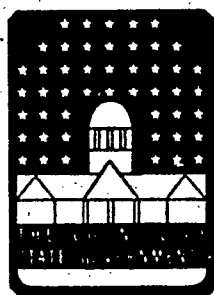


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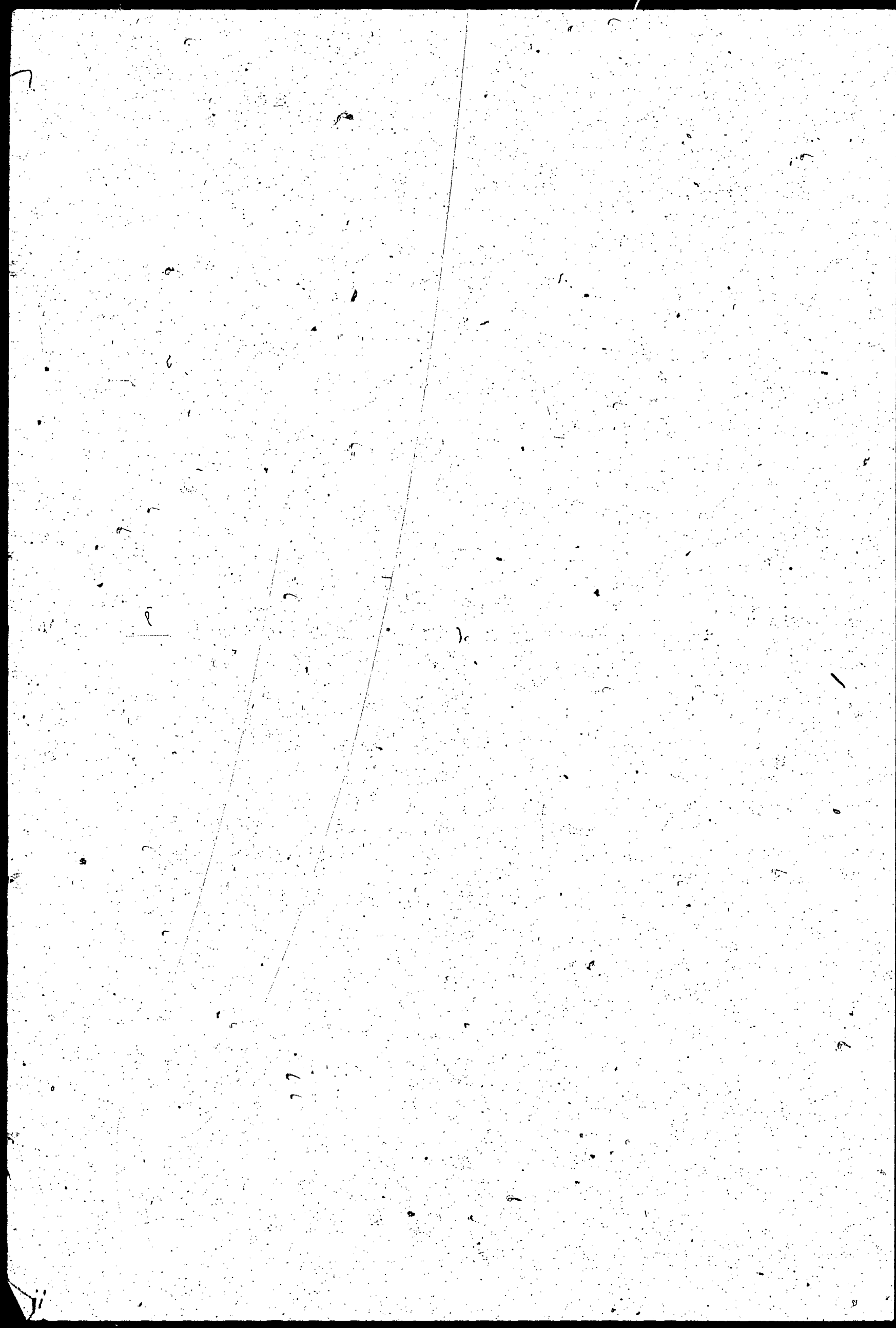
1958-1959

VOLUME XII



THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

THE BOOK
OF THE STATES



THE BOOK OF THE STATES

1958-1959

VOLUME XII



THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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FOREWORD

The Book of the States is designed to provide an authoritative source of information on the structures, working methods, financing and functional activities of the state governments. It deals with their executive, legislative and judicial branches, with their intergovernmental relations, and with the major areas of public service performed by the states. Two *Supplements* will present comprehensive listings of state officials and members of the legislatures.

The *Book*, of which this is Volume XII, is published biennially, and emphasis is given to developments of the two years preceding publication. It is issued at the beginning of even-numbered years, which permits presentation of significant data resulting from the legislative sessions of the immediately preceding, odd-numbered years, in which most of the legislatures hold regular sessions. Coverage in the current volume extends to a late period in 1957. A *Supplement* will be published early in 1959 listing elective officials and legislators as of that time. A second *Supplement*, in mid-1959, will list administrative officials classified by functions.

Thus *The Book of the States* and its *Supplements* offer comprehensive information on the work of state governments and convenient, current directories of the men and women, both elected and appointed, who comprise them.

The Council of State Governments wishes to acknowledge the invaluable help of many state officials and members of the legislative service agencies who have furnished for the 1958-59 volume information on a wide variety of subjects. Contributions from individual authors are acknowledged separately in the *Book*.

FRANK BANE
Executive Director
The Council of State Governments

Chicago, Illinois
January, 1958

THE BOOK OF THE STATES
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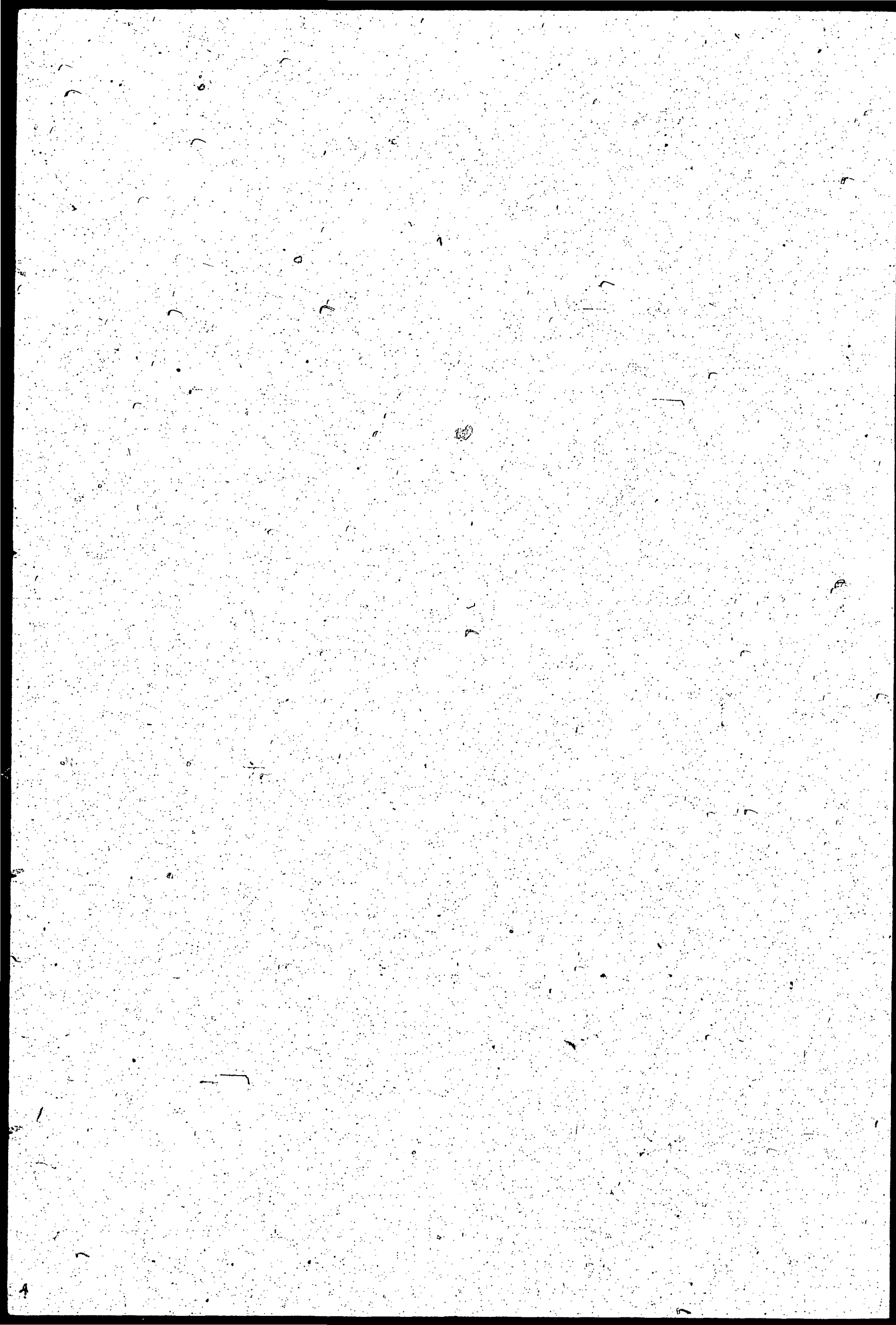
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Section I

CONSTITUTIONS AND
ELECTIONS

1. Constitutions
2. Elections



Constitutions

STATE CONSTITUTIONS AND CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION, 1955-1957*

THERE was considerably more activity in constitution making and constitutional revision during the biennium 1955-57 than has characterized other similar periods in recent years. Alaska held a convention to frame a new constitution, four states had conventions on limited aspects, and numerous amendments were submitted to the voters to accomplish individual changes in their constitutions. Efforts to bring about general revision were, as usual, in evidence in a number of states.

Rather extensive use continued to be made of amending procedures. There is great variation from state to state, both in the number of proposals submitted and in the nature of the subject matter covered. In the 1956 election the numbers of amendments voted upon varied from zero in some states to more than fifty in one and almost that many in another.¹

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS

In addition to Alaska's convention—held to frame a new constitution for use at such time as the territory becomes a state—conventions were held in New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Virginia, and the Massachusetts legislature in effect acted in

the capacity of a constitutional convention. New Hampshire's convention was held in accordance with a practice peculiar to that state—namely, that constitutional amendments may be proposed only by convention. It is provided, however, that the question of holding a convention for this purpose shall be submitted to the voters every seven years. The Rhode Island and Virginia conventions were limited, each authorized for a specific purpose.

Alaska. The 1955 legislature authorized the holding of a constitutional convention and made an appropriation of \$75,000 to the Alaska Statehood Commission for constitutional research. The commission engaged the Public Administration Service to undertake the research and to compile a procedural manual for the use of the delegates, who were elected September 13, 1955. Meantime, the Alaska Constitutional Research Committee, a citizen group, drafted a suggested constitution which was published in full in the local press, together with explanatory notes, prior to the assembling of the delegates.²

Fifty-five delegates assembled on the campus of the University of Alaska at College on November 8, 1955, and after seventy-five days of sessions completed their work on February 4, 1956, preparatory to signing a 14,400-word charter on the following day. The authorizing legisla-

*Prepared by W. BROOKE GRAVES, Senior Specialists Division, Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress.

¹See "Many Amendments Submitted to Voters; Constitution Changes Show Great Variety," *National Municipal Review*, December, 1956, pp. 541-544; "Constitutional Amendments—Direct Legislation," *State Government*, January, 1957, inside front cover and page 1.

²See Public Administration Service, *Constitutional Studies*, 3 vols. Prepared on behalf of the Alaska Statehood Committee for the Alaska Constitutional Convention, convened November 8, 1955. Chicago, 1955.

tion required that the new constitution be submitted to the people in not less than 40 nor more than 120 days after the convention adjourned. At the territorial primary election, held on April 24, 1956, the constitution was overwhelmingly approved.³ At the same time, the people approved a proposal to elect two "Senators" and one "Representative" in 1956, to attend the sessions of Congress; these were not, of course, actual members, nor could they have voting rights.

Among its more significant features, the constitution provides for only two elected executive officers—the Governor and the Secretary of State, who would also serve as Lieutenant Governor. All department heads would be appointed by the Governor. A Senate of twenty members and a House of forty were provided. A joint session of the legislature would pass upon appointees of the Governor and on vetoed legislation. The Chief Justice of the state Supreme Court would be the administrative head of the state court system. The Governor would appoint judges from nominees chosen by a judicial council, as in the Missouri Plan.

Local governmental powers would be divided between boroughs, which correspond roughly to counties, and cities. Borough governments, however, would be organized only as needed. The constitution confers home rule on first class boroughs and cities. Local boundaries would be subject to change by a local boundary commission appointed by the Governor.

Massachusetts. Although state legislatures traditionally have a vital part in the constitution-making process, they usually exer-

cise their function of passing upon proposed constitutional amendments in the normal course of business in the two separate houses. In Massachusetts, however, it is the custom for the two houses to sit in joint session for this purpose, as they did on May 14, 1956, when they tentatively approved a home rule proposal and a measure timing payments on state bonds. The former, voted by 134 to 119, applies in the realm of local finance only. Various other proposals for amendment were either rejected or dropped. Reconsideration motions were promptly filed against both of the proposals adopted.

New Hampshire. New Hampshire, alone among the states, can propose and submit constitutional amendments only by action of a constitutional convention. Its electorate has in late years regularly voted at seven-year intervals, as required by the constitution, to hold such a convention. The referendum of 1955 was no exception. The fourteenth convention met at the state capitol from May 15 to June 13, 1956, with 449 delegates. The period from June 5 to 8 was devoted to committee hearings, which resulted in recommendations for six amendments, three of which were to be voted on in 1956, three in 1958. The convention approved these, killed forty-four proposals, and after considerable debate defeated seven others that were more controversial.

Although the New Hampshire constitution is one of the shorter and in many respects more generally approved state constitutions, many in the state hoped that the 1956 convention would avail itself of the opportunity to do a thorough-going job of revision rather than content itself with amendments. With this in mind, considerable preliminary preparation for the convention was undertaken, both at the state university and at the state capitol.⁴ The Public Administration Service at the university devoted its Tenth Annual Public Affairs Institute, held in April, 1956, about a month before the convention was to assemble, to constitutional issues of 1956;

³For the full story, arranged as nearly chronologically as possible, see: Fischer, Victor, "Alaska Constitutional Convention Meets in November," *National Municipal Review*, September, 1955, pp. 423-424; Gruening, Ernest, *Let Us End American Colonialism!* (Keynote Address, Alaska Constitutional Convention, University of Alaska, College, November, 1955); Unsigned, "Drafting of Code for Alaska Sped," *New York Times*, January 1, 1956; Davies, Lawrence E., "Alaska Revises Statehood Drive," *ibid.*, February 3, 1956, and "Alaska Charter Set for Signing," *ibid.*, February 5, 1956, p. 76; Alaska Constitutional Convention, *The Constitution of the State of Alaska* (February, 1956); Unsigned, "Convention Completes Constitution for Alaska," *National Municipal Review*, March, 1956, p. 124; Bebout, John E., "Charter for Last Frontier," *ibid.*, April, 1956, pp. 158-163.

⁴See, for instance: Dishman, Robert B., *A New Constitution for New Hampshire?* (Public Administration Service, University of New Hampshire, Durham, April, 1956); Hazelton, Philip A., *New Hampshire Constitutional Conventions* (State Library, Reference Service, Concord, January, 1956).

the proceedings were later published. These sessions were well attended, the assembly including many who had been elected to serve as delegates. The convention, however, did not proceed to general revision. The three amendments approved by it for submission to the voters in 1956 all were adopted at the polls: measures that permitted absentee voting in primaries, increasing the minimum amount involved in civil suits before a jury trial can be demanded, and allowing the Governor to retain gubernatorial powers when absent from the state on official business. Amendments submitted by the convention for vote by the people in 1958 are to revise or remove obsolete language in the constitution.

Rhode Island. Rhode Island's third limited constitutional convention, elected on June 9, 1955, adopted three proposed amendments in a ten-hour session on June 20. The measures proposed increased legislative salaries, job protection for Supreme and Superior Court Judges, and power for cities and towns to redevelop slum and substandard areas. Voting on July 12, the people defeated the first two amendments and adopted the third.

Virginia. On May 17, 1954, the United States Supreme Court handed down its decision on the school segregation cases, and about a year later, on May 31, 1955, its decree.

On August 30, the Governor of Virginia appointed a Commission on Public Education, which came to be popularly known as the Gray Commission. This body was instructed to examine the effect of the decision and "to make such recommendations as may be deemed proper." The commission filed two interim reports, on January 19 and June 10, 1955, respectively, and presented its final report on November 11, 1955, including a pupil-assignment plan.

It was clear that if the plan were to be carried out, it would be necessary to hold a special session of the General Assembly and a convention to amend the state constitution. On November 14, the Governor issued the call for a special session to meet on November 30. At this session, the General Assembly passed an act, approved December 3, 1955, "to provide for submitting to the qualified electors the question of whether there shall be a conven-

tion to revise and amend Section 141 of the Constitution of Virginia." On December 5, the Governor issued a proclamation setting January 9, 1956, as the date of the referendum. The results of the referendum showed that 304,154 had voted for holding the convention, 146,164 against. Another proclamation from the Governor followed on January 19, setting February 21 for a special election to choose delegates to the constitutional convention, in accordance with another act adopted during the special legislative session.

The convention convened at noon on March 5, 1956, and on March 7 adopted an ordinance effective on and after that date, the ordinance to be a revision and amendment of Section 141 of the state constitution. The convention thereupon adjourned sine die.⁵

This amendment permitted the General Assembly to appropriate funds for the maintenance and support of "schools or institutions of learning not owned or exclusively controlled by the State or some subdivision thereof."

PROPOSALS AND ACTIONS ON REVISION

Campaigns favoring constitutional conventions to obtain general revision were in process in several states, but in somewhat fewer states than two years ago. These movements vary in a number of ways. Some are citizen sponsored, with no official support. In some instances the movements for revision have been continuing for several years. Examples of proposals and action for broad or general revision follow:

Florida. The Governor of Florida, who made revision of the state's 1885 constitution a major objective, delivered a number of speeches on the subject during the early months of 1955, and in the legislative session that year the Florida Constitution Advisory Commission was created. The commission presented its final report in January, 1957, in the form of a complete draft of a proposed new constitution. In a special session called by the Governor the legislature in 1957 approved a revised

⁵Commonwealth of Virginia, *Journal of the Constitutional Convention of the Commonwealth of Virginia to Revise and Amend Section 141 of the Constitution of Virginia, March 5, 6, 7, 1956* (Richmond, 1956).

draft of the proposed constitution, and it will be voted upon in the next general election in November, 1958. In addition to numerous substantive changes, the revised draft eliminates conflicts and obsolete provisions of the existing constitution, clarifies ambiguities in it and reduces its length.⁶

Louisiana. The year 1956 witnessed further developments in a long effort to rewrite the state constitution of Louisiana. The legislature in its regular session passed Act 166, which provided for the holding of a constitutional convention, subject to the approval of a majority of the qualified electors. As submitted at the November election, the proposal was in two parts, the first on the question of whether or not a convention should be held "for the purpose of framing and putting into effect a new constitution . . . subject to the terms, conditions and provisions . . ." set forth in the act. The second part consisted in the election of the delegates to the convention. This the voter was called upon to do even though he might vote against the proposal to hold the convention. Although the proposal had the support of both factions of the majority party, the voting resulted in its decisive defeat, by a ratio of more than five to one.⁷ Opponents of the measure appeared to fear that a convention would endanger existing constitutional provisions relating to home rule, civil service, the two-thirds legislative vote required for tax increases, and other matters.

New York. The New York constitution is

⁶See Florida Constitution Advisory Commission, *Handbook on Recommended Constitution for Florida* (Deland, 1957), and note: "Florida Governor for Constitutional Revision," *National Municipal Review*, May, 1955, p. 257; Dauer, Manning J., "Florida Moves to Change Basic Law," *ibid.*, July, 1955, pp. 365-366; Dovell, J. E., "State Constitutional Revision: Its Progress in Florida," *Economic Leaflets*, November, 1956, entire issue; Havard, William C., "Florida Constitution Commission Establishes Work Program," *National Municipal Review*, December, 1955, p. 581, and "Florida Commission Drafts Revised Constitution," *ibid.*, March, 1957, p. 139.

⁷See Bureau of Governmental Research, *Louisiana's Proposed Constitutional Convention of 1957* (New Orleans, September, 1956), and notes in the *National Municipal Review*, "Louisiana to Vote on Constitutional Convention," September, 1956, pp. 391-392, and "Louisiana Turns Down Constitutional Proposal," December, 1956, p. 545; and in *PAR News Analysis*, "Constitutional Convention," May 26, 1956, pp. 5-6.

one of those which calls for submission of the question of calling a constitutional convention to the voters at periodic intervals—in this case every twenty years. Since the last New York convention was held in 1938, the voters were called upon to vote in November, 1957, on the holding of a convention in 1959. In its 1956 session the legislature provided for establishment of a commission to prepare for this referendum and for the convention which might follow.

The Temporary State Commission on the Constitutional Convention, so created, consisted of fifteen members, five appointed by the Governor, five by the Speaker of the House, five by the Majority Leader of the Senate. It was headed by Nelson A. Rockefeller and had a research staff. The act carried an appropriation of \$75,000 for the commission's work.

The first report of the commission, issued in February, 1957, outlined its program, including studies and surveys to be made by the commission and its staff. It sought cooperation with interested civic agencies and planned public hearings to receive proposals for constitutional change. In addition to collecting data for the use of delegates and reporting impartially on proposals for constitutional change, the commission undertook a special study of the problem of simplifying the constitution, which is four times as long as the federal Constitution and has been much amended.⁸

The voters of New York State, at the November, 1957, election, defeated the proposal for holding a constitutional convention in 1959. There were indications, however, that the temporary commission

⁸A considerable literature developed, including the following: Temporary State Commission on the Constitutional Convention, *First Interim Report* (Legis. Doc. No. 8, Albany, February, 1957) and *Second Interim Report* (Legis. Doc. No. 57, Albany, September, 1957); Birkhead, Guthrie S., Jr., *A Right to Choose* (Syracuse University Press, 1957); Seidel, Eleanor T., *New York State's Constitution: Time for a Change?* (Women's City Club of New York, New York, 1957); and the following articles: Feldman, Franklin, "A Constitutional Convention in New York: Fundamental Law and Basic Politics," *Cornell Law Quarterly*, Spring, 1957, pp. 329-345; Moses, Robert, "Another New York State Constitutional Convention," *St. John's Law Review*, May, 1957, pp. 201-210; Symposium, "New York State—Shall There Be a Constitutional Convention in 1959?" *ibid.*, pp. 187-215.

mentioned above might be continued as a special revision body which would make periodic recommendations to the legislature. Another possibility would be the creation of an entirely new continuing agency for that purpose.

North Carolina. In this state a school plan (somewhat similar to Virginia's Gray Plan) was proposed by the Governor's Advisory Committee on Education, headed by Thomas J. Pearsall. This plan (which came to be known as the Pearsall Plan) called for tuition grants for private education and local option to suspend the public schools if integration should cause an "intolerable condition."

In a special summer session, the General Assembly approved the Pearsall Committee recommendations, worked up the necessary constitutional amendment, passed implementing legislation contingent on the outcome of the referendum on the proposed amendment, and set the date for a special election on September 8, 1956. The Pearsall Plan amendment was passed by a margin of four-and-a-half to one. Three other constitutional amendments, coming out of the regular session of the General Assembly, were also approved by the voters. In voting for the Pearsall Plan amendment, the voters automatically approved the contingent implementing legislation, including a change in the state's compulsory school attendance law.

Pennsylvania. Another proposal for a constitutional convention in Pennsylvania was defeated in 1956 in the longest legislative session in the history of the state. Subsequently the Governor proposed in 1957 the establishment of a constitutional revision commission of fifteen members, five each to be appointed by the Governor, the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. This commission was organized late in 1957.⁹

West Virginia. The West Virginia legislature in 1957 adopted a resolution creating

a commission of forty-five persons to study the need for constitutional revision. No deadline was set for the report of the commission.

SIGNIFICANT NEW DEVELOPMENTS

For many years, state constitutions and constitutional conventions have received scant attention from American scholars. A number of projects are now being organized, however, which when completed may stimulate interest in constitutional revision and may give future constitutional conventions useful tools to help them in their jobs. Several of these projects are being aided by grants from the Ford Foundation.

The Legislative Drafting Fund of Columbia University is, after the passage of almost half a century, preparing a new and up to date edition of the *Index-Digest of State Constitutions*, which it first prepared for the New York State Constitutional Convention of 1915. This invaluable working tool has been out of print for many years. The same agency is also preparing a drafting manual for the assistance of members and drafting committees of constitutional conventions.

The National Municipal League is undertaking the preparation of a series of pamphlets or brochures designed to help leaders of citizens' organizations working for constitutional revision and delegates to constitutional conventions in understanding their duties and responsibilities. Professor Bennett M. Rich of Rutgers University is making studies of the New Jersey Constitution and its effectiveness, on the basis of experience during its first ten years.

In connection with the National Municipal League program, the writer is undertaking a study of the use that has been made of the amending procedures in all the states in the decade since World War II. Its purpose is to ascertain how many amendments have been proposed in each state from 1946 to 1956, inclusive; how many were approved and how many rejected; and, in both cases, the general nature of the subject matter covered. It is hoped that the study will reveal the effectiveness of the amending process as compared with general revision. Another proj-

⁹See "Governor Urges Revision of Pennsylvania Constitution," *National Municipal Review*, May, 1957, p. 246, and Blatt, Genevieve, "Revision of Basic Law Needed for Real Solution to Problem of Financing Local Government," State Department of Internal Affairs, *Monthly Bulletin*, July, 1956, pp. 17-21. The State Bar Association has for many years supported constitutional revision.

ect now under way is a comprehensive bibliography of published materials on state constitutions, constitutional conventions, and constitutional revision, including both works relating to individual states and those of general application. Items are being selected on the basis of their constitutional and legal significance, their relevance to the work of constitutional conventions and convention delegates. The entries are so arranged as to make readily available a listing of virtually all of the available material on any given topic, such as the executive veto or legislative sessions.

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GENERAL INFORMATION ON STATE CONSTITUTIONS

State or other jurisdiction	Number of constitutions	Dates of adoption	Effective date of present constitution	Estimated length (number of words)	Number of amendments	
					Proposed	Adopted
Alabama.....	6	1819; 1861; 1865; 1868; 1875; 1901	1901	57,000	273	140
Arizona.....	1	1912	1912	15,000	95	40
Arkansas.....	5	1836; 1861; 1864; 1868; 1874	1874	21,500	2(a)	46
California.....	2	1849; 1879	1879	75,000	470	321
Colorado.....	1	1876	1876	20,000	(a)	58
Connecticut.....	1	1818(b)	1818	6,741	49	49(c)
Delaware.....	3	1776; 1792; 1831	1831	20,000	(a)	69(d)
Florida.....	5	1839; 1861; 1865; 1868; 1886	1886	30,000	158	105
Georgia.....	8	1777; 1789; 1798; 1861; 1865; 1868; 1877; 1945	1945	25,000	(a)	26(e)
Idaho.....	1	1890	1890	13,492	(a)	55
Illinois.....	3	1818; 1848; 1870	1870	17,000	27	13
Indiana.....	2	1816; 1851	1851	7,816	45	18
Iowa.....	2	1846; 1857	1857	7,997	(a)	19
Kansas.....	1	1859	1859	8,052	71	42(f)
Kentucky.....	4	1792; 1799; 1850; 1891	1891	21,500	43	18
Louisiana.....	10	1812; 1845; 1852; 1861; 1864; 1868; 1879; 1898; 1913; 1921	1921	201,423	432	356
Maine.....	1	1820	1820	9,000	102	84
Maryland.....	4	1776; 1851; 1864; 1867	1867	23,722	111	86
Massachusetts.....	1	1780	1780	28,760	98	81
Michigan.....	3	1835; 1850; 1908	1908	15,323	119	63
Minnesota.....	1	1858	1858	15,465	168	83
Mississippi.....	7	1817; 1832; 1849; 1851; 1865; 1869; 1890	1890	15,302	104	35
Missouri.....	4	1820; 1865; 1875; 1945	1945	30,000	14	6
Montana.....	1	1889	1889	26,000	43	28
Nebraska.....	2	1866; 1875	1875	16,550	122	72
Nevada.....	1	1864	1864	16,700	86	47
New Hampshire.....	2	1776; 1784(g)	1784	10,900	101	34(g)
New Jersey.....	3	1776; 1844; 1947	1947	12,500	4	2
New Mexico.....	1	1911	1911	22,400	109	40
New York.....	6	1777; 1801; 1821; 1846; 1868; 1894	1894	20,000	168	127
North Carolina.....	2	1776; 1868	1868	12,000	(a)	(a)
North Dakota.....	1	1889	1889	19,797	(a)	65
Ohio.....	2	1802; 1851	1851	15,417	127	67
Oklahoma.....	1	1907	1907	35,940	116	39
Oregon.....	1	1859	1859	25,000	217	97
Pennsylvania.....	4	1776; 1790; 1838; 1873	1873	15,092	85	58
Rhode Island.....	1	1843(b)	1843	6,650	63	33
South Carolina.....	6	1776; 1778; 1790; 1865; 1868; 1895	1895	30,063	351	223
South Dakota.....	1	1889	1889	24,545	124	60
Tennessee.....	3	1796; 1835; 1870	1870	9,460	20	8
Texas.....	5	1845; 1861; 1866; 1869; 1876	1876	43,000	220	133
Utah.....	1	1896	1896	13,261	(a)	29
Vermont.....	3	1777; 1786; 1793	1793	8,000	192	43
Virginia.....	5	1776; 1830; 1851; 1868; 1902	1902	23,101	95(h)	90
Washington.....	1	1889	1889	36,422	(a)	32
West Virginia.....	2	1863; 1872	1872	22,000	51	29
Wisconsin.....	1	1848	1848	10,717	93	61
Wyoming.....	1	1890	1890	21,500	43	22
Alaska(i).....	1	1956	—	12,000	—	—
Hawaii(i).....	1	1950	—	11,412	—	—
Puerto Rico.....	1	1952	1952	9,000	2	2

(a) Data not available.

(b) Colonial Charters with some alterations, in Connecticut (1662) and Rhode Island (1663) served as the first constitutions for these states.

(c) In 1955, 47 earlier amendments were recodified and incorporated in the constitution.

(d) Amendments do not require popular ratification.

(e) Figure does not include amendments of a local nature.

(f) If a single proposition amends more than one section of the constitution, it may not be counted as more than a single amendment.

(g) The constitution of 1784 was extensively amended, rearranged and clarified in 1793.

(h) Estimated number.

(i) Effective upon statehood.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PROCEDURE: BY THE LEGISLATURE

State or other jurisdiction	Vote required for proposal(a)	Approval by two sessions	Ratification by electorate	Limitations on the number of amendments submitted at one election
Alabama.....	3/5	No	MA	None
Arizona.....	Maj.	No	MA	None
Arkansas.....	Maj.	No	MA	(b)
California.....	2/3	No	MA	None
Colorado.....	2/3	No	MA	None(c)
Connecticut.....	(d)	Yes	MA	None
Delaware.....	2/3	Yes	None	None
Florida.....	3/5	No	MA	None
Georgia.....	2/3	No	MA	None
Idaho.....	2/3	No	MA	None
Illinois.....	2/3	No	(e)	None(f)
Indiana.....	Maj.(g)	Yes	MA	None
Iowa.....	Maj.	Yes	MA	None
Kansas.....	2/3	No	MA	3
Kentucky.....	3/5	No	MA	2
Louisiana.....	2/3	No	MA	None
Maine.....	2/3	No	MA	None
Maryland.....	3/5	No	MA	None
Massachusetts.....	(h)	Yes	MA	None
Michigan.....	2/3	No	ME	None
Minnesota.....	Maj.	No	ME	None
Mississippi.....	2/3	No	ME	None
Missouri.....	Maj.	No	MA	None
Montana.....	2/3	No	MA	3
Nebraska.....	3/5	No	MA(i)	None
Nevada.....	Maj.	Yes	MA	None
New Hampshire.....	(j)			
New Jersey.....	(k)	No(k)	ME	None
New Mexico.....	Maj.(l)	No	MA(l)	None
New York.....	Maj.	Yes	MA	None
North Carolina.....	3/5	No	MA	None
North Dakota.....	Maj.	No	MA	None
Ohio.....	3/5	No	MA	None
Oklahoma.....	Maj.	No	ME(m)	None
Oregon.....	Maj.	No	MA	None
Pennsylvania.....	Maj.	Yes	MA	None
Rhode Island.....	Maj.	Yes	(n)	None
South Carolina.....	2/3	Yes(o)	MA	None
South Dakota.....	Maj.	No	MA	None
Tennessee.....	(p)	Yes	ME(q)	None
Texas.....	2/3	No	MA	None
Utah.....	2/3	No	MA	None
Vermont.....	(r)	Yes	MA	None
Virginia.....	Maj.	Yes	MA	None
Washington.....	2/3	No	MA	None
West Virginia.....	2/3	No	MA	None
Wisconsin.....	Maj.	Yes	MA	None
Wyoming.....	2/3	No	ME	None
Alaska(s).....	2/3	No	MA	None
Hawaii(s).....	(t)	No(t)	MA(u)	None
Puerto Rico.....	2/3(v)	No	MA	3

MA—Majority vote on amendment.

ME—Majority vote in election.

(a) In all states not otherwise noted, the figure shown in this column refers to percentage of elected members in each house required for approval of proposed constitutional amendments.

(b) General Assembly limited to 3; no limit on number of initiative proposals.

(c) Legislature may not propose amendments to more than six articles at the same session.

(d) Majority of House of Representatives; next Assembly, 3/5 each house.

(e) Majority voting in election or 3/5 voting on amendment.

(f) Legislature may not propose amendments to more than three articles at the same session.

(g) No new amendments may be proposed while an amendment is awaiting its second legislative action or action of the electors.

(h) Majority members elected sitting in joint session.

(i) Votes cast in favor of amendment must be at least 35% of total vote at election.

(j) No provision for proposal of amendments by legislature. Constitution amended only by constitutional convention.

(k) 3/5 all members of each house; or majority of all members of each house for two successive sessions.

(l) Amendments dealing with certain sections on elective

franchise and education must be proposed by 3/4 vote of the legislature and ratified by 3/4 vote of electorate and 3/4 vote in each county.

(m) The legislature, by 3/5 vote, may require a special election on amendments. The legislature may amend certain sections of the constitution relating to the Corporation Commission by simple majority vote, without popular ratification.

(n) 3/5 voters on amendment.

(o) Final approval in legislature by majority vote after popular ratification.

(p) Majority members elected, 1st passage; 3/5 members elected, 2nd passage.

(q) In election for Governor.

(r) 3/4 vote Senate, majority vote House, first passage; majority both houses, second passage. Since 1910, amendments may be submitted only at 10-year intervals.

(s) Constitution effective upon statehood.

(t) By 3/5 vote if Governor has been given 10 days notice of final form; otherwise by majority vote of each house at two successive sessions.

(u) Majority vote must constitute at least 35% of total vote cast at general election or of registered voters at special election.

(v) If proposed amendment approved by a 3/4 vote in the legislature, it is submitted to voters at a special referendum; if approved by a 3/4 vote in the legislature, the referendum is held at next general election.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PROCEDURE: BY INITIATIVE

State	Size of petition	Referendum vote
Arizona.....	15% of total voters for Governor at last election	Majority vote on amendment
Arkansas.....	10% of voters for Governor at last election including 5% in each of 15 counties	Majority vote on amendment
California.....	8% of total voters for Governor at last general election	Majority vote on amendment
Colorado.....	8% of legal voters for Secretary of State at last general election	Majority vote on amendment
Idaho.....	10% of total voters for Governor at last general election	Majority vote on amendment
Massachusetts..	3% of total vote for Governor at preceding biennial state election, no more than 1/4 from any one county	30% of total voters at election and majority vote on amendment
Michigan.....	10% of total voters for Governor at last general election	Majority voting in election
Missouri.....	8% of legal voters for Governor at last general election in each of 2/3 of the congressional districts in the state(a)	Majority vote on amendment
Nebraska.....	10% of total votes for Governor at last general election including 5% in each of 2/5 of the counties	Majority vote on amendment(b)
Nevada.....	10% of total vote for Justice of Supreme Court at last general election	Majority vote on amendment
North Dakota..	20,000 of electors	Majority vote on amendment
Ohio.....	6% of electors	Majority vote on amendment
Oklahoma.....	15% of legal voters for office receiving highest number of votes in last general state election	Majority voting in election
Oregon.....	Not more than 10% of legal voters in last election for Justice of Supreme Court(a)	Majority vote on amendment

(a) Legislature is empowered to fix a smaller percentage.

(b) Votes cast in favor of amendment must be at least 35% of total vote at election.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS

State or other jurisdiction	Procedure for calling constitutional convention				Popular ratification of convention proposals
	Vote required in legislature(a)	Approval by two sessions	Referendum vote		
Alabama.....	Maj.	No	ME		(b)
Arizona.....	Maj.	No	MP		MP
Arkansas.....	Maj.(c)	No	—		MP
California.....	2/3	No	MP		ME
Colorado.....	2/3	No	MP		ME
Connecticut.....	Maj.(c)	No	—		X
Delaware.....	2/3	Yes	MP		X
Florida.....	2/3	No	MP		X
Georgia.....	2/3	No	—		MP(d)
Idaho.....	2/3	No	MP		MP
Illinois.....	2/3	No	ME		ME
Indiana.....	(e)	—	—		—
Iowa.....	(f)	—	MP		X
Kansas.....	2/3	No	MP		X
Kentucky.....	Maj.	Yes	MP(g)		X
Louisiana.....	Maj.(c)	No	MP		X
Maine.....	2/3	No	—		X
Maryland.....	(h)	No	ME		MP
Massachusetts.....	Maj.(c)	No	MP		X
Michigan.....	Maj.(i)	No	ME		MP
Minnesota.....	2/3	No	ME		(j)
Mississippi.....	Maj.	No	—		X
Missouri.....	(k)	No	MP		MP
Montana.....	Maj.	No	—		MP
Nebraska.....	3/5	No	MP(l)		MP
Nevada.....	2/3	No	MP		X
New Hampshire.....	(m)	No	ME		(n)
New Jersey.....	(e)	—	—		—
New Mexico.....	2/3	No	MP		MP
New York.....	Maj.(o)	No	MP		MP
North Carolina.....	2/3	No	ME		X
North Dakota.....	(e)	—	—		—
Ohio.....	2/3	No	MP		MP
Oklahoma.....	(p)	No	MP		MP
Oregon.....	Maj.	No	MP		X
Pennsylvania.....	Maj.(c)	No	—		Y
Rhode Island.....	Maj.(c)	No	MP		(q)
South Carolina.....	2/3	No	ME		X
South Dakota.....	2/3	No	ME		X
Tennessee.....	Maj.(r)	No	MP		MP
Texas.....	Maj.(c)	No	MP		MP
Utah.....	2/3	No	ME		ME
Vermont.....	(e)	—	—		—
Virginia.....	Maj.	No	MP		X
Washington.....	2/3	No	ME		ME
West Virginia.....	Maj.	No	ME		ME
Wisconsin.....	Maj.	No	MP		X
Wyoming.....	2/3	No	ME		Y
Alaska(s).....	(t)	No	MP		Y
Hawaii(s).....	(t)	No	MP		MP(l)
Puerto Rico.....	2/3	No	MP		ME

ME—Majority voting in election.

MP—Majority voting on the proposition.

X—There appears to be no constitutional or general statutory provision for the submission of convention proposals to the electorate in these states, but in practice the legislature may provide by statute for popular ratification of convention proposals in specific instances.

Y—Popular ratification required but no provision for size of vote.

(a) The figure shown in this column refers to the percentage of elected members in each house required to initiate the procedure for calling a constitutional convention.

(b) In 1955 the Alabama Supreme Court, in an advisory opinion, indicated that a constitutional convention could not adopt a constitution without submitting it to popular ratification.

(c) In the following states—Arkansas, Connecticut, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Texas—the constitution does not provide for the calling of a constitutional convention but legislative authority to call such a convention has been established in practice by statute, opinions of Attorneys General, and court decisions.

(d) Amendments of a local nature must receive a majority vote only in subdivision affected.

(e) In the following states—Indiana, New Jersey, North Dakota and Vermont—the constitution does not provide for the calling of a constitutional convention and there appears to

be no established procedure in this regard.

(f) Proposal automatically put on ballot every 10 years since 1870.

(g) Must equal 1/4 of qualified voters at last general election.

(h) Question must be submitted to the electorate every 20 years beginning 1970.

(i) Question must be submitted to the electorate every 16 years since 1926.

(j) 3/5 voting on question.

(k) Question must be submitted to the electorate every 20 years.

(l) Must be 35% of total vote cast at election.

(m) Question must be submitted to the electorate every seven years.

(n) 2/3 voting on question.

(o) Question must be submitted to the electorate every 20 years beginning 1957.

(p) Question must be submitted to the electorate every 20 years since 1907.

(q) 3/5 voting at election.

(r) Convention may not be held oftener than once every six years.

(s) Constitution effective upon statehood.

(t) Question must be submitted to the electorate every 10 years.

2

Elections

ELECTION LEGISLATION, 1955-57*

ELECTION legislation for 1955-57 primarily affected absentee voting, dates of elections, ballots, counting of ballots, and voting machines.

ABSENTEE VOTING

Absentee voter legislation has tended toward uniformity among the states in designating military and related personnel. Under Oregon legislation (Laws, 1955, Ch. 332) the service voter means a citizen of that state absent from his place of residence and serving in any of the following capacities: (1) in the Armed Forces, (2) in the Merchant Marine, (3) as a civilian employee outside the territorial limits of the United States, (4) as a member of a religious group or welfare agency officially attached to service units. This is in line with the Federal Voting Assistance Act of 1955. Other states with recent legislation comparable to that act include Florida (Laws, 1957, Chs. 57-220), Idaho (1957, Ch. 217), North Dakota (1957, Ch. 159), and New Mexico (1957, Ch. 217).

Mississippi (1956, Ch. 406) repealed its law for voting "by persons absent by reason of occupation or physical incapacity." This is a repeal of civilian absentee voting. Maryland, by constitutional amendment in 1956, permitted absentee voting by persons in hospitals or bedridden, thus in-

creasing the number of reasons for absentee voting. For several years New Hampshire has had absentee voting in general elections, and in 1956 the voters adopted a constitutional amendment extending it to primaries. A New York amendment of 1955 liberalized absentee voting provisions by extending them to persons unable to come to the polls because of illness or physical disability. California (Statutes, 1955, Ch. 1650, P. 2978) joined the states which extend absent privilege to a voter unable to go to the polling place on election day because the tenets of his religion may prevent his doing so.

New York (Laws, 1957, Ch. 654) provided for absentee registration and an application form for absentee ballot. Florida (1957, Senate Bill 569) permitted postcard application for a ballot and for registration. Connecticut (Public Acts, 1955, No. 505) altered the time for applying for absentee ballots from four months to two prior to the election; the form for the statement was put under penalties for perjury, and the executed applications were made a matter of public record for six months after the election. California (1957, Ch. 787) moved the date for applying for absentee ballots to a time not more than twenty days (previously sixty days) before the election or primary. And the Indiana legislature in 1957 provided methods for voter registration by otherwise qualified persons confined to home or hospital because of injury, illness or quarantine.

Election administration has been affect-

*Prepared by SPENCER D. ALBRIGHT, University of Richmond, Virginia. The summary is incomplete for 1957 as at the time of writing the session laws for that year were not available from a majority of the states.

ed by the increased use of absentee ballots. Under a Connecticut law of 1955 and a Colorado statute of 1956, if these are so numerous as to be inexpedient for the regular board to count, a special counting group shall be appointed. For as many as 500 absentee ballots in a county, Colorado (1956, Ch. 76) provided for a receiving board of five judges, with not more than three from one party. Michigan (1957, No. 171) reduced the time prior to an election for the delivery of absentee ballots to the city or township. Idaho (1957, Ch. 217) provided for the situation in which a ballot envelope may have become inadvertently sealed in transit before actual use; a notation to that effect may subsequently be entered and duly signed by the voter and the officer administering the certificate.

VOTING MACHINES

Wyoming (Laws, 1957, Ch. 120) authorized the use of voting machines and set up fifteen requirements, including provisions pertaining to their use for primaries, for as many as fifteen referred questions, and the privilege of a write-in vote. It specified that machines shall be paid for in annual installments not to exceed ten. Kansas (1957, Ch. 233) authorized the use of voting machines in counties of 90,000 or more population. Kansas had repealed earlier legislation for voting machine use and now rejoins the states approving it. Colorado (Laws, 1957, Ch. 76) authorized counties which have voting machines to record the votes of absentee voters during a fifteen-day period, but not later than noon of the Saturday before a general election or primary. The machine is to be kept available for use in this way at the county courthouse, under control of the election board. Alabama (special session, January, 1956, Nos. 143-144) provided that papers used in connection with voting machines be sealed and kept as are the regular ballots. Keys for voting machines, after the machines have been locked, are to be kept under seal subject to court order. Forty-five states have some form of voting machine legislation, but in seven of these voting machines are not used. The use of machines has been considerably extended. In Virginia, for example, some rural counties in the southwest and some small cities in the

center have joined the northern areas of the state in using voting machines.

ELECTION DATES

Under a constitutional amendment adopted in 1957 and effective in 1960, Maine will henceforth vote for state officials and members of Congress in November, thus relinquishing its role as political barometer in September elections. Formerly it elected them two months before such elections in other states. Maine, of course, voted for President in November, thus necessitating two elections in a presidential year. The completely uniform date (November of even years) for choosing delegations in both branches of Congress is now the pattern for all forty-eight states. A Maine constitutional amendment in 1957 also increased the Governor's term to four years, effective with the election of 1958. Thus the elections for President and Governor will not coincide.

EIGHTEEN-YEAR-OLD VOTE

South Dakota (1957, Ch. 303) adopted a Joint Resolution to submit to the voters a constitutional amendment lowering the voting age to 18 years. The Tennessee legislature in 1957 passed a resolution for the 18-year-old vote; if the same resolution is approved by the succeeding legislature the measure will be referred to the voters. Georgia and Kentucky now permit the 18-year-old vote.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

In a general revision of its state laws, New Mexico (1957, Ch. 217) included language setting forth the procedure of a presidential short ballot. Florida (1957, Sen. Bill 592) provided the write-in privilege for presidential electors.

CODE REVISION

Election codes were rewritten in Connecticut (1955), Ohio (1956), Maryland (1957), Michigan (1957, Nos. 37, 171, 190), and Utah (1957, Chs. 38-44, incl.). Michigan changed the dates for delivery of absentee ballots by the county clerk to the city or the township from forty-five to forty-two days before a general election and to twenty days before a primary; for

(Continued on page 26)

CONSTITUTIONS AND ELECTIONS

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VOTING STATISTICS

State	Voting for President 1956 ^a	Year	Voting for Governor	
			General election	Primary(a) election
Alabama.....	496,861	1954	333,090	594,381
Arizona.....	290,173	1956	288,592	161,452
Arkansas.....	406,572	1956	399,012	311,277
California.....	5,459,222	1954	3,899,389	3,042,677
Colorado.....	658,476	1956	645,233	183,834
Connecticut.....	1,116,916	1954	924,171	(b)
Delaware.....	177,988	1956	177,012	(c)
Florida.....	1,124,220	1956	1,014,733	840,083
Georgia.....	666,701	1954	331,967	646,235
Idaho.....	272,989	1954	228,685	129,223
Illinois.....	4,407,351	1956	4,314,658	1,620,871
Indiana.....	1,974,607	1956	1,954,290	(b)
Iowa.....	1,234,564	1956	1,204,235	298,599
Kansas.....	866,243	1956	864,935	449,242
Kentucky.....	1,053,805	1955	778,488	602,898
Louisiana.....	618,725	1956	172,303	821,586
Maine.....	351,706	1956	304,649	110,902
Maryland.....	932,340	1954	700,484	406,732
Massachusetts.....	2,348,506	1956	2,339,884	775,598
Michigan.....	3,080,468	1956	3,049,651	505,491
Minnesota.....	1,340,005	1956	1,422,161	602,010
Mississippi.....	248,149	1955	419,161	436,227
Missouri.....	1,832,572	1956	1,808,338	643,716
Montana.....	271,171	1956	270,366	173,435
Nebraska.....	577,137	1956	567,924	166,338
Nevada.....	96,689	1954	78,462	36,705(d)
New Hampshire.....	266,994	1956	258,695	99,615
New Jersey.....	2,484,312	1953	1,810,812	704,869
New Mexico.....	253,926	1956	251,751	116,186
New York.....	7,187,048	1954	5,241,177	(b)
North Carolina.....	1,165,592	1956	1,135,859	466,654
North Dakota.....	253,508	1956	252,435	160,351
Ohio.....	3,702,265	1956	3,542,091	1,075,270
Oklahoma.....	859,581	1954	609,194	577,919
Oregon.....	735,597	1956	731,279	482,909
Pennsylvania.....	4,556,852	1954	3,720,457	1,537,099
Rhode Island.....	387,609	1956	383,919	(e)
South Carolina.....	300,581	1954	214,211	302,483
South Dakota.....	293,857	1956	292,017	(f)
Tennessee.....	939,404	1954	320,865	706,830
Texas.....	1,955,168	1956	1,724,091	1,576,870
Utah.....	333,995	1956	332,889	196,061
Vermont.....	152,939	1956	88,379	45,764
Virginia.....	697,978	1953	412,457	228,228
Washington.....	1,150,889	1956	1,128,977	747,138
West Virginia.....	830,831	1956	817,623	543,582
Wisconsin.....	1,550,558	1956	1,557,788	666,362
Wyoming.....	124,127	1954	111,438	78,054

(a) Includes figures for initial primary elections only—not run-off primaries.

(b) Candidates for Governor nominated at party conventions.

(c) Candidates nominated at party conventions unless optional primary is used.

(d) Democratic primary only; no contest in Republican primary.

(e) No primary election for Governor.

(f) No primary contests for Governor.

LIMITATIONS ON CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES IN THE STATES

State or other jurisdiction	Filing of statements required				Required time for filing statements	Sources of contributions restricted	Contributions by corporations prohibited	Contributions by labor unions prohibited	Restrictions on character of expenditures	Total expenditures by candidate limited	Amount spent in behalf of candidate limited
	Campaign receipts by parties	Campaign receipts by candidates	Campaign disbursements by parties	Campaign disbursements by candidates							
Alabama.....	No	Yes	No	Yes	Between 15 and 10 days before and within 15 days after elections	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Arizona.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Receipts before, expenditures after election	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	....
Arkansas.....	No	No	No	Yes	Corrupt practice/pledge before, candidate expenses after election	No	....	....	No	Yes	No
California.....	Yes(a)	Yes	Yes(a)	Yes	After election	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Colorado.....	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	After election	Yes(b)	Yes(b)	Yes(b)	No	Yes(b)	Yes(b)
Connecticut.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	After election	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No (if spent by independent political committee)
Delaware.....	No	No	No	No	.....	No	No	No	No	No	No
Florida.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Before and after election	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Georgia.....	No	Yes	No	Yes	Within 20 days after election	No	No	No	No	No	No
Idaho.....	No	No	No	Yes	After election	No	No	No	....	Yes	Yes
Illinois.....	No	No	No	No	.....	Yes	(c)	No	No	No	No
Indiana.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	After election	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Iowa.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Within 30 days after election	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Kansas.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	After election	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Kentucky.....	No(a)	Yes	No(a)	Yes	15 days before and 30 days after election	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Louisiana.....	No	No	No	No	None	Yes(d)	Yes	No	No	No	No
Maine.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Within 15 days after election	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Maryland.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Within 20 days after election	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Massachusetts....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Within 16 days after election	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No (if spent by political committee)
Michigan.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	After election but before certification to office	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Minnesota.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Before and after election	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mississippi.....	No(b)	Yes(b)	No(b)	Yes(b)	Contribution statements filed 1st and 15th each month of campaign	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Missouri.....	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	After election	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Montana.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	After election	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Nebraska.....	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	After election	Yes	Yes	Only if union is a corporation	Yes	No	No
Nevada.....	No	No	No	No	.....	No	No	No	No	No	No
New Hampshire..	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1st statement Wednesday (6 days) before; 2nd, second Friday (10 days) after election	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

New Jersey.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Friday or Saturday before and 20 days after election	Yes	Yes(c)	No	Yes	Yes	No
New Mexico.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Candidates, within 10 days after election; parties, within 30 days after election	No(e)	No	No	No	Yes	No
New York.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Before and after elections	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
North Carolina...	Yes	Yes	Yes (in general elections)	Yes	Before and after elections	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
North Dakota....	No	No	No	Yes	15 days after elections	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ohio.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	By 4:00 p.m. 45th day after election	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Oklahoma.....	No	Yes	No	Yes	10 days after election	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Oregon.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	15 days after election	Yes(f)	(f)	No	Yes	Yes	No
Pennsylvania.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Within 30 days after each primary and general election	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Rhode Island.....	No corrupt practices act(g)										
South Carolina...	No	No	No	Yes	Before elections	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
South Dakota....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Within 30 days after elections	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tennessee.....	No	No	Yes (by campaign chairman)	Yes	Candidate's statement 5 to 10 days before convention or election; manager's within 30 days after	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Texas.....	No	Yes	No	Yes	Before and after elections	Yes	Yes	(h)	Yes	No	No
19 Utah.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2nd Sat. after 1st disbursement; 2nd Sat. each calendar month thereafter; Sat. preceding any primary or election	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No (if spent by other than committee)
Vermont.....	No	No	No	Yes	Within 10 days after primary	....	....	....	Yes	....	No
Virginia.....	....	....	....	Yes	Within 30 days after election, caucus, convention or primary election	....	....	....	Yes	Yes	....
Washington.....	No	Yes	No	Yes	After primary only	No	No	No	No	No	No
West Virginia....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Before and after elections	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wisconsin.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	By 5 p.m. on Tues. preceding primary or election; Sat. following election or primary	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Wyoming.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Within 20 days after election	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Alaska.....	No	No	No	No	None	No	....	....	No	No	No
Guam.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Within 15 days after election	No	No	No	....	....	....
Hawaii.....	No	No	Yes(i)	Yes	Within 20 days	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Puerto Rico.....	Yes	No	Yes	No	Within first 10 days of each month	Yes	Yes	No	(j)	No	No

(a) Campaign committee manager must file.
(b) Primaries only, does not apply for elections.
(c) Illinois: By insurance corporations only; New Jersey: By public utilities, banks and insurance corporations.
(d) Certain state employees prohibited from making political contributions.

(e) Political parties cannot contribute in primaries.
(f) Certain corporations only—O.R.S. 260.280.
(g) Only restrictions are those imposed by federal statutes.
(h) If incorporated.
(i) By agent or committee acting for or on behalf of any candidate.

(j) Act No. 110, 1957, creates an electoral fund against which each principal political party in the Commonwealth can draw up to \$75,000 annually, or up to \$150,000 in election years. The act enumerates the character of the expenditures which can be paid from the fund.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTING

State or other jurisdiction	Minimum age	U. S. citizen	Residence in			Prop- erty	Literacy test	Poll tax(a)
			State	County	District			
Alabama.....	21	★	2 yrs.	1 yr.	3 mo.	....	....	(b)
Arizona.....	21	★	1 yr.	30 da.	30 da.	....	★	....
Arkansas.....	21	★	12 mo.	6 mo.	1 mo.	....	....	★
California.....	21	(f)	1 yr.	90 da.	54 da.	....	★	....
Colorado.....	21	★	1 yr.	90 da.	15 da.(g)	....	....	....
Connecticut.....	21	(i)	1 yr.	....	6 mo.	....	★	....
Delaware.....	21	★	1 yr.	3 mo.	30 da.	....	★	....
Florida.....	21	★	1 yr.	6 mo.	....	....	....	....
Georgia.....	18	★	1 yr.	6 mo.	....	....	(j)	....
Idaho.....	21	★	6 mo.	30 da.	....	....	....	....
Illinois.....	21	★	1 yr.	90 da.	30 da.	....	....	....
Indiana.....	21	★	6 mo.	60 da.(l)	30 da.	....	....	....
Iowa.....	21	★	6 mo.	60 da.	10 da.	....	....	....
Kansas.....	21	★	6 mo.	30 da.(l)	30 da.	....	....	....
Kentucky.....	18	★	1 yr.	6 mo.	60 da.	....	....	....
Louisiana.....	21	★	1 yr.	1 yr.	3 mo.(m)	....	(n)	....
Maine.....	21	★	6 mo.	3 mo.	3 mo.	....	★	....
Maryland.....	21	★	1 yr.	6 mo.	6 mo.	....	....	....
Massachusetts..	21	★	1 yr.	....	6 mo.(o)	....	★	....
Michigan.....	21	★	6 mo.	....	30 da.	(p)	....	....
Minnesota.....	21	(f)	6 mo.	....	30 da.	....	....	....
Mississippi.....	21	★	2 yrs.	....	1 yr.(q)	....	★	(r)
Missouri.....	21	★	1 yr.	60 da.	60 da.	....	....	....
Montana.....	21	★	1 yr.	30 da.	....	(p)	....	....
Nebraska.....	21	★	6 mo.	40 da.	10 da.	....	....	....
Nevada.....	21	★	6 mo.	30 da.	10 da.	(p)	....	....
New Hampshire..	21	★	6 mo.	....	6 mo.	....	★	....
New Jersey.....	21	★	1 yr.	5 mo.	....	....	....	....
New Mexico.....	21	★	12 mo.	90 da.	30 da.	(p)	....	....
New York.....	21	(f)	1 yr.	4 mo.	30 da.	....	(t)	....
North Carolina..	21	★	1 yr.	....	30 da.	....	★	....
North Dakota...	21	★	1 yr.	90 da.	30 da.	....	....	....
Ohio.....	21	★	1 yr.(ah)	40 da.	40 da.	....	....	....
Oklahoma.....	21	★	1 yr.	6 mo.	30 da.	....	....	....
Oregon.....	21	★	6 mo.	....	30 da.	....	★	....
Pennsylvania...	21	★	1 yr.(w)	....	2 mo.	....	....	....
Rhode Island...	21	★	1 yr.	....	6 mo.	....	....	....
South Carolina..	21	★	2 yrs.(x)	1 yr.	4 mo.	(y)	(y)	....
South Dakota...	21	★	1 yr.	90 da.	30 da.	....	....	....
Tennessee.....	21	★	12 mo.	6 mo.	....	....	....	....
Texas.....	21	★	1 yr.	6 mo.	6 mo.	(p)	....	(r)
Utah.....	21	(f)	1 yr.	4 mo.	60 da.	(p)	....	....
Vermont.....	21	★	1 yr.	....	3 mo.(l)	....	....	....
Virginia.....	21	★	1 yr.	6 mo.	30 da.	....	★	(aa)
Washington.....	21	★	1 yr.	90 da.	30 da.	....	★	....
West Virginia...	21	★	1 yr.	60 da.	....	....	....	....
Wisconsin.....	21	★	1 yr.	....	10 da.	....	....	....
Wyoming.....	21	★	1 yr.	60 da.	10 da.	....	★	....
Alaska.....	21	★	12 mo.	....	30 da.(ad)	....	★	....
Guam.....	18	★	2 yrs.	....	90 da.(ad)	....	....	....
Hawaii.....	21	★	1 yr.	....	3 mo.	....	(af)	....
Puerto Rico.....	21	★	1 yr.	....	1 yr.	....	....	....
Virgin Islands...	21	★	1 yr.	....	60 da.	....	★	....

(a) 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.

(b) Must pay all poll taxes owed for the two years next preceding election at which person offers to vote. Persons who have honorably served in the military service of the United States while the United States is engaged in hostilities, whether war is declared or not, are exempt from payment of poll taxes.

(c) Registration is permanent unless removed for cause.

(d) Conditioned upon voting and continued residence.

(e) Except for irrigation district elections.

(f) Must have been citizen ninety days.

(g) City or town, thirty days.

(h) All except certain minor elections.

(i) Must have been citizen five years.

(j) Under 1949 act, all voters must re-register and pass literacy test. Those failing test may qualify by answering 10 of 30 oral questions prescribed by law.

(k) For all state and federal elections.

(l) Township.

(m) Municipality, four months.

(n) Literacy test required but exception allowed if person can pass certain specified requirements.

(o) In city or town.

(p) For vote on bond issues or special assessments only.

(q) Ministers of the Gospel and their wives may vote after six months' residence.

CONSTITUTIONS AND ELECTIONS

QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTING—Continued

21

Registration							State or other jurisdiction
Type		Coverage			All elec- tions	Some elec- tions	
Permanent	Periodic	All areas	Some areas	Frequency			
(c)	.....	.....	.....	.....	★	.....	Alabama
(d)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(e)	.....	Arizona
★	.....	.....	.....	.....	★	.....	Arkansas
★	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	California
★	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(h)	Colorado
★	.....	.....	.....	.....	★	.....	Connecticut
★	.....	.....	.....	.....	★	.....	Delaware
★	.....	.....	.....	.....	★	.....	Florida
★(t)	.....	.....	.....	.....	★	.....	Georgia
★	.....	.....	.....	.....	★	.....	Idaho
★	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(k)	Illinois
★	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(h)	Indiana
.....	★	.....	★	4 years	.....	(h)	Iowa
.....	★	.....	★	.....	★	.....	Kansas
★	.....	.....	.....	.....	★	.....	Kentucky
.....	★	.....	★	4 years	★	.....	Louisiana
★	.....	.....	.....	.....	★	.....	Maine
.....	★	.....	★	.....	★	.....	Maryland
★	.....	.....	.....	.....	★	.....	Massachusetts
★	.....	.....	.....	.....	★	.....	Michigan
.....	★	.....	★	.....	(u)	.....	Minnesota
(c)	.....	.....	.....	.....	★(s)	.....	Mississippi
.....	★	.....	★	4 years	★	.....	Missouri
★	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(h)	Montana
.....	★	.....	★	6 years	.....	(h)	Nebraska
★	.....	.....	.....	.....	★	.....	Nevada
★	.....	.....	.....	.....	★	.....	New Hampshire
★	.....	.....	.....	.....	★	.....	New Jersey
★	.....	.....	.....	.....	★	.....	New Mexico
.....	★	.....	★	Annual	.....	★	New York
★	.....	.....	.....	.....	★	.....	North Carolina
.....	.....	.....	★	.....	.....	★	North Dakota
.....	★	.....	★	.....	★	.....	Ohio
★	.....	.....	.....	.....	(u)	.....	Oklahoma
(v)	.....	.....	.....	.....	★	.....	Oregon
★	.....	.....	.....	.....	★	.....	Pennsylvania
★	.....	.....	.....	.....	★	.....	Rhode Island
.....	.....	★	.....	Decennial	★	.....	South Carolina
★	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	★	South Dakota
★	.....	.....	.....	.....	★	.....	Tennessee
(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	Annual	.....	.....	Texas
★	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(h)	Utah
(ab)	.....	.....	.....	Every elec.	.....	★	Vermont
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	★	.....	Virginia
(d)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(e)	.....	Washington
★	.....	.....	.....	.....	(ac)	.....	West Virginia
.....	★	.....	.....	.....	★	.....	Wisconsin
.....	.....	★	.....	Every gen. elec.	.....	★	Wyoming
★	.....	.....	.....	.....	(ae)	.....	Alaska
(d,v)	.....	.....	.....	.....	★(s)	.....	Guam
(ag)	.....	.....	.....	.....	★	.....	Hawaii
★	.....	.....	.....	.....	★	.....	Puerto Rico
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Virgin Islands

(r) Assessed upon citizens 21 to 60 years of age except those specifically exempted.

(s) Registration is for all elections of state and county, but voter must be registered in municipality also to vote in municipal elections.

(t) A person who became entitled to vote after January 1, 1922, must be able, except for physical disability, to read and write English.

(u) Except school district elections.

(v) Re-register in two years if not voting within that time.

(w) Six months if previously an elector or native of U. S.

(x) Ministers of the Gospel and teachers in public schools may vote after six months' residence.

(y) Ownership of property is an alternative to literacy.

(z) Constitution provides for registration in cities over 10,000, but no system exists. Poll tax receipts determine eligibility of voters aged 21 to 60 years; exemption certificates determine eligibility for those over 60 in cities over 10,000, and for certain others.

(aa) Must owe no past due taxes.

(ab) Except in some cities.

(ac) All elections except special elections.

(ad) Precinct.

(ae) Municipal election.

(af) English or Hawaiian language.

(ag) Name subject to removal from registration list after failure to vote in a general election.

(ah) No residence requirement when voting for presidential and vice presidential electors.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

GENERAL ELECTIONS IN 1958

State or other jurisdiction	Date of general elections in 1958	State officers to be elected by statewide vote	State legislators percentage		United States Congress		Other elections for state officers
			Senate	House	Senate	House	
Alabama.....	Nov. 4	Governor, Lt. Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Commissioner of Agriculture and Industries, Superintendent of Education, Chief Justice of Supreme Court, 2 Associate Justices of Supreme Court, 2 Public Service Commissioners, 3 Judges of Court of Appeals	100	100	No	Yes	No
Arizona.....	Nov. 4	Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, 1 Judge of Supreme Court, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mine Inspector, Corporation Commissioner, Tax Commissioner	100	100	Yes	Yes	No
Arkansas.....	Nov. 4	Governor, Lt. Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Land Commissioner	50	100	No	Yes	No
California.....	Nov. 4	Governor, Controller, Treasurer, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Board of Equalization	50	100	Yes	Yes	No
Colorado.....	Nov. 4	Governor, Lt. Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, 2 Judges of Supreme Court, Treasurer, Auditor, 2 Regents of University of Colorado	49	100	No	Yes	No
Connecticut.....	Nov. 4	Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney General	100	100	Yes	Yes	No
Delaware.....	Nov. 4	Attorney General, Treasurer, Auditor, Insurance Commissioner	50	100	Yes	Yes	No
Florida.....	Nov. 4	Justices of Supreme Court	50	100	No	Yes	No
Georgia.....	Nov. 4	Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, Comptroller-General, Superintendent of Schools, Commissioner of Agriculture, Commissioner of Labor, 2 Judges of Supreme Court, 2 Judges of Court of Appeals, 2 Public Service Commissioners	100	100	No	Yes	No
Idaho.....	Nov. 4	Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mines Inspector	100	100	No	Yes	No
Illinois.....	Nov. 4	Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction	50	100	No	Yes	No
Indiana.....	Nov. 4	Secretary of State, 1 Judge of Supreme Court, Treasurer, 4 Judges of Appellate Court, Clerks of Supreme and Appellate Courts, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Auditor	50	100	Yes	Yes	No
Iowa.....	Nov. 4	Governor, Lt. Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Secretary of Agriculture, 2 Commerce Commissioners, 3 Judges of Supreme Court	42	100	No	Yes	No
Kansas.....	Nov. 4	Governor, Lt. Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Commissioner of Insurance, Printer	None	100	No	Yes	No
Kentucky.....	Nov. 4	4 Justices of Court of Appeals	None	None	No	Yes	No
Louisiana.....	Nov. 4	Justice of Supreme Court, 1 Public Service Commissioner, 3 Board of Education members	None	None	No	Yes	No
Maine.....	Sept. 8(a)	Governor	100	100	Yes	Yes	No
Maryland.....	Nov. 4	Governor, Attorney General, Comptroller	100	100	Yes	Yes	No
Massachusetts.....	Nov. 4	Governor, Lt. Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of Commonwealth, Treasurer-Receiver General, Auditor	100	100	Yes	Yes	No

GENERAL ELECTIONS IN 1958—Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Date of general elections in 1958	State officers to be elected by statewide vote	State legislators percentage		United States Congress		Other elections for state officers
			Senate	House	Senate	House	
Michigan.....	Nov. 4	Governor, Lt. Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor General	100	100	Yes	Yes	No
Minnesota.....	Nov. 4	Governor, Lt. Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner, Auditor	100	100	Yes	Yes	No
Mississippi.....	Nov. 4	None	None	None	Yes	Yes	No
Missouri.....	Nov. 4	Auditor	50	100	Yes	Yes	No
Montana.....	Nov. 4	Chief Justice and 1 Associate Justice, Clerk of Supreme Court, 1 member of Railroad and Public Service Commission	50	100	Yes	Yes	No
Nebraska.....	Nov. 4	Governor, Lt. Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, 1 Railway Commissioner, 2 members of State Board of Education, 3 Justices of Supreme Court, 2 members Board of Regents of State University	100(b)	...	Yes	Yes	No
Nevada.....	Nov. 4	Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, Controller, Justices of the Supreme Court, Inspector of Mines, Board of Regents, Superintend- ent of State Printing	50	100	Yes	Yes	No
New Hampshire.....	Nov. 4	Governor, 5 Members of Executive Council	100	100	No	Yes	No
New Jersey.....	Nov. 4	None	None	None	Yes	Yes	No
New Mexico.....	Nov. 4	Governor, Lt. Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, 1 Justice of Supreme Court, Commissioner of Public Lands, 1 Corporation Com- missioner, Superintendent of Public Instruction	None	100	Yes	Yes	No
New York.....	Nov. 4	Governor, Lt. Governor, Attorney General, Comptroller	100	100	Yes	Yes	No
North Carolina.....	Nov. 4	Some Justices of Supreme Court	100	100	No	Yes	No
North Dakota.....	Nov. 4	Governor, Lt. Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor, Commissioner of Insurance, Tax Com- missioner, Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1 Judge of Supreme Court	50	100	Yes	Yes	No
Ohio.....	Nov. 4	Governor, Lt. Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor	100	100	Yes	Yes	No
Oklahoma.....	Nov. 4	Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Attorney General, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, State Examiner and Inspector, Commis- sioner of Labor, Commissioner of Char- ities and Corrections, Commissioner of Insurance, 1 Corporation Commissioner, Clerk of Supreme Court, Chief Mine Inspector and 4 Assistants, 3 Supreme Court Justices, 1 Criminal Court of Appeals Judge	50	100	No	Yes	No
Oregon.....	Nov. 4	Governor, Commissioner of Bureau of Labor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Justice of the Supreme Court	50	100	No	Yes	No
Pennsylvania.....	Nov. 4	Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of Internal Affairs	50	100	Yes	Yes	No
Rhode Island.....	Nov. 4	Governor, Lt. Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, General Treasurer	100	100	Yes	Yes	No

GENERAL ELECTIONS IN 1958—Concluded

State or other jurisdiction	Date of general elections in 1958	State officers to be elected by statewide vote	State legislators percentage		United States Congress		Other elections for state officers
			Senate	House	Senate	House	
South Carolina.....	Nov. 4	Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller General, Adjutant and Inspector General, Attorney General, Superintendent of Education, Treasurer, Commissioner of Agriculture	50	100	No	Yes	No
South Dakota.....	Nov. 4	Governor, Lt. Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Commissioner of School and Public Lands, 1 member of Public Utilities Commission, Superintendent of Public Instruction, 2 Judges of Supreme Court	100	100	No	Yes	No
Tennessee.....	Nov. 4	Governor, Public Service Commissioner	100	100	Yes	Yes	Aug. 7(c)
Texas.....	Nov. 4	Governor, Lt. Governor, Attorney General, Treasurer, Comptroller of Public Accounts, Commissioner of General Land Office, Commissioner of Agriculture, 1 member of Railroad Commission, 4 Justices of Supreme Court, 1 Judge of Court of Criminal Appeals	50	100	Yes	Yes	No
Utah.....	Nov. 4	1 Justice of Supreme Court, 6 members of Board of Education	48	100	Yes	Yes	No
Vermont.....	Nov. 4	Governor, Lt. Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor	100	100	Yes	Yes	No
Virginia.....	Nov. 4	None	None	None	Yes	Yes	No
Washington.....	Nov. 4	5 Supreme Court Judges	50	100	Yes	Yes	No
West Virginia.....	Nov. 4	To fill unexpired term: Secretary of State, Justice of Supreme Court	50	100	Yes	Yes	No
Wisconsin.....	Nov. 4	Governor, Lt. Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Treasurer	50	100	Yes	Yes	Apr. 1(d)
Wyoming.....	Nov. 4	Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Instruction	51	100	Yes	Yes	No
Alaska.....	Oct. 9	Treasurer	50	100	No	Yes(e)	No
Guam.....	Nov. 4	None	100(b)	...	No	No	No
Hawaii.....	Nov. 4	None	68	100	No	Yes(e)	No
Puerto Rico.....	None	None	None	None	No	No	No
Virgin Islands.....	Nov. 4	None	100(b)	...	No	No	No

(a) Beginning in 1960, general elections will be held the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

(b) Unicameral legislature.

(c) Members of Supreme Court and Court of Appeals, August 7, 1958.

(d) Justice of Supreme Court to be elected April 1, 1958.

(e) Alaska and Hawaii each elect a Delegate to the United States Congress.

CONSTITUTIONS AND ELECTIONS

PRIMARY ELECTIONS FOR STATE OFFICERS

25

State	Dates of 1958 primaries for state officers elected by statewide vote		General provisions		Nomination of candidates elected by statewide vote*
	Primary— 1958	Run-off primary(a) 1958	Voters receive ballots of		
			All parties participating	One party	
Alabama.....	May 6	June 3	..	X	C,P(a,b)
Arizona.....	Sept. 9	None	..	X	P
Arkansas.....	July 29(c)	Aug. 12(c)	..	X	P(a)
California.....	June 3	None	..	X	P
Colorado.....	Sept. 9	None	..	X	P(d)
Connecticut.....	(e)	None	..	X	X(e)
Delaware.....	Aug. 16	None	..	X	C,P
Florida.....	Sept. 9	Sept. 30	..	X	P(a)
Georgia.....	(f)	(f)	..	X	C,P(a,b)
Idaho.....	Aug. 12	None	X	..	P
Illinois.....	April 10	None	..	X	P
Indiana.....	None	None	..	X	C
Iowa.....	June 2	None	..	X	X(g)
Kansas.....	Aug. 5	None	..	X	P
Kentucky.....	May 27	None	..	X	P
Louisiana.....	July 29	Aug. 19	..	X	P(a)
Maine.....	June 16	None	..	X	P
Maryland.....	May 20	None	..	X	PX
Massachusetts.....	Sept. 16	None	..	X	P
Michigan.....	Aug. 5]	[None	X	..	CP
Minnesota.....	Sept. 9	None	X	..	P
Mississippi.....	None	None	..	X	P(a)
Missouri.....	Aug. 5	None	..	X	P
Montana.....	June 3	None	X	..	P
Nebraska.....	May 13	None	..	X	P
Nevada.....	Sept. 2	None	..	X	P
New Hampshire.....	Sept. 9	[None	..	X	P
New Jersey.....	None	None	..	X	P
New Mexico.....	May 13	None	..	X	P
New York.....	Not set	None	..	X	CP
North Carolina.....	May 31	June 28	..	X	P(a)
North Dakota.....	June 24	None	..	X	P
Ohio.....	May 6	None	..	X	P
Oklahoma.....	July 1	July 22	..	X	P(a)
Oregon.....	May 16	None	..	X	P
Pennsylvania.....	May 20	None	..	X	P
Rhode Island.....	{Sept. 15 (Dem.) Sept. 24 (Rep.)	None	..	X	P
South Carolina.....	June 10	{June 24 July 8	..	X	C,P(a,b)
South Dakota.....	June 3	None	..	X	CX(g)
Tennessee.....	Aug. 7	None	..	X	P
Texas.....	July 26	Aug. 23	..	X	CP(a)
Utah.....	Sept. 9	None	X	..	X
Vermont.....	Sept. 9	None	..	X	P
Virginia.....	None	None	..	X	CP(a)
Washington.....	Sept. 9	None	X(h)	..	P
West Virginia.....	Aug. 5	None	..	X	P
Wisconsin.....	Sept. 9	None	X	..	P
Wyoming.....	Aug. 19	None	..	X	P

*Abbreviations: P—direct primary; C—convention; CP—some candidates in direct primary, some in convention; C,P—convention or direct primary; X—combination of direct primary and convention; PX—some candidates in direct primary, some combination of direct primary and convention; CX—some candidates in convention, some combination of direct primary and convention.

(a) Run-off primary if necessary.

(b) Usually Democratic party nominates in primary and Republican party in convention.

(c) It is provided that the general primary shall be held the second Tuesday in August. However, a preliminary or "prefer-

ential" primary is also provided for, to be held two weeks earlier. If a candidate receives a majority of the votes cast for a given office in the preliminary primary, the general primary is not used for that office.

(d) Pre-primary endorsing conventions are usually held.

(e) A post-convention primary can be held during July or August if convention action is contested by a candidate receiving at least 20 per cent of convention vote.

(f) Date set by party authority.

(g) If for any office no candidate receives 35 per cent of votes cast at the primary, a convention is held to select a candidate.

(h) May vote in the primary of more than one party.

supplies generally the delivery shall be ten days before the date of use. It also provided that a qualified voter moving from one city or township to another during the thirty days before an election or primary may be allowed to vote at the place of his last registration.

Louisiana in 1956 adopted a constitutional amendment lowering the state residence requirement for voting from two years to one. South Dakota (1957, Ch. 304) adopted a resolution to refer a constitutional amendment providing that any qualified voter who moves his residence within the state shall be deemed entitled to vote in the place where he previously resided until he has become eligible to vote in his new residence. Delaware (1956, Ch. 637) permitted delivery of fifteen sample ballots to the county chairman of each political party.

The New York legislature in 1957 adopted a series of election law changes, one of which simplifies many features of the permanent personal registration system. In place of a mandatory biennial canvass it substitutes a continuing investigation to be completed at least once every five years. Delaware in 1955 adopted an amendment permitting a permanent registration system in place of the previous four-year periodic registration.

North Carolina (1955, Ch. 707) authorized a change in ballot form. If a county adopts the type of ballot box into which only unfolded ballots can be deposited, an

election board need not comply with the rule to fold the ballot.

Kansas (1957, Ch. 228) provided that in the primaries "the national and state ticket shall be printed upon one ballot and the district, the county and township tickets shall be printed upon another ballot."

LENGTHENED TERMS—RECALL OF LOCAL OFFICERS

Altering terms of office affects the ballot, and shifting from two-year to four-year terms shortens the ballot in certain years. As noted under "Election Dates" above, Maine has lengthened its Governor's term to four years, effective with the election of 1958. Through a constitutional amendment approved in 1956 Colorado provided for a four-year term for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer and Attorney General, also effective with the election of 1958. An Ohio constitutional amendment of 1956 increased the terms of State Senators from two years to four. Idaho adopted an amendment in 1956 permitting the Governor to succeed himself.

Mississippi (1956, Ch. 188) authorized the Governor to remove local officers upon petition of 30 per cent of the qualified voters of the county. Although not required to act adversely, he shall consider removal of a locally elected officer, following such a petition, for "knowingly or wilfully failing or neglecting or refusing to perform any of the duties required of him by law."

Section II

LEGISLATURES AND LEGISLATION

1. Legislative Organization
and Services
2. Legislation

Legislative Organization and Services

STRUCTURES AND PROCEDURES

THE citizens of the states through their constitutions have vested the supreme law-making power in their legislatures. They have provided for the popular election at frequent intervals of those who comprise the legislative bodies. Except in Nebraska they have established two-house legislatures in each state.

Beyond these common elements, a wide variety of constitutional provisions, statutory requirements, rules and precedents govern the workings of the state legislatures. Together they determine the many details of legislative structure, organization and procedure, the purpose of which is to enable the legislatures to carry out their responsibilities in an orderly and effective manner.

SIZES AND TERMS

In size American state legislatures range from a total of forty-three members in the unicameral Nebraska legislature to 424 in New Hampshire. The smallest bicameral legislature is that of Delaware, with fifty-two members. State Senates vary in membership from seventeen each in Delaware and Nevada to sixty-seven in Minnesota. The lower houses differ even more widely—from thirty-five members in Delaware and less than sixty each in Idaho, Nevada and Wyoming up to 240 in Massachusetts, 246 in Vermont, 280 in Connecticut and 400 in New Hampshire.

In all states legislative terms are either two years or four. State Senators in thirty-two states serve for four years; in sixteen

(including Nebraska) they serve for two. Shorter terms are the rule for members of lower houses. In forty-three states House members serve two-year terms; only in Alabama, Louisiana, Maryland and Mississippi do they have four-year terms.

Several states during the past biennium have approved changes in the size of their legislatures. In Illinois, as part of a reapportionment plan, Senators have increased from fifty-one to fifty-eight and House members from 153 to 177. In New Mexico the lower house was raised from fifty-five to sixty-six members. Four new legislative seats were created in Ohio and six in Utah. North Dakota's House, by statute, was reduced by three seats. In 1956 voters in Alabama rejected a measure to increase the number of legislators from 141 to 219, and Florida voters disapproved an increase from 133 to 202 members, both as part of reapportionment plans. The Connecticut legislature in 1957 approved an amendment to expand the Senate from thirty-six to fifty-four members, a proposal which must receive legislative approval once more before going to the voters.

Ohio voters in 1956 approved an amendment to lengthen Senate terms from two to four years to go into effect on a staggered basis during 1958-60. North Dakota voters in 1958 will consider a proposal to increase terms of legislative and elective officials, from two to four years.

SESSIONS

As indicated in the table "Legislative

Sessions," legislatures of fourteen states, and of Guam, the Virgin Islands and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico meet annually. The remaining thirty-four states and two territories hold biennial regular sessions, and all except three (Kentucky, Mississippi and Virginia) in the odd-numbered years.

The postwar trend toward annual sessions has slowed somewhat during the past biennium. No additional states have adopted annual sessions. The legislatures in Nevada and Texas in 1957, however, approved annual session amendments which will be voted on by their electorates in November, 1958. Missouri voters rejected the annual session plan in 1956, but at the same time Louisiana voters rejected an amendment to repeal the annual budget session adopted two years earlier.

Restrictions on length of the regular session exist in thirty-two states. They take a variety of forms, both direct and indirect. Sixty calendar days is the most common limitation. Where they exist, most limits on session length are expressly provided in the constitutions. In nine states, however, the length is limited indirectly, through cessation of legislative pay after a specified period of time. In the case of special sessions, twenty-seven states have no direct limits on length, except that in four of them—Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and South Carolina—restrictions on legislative compensation or allowance constitute indirect limits.

Constitutional amendments approved in 1956 will affect sessions in various ways. A North Carolina amendment postpones the date of convening of the regular session one month, from early January to early February, and adds thirty days to the length of regular sessions. A Florida amendment permits the legislature to call itself into special session, and a California amendment advances the opening of the off-year session from March to February.

COMPENSATION

There is general agreement that compensation of state legislators has been and in most states continues to be too low. It also has been recommended, increasingly, that annual salaries rather than daily pay plans be employed. In both respects there

have been extensive changes in recent years. In 1943 less than half of the states used the salary plan; at present thirty-one states use it. The range of legislative salaries, per biennium, in these thirty-one states is from \$200 in New Hampshire to \$15,000 in New York. The median biennial salary is in the \$3,000–\$3,600 range.

Nineteen states employ a daily pay plan for legislators (payable during sessions), two of them—Colorado and Oklahoma—using a combination of daily pay, and biennial salary. The amounts paid under daily pay plans vary greatly—from \$5.00 in Kansas, North Dakota and Rhode Island up to \$50 in Louisiana. For these nineteen states, the median daily pay is \$15.

As indicated in an accompanying table, legislators in a number of states receive appreciable expense allowances in addition to other compensation. In sixteen states this allowance is payable in the form of a per diem during the session. In nine other states there are lump-sum or monthly allowances. These include Louisiana, where \$150 a month is paid when the legislature is not in session. Travel allowances in some form are paid legislators in all states. In Alabama, Arizona, Kansas and North Dakota the expense allowance amounts to more than the daily pay.

Basic pay rates were increased during the biennium in twelve states; expense and travel allowances were raised in fourteen states, including North Carolina, where an amendment approved in 1956 permitted these allowances for the first time. Voters in Arizona, Missouri, North Dakota and Oregon rejected legislative pay raise proposals in 1956–57. Connecticut voters in November, 1958, will consider an amendment to permit the legislature to set its salaries and expense allowances.

COMMITTEES

Much of the work of the legislative sessions is done by standing committees. For a number of years it has been urged that most legislative bodies should reduce the numbers of their committees to facilitate efficient conduct of work and to eliminate conflicts of committee meetings, inadequate advance notice of hearings, and assignment of legislators to more committees than they can serve effectively. The trend

of action has been in conformity with these recommendations: reductions in committees between 1946 and 1957 have lowered the median number of House standing committees from thirty-nine to twenty-three and of Senate committees from thirty-one to twenty-one. The following table illustrates these decreases.

Number of standing committees	Number of states in each range					
	House		Senate(a)		Joint	
	1946	1957	1946	1957	1946 (b)	1957 (b)
10 or under..	0	4	0	4	23	23
11-20.....	2	16	8	18	0	0
21-30.....	9	10	15	17	0	2
31-40.....	15	7	13	8	2	1
41-50.....	12	7	9	1	1	0
51-60.....	7	1	2	0	0	0
61-70.....	2	2	1	0	0	0

(a) Nebraska is included only under "Senate."

(b) Excludes 21 states reporting no joint standing committees.

The number of House standing committees, excluding states where the major share of referral work is by joint committees, ranges from eight in South Carolina up to sixty-three in Missouri and sixty-five in Arkansas. Senate standing committees, with the same exclusion, range from seven in New Mexico, eleven in Wisconsin and fourteen in Maryland and Nebraska, up to forty in Florida and forty-six in Mississippi. In a few states, notably in New England, joint standing committees carry on a major share of referral work. These include Connecticut with twenty-eight joint committees, Massachusetts with thirty-one and Maine with twenty-four. In addition, the Vermont House and Senate committees usually meet jointly. Major reductions in numbers of committees were made during the past biennium for both houses in Georgia and Kentucky and for the Senate in Texas. The Kentucky changes also initiated appointment of committees by the presiding officers rather than by the Committees on Committees as in the past.

MECHANICAL DEVICES

Use of mechanical and other technological devices to expedite and improve the work of legislatures has increased in recent years. The electric roll call machine, in particular, has been a means of conserving much valuable legislative time. Between

1917 (when the first such machine was installed in the Wisconsin Assembly) and 1943, a total of thirteen machines were placed in operation in eleven states. Since that time, an additional twenty have been installed, most recently in the Connecticut, Georgia and Kansas Houses and the Tennessee Senate. One was authorized in 1956 for the Kentucky House.

Use of radio and television broadcasting in conjunction with legislative sessions and committee hearings still appears to be in the experimental stage, although 1957 sessions in some states, Oklahoma and Texas, for example, saw greatly expanded coverage.

AVAILABILITY OF NEW LAWS

In all states arrangements exist for publication of the bound volumes of session laws. The time lag between enactment of laws and appearance of the volume usually is quite appreciable, however, amounting to half a year or more in a great number of states. More than forty states, accordingly, have taken steps to make copies of new laws available more quickly—in newspaper editions in four states; as advance sheets or printer's signatures, released at intervals, in thirteen states; and as slip laws in the majority of states. In six states, users of the law still must await the appearance of the bound volume.

APPORTIONMENT

Apportionment is one of the major problems of state government. As indicated in the table "Apportionment of Legislatures," provisions relating to it appear in the constitution of every state. In two states, however—Delaware and Maryland—no constitutional provision relates to subsequent reapportionment.

In the great majority of states, the legislature is the agency designated by the constitution to reapportion. In most cases the legislatures enjoy this power exclusively, although a trend is away from this practice. Six states have provided alternative procedures in the event the legislature does not act: California, Illinois, Michigan, Oregon, South Dakota and Texas. Washington will be added to this group if the voters in November, 1958, approve a pending amendment.

Another group of four states has placed the reapportioning power in non-legislative hands. Arizona, which makes no provision for Senate reapportionment, places responsibility for redistricting the House in the County Boards of Supervisors. Arkansas redistricts through a Board of Apportionment (Governor, Secretary of State and Attorney General). Missouri's House is reapportioned by the Secretary of State and local governing bodies, the Senate by a commission appointed by the Governor. And Ohio redistricts by action of the Governor, Auditor and Secretary of State.

As indicated in the table cited, all ten states employing non-legislative boards in conjunction with reapportionment actually have reapportioned since 1950. Among the thirty-eight states which do not employ this method, fifteen have had their most recent reapportionments in the 1950's, ten in the 1940's, four in the 1930's, three in the 1920's, four in the period from 1900 to 1920, and two prior to 1900.

In 1956 Arkansas voters approved an amendment freezing existing Senate districts. Colorado voters rejected a proposal to shift reapportionment responsibility from the legislature to the State Supreme Court; the defeat of Alabama and Florida measures is mentioned earlier in this summary.

CURRENT PROBLEMS

Legislators in a large and, apparently, increasing number of states are becoming more and more troubled by the sheer volume of legislation introduced and considered each session. Deliberation and thoughtful action on bills have become much more difficult as a result, even with the assistance of the various legislative services discussed in the following paper. The problem is complicated, in many states, by the many limitations placed on the length, subject matter and frequency of sessions. In view of these situations, many legislatures are studying ways in which procedures may be altered to assure maximum productive use of session time, through elimination of unnecessary steps, reorganization of outmoded practices and employment of new devices. Several states, including Oklahoma, Tennessee and Washington, have continuing studies of legisla-

tive procedures carried on by their legislative councils. In 1957 sessions, major studies in this field were initiated or continued in several other states, including California, Connecticut, Iowa, Maine, New York and South Dakota.

The problem posed by the volume of bills reflects, in part, differing traditions among the states, as suggested by an analysis based on tables accompanying this report. In more than half of the states, the average number of bills introduced by each legislator in regular sessions is eight or less. The average in seven states—Arizona, Georgia, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota and Vermont—is four bills or less. In marked contrast, the individual legislator in four states, on the average, introduces twenty bills or more—Minnesota twenty, Florida twenty-seven, New York thirty-seven and California fifty-seven. Consideration of local bills in Florida and Minnesota accounts in large measure for the high averages in those states. The introduction in California of spare bills (in reality, skeleton bills) in anticipation of the early deadline on introductions has a bearing on the matter. And the differing sizes of legislatures also is a factor. But in spite of these variables, it is evident that traditions and habits, including to some extent the role played by legislative leadership, have important bearing on the volume of bills introduced.

Various alternatives are being explored to reduce the dimensions of this problem, as well as to obtain other benefits. The Hawaii Senate in its 1957 session introduced a major innovation. Instead of introducing a bill, a member of that body would introduce a short, one-page outline stating the purpose of his proposal and the general means of achieving the purpose. This was referred to committee and, if it approved, the committee would prepare a conventional bill and report it out for reading, consideration and voting.

The Iowa Legislative Research Bureau currently is exploring means by which a calendar of bills could be available for consideration immediately upon convening of the session. The North Dakota Legislative Research Committee is studying similar matters. In New York the legislative leaders of both parties, as an outgrowth

of a current study there, in late 1957 joined in urging maximum use of pre-session bill filing; the purpose was to reduce the glut of bills introduced prior to the deadline (usually mid-February), to reduce other log jams, and to obtain final action on more bills during the session.

Various studies in recent years have recommended the filing and printing of bills prior to the session, but the legislative response has been limited. Since earlier

work by hearings committees is dependent on this pre-session activity, however, it is likely that this is a practice which will become more widespread in coming years.

A few annual session states—Arizona, Michigan, New Jersey and New York—are considering the Congressional practice (and that of Georgia, South Carolina and Puerto Rico) of carrying over bills still on calendar from one session to the next during the life of the same legislature.

OFFICIAL NAMES OF LEGISLATIVE BODIES AND CAPITOL BUILDINGS

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Both bodies</i>	<i>Senate</i>	<i>House</i>	<i>Capitol building</i>
Alabama, State of.....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Arizona, State of.....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State House(b)
Arkansas, State of.....	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
California, State of.....	Legislature	Senate	Assembly	State Capitol
Colorado, State of.....	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Connecticut, State of.....	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Delaware, State of.....	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	Legislative Hall
Florida, State of.....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Georgia, State of.....	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Idaho, State of.....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Illinois, State of.....	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Indiana, State of.....	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	(b)
Iowa, State of.....	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Kansas, State of.....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State House(a)
Kentucky, Commonwealth of...	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Louisiana, State of.....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Maine, State of.....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State House
Maryland, State of.....	General Assembly	Senate	House of Delegates	State House
Massachusetts, Common- wealth of.....	General Court	Senate	House of Representatives	State House
Michigan, State of.....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Minnesota, State of.....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Mississippi, State of.....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Missouri, State of.....	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Montana, State of.....	Legislative Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Nebraska, State of.....	Legislature	Unicameral		State Capitol
Nevada, State of.....	Legislature	Senate	Assembly	State Capitol
New Hampshire, State of.....	General Court	Senate	House of Representatives	State House
New Jersey, State of.....	Legislature	Senate	General Assembly	State House
New Mexico, State of.....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
New York, State of.....	Legislature	Senate	Assembly	State Capitol
North Carolina, State of.....	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
North Dakota, State of.....	Legislative Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Ohio, State of.....	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State House(a)
Oklahoma, State of.....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Oregon, State of.....	Legislative Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Pennsylvania, Common- wealth of.....	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, State of.....	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State House
South Carolina, State of.....	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State House
South Dakota, State of.....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Tennessee, State of.....	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Texas, State of.....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol(a)
Utah, State of.....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Vermont, State of.....	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State House
Virginia, Commonwealth of.....	General Assembly	Senate	House of Delegates	State Capitol
Washington, State of.....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	Legislative Building
West Virginia, State of.....	Legislature	Senate	House of Delegates	State Capitol
Wisconsin, State of.....	Legislature	Senate	Assembly	State Capitol
Wyoming, State of.....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Alaska, Territory of.....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	Federal & Ter- ritorial Bldg.
Guam.....	Legislature	Unicameral		Congress Building
Hawaii, Territory of.....	Territorial Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	Iolani Palace
Puerto Rico, Commonwealth of	Legislative Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	Capitol
Virgin Islands, Territory of.....	Legislature	Unicameral		Capitol

(a) Unofficial.

(b) No official name. Both "State House" and "State Capitol" used.

THE LEGISLATORS
Numbers, Terms and Party Affiliations
As of December, 1957

State or other jurisdiction	Senate					House					Constitutional total of legis- lators		
	Demo- crats	Repub- licans	Other	Va- can- cies	Consti- tutional total	Term	Demo- crats	Repub- licans	Other	Va- can- cies		Consti- tutional total	Term
Alabama.....	35	..	..	..	35	4	106	..	..	..	106	4	141
Arizona.....	26	2	..	..	28	2	57	23	..	..	80	2	108
Arkansas.....	35	..	..	..	35	4	97	2	1(a)	..	100	2	135
California.....	20	20	..	..	40	4	38	42	..	..	80	2	120
Colorado.....	21	14	..	..	35	4	38	27	..	..	65	2	100
Connecticut.....	5	31	..	..	36	2	30	249	..	1	280(b)	2	316(b)
Delaware.....	13	4	..	..	17	4	19	16	..	..	35	2	52
Florida.....	37	1	..	..	38	4	89	6	..	..	95(c)	2	133(c)
Georgia.....	54	..	..	..	54	2	205	..	..	..	205	2	259
Idaho.....	25	19	..	..	44	2	27	32	..	..	59	2	103
Illinois.....	18	38	..	2	58	4	83	94	..	..	177	2	235
Indiana.....	17	33	..	..	50	4	24	75	..	1	100	2	150
Iowa.....	10	40	..	..	50	4	36	72	..	..	108	2	158
Kansas.....	8	32	..	..	40	4	42	83	..	..	125	2	165
Kentucky.....	29	9	..	..	38	4	75	25	..	1	100	2	138
Louisiana.....	39	..	..	..	39	4	101	..	..	..	101	4	140
Maine.....	8	25	..	..	33	2	51	100	..	..	151	2	184
Maryland.....	21	8	..	..	29	4	98	25	..	..	123	4	152
Massachusetts.....	18	22	..	..	40	2	132	108	..	..	240	2	280
Michigan.....	11	23	..	..	34	2	49	61	..	..	110(d)	2	144(d)
Minnesota.....	Nonpartisan election..				67	4	Nonpartisan election..				131	2	198
Mississippi.....	49	..	..	..	49	4	140	..	..	..	140	4	189
Missouri.....	21	13	..	..	34	4	93	64	..	..	157	2	191
Montana.....	31	25	..	..	56	4	59	35	..	..	94	2	150
Nebraska.....	Nonpartisan election. Unicameral legislature, 2 year term.....												43
Nevada.....	5	12	..	..	17(e)	4	31	16	..	..	47(e)	2	64(e)
New Hampshire.....	6	18	..	..	24	2	115	272	3	10	400(f)	2	424(f)
New Jersey.....	7	14	..	..	21	4	20	38	..	2	60	2	81
New Mexico.....	24	8	..	..	32	4	43	23	..	..	66	2	98
New York.....	20	38	..	..	58	2	54	96	..	..	150	2	208
North Carolina.....	47	3	..	..	50	2	107	13	..	..	120	2	170
North Dakota.....	7	42	..	..	49	4	19	88	..	6	113	2	162(g)
Ohio.....	12	22	..	..	34	2(n)	42	97	..	..	139	2	173(h)
Oklahoma.....	40	4	..	..	44	4	101	20	..	..	121(b)	2	165(i)
Oregon.....	15	15	..	..	30	4	37	23	..	..	60	2	90
Pennsylvania.....	23	27	..	..	50	4	84	126	..	..	210	2	260
Rhode Island.....	18	25	..	1	44	2	63	37	..	..	100	2	144
South Carolina.....	46	..	..	..	46	4	124	..	..	..	124	2	170
South Dakota.....	17	18	..	..	35	2	28	47	..	..	75	2	110
Tennessee.....	27	6	..	..	33	2	78	21	..	..	99	2	132
Texas.....	31	..	..	..	31	4	150	..	..	..	150	2	181
Utah.....	10	15	..	..	25	4	24	39	1(a)	..	64	2	89
Vermont.....	6	24	..	..	30	2	32	212	2(a)	..	246	2	276
Virginia.....	35	3	..	2	40	4	94	5	..	1	100	2	140
Washington.....	31	15	..	..	46	4	56	43	..	..	99	2	145
West Virginia.....	21	11	..	..	32	4	58	42	..	..	100	2	132
Wisconsin.....	10	23	..	..	33	4	33	66	..	1	100(j)	2	133(j)
Wyoming.....	11	16	..	..	27	4	26	30	..	..	56	2	83
Alaska.....	11	5	..	..	16	4	21	3	..	..	24	2	40
Guam.....	..	..	..	..	21	2	Unicameral.....					..	21
Hawaii.....	12	3	..	..	15	4	18	12	..	..	30	2	45
Puerto Rico.....	22(k)	6	3(l)	1	32	4	47(k)	11	6(l)	..	64	4	96(m)
Virgin Islands.....	5	..	6	..	11	2	Unicameral.....					..	11

(a) Independent.

(b) Constitutional total of House members may vary according to population increase.

(c) Constitutional total of House members varies according to legislative creation of or reduction of counties.

(d) Constitution sets number of Representatives at not less than 64 nor more than 110.

(e) Total number of legislators cannot exceed 75; number of Senators cannot be less than one-third nor more than one-half the number of Assemblymen.

(f) Constitutional total of House members cannot be less than 375 nor more than 400.

(g) Number of legislators set by statute rather than by constitution.

(h) The constitution requires reapportionment every ten years and also sets up a ratio and apportioning so that reapportionment is actually accomplished in each biennial period

for the succeeding session. In 1956 the Senate was increased from 33 to 34, the House from 136 to 139.

(i) Total of Oklahoma House members may vary according to population.

(j) Constitution sets number of Assemblymen at not less than 54 nor more than 100, and the number of Senators at not less than one-fourth nor more than one-third the number of Assemblymen.

(k) Popular Democratic Party.

(l) Independentist.

(m) The constitution of Puerto Rico provides for selection of additional members from minority parties after each general election. Such selection is based fundamentally on the number of votes received by each minority party.

(n) Amendment approved November, 1956, increases Senate terms to four years, staggered. Extension of terms will be spread over elections of 1958 and 1960.

SALARIES AND COMPENSATION OF LEGISLATORS

State or other jurisdiction	SALARY AND DAILY PAY PLANS							ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR LEGISLATORS		
	Regular session			Special session		Basic salary is fixed by	Date basic salary estab- lished	Travel allowance		Additional expense allowances during session
	Daily pay plan		Salary plan	Amount of pay per day	Limit on no. of days of pay			Amount per mile	Number of trips during session	
	Amount per day	Limit on no. of days of pay								
Alabama.....	\$10	36 L(a)	.....	\$10	36 L	Const.	1946	10c	One round trip	\$20 per day(a)
Arizona.....	8	60 C(b)	.....	8	20 C	Const.	1932	20c	One way	\$17 per day(c)
Arkansas.....	.....	.....	\$ 1,200	6	15 C	Const.	1946	5c	One round trip	None
California.....	.....	.....	12,000(b)	.....	.....	Const.	1954	5c(d)	.....	\$18 per day; extra allowances for committee mem- bers(d)
Colorado.....	20	120 C	3,600(b,x)	20	None	Stat.	1953	(e)	One round trip	None
Connecticut.....	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	Const.	1946	10c	.....	None
Delaware.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	Stat.	1949	15c	Unlimited mileage	\$25 stationery and supplies
Florida.....	.....	.....	2,400	.....	.....	Const.	1954	10c	Round trip per week	\$15 per day
Georgia.....	10	40 C(b)	.....	10	70 C(f)	Const.	1945	10c	One round trip	\$5 per day
Idaho.....	10	60 C	.....	10	20 C	Const.	1946	10c	One round trip	Additional \$15 a day for maximum of 60 days for committee members
Illinois.....	.....	.....	12,000(i)	.....	.....	Stat.	1957	10c	Round trip per week	\$50 for postage and stationery
Indiana.....	.....	.....	3,600	.....	.....	Stat.	1955	6c	Round trip per week	None
Iowa.....	30	.....	.....	30	None	Stat.	1957	7c	One round trip	None
Kansas.....	5	90(b,g)	.....	5	30 L	Const. & Stat.	1949	15c	One round trip	\$7 per day
Kentucky.....	25	60 L(h)	.....	25	None	Stat.	1950	15c	One round trip	\$10 per day, not to exceed \$600; \$50 in lieu of stationery
Louisiana.....	50	90 C(b,g)	.....	50	30 C	Stat.	1956	10c	Eight round trips and four round trips during budget session	\$150 per month while legislature not in session
Maine.....	.....	.....	1,400(i)	10	None	Stat.	1957	5c	Round trip per week	Small allowance for postage, telephone, etc.
Maryland.....	.....	.....	3,600(b)	.....	.....	Const.	1948	20c(j)	.....	\$1,200 per biennium
Massachusetts.....	.....	.....	10,400(b)	(k)	None	Stat.	1956	7c(l)	Each day(l)	\$1,000 per biennium; weekly expense allowance ac- cording to distance from capitol(l)
Michigan.....	.....	.....	8,000(b)	.....	.....	Stat.	1954	10c	Round trip per month	\$2,000 per biennium; plus allowance for postage, telephone and telegraph
Minnesota.....	.....	.....	4,800	25	None	Stat.	1955	15c	One round trip	\$1,200 or \$800 at 1957 session(m)
Mississippi.....	.....	.....	3,000(n)	22.50(n)	None	Stat.	1956	10c	One round trip(o)	None
Missouri.....	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....	Const.	1945	10c	One round trip	\$10 per day
Montana.....	20	60 C	.....	20	60 C	Stat.	1955	7c	.....	None
Nebraska.....	.....	.....	1,744	.....	.....	Const. & Stat.	1934	6c	One round trip	\$100 postage allowance
Nevada.....	15	60 C	.....	15	20 C	Stat.	1945	10c	Daily commuting(p)	\$15 per day(p); \$60 for postage, etc.
New Hampshire.....	.....	.....	200	3	15 C	Const.	1889	(q)	Rate-distance ratio(q)	None
New Jersey.....	.....	.....	10,000(b)	.....	.....	Const. & Stat.	1954	.....	State railroad pass	None
New Mexico.....	20	60 C	.....	20	30 C	Const. & Stat.	1953	10c	One round trip	Stationery, postage, telephone and telegraph allowance
New York.....	.....	.....	15,000(b)	.....	.....	Const. & Stat.	1954	(e)	Round trip per week	\$1,000 expense allowance at 1957 annual session
North Carolina.....	15	120 C	.....	15	25 C	Const.	1956	7c	One round trip	\$8 per day subsistence
North Dakota.....	5	60 L	.....	5	None	Const.	1889	10c	One round trip	\$20 per day

Ohio.....	15	75 L(r)	10,000	15	75 L(r)	Stat.	1955	10c	Round trip per week	Postage and stationery
Oklahoma.....	15	75 L(r)	3,950(r)	15	75 L(r)	Const.	1948	10c	One round trip	Postage, stationery, telephone and telegraph allow- ance and shipping legislative supplies
Oregon.....			1,200(s)			Const.	1950	10c	One round trip	Postage, stationery and shipping legislative sup- plies
Pennsylvania.....			6,000	(t)	(t)	Stat.	1955	10c	Round trip per week	\$3,000 annual
Rhode Island.....	5	60 L(b)				Const.	1900	8c		None
South Carolina.....			2,000(b)	25	40 L	Stat. & Const.	1944	7c	Round trip per week	None
South Dakota.....			1,800(i)	10	None	Stat.	1957	5c	One round trip	\$450 expense allowance for 1957 session
Tennessee.....	10	75 C		10	20 C	Stat.	1953	16c	One round trip	\$5 per day
Texas.....	25	120 C		25	30 C	Const.	1954	10c	One round trip	Small expense allowance determined at session
Utah.....			1,000			Const. & Stat.	1951	10c	One round trip	\$5 per day
Vermont.....			1,750(y)			Stat.	1955	20c	One round trip	Stationery
Virginia.....			1,080	(t)		Stat.	1948	7c	One round trip	None
Washington.....			2,400	10		Stat.	1949	10c	One round trip	\$15 per day
West Virginia.....			3,000(b)			Const.	1954	10c	One round trip	None
Wisconsin.....			7,200(i)			Stat.	1949	(u)	Rate-distance ratio(u)	\$175 monthly expense allowance(v)
Wyoming.....	12	40 C		12	None	Stat.	1941	8c	One round trip	\$12 per day
Alaska.....	15	60 C		15	30 C	Organic Act, 1949	1942; 1949	15c		\$20 per day; \$100 for postage and other communi- cation costs
Guam.....	15	60 C(b)	1,800	15	None	Amend. & Stat. Organic Act	1950	None		None
37 Hawaii.....			1,000	(t)		Organic Act, 1949	1931; 1949	20c	One round trip	\$20 per day for members from Oahu; \$30 for legis- lators from outer islands
Puerto Rico.....			6,000(b)			Amend. & Stat.	1953	15c	Round trip per week(w)	\$15 per day; \$200 for telephone; \$100 for postage; \$100 for stationery
Virgin Islands.....			1,200(b)			Revised Organic Act	1954	(e)	Eight round trips	\$10 per day

Abbreviations: L—Legislative days; C—Calendar days.

(a) In practice the legislature meets for 18 weeks. Legislators receive \$210 a week in combined daily salary and expense allowance, a total of \$3,780 for each regular biennial session.

(b) Annual sessions.

(c) For regular and special sessions.

(d) 10c a mile for committee meetings and \$15 a day for maximum of 60 days for interim committee meetings.

(e) Actual and necessary expenses.

(f) 70-day limit on special sessions called by Governor; 30-day limit on sessions convened by legislature except for impeachment proceedings.

(g) 90 days biennial total: 60-day regular session, 30-day budget session.

(h) Legislators are paid for Sundays and holidays during session, consequently compensation period usually is 72 to 74 days.

(i) This salary becomes effective at the 1959 session. For Illinois this is an increase from \$10,000 a biennium; except that holdover Senators continue to receive the old salary until present terms expire. In Wisconsin, holdover Senators will continue to receive \$4,800 a biennium, while those elected in 1958 and thereafter will receive \$300 per month or \$7,200 for the biennium.

(j) In terms of fixed amount for each legislator.

(k) Determined at each session.

(l) Within 40-mile radius, \$10 per week expense allowance plus 7c a mile daily, to amount to not less than \$4.50 a week; outside 40-mile radius, \$38.50 per week living expenses plus 7c a mile for one round trip per week.

(m) \$1,200 was allowed for expenses except that legislators who did not have to leave their homes to attend session received \$800.

(n) This salary becomes effective at the 1958 session.

(o) Plus one extra round trip each 7 days at 6c a mile.

(p) 10c a mile for daily commuting or \$15 per day if living in capital.

(q) 20c per mile for first 45 miles, 8c for next 25 miles, 6c for next 25 miles, 5c over 95 miles.

(r) Legislators receive \$15 for first 75 legislative days, including intervening non-legislative days, for regular or special session, otherwise \$100 a month.

(s) Proposed constitutional amendment to be voted November, 1958, and effective upon proclamation of the Governor, if adopted, would increase legislative salaries from \$1,200 to \$2,400 a biennium.

(t) Fixed amount for special sessions: Pennsylvania, \$500, or \$750 if longer than one month; Virginia, \$540; Hawaii, \$500.

(u) 10c a mile for one round trip; thereafter, 7c a mile for first 2,000 miles per month, 6c a mile for each additional mile once a week during the session.

(v) For legislators filing affidavit regarding necessity of establishing temporary residence at capital during regular or special session.

(w) Minimum \$10.

(x) Legislators receive \$50 a month during biennium plus \$2,400 per biennium, paid at rate of \$20 a day during regular and special sessions with remainder paid as a lump sum.

(y) In 1957 session, each legislator received \$70 per week for a total of \$1,750.

LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS

State or other jurisdiction	Years in which sessions are held	Sessions convene		Limitations on length of sessions		Special sessions	
		Month	Day	Regular	Special	Legislature may call	Legislature may determine sub- ject
Alabama.....	Odd	May	1st Tues.(a)	36 L	36 L	Petition 2/3 members	2/3 vote those present
Arizona.....	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	60 C(b)	20 C(b)		Yes
Arkansas.....	Odd	Jan.	2nd Mon.	60 C	15 C(c)		(c)
California.....	Annual(d)	Jan. Feb.	Odd-Mon. after Jan. 1 Even-1st Mon.	120 C 30 C	None		No
Colorado.....	Annual(d)	Jan.	Wed. after 1st Tues.	120 C(b)	None	No	No
Connecticut.....	Odd	Jan.	Wed. after 1st Mon.	150 C(e)	None	Yes	Yes
Delaware.....	Odd	Jan.	1st Tues.	None	30(b)	No	Yes
Florida.....	Odd	Apr.	Tues. after 1st Mon.	60 C(f)	20 C(u)	(u)	Yes(u)
Georgia.....	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	40 C	(g)	Petition 3/5 members(h)	Yes
Idaho.....	Odd	Jan.	Mon. after Jan. 1	60 C(b)	20 C		No
Illinois.....	Odd	Jan.	Wed. after 1st Mon.	None(i)	None		No
Indiana.....	Odd	Jan.	Thurs. after 1st Mon.	61 C	40 C		Yes
Iowa.....	Odd	Jan.	2nd Mon.	None(j)	None	No	Yes
Kansas.....	Annual(d)	Jan.	Odd-2nd Tues.	60 L(b)	30 L(b)	No	Yes
Kentucky.....	Even	Jan.	Even-2nd Tues.	30 C	None	No	No
		Jan.	Tues. after 1st Mon.	60 L			
		Jan.	Even-2nd Mon.	60 C			
Louisiana.....	Annual(d)	May	Odd-2nd Mon.	30 C	30 C	Petition 2/3 elected members each house	No(k)
Maine.....	Odd	Jan.	1st Wed.	None	None	No	Yes
Maryland.....	Annual(d)	Jan. Feb.	Odd-1st Wed. Even-1st Wed.	90 C 30 C	30 C	No	Yes
Massachusetts.....	Annual	Jan.	1st Wed.	None	None	Yes	Yes
Michigan.....	Annual	Jan.	2nd Wed.	None	None	No	No
Minnesota.....	Odd	Jan.	Tues. after 1st Mon.	90 L	None	No	Yes
Mississippi.....	Even	Jan.	Tues. after 1st Mon.	None	None	No	No
Missouri.....	Odd	Jan.	Wed. after Jan. 1	150 C(e)	60 C	No	No
Montana.....	Odd	Jan.	1st Mon.	60 C	60 C(b)	No	No
Nebraska.....	Odd	Jan.	1st Tues.	None	None	Petition 2/3 members	No
Nevada.....	Odd	Jan.	3rd Mon.	60 C	20 C		No
New Hampshire.....	Odd	Jan.	1st Wed.	None	15 C(b)		Yes
New Jersey.....	Annual	Jan.	2nd Tues.	None	None		(l) Yes

New Mexico	Odd	Jan.	2nd Tues.	60 C	30 C(m)	Yes(m)	Yes(m)
New York	Annual	Jan.	Wed. after 1st Mon.	None	None	No	No
North Carolina	Odd	Feb.	Wed. after 1st Mon.	120 C(b)	25 C(b)	No	Yes
North Dakota	Odd	Jan.	Tues. after 1st Mon.	60 L	None	No	Yes
Ohio	Odd	Jan.	1st Mon.	None	None	No	No
Oklahoma	Odd	Jan.	Tues. after 1st Mon.	None	None	No(n)	No
Oregon	Odd	Jan.	2nd Mon.	None	None	No	Yes
Pennsylvania	Odd	Jan.	1st Tues.	None	None	No	No
Rhode Island	Annual	Jan.	1st Tues.	60 L(b)	None	No	No
South Carolina	Annual	Jan.	2nd Tues.	None	None	No	Yes
South Dakota	Odd	Jan.	Tues. after 1st Mon.	60 C	None	No	Yes
Tennessee	Odd	Jan.	1st Mon.	75 C(b)	20 C(b)	No	No
Texas	Odd	Jan.	2nd Tues.	120 C(b)	30 C	No	No
Utah	Odd	Jan.	2nd Mon.	60 C	30 C	No	No
Vermont	Odd	Jan.	Wed. after 1st Mon.	None	None	No	Yes
Virginia	Even	Jan.	2nd Wed.	60 C(b,o)	30 C(b,o)	Petition 2/3 members	Yes
Washington	Odd	Jan.	2nd Mon.	60 C	None	No	Yes
West Virginia	Annual(d)	Jan.	Odd-2nd Wed.	60 C(p)	None	Petition 2/3 members	No
		Jan.	Even-2nd Wed.	30 C(p)			
Wisconsin	Odd	Jan.	2nd Wed.	None	None	No	No
Wyoming	Odd	Jan.	2nd Tues.	40 C	None	No	Yes
Alaska	Odd	Jan.	4th Mon.	60 C	30 C	No	No
Guam	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	60 C(q)	14 C	No	No
Hawaii	Odd	Feb.	3rd Wed.	60 L(r)	60L(r)	No	Yes
Puerto Rico	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	111 C(e,s)	20 C	No	No
Virgin Islands	Annual	Apr.	2nd Mon.	60	15(t)	No	No

Abbreviations: L—Legislative days; C—Calendar days.

(a) Legislature meets quadrennially on second Tuesday in January after election for purpose of organizing.

(b) Indirect restriction on session length. Legislators' pay ceases but session may continue.

(c) Governor may convene General Assembly for specified purpose. After specific business is transacted, a $\frac{3}{4}$ vote of members of both houses may extend sessions up to 15 days.

(d) Alternate year budget sessions are held, all except the Louisiana session meeting in the even-numbered years.

(e) Approximate length of session. Connecticut session must adjourn by first Wednesday after first Monday in June, Missouri by May 31, and Puerto Rico by April 30.

(f) Length of session may be extended by 30 days, but not beyond Sept. 1, by $\frac{3}{4}$ vote of both houses.

(g) Seventy-day session limit except for impeachment proceedings if Governor calls session; 30-day limit if legislature convenes itself.

(h) Thirty-day limit.

(i) By custom legislature adjourns by July 1, since all bills passed after that day are not effective until July 1 of following year.

(j) Custom and pay limit session to 100 calendar days.

(k) Unless legislature petitions for session, or may be extended by vote of $\frac{3}{4}$ elected members of each house.

(l) Petition by majority members of each house to Governor, who then "shall" call special session.

(m) Limitation does not apply if impeachment trial is pending or in process. Legislature may call 30-day "extraordinary" session if Governor refuses to call session when requested by $\frac{1}{4}$ of legislature.

(n) Governor may convene Senate alone in special session.

(o) May be extended up to 30 days by $\frac{3}{4}$ vote of each house, but without pay.

(p) Must be extended by Governor until general appropriation passed; may be extended by $\frac{3}{4}$ vote of legislature.

(q) Organic Act specifies legislature may meet for 60 days during each year, statutes specify legislature shall meet for 30 days twice each year.

(r) Governor may extend session up to 30 days, with no additional legislative pay.

(s) Session may be extended by adoption of joint resolution.

(t) No special session may continue longer than 15 calendar days and the aggregate for the year may not exceed 30.

(u) Twenty per cent of the membership may petition the Secretary of State to poll the legislature; upon affirmative vote of $\frac{3}{4}$ of both houses an extra session, no more than 30 days in length, may be called. Extra sessions called by the Governor are limited to 20 days.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE: OFFICIAL RECORDS

State or other jurisdiction	Journal				Permanent journal indexed	Verbatim record of proceedings of houses maintained	Records of committee hearings and proceedings taken
	Published daily	Shows rulings of chair	Shows all votes	Checked by			
Alabama.....	No(a)	No	Final passage	House—Committee on Rules; Senate—Committee on Revision of Journal	Yes	No	No
Arizona.....	No(a)	Yes	Yes	House—Chief Clerk; Senate—Secretary	Yes—subject, bill, sponsor	No	(b)
Arkansas.....	No(c)	Yes	Yes	Journal Committees	Yes(c)—bill	No	No
California.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	House—Chief Clerk; Senate—Journal Clerk	Yes—subject, bill, sponsor	No	No
Colorado.....	Yes	(d)	Third reading	House—Chief Clerk; Senate—Secretary	Yes—subject, bill, sponsor, committee	In part(e)	(f)
Connecticut....	Yes	No	Only when a division is ordered	Clerks	Yes—subject	Yes	Yes
Delaware.....	No(g)	No	Yes	House—Chief Clerk; Senate—Secretary	Yes—subject	No	(h)
Florida.....	Yes	Yes	Yes—for bills and proposed constitutional amendments	House—Chief Clerk	Yes—bill, sponsor, subject	No	No
Georgia.....	No	No	Totals only	House—Committee on Auditing, Enrolling & Engrossing Journals; Senate—Administrative Affairs Committee	Yes	No	No
Idaho.....	Yes	(d)	Yes	Journal Committees	Yes—subject, bill, gubernatorial action	In part	Senate—Yes House—Some
Illinois.....	Yes	No	Yes	House—Speaker; Senate—Secretary	Yes—subject, bill	House—In part(i) Senate—No	House—Yes Senate—No
Indiana.....	No(a)	Yes	Yes	House—Committee on Correction of Journal; Senate—Committee on Supervision and Inspection of Journal	Yes	No	No
Iowa.....	Yes	Yes	Final passage, and when yes-no votes are taken	House—Chief Clerk and House members; Senate—Secretary and Senate members	Yes—sponsor, subject	No	Minutes only
Kansas.....	Yes	Not always	Final passage	Journal Clerks	Yes	No	No
Kentucky.....	No	(j)	Yes	Legislative Research Commission	Yes	No	No(k)
Louisiana.....	Yes	(j)	Yes	Clerks	Yes	In part	No
Maine.....	House—Yes Senate—Yes	House—(j, i) Senate—Yes(i)	Yes(i)	House—Clerk; Senate—Secretary	Yes—subject, bill	Yes	No
Maryland.....	No	No	Third reading	Department of Legislative Reference	Yes—subject, bill	No	No
Massachusetts..	Yes	Yes	Yes	House—Assistant Clerk; Senate—Clerk	Yes	No	No
Michigan.....	Yes	Yes	Final passage	House—Clerk; Senate—Secretary	Yes—subject, bill, sponsor	In part(i)	Yes(l)
Minnesota.....	Yes	House—Yes Senate—Yes(e, j)	Yes	House—Assistant Chief Clerk; Senate—Secretary	Yes—subject, bill, sponsor	House—No Senate—(e)	Yes(l)

Mississippi.....	No(a)	Yes	House—(m). Senate—Yes	House—Clerk; Senate—Secretary	Yes	No	No
Missouri.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	House—Chief Clerk; Senate—Secretary	Yes—subject, bill, sponsor	No	No
Montana.....	No(a)	Yes	Yes	Journal committees	Yes—subject, bill	No	Minutes only
Nebraska.....	Yes	Yes	No	Clerk	Yes	No	Yes(n)
Nevada.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Legislative Counsel Bureau	Yes—subject, bill	In part(e)	Yes(x)
New Hampshire	Yes	Yes	Yes	House—Committee on Journal; Senate— Clerk	Yes—subject	House—No Senate—Yes(y)	Yes(o)
New Jersey.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	General Assembly—Executive Secretary; Senate—Secretary	Yes	No	Yes(k)
New Mexico.....	No(p)	Yes	Yes	House—Legislative Council; Senate—Ju- diciary Committee	No	House—In part Senate—No	House—No Senate—(l)
New York.....	No	Yes	Contested bills and money bills	Senate—Journal Clerk	Yes—subject, bill, sponsor, title, veto	Yes—Senate	Rarely
North Carolina.	No	Yes	No	Clerks	Yes—subject, bill, sponsor	No	No
North Dakota..	Yes	Yes	Final passage	House—Chief Clerk; Senate—Secretary	Yes	In part(i)	No
Ohio.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	House—Journal Clerk; Senate—Clerk	Yes—subject, bill, sponsor, code sec- tions	No	No
41 Oklahoma.....	Yes	No(q)	Yes	House—Journal Clerk		No	Yes(l)
Oregon.....	No(a)	Yes	Yes	Chief Clerks	Yes—subject, bill, sponsor, committee	No	Yes
Pennsylvania...	Yes	Yes	Yes	House—Chief Clerk; Senate—Official Re- porter	Yes	Yes	No
Rhode Island...	Yes(r)	Yes	Yes	House—Recording Clerk; Senate—Secre- tary of State	No	No	Yes(l)
South Carolina.	Yes	Yes	Yes	House—Clerk; Senate—Journal Clerk	Yes—subject, bill, sponsor	No	Yes(k)
South Dakota..	Yes	(j)	Final passage	House—Committee on Correction of Jour- nal; Senate—Committee on Legislative Procedure	Yes—bill, sponsor, subject	No	Yes(k)
Tennessee.....	House—Yes Senate—No	House—No Senate—Yes(e)	Yes(s)	Clerks	Yes	Yes(aa)	No
Texas.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Journal Clerks	Yes	No	Minutes(z)
Utah.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Chief Clerks and Minute Clerks	Yes—subject, bill	House—Yes(t) Senate—No	House—Yes(u) Senate—No
Vermont.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	House—Clerk; Senate—Secretary	Yes—subject, bill	No	House—Yes Senate—(v)
Virginia.....	No(a)	House—No Senate—Yes	House—when yes- no vote taken Senate—Yes	Clerks	Yes—subject	No	No

LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE: OFFICIAL RECORDS—Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Journal				Permanent journal indexed	Verbatim record of proceedings of houses maintained	Records of committee hearings and proceedings taken
	Published daily	Shows rulings of chair	Shows all votes	Checked by			
Washington....	No	Yes	Yes	House—Chief Clerk; Senate—Journal Clerk	Yes—subject, bill	House—In part(i) Senate—No	House—Yes(l) Senate—Yes
West Virginia..	Yes	Yes	Senate—Yes House—Final passage	House—Members; Senate—Clerk	Yes—subject, bill, sponsor	House—Yes Senate—In part	Yes
Wisconsin.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Chief Clerks	Yes—subject, sponsor, lobbyists	No	Yes
Wyoming.....	No(a)	No	Yes	House and Senate Attorneys	Yes	No	No
Alaska.....	Yes	Yes	Yes—except voice and standing votes	Committee on Engrossment & Enrollment	Yes	In part	Yes(e)
Guam.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Legislative Staff Director and Legislative Body	Yes	Yes	Yes
42 Hawaii.....	House—Yes Senate—No	Yes	House—No Senate—Yes	House—Speaker; Senate—President	Yes—subject	In part	House—(w) Senate—No
Puerto Rico....	Yes	No	Yes	Secretary	Yes—subject	Yes	Yes(k)
Virgin Islands..	Yes	Yes	Yes	The Legislature	No	Yes	(l)

(a) Daily journal is prepared, but maintained in typed form. Permanent journal is printed after close of session.

(b) Some minutes are taken of public hearings on controversial measures and kept in files of the respective house clerks.

(c) Daily journal is prepared, but maintained in typed form. Permanent journal is printed only occasionally.

(d) Recorded only, in the House, when ruling establishes a precedent. In Idaho, depends on importance of question.

(e) Upon request.

(f) In Senate, upon request of committee, and expenditure of money for taking record must be approved by Senate. In House as requested by committee members.

(g) Daily journal is not prepared.

(h) Records are maintained on proceedings of Joint Finance Committee.

(i) Published in permanent journal.

(j) Ruling of chair is recorded only if it is appealed.

(k) Some public hearings and investigations recorded. In Kentucky, committee vote on bill is reported with bill to the whole House.

(l) Upon request of committee or committee chairman.

(m) If speaker submits written ruling.

(n) Reports of those appearing before committees and material presented in the narrative are recorded.

(o) Proceedings of House and Senate Judiciary and Ways and Means, House Appropriations and Senate Finance committees are recorded; other House and Senate committees have minutes which vary in completeness.

(p) Daily House journal is prepared, but maintained in typed form. Permanent House journal is not printed. In the Senate, no daily journal is prepared although notes are taken on each day's action for the permanent journal. Although the Secretary of State is required to publish the permanent journal, this is not done in practice. After the 1957 session, for the first time, the Senate printed a limited number of copies, using offset multilith process.

(q) Record maintained in separate notebook.

(r) Daily journal is permanent journal.

(s) On general bills.

(t) A tape recording of entire proceedings of the House was instituted in the 1957 session. The recording is preserved by the Utah State Historical Society and is not open to the public for a period of ten years.

(u) A summary of proceedings is maintained.

(v) Sometimes the proceedings of the Senate appropriations committee are taken.

(w) Record keeping for some House committees initiated at 1957 session.

(x) Committees occasionally, but not as a rule, have a stenographer or mechanical recorder take testimony, especially of witnesses. Assembly Judiciary Committee has a full time stenographer.

(y) Senate record appears in both daily and permanent journals.

(z) Minutes of all standing committee hearings kept but not printed. Occasionally verbatim testimony before investigating committees may appear in full as supplement to the journals.

(aa) Recordings are made by the Library and Archives for historical purposes only. The journal is the official record.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE: STANDING COMMITTEES AND HEARINGS

State or other jurisdiction	House committees appointed by Speaker	Senate committees appointed by	No. of standing committees at most recent regular session			Range in size of committees			Hearings open to public*
			House	Senate	Joint	House	Senate	Joint	
Alabama.....	★	President	15	30	0	7-15	2-21	....	Dis.
Arizona.....	★	President	20	21	0	15	7-11	....	Dis.
Arkansas.....	★	President	65	21	1	3-40	5-11	12	Dis.
California.....	★	Comm. on Rules	25	22	1	6-28	5-13	....	Yes
Colorado.....	★	Resolution	18	20	1	5-19	4-20	6	Dis.
Connecticut.....	★	Pres. pro tem	0	0	28	...	...	(n)	Yes
Delaware.....	★	Pres. pro tem	22	26	0	3-5	5	....	Dis.
Florida.....	★	President	53	40	1	5-25	7-13	6	Yes(a)
Georgia.....	★	President	24	16	0	5-15	5-35	....	Dis.
Idaho.....	★	President	20	22	3	3-11	5-11	9-18	Dis.
Illinois.....	★	Comm. on Comms.	22	23	0	6-41	3-29	....	Yes
Indiana.....	★	President	41	38	2	4-17	5-11	8-12	Dis.
Iowa.....	★	President	37	39	2	7-48	4-29	7	Dis.
Kansas.....	★	President	43	30	1	3-23	5-11	12	Dis.
Kentucky.....	★	President	18	18	0	8-37	9-16	....	Dis.
Louisiana.....	★	President	16	17	0	16-20	6-17	....	Dis.
Maine.....	★	President	7	3	24	4-16	4-12	7-10	Yes
Maryland.....	★	President	14	14	3	5-35	3-15	6-10	Yes
Massachusetts.....	★	President	6	4	31	3-15	3-8	15	Yes
Michigan.....	★	Comm. on Comms.	47	19	0	5-15	5-7	....	Dis.
Minnesota.....	★	Comm. on Comms.	39	32	0	5-29	5-23	....	Yes
Mississippi.....	★	Lt. Governor	50	46	5	5-33	3-26	5-13	Dis.
Missouri.....	★	Pres. pro tem	63	26	1	4-54	5-13	12	Dis.
Montana.....	★	Special comm.(b)	36	36	0	3-15	3-13	....	Dis.
Nebraska.....	(c)	Comm. on Comms.	(c)	14	(c)	(c)	1-8	(c)	Yes
Nevada.....	★	President	27	19	0	5-11	3-5	....	Dis.
New Hampshire.....	★	President	25	18	1	3-21	3-7	8	Yes
New Jersey.....	★	President	16	16	4	7	5-7	12	Dis.
New Mexico.....	★(d)	Comm. on Comms.	16(e)	7(f)	0	7-20	5-12	....	Dis.
New York.....	★	Pres. pro tem	36	28	0	15-20	6-25	....	Dis.
North Carolina.....	★	President	46	29	0	8-62	6-26	....	Yes
North Dakota.....	★	Comm. on Comms.	20	20	0	3-22	3-17	....	Dis.
Ohio.....	★	Pres. pro tem	22	18	4	7-23	7-11	4	Yes
Oklahoma.....	★(g)	(h)	34	32	0	3-30	2-28	....	Dis.
Oregon.....	★	President	20	21	1	6-11	5-9	14	Yes
Pennsylvania.....	★	Pres. pro tem	31	22	0	15-20	9-24	....	Dis.
Rhode Island.....	★	Named in rules	15	17	6	8-18	5-10	8	Dis.
South Carolina.....	★	Elected(i)	8	33	3	5-27	6-19	6-15	Dis.
South Dakota.....	★	President	50	27	0	3-15	3-15	....	Dis.
Tennessee.....	★	Speaker	17	17	0	16-30	7-16	....	Dis.
Texas.....	★	President	43	24	0	5-21	5-21	....	Yes
Utah.....	★	President	15	15	1	14-17	4-7	28	Yes
Vermont.....	★	Special comm.	18	18	3(j)	5-15	3-6	6-56	Yes
Virginia.....	★	Elected	34	21	3	NA	NA	NA	Dis.(k)
Washington.....	★	President	26	32	0	6-52	3-29	....	Dis.
West Virginia.....	★	President	25	29	3	10-25	3-18	5	Dis.
Wisconsin.....	★	Comm. on Comms.(b)	23	11	2	3-11	3-10	5-14	Yes
Wyoming.....	★	President	18	16	1	7-10	2-5	....	Dis.
Alaska.....	(l)	(l)	12	8	2	5	4	6	Dis.
Guam.....	(c)	(h)	(c)	NA	(c)	(c)	7	(c)	Yes
Hawaii.....	★	President(m)	15	14	0	3-9	2-7	....	Dis.
Puerto Rico.....	★	President	16	16	4	7-23	5-17	7-16	Dis.
Virgin Islands.....	(c)	Elected	(c)	4	(c)	(c)	5-7	(c)	Yes

*Abbreviations: Dis.—Discretionary; NA—Information not available.

(a) Senate committees sometimes meet in executive session.

(b) Confirmation by Senate.

(c) Unicameral legislature.

(d) Standing Committee on Committees advises him.

(e) Only 12 consider legislation; 4 are procedural.

(f) Also the Committee on Committees.

(g) Confirmation by House.

(h) Senate elects Senate standing committees. Appointments to temporary and special committees, in Oklahoma, are made by the Senate presiding officer.

(i) Special committees are appointed.

(j) Corresponding committees of each house usually meet jointly.

(k) Final vote by a House committee must be in open session.

(l) Nominated by Committee on Committees and elected by House and Senate respectively.

(m) Except four select committees made up of Senators from each of the four counties.

(n) Not more than five Senators nor twenty Representatives.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE: BILL INTRODUCTION AND REFERENCE

State or other jurisdiction	Time limits on introduction of bills	Exceptions to limitations					Pre-session bill drafting service provided	Pre-session bill filing permitted	Bills referred to committee by		Committee must report all bills
		By indicated vote of appropriate house	For committee bills	Revenue and appropriation bills	At request of Governor	Other			House	Senate	
Alabama.....	No limitations	...	..	..	..	...	Yes(a)	No	Speaker	President	No
Arizona.....	Senate—50th day House—50th day	2/3	..	..	..	...	Yes(a)	No	Speaker	President	No
Arkansas.....	None last 3 days	...	..	..	..	By action of Rules Committee	Yes	No	Speaker	President	Yes
California.....	Regular—Constitutional Recess(b) Budget session—No limitations	3/4(b)	..	..	..	...	Yes(a)	No	Speaker	Rules Comm.	Yes(c)
Colorado.....	Set at last week	...	..	..	..	...	Yes(a)	No	Speaker	President	Yes(c)
Connecticut.....	Fixed at session	...	..	..	..	...	Yes(a)	Yes	Speaker	President	No
Delaware.....	.....	...	..	..	..	...	Yes(a)	No	Speaker	P.O.	No
Florida.....	No limitations	...	..	..	..	...	Yes	No	Speaker	President	Yes
Georgia.....	No limitations	...	..	..	..	...	Yes	Yes	Speaker	President	No
Idaho.....	Fixed at session	...	..	..	..	...	No	No	Speaker	President	Yes
Illinois.....	Minor limitations(d)	...	..	..	..	...	Yes(a)	No	Speaker	Bills Comm.	No
Indiana.....	Senate—33rd day House—30th day	Majority	..	..	..	...	Yes	No	Speaker	President	No
Iowa.....	.....	...	..	..	..	...	No	No	Speaker	President	No
Kansas.....	.....	...	..	..	..	...	Yes(a)	No	Speaker	President pro tem	No
Kentucky.....	No limitations	...	..	..	..	...	Yes(a)	No	Speaker	President	No
Louisiana.....	Regular—21st day Budget session—10th day	2/3 elected	..	..	..	Const. amendments, 30 days	Yes	Yes	Speaker(e)	President(e)	No
Maine.....	Fixed at session	Unanimous	..	..	..	...	Yes(a)	(f)	Joint Committee(g)		No
Maryland.....	Regular—70th day Budget session—20th day	2/3	..	..	..	...	Yes(a)	No	Speaker	President	No
Massachusetts....	Must be introduced one month before session	4/5 present and voting	..	..	X	Bills in reports due after convening	Yes(a)	Required(h)	Clerk(i)	Clerk(i)	Yes
Michigan.....	By joint rule	...	..	X	..	...	Yes(a)	Yes(j)	Speaker	President(k)	No
Minnesota.....	70th day	...	..	..	X	...	Yes	No	Speaker	President	No
Mississippi.....	None last 3 days(l)	...	..	..	..	...	Yes	No	Speaker	President	No
Missouri.....	60th day	Majority	..	X	X	...	Yes(a)	No	Speaker	President	Yes
Montana.....	Senate—30th day House—40th day	2/3	..	X	..	...	No	No	Speaker	President	Yes
Nebraska.....	20th day	2/3 elected	X	..	X	...	Yes(m)	Yes(n)	(o)	Reference Comm.	No
Nevada.....	Senate—No limitations House—40th day	Majority	X	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Hampshire...	3rd Thursday	2/3	(p)	..	..	...	Yes	Yes	Speaker	President	Yes(c)
New Jersey.....	6th week	...	X(q)	..	..	...	Yes(a)	No	Speaker	President	No
New Mexico.....	45th day	...	..	X	X	...	Yes(a)	No	Speaker	President	No
New York.....	Fixed at session	...	..	..	..	...	Yes(n)	Yes	Speaker	President pro tem	No

North Carolina...	Senate—56th day, local bills; 65th, department bills(r)	...	..	..	..	..	Yes(a)	No	Speaker	President	Yes
North Dakota....	25th day	...	45th day(s)	40th day	..	...	Yes	(t)	Speaker	President	Yes
Ohio.....	Senate—No limitations	...	..	..	..	...	Yes(a)	No	Reference Comm.	Majority Leader	No
Oklahoma.....	No limitations(l)	..	..	..	..	...	Yes	No	Speaker	President	No
Oregon.....	Senate—35th day	...	..	(v)	..	Approved by Rules and Bills Committee, or true substitute bills	Yes(a)	No	P.O.	P.O.	No
	House—25th day(u)	...	..	(v)	..	Approved by Rules Committee					
Pennsylvania.....	Senate—No limitations	...	..	..	..	...	Yes(a)	No	Speaker	P.O.	No
Rhode Island.....	House—May 9(r)	...	..	X	..	One day notice, title and explanation read	Yes(a)	No	Speaker	President	No
South Carolina...	No limitations	...	..	..	..	...	Yes(a)	No	P.O.	P.O.	No
South Dakota....	Fixed at session	2/3 members present and majority of members elected	..	..	..	...	Yes	No	Speaker	President	No
Tennessee.....	None last 3 days	...	..	..	..	...	Yes	No	Speaker	Speaker	No(w)
Texas.....	60th day	4/5 members	..	..	X	...	Yes(x)	No	Speaker	President	No
Utah.....	30th day	Unanimous	..	..	..	...	No(y)	No	Speaker	President	Yes
Vermont.....	5th week(z)	3/4 present and voting	X(ad)	..	..	...	Yes(a)	Yes(n)	Speaker	President	No
Virginia.....	...	...	..	..	..	...	Yes(a)	No	Speaker	President	No
Washington.....	40th day	2/3 elected	..	X	..	...	Yes(a)	No	Speaker	President	No
West Virginia....	50th day	2/3 present and voting(aa)	..	..	..	...	Yes	Yes(n)	Speaker	President	No
Wisconsin.....	38th day(z)	...	52nd day	..	..	No limits for Legislative Council or for some committees(ab)	Yes(a)	(f)	Speaker	P.O.	Yes
Wyoming.....	20th day	Unanimous	..	..	..	...	No	No	Speaker	President	Yes
Alaska.....	45th day	2/3 vote	..	55th day	..	...	Yes	No	Speaker	President	No
Guam.....	No limitations	...	..	..	..	...	Yes	No	(o)	Comm. on Rules	No
Hawaii.....	35th day	Unanimous	..	..	..	...	Yes	No	Speaker	President	Yes
Puerto Rico.....	60th day	Majority	X(ac)	..	..	...	Yes	No	Speaker	President	No
Virgin Islands....	No limitations	...	..	..	..	...	No	Yes	(o)	President	No

P.O. — Presiding Officer.

(a) Continuous service.

(b) No bills may be introduced after the constitutional recess which must be held not less than 30 days after convening of session, except that each member may introduce two bills at general session.

(c) In practice, those not acted upon are reported back last day of session without recommendation. In New Hampshire, all bills still in committee at time of adjournment are "indefinitely postponed" by concurrent resolution.

(d) Some minor time limits are set at each session by rule but commonly are waived. Bills may be introduced any Tuesday or by standing committees.

(e) Upon motion of author.

(f) No official arrangement for pre-session filing, assignment of bill number, etc., but to a limited extent bills are filed in advance of session. In Wisconsin, bills are printed to a limited extent, and these are given numbers.

(g) Composed of President of Senate, Speaker of House, two Senate members, and three House members.

(h) Bills must be introduced in December one month in advance of session.

(i) Subject to approval of presiding officer.

(j) Pre-session filing permitted at second session of biennium, not at first session.

(k) Senate may determine where bill is to go.

(l) No appropriation or revenue bills may be passed during last 5 days; in Oklahoma no revenue bills.

(m) Established month prior to session.

(n) Permitted but engaged in to limited extent.

(o) Unicameral legislature.

(p) Only those reported by Committee on Rules.

(q) Only bills approved by Committee on Introduction of Bills.

(r) Date is established at each session. Date given is limit set at 1957 session.

(s) Only bills approved by Delayed Bills Committee.

(t) Bills processed by Legislative Research Committee and Budget Board printed in advance of session.

(u) If, however, a bill is requested from the Legislative Council Committee on or before the 25th day and has not been delivered to the member by its drafter any time before the 25th day, the member shall have 5 days from the date of delivery in which to introduce the bill.

(v) As introduced by Committee on Ways and Means.

(w) Bills may be forced out by majority vote after 7 days in committee.

(x) Theoretically, but not as matter of practice.

(y) Legislative Council has authority to assist.

(z) Except for proposals delivered to draftsmen by that time.

(aa) Permission must be granted by concurrent resolution setting out title of bill.

(ab) Joint Finance Committee or Committee on Revision, Repeals, and Uniform Laws.

(ac) In substitution of a bill already introduced.

(ad) Committee bills may be introduced until ten calendar days after annual town meeting held first Tuesday in March. Special rule permits late introduction by Ways and Means Committee.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE: BILL AND LAW PRINTING PRACTICES

State or other jurisdiction	When bills printed						Availability of new laws in advance of bound session laws*				No. of months after session when session laws volume becomes available
	Upon introduction	Upon assignment to committee	After committee approval	After second reading	Upon passage by legislature	Amendments to bills printed	Individual copies of new laws, slip laws, etc.	Advance sheets, periodic pamphlets as laws signed	Newspaper edition	Not available until bound volume	
Alabama.....	(a)		..	..	..	No	X	..	..	..	3 months
Arizona.....		X(b)	..	..	..	No	X	..	..	..	6 months
Arkansas.....	X		..	..	..	Yes	..	..	..	X	6 months
California.....	X(c)		..	..	..	Yes	X	X	..	..	3 months
Colorado.....			X(d)	..	..	(e)	X	..	..	..	5 months
Connecticut....	X(f)		..	..	..	Yes	X(g)	..	..	..	3 months
Delaware.....	X		..	..	..	Yes	X	..	..	..	3-6 months
Florida.....	X(h)		..	..	..	(i)	X	..	..	..	3-4 months
Georgia.....	X(h,j)		X(k)	..	..	Yes(j)	..	X	..	..	2-4 months
Idaho.....			X	..	..	Yes	..	..	..	X	2 months
Illinois.....	X		..	..	..	Yes(l)	..	..	..	X	3 months
Indiana.....			X	X(m)	..	(n)	X(g)	..	..	..	3-4 months
Iowa.....	X(o)		..	..	..	(m)	X	..	..	..	3 months
Kansas.....	X		..	..	..	Yes(p)	X(g)	..	..	..	3 months
Kentucky.....		X(q)	..	..	X(r)	No	..	..	..	X	2-3 months
Louisiana.....	X(h)		..	..	..	(s)	..	..	X	..	5-6 months
Maine.....	X(t)		..	..	..	(u)	X(g)	..	X	..	3-4 months
Maryland.....	X		..	X	X(m)	(i)	X	X	..	..	2-3 months
Massachusetts..	X		..	..	..	(i)	X	..	..	..	12 months
Michigan.....	X		..	..	..	(i)	X	..	..	..	60 days
Minnesota.....			X(v)	..	..	(u)	..	..	X	..	4 months
Mississippi....	X		..	..	..	(u)	..	X	..	..	6 months
Missouri.....	X		..	..	..	(i)	X	..	..	..	6 months
Montana.....			X(w)	..	..	Yes	..	..	..	X	3-4 months
Nebraska.....		X	..	..	..	Yes	X(x)	..	..	..	3 months
Nevada.....	X		..	..	..	Yes(f)	X	X	..	..	4 months
New Hampshire..			..	X(f,y)	..	(i)	..	X	..	..	4-7 months
New Jersey.....	X		..	..	..	Yes	X	X	..	..	5-8 months
New Mexico.....	X		..	..	..	No	(z)	..	..	..	3 months
New York.....	X		X(aa)	..	..	Yes	X	..	..	..	9 months
North Carolina..	X(u)		..	..	..	No	..	..	..	X	3 months
North Dakota...	X		..	..	..	(ab)	X	..	..	..	3 months
Ohio.....	X(k)		(d,j)	..	..	(i)	X	..	..	..	6 months
Oklahoma.....			X	..	..	(i)	X	..	..	..	4-5 months
Oregon.....	X		..	..	..	Yes	..	X(g)	..	..	2-3 months
Pennsylvania...	X	X	X(ac)	..	..	Yes	X	..	..	..	6 months
Rhode Island...	(a)		..	..	..	No	X(g)	..	..	..	6 months
South Carolina..			X	..	X	Yes	X	X	..	..	3 months
South Dakota...	X		..	..	..	(i)	X(z)	..	..	..	2-3 months
Tennessee.....	X(h)		..	..	..	(u)	..	X	..	..	6-8 months
Texas.....			X(h)	..	..	(i)	..	X(ad)	..	..	3 months
Utah.....	X(f)		..	..	..	(i)	X(g)	..	..	..	2 months
Vermont.....	X		..	..	..	(i)	..	X	..	..	6-8 months
Virginia.....	X		..	..	..	(m)	X(g)	..	..	..	3 months
Washington.....		X	..	..	..	(m)	..	X(ac)	..	..	6 months
West Virginia...			..	X	..	(af)	X	..	..	..	6 months
Wisconsin.....	X(ag)		..	..	..	Yes	X	..	X	..	4 months
Wyoming.....	X		..	..	..	Yes	X	..	..	..	4-5 months
Alaska.....	X		..	..	..	Yes	X	..	..	..	6-9 months
Guam.....		X	..	..	Yes	Yes	X	..	..	..	3 months
Hawaii.....	X(ah)		..	..	..	Yes(ai)	X	..	..	..	9-12 months
Puerto Rico....		X	..	..	X	Yes	X(g)	..	..	..	6 months
Virgin Islands...	X		..	..	X	Yes	X	..	..	..	9-12 months

LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE: BILL AND LAW PRINTING PRACTICES—Continued
(Footnotes)

*May include alternate forms of bulk duplication.
†Time of printing of session laws may vary from year to year; figures are approximations.

(a) Bills may be printed at any stage. In Alabama unusually important or controversial bills and appropriation bills are printed at the order of either house, a standing committee of either house, or the chairman of a standing committee.

(b) In the House if no objection by Committee on Printing; in the Senate unless otherwise ordered.

(c) Mandatory before passage; optional on introduction.

(d) After Referral Committee orders bill to be printed.

(e) Only if adopted. Either on second or third reading or as recommended by Conference Committee.

(f) Unless otherwise ordered.

(g) In limited quantities. In Connecticut and Utah a limited number of engrossed copies are available; in Kansas a limited number of enrolled copies of more important enactments frequently is ordered by Senate and House, and state agencies sometimes reproduce copies of enactments of particular interest; in Rhode Island certain important measures are available in slip law form; in Puerto Rico each house issues a limited number of pamphlets containing the engrossed copy of bills and joint resolutions approved by the Governor which appear within 45 days after the Governor approves last bill, and the Secretary of State prints limited quantities of the most important measures approved in slip laws.

(h) General bills only are printed. In Tennessee local bills need not be reproduced; in Texas bills of general application are printed after Committee approval, local bills are not. In Louisiana, Senate usually prints all bills, House generally does not print local or special bills.

(i) In the journals. In Oklahoma, in journal except for Committee of the Whole amendments.

(j) In the House.

(k) In the Senate.

(l) When adopted on second reading.

(m) Reprinted if amended. In Iowa, Virginia and Washington if extensively amended bill is usually reprinted.

(n) Committee and second reading amendments are incorporated in reprinted bill.

(o) Companion bills are not printed.

(p) Bill reprinted with committee amendments in heavy type.

(q) Committee chairmen authorize; practically all are printed.

(r) General Assembly version incorporates house of origin amendments.

(s) Senate and House floor and committee amendments are printed in journal.

(t) Committee on Reference of Bills generally directs the printing of pending legislation prior to referral to committee. Bills are usually printed.

(u) Optional.

(v) All bills favorably reported by committee or reported without recommendation and, further, a bill may be ordered printed by a majority vote in either house.

(w) One-third vote in House and majority vote in Senate may order a bill printed at any time.

(x) Printed before passage, final reading. Also may appear in Supreme Court Journal.

(y) After second reading, which is by title only, bills are referred to committee and then printed.

(z) Laws with emergency clauses. In New Mexico they are available several months after enactment; in South Dakota they are available immediately.

(aa) All bills, if reported with amendments or amended in the Senate, are reprinted immediately unless amendment restores bill to earlier printed form.

(ab) Reprinted on colored paper if amended extensively in house of origin. Other amendments printed in journals.

(ac) Reprinted.

(ad) House bills of general interest becoming law are printed as an appendix to daily House Journal. In addition, the publishing company which holds the printing contract for the session laws publishes an advance sheet that appears at intervals during and after the session as bills are signed by the Governor. This service is furnished to the persons subscribing to the Annotated Texas Statutes.

(ae) Appear as "temporary publications" with five or six numbers per session, the first volumes appearing during the session.

(af) Motion.

(ag) Law authorizes the printing of bills between sessions, but no distribution until session convenes.

(ah) In Hawaii the Senate during its 1957 session used "short-form" bills which were one page outlines stating purpose and general means of achieving purpose. These "short-form" bills were assigned to committee prior to first reading and the committee reported out expanded "long-form" bills, which then went through three readings.

(ai) With redrafts of bills if time and circumstances permit.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE: HOUSE AND SENATE ACTION

State or other jurisdiction	Number	Readings		Roll call on final passage; mandatory on request of		Electric roll call device	Majority of members required to pass bill(a)
		On separate days	In full	Senate members	House members		
Alabama.....	3	Yes	3rd	1/10 present	1/10 present	House	Present & voting
Arizona.....	3	Yes	1st(b), 2nd(b), 3rd	2	2	No	Elected
Arkansas.....	3	Yes(b)	1st, 3rd	5	5	House	Elected
California.....	3	Yes(b)	3rd	3	3	Assembly	Elected
Colorado.....	3	(c)	2nd(d), 3rd(d)	1	1	No	Elected
Connecticut.....	3	(e)	2nd, 3rd	1/5 present	1/5 present	House	Present & voting(f)
Delaware.....	3	(c)	1st, 3rd(g)	All bills, joint and concurrent resolutions		No	Elected
Florida.....	3	Yes	(h)	5	5	House	Present
Georgia.....	3	3	3rd(i)	1/5 present	1/5 present	House	Elected
Idaho.....	3	Yes(b)	3rd	3	3	No	Present
Illinois.....	3	Yes	1st, 2nd, 3rd	2	5	House	Elected
Indiana.....	3	Yes(b)	1st(b), 2nd(b), 3rd	2	2	Both houses	Elected
Iowa.....	3	(j)	1st, 2nd, 3rd(k)	1	1	House	Elected
Kansas.....	3	Yes(b)	3rd	All bills and joint resolutions		House	Elected
Kentucky.....	3	Yes(l)	1st, 2nd(l), 3rd(l)	2	2	No	2/5 elected & maj. voting
Louisiana.....	3	Yes	One reading	All bills and resolutions		Both houses	Elected
Maine.....	(m)	Yes(b)	1st(b), 2nd(b)	1/5 present	1/5 present	No	Present & voting(f)
Maryland.....	3	Yes(b)	....	All bills and joint resolutions		House	Elected
Massachusetts.....	3	Yes(n)	....	1/5 present	30	No	Present & voting(f)
Michigan.....	3	(c)	3rd(d)	1/5 present	1/5 present	House	Elected
Minnesota.....	3	Yes(b)	1st, 3rd	1	15	Both houses	Elected
Mississippi.....	3	Yes(b)	3rd	1/10 present	1/10 present	House	Present & voting(f)
Missouri.....	3	Yes	....	All bills and joint resolutions		House	Elected
Montana.....	3	....	3rd(k)	2	10	House	Present
Nebraska.....	2	(o)	1st, 3rd	1	(Unicameral)	Yes	Elected
Nevada.....	3	Yes(b)	3rd	All bills and joint resolutions		No	Elected
New Hampshire.....	3	(c)	....	1	1	No	(p)
New Jersey.....	3	Yes(q)	....	1/5 present	1/5 present	House	Membership
New Mexico.....	3	(r)	3rd	1	1	No	Present
New York.....	3	(s)	....	1	1	No	Elected
North Carolina.....	3	Yes(b)	1st, 2nd, 3rd	1/5	1/5	No	Present & voting(f)
North Dakota.....	2	Yes	2nd	1/6 present	1/6 present	Both houses	Elected(t)
Ohio.....	3	Yes(u)	3rd	All bills	All bills	House	Elected
Oklahoma.....	3	Yes	3rd(b)	Maj. elected	Maj. elected	No	Elected
Oregon.....	3	Yes(b)	3rd(v)	All bills and joint resolutions		No	Elected
Pennsylvania.....	3	Yes	1st, 2nd, 3rd	All bills	All bills	No	Elected
Rhode Island.....	2(d)	Yes(d)	2nd	1/5 present	1/5 present	No	Present & voting
South Carolina.....	3	Yes	2nd	5	10	No	Present & voting(i)
South Dakota.....	2	Yes	1st, 2nd(z)	All bills	All bills	No	Elected
Tennessee.....	3	Yes(w)	3rd	3	5	Both houses	Membership
Texas.....	3	Yes	1st, 2nd, 3rd(k)	3	3	House	Present & voting
Utah.....	3	Yes(b)	3rd	Majority	Majority	No	Elected
Vermont.....	3	....	2nd	1	5	No	Present & voting(f,x)
Virginia.....	3(y)	Yes(y)	....	1/5 present	1/5 present	Both houses	2/5 elected & maj. voting
Washington.....	3	Yes(z)	House—2nd, 3rd Senate—3rd	1/6 present	1/6 present	House	Elected
West Virginia.....	3	Yes(2)	Yes	1/10	1/10	House	Present & voting
Wisconsin.....	3	(aa)	....	1/6 present	1/6 present	House	Present & voting(f)
Wyoming.....	3	Yes(k)	1st, 2nd, 3rd(k)	1	1	No	Elected
Alaska.....	3	Yes	2nd	3	1/5 present	No	Membership
Guam.....	3	(n)	1st	3	....	No	Elected
Hawaii.....	3	Yes	1st, 2nd(ab), 3rd	All bills(ac)	All bills(ac)	No	Membership
Puerto Rico.....	2	Yes	2nd	All bills	All bills	No	Elected
Virgin Islands.....	2	Yes	2nd	All bills	(Unicameral)	No	Present & voting

(a) Special constitutional provisions requiring special majorities for the passage of emergency legislation or appropriation or revenue measures not included.

(b) Except by two-thirds vote.

(c) Second and third readings only on separate days.

(d) Except by unanimous consent.

(e) Bills or joint resolutions originating with a committee may receive second reading same day.

(f) House rules or custom determine procedure.

(g) Third reading often by title or partial reading.

(h) Second and third readings must be in full, but this and the requirement of readings on separate days may be waived by a two-thirds vote.

(i) First and second readings of local and private bills by title only unless ordered engrossed.

(j) Senate: May not have second and third readings same day without suspending rules except last day. House: Second and third readings same day by two-thirds vote.

(k) Requirements often waived.

(l) Second and third readings may be dispensed with by vote of majority of elected members.

(m) Senate: Two readings of all bills and resolves. House: Three readings of all bills, two of all resolves.

(n) Except under suspension of rules, then all readings in one day.

(o) Second reading abolished. Rules often suspended and referred to committee same day as first reading.

(p) House: A majority of the members is a quorum for doing business, but when less than two-thirds of elected members are

present, the assent of two-thirds of those members is necessary to render acts and proceedings valid. Senate: Not less than thirteen senators shall make a quorum for doing business; and when less than sixteen are present, the assent of ten is necessary to render their acts and proceedings valid.

(q) Bill may receive second and third reading on same day when three-fourths of membership agree.

(r) No more than two readings same day.

(s) Assembly: May receive second and third readings same day by special provision of Rules Committee or by unanimous consent. Senate: Bills receive first and second readings upon introduction before committee reference.

(t) Two-thirds vote required for amendment or repeal of initiated or referred measures.

(u) Except by three-fourths vote.

(v) The rule provides for reading in full unless requirement is suspended by two-thirds vote of a house.

(w) Passed each time read.

(x) Quorum for state tax is two-thirds.

(y) Except a bill codifying the law or where emergency declared and a four-fifths vote.

(z) Except two readings permitted on same day by four-fifths vote.

(aa) Senate: No two readings on same day. Assembly: Second and third readings on separate days.

(ab) If printed, second reading by title only.

(ac) For final passage of bills. Otherwise, on request of one-fifth of members present.

LEGISLATURES AND LEGISLATION

LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE: EXECUTIVE VETO

49

State or other jurisdiction	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 is law unless vetoed (Sundays excepted)	Days after which bill dies unless signed (Sundays excepted)			Initiated measures	Referred measures
Alabama.....	6	..	10	★	Majority elected	(b)	(b)
Arizona.....	5	10	..	★	Two-thirds elected(c)	★	★
Arkansas.....	5	20(d)	..	★	Majority elected	★	★
California.....	10	..	30	★	Two-thirds elected	★	★
Colorado.....	10(d)	30(d)	..	★	Two-thirds elected	★	★
Connecticut....	5(e)	15(d)	..	★	Majority present	(b)	(b)
Delaware.....	10	..	30(d)	★	Three-fifths elected	(b)	(b)
Florida.....	5	20(d)	..	★	Two-thirds present	(b)	(b)
Georgia(f).....	30	..	(g)	★	Two-thirds elected	(h)	..
Idaho.....	5	10	..	★	Two-thirds present	..	..
Illinois.....	10	10	..	★	Two-thirds elected	(b)	(b)
Indiana.....	3	5(d,i)	..	..	Majority elected	(b)	(b)
Iowa.....	3	(j)	30	..	Two-thirds elected	..	..
Kansas.....	3	..	(g,k)	★	Two-thirds elected	(b)	(b)
Kentucky.....	10	10	..	★	Majority elected	..	..
Louisiana.....	10(d,l)	20(ab)	..	★	Two-thirds elected	(b)	(b)
Maine.....	5	(m)	..	..	Two-thirds present	(n)	★
Maryland(o)....	6	..	6(p)	★	Three-fifths elected	(h)	..
Massachusetts..	5(e)	..	(q)	★	Two-thirds present	★	★
Michigan.....	10	..	5	★	Two-thirds elected	★	★
Minnesota.....	3	..	3	★	Two-thirds elected	(b)	(b)
Mississippi.....	5	(m)	..	★	Two-thirds elected	(b)	(b)
Missouri.....	(r)	..	45	★	Two-thirds elected	★	★
Montana.....	5	..	15(d,s)	★	Two-thirds present	★	★
Nebraska.....	5	5	..	★(t)	Three-fifths elected	★	★
Nevada.....	5	10	..	..	Two-thirds elected	★	★
New Hampshire..	5	..	(g)	..	Two-thirds elected	(b)	(b)
New Jersey.....	10(u)	45	..	★	Two-thirds elected	(b)	(b)
New Mexico.....	3	(g)	20(s)	★	Two-thirds present	(h)	..
New York.....	10	..	30(d)	★	Two-thirds elected	(b)	..
North Carolina..	(v)	(v)	(v)	(v)	.....	(b)	(b)
North Dakota...	3	15(d)	..	★	Two-thirds elected	★	★
Ohio.....	10	10	..	★	Three-fifths elected	★	..
Oklahoma.....	5	..	15	★	Two-thirds elected	★	★
Oregon.....	5	20	..	★(w)	Two-thirds present	..	★
Pennsylvania...	10(d)	30(d)	..	★	Two-thirds elected	(b)	(b)
Rhode Island...	6	10(d)	..	..	Three-fifths present	(b)	(b)
South Carolina..	3	(m)	..	★	Two-thirds present	(b)	(b)
South Dakota...	3	10(d)	..	★	Two-thirds present	★	★
Tennessee.....	5	10	..	★(x)	Majority elected	(h)	..
Texas.....	10	20(j)	..	★	Two-thirds present	(b)	(b)
Utah.....	5	10	..	★	Two-thirds elected	★	★
Vermont.....	5	..	(g)	..	Two-thirds present	(b)	(b)
Virginia.....	5	..	10(j)	★	Two-thirds present(y)	(b)	(b)
Washington.....	5	10	..	★(z)	Two-thirds elected	★	★
West Virginia...	5(aa)	5(d)	..	..	Majority elected	(b)	(b)
Wisconsin.....	6(l)	..	6(l)	★	Two-thirds present	(b)	(b)
Wyoming.....	3	15(z)	..	★	Two-thirds elected	(b)	(b)
Alaska.....	3	..	3	★	Two-thirds elected	..	..
Guam.....	10	30	(g)	★	Two-thirds elected	(b)	(b)
Hawaii.....	10	..	10(p)	★	Two-thirds elected	(b)	(b)
Puerto Rico.....	10	..	30(d)	★	Two-thirds elected	..	..
Virgin Islands...	10	..	30	★	Two-thirds elected	..	..

(a) Bill returned to house of origin with objections, except in Georgia, where Governor need not state objections, and in Kansas, where all bills are returned to House.

(b) No provision for initiative or referendum in state.

(c) Three-fourths in case of an emergency measure.

(d) Sundays not excepted.

(e) Sundays and legal holidays excepted.

(f) New constitution withholds right to veto constitutional amendments.

(g) Unsigned bills do not become laws after adjournment. In Kansas the Governor can neither sign nor veto a bill after adjournment.

(h) No provision for initiative in state.

(i) Bill becomes law if not filed with objections with Secretary of State within 5 days after adjournment.

(j) Sundays not excepted.

(k) In practice, the legislature closes consideration of bills 3 days before adjournment *sine die*. However, some bills may be "presented" to the Governor during the last 3 days of the session.

(l) Governor has 10 days (in Wisconsin 6 days) from time bill was presented to him in which to approve or disapprove.

(m) Bill passed in one session becomes law if not returned within 2 days (Maine and Mississippi 3) after reconvening.

(n) Constitution provides that Governor may veto initiated measures and if legislature sustains veto, measure is referred to vote of people at next general election.

(o) 1950 constitutional amendment requires any bill vetoed after adjournment, or dying because of pocket veto a ter adjourn-

ment, to be returned to the legislature when it next convenes, for a vote on overriding the veto.

(p) Within 6 days (in Hawaii 10 days) after presentation to the Governor, regardless of how long after adjournment.

(q) Within 5 days of receipt by Governor. In practice General Court not prorogued until Governor has acted on all bills.

(r) If Governor does not return bill in 15 days, a joint resolution is necessary for bill to become law.

(s) Governor must file bills with Secretary of State.

(t) Governor may not veto items in budget submitted by himself after it has passed legislature with three-fifths vote.

(u) If house of origin is in temporary adjournment on 10th day, becomes law on day house of origin reconvenes unless returned by Governor on that day. Governor has power of veto after repassage of bills in amended form with condition bill must be approved in 10 days or pocket veto.

(v) No veto; bill becomes law 30 days after adjournment of session unless otherwise expressly directed.

(w) Also may veto items in new bills declaring an emergency.

(x) Governor may reduce or eliminate items but must give written notice of item veto either 3 days before adjournment or 1 day after bill is presented for signature.

(y) Including majority elected.

(z) May veto items in any bill containing items or sections.

(aa) Budget (appropriation) bill not submitted to Governor after passage.

(ab) Becomes effective in 20 days, if not vetoed, Sundays not excepted, unless a later date is set in the act.

1956 AND 1957 SESSIONS, INTRODUCTIONS AND ENACTMENTS
As of December 31, 1957

State or other jurisdiction	Regular sessions					Extra sessions				
	Convened	Adjourned(a)	No. of introductions	No. of enactments	Length of session(b)	Convened	Adjourned(a)	No. of introductions	No. of enactments	Length of session(b)
Alabama.....	May 7, 1957	Sept. 13, 1957	1,941	755	36L	Jan. 3, 1956 Mar. 1, 1956 (c)	Feb. 14, 1956 Apr. 5, 1956	418 323	158 120	18L 15L
Arizona.....	Jan. 9, 1956 Jan. 14, 1957	Apr. 14, 1956 Mar. 14, 1957	588 526	164 100	95C 60C					
Arkansas.....	Jan. 14, 1957	Mar. 14, 1957	1,154(d)	568	60C(44L)	Mar. 25, 1957	Mar. 27, 1957	4(e)	3	3C&L
California.....	Mar. 5, 1956 Jan. 7, 1957	Apr. 3, 1956 June 12, 1957	23 6,863	13 2,424	30C(21L) 120C(97L)	Mar. 5, 1956	Apr. 5, 1956	151	69	32C(23L)
Colorado.....	Jan. 4, 1956 Jan. 2, 1957	Feb. 10, 1956 Apr. 1, 1957	191 868	113(f) 301(f)	38C 90C	May 7, 1956	May 13, 1956	15	7	7C
Connecticut.....	Jan. 9, 1957	June 5, 1957	3,592	1,335(f)	73L	Sept. 17, 1957 June 6, 1955	Oct. 1, 1957 Nov. 6, 1956	67 —	42 1	7L 17 months (intermittent)
Delaware.....	(y) Jan. 1, 1957	(y) (z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	Dec. 3, 1957	Dec. 19, 1957	NA	NA	
Florida.....	Apr. 2, 1957	June 8, 1957	3,597	1,967(g)	68C	July 23, 1956 Sept. 30, 1957	Aug. 1, 1956 Oct. 9, 1957	217 208	120(h) 120(i)	10C 10C
Georgia.....	Jan. 9, 1956 Jan. 14, 1957	Feb. 17, 1956 Mar. 22, 1957	1,136 1,118	654 640	40C 40C					
Idaho.....	Jan. 7, 1957	Mar. 16, 1957	688	336	69L					
Illinois.....	Jan. 9, 1957	June 29, 1957	2,314	1,183	172C(81L)					
Indiana.....	Jan. 10, 1957	Mar. 11, 1957	957(i)	361(i)	61C					
Iowa.....	Jan. 14, 1957	May 3, 1957	1,101(i)	305(i)	110C					
Kansas.....	Jan. 10, 1956 Jan. 8, 1957	Feb. 8, 1956 Apr. 8, 1957	97 1,016	62 538	30C(21L) 91C					
Kentucky.....	Jan. 3, 1956	Feb. 18, 1956	779(j)	194(j)	38L	Feb. 27, 1956 Mar. 9, 1956 Mar. 29, 1956 Apr. 6, 1956 Aug. 30, 1956	Mar. 8, 1956 Mar. 28, 1956 Apr. 6, 1956 Apr. 27, 1956 Sept. 10, 1956	25 43 23 91 44	9(k) 10(k) 3(k) 11(k) 40	10L 17L 8L 19L 12C
Louisiana.....	May 14, 1956 May 13, 1957	July 12, 1956 June 11, 1957	1,990 207(l)	636 50	60C 30C					
Maine.....	Jan. 2, 1957	May 29, 1957	1,474	616(m)	75L	Oct. 28, 1957	Oct. 31, 1957	22	19	4C&L
Maryland.....	Feb. 1, 1956 Jan. 2, 1957	Mar. 1, 1956 Apr. 1, 1957	314(i) 1,616(i)	130(i) 852(i)	30C 90C	Mar. 8, 1956	Mar. 8, 1956	23(i)	15(i)	1C
Massachusetts.....	Jan. 4, 1956 Jan. 2, 1957	Oct. 6, 1956 Sept. 21, 1957	4,130 4,194	904(s) 932(s)	277C(151L) 262C(137L)					
Michigan.....	Jan. 11, 1956 Jan. 9, 1957	May 12, 1956 June 29, 1957	801 1,100	233 334	121C(64L) 171C(91L)	June 13, 1956	Nov. 8, 1956	53	20	148C(10L)
Minnesota.....	Jan. 8, 1957	Apr. 29, 1957	4,014	964	{House—75L Senate—79L}	Apr. 30, 1957	Apr. 30, 1957	32	22	1L
Mississippi.....	Jan. 3, 1956	Apr. 6, 1956	1,587	652	63L	Nov. 5, 1957	Dec. 14, 1957	135	86	39C(25L)
Missouri.....	Jan. 2, 1957	May 31, 1957	918	320	150C	Feb. 27, 1956 Sept. 30, 1957	Apr. 27, 1956 Oct. 4, 1957	10 2(aa)	8 1	60C 5C&L
Montana.....	Jan. 7, 1957	Mar. 7, 1957	744(n)	272(p)	60C					
Nebraska.....	Jan. 1, 1957	June 19, 1957	615	404	115L					
Nevada.....	Jan. 21, 1957	Mar. 27, 1957	823	450	65C(52L)	Feb. 6, 1956	Feb. 25, 1956	118	62	20C(18L)
New Hampshire.....	Jan. 2, 1957	Aug. 2, 1957	738	438	94L					
New Jersey.....	Jan. 10, 1956 Jan. 8, 1957	Jan. 8, 1957 (x)	1,054(o)	252(o)	(w)					

APPORTIONMENT OF LEGISLATURES

As of December, 1957

State or other jurisdiction	Citation: art. & sec. of const.	Basis of apportionment		Frequency of required reapportionment		Apportioning agency	Dates of last two apportionments	
		Senate	House	Required every 10 years*	Other schedules for reapportioning			
Alabama.....	IV, 50; IX, 197-203; XVIII, 284	Population, except no county more than one member.	Population, but each county at least one member.	X	.....	Legislature.	1901	1880
Arizona.....	IV, 2, 1 (1)	Districts specifically es- tablished by constitu- tion.	Votes cast for Governor at last preceding gen- eral election, but not less than if computed on basis of election of 1930.	..	After every guber- natorial election (every 2 years).	No provision for Senate; redistricting for House by County Boards of Supervisors.	1954	1952
Arkansas.....	VIII, 1-5; Amndt. XLV	Senate is fixed.(a)	Each county at least one member; remain- ing members distrib- uted among more populous counties according to popula- tion.	X	.....	Board of Apportionment (Gov- ernor, Secretary of State, and Attorney General). Subject to revision by State Supreme Court.	1951	1941
California.....	IV, 6	Population, exclusive of persons ineligible to naturalization. No county, or city and county, to have more than one member; no more than three coun- ties in any district.	Population, exclusive of persons ineligible to naturalization.	X	.....	Legislature or, if it fails, a re- apportionment commission (Lieutenant Governor, Con- troller, Attorney General, Sec- retary of State, and Superin- tendent of Public Instruc- tion). In either case, subject to a referendum.	1951	1941
Colorado.....	V, 45-47	Population ratios.	Population ratios.	X	.....	General Assembly.	1953	1933
Connecticut.....	III, 3, 4, 5	Population, but each county at least one member.	Two members from each town having over 5,000 population; others, same num- ber as in 1874.	Senate	.....	General Assembly for Senate, no provision for House.	H-1876 S-1941	........
Delaware.....	II, 2	Districts specifically es- tablished by constitu- tion.	Districts specifically established by con- stitution.	..	.....	No provision.	1897	....
Florida.....	VII, 3, 4	Population, but no county more than one member.	3 to each of 5 largest counties, 2 to each of next 18, 1 each to others.	X(b)	.....	Legislature.	1945(b)	1935

Georgia.....	III, 2; (Par. i), 3 (Par. ii)	Population, but no county or senatorial district more than one member.	Population, i.e., 3 to each of 8 largest counties; 2 to each of next 30, 1 each to others.	X	.....	General Assembly "may" change senatorial districts. Shall change House apportionment at first session after each U.S. census.	1950	1940
Idaho.....	III, 2, 4, 5; XIX, 1, 2	One member from each county.	Total House not to ex- ceed 3 times Senate. Each county entitled to at least one repre- sentative, appor- tioned as provided by law.	X	.....	Legislature.	1951	1941
Illinois.....	IV, 6, 7, 8	Fixed districts based on area.	Population.	House	Senate is fixed.	General Assembly or, if it fails, a reapportionment commis- sion appointed by the Gov- ernor.	1955	1901
Indiana.....	IV, 4, 5, 6	Male inhabitants over 21 years of age.	Male inhabitants over 21 years of age.	..	Every 6 years.	General Assembly.	1921	1915
Iowa.....	III, 34, 35	Population, but no county more than one member.	One to each county, and one additional to each of the nine most populous coun- ties.	X	.....	General Assembly.	H-1927 S-1911	1921 1906
Kansas.....	II, 2; X, 1-3	Population.	Population, but each county at least one.	..	Every 5 years.	Legislature.	H-1945 S-1947	........
Kentucky.....	Sec. 33,	Population.	Population, but no more than two coun- ties to be joined in a district.	X	.....	General Assembly.	1942	1918
Louisiana.....	III, 2-6	Population.	Population, but each parish and each ward of New Orleans at least one member.	X	.....	Legislature.	1921	1902
Maine.....	IV, Pt. I, 2, 3; IV, Pt. II, 1	Population, exclusive of aliens and Indians not taxed. No county less than one nor more than five.	Population, exclusive of aliens. No town more than seven members, unless a consolidated town.	X	.....	Legislature.	H-1955 S-1951	1941(c) 1941
Maryland.....	III, 2, 5	One from each county and from each of six districts constituting Baltimore city.	Population, but mini- mum of two and maximum of six per county. Each of Bal- timore districts as many members as largest county.(p)	..	No requirements.	Membership frozen for House; no provision for Senate.	1943	....
Massachusetts.....	Amdt. LXXI	Legal voters.	Legal voters.	X	.....	General Court.	H-1947 S-1948	1939 1939
Michigan.....	V, 2-4	Districts specifically pre- scribed by constitu- tion.	Population.(d)	House	Senate is fixed.	Legislature or, If it fails, State Board of Canvassers (Secre- tary of State, Treasurer, Com- missioner of State Land Office; apportions House. Senate is fixed.	1953	1943
Minnesota.....	IV, 2, 23, 24	Population, exclusive of nontaxable Indians.	Population, exclusive of nontaxable In- dians.	X	And after each state census.	Legislature "shall have power."	1913	1897

APPORTIONMENT OF LEGISLATURES—Continued As of December, 1957

State or other jurisdiction	Citation: art. & sec. of const.	Basis of apportionment		Frequency of required reapportionment		Apportioning agency	Dates of last two apportionments	
		Senate	House	Required every 10 years*	Other schedules for reapportioning			
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.	X	.....	Legislature "may."	1916	1904
Missouri.....	III, 2-11	Population.	Population, but each county at least one member.	X	.....	House: Secretary of State apportionments among counties; county courts apportion within counties. Senate: by commission appointed by Governor.	1951	1946
Montana.....	V, 4; VI, 2-6	One member from each county.	Population.	..	No requirements.	Legislative Assembly.	1943	1939
Nebraska.....	III, 5	Unicameral legislature—population excluding aliens.		..	From time to time.	Legislature "may."	1935	1920
Nevada.....	I, 13; XVII, 6	One member for each county.	Population.	X	.....	Legislature.	1951	1947
New Hampshire.....	Pt. II, 9, 11, 26	Direct taxes paid.	Population.(c)	House	Senate—from time to time.	General Court.	H-1951 S-1915	1943 1877
New Jersey.....	IV, ii, 1; IV, iii, 1	One member from each county.	Population, but at least one member from each county.	X	.....	Legislature.	1941	1931
New Mexico.....	IV, 3	One member from each county.	At least one member for each county and additional representatives for more populous counties.	X	.....	Legislature "may."	1955	1949
New York.....	III, 3-5	Population, excluding aliens. No county more than $\frac{1}{2}$ membership, nor more than $\frac{1}{2}$ membership to two adjoining counties.	Population, excluding aliens. Each county (except Hamilton) at least one member.	X	.....	Legislature. Subject to review by courts.	1954	1944
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.	X	.....	General Assembly.	1941	1921
North Dakota.....	II, 26, 29, 32, 35	Population.	Population.	X	Or after each state census.	Legislative Assembly.	1931	1921

Ohio.....	XI, 1-11	Population.	Population, but each county at least one member.	X(f)	Each biennium.(f)	Governor, Auditor, and Secretary of State, or any two of them.	1957	1953
Oklahoma.....	V, 9-16	Population.	Population, but no county to have more than seven members.(g)	X	.....	Legislature	1951	1941
Oregon	IV, 6, 7	Population	Population.	X	.....	Legislative Assembly, or failing that, Secretary of State. Reapportionment subject to Supreme Court review.	1954	1911
Pennsylvania.....	II, 16-18	Population, but no city or county to have more than $\frac{1}{6}$ of membership.	Population, but each county at least one member.	X	.....	General Assembly.	1953	1921
Rhode Island.....	XIII; Amdt. XIX	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 $\frac{1}{4}$ of total, i.e., 25.	..	.....	General Assembly "may" after any Presidential election.	1940	1930
South Carolina.....	III, 1-8	One member from each county.	Population, but at least one member from each county.	X	.....	General Assembly.	1952	1942
55 South Dakota.....	III, 5	Population.	Population.	X	.....	Legislature, or failing that, Governor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Presiding Judge of Supreme Court, Attorney General, and Secretary of State.	1951	1947
Tennessee.....	II, 4-6	Qualified voters.	Qualified voters.	X	.....	General Assembly.	1945(h)	1903
Texas.....	III, 25-26a, 28	Qualified electors, but no county more than one member.	Population, but no county more than 7 representatives unless population greater than 700,000, then 1 additional representative for each 100,000.	X	.....	Legislature or, if it fails, Legislative Redistricting Board (Lieutenant Governor, Speaker of House, Attorney General, Comptroller of Public Accounts, and Commissioner of General Land Office).	1951	1921
Utah.....	IX, 2, 4	Population.	Population. Each county at least one member, with additional representatives on a population ratio.	X	.....	Legislature.	1955	1931
Vermont.....	II, 13, 18, 37	Population, but each county at least one member.	One member from each inhabited town.	Senate	Senate—or after each state census.	Legislature apportions Senate; no provision for House.	1793(i)	....
Virginia.....	IV, 43	Population.	Population.	X	.....	General Assembly.	1952	1942

APPORTIONMENT OF LEGISLATURES—Continued As of December, 1957

State or other jurisdiction	Citation: art. & sec. of const.	Basis of apportionment		Frequency of required reapportionment		Apportioning agency	Dates of last two apportionments	
		Senate	House	Required every 10 years*	Other schedules for reapportioning			
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.	X	.....	Legislature, or by initiative.(j)	1931	1909
West Virginia.....	VI, 4-10, 50	Population, but no two members from any county, unless one county constitutes a district.	Population, but each county at least one member.	X	.....	Legislature.	1950	1940
Wisconsin.....	IV, 3-5	Population.	Population.	X	.....	Legislature.	1951	1921
Wyoming.....	III, 3; III, 2-4	Population, but each county at least one member.	Population, but each county at least one member.	X	.....	Legislature.	1931	1921
Alaska.....	Organic Act: 37 Stat. 512, 4	Four members from each judicial district.	Population, excluding military and families.	House	.....	U. S. Director of Census.	1953	1945
Guam.....	Organic Act: 1950 (2d), Sec. 512	Legislature elected at large.		..	.....	....	....	....
Hawaii.....	Organic Act: Sec. 55	Population.(k)	Population.(k)	X(l)	.....	Governor, with review by Territorial Legislature.	1958(m)	1900(n)
Puerto Rico.....	III, 3, 7	Two senators for each of eight senatorial districts, and eleven at large.	One representative for each of 40 representative districts and eleven at large.	X(o)	.....	Board composed of Chief Justice and two additional members, representing different political parties, appointed by Governor with Senate consent.	1917	1952
Virgin Islands.....	Revised Organic Act: Sec. 5b	Unicameral legislature. Two Senators for each of two senatorial districts, and one Senator from the third district, and six at large.		..	.....	§ .....	....	....

*Every ten years, or after each federal census.

Abbreviations: H—House; S—Senate.

(a) Amendment adopted November, 1956, "froze" the senatorial districts as then established. Future apportionment of the Senate will not be made.

(b) Extensive changes in the Florida constitution, approved by the legislature in July, 1957, and to be voted on by the electorate November, 1958, include an amendment dealing with reapportionment.

(c) 1941 action duplicated 1931 apportionment.

(d) Any county with a moiety of ratio of population is entitled to separate representation.

(e) Amendment adopted in November, 1942, sets the membership of the House of Representatives at not more than 400 and not less than 375. It 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.

(f) Constitution requires reapportionment every 10 years and also sets up a ratio and apportionment procedure so that reapportionment is actually accomplished in each biennial

period for the succeeding session. This is mandatory, and the legislature has no power to take action in the matter.

(g) In practice no county has less than one member.

(h) Not a basic reapportionment; two counties moved from one district to another.

(i) Apportionment plan for House is provided in the constitution with no provisions for reapportionment. House apportionment thus dates from adoption of constitution in 1793.

(j) Pending constitutional amendment, to be voted on November 3, 1958, would create a five-member "reapportionment and redistricting commission," empowered to reapportion for Congress or the legislature each 10 years if the legislature fails to act or if its action is invalidated by the Supreme Court.

(k) Citizens of the Territory (U. S. citizens residing one year in Territory of Hawaii).

(l) Reapportionment effective to July 1, 1959, when new reapportionment is required, and every ten years thereafter.

(m) Congress reapportioned in 1956, effective in November, 1958.

(n) Date Hawaii became a territory.

(o) Beginning in 1960.

(p) In 1948, membership in House frozen at then-existing level.

LEGISLATIVE SERVICE AGENCIES

A MAJOR development in state government since 1900 has been the creation and expansion of various types of permanent staff agencies to provide state legislators with needed assistance. This development has been occasioned largely by the increasing number and complexity of the problems arising for legislative consideration and by the rapidly mounting costs of government. It has reflected the desire of the members to enable the legislature to carry out effectively its responsibilities as a coordinate branch of government.

Major areas of assistance to legislators which have taken institutional form in recent years include:

1. Reference and research assistance on any subject of legislation.
2. Drafting of legislation.
3. Statutory, code and law revision.
4. Advance study of important subjects expected to come before future legislative sessions.
5. Development of recommendations for legislative, and sometimes administrative, action.
6. Continuous review of state revenues and expenditures and presession review of the budget.
7. Post-audit of state fiscal operations.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICES

The oldest of the agencies are the legislative reference services, now provided in forty-five states. The most recent of these is in West Virginia, where the Legislative Auditor in 1957 was directed to add legislative reference services to others previously provided. (See accompanying table, "Permanent Legislative Service Agencies.")

Some or all of the following aids are rendered by legislative reference agencies: factual research information; spot research and counseling; bill drafting; statutory revision; and preparation of legislative manuals and directories, indexes and di-

gests of legislative material, up-to-date reports on the content and status of pending legislation, and legislative newsletters.

In 1901 Wisconsin established the first integrated agency to provide most of these services (but not including statutory revision) for its legislators, following development during the previous decade of specialized legislative reference divisions within state libraries in New York and Massachusetts. Present-day reference agencies vary in organizational structure as well as in specific services. A majority are sections of the state library, law library, or department of library and archives. This method of organization is most common when the bureau does little or no bill drafting. Where drafting is a major activity, the bureau usually is independent of the library.

DRAFTING AND REVISION

The technical nature of bill drafting and statutory revision has led to the creation, in almost half of the states, of specialized agencies with primary responsibility for carrying out one or both of these activities. The first of the specialized revision agencies was the Wisconsin Revisor of Statutes, created in 1909. Among the drafting or revision agencies are the Legislative Counsels in California, Massachusetts and Oregon; the Legislative Commissioner in Connecticut; statutory or code revisors in thirteen states; code commissions in South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia; and the Legislative Bill Drafting Commission in New York. In several other states the functions in question, especially bill drafting, are part of the services performed by legislative councils. During the past biennium this trend was notable as the council staffs in Iowa, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah and Washington expanded their bill drafting or began to function in this field for the first time. The West Virginia Legislative Auditor, following veto of a legislative council bill in 1957, similarly was directed

to initiate drafting services. It would appear that in practice legislators are calling increasingly on agencies under their own control for drafting assistance and less upon the Attorneys General, libraries and agencies under executive jurisdiction.

As now carried on in most states, code and statutory revision consists primarily of revision of the form rather than the substance of the law, i.e., the systematic classification and compilation of statute law; elimination of obsolete, outmoded or unconstitutional parts; to some extent, the rectification of conflicts and inconsistencies; and, usually, re-enactment by the legislature of the resulting compilations. An increasing number of states have authorized revision along these lines on a continuous basis—most recently Arizona in 1956 and Vermont in 1957.

Extensive revision in the substance of the law, involving major changes in policy, is now carried on systematically in only a few states, notably California, Louisiana, New Jersey, New York and North Carolina. Legislative councils, however, increasingly are undertaking studies leading to substantive revision of major code sections, as in Wisconsin's criminal law revision and Oklahoma's insurance law revision.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS

The most significant development in the legislative service agency field during the score of years that began in 1933 was the spread of the legislative council idea. Following creation of the Kansas Legislative Council in that year, three-fourths of the states have established agencies of this nature. (See accompanying table "Legislative Councils and Council-Type Agencies.") Essentially, councils are permanent joint legislative research committees which meet periodically between sessions and consider problems expected to confront the next session. In most instances, councils are composed exclusively of legislators. They range in size from five members (in South Carolina) to 260 (in Pennsylvania), with fifteen members the median. In four states—Nebraska, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania and South Dakota—all legislators are members.

The councils typically have continuing research staffs, with their accumulated resources. Thus equipped, they can develop

comprehensive, impartial analyses of public issues and make these analyses available to all legislators for study and use. Most councils may undertake studies on their own initiative; two-thirds of the councils are of the "recommending" type and formulate drafts of legislation or recommendations based on their interim research. The councils and their research staffs provide machinery for effective legislative participation in forming public policy. They provide their legislatures with sound, factual bases for deliberations and decisions. By use of open hearings on important issues, in which many councils engage, and through wide distribution of reports and findings, they provide information for the general public on public questions. Councils frequently provide additional services. Most council laws adopted during the past fifteen years provide for coordinating the council with other types of service functions, notably legislative reference and bill drafting.

After several efforts in the early 50's to create a Montana legislative council were invalidated by the State Supreme Court, a council was successfully launched there in 1957 and was upheld in *State ex rel. James v. Aronson* (August 20, 1957), which expressly overruled the previous decisions. These prior decisions had been the only supreme court rulings in any state which denied a legislature the power to establish a legislative council.

The Iowa Legislative Research Committee and its Bureau, established in 1955, have been moving steadily into council types of work, a direction which met with encouragement in the 1957 session.

FISCAL REVIEW, OTHER AGENCIES

An important development since the early 40's, and especially in the 50's, has been the creation in many states of specialized staffs, under legislative supervision, to provide continuous review of state revenues and expenditures and presession analysis of the budget. Since the California legislature in 1941 created its Joint Legislative Budget Committee, the legislatures of more than one-third of the states have established facilities with comparable objectives. This fiscal review function has been assigned in eleven states to the legislative council, a

committee of the council, or the staff serving the council; in contrast, eight states which have councils have lodged fiscal review authority in separate legislative budget commissions, committees or boards.

In the related field of legislative post-auditing, significant developments have been taking place. By the close of 1957, twenty states, Alaska and Puerto Rico, had created such facilities. The most recent example is Illinois, where the Legislative Audit Commission, established in 1957, will review the operations of the gubernatorially appointed Auditor General.

Important also for legislative research and study in many states are the commissions on interstate cooperation, affiliated with the Council of State Governments. Some of these commissions, such as those in New York and West Virginia, receive appropriations for research, employ research staffs, and carry on extensive research programs. In a growing number of states, the interstate cooperation commission is merged or closely coordinated with the legislative council—as in Arizona, Arkansas, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Utah and Washington.

The chief clerks and secretaries of the legislative bodies provide services usually of a housekeeping nature and generally confined to the period of the legislative session. About one-third of these offices now have been placed on a year-round basis, however, the majority of them during the past twenty years.¹

UNDERLYING TRENDS

During the past biennium a trend became apparent in the field of legislative research toward greater coordination of interim research and professional services within individual states. This development has the effect, first, of assuring adequate assistance to study committees, and second, of reducing duplication and overlapping of staff personnel. Underlying the trend has been the very evident fact that legislators are placing greater reliance on interim research, involving the efforts and energies of larger numbers of legislators and the use

of increased numbers of study commissions, committees and subcommittees. These developments may involve modifications of some earlier concepts with respect to the nature and tendency of the legislative council movement.

California in recent years has sought in various ways to assure optimum use of existing staff services by the large number of interim committees regularly created in that state. The lower house in 1953 established an office of Coordinator of Assembly Interim Committees whose duties include the encouragement of this objective. In 1955 the legislature made it possible for interim committees to contract with the staff of the Joint Legislative Budget Committee for interim services.

In 1956 the Kentucky Legislative Research Committee was expressly directed to provide needed assistance to legislative committees from existing staff, or to hire additional personnel, as needed. A major task of the Iowa Legislative Research Bureau, created in 1955, is to provide assistance to such committees. The reorganization of the Pennsylvania Joint State Government Commission in 1956, by placing all members of the legislature on it and assigning them to joint (interim) standing committees, greatly increased the number and size of interim study groups, but all will be served by the central staff. Meantime, an increasing amount of the interim research undertaken by council staffs in several states—Massachusetts, Minnesota and Missouri, for example—has been at the request and under the supervision of special interim committees. A similar objective is achieved—enlisting larger numbers of legislators in the tasks of interim study, while assuring coordination of staff services—in states which include non-council legislators on council subcommittees, as in North Dakota, Tennessee and Wisconsin.

The needs of standing committees and of individual legislators, particularly the leadership, for additional assistance have been noted by various studies and reports in recent years. An increasing number of states are providing some aid for their committees, notably the committees concerned with finance and appropriations. Sometimes the assistance is provided by

¹*The Offices of Legislative Clerks and Secretaries in the States* (Chicago: The Council of State Governments, October, 1957, \$1.50), p. 2.

personnel of permanent service agencies, sometimes by personnel who serve the committees directly. An interesting recent development is the legislative internship program initiated in California in late 1957, patterned partly on the Congressional program begun in 1953. A somewhat similar plan was considered but not enacted by the North Dakota legislature in 1957.

New service agencies created in 1956-57 are noted above and in accompanying tables. Bills to create councils failed of enactment in Idaho, Mississippi and West Virginia. In 1957 the Wyoming legislature, after rejecting a bill to reconstitute its council, did not appropriate funds to the existing agency, the Legislative Interim Committee. The regular Louisiana session

of 1956 likewise failed to appropriate funds for its council, but a special session shortly after dedicated tax revenues (up to \$80,000 a year) for council support.

In addition to the Montana Supreme Court decision mentioned above, Kansas and Missouri courts handed down rulings affecting the power of the legislature to create service facilities. In 1956, the Kansas Supreme Court voided the creation of a legislative study committee by the session earlier that year on the ground that the even-year session is limited to budgetary matters. The Supreme Court of Missouri in 1957, overruling in part opinions of the Attorney General, upheld the power of the legislature to create joint interim committees but barred committees created by only one house.

TABLE 1
PERMANENT LEGISLATIVE SERVICE AGENCIES

State or other jurisdiction	Date agency established	Service agency and staff head	Reference library facilities	Bill drafting for legislature	Statutory revision	Prepares bill and law summaries	Recommends substantive legislative program	Prepares research reports	Spot re-search and counseling for legislators	Continuous study of state revenues and expenditures	Budgetary review and analysis	Legislative post audit
Alabama	1945	Legislative Council	—	—	—	—	★	—	—	—	—	—
		Charles M. Cooper, Secretary										
	1945	Legislative Reference Service	★	★	★	★	—	★	★	—	—	—
		Charles M. Cooper, Director										
	1947	Legislative Committee on Public Accounts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
		Dept. of Examiners of Public Accounts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
		Ralph P. Eagerton, Chief Examiner										
Arizona	1953	Legislative Council	★	★	★	★	—	★	★	—	—	—
		Jules M. Klagge, Director										
	1937	Dept. of Library and Archives	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Alice Good, Director										
	1950	Post Auditor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
		A. L. Means, Post Auditor										
Arkansas	1947	Legislative Council	★	★	—	★	★	★	★	★	★(a)	—
		Marcus Halbrook, Director										
	1953	Joint Auditing Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
		Division of Legislative Audit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
		Orvel M. Johnson, Legislative Auditor										
California	1913	Legislative Counsel Bureau	—	★	★	★	—	★	★	—	—	—
		Ralph N. Kleps, Legislative Counsel										
	1904(b)	Administrative-Legislative Reference Service (State Library)	★	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	—	—
		Carma R. Zimmerman, State Librarian										
		Charles Mastin, Reference Librarian										
	1941	Joint Legislative Budget Committee	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	★	★	—
		A. Alan Post, Legislative Analyst										
	1953	Law Revision Commission	—	—	★	—	★	—	—	—	—	—
		John R. McDonough, Jr., Exec. Secy.										
	1955	Joint Legislative Audit Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
		Legislative Audit Bureau	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
		William K. Merrifield, Auditor General										
Colorado	1953	Legislative Council	★	—	—	—	—	★	★	—	—	—
		Shelby F. Harper, Director										
	1927	Legislative Reference Office (Department of Law)	★	★	—	★	—	—	★	—	—	—
		Clair T. Sippel, Secretary										
	1951	Committee on Statute Revision	—	—	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Charles M. Rose, Rev. of Statutes										
	1956	Joint Subcommittee on Appropriations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	—
		Harry S. Allen, Director										

TABLE 1
PERMANENT LEGISLATIVE SERVICE AGENCIES—Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Date agency estab- lished	Service agency and staff head	Reference library facilities	Bill drafting for legis- lature	Statutory revision	Prepares bill and law sum- maries	Recom- mends substan- tive legis- lative program	Prepares research reports	Spot re- search and counseling for legislators	Continuous study of state reve- nues and expenditures	Budgetary review and analysis	Legis- lative post audit
Connecticut.....	1937	Legislative Council Harry H. Lugg, Director	—	—	—	★	★	★	★	—	—	—
	1907	Legislative Reference Department (State Library) Robert C. Sales, State Librarian Muriel A. Naylor, Chief	★	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	—	—
	1947	Legislative Research Department Robert A. Wall, Legislative Commissioner	—	★	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1902	Auditors of Public Accounts Raymond S. Thatcher, Auditor Raymond I. Longley, Auditor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
	1945	Legislative Reference Bureau Henry J. Ridgely, Exec. Dir.	★	★	★	★	—	—	★	—	—	—
Florida.....	1949	Legislative Council	—	—	—	—	★	★	—	—	—	—
	1949	Legislative Reference Bureau Clarence A. Neeley, Director	★	—	—	★	—	★	★	—	—	—
	1939	Statutory Revision & Bill Drafting Depts. (Office of Attorney General) Charles T. Henderson, Director	—	★	★	★	—	—	★	—	—	—
	1955	Legislative Auditing Committee Bryan Willis, State Auditor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
	1914(b)	State Library Vera Carter Jameson, State Librarian	★	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	—	—
Georgia.....	1951	Bill Drafting Unit (Office of Attorney General) Frank H. Edwards, Deputy Dir.	—	★	—	★	—	—	★	—	—	—
	1923	Department of Audits and Accounts B. E. Thrasher, Jr., State Auditor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
	1947	Legislative Counsel (inoperative)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois.....	1937	Legislative Council Jack F. Isakoff, Dir. of Research	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	—	—	—
	1913	Legislative Reference Bureau Jerome Finkle, Executive Secy.	★	★	★	★	—	—	★	—	—	—
	1937	Budgetary Commission Senator Everett R. Peters, Chmn.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	—
	1957	Legislative Audit Commission Roger E. Henn, Exc. Dir.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★(c)	—	★(c)
	1945	Legislative Advisory Commission Samuel T. Lesh, Secretary	—	—	—	—	★	★	—	—	—	—
Indiana.....	1907	Legislative Bureau Samuel T. Lesh, Director	★	★	★	★	—	—	★	—	—	—

Iowa.....	1955	Legislative Research Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1955	Legislative Research Bureau Clayton L. Ringgenberg, Director	★	★	—	—	—	—	★	★	—	—	—	—
	1939	Legislative Reference Bureau (State Law Library) Geraldine Dunham, Law Librarian	★	—	—	★	—	—	—	★	—	—	—	—
	1951	Budget & Financial Control Committee Rep. George L. Paul, Chairman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	—	—
Kansas.....	1933	Legislative Council Frederic H. Guild, Research Dir.	★	—	—	—	★	★	★	★	—	—	—	—
	1909(b)	State Library Louise McNeal, State Librarian	★	—	—	★	—	—	—	★	—	—	—	—
	1929	Revisor of Statutes Franklin Corrick, Revisor	—	★	★	★	—	—	—	★	—	—	—	—
Kentucky.....	1936(d)	Legislative Research Commission Harry Lee Waterfield, Dir. & Chmn. Orba F. Traylor, Exec. Asst. Dee Akers, Dir., Statute Revision	★	★	★	★	★(e)	★	★	★	—	—	—	—
	1952	Legislative Council Eminett Asseff, Exec. Director	—	★	—	★	—	★	★	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana.....	1946(b)	State Library Essae M. Culver, State Librarian	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1938	State Law Institute J. Denson Smith, Director Carlos Lazarus, Revisor	—	—	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1939	Legislative Research Committee Samuel H. Slosberg, Dir. of Legislative Research	—	★	★	★	—	★	★	—	—	—	—	—
Maine.....	.....	Legislative Reference Section (State Library) Marion B. Stubbs, State Librarian Edith L. Hary, Law and Legislative Reference Librarian	★	—	—	★	—	—	—	★	—	—	—	—
	1907	Department of Audit Michael A. Napolitano, State Auditor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
	1939	Legislative Council Carl N. Everstine, Secretary and Director of Research	—	—	—	—	★	★	★	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland.....	1916(f)	Department of Legislative Reference Carl N. Everstine, Director	★	★	—	★	—	—	—	★	—	—	—	—
	1947	State Fiscal Research Bureau (Dept. of Legislative Reference) John S. Shriver, Director	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	★	★	—	—
	.....	State Library Nelson J. Molter, Director	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1954	Legislative Research Council	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts....	1954	Legislative Research Bureau Herman C. Loeffler, Director	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	—	—	—	—
	1908(b)	Legislative Reference Division (State Library) Dennis A. Dooley, Librarian I. Albert Matkov, Legislative Reference Librarian	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	—	—	—

TABLE 1
PERMANENT LEGISLATIVE SERVICE AGENCIES—Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Date agency estab- lished	Service agency and staff head	Reference library facilities	Bill drafting for legis- lature	Statutory revision	Prepares bill and law sum- maries	Recom- mends substan- tive legis- lative program	Prepares research reports	Spot re- search and counseling for legislators	Continuous study of state reve- nues and expenditures	Budgetary review and analysis	Legis- lative post audit
Massachusetts.... (Cont'd)	.....	Counsel to Senate and Counsel to House of Representatives Charles J. Inness, Senate Counsel Frederick B. Willis, House Counsel	—	★	★	★	—	—	★	—	—	—
	1946(g)	House Ways and Means Committee Charles E. Shepard, Legislative Budget Director	—	—	—	—	★	—	—	★	★	—
Michigan.....	1941	Legislative Service Bureau C. J. McNeill, Director	★	★	★	★	—	★	★	—	—	—
	1947	Committee on Audit and Appropriations C. J. McNeill, Legis. Comptroller	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	★	★	—
Minnesota.....	1947(h)	Legislative Research Committee Louis C. Dorweiler, Jr., Director of Research	★	—	—	—	—	★	★	★	★	—
	.....	State Law Library Margaret S. Andrews, State Libn.	★	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	—	—
	1939	Revisor of Statutes Joseph J. Bright, Revisor	—	★	★	★	—	—	★	—	—	—
Mississippi.....	.....	State Library Julia Baylis Starnes, State Libn.	★	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	—	—
	1944	Revisor of Statutes (Dept. of Justice) Lester C. Franklin, Jr., Revisor of Statutes and Asst. Atty. Gen.	—	★	★	—	—	—	★	—	—	—
	1955	Commission of Budgeting & Accounting Frank W. Ellis, Secretary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	★
Missouri.....	1943	Committee on Legislative Research William R. Nelson, Dir. of Research Edward D. Summers, Rev. of Statutes	★	★	★	—	—	★	★	—	—	—
Montana.....	1957	Legislative Council Eugene Tidball, Exec. Dir.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1921(b)	Legislative Reference Bureau (State Law Library) Katherine Orchard, State Law Libn.	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska.....	1937	Legislative Council Jack W. Rodgers, Director of Research	★	★	—	★	★	★	★	★	★	—
	1945	Revisor of Statutes Walter D. James, Revisor and Reporter of the Supreme Court	—	★	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Nevada.....	1945	Legislative Commission	—	—	—	—	★	—	—	—	—	—
	1945	Legislative Counsel Bureau J. E. Springmeyer, Legis. Counsel	—	—	—	—	★	★	★	—	—	—
	1949	Legislative Auditor (of the Legis- lative Counsel Bureau) A. N. Jacobson, Legis. Auditor	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	★	★	★
	1951	Statute Revision Commission Russell W. McDonald, Director	—	★	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	....	Law and Legislative Reference Section (State Library) Constance C. Collins, State Libn.	★	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	—	—
New Hampshire..	1951	Legislative Council Robert Dishman, Secretary	—	—	—	—	★	★	—	—	—	—
	1913(b)	Legislative Service (State Library) Mildred P. McKay, Librarian Philip Hazelton, Legislative Reference Librarian	★	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	—	—
	1947	Legislative Budget Assistant Remick Loughton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	★
New Jersey.....	1954	Law Revision and Legislative Services Commission Charles DeF. Besore, Executive Director and Chief Counsel John W. Ockford, Counsel to the Legislature	—	★	★	★	—	★	★	—	—	—
	1954	Legislative Budget and Finance Dir. Clifford Thomas, Acting Director	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	—
	1945	Bureau of Law and Legislative Reference (Division of the State Library, Archives and History, Dept. of Education) Roger H. McDonough, Director, Division of the State Library, Archives and History Dan F. Henke, Head, Bureau of Law and Legis. Reference	★	—	—	—	—	★	★	—	—	—
	1933	Department of State Audit Frank Durand, State Auditor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
New Mexico.....	1951	Legislative Council	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1951	Legislative Council Service Jack E. Holmes, Director	★	★	★	★	—	★	★	—	—	—
	1957	Legislative Finance Committee Inez Gill, Legis. Fiscal Analyst	—	—	—	—	★	—	—	★	★	—
New York.....	....	Legis. Reference Library (State Library) Charles F. Gosnell, State Libn. William P. Leonard, Legislative Reference Librarian	★	—	—	★	—	★	★	—	—	—
	....	Legislative Bill Drafting Commission Theodore E. Bopp, Commissioner Edward T. Dunleavy, Commissioner	—	★	—	—	—	—	★	—	—	—
	1934	Law Revision Commission W. David Curtiss, Exec. Secy.	—	—	★	—	★	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 1
PERMANENT LEGISLATIVE SERVICE AGENCIES—Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Date agency established	Service agency and staff head	Reference library facilities	Bill drafting for legislature	Statutory revision	Prepares bill and law summaries	Recommends substantive legislative program	Prepares research reports	Spot research and counseling for legislators	Continuous study of state revenues and expenditures	Budgetary review and analysis	Legislative post audit
North Carolina...	1945	General Statutes Commission (Department of Justice) F. Kent Burns, Secretary (l)	—	—	★	★	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1939	Division of Legislative Drafting & Codification of Statutes (Department of Justice) Director (vacancy)	—	★	★	★	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1947	Revisor of Statutes (Department of Justice) F. Kent Burns, Revisor (i)	—	★	★	★	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota....	1945	Legislative Research Committee C. Emerson Murry, Director William J. Daner, Rev. of Statutes	★	★	★	—	★	★	★	—	—	—
Ohio.....	1953	Legislative Service Commission Charles W. Ingler, Jr., Director	★	—	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	—
	1910	Legislative Reference Bureau Arthur A. Schwartz, Director	★	★	—	—	—	—	★	—	—	—
Oklahoma.....	1939(h)	State Legislative Council Jack A. Rhodes, Director	—	★	—	★	★	★	★	—	—	—
	1951	Legislative Audit Committee (of the Legislative Council) Paul S. Cooke, Legis. Auditor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	★
	1917(j)	Legislative Reference Division (State Library) Ralph Hudson, State Librarian Geraldine M. Smith, Leg. Ref. Librarian	★	★	—	★	—	1	★	—	—	—
Oregon.....	1953	Legislative Counsel Committee Sam R. Haley, Legis. Counsel	—	★	★	★	—	—	★	—	—	—
	1913(b)	State Library Eleanor S. Stephens, State Libn. Mary Louise Steere, Legislative Reference Librarian	★	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	—	—
Pennsylvania.....	1937	Joint State Government Commission Guy W. Davis, Director	★	—	★	—	★	★	★	—	—	—
	1909	Legislative Reference Bureau Burt R. Glidden, Director	★	★	—	—	—	—	★	—	—	—

Rhode Island.....	1907(b)	Legislative Reference Bureau (State Library) Grace M. Sherwood, State Libn. Mabel G. Johnson, Legis. Reference Librarian	★	★	—	★	—	—	★	—	—	—
	....	Assistant in Charge of Law Revision (Office of Secretary of State) Maurice W. Hendel, Assistant in Charge of Law Revision	—	★	★	—	—	—	★	—	—	—
	1939	Finance Committee of House of Representatives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
	1939	Rep. John J. Wrenn, Chairman Legislative Council (inoperative)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1949	Legislative Council L. G. Merritt, Director	★	★	—	★	—	★	★	—	—	—
South Carolina...	1954	Committee on Statutory Laws L. G. Merritt, Secretary and Code Commissioner	—	—	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1951	Legislative Research Council Loren M. Carlson, Director of Legislative Research	★	—	—	—	★	★	★	—	—	—
South Dakota	1951	Revisor of Statutes Leo D. Heck, Revisor and Supreme Court Reporter	—	★	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1943	Department of Audits and Accounts John C. Penne, Comptroller	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
	1953	Legislative Council Thomas A. Johnson, Exec. Dir.	★	★	—	—	—	★	★	—	—	—
Tennessee.....	....	State Library and Archives Dan Robison, State Librarian and Archivist	★	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	—	—
	1953	Code Commission Justice A. B. Neil, Chairman	—	—	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1835	Department of Audit William Snodgrass, Comptroller of Treasury	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
	1949	Legislative Council C. Read Granberry, Exec. Dir.	—	★(k)	—	—	—	★	★	—	—	—
Texas.....	1909	Legislative Reference Division (State Library) Doris H. Connerly, Legislative Reference Director	★	★(k)	—	—	—	—	★	—	—	—
	1949	Legislative Budget Board Vernon A. McGee, Budget Director	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	★	★(a)	—
	1943	Legislative Audit Committee C. H. Cavness, State Auditor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	★
	1947	Legislative Council Lewis H. Lloyd, Director Mont G. Kenney, Legis. Auditor	—	★	—	—	★	★	★	★	★	—
Vermont.....	1931(b)	Legislative Reference Bureau (State Library) Lawrence J. Turgeon, State Libn. Hazel Chisholm, Assistant Libn.	★	★	★	—	—	—	★	—	—	—
	1957	Statutory Revision Commission Lawrence J. Turgeon, Secy.	—	—	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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PERMANENT LEGISLATIVE SERVICE AGENCIES—Continued

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Virginia.....	1936	Advisory Legislative Council John B. Boatwright, Jr., Secy.	—	—	—	—	★	★	—	—	—	—
	1914	Division of Statutory Research and Drafting John B. Boatwright, Jr., Director	★	★	★	★	—	★	★	—	—	—
	1948	Code Commission John B. Boatwright, Jr., Secy.	—	—	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1928	Auditing Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
	1928	Auditor of Public Accounts J. Gordon Bennett, Auditor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
Washington.....	1947	State Legislative Council Donald C. Sampson, Exec. Secy.	—	★	—	★	★	★	★	—	—	—
	State Library Maryan E. Reynolds, State Libn.	★	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	—	—
	1951	Legislative Budget Committee Paul W. Ellis, Legis. Auditor	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	★	★	—
	1951	Statute Law Committee Richard O. White, Revisor	—	★	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia....	1947	Joint Committee on Government and Finance(l)	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	—	—	—
	1953	Legislative Auditor (of the Joint Committee on Government and Finance) C. H. Koontz, Legislative Auditor	★	★	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	★
Wisconsin.....	1947	Joint Legislative Council Earl Sachse, Executive Secretary	—	—	—	—	★	★	—	—	—	—
	1901	Legislative Reference Library M. G. Toepel, Chief	★	★	—	★	—	★	★	—	—	—
	1909	Revisor of Statutes James J. Burke, Revisor	—	—	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming.....	1949(h)	Legislative Interim Committee E. L. Newton, Executive Secretary	—	—	—	—	★	★	—	—	—	—
	State Library May Gillies, State Librarian	★	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	—	—
	1953	Permanent Legislative Ways and Means Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	—

Alaska.....	1953	Legislative Council Henry J. Camarot, Exec. Director	—	★	—	—	—	★	★	★	—	—	—
	1955	Legislative Audit Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
	1955	Division of Legislative Audit C. J. Ehrendreich, Legis. Auditor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
Guam.....	1956	Legislative Staff Director Juan M. Tuncap, Legislative Staff Director	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	★	—	—
	1950	Legislative Counsel to the Legislature John A. Bohn, Legis. Counsel	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	—	—	—
	1957	Legislative Fiscal Consultant Howard O'Hara, Leg. Fiscal Consultant	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	★	★	—
Hawaii.....	1943	Legislative Reference Bureau Robert M. Kamins, Director	★	★	★(m)	★	—	—	★	★	—	—	—
Puerto Rico.....	1954	Legislative Reference Service Carlos V. Davila, Director	★	★	—	★	—	—	★	★	—	—	—
	1950	Office of Legislative Services Commission for the Codification of the Laws Secretary of Justice J. B. Fernan- dez-Badillo, Chairman	—	★	—	—	—	—	★	★	—	—	—
	1952	Office of Controller Rafael de J. Cordero, Controller	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
	1947	Legislative Counsel (inoperative)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virgin Islands.....	.....	Legislative Consultant Francisco Corneiro, Legis. Consultant	—	★	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	—	—

(a) Also responsible for preparing a state budget.

(b) Year legislative reference services first provided within existing library agency.

(c) Illinois also created, 1957, the Department of Auditor General, appointed by the Governor and charged with post-audit duties. The Legislative Audit Commission sets policies for the Auditor General, conducts a post-audit of his office, and has broad power to make fiscal review studies for the legislature.

(d) Legislative Council originally created in 1936; replaced by present Legislative Research Commission in 1948. Statute Revision Commission, organized in 1938, was consolidated with Research Commission in 1954.

(e) Recommends constitutional amendments.

(f) Established as a department of the government of the City of Baltimore in 1907; in 1916 functions were expanded to include service to the state legislature.

(g) Year in which full-time research staff was organized.

(h) Minnesota: established on a temporary basis in 1947 and made permanent in 1951; Oklahoma: created in 1939 but not activated until 1947; Wyoming: established on a temporary basis in 1943 and made permanent in 1949, but no funds appropriated in 1957.

(i) Revisor of Statutes is ex-officio Secretary of the General Statutes Commission.

(j) Services established in 1917; division formalized by statute in 1949.

(k) Bulk of bill drafting is done by Attorney General's office and the Legislative Council. The Legislative Reference Librarian also does some general drafting.

(l) Carries on interim research program in conjunction with Commission on Interstate Cooperation.

(m) Is serving presently as secretariat for special Compilation Commission.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS AND COUNCIL-TYPE AGENCIES

State or other jurisdiction	Agency	Year created	1957-59 Appropriations for council and research service	Number of members				Term (no. of years)
				Total	Senators	Representatives	Ex-officio and others	
Alabama.....	Legislative Council(a)	1945	\$115,000(b)	12	4	6	2(c)	2
Arizona.....	Legislative Council	1953	100,000(j)	12	5	5	2(c)	2
Arkansas.....	Legislative Council	1947	144,400	21	6	12	3(f)	2(g)
Colorado.....	Legislative Council	1953	115,500(i,j)	13	5	6	2(c)	2(k)
Connecticut.....	Legislative Council	1937	143,500(l)	24	6	12	6(m)	2(g)
Florida.....	Legislative Council(a)	1949	200,000	18	8	8	2(c)	(o,p)
Illinois.....	Legislative Council	1937	139,760	22	10	10	2(c)	2(s)
Indiana.....	Legis. Advisory Commn.(a)	1945	100,000(u)	12	5	5	2(c)	2
Iowa.....	Legis. Research Comm.(a)	1955	(w)	6	3	3	..	2
Kansas.....	Legislative Council	1933	144,261(j,y)	27	10	15	2(c)	2
Kentucky.....	Legis. Research Commn.	1936(ab)	270,000(ac,ad)	7	(ae)	(ae)	7(ae)	(ae)
Louisiana.....	Legislative Council	1952	80,000(j,af)	18	8	8	2(c)	4
Maine.....	Legis. Research Comm.	1939	109,080(ah)	16	7	7	2(c)	2
Maryland.....	Legislative Council	1939	40,000(j,ai)	20	6	6	8(aj)	2(g)
Massachusetts.....	Legis. Research Council(a)	1954	71,000(j,ak)	6	2	4	..	1
Minnesota.....	Legis. Research Comm.	1947(ab)	130,000	18	9	9	..	2(am)
Missouri.....	Comm. on Legis. Research	1943	300,000(ao)	20	10	10	..	(ap)
Montana.....	Legislative Council(aq)	1957	100,000	12	6	6	..	(ap)
Nebraska.....	Legislative Council	1937	79,000	43(at)	43(au)	(au)	..	(at)
Nevada.....	Legislative Commission(a)	1945	166,063	8	4	4	..	(ax)
New Hampshire.....	Legislative Council	1951	5,000	15	3	9	3(ay)	2(az)
New Jersey.....	Law Revis. & Legis. Serv. Commn.	1954	113,915	8	4	4	..	(ap)
New Mexico.....	Legis. Council Commn.(a)	1951	157,496(ba)	13	5	6	2(c)	2
North Dakota.....	Legis. Research Comm.	1945	92,700(bb)	11	5	6	..	2
Ohio.....	Legis. Service Commn.	1943(ab)	450,000	14	6	6	2(bd)	2(g)
Oklahoma.....	State Legis. Council	1939(ab)	130,000(bf)	165(at)	44	121	..	(at)
Pennsylvania.....	Joint State Govt. Commn.	1937	425,000	260(at)	50	210	..	(at)
South Carolina.....	Legislative Council	1949	84,100(j)	5	(bl)	(bl)	5(bl)	(bl)
South Dakota.....	Legis. Research Council	1951	70,000	110(at)	35	75	..	(at)
Tennessee.....	Legis. Council Comm.	1953	200,000(bn)	24	9	15	2(c)	2(bo)
Texas.....	Legislative Council	1949	195,590	17	5	10	2(c)	(bq)
Utah.....	Legislative Council	1947	75,000(br)	13	5	5	3(bs)	2
Virginia.....	Advisory Legis. Council	1936	44,520(ad)	14	5	9	..	2(g)
Washington.....	State Legis. Council	1947	140,000	21	9	10	2(bd)	2(k)
Wisconsin.....	Joint Legis. Council	1947	146,000	15	5	8	2(bd)	2
Wyoming.....	Legis. Interim Comm.	1943(ab)	(bt)	12	6	6	..	2(bu)
Alaska.....	Legislative Council	1953	70,500	10	4	4	2(c)	2

*Excluding ex-officio members.

(a) The research staff arm for the agency in certain states by statute is given a different name, as follows: Alabama, Legislative Reference Service; Florida, Legislative Reference Bureau; Indiana, Legislative Bureau; Iowa, Legislative Research Bureau; Massachusetts, Legislative Research Bureau; Nevada, Legislative Counsel Bureau; New Mexico, Legislative Council Service.

(b) Includes \$6,000 for the Legislative Council and \$109,000 for Legislative Reference Service.

(c) President of Senate and Speaker of House are named ex-officio members in statute.

(d) Elected by legislature.

(e) Appointees representative of all sections of the state.

(f) Ex-officio members include President Pro Tem of Senate, Speaker of House and one legislator named by the Governor to represent him on the Council.

(g) Members appointed to serve until next regular session or until successors selected. In Connecticut, appointed and elected members are limited to three terms on the Council.

(h) Members chosen by Congressional District Caucus of Senators and Representatives respectively.

(i) Includes \$51,500 for special studies and \$9,000 for special Council committees expenses.

(j) Fiscal year 1957-58.

(k) Members serve until appointment of successor or termination of term of office in legislature.

(l) Includes \$7,500 for special study.

(m) President Pro Tem of Senate, Speaker of House, Majority and Minority Leaders of Senate and House are named members in statute.

(n) Senate and House members of each political party elect Council members. The President Pro Tem of Senate and Speaker of House appoint the Senate and House membership in event the legislature fails to elect the members.

(o) Members serve at pleasure of House and Senate respectively.

(p) Vacancies are filled by remaining Council members.

(q) Chairman and Vice-Chairman are elected by Council membership, one representing each house. Customarily chairmanship rotates between House and Senate.

(r) Annual meeting in January, all others on call.

(s) Term is for two years except that a Senator appointed at the beginning of a new term serves for four years.

(t) Approval of the Executive Committee is required in the appointment of Senate members.

(u) Members also receive per diem and mileage for attendance at meetings. Research and staff services are provided the Commission by the Legislative Bureau.

(v) Indiana, President of Senate named Chairman; Kansas Maryland, Texas, President of Senate named Chairman, Speaker of House, Vice-Chairman; Kentucky, Lieutenant Governor named Chairman; Oklahoma, chairmanship alternates each session between President Pro Tem of Senate and Speaker of House.

(w) No appropriated amount available to either the Iowa Legislative Research Committee or its staff, the Legislative Research Bureau. The Legislative Budget and Financial Control Committee pays expenses of operation at the level determined by the Research Committee and the director of the Research Bureau.

(x) It is customary for the next legislature to pay \$20 for each day of committee work to legislators serving on committees which meet in interim.

(y) Includes \$75,000 for special studies; does not include unexpended balances.

(z) Appointment of members subject to approval by respective houses.

(aa) Plus \$7.00 per day.

(ab) Kentucky, Legislative Research Commission in 1948 replaced Legislative Council created in 1936; Minnesota, Legislative Research Committee established as a temporary commission in 1947 became permanent in 1951; Ohio, Legislative Service Commission in 1953 replaced Program Commission created in 1943; Oklahoma, Legislative Council was created in 1939, but not activated until 1947; Wyoming, Legislative Interim Committee, re-created each session since 1943, was made permanent in 1949.

(ac) Includes \$89,000 for statute revision.

(ad) 1956-1958 biennium.

(ae) Legislative Research Commission composed ex-officio of Lieutenant Governor, President Pro Tem of Senate, Speaker of House, Majority and Minority Floor Leaders of House and Senate. Members serve for term of office.

(af) The amount appropriated is set by statute at up to and not exceeding the sum of \$80,000 annually.

(ag) At least three regular meetings each year are required.

(ah) Includes \$2,000 for special study.

(ai) In addition, an extra appropriation of \$30,000 was inserted in the fiscal 1957-58 legislative budget for use if needed by the Council for research purposes.

(aj) Members named ex-officio are President of Senate, Chairman of Senate Finance Committee, Chairman of Senate Judicial Proceedings Committee, Minority Floor Leader of Senate, Speaker of House, Chairman of House Ways and Means Committee, Chairman of House Judiciary Committee, and Minority Floor Leader of House.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS AND COUNCIL-TYPE AGENCIES—Continued

General legislative membership*		Statute requires representation of		Officers		Meetings required		Compensation		State or other jurisdiction
Appointed by presiding officers	Other methods of selection	Political parties	Congressional districts	Ex officio	Elected by membership	At least quarterly	Only on call	Per diem	Expenses	
★	(d)	..	(e)	..	★	★	..	\$15	★	Alabama
★	(h)	..	(h)	..	★	..	★	15	Travel	Arizona
★	..	★	..	..	★	★	..	..	★	Arkansas
(n)	(n)	..	..	..	★	★	..	20	★	Colorado
★(p)	..	..	..	..	★(q)	..	(r)	..	★	Connecticut
★(t)	..	★	..	..	★	★	..	..	★	Florida
★	..	★	..	★(v)	..	..	★	15	★	Illinois
★	..	★	..	..	★	..	★	(x)	★	Indiana
★(z)	..	★	★	★(v)	..	★	..	5	Travel(aa)	Iowa
★	..	..	..	★(v)	..	..	..	25	Travel	Kansas
★	..	..	★	..	★	..	★(ag)	20	Travel	Kentucky
★	..	..	..	..	★	★	..	10	★	Louisiana
★(z)	..	★	(e)	★(v)	..	★	..	20	Travel	Maine
(an)	(an)	..	★(an)	..	★	..	..	..	★	Maryland
★	..	..	..	..	★	★	..	..	★	Massachusetts
★(aq)	(aq)	★	..	..	★	..	..	..	★	Minnesota
..	..	..	..	(av)	★(av)	..	★(as)	..	★	Missouri
..	(d)	★	..	..	★	..	★(aw)	..	★	Montana
★	..	★	(e)	..	★	★	..	..	Travel	Nebraska
★	..	..	..	..	★	..	..	..	★	Nevada
(ar)	(ar)	★	..	..	★	..	..	..	★	New Hampshire
★(bc)	..	★	..	..	★	..	..	15	Travel	New Jersey
★(be)	..	★	..	..	★	..	..	10	★	New Mexico
(bg)	..	..	(bg)	★(v)	..	★	..	..	★	North Dakota
..	(bg)	..	..	..	(bi)	(bh)	★(bh)	6	Travel	Ohio
..	..	..	..	..	★	..	(bj)	..	(bk)	Oklahoma
..	(bg)	..	..	..	(bi)	..	(bm)	10	..	Pennsylvania
★	..	★	(bp)	..	★	★(bx)	(bx)	10	★	South Carolina
★	..	..	(by)	★(v)	..	★	..	10	★	South Dakota
★	..	★	..	..	★	..	..	..	★	Tennessee
★	..	..	..	..	★	..	..	..	★	Texas
★	..	..	..	..	★	..	..	..	★	Utah
★(z)	..	..	..	..	★	..	★	10	★	Virginia
★(ar)	(ar)	★	★	..	★	★	..	15	Travel	Washington
★	..	★	..	..	★	..	..	..	★	Wisconsin
★	..	★	★(bv)	..	★	..	(bw)	12	★	Wyoming
★	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	Travel	Alaska

(ak) Includes \$1,000 for Legislative Research Council and \$55,000 for Legislative Research Bureau, plus unexpended balances of about \$15,000.

(al) Chairman appointed by President of Senate, Vice-Chairman by Speaker of House.

(am) Members are appointed during or after legislative session and serve until convening of next regular session.

(an) House members appointed by Speaker, one from each congressional district; Senate members chosen by caucus of Senators, one from each congressional district.

(ao) Includes \$50,000 for printing supplements to Revised Statutes.

(ap) Members serve for term of office as member of the legislature.

(aq) Montana Supreme Court upheld constitutionality of act on August 20, 1957.

(ar) House members appointed by Speaker; Senate members appointed by Committee on Committees. In Wisconsin, the Senate members thus chosen must be confirmed by Senate.

(as) Meetings are arranged by members.

(at) All members of legislature are members of Council and serve for period of their term in the legislature.

(au) Unicameral legislature.

(av) The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of Executive Board are elected by legislature, other two members of the board are ex officio: the Speaker and the Chairman of the Committee on Committees.

(aw) Full Council is required to meet at least once each biennium and may meet at other times on call of Chairman.

(ax) Members serve until successors elected and qualified.

(ay) Governor appoints three citizen members of which two are of majority and one of minority party.

(az) Members are appointed prior to adjournment and serve until their successors are appointed and organized.

(ba) Includes \$11,000 for special studies and \$27,300 for legislative fiscal analyst office created in 1957.

(bb) Includes \$23,000 for statutory revision program and \$15,000 for preparation of Code Index.

(bc) House members chosen by Speaker of House as other committees are chosen, from list of nine recommended by each political faction and equally divided between factions. Senate members chosen similarly by Lieutenant Governor.

(bd) President Pro Tem of Senate and Speaker of House are named ex-officio members in statute.

(be) House members appointed by Speaker of House, Senate members by President Pro Tem of Senate.

(bf) Does not include Council members' expenses which are paid from appropriations made to the House and Senate.

(bg) All legislators are Council members; executive committee in Oklahoma is appointed by presiding officers and repre-

sentatives of congressional districts; in Pennsylvania by statute, executive committee consists of President Pro Tem of Senate, Speaker of House, Majority and Minority Leaders of Senate, Majority and Minority Leaders of House, Majority and Minority Whips of Senate, Majority and Minority Whips of House, Chairman of Majority and Minority Caucuses of Senate, Chairman of Majority and Minority Caucuses of House; in South Dakota, executive board is elected by legislature.

(bh) Executive committee meets quarterly; full Council meets on call.

(bi) Chairman chosen by Executive Board of Council.

(bj) By statute, executive committee is required to hold organizational meeting within thirty days after convening of General Assembly; subsequent meetings on call of Chairman.

(bk) \$20 per diem plus mileage.

(bl) President of Senate, Speaker of House, Chairman of House and Senate Judiciary Committees and Secretary of State comprise ex-officio membership and serve for term of office.

(bm) Three regular meetings required each year between sessions. During sessions Council meets on call of Chairman or majority of members.

(bn) Plus additional funds as needed for school program study.

(bo) Members appointed within sixty days after convening of session for terms ending with their terms of office or when their successors are appointed.

(bp) Each of the three grand divisions of the state must have representation on the Council.

(bq) Members appointed during or after the legislative session and serve until convening of the next regular session or termination of membership in legislature.

(br) Includes appropriation for expenses of office of legislative auditor which was created within the Council in 1957.

(bs) Three public members, one appointed by Governor, one by Speaker of House, and one by President of Senate. President of Senate and Speaker of House are named in statute, but may choose to appoint substitutes to serve in their stead.

(bt) No appropriation was made for operation of the Legislative Interim Committee during the 1957-59 biennium.

(bu) Members appointed during session and serve until January 1 prior to convening of next regular session.

(bv) One Senator and one Representative from each of four Judicial Divisions.

(bw) Three meetings per biennium required by law; other meetings on call of Chairman or upon written petition of two members.

(bx) Executive Board of Council meets quarterly. Standing committees meet on call.

(by) No more than two members from any Congressional district.

2

Legislation

TRENDS IN STATE LEGISLATION, 1956-1957

LEGISLATURES of seventeen states met in regular session in 1956, and of forty-five in 1957. In addition, more than half of the states had special legislative sessions in one or the other of the two years.

Elsewhere in this volume sections on separate fields of state activity include treatment of important legislation in various categories. This chapter summarizes overall trends of legislation during the biennium.

In both years the over-all effect of enactments has been a broad expansion in state governmental services and facilities, financed on the basis of record budgets. Much legislation, likewise, has been adopted to improve the operation of these services and facilities in individual states.

Many causes have contributed to the expansion. Underlying them all has been a continued, rapid increase in population. This rise has been particularly marked for children of school age and for older people, and it has been accompanied—as throughout the years since World War II—by great mobility of people from one area of the country to another, together with a continued shift of many from rural to metropolitan areas. All of these factors have added to demands for public services.

Over the country as a whole during the biennium, more legislative attention was devoted to education than to any other service field. Heightened public and official consciousness of existing shortages of school plant and teaching personnel coincided with the rapid rise in enrollments to under-

line the need for extraordinary state action for education. Similarly, the states continued to recognize and act upon the need for improved mental hospitals and mental health services.

The prosperous state of the economy has had its effects in adding to demands for certain services—especially by putting greatly increased numbers of automobiles on the roads, the construction and maintenance of which remain, primarily, the responsibility of the states. Improvement of highway systems and highway safety was an outstanding objective of legislative action in every state.

FINANCE

To finance the expanded services for the growing population, the great majority of legislatures voted record budgets.

Tax legislation was widespread, most of it enacted in 1957. Taxes and tax rates were not so much affected as was the case in 1955, when tax enactments were unusually extensive. Partly because of the high revenues that continued to come from the 1955 provisions, most of the states were able to finance their growing programs largely on the basis of existing rates and levies.

Yet numerous states increased one or more rates, and some of these were up sharply. Thus, as one example, Florida's legislature in 1957 provided for \$75 million more revenue for the state in the biennium and \$36 million more for localities by a series of tax measures that included wider application of the basic sales tax. Arkansas,

Maine and Rhode Island increased their sales tax rates, in each case from 2 to 3 per cent. At least five states raised income tax rates. Seven states raised cigarette taxes in 1957, and six increased their gasoline taxes. Numerous other enactments increased revenue from special excise, license and privilege taxes.

As in most "off years," tax legislation was not sweeping in 1956. Kentucky, however, for which this was the regular biennial session, raised personal and corporate income taxes about 50 per cent.

(See "Recent Trends in State Taxation," page 178.)

GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

Much legislation was adopted to improve governmental organization in the executive, legislative and judicial branches.

Affecting administration, notable developments included establishment of central state services and consolidation of agencies. For example, New Mexico, North Carolina and West Virginia in 1957 established central state departments of finance and administration. Enactments in Arizona and California in 1956 and in Colorado and Georgia in 1957 established state planning offices or commissions, and Oregon set up a department of planning and development. Among various measures that consolidated administrative operations—in addition to establishment of the central departments of administration—Colorado in 1957 established a department of natural resources to centralize functions of eighteen agencies and created a division of regulatory agencies to eliminate administrative overlapping. Wyoming's legislature in the same year consolidated revenue collecting functions of many agencies into a new department of revenue. Salary increases, to aid in recruiting and retaining qualified state officials and employees, were widespread among the states. A number of measures improved retirement systems or benefits. And several legislatures strengthened the personnel systems in their states.

Action to improve legislative organization or procedures included authorization of a legislative reference library in California, establishment of a twelve-man legislative council in Montana, and provision for a legal counsel for the New Hampshire State

Senate. Utah initiated the office of Legislative Auditor. The Nevada and Texas legislatures submitted to the voters constitutional amendments that, if adopted, will provide for annual legislative sessions. In several states remuneration of legislators was increased.

Among measures to improve the judiciary were abolition of the justice of the peace system in Ohio, abolition of the civil and criminal jurisdiction of justices of the peace in New Hampshire, and provision in Minnesota that establishment of a municipal court in any city will automatically end the justice of the peace system in it. In Connecticut the Chief Justice was designated the chief administrative officer of the state court system, and a state judicial council was created in South Carolina. Numerous measures increased remuneration for supreme court and other judges.

(See "Legislative Organization and Services," page 29; "State Administrative Organization," page 111; and "Judicial Administration and Procedure," page 95.)

STATE SERVICES

Legislation on education during the biennium reflected recognition among the states that rapidly mounting enrollments, shortages of teachers in classrooms and needs for sound qualifications for teachers all demanded previously unequaled state and local action. Appropriations for increased state aid for operation of the schools were general. Numerous legislatures specifically provided for higher salaries for teachers. There were frequent measures to accelerate school building, through authorization of larger local financing powers or state financial assistance or both. Legislation likewise included action to require or facilitate better school district organization. In several states legislatures sought to provide for needs of especially gifted or retarded children. In at least one state, Florida, the legislature in 1957 authorized counties to operate schools on a twelve-month basis to make full use of school facilities.

Increased appropriations for operating the state systems of higher education also were general. Much new construction at the colleges and universities was provided for, through direct state allotments, authorization for revenue bond issues, or both.

New or expanded scholarship or loan provisions for students were among the enactments in certain states.

(See "State Public School Systems," page 259, and "The States and Higher Education," page 273.)

Similarly, the legislatures provided for record funds to permit their states to keep pace in the extraordinary nationwide program of highway construction ahead. There were significant enactments to strengthen highway administration, highway planning, acquisition of rights-of-way and control of access.

The legislatures made 1957 a year of quite unprecedented action for highway safety—in line with the lead given throughout the country by the Governors' Conference of 1956 and its Committee on Highway Safety. Legislation in this field encompassed a very wide range of facets—speed limits, licensing, driver training, highway policing, penalties, rules of the road, automobile equipment, traffic courts, and other aspects. Many of these were dealt with in comprehensive programs of individual states.

(See "Highway Systems and Motor Vehicle Regulation," page 286, and "Highway Safety," page 297.)

In health and welfare legislation, measures to improve the mental hospitals and the mental health services were outstanding. Higher appropriations for these purposes were general. The bulk of the funds were for the hospitals themselves. At the same time, legislatures in a number of states provided for expanded community or regional mental health services for diagnosis and prevention. Programs for the mentally retarded also received increased attention. Several legislatures strengthened and modernized their mental health codes, in such provisions as those dealing with commitment, admission and release.

More legislation was adopted to strengthen the status of aging citizens than in any similar previous period. Aspects dealt with included employment opportunities, assistance payments, health and housing. There was a broad trend to increase public assistance payments in different categories. Among other phases of the health-welfare field, several legislatures made special provisions for treatment of alcoholism. And

there was a significant amount of legislation to improve services for children and youth.

(See entries on "Health and Welfare," pages 309 to 362.)

During the biennium more than three-fourths of the sessions adopted significant legislation relating to water. More than half of them established special districts to engage in water resource activity, and almost one-third of the legislatures made important changes in administrative structures of agencies dealing with water. Water supply, flood control, pollution control, and water rights and use all figured in the legislation of the biennium. Other enactments that dealt with natural resources included measures to regulate fisheries, to control oil and gas resources and to protect forests.

(See "Water Resources," page 386.)

The legislatures during 1956 and 1957 adopted a great mass of legislation in other fields. Enactments designed to facilitate improved government organization and governmental services in the localities, particularly metropolitan areas, were prominent. Urban renewal and housing laws were strengthened or made more widely applicable in several states. New steps were taken in several instances for protection against atomic radiation. Certain states strengthened their civil defense provisions. Measures to facilitate expansion of industry and commerce were frequent. A large number of states raised benefits under workmen's compensation, unemployment insurance or disability insurance laws, and several legislatures raised legal minimum wage rates for all or certain categories of workers. In legislation in the field of crime control and criminal justice, measures to combat juvenile delinquency and to enhance opportunities for rehabilitation of young offenders were among the most prominent. Strengthening of parole systems was another objective of legislation in several states.

Separate articles, indicated in the index, deal with those and other areas of legislation.

INTERSTATE ACTION

The biennium was a period of very extensive legislation to provide for interstate

cooperation in undertakings that cut across state lines. As one example, ten states—nine of them in the 1956-57 biennium—have ratified the Interstate Compact on Mental Health, which makes the patient's welfare the cardinal consideration in deciding whether he shall be kept in one state or sent to another. Since its inception in 1955 twenty-two states and Hawaii have ratified the Interstate Compact on Juveniles. This compact has four major purposes: to permit out-of-state supervision of a delinquent eligible for probation or parole who can benefit by going to a state other than the one in which he got into trouble; to provide for return to their home states of runaways who have not been adjudged delinquent; to provide for return of absconders or escapees to the states they left; and to authorize agreements for cooperative institutionalization of special types of juveniles, such as psychotics and defective delinquents.

Six water resource compacts, in widely separated sections of the country, received legislative ratifications in the biennium. Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont ratified the Tri-state Regional Medical Needs Compact, designed to serve rural areas.

In addition to other actions on interstate compacts, there were frequent enactments of uniform state laws, sponsored by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, and of measures suggested by the Committee of State Officials on Suggested State Legislation.

A large body of legislation dealing with individual state problems, moreover, was aided by prior cooperative studies on behalf of groups of states or all the states.

(See "Interstate Compacts," page 213; "Uniform State Laws," page 80; "Suggested State Legislation for 1957 and 1958," page 87.)

DIRECT LEGISLATION, 1955-57

MANY proposals received the direct approval of the voters in statewide elections in 1955, 1956 and 1957—as amendments to state constitutions or as measures submitted under referendum procedures. During the three-year period the voters passed upon such proposals in more than two-thirds of the states, most of them in the elections of 1956.

Prominent among measures adopted were provisions affecting elections, the organization and administration of the different branches of state government, and individual state services. In most cases the adoptions were in the form of constitutional amendments.

The following summary is by no means all inclusive of enactments, but indicates the scope of measures that held wide interest.

ELECTIONS

Action at the polls affecting elections included a constitutional amendment adopted in Kentucky in 1955 reducing the voting age from 21 to 18. A Louisiana amendment (1956) lowered the state residence requirement for voting from two years to one. In Maine a 1957 amendment, effective in 1960, will make the elections for state officials and members of Congress fall in November, instead of the second Monday of September as has been the case ever since 1820, when Maine left Massachusetts and became a separate state. In 1955 Maine adopted an amendment that clarified absentee voting laws to permit members of the regular Army to vote in county elections.

Maryland's voters (1956) extended absentee voting rights to persons in hospitals or bedridden. Nevada (1956) required that members of the armed forces from that state be registered to vote in the same manner as other voters. A New Hampshire amendment (1956) permitted absentee voting in primaries; previously it was permitted only in general elections.

New Jersey's voters (1957) reduced residency requirements for voting from one year to six months in the state and from five months to sixty days in the county. A New York amendment (1955) extended absentee voting privileges to persons unable to come to the polls because of illness or physical disability.

An Ohio amendment (1957) permits voting for President and Vice-President of the United States without fulfilling the previous requirement for one year's residence in the state. Pennsylvania's voters (1957) provided for absentee voting by civilians when unavoidably absent because of occupation, business, illness or physical disability. A Washington amendment (1956) increased the number of signatures required on initiative petitions to 8 per cent of the registered voters who voted for Governor in the previous election, and made 4 per cent of this vote necessary to certify a referendum of an act of the legislature.

ADMINISTRATION, EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Measures affecting administration or organization of the executive branches of state governments included the following:

A Colorado amendment (1956) provided for four-year terms for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, and Attorney General, beginning in January, 1959. An Idaho amendment (1956) permits a Governor to succeed himself in office; heretofore, the Governor could not seek re-election for a second consecutive term. Voters of Maine (1957) changed the Governor's term from two years to four, effective with the 1958 election. Two years earlier Maine's voters amended their constitution to eliminate a requirement that the Governor be a natural-born citizen of the United States, and substituted a requirement of fifteen years' United States citizenship, with five years' Maine residence. At the same election Maine extended the

pardoning powers of the Governor and Council to offenses of juvenile delinquency.

Maryland's electorate (1956) required submission of recess appointments by the Governor to the Senate for confirmation on the first day of the regular session following the appointments. New Hampshire (1956) empowered the Governor to transact official business while absent from the state on state business. New Mexico (1955) put four penal and health institutions under statutory control and enabled the legislature to place all four under one board or office or director.

Texas (1957) authorized broader and more liberal pension provisions for state officials and employees; the amendment permitted the legislature to extend the coverage to elective officials—the system previously having applied to appointive officers and employees—and authorized higher state payments into the fund. Washington (1956) removed a prohibition of more than one successive term for the State Treasurer.

LEGISLATURES

Among measures bearing on legislative organization, powers and procedures, the Arkansas electorate (1956) voted to preserve the existing apportionment of State Senators and existing senatorial districts and to abolish the requirement that senatorial seats be reapportioned after every federal census. Florida (1956) provided a method under which the legislature may call itself into special session. Georgia (1956) provided that any bills pending at adjournment of the first annual session of a biennial legislative term may be considered at any later session. Maryland (1956) prohibited introduction of bills during the last ten days of a regular legislative session in even years or the last twenty days of a regular session in odd years, unless by consent of two-thirds of the members.

Michigan (1956) required that to qualify as a member of the legislature one must be at least 21 years old and shall not have been convicted of a felony or subversion involving a breach of public law. New Mexico (1955) reapportioned the House of Representatives. It eliminated multi-county House districts and increased the

House from fifty-five to sixty-six members. The amendment provided that no county shall have less than one member and gave twenty counties two or more members each. Bernalillo County, with nearly a fourth of the state's population, received nine seats. The amendment also provided that the legislature may reapportion the House after each decennial federal census. Each of New Mexico's thirty-two counties continued to have one Senator.

Ohio (1956) increased the terms of State Senators from two years to four. Voters of Washington (1956) adopted an initiative measure for reapportioning and redistricting the legislature, creating more equal legislative districts. A Washington amendment (1956) set up a procedure to assure that when county commissioners fill a vacancy in the legislature they shall appoint a member of the political party of the preceding member.

JUDICIARY

New York (1955) extended to more judges, in larger counties, a prohibition against dual job holding that already had applied to Judges of the Court of Appeals and Justices of the Supreme Court.

Action in 1956 included the following measures: The voters of Arkansas authorized the legislature to fix salaries and expenses of Judges of the Supreme, Circuit, Chancery and Municipal Courts. Florida provided for creation of three District Courts of Appeal and administration of a court system under rules authorized by the State Supreme Court. Georgia changed the terms of Judges of the Superior Court of the Atlanta Judicial Circuit from four years to eight. Louisiana authorized temporary assignment of retired judges to courts of record. Minnesota reorganized the state judicial system. New Hampshire increased from \$100 to \$500 the minimum value in controversy to qualify for a jury trial in civil cases. And West Virginia made women eligible for jury service.

LOCALITIES

A Florida amendment (1956) provided for home rule in Dade County, which includes Miami. The terms granted the electors of the county power to decide

local governmental matters within its boundaries. The amendment provided that the legislature should create a charter board for Dade County, the board to draft a county charter for submission to the voters. Once adopted, the charter could be amended or rewritten by the county's electorate. Another Florida amendment (1956) authorized the legislature to create civil service boards or commissions at the municipal, county and state levels.

New York (1955) permitted municipalities to join together in building sewage and drainage installations. Ohio (1957) provided that electors of a county may approve by majority vote a county charter changing the form of county government, giving it powers concurrent with municipalities; in counties with at least 500,000 population, the amendment also permits the electors, by majority vote of the county and of the largest municipality, to approve a charter giving the county exclusive municipal powers.

TAXATION AND FINANCE

Measures on taxation and finance included a Kentucky amendment (1955) exempting from taxation all household goods of any person used in his home; a Missouri amendment (1956) permitting investment of idle state funds in interest-bearing short-term obligations; a Nevada amendment (1956) permitting state taxation of federal property if Congress authorizes it; and a New York amendment (1955) authorizing the State Comptroller to supervise and equalize real estate valuations and taxation. Virginia (1956) permitted governing bodies of counties, cities and towns to exempt or partially exempt household goods and personal effects from taxation. Wyoming (1956) allowed property of the federal government, the state and its political subdivisions to be subject to taxation if the property is used for other than governmental purposes.

EDUCATION

Numerous measures were adopted by the people in the field of education.

Arkansas adopted an initiated measure (1956) authorizing local school boards to

assign pupils to the public schools of their respective districts, prescribing the method for such assignments, and providing for appeals from local school board decisions in them. California (1956) approved a \$100 million bond issue to provide loans and grants for (1) school sites, construction and equipment and (2) housing and equipment for education of physically handicapped or mentally retarded minors. A Louisiana amendment (1956) authorized local tax increases from 5 to 7 mills for additional school support, with voter approval; another Louisiana amendment provided that exemptions granted by parishes and municipalities to new industries shall not apply to school taxes. Maine (1955) exempted rental agreements between municipalities and the Maine School Building Authority from municipal debt limitations.

Missouri (1955) established a public school foundation program, involving a substantial increase in state aid to guarantee \$185 a year from state and local sources for each child in average daily attendance; Missouri's voters in the same election provided for a cigarette tax of 2 cents a package to pay part of the state's cost of the foundation program. Nevada (1956) made the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction appointive rather than elective and authorized the legislature to prescribe the manner of appointment. New York (1957) authorized a \$250 million bond issue to supplement annual state revenues available for improvement and expansion of the state university. A North Dakota initiative measure (1956) established a state scholarship board, authorized scholarships not to exceed \$500 applicable to qualified students in the state's institutions of higher education, and established a state scholarship revolving fund of \$1 million.

Oklahoma (1955) created a State Public Common School Building Equalization Fund, provided for additional local support of public schools, and authorized a \$15 million bond issue for capital improvements at state institutions of higher education. Rhode Island voters (1956) approved a \$5 million bond issue for developing and improving the University of Rhode Island and bond issues of \$1.6 million and

\$1.75 million for the Rhode Island College of Education and Exeter School, respectively. Texas (1956) authorized increased benefits under the teacher retirement system and increased state contributions to it.

(See pages 7 and 9, in "State Constitutions and Constitutional Revision," for action in Virginia and North Carolina, respectively.)

HIGHWAYS

Provisions affecting highways and highway departments included the following:

Kentucky (1956) approved issuance of \$100 million in bonds, the proceeds to be used to match federal funds for construction of highways, bridges and tunnels. Maine (1957) approved a referendum proposal setting up a \$24 million bond issue basically designed to finance the expanded federal-interstate highway system. Montana (1956) prevented use of gasoline tax revenue for other than highway purposes. New Mexico (1955) gave the legislature authority to set for the highway department the same budgetary, fiscal and personnel requirements it may impose on other agencies. New York (1956) approved a proposition authorizing borrowing of \$500 million for construction, reconstruction or improvement of state highways, parkways and related facilities.

HEALTH AND WELFARE

Alabama amendments (1956) authorized a bond issue not to exceed \$4 million to improve facilities and build new ones at state hospitals and a state school for mental defectives, and a \$2 million bond issue to construct and equip hospitals, health centers, tuberculosis sanatoria and related medical facilities. Arizona (1956) adopted an initiated measure requiring premarital medical examinations, certification of blood test and a forty-eight hour waiting period before issuance of marriage licenses; recourse to the courts is permitted in cases of emergency or religious objection to the blood test. A Colorado amendment (1956) provided a basic minimum old age pension of \$100 a month and authorized a health and medical care program. Texas (1956) required medical testimony for

commitment of persons of unsound mind and authorized the legislature to provide for trial and commitment of such persons, and for waiver of jury trial in their cases. Another Texas amendment (1957) raised from \$42 million to \$47 million the amount of state money expendable each year for public assistance.

OTHER ACTION

Ohio (1955) provided for a \$150 million bond issue to finance a building program for educational, penal, mental health, welfare and other institutions (highways excluded) and a cigarette tax of a penny a package to be used against the bond issue.

Several measures, most of them authorizing bond issues, related to veterans' bonuses—in Iowa, Louisiana, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and West Virginia. The Pennsylvania action was in 1957, the others in 1956.

An Arkansas amendment (1956) required the legislature to oppose in every constitutional manner, including interposition, invasions or encroachments on rights and powers belonging to the states.

Several enactments by New York's voters affected housing. In 1955 they increased to \$34 million the maximum amount in cash subsidies the state may pay in one year for low-rent, publicly assisted housing, unless the people in a general election approve authorization for contracts in excess of that figure. In the same year they approved making available from sale of bonds, previously authorized, \$50 million for state loans to limited-profit housing companies for construction of low-cost housing. In 1957 they allowed limited-profit housing companies for middle-income housing to repay state loans in uniform annual installments, and permitted towns and villages to exclude state housing loans from their legal debt limits, as cities already could do.

A Texas amendment (1957) established a Water Development Board and a new state fund—to be derived from sale of as much as \$200 million in bonds—to aid political subdivisions in constructing water conservation and supply projects.

(See also "State Constitutions and Constitutional Revision," page 5.)

UNIFORM STATE LAWS*

THE two years since publication of the last volume of *The Book of the States* have been outstanding in the activities of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws and the promulgation of uniformity in state laws.

The Conference, which was organized in 1892, meets annually during the week preceding the annual meeting of the American Bar Association. It devotes its entire time during that week to a section by section study of proposed uniform and model acts which have had previous consideration by committees and sections of the Conference, and in many instances by the Conference itself at one or more preceding annual meetings.

The annual meeting held in Dallas in 1956 was the largest in attendance in the history of the Conference, and the 1957 annual meeting in New York City was even larger. At both of these meetings forty-seven jurisdictions were represented.

Since the publication of the last *Book of the States* ten Uniform Acts and two Model Acts have been adopted and promulgated by the Conference, all of which represent legislation for which there has been widespread demand. They are as follows:

In 1955:

Uniform Arbitration Act.

Uniform Contribution Among Tortfeasors Act (as revised).

Uniform Motor Vehicle Certificate of Title and Anti-Theft Act.

Uniform Post Conviction Procedure Act.

In 1956:

Uniform Gifts to Minors Act.

Uniform Securities Act.

In 1957:

Uniform Chemical Test for Intoxication Act.

Uniform Division of Income for Tax Purposes Act.

Uniform Rendition of Prisoners as Witnesses in Criminal Proceedings Act.

Uniform Statute of Limitations on Foreign Claims Act.

Model State Tax Court Act.

Model Rules Governing Procedure in Traffic Cases.

In addition, the Conference in 1955 adopted certain amendments to the Uniform Acknowledgment Act, and in 1956 certain amendments to the Uniform Arbitration Act which had been approved the preceding year.

In the drafting of practically all of these Uniform Acts, the Conference and its sections and committees have worked in close cooperation with various other organizations which have had special interest in the subject matters involved. Notable among such organizations are The Council of State Governments and certain of the organizations affiliated with it. At the 1956 annual meeting of the Conference in Dallas, the Committee of State Officials on Suggested State Legislation of The Council of State Governments, for the first time, met jointly with the Conference Subcommittee on Scope and Program. This meeting was considered so beneficial by both groups that a similar joint meeting was held at the time of the 1957 annual meeting of the Conference.

The Conference was honored by a resolution adopted by the National Association of Attorneys General at Bretton Woods in 1955 acknowledging appreciation for the Conference's contribution of the Uniform Post Conviction Procedure Act.

The mere listing of the various Uniform and Model Acts above shows that they represent proposed legislation on subject matters in which the need for uniformity is clearly desirable and practicable. While engaged in the drafting of such legislation, the Conference, with the cooperation of The Council of State Governments and

*Prepared by BARTON H. KUHNS, Past President, National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

other organizations, has been active in procuring the adoption of uniform legislation. Widely accepted within a comparatively short time after its approval by the Conference was the Uniform Gifts to Minors Act, which has been adopted in thirty-eight states, Alaska, the District of Columbia and Hawaii. One of the notable achievements of the Conference in recent years has been its adoption and promulgation of a Uniform Commercial Code. This code, first enacted in Pennsylvania, has now been adopted in Massachusetts and is the subject of study by appropriate legislative committees in many other states.

A recent count disclosed thirty-six committees of the Conference currently devoted to study of various subject matters of proposed legislation. Some of the studies had progressed to the drafting stage, and others were testing the desirability of proposed legislation. Among subjects receiving special study by the Conference is possible model legislation relating to the conservation of water resources. By the time of the 1958 annual meeting specific

recommendations may be made on this highly important subject.

That the Conference is alert to new areas of possible uniform legislation is illustrated by its appointment in 1956 of a special committee on developments in the fields of atomic energy and radiation.

The Conference now has its headquarters in the American Bar Center building, Chicago. The Executive Secretary there will be glad to answer inquiries concerning current Conference activities. The Conference annually publishes a Handbook of its proceedings, and in addition there appear each year a large number of articles, notes and comments that deal with its projects, principally in Law Reviews and Bar Association Journals. The *Georgia Bar Journal* of May, 1957, for example, contained a study of the history of the movement for uniform state laws.

Recent interest shown from many sources in its activities indicates that the important position of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws in the improvement of legislation and justice will continue for many years.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

RECORD OF PASSAGE OF UNIFORM AND MODEL ACTS*

As of December, 1957

State or other jurisdiction	UNIFORM ACTS	Negotiable Instruments (1896)	Warehouse Receipts (1906)	Sales (1906)	Bills of Lading (1909)	Stock Transfer (1909)	Desertion and Non-Support (1910)	Partnership (1914)	Limited Partnership (1916)	Fraudulent Conveyances (1918)	Proof of Statutes (1920)	Foreign Depositions (1920)	Declaratory Judgments (1922)	Fiduciaries (1922)	Federal Tax Lien Registration (1926)	Reciprocal Transfer Tax (1928)	Veterans' Guardianship (1928)	Principal and Income (1931)	To Secure Attendance of Out-of-State Witnesses (1931)	Narcotic Drug (1932)
Alabama.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Arizona.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Arkansas.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
California.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Colorado.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Connecticut.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Delaware.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Florida.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Georgia.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Idaho.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Illinois.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Indiana.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Iowa.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Kansas.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Kentucky.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Louisiana.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Maine.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Maryland.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Massachusetts.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Michigan.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Minnesota.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Mississippi.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Missouri.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Montana.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Nebraska.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Nevada.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
New Hampshire.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
New Jersey.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
New Mexico.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
New York.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
North Carolina.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
North Dakota.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Ohio.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Oklahoma.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Oregon.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Pennsylvania.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Rhode Island.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
South Carolina.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
South Dakota.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Tennessee.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Texas.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Utah.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Vermont.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Virginia.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Washington.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
West Virginia.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Wisconsin.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Wyoming.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
District of Columbia..	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Alaska.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Hawaii.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Puerto Rico.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Total.....	52	52	37	33	51	21	36	39	20	30	14	39	24	26	20	42	22	46	49	

*Prepared by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

♦These states have adopted the Council of State Governments' form of Support of Dependents Act which is similar to the Conference Act.

★As Amended.

RECORD OF PASSAGE OF UNIFORM AND MODEL ACTS—Continued
As of December, 1957

Trust Receipts (1933)	Transfer of Dependents (1935)	Vendor and Purchaser Risk (1935)	Criminal Extradition (1936)	Business Records as Evidence (1936)	Judicial Notice of Foreign Law (1936)	Official Reports as Evidence (1936)	Trustees' Accounting (1936)	Trusts (1937)	Property (1938)	Unauthorized Insurers (1938)	Common Trust Fund (1938)	Absentees' Property (1939)	Acknowledgment (1939)	Participation by Secured Creditors in Insolvent Estates (1939)	Joint Tortfeasors (1939)	Insurers Liquidation (1939)	Statute of Limitations (1939)	Pistol (1940)	Simultaneous Death (1940)	State or other jurisdiction	
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Alabama
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Arizona
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Arkansas
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	California
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Colorado
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Connecticut
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Delaware
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Florida
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Georgia
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Idaho
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Illinois
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Indiana
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Iowa
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Kansas
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Kentucky
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Louisiana
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Maine
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Maryland
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Massachusetts
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Michigan
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Minnesota
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Mississippi
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Missouri
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Montana
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Nebraska
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Nevada
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	New Hampshire
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	New Jersey
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	New Mexico
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	New York
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	North Carolina
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	North Dakota
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Ohio
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Oklahoma
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Oregon
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Pennsylvania
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Rhode Island
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	South Carolina
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	South Dakota
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Tennessee
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Texas
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Utah
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Vermont
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Virginia
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Washington
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	West Virginia
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Wisconsin
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Wyoming
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	District of Columbia
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Alaska
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Hawaii
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	Puerto Rico
34	9	7	43	26	28	6	3	7	1	8	30	3	26	5	11	16	0	2	43	★	Total

RECORD OF PASSAGE OF UNIFORM AND MODEL ACTS—Continued
As of December, 1957

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>UNIFORM ACTS—Continued</i>	<i>Vital Statistics (1942)</i>	<i>Interstate Arbitration of Death Taxes (1944)</i>	<i>Interstate Compromise of Death Taxes (1944)</i>	<i>Powers of Foreign Representatives (1944)</i>	<i>Reverter of Realty (1944)</i>	<i>Criminal Statistics (1946)</i>	<i>Divorce Recognition (1947)</i>	<i>Enforcement of Foreign Judgments (1948)</i>	<i>Ancillary Administration of Estates (1949)</i>	<i>Photographic Copies as Evidence (1949)</i>	<i>Marriage License Application (1950)</i>	<i>Prenatal Blood Test (1950)</i>	<i>Probate of Foreign Wills (1950)</i>	<i>Reciprocal Enforcement of Support (1950)</i>	<i>Commercial Code (1951)</i>	<i>Blood Tests to Determine Paternity (1952)</i>	<i>Single Publication (1952)</i>	<i>Rules of Criminal Procedure (1952)</i>	<i>Rules of Evidence (1953)</i>
Alabama.....	★										★				☆					
Arizona.....											★				☆☆			★		
Arkansas.....									★		★				☆☆					
California.....		★	★				★	★			★				☆☆		★	★		
Colorado.....		★	★												☆☆					
Connecticut.....		★	★												☆☆					
Delaware.....															☆☆					
Florida.....											★				☆☆					
Georgia.....											★				☆☆					
Idaho.....	★								★		★				☆☆			★		
Illinois.....			★												☆☆					
Indiana.....															☆☆					
Iowa.....											★				☆☆					
Kansas.....											★				☆☆					
Kentucky.....											★				☆☆					
Louisiana.....	★							★							☆☆					
Maine.....		★	★												☆☆					
Maryland.....		★	★								★				☆☆					
Massachusetts.....		★	★								★				☆☆	★				
Michigan.....		★	★												☆☆		★			
Minnesota.....	★	★									★				☆☆					
Mississippi.....											★				☆☆					
Missouri.....	★								★		★				☆☆					
Montana.....	★										★				☆☆					
Nebraska.....								★	★		★				☆☆					
Nevada.....											★				☆☆					
New Hampshire.....			★					★			★				☆☆		★			
New Jersey.....			★								★				☆☆					
New Mexico.....											★				☆☆			★		
New York.....			★								★				☆☆					
North Carolina.....											★				☆☆					
North Dakota.....								★			★				☆☆			★		
Ohio.....															☆☆					
Oklahoma.....	★										★				☆☆					
Oregon.....	★								★						☆☆		★			
Pennsylvania.....	★	★	★								★				☆☆	★		★		
Rhode Island.....								★							☆☆					
South Carolina.....								★							☆☆					
South Dakota.....											★				☆☆					
Tennessee.....	★	★	★												☆☆					
Texas.....															☆☆					
Utah.....															☆☆		★			
Vermont.....		★	★								★				☆☆					
Virginia.....		★	★								★				☆☆					
Washington.....								★	★		★				☆☆					
West Virginia.....									★						☆☆					
Wisconsin.....								★	★	★	★			★	☆☆					
Wyoming.....	★								★		★				☆☆					
District of Columbia.....											★				☆☆					
Alaska.....	★										★				☆☆					
Hawaii.....	★										★				☆☆					
Puerto Rico.....															☆☆					
Total.....		13	12	14	0	0	1	9	8	1	32	0	0	1	50	2	5	6	0	0

LEGISLATURES AND LEGISLATION

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RECORD OF PASSAGE OF UNIFORM AND MODEL ACTS—Continued

As of December, 1957

Adoption (1953)	Aircraft Financial Responsibility (1954)	Civil Liability for Support (1954)	Disposition of Unclaimed Property (1954)	Preservation of Private Business Records (1954)	Supervision of Trustees for Charitable Purposes (1954)	Contribution Among Tortfeasors (1955)	Motor Vehicle Certificate of Title and Anti-Theft (1955)	Post-Conviction Procedure (1955)	Arbitration (1955)	Gifts to Minors (1956)	Securities (1956)	Chemical Tests for Intoxication (1957)	Division of Income for Tax Purposes (1957)	Re rendition of Prisoners as Witnesses (1957)	Statutes of Limitation on Foreign Claims (1957)	MODEL ACTS	Interparty Agreement (1925)	Joint Obligations (1925)	Written Obligations (1925)	State or other jurisdiction
		★	★		★			★		★										Alabama
										★										Arizona
										★										Arkansas
										★										California
																				Colorado
							★			★										Connecticut
										★										Delaware
										★										Florida
										★										Georgia
										★										Idaho
										★										Illinois
										★										Indiana
										★	★									Iowa
										★										Kansas
										★										Kentucky
										★										Louisiana
		★		★						★							★			Maine
	★									★										Maryland
										★										Massachusetts
										★										Michigan
									★	★										Minnesota
										★										Mississippi
										★										Missouri
										★										Montana
										★										Nebraska
	★	★		★						★							★	★		Nevada
										★										New Hampshire
										★										New Jersey
										★										New Mexico
										★								★		New York
										★										North Carolina
										★										North Dakota
★										★										Ohio
			★							★										Oklahoma
										★							★	★		Oregon
										★										Pennsylvania
										★										Rhode Island
										★										South Carolina
										★										South Dakota
		★								★										Tennessee
		★	★							★							★	★	★	Texas
										★										Utah
										★										Vermont
										★										Virginia
			★							★										Washington
										★								★		West Virginia
										★										Wisconsin
										★										Wyoming
										★										District of Columbia
										★	★							★		Alaska
										★										Hawaii
										★										Puerto Rico
1	2	5	4	2	1	0	1	1	1	27	2	0	0	0	0	4	5	2		Total

RECORD OF PASSAGE OF UNIFORM AND MODEL ACTS—Concluded

As of December, 1957

State or other jurisdiction	MODEL ACTS—Continued Business Corporation (1928)	Composite Reports as Evidence (1936)	Expert Testimony (1937)	Estates (1938)	Execution of Wills (1940)	Power of Sale Mortgage Foreclosure (1940)	Resale Price Control (1940)	Act to Provide for the Appointment of Commissioners (1944)	Cy-Pres (1944)	State Administrative Procedure (1944)	War Service Validation (1944)	Rule Against Perpetuities (1944)	Court Administrator (1948)	Small Estates (1951)	Anti-Gambling (1952)	Crime Investigating Commission (1952)	Department of Justice (1952)	Perjury (1952)	Police Council (1952)	State Witness Immunity (1952)	Post-Mortem Examinations (1954)	Rules Governing Procedure in Traffic Cases (1957)	State Tax Court (1957)
Alabama.....								★										★					..
Arizona.....								★															
Arkansas.....								★															
California.....								★				★											
Colorado.....																							
Connecticut.....																							
Delaware.....																							
Florida.....																							
Georgia.....																							
Idaho.....	★																						
Illinois.....																		★					
Indiana.....																		★					
Iowa.....								★															
Kansas.....								★															
Kentucky.....	★							★															
Louisiana.....	★																						
Maine.....																							
Maryland.....									★	★													
Massachusetts.....										★													
Michigan.....										★			★	★									
Minnesota.....																							
Mississippi.....								★															
Missouri.....										★													
Montana.....								★															
Nebraska.....		★						★															
Nevada.....																							
New Hampshire.....								★															
New Jersey.....																							
New Mexico.....																							
New York.....																							
North Carolina.....																							
North Dakota.....																							
Ohio.....		★																					
Oklahoma.....								★															
Oregon.....								★															
Pennsylvania.....																							
Rhode Island.....																							
South Carolina.....																							
South Dakota.....		★	★																				
Tennessee.....	★				★											★							
Texas.....								★															
Utah.....																							
Vermont.....			★						★			★											
Virginia.....																							
Washington.....	★												★										
West Virginia.....										★	★												
Wisconsin.....																							
Wyoming.....												★											
District of Columbia.....																							
Alaska.....	★																						
Hawaii.....																							
Puerto Rico.....																							
Total.....	6	3	2	0	1	0	0	13	2	4	1	3	2	1	1	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	0

SUGGESTED STATE LEGISLATION PROGRAMS FOR 1957 AND 1958

THE Committee on Suggested State Legislation of the Council of State Governments (formerly called the Drafting Committee) has been in existence since 1940. It was created to develop emergency defense legislation for suggested enactment by the states at that time. During World War II the committee prepared suggested state legislation to facilitate state-federal cooperation in the war effort. Since then there has been a transition to more normal continuing problems, and the committee has developed draft proposals in a great variety of fields. From the beginning it has worked closely with the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

The Committee on Suggested State Legislation is composed of state legislators, Attorneys General or their deputies, members of commissions on interstate cooperation, uniform law commissioners, legislative service personnel, and other state officials. Harrington Adams, Deputy Attorney General of Pennsylvania (a member of the committee since its inception) is chairman. The staff of the Council of State Governments acts as secretariat; advisory and technical services are provided by various federal governmental agencies; joint planning meetings are held with appropriate committees of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws; and cooperative relationships are maintained with many other groups and organizations.

The program of suggested state legislation prepared by the committee each year is widely distributed among the states, and individual items are selected in the states for introduction and enactment where they are considered appropriate. The program prepared for the 1957 legislative sessions included about sixty-five separate proposals in such widely varying areas as juvenile delinquency, mental health, atomic energy, development, comic book regulation, inter-local cooperation, protection of home

owners in relation to contractors, and bonding of state officers. The 1958 program is of somewhat briefer proportions, since a majority of the legislatures do not meet in the even-numbered years.

This article summarizes certain items of major interest, and the accompanying tables present a general listing, by categories, of the bills and recommendatory statements carried in the committee's reports for 1957 and 1958.¹

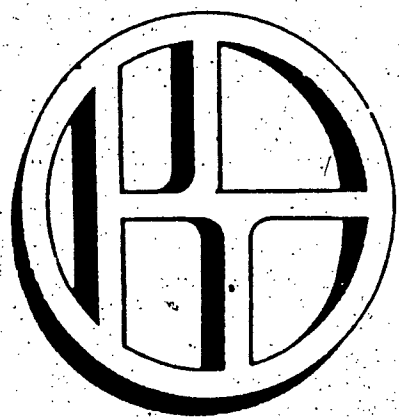
1957 PROGRAM

The variety of subject matters covered in the report to the 1957 legislative sessions was perhaps the largest in the history of the committee.

For the first time the program contained the texts of interstate compacts which are open to joinder by all the states. Four such compacts were carried: the Interstate Compact on Juveniles, which permits cooperative returns of juvenile absconders, escapees and runaways, cooperative supervision of probationers, and joint institutionalization of juvenile offenders; the Interstate Compact on Mental Health, authorizing mental health and hospital administrators to handle transfers of patients between states on the basis of clinical needs rather than solely (as in the past) for reasons of residence and settlement qualifications; the Interpleader Compact, which brings within the jurisdiction of state courts the technical process of interpleader where parties to the suit are in different states, or even where one party is in a foreign country; and the Detainers Agreement, an interstate and federal-state compact whereby it is possible for longstanding detainers and "hold" orders against prisoners to be disposed of expeditiously by trial or other appropriate legal action.

In the broad field of health and welfare

¹For details see *Suggested State Legislation, Program for 1957* and *Suggested State Legislation, Program for 1958*, The Council of State Governments, Chicago.



**CONTINUED
ON NEXT
CARD**

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

there were several major proposals, including a model act for the state regulation of employee welfare and pension funds, to avoid their manipulation to the detriment of covered workers; a series of revised acts dealing with the regulation of charitable and fund raising organizations, to prevent unscrupulous operators from defrauding the public; an act to provide for enrichment of rice sold to the public; and an organic act covering all major aspects of a state vocational rehabilitation program. Descriptive statements were included, dealing with migratory farm labor and social security coverage for state and local workers.

Debt poolers (sometimes known as "budget planners" or "pro-raters") would be put out of business under the terms of one of the suggested acts if they sought to charge the public for such activities. The type of mail service recently inaugurated by the Post Office, known as "certified mail" was described in the report, and suggestions were made as to how this transmittal device (less expensive than registered mail) could be utilized for legal verification purposes. Another suggested act dealt with the authority of airline pilots to restrain and place in the hands of the police any person who interferes with the operation of an aircraft.

Several proposals dealt with highway safety and motor vehicles. Subjects here included the *prima facie* use of radar speed tests as evidence in traffic cases, methods for eliminating speed traps, methods of taxing interstate trucks, safety inspection standards and interstate agreements with regard to charter buses which cross state lines, the use of point systems for suspending or revoking driver licenses, and reciprocity in enforcing state motor vehicle financial responsibility laws.

A "package" of several suggested pieces of legislation was developed with respect to detainers and multiple offenses. In addition to the Detainers Agreement, mentioned previously, there were proposals (1) to provide for mandatory disposition of untried indictments, informations and complaints within the state; (2) to assure that there is authority to parole prisoners to meet detainers; and (3) to provide authority for partial merger of sentence when a prisoner has been convicted of a second,

more serious offense. Attention was also paid to the perplexing problem of what to do with obscene and gruesome "comic books" sold to children. An outline act, submitted for the benefit of states which wish to take statutory action rather than depend on industry self-regulation, was presented.

Various aspects of governmental administration were subjects of additional suggested legislation carried in the 1957 report. An executive reorganization act, patterned after existing provisions in Pennsylvania and the federal government, sets forth a method whereby the Governor may initiate various types of reorganization plans which are then submitted to the legislature for final disposition. A broad gauged interlocal cooperation act was suggested to take the place of a multiplicity of individual enabling acts that have been adopted for specific political subdivisions. Under this proposal any two local governmental entities may join together and perform cooperatively any function or provide jointly any service which they have the power to do alone. Suggested legislation or descriptive and analytical statements were included on such subjects as metropolitan areas, local tax enforcement, bonding of state officials, jurisdiction over federal lands within the states, codes of ethics, and state planning services.

Conservation programs received attention in suggestions relating to bird protection, use of the plane coordinate system as an aid for geodetic surveying, state water resources programs, and flood plain regulation.

Among the miscellany of the 1957 program were such proposals as a boxing and wrestling code, designed to insure more careful policing and the elimination of questionable practices; an act to promote the coordination of state activities in atomic energy development; an act to protect home owners from faulty workmanship and materials; a measure on regulation of closing-out and fire sales; and statements on litter prevention, presidential preferential primaries and regulation of retail installment financing.

A final section of the report contained the texts of three newly promulgated acts of the National Conference of Commissioners

on Uniform State Laws: the Uniform Gifts to Minors Act, the Uniform Securities Act, and amendments to the Uniform Arbitration Act.

1958 PROGRAM

The committee's report for consideration by legislatures meeting in 1958 repeated the textual presentation of interstate compacts on juveniles, mental health, interpleader, and disposition of detainers. It carried a new suggested act dealing with sewage disposal from boats which traverse state waters. Information statements were presented with respect to state and interstate air pollution programs and health regulation of food and beverage vending machines.

Highways and motor vehicles continued to receive major attention. A leading proposal was a suggested act providing for regulation of signs and billboards along highways which are a part of the interstate system and along other limited access highways. It is based on the police powers of the state and provides that billboards cannot be erected within 660 feet of either edge of a highway except upon issuance of permits. Statements are presented in the report on expressway law, acquisition of lands for future highway use, and regulation of drive-in theaters from the point of view of traffic convenience and safety.

Other matters dealt with in the report include administration of state water resource programs, arrest without a warrant when a misdemeanor is committed outside the presence of an officer, assurance of a speedy trial, court record transcripts for indigent prisoners, establishment and operation of shooting preserves, lease-purchase programs, urban renewal and community facilities.

In accordance with standing practice, the 1958 report contains the texts of all acts which were adopted for general distribution by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws at its annual meeting, held in New York City in July, 1957. These included the Uniform Division of Income for Tax Purposes Act, the Uniform Chemical Tests for Intoxication Act, the Uniform Rendition of Prisoners as Witnesses Act, the Uniform Statute of Limitations on Foreign Claims Act, the Model State Tax Court Act, and Model Rules Governing Procedure in Traffic Cases.

INDEX TO SUGGESTED STATE LEGISLATION

Over the years the Committee on Suggested State Legislation has developed hundreds of proposals of interest to some or all the states. Since such proposals are usually cast in draft-bill form, they constitute a wealth of resource material for state officials whose duty it is to prepare bills for introduction in the legislatures. Moreover, many of the subjects covered in old reports are of such continuing interest as to commend themselves for consideration in states which did not find need for action when the proposals were first carried. The Council of State Governments in 1956 accordingly prepared a cumulative, descriptive and cross-referenced index to the more than twenty reports that had been issued by the Committee on Suggested State Legislation.² The index covers all of the reports to and including *Suggested State Legislation: Program for 1957*. Future supplements to the index will be issued at convenient intervals.

²*Index to Suggested State Legislation: Programs for 1941-1957*, The Council of State Governments, December, 1956, 45 pp.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES
 PROPOSALS OF THE COMMITTEE ON
 SUGGESTED STATE LEGISLATION
 PROGRAM FOR 1957

(Titles are abbreviated)

ARMED FORCES*

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. Leaves of Absence for Military Training | 4. Soldier-Sailor Voting* |
| 2. Fish and Game Licenses for Servicemen | 5. Naval Records Information* |
| 3. Renewal of Driver Licenses† | |

HEALTH AND WELFARE

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. Interstate Compact on Juveniles | 7. Vocational Rehabilitation |
| 2. Interstate Compact on Mental Health | 8. Summer Camps for Children* |
| 3. Welfare and Pension Fund Regulation | 9. Social Security Coverage* |
| 4. Hypnotic and Somnifacient Drugs | 10. Epilepsy and the Law* |
| 5. Charitable Fund Raising | 11. Migratory Farm Labor* |
| 6. Enrichment of Rice | |

LEGAL AFFAIRS

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Interpleader Compact | 3. Debt Pooling |
| 2. Qualification of Receivers | 4. Use of Certified Mail* |

HIGHWAYS AND MOTOR VEHICLES

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. Radar Speed Tests as Evidence | 5. Point Systems for Driver Licensing* |
| 2. Elimination of Speed Traps | 6. Motor Vehicle Financial Responsibilities* |
| 3. Taxation of Interstate Trucks* | 7. Motor Vehicle Window Stickers* |
| 4. Bus Inspection Standards* | |

CRIME CONTROL AND CORRECTIONS

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Detainers and Multiple Offenses | 4. Dangerous Knives |
| 2. Comic Book Regulation | 5. Deportation of Aliens* |
| 3. Airline Pilot Authority | |

GOVERNMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. Executive Reorganization Act | 6. Jurisdiction over Federal Lands* |
| 2. Metropolitan Areas | 7. Department of Finance and Administration* |
| 3. Interlocal Cooperation | 8. Codes of Ethics* |
| 4. Local Vehicle Tax Enforcement | 9. State Planning Services* |
| 5. Bonding of State Officials | 10. Commission on Intergovernmental Relations* |

CONSERVATION

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Bird Protection Laws | 3. State Water Resources Program* |
| 2. Plane Coordinate Systems | 4. Flood Plain Regulation* |

MISCELLANEOUS

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Boxing and Wrestling Code | 7. Litter Prevention Laws* |
| 2. Coordination of Atomic Development | 8. Presidential Preferential Primaries* |
| 3. Protection of Home Owners | 9. Federal Lease-Purchase Programs* |
| 4. Closing-out and Fire Sales | 10. Brucellosis Control* |
| 5. Leaves for Overseas Teachers | 11. Citizenship Intent* |
| 6. Retail Installment Financing* | |

UNIFORM LAWS†

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Uniform Gifts to Minors Act | 3. Uniform Securities Act* |
| 2. Amendment to Uniform Arbitration Act | |

*Indicates statement only, no suggested legislation carried.

†As promulgated by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

LEGISLATURES AND LEGISLATION

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PROPOSALS OF THE COMMITTEE ON SUGGESTED STATE LEGISLATION PROGRAM FOR 1958

(Titles are abbreviated)

HEALTH AND WELFARE

1. Sewage Disposal from Boats
2. Air Pollution Control*
3. Food Vending Machines*

HIGHWAYS AND MOTOR VEHICLES

1. Regulation of Billboards
2. Expressway Law*
3. Acquisition of Land for Future Use*
4. Regulation of Drive-in Theaters*

CRIME CONTROL AND CORRECTIONS

1. Arrest Without a Warrant
2. Speedy Trial
3. Court Record Transcripts for Indigent Prisoners*

CONSERVATION

1. Administration of Water Resources*
2. Shooting Preserves*

INTERSTATE COMPACTS

1. Interstate Compact on Juveniles
2. Interstate Compact on Mental Health
3. Agreement on Detainers
4. Interpleader Compact

MISCELLANEOUS

1. Lease-Purchase Programs
2. Urban Renewal, Housing, Community Facilities*

UNIFORM LAWS†

1. Uniform Division of Income for Tax Purposes Act
2. Uniform Chemical Tests for Intoxication Act
3. Uniform Rendition of Prisoners as Witnesses Act
4. Uniform Statute of Limitation on Foreign Claims Act
5. Model State Tax Court Act
6. Model Rules Governing Procedure in Traffic Cases

*Indicates statement only, no suggested legislation carried.

†As promulgated by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES
 COMMITTEE OF STATE OFFICIALS ON
 SUGGESTED STATE LEGISLATION OF
 THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS
 1957-58

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 Deputy Attorney General (Pennsylvania)

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*Member or Secretary, Commission on Interstate Cooperation.

†Chairman, Commission on Interstate Cooperation.

Section III

THE JUDICIARY

1. Judicial Administration and
Procedure

Judicial Administration and Procedure

STATE JUDICIAL SYSTEMS

EVENTS in the 1956-57 biennium have led to wider recognition of the essentials of sound administration of justice as delineated in 1956 by the late Chief Justice Arthur T. Vanderbilt of New Jersey: (1) A simple system of courts; (2) competent judges and jurors; (3) effective use of judicial manpower through the administrative head of the courts; (4) simplified procedures to secure decisions on the merits, without delay, technicalities or surprise; and (5) an effective appellate practice.

COURT REORGANIZATION

A number of significant proposals were considered and enacted to reorganize state court systems.

A popular referendum in Florida in November, 1956, approved a constitutional amendment creating District Courts of Appeal as intermediate appellate courts, giving the Supreme Court rule-making power and providing for retirement and removal of judges. Three District Courts of Appeal were established in 1957, composed of three judges, each with six-year terms.

In Illinois the legislature approved a constitutional amendment for submission to the people in 1958 to reorganize the state's court system. The new judicial article would provide for integrating into one system Supreme, Appellate and Circuit Courts, with all lower courts to be merged into the Circuit Courts. The Supreme Court would have administrative control

of the system, including power to assign judges subject to the approval of local presiding judges. The judicial article also would provide for rule-making power by the courts, but with the provision that rules adopted by the Supreme Court are to be subject to law. The article as proposed would not change the method of judicial selection; this is left for the legislature to initiate by a two-thirds vote in each house. Upon approval of the legislature, judicial selection reform could then be submitted to the voters on a simple majority vote.

In a proposed new constitution for Alaska, the judicial article embodies many of the concepts long advocated for good court administration. It provides that the judicial power shall be in a unified system composed of a Supreme Court, a Superior Court and such other courts as the legislature may establish. Judges would be appointed by the Governor from nominations made by a Judicial Council, and subject to approval or rejection by the people at a general election at least three years after appointment. The rule-making power would be placed in the Supreme Court, subject to amendment by two-thirds vote of the legislature. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court would be the administrative head of the court system, with power to appoint an administrative director to supervise operation of the judicial system.

Connecticut in 1957 created a single judicial department, embracing all courts. The legislation provides that the Chief

Justice of the Supreme Court shall be the administrative director of the judicial department, responsible for the efficient operation of its constituent courts and for expeditious handling of litigation and the proper conduct of business. The act empowers him to issue orders and make regulations to insure prompt and proper administration of justice. The rule-making power was transferred from the Superior to the Supreme Court.

A number of major proposals for comprehensive court reorganization and improvement were considered but not enacted. The 1956 and 1957 reports of the New York Temporary Commission on the Courts noted that court congestion and delay required modernizing of court structure and procedure in the state. The commission recommended additional Supreme Court justices, proposed two long-range plans for court integration and unification, and recommended plans for modernizing the present code of practice and procedure. The commission in 1957 was given an appropriation of \$135,000 to continue its studies and to make recommendations for further legislative consideration.

In Wisconsin a proposed state constitutional amendment reorganizing the courts failed of adoption in the biennium. It proposed a reorganization under which there would be a three-level court system with the Supreme Court at the top. Justices of the peace would constitute the inferior courts, and all other courts would be combined into Circuit Courts, one in each Circuit. The plan was passed by the legislature in 1955 but was not approved by the 1957 session. In Wisconsin adoption of a constitutional amendment requires approval by successive sessions of the legislature.

Reports and proposals dealing with major plans for court reorganization were made by official bodies in other states, including California, Colorado, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, North Carolina and Oregon.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

During 1956-57 the number of states with court administrative offices increased to sixteen. In Washington the 1957 legislature established the Office of Court

Administrator under the supervision and direction of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The Administrator's duties include examining administrative methods and systems and making recommendations for their improvement, keeping current on the state of the dockets in the courts, determining the need for assistance for any court, and making recommendations to the Chief Justice concerning reassignment of judges. Under the plan the Administrator, with the approval of the Chief Justice, can withhold a Superior Court Judge's salary if he refuses to work in another county when ordered to do so.

Massachusetts in 1957 adopted legislation providing for an Executive Secretary to the Judges of the Supreme Court and serving at their pleasure. His duties include making reports and recommendations to the justices relative to all facets of court administration.

A bill which failed in Indiana would have created a separate Administrative Office to inspect judicial procedures and expenditures of all Indiana courts, and would have given the Indiana Supreme Court power to appoint a Court Administrator. A similar bill, proposed but not enacted in Pennsylvania, would have established the office of Administrator of Courts. It would have authorized the Administrator to make recommendations to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court on needs for assistance in any court to relieve overloading, to collect statistical data, and to submit budget estimates for operation of the judicial system.

In related aspects of administration, the Ohio legislature provided that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall assign judges from courts of common pleas and other courts to aid in the disposition of business in common pleas courts where pending cases exceed a stipulated level.

In Louisiana a constitutional amendment approved by the voters permits the Supreme Court to request retired judges to help courts adjust the dockets. Similar action was taken in Minnesota; new legislation authorizes the Chief Justice, or the senior or presiding Judge of the District Court, to appoint retired District Court Judges to hear any cases properly assignable to a judge of the District Court.

In Oregon, a constitutional amendment was submitted to the people which, if approved, will empower the Supreme Court to appoint retired Judges as temporary members of the Supreme Court and to appoint members of the bar as judges *pro tempore* of inferior courts. The proposal would also permit the Supreme Court to assign judges to work outside the districts for which they were elected.

The problem of court congestion and delay was the subject of a special conference called by the Attorney General of the United States and attended by ninety representatives of bar associations, courts and other agencies concerned with judicial administration. The conference created a continuing executive committee which prepared and published a report in 1957 setting forth steps for improving the administration of justice in the federal and state courts.

JUDICIAL COUNCILS AND CONFERENCES

Increasing use is being made of judicial councils and judicial conferences for reviewing court structures, practices and procedures and for making recommendations for legislative enactment.

South Carolina in 1957 created a Judicial Council to be composed of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, three other judges, the Attorney General, the dean of the law school of the state university, five legislators, the Director of the Legislative Council and six other of its members. The Council's function includes a continuing study and survey of the administration of justice in the state and of the practices, procedure and rules of its courts. Legislation in Oklahoma provided that District and Superior Court Judges shall meet monthly with other judges of the county to discuss problems connected with civil and criminal trials. The Supreme Court of Washington was authorized by legislative action to provide at its discretion, by rule or special order, for calling an annual Judicial Conference to consider matters relating to judicial business, including improvement of the state's judicial system.

The proposed Alaska Constitution would establish a Judicial Council with the primary duty of nominating candidates for

appointment to judicial office. The Council also would conduct studies for improvement of justice and make recommendations to the Supreme Court and the legislature at intervals of not less than two years. The Council would consist of seven members—three attorneys appointed by the state bar, three lay members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the legislature, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court *ex officio*.

A California bill, not enacted, would have enlarged the membership of the Judicial Council and expanded its powers to prescribe rules of practice and procedure, and would have created an Office of Administrative Director of the Courts, to be appointed by the Judicial Council.

SELECTION AND TENURE

Methods of selecting judges received increased attention during the biennium. The proposals advanced usually suggested use of a nonpartisan selection committee, which would nominate candidates for appointment by the Governor.

Alaska's proposed constitution would establish a selection system by which the Governor would appoint one of the persons nominated by the projected Judicial Council. The appointee would be subject to approval or rejection on a nonpartisan ballot at the first general election after three years, and thereafter every ten years if a Supreme Court Justice, and every six years if a Superior Court Judge.

In Kansas the legislature proposed a constitutional amendment providing for nonpartisan selection of judges. Under the amendment, to be voted on at the general election in 1958, the Governor would fill Supreme Court vacancies from a panel of three recommended by a thirteen member nominating committee comprising seven attorneys and six laymen. A judge chosen in this manner would subsequently run for election against his record; the people would vote simply on whether or not to retain him.

A similar constitutional amendment was proposed by Nevada's legislature. Under it vacancies in the Supreme Court would be filled by appointment of the Governor after recommendations by a special commission. To become effective, this amend-

ment requires approval by the 1959 legislature and then by the people.

Similar proposals were presented but failed of adoption in the biennium in other states, including Colorado, Georgia, Michigan, Montana, Pennsylvania, Washington and Wisconsin.

Among additional significant actions relative to judicial selection were the following: Colorado required that all new judges be lawyers; Indiana amended its constitution to require Circuit Court Judges to be lawyers; Oregon provided that petitions for candidates for judicial office at primary elections shall not be related to any political party ballot or affiliation; Wyoming made admission to the practice of law a prerequisite for appointment or election as a Supreme Court Justice. And Wyoming legislation in 1957 also proposed a constitutional amendment to permit the legislature to increase the number of Supreme Court Justices and change the method of their selection.

In addition, the Rhode Island legislature in 1956 passed a resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to grant life tenure to judges and to protect them from decrease of salary during office.

COMPENSATION AND RETIREMENT

Action was extensive to provide judicial salaries more commensurate than before with the importance of judicial office.

At least twenty-five states increased salaries of their justices of the courts of last resort. For the country at large the median salary advanced from \$14,400 two years ago to \$17,000 in 1957, an increase of 18.1 per cent. Included were increases in Arkansas from \$9,000 to \$15,000, in Minnesota from \$13,500 to \$19,000, in New York from \$35,500 to \$37,500, in Pennsylvania from \$25,000 to \$30,000, in Washington from \$15,000 to \$20,000 and in Wisconsin from \$14,000 to \$17,500.

Salaries also were increased in intermediate appellate courts for nine of the thirteen states which have these courts.

The higher amounts, of course, were in part reflections of inflation. When measured in terms of constant dollars, the increases from 1950-57 in salaries of courts of last resort amounted to approximately 37 per cent, as against 60 per cent in terms of

current dollars. In three states judicial salaries measured in constant dollars actually were less in 1956 than in 1950.

Twenty-seven states in the biennium increased salaries of judges of trial courts of general jurisdiction. Their median salary now approximates \$12,500—about 14 per cent above the median of two years ago and 35 per cent above that of 1951. Among the larger increases for general trial courts, maximums rose from \$12,000 to \$19,000 in Georgia, from \$17,500 to \$22,500 in Maryland, from \$11,000 to \$17,000 in Michigan and from \$18,000 to \$25,000 in Pennsylvania.

Many states have taken measures to combat court congestion by calling upon retired judges for service at particular periods. States which adopted provisions for such practice in 1956 and 1957 include Louisiana, Minnesota and Oregon.

An Oklahoma enactment set up a pension system whereby veteran judges leave office and become supernumerary judges at 75 per cent of their former salaries. A supernumerary judge can serve as a District or Superior Court judge when need arises if requested by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The act forbids the supernumerary judge to engage in political activities or to run for office.

Arizona, meantime, provided for pension of two-thirds of the judge's salary at the time of his resignation or termination of service at age 65 after twenty years on the bench. A Rhode Island measure permitted Supreme Court Justices and Superior Court Judges to retire at 65 after twenty years' service or at 70 with fifteen years' service, and to receive three-fourths of their final pay on the court. Other states that adopted retirement legislation in the biennium included Louisiana, Michigan, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Utah, Vermont and Washington.

Under a Maryland enactment, the widow of any full-time judge who dies in active service will now be entitled to half of the pension the judge would have received. The State of Washington decreased the qualifying period of service of judges from eighteen years to ten to qualify their widows for pensions. In 1956 Congress provided annuities for widows and children of federal judges. The annuity can be up

to 37½ per cent of the judge's average salary.

PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE

The movement to empower state courts of last resort to formulate and publish rules of practice and procedure was extended. For example, a Maine law empowered the Supreme Judicial Court to prescribe rules for proceedings and practices for trial justices. Legislation in Pennsylvania authorized the Supreme Court to prescribe rules of practice and procedure in criminal actions and proceedings.

The Maryland Court of Last Resort adopted a codification of rules of procedure, prepared by a standing committee of the court. The New York Temporary Commission on the Courts in its 1956 report published a tentative plan of its advisory committee for revision of practice and procedure in that state. The plan includes methods designed to reduce costs, simplify and organize rules, reduce procedural divergencies among courts and, wherever possible, shift responsibility to the courts for regulation of procedures.

The California Judicial Council approved rules requiring pretrial conferences in civil actions in the Superior Courts. In 1957, California's legislature adopted a bill to incorporate into state practice the federal rules relating to discovery of evidence, taking of depositions and inspection of documents. In the same year Wyoming adopted rules of procedure patterned after the federal rules. The new rules, particularly as regards discovery, simplify proceedings and reduce technicalities.

In Florida a newly created advisory committee on appellate rules was appointed to meet twice a year and conduct a continuous study of appellate rules.

JUDICIAL STUDIES

In a number of states special studies of the judicial system were under way in the biennium.

In Iowa the Board of Governors of the State Bar Association reported on a plan for over-all revision of the state's court system. It called for a unified trial court to replace the various trial courts of general and minor jurisdiction, an administrative judge, the collection of statistics on

court dockets and elimination of politics in nominating judges. As indicated above, the New York Temporary Commission on the Courts reported in 1956 and 1957 and is continuing its studies.

The Governor of Colorado appointed a Judicial Council to study the problem of case backlog in the Supreme Court. Solutions under consideration included creation of an intermediate appellate court and assignment of a full-time law clerk to each Supreme Court Justice to help process opinions.

A comprehensive study was proceeding in North Carolina to analyze the state's judicial department. The study was undertaken by a committee of the State Bar Association in cooperation with the Institute of Government at Chapel Hill. The institute completed pilot studies in four counties, and the results were to be used as the basis of the full project. The first phase is a survey of civil dockets; later studies were to include criminal dockets and those of other divisions. The group will make recommendations to the 1959 legislature.

The Oregon legislature created an interim committee—with members representing the legislature, bench, bar and public at large—to examine the entire judicial process in the state. Subjects to be considered include rules of procedure, number of Supreme Court Justices, judicial redistricting, need for intermediate appellate courts, administration of criminal justice, the jury system, and court congestion and delay.

In Wisconsin the legislature authorized a new study by the Judicial Council of the state's courts and their procedures.

Several surveys concerned the lower courts especially. Minnesota's legislature created an interim commission to study the state's lower court system. The group—comprising five Senators, five Representatives and five members appointed by the Supreme Court—was to look into the municipal, juvenile, probate and justice courts and recommend legislation for their improvement. Michigan's justice of the peace system also was under scrutiny by a special committee appointed by the legislature. A similar study of justices of the peace was in progress in Colorado, by a committee of the State Bar Association.

TABLE 1

CLASSIFICATION OF COURTS AND TERMS OF JUDGES

State or other jurisdiction	Terms in years											
	Appellate Courts		Major Trial Courts					Courts of Limited Jurisdiction				
	Court of Last Resort	Inter- mediate Appel- late Court	Chan- cery Court	Cir- cuit Court	Dis- trict Court	Superior Court	Other Trial Courts	Pro- bate Court	County Court	Mu- nicipal Court	Justice, Magis- trate or Police Court	Other Courts ^a
Alabama.....	6	6	....	6	....	....	....	6	....	....	4	....
Arizona.....	6	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	4	....
Arkansas.....	8	....	6	4	....	....	....	....	2	2-4	2	2(a)
California.....	12	12	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	6	6	....
Colorado.....	10	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	4	....	2	....
Connecticut.....	8	....	....	....	....	8	....	4	....	4	4	4(a), 6(b)
Delaware.....	12	....	12	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	4	4-12(a)
Florida.....	6	6	....	6	....	....	4-6(c)	4	4	2-4	4	4(b,d)
Georgia.....	6	6	....	....	....	4-8	....	4	....	1-4	4	6(b)
Idaho.....	6	....	....	....	4	....	....	2	....	....	2	....
Illinois.....	9	3	....	6	....	6	6(e)	4	4	6	4	4(b)
Indiana.....	6	4	....	6	....	4	4(f)	4	....	4	4	4(b)
Iowa.....	6	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	4	2	4(g)
Kansas.....	6	....	....	....	4	....	....	2	2	2	2	....
Kentucky.....	8	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	4	....	4	....
Louisiana.....	14	12	....	....	6(h)	....	....	....	....	4-8	4	6-8(b)
Maine.....	7	....	....	....	....	7	....	4	....	4	....	....
Maryland.....	15	....	....	15	....	....	15(i)	4	....	8(j)	2	....
Massachusetts.....	Life	....	....	....	Life	Life	....	Life	....	....	3	Life(k)
Michigan.....	8	....	....	6	....	6	6(l)	4	....	6	4	6(a)
Minnesota.....	6	....	....	....	6	....	....	4	....	4	2	....
Mississippi.....	8	....	4	4	....	....	....	....	4	....	4	....
Missouri.....	12	12	....	6	....	....	4(a)	4	....	....	4	4(m)
Montana.....	6	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	2	2	....
Nebraska.....	6	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	4	4	2	6(n)
Nevada.....	6	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	4	2	....
New Hampshire.....	To age 70	....	....	....	....	To age 70	....	To age 70	....	To age 70	5	....
New Jersey.....	7 with re- appoint- ment for life	7 with re- appoint- ment for life	....	....	....	7 with re- appoint- ment for life	5(o)	5(o)	....	3	....	5(b,p)
New Mexico.....	8	....	....	....	6	....	6(o), 14(q)	2	....	....	2	4(d)
New York.....	14	5	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	4	....
North Carolina.....	8	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	2-4	2	2-6	2(b)
North Dakota.....	10	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	2	....	4	....
Ohio.....	6	6	....	....	....	....	6(a)	6	4	6	....	6(b)
Oklahoma.....	6	....	....	....	4	4	....	....	2	....	2	4(a), 6(b)
Oregon.....	6	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	6	....	6	....
Pennsylvania.....	21	10	....	....	....	....	10(a)	10	10	10	5	....
Rhode Island.....	Life	....	....	....	....	Life	....	....	....	....	....	3(r), 10(b)
South Carolina.....	10	....	....	4	....	....	....	4	4	....	2	....
South Dakota.....	6	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	2	4	2	....
Tennessee.....	8	8	8	8	....	....	8(f)	....	(s)	....	6	....
Texas.....	6	6	....	....	4	....	....	....	4	....	4	....
Utah.....	10	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	6	4	4(b)
Vermont.....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2(o)	2	....	2	2	....
Virginia.....	12	....	....	8	....	....	8(t)	....	....	....	4	4-6(b)
Washington.....	6	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	4	....
West Virginia.....	12	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	6	....	4	....
Wisconsin.....	10	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	6	2-6	2	6(b,g)
Wyoming.....	8	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	2	....
Hawaii.....	4	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2(r)
Puerto Rico.....	To age 70	....	....	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	4	8(r)

(a) Courts of common pleas.

(b) Juvenile courts.

(c) Courts of record.

(d) Small claims court.

(e) City courts.

(f) Criminal courts.

(g) Statutory courts: superior, district, civil, and small claims.

(h) Judges in New Orleans serve 12 years.

(i) Supreme Bench of Baltimore.

(j) People's Court of Baltimore.

(k) Land Court of Massachusetts.

(l) Recorder's Court of Detroit.

(m) St. Louis Court of Criminal Corrections.

(n) Workmen's Compensation courts; Court of Industrial

Relations.

(o) County courts.

(p) County district courts.

(q) Supreme Court and Court of General Sessions.

(r) District courts.

(s) Six years for county chairmen; terms of county judges fixed

by private acts.

(t) Corporation and hustings courts.

TABLE 2

FINAL SELECTION OF JUDGES OF ALL STATE COURTS

Alabama.....	All elected on partisan ballot except that some juvenile court judges are appointed. Of these appointments, some are made by the Governor, some by the legislature and some by county commissions.
Arizona.....	Supreme and superior court judges elected on non-partisan ballot; justices of the peace elected on partisan ballot; police magistrates appointed by city councils.
Arkansas.....	All elected on partisan ballot.
California.....	Supreme Court and district courts of appeals judges appointed initially by Governor with approval of Commission on Qualifications. Run for re-election on record. All others elected on non-partisan ballot.
Colorado.....	All elected on partisan ballot except in some cities police magistrates and municipal judges are appointed.
Connecticut.....	All selected by legislature from nominations submitted by Governor except that probate judges and justices of the peace are elected on partisan ballot.
Delaware.....	All appointed by Governor with consent of the Senate.
Florida.....	All elected on partisan ballot.
Georgia.....	All elected on partisan ballot except county and some city court judges are appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate.
Idaho.....	Supreme Court and district court judges are elected on non-partisan ballot; all others on partisan ballot.
Illinois.....	All elected on partisan ballot except that appellate court judges are appointed by the Supreme Court from those serving on circuit and superior courts.
Indiana.....	All elected on partisan ballot except that judge of Municipal Court is appointed by Governor.
Iowa.....	All elected on partisan ballot except municipal and superior, on non-partisan ballot.
Kansas.....	All elected on partisan ballot.
Kentucky.....	All elected on partisan ballot.
Louisiana.....	All elected on partisan ballot except that some judges of municipal courts are appointed by city councils.
Maine.....	All appointed by Governor with consent of Executive Council except that probate judges are elected on partisan ballot.
Maryland.....	All elected on non-partisan ballot except that trial magistrates are appointed by Governor. People's Court judges in Baltimore City appointed by Governor initially but run on record for re-election.
Massachusetts.....	All appointed by Governor with consent of the Council.
Michigan.....	All elected on non-partisan ballot.
Minnesota.....	All elected on non-partisan ballot.
Mississippi.....	All elected on partisan ballot.
Missouri.....	Judges of Supreme Court, appellate courts, circuit and probate courts in St. Louis and Jackson County and St. Louis Court of Criminal Corrections appointed initially by Governor from nominations submitted by special commissions. Run on record for re-election. All other judges elected on partisan ballot.
Montana.....	All elected on non-partisan ballot except that some judges of police courts are appointed by city councils or commissioners.
Nebraska.....	All elected on non-partisan ballot except justices of the peace are on a partisan ballot; judges of Workmen's Compensation Court and Court of Industrial Relations are appointed by the Governor.
Nevada.....	All elected on non-partisan ballot.
New Hampshire.....	All appointed by Governor with confirmation of the Council.
New Jersey.....	All appointed by Governor with consent of Senate except that surrogates are elected, and magistrates of municipal courts serving one municipality only are appointed by governing bodies.
New Mexico.....	All elected on partisan ballot.
New York.....	All elected on partisan ballot except that Governor appoints judges of Court of Claims and designates members of appellate division of Supreme Court, and mayor of New York appoints judges of some local courts.
North Carolina.....	All elected on partisan ballot except that a few county court judges are appointed by Governor or county commissioners, some magistrates are appointed by Governor or General Assembly and juvenile court judges are appointed by county commissioners or city boards.
North Dakota.....	All elected on non-partisan ballot.
Ohio.....	All elected on non-partisan ballot.
Oklahoma.....	All elected on partisan ballot except judge of Tulsa County Juvenile Court who is appointed from a list submitted by a committee of lawyers and laymen.
Oregon.....	All elected on non-partisan ballot except for municipal judges who are appointed.
Pennsylvania.....	All elected on partisan ballot.
Rhode Island.....	Supreme Court justices elected by legislature. Superior and district court judges and justices of the peace appointed by Governor with consent of Senate and probate judges appointed by city or town councils.
South Carolina.....	Supreme Court and circuit court judges elected by legislature. City judges, magistrates and some county judges appointed by Governor. Probate judges and some county judges elected on partisan ballot.
South Dakota.....	All elected on non-partisan ballot.
Tennessee.....	All elected on non-partisan ballot.
Texas.....	All elected on partisan ballot.
Utah.....	All elected on non-partisan ballot except that juvenile court judges are appointed by Governor with consent of Department of Welfare and town justices appointed by town trustees.
Vermont.....	Supreme Court and county court presiding judges elected by legislature. Municipal judges appointed by Governor. Assistant judges of county courts and probate judges elected on partisan ballot.
Virginia.....	Supreme Court and circuit and corporation court judges elected by legislature. Trial justices in counties and juvenile or domestic relations court judges appointed by circuit or corporation courts. Some civil and police justices elected on partisan ballot; some civil justices elected by legislature, and some police justices elected by city councils.
Washington.....	All elected on non-partisan ballot.
West Virginia.....	All elected on partisan ballot.
Wisconsin.....	All elected on non-partisan ballot.
Wyoming.....	Supreme Court justices and district court judges elected on a non-partisan basis and other judges on a partisan basis.
Hawaii.....	Supreme Court justices and circuit court judges appointed by the President of the United States with consent of the Senate. District court judges appointed by Chief Justice of the Territory.
Puerto Rico.....	All appointed by the Governor with consent of the Senate.

TABLE 3

QUALIFICATIONS OF JUDGES OF STATE APPELLATE COURTS AND TRIAL COURTS OF GENERAL JURISDICTION*

State or other jurisdiction	U.S. citizenship		Years of minimum residence				Minimum age		Learned in the law		Years of legal experience		Other	
			In state		In district									
	A.	T.	A.	T.	A.	T.	A.	T.	A.	T.	A.	T.	A.	T.
Alabama.....	★	★	5	5	....	★	25	25	★	★	....	....	....	....
Arizona.....	★	5	2	....	★	30	25	★	★	5	2	....	....
Arkansas.....	★	★	2	2	....	....	30	28	★	★	8	6	....	★(a)
California.....	★	★	5	5	....	★	26	26	★	★	5	5	★(a, b)	★(a, b)
Colorado.....	★	★	2	2	....	★	30	30	★	★	★	....	....	....
Connecticut....	No legal qualifications		★	★	....	....	....	....
Delaware.....	★	★	★	25	★	★	....	....	★(b)	★(b)
Florida.....	★	★	★	25	★	★	....	....	★(b)	★(b)
Georgia.....	★	★	3	3	....	....	30	30	....	★	7	7	....	....
Idaho.....	★	★	2	2	....	★	....	36	★	★	★	....	★(c)	....
Illinois.....	★	★	5	5	....	★	30	25	....	....	....	....	....	....
Indiana.....	★	★	★	21	....	....	....	★	★	★(d)	★(d)
Iowa.....	★	★	½	½	....	★	21	21	★	★	....	....	....	....
Kansas.....	★	★	★	30	....	★	★	4	★	....	....
Kentucky.....	★	★	5	2	★	★	35	35	★	★	8	8	....	....
Louisiana.....	★	★	2	2	2	2	35	....	★	★	10(e)	5	★(b, c)	★(b, c)
Maine.....	★	★	★(f)	★(f)
Maryland.....	★	★	5	5	★	★	30	30	★	★	....	★	....	★(a)
Massachusetts..	No legal qualifications		★	★	....	....	....	....
Michigan.....	★	★
Minnesota.....	★	21	★	★	★	★	....	★(c)
Mississippi.....	5	5	....	....	30	26	★	★	★	3	....	★(c)
Missouri.....	★	★	9(g)	3(g)	★	★	30	30	★	★	....	....	★(c)	★(c)
Montana.....	★	★	2	1	....	★	30	25	★	★	....	....	....	....
Nebraska.....	★	★	3	3	★	★	30	30	....	★	....	★	....	★(b)
Nevada.....	★	★	5	5	....	★	25	25	★	★	....	★	....	★(c)
New Hampshire..	No legal qualifications		★	★	....	....	....	....
New Jersey.....	★	★	10	10	....	....	31	31	★	★	10	10	★(a, b)	★(a, b)
New Mexico.....	★	★	3	3	....	★	30	30	★	★	★	3	....	....
New York.....	★	★	★	★	21	21	★	★	....	★	....	....
North Carolina..	★	★	1	1	★	....	21	21	★	★	....	....	★(h)	★(h)
North Dakota...	★	★	3	2	....	★	30	25	★	★	....	....	....	....
Ohio.....	★	6	6	....	....
Oklahoma.....	★	★	2	2	....	★	30	25	★	★	★	4	....	....
Oregon.....	★	3	3	....	★	21	....	★(i)	....	....	....	★(b, i)	....
Pennsylvania....	★	★	1	1	....	....	21	21	★	★	....	....	....	....
Rhode Island...	★	★	2	2	....	....	21	21	....	....	....	....	....	....
South Carolina..	★	★	5	5	....	★	26	26	....	★	5	5	....	....
South Dakota...	★	★	2	1	★	★	30	25	★	★	....	....	....	....
Tennessee.....	5	5	....	★	35(j)	30	★	★	....	....	....	....
Texas.....	★	★	★	★	★	35	....	....	....	10	4	....	....
Utah.....	5	3	....	★	30	25	★	★	★	★	....	....
Vermont.....	★	★	★	★	★	★
Virginia.....	★	★	21	....	....	....	5	5	....	....
Washington.....	★	★	1	1	....	....	21	21	★	★	★	★	....	....
West Virginia...	★	5	5	....	....	30	30	....	....	....	....	....	★(c)
Wisconsin.....	★	★	1	1	....	★	25	25	★	★	....	....	★(b, c)	★(b, c)
Wyoming.....	★	★	3	2	....	....	30	28	★	★	9	★	....	....
Hawaii.....	★	★	1	1	....	....	....	....	★	★	....	....	★(b)	★(b)
Puerto Rico.....	★	5	....	....	....	....	25	....	....	10	....	....	★

* Explanation of symbols:

A. Judges of courts of last resort and intermediate appellate courts.

T. Judges of trial courts of general jurisdiction.

★ Indicates requirement exists.

(a) Good character.

(b) Member of bar.

(c) Qualified voter.

(d) Admitted to practice at the bar of the Supreme Court of Indiana or having acted as judicial officer of the state or any municipality therein.

(e) Supreme Court, 10; courts of appeal, 6.

(f) Sobriety of manner.

(g) Required number of years as qualified voters.

(h) Belief in God.

(i) Requirement for Supreme Court judges.

(j) Thirty years for judges of Court of Appeals.

TABLE 4

COMPENSATION OF JUDGES OF STATE APPELLATE COURTS
AND TRIAL COURTS OF GENERAL JURISDICTION*

State or other jurisdiction	Appellate Courts		Major Trial Courts				
	Court of Last Resort	Inter- mediate Appel- late Court	Chancery Court	Circuit Court	District Court	Superior Court	Other Trial Courts
Alabama.....	\$14,000	\$13,500	....	\$10,000-12,000	....	....	....
Arizona.....	15,000	....	....	....	....	\$12,500	....
Arkansas.....	15,000	....	\$12,600-13,800	12,600-13,800	....	....	....
California.....	23,000(a)	21,500(b)	....	....	....	15,000-18,000	....
Colorado.....	12,000	....	....	....	\$9,000	....	....
Connecticut.....	19,000(a)	....	....	....	....	18,500	....
Delaware.....	17,000(a)	....	15,000(b)	....	....	15,000(b)	....
Florida.....	17,500	16,500(c)	....	13,500(c)	16,500(c)	....	\$9,000-15,200(l)
Georgia.....	18,000	18,000	....	....	....	12,500-19,700	....
Idaho.....	10,500	....	....	....	9,500	....	....
Illinois.....	24,000	15,000-22,000	....	15,000-22,000	....	22,000	4,200-22,000(c)
Indiana.....	17,400	17,400	....	6,600-13,500	....	7,800-10,500	9,600-10,500(f)
Iowa.....	12,000	....	....	....	10,000	....	....
Kansas.....	12,000(a)	....	....	....	9,000	....	....
Kentucky.....	12,000	....	....	7,500-8,400	....	....	....
Louisiana.....	18,000	15,000(g)	....	....	10,000-17,000	....	....
Maine.....	13,000(a)	....	....	....	....	12,500	....
Maryland.....	21,000(a)	....	....	15,000	....	....	22,500(h,b)
Massachusetts.....	22,000(a)	....	....	....	3,500-12,000	19,000(b)	....
Michigan.....	18,500	....	....	12,500-25,000	....	18,000	21,000-24,500(i)
Minnesota.....	19,000(a)	....	....	....	14,500-16,000	....	....
Mississippi.....	12,500(a)	....	9,000	9,000	....	....	....
Missouri.....	17,500	16,000	....	11,000-14,000	....	....	11,000(j)
Montana.....	11,000	....	....	....	9,000	....	....
Nebraska.....	12,000	....	....	....	10,000	....	....
Nevada.....	18,000	....	....	....	15,000	....	....
New Hampshire.....	15,000(a)	....	....	....	....	15,000(b)	....
New Jersey.....	24,000(a)	20,000	....	....	....	20,000	10,000-18,000(k)
New Mexico.....	15,000	....	....	....	12,500	....	....
New York.....	37,500(a)	28,000-34,000	....	....	....	....	26,000-32,000(l) 2,500-30,000(k)
North Carolina.....	16,000(a)	....	....	....	....	15,500	....
North Dakota.....	10,000	....	....	....	8,000	....	....
Ohio.....	18,000(a)	16,000	....	....	....	....	6,300-15,000(j)
Oklahoma.....	12,500	....	....	....	7,200-12,400	7,200-10,000	7,200-10,000(j)
Oregon.....	16,000	....	....	13,000	....	....	....
Pennsylvania.....	30,000(a)	28,000(b)	....	....	....	....	18,000-25,000(j)
Rhode Island.....	17,000(a)	....	....	....	....	15,000(b)	....
South Carolina.....	14,000(a)	....	....	14,000	....	....	....
South Dakota.....	11,000	....	....	9,000	....	....	....
Tennessee.....	15,000(a)	12,500	10,000	10,000	....	....	10,000(f)
Texas.....	20,000	16,000	....	....	12,000	....	....
Utah.....	12,000	....	....	....	10,000	....	....
Vermont.....	10,500(a)	....	....	....	....	....	10,000(b,k)
Virginia.....	15,500(a)	....	....	10,700	....	....	10,700(m)
Washington.....	20,000	....	....	....	....	15,000	....
West Virginia.....	17,500	....	....	9,000-11,000	....	....	....
Wisconsin.....	17,500(a)	....	....	11,000-18,000	....	....	....
Wyoming.....	13,000	....	....	....	11,500	....	....
Guam.....	....	....	....	....	13,125	....	(n)
Hawaii.....	17,000(a)	....	....	15,000	....	....	....
Puerto Rico.....	16,000(a)	....	....	....	....	8,600-11,600(o)	....

*Compensation shown according to most recent legislation, even though laws have not taken effect as yet. General expense allowances or payments in lieu of expense allowances included in compensation figures.

(a) These jurisdictions pay additional amounts to the chief justices of the courts of last resort. The additional sums are: \$500 in Delaware, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin, Hawaii and Puerto Rico; \$1,000 in California, Connecticut, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, Rhode Island and South Carolina; \$1,500 in Tennessee; \$2,000 in Ohio; \$2,500 in New York.

(b) Presiding judges of these courts receive an additional \$500 in California, Delaware, Maryland, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania and Vermont; \$1,000 in Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

(c) Salaries may be supplemented by counties.

(d) Civil and Criminal courts of record.

(e) City courts.

(f) Criminal courts.

(g) Appellate judges in New Orleans receive additional pay from the city. Total salary, \$17,250.

(h) Supreme Bench of Baltimore.

(i) Recorder's Court of Detroit.

(j) Courts of common pleas.

(k) County courts.

(l) Supreme Court.

(m) Corporation or hustings courts.

(n) Chief judge of Island Court, \$9,360; the Island Judge \$7,800.

(o) Salary depends upon length of service with \$600 increment for each two years of service.

TABLE 5
RETIREMENT AND PENSION PROVISIONS FOR JUDGES OF STATE
APPELLATE COURTS AND TRIAL COURTS OF GENERAL JURISDICTION

State or other jurisdiction	Minimum age	Years minimum service	Amount of annuity	Amount of judge's contribution	Judges to whom applicable
Alabama.....	70	15	\$6,000 (a)	none	Supreme
	70	15	4,000 (a)	none	Appeals
	65(b)	15	4,000 (a)	none	Circuit
	Any age	25	4,000 (a)	none	Circuit
Arizona.....	65	12(c)	up to $\frac{3}{4}$ pay(d)	5%	Supreme, superior
Arkansas.....	70	10(c)	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3% (e)	Supreme
	65	15(c)	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay	(e)	Supreme, circuit, chancery
	70	20(c)	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay	(e)	Circuit, chancery
	Any age	24(c)	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay	(e)	Circuit, chancery
California.....	70	10(f)	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay(g)	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Supreme, appeals, superior
	60	20	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay(g)	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Supreme, appeals, superior
Colorado.....	65	10	\$3,000-5,000(h)	none	Supreme
	65	20	4,000	none	Supreme
	65	30	5,000	none	Supreme
	65	10	$\frac{3}{4}$ pay(i)	6%	Supreme, district
	65	16	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay(i)	6%	Supreme, district
Connecticut.....	70	No minimum	$\frac{3}{4}$ pay	none	Supreme, superior
Delaware.....	65	12	\$3,600 (Min.)	5% (Max. \$375)	Supreme, superior
Florida.....	Any age	20(c)	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ % of aver. comp.	6%	Supreme, district, courts of appeal,
	60	10(c)	for each year of service(j)	6%	circuit
Georgia.....	70	10	$\frac{3}{4}$ pay	none	Supreme, appeals
	65	20	$\frac{3}{4}$ pay	none	Supreme
	Any age	19(c)	$\frac{3}{4}$ pay	5%	Superior
	70	11(c)	$\frac{3}{4}$ pay	5%	Superior
Idaho.....	70	10	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay	3%	Supreme, district
Illinois.....	60	12(c)	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay(k)	5% (l)	Supreme, appellate, circuit, superior
	60	18	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay	5% (l)	Supreme, appellate, circuit, superior
Indiana.....	65	12(m)	up to \$4,000(n)	5% (o)	Supreme, appellate, circuit, superior
Iowa.....	67	6	up to $\frac{3}{4}$ of last salary(p)	3%	Supreme, district
Kansas.....	65	10	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ % of pay for each year of service	4%	Supreme, district
	70	8	\$5,000(q)	none	Court of appeals
Kentucky.....	Any age	10	\$3,500(r)	2%	Circuit
Louisiana.....	80(s)	20	Full pay	none	Supreme, appeals, district
	70	15	$\frac{3}{4}$ pay	none	Supreme, appeals, district
	65	20	$\frac{3}{4}$ pay	none	Supreme, appeals, district
	Any age	23	$\frac{3}{4}$ pay	none	Supreme, appeals, district
Maine.....	70(t)	7	$\frac{3}{4}$ pay	none	Supreme
	70(t)	7	$\frac{3}{4}$ pay	none	Superior
Maryland.....	60	No minimum	up to \$9,000(u)	none	Court of appeals, circuit, Supreme Bench of Baltimore
Massachusetts....	70	10	$\frac{3}{4}$ pay	none	Supreme, superior, district
Michigan.....	70(t)	12	\$9,250	5% (Max. \$925)	Supreme
	70(t)	12	6,250	5% (Max. 725)	Circuit, superior, recorders
	65	18	6,250	5% (Max. 725)	Circuit, superior, recorders
	Any age	30	6,250	5% (Max. 725)	Circuit, superior, recorders
Minnesota.....	70	12(c)	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay(v)	none	Supreme
	70(t)	12(c)	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay	none	District
Mississippi.....	65	15	(w)	1.65%	Supreme, chancery, circuit
Missouri.....	65	12	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay(q)	none	Supreme, appellate, circuit
Montana.....	60	10	(w)	varies(ac)	Supreme, district
Nebraska.....	65(x)	10	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ % of pay for each year of service	4%	Supreme, district
Nevada.....	60	20	$\frac{3}{4}$ pay	none	Supreme, district
	60	15	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay	none	Supreme, district
New Hampshire...	65	No minimum(c)	up to $\frac{1}{2}$ pay(w)	up to 9.41% (y)	Supreme, superior
New Jersey.....	70	10(c)	$\frac{3}{4}$ pay	none	Supreme, superior
New Mexico.....	64	10	\$6,000	6%	Supreme, district
	60	18	6,000	6%	Supreme, district
New York.....	60	No minimum	up to $\frac{1}{2}$ pay(w)	varies(ac)	Court of appeals, supreme, county
North Carolina....	80	No minimum	$\frac{3}{4}$ pay(q)	none	Supreme
	65	12(c)	$\frac{3}{4}$ pay(q)	none	Supreme
	65	15(c)	$\frac{3}{4}$ pay(q)	none	Superior
	Any age	24	$\frac{3}{4}$ pay(q)	none	Supreme, superior
North Dakota.....	65	20(z)	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay	5%	Supreme, district

TABLE 5—Continued

RETIREMENT AND PENSION PROVISIONS FOR JUDGES OF STATE APPELLATE COURTS AND TRIAL COURTS OF GENERAL JURISDICTION

State or other jurisdiction	Minimum age	Years minimum service	Amount of annuity	Amount of judge's contribution	Judges to whom applicable
Ohio.....	60 55 Any age	5 30 36	(aa) (aa) (aa)	6% 6% 6%	Supreme, appeals, common pleas Supreme, appeals, common pleas Supreme, appeals, common pleas
Oklahoma.....			Social Security		Supreme, district, superior, common pleas, county
Oregon.....	70 65(ab)	12(c) 16	½ pay ½ pay	5% of salary 5% of salary	Supreme, circuit Supreme, circuit
Pennsylvania.....	Any age	10	80% (Max.)	varies(ac)	Supreme, superior, common pleas
Rhode Island.....	70 65 Any age	15 20 25	¾ pay ¾ pay ¾ pay	none none none	Supreme, superior Supreme, superior Supreme, superior
South Carolina.....	72 70 65 Any age	10(c) 15 20 25	\$7,200 7,200 7,200 7,200	4% 4% 4% 4%	Supreme, circuit Supreme, circuit Supreme, circuit Supreme, circuit
South Dakota.....	65	15(c)	½ pay	4%	Supreme, circuit
Tennessee.....	70 65 60	20(c) 24 30	Full pay Full pay Full pay	8% 8% 8%	Supreme, appeals, circuit Supreme, appeals, circuit Supreme, appeals, circuit
Texas.....	65 Any age	10 24	½ pay ½ pay	5% 5%	Supreme, appeals, district Supreme, appeals, district
Utah.....	70 Any age	10 20	\$4,200(ad) 4,200(ad)	none none	Supreme, district Supreme, district
Vermont.....	65(x) 65(x) 65(x) 65(x)	12-18 18-24 24-30 30 & over	¾ pay ¾ pay ¾ pay Full pay	up to 10.21%(af) up to 10.21%(af) up to 10.21%(af) up to 10.21%(af)	Supreme, superior Supreme, superior Supreme, superior Supreme, superior
Virginia.....	65(ae) 60	12 25	¾ pay ¾ pay	up to 3%(af) up to 3%(af)	Supreme Circuit, corporation
Washington.....	70 Any age	10(c) 18	½ pay ½ pay	6½% 6½%	Supreme, superior Supreme, superior
West Virginia.....	65 73	16 8	up to ½ pay(ag) ½ pay	6% 6%	Supreme, circuit Supreme, circuit
Wisconsin.....	55(t,x)	No minimum	up to 60% pay(w,x)	(ah)	Supreme, circuit
Wyoming.....	65	18	40% of salary(g)	none	Supreme, district
Hawaii.....	..	16(ai)	\$10,000(ai)	....	Supreme
Puerto Rico.....	60	10(aj)	(ak)	none	Supreme, superior, district

(a) Because the Alabama Constitution prohibits the payment of pensions, retired judges serve as supernumerary judges and are subject to call to assist judges in the state.

(b) 60 if permanently and totally disabled.

(c) Disabled judges in these states may retire on pensions at any age if they have completed the following number of years of service: Oregon, 6; South Carolina, 7; North Carolina, 8; Arizona, Florida, New Hampshire, South Dakota, Tennessee and Washington, 10; Illinois, Minnesota (Supreme), 12; Minnesota (District), 15. In Georgia disabled Superior Court judges may retire at age 62 after 10 years' service; elected judges in Arkansas during any term of service; disabled judges in New Jersey retire at ¾ pay regardless of length of service.

(d) After 20 years' service.

(e) 1½ per cent the first 4 years; next 6 years, 2 per cent; next 5 years, 2½ per cent; thereafter, 3 per cent.

(f) 10 years within 15 year period immediately preceding retirement or 20 years, the last 5 of which immediately preceded retirement.

(g) Pension is ½ salary (40% in Wyoming) being paid to sitting justices. Amount of pension changes with changes in salary.

(h) Justices may come under Public Employees Retirement System in lieu of above pension.

(i) Based on highest average salary during 5 consecutive years of last 10 years of service.

(j) Options available for reduced annuities with continuing annuities for surviving spouse and benefits to other named beneficiaries.

(k) Plus 25/72 of 1 per cent for each month in excess of 12 years' service, with a maximum of 50 per cent of pay.

(l) 5 per cent during the first 18 years (plus 1¼ per cent if married); nothing thereafter.

(m) Judges must contribute to pension system for 16 years. Can retire after 12 years by paying up for remaining 4 years.

(n) Pension is 50 per cent of average salary received from state but not more than \$4,000.

(o) 5 per cent of salary paid by state but not to exceed \$500 annually nor payable for more than 16 years.

(p) 2 per cent of pay for each year of service, up to 40 per cent of last salary.

(q) Retired judges may be called to serve as commissioners of the Court of Appeals in Kentucky; as referees or commissioners in Missouri; and as emergency judges in North Carolina.

(r) Plus \$150 per year for each year (not exceeding 20) of service in excess of 10 years.

(s) Disabled judges retired at ¾ pay when certified by majority of Supreme Court.

(t) Failure of judges in Maine, Michigan, Minnesota or Wisconsin to retire at the ages shown causes them to lose all pension benefits.

(u) \$450 for each year of service; judges of Court of Appeals allowed \$100 additional for each year of service.

(v) Plus 2½ per cent of annual salary for each year (not exceeding 10) of service in excess of 12 years.

(w) Mississippi, Montana, New Hampshire, New York, Wisconsin. Based on length of service.

(x) Also under social security. Retirement optional at 65 (55 in Wisconsin), compulsory at 70.

(y) Integrated state retirement system and O.A.S.I. Judges contribute to retirement system 2.59-9.41% on salary of \$1,200-\$4,200; 4.32%-9.41% on salary in excess of \$4,200.

(z) Minimum years of service decrease each year by 2, so that minimum of 10 years is required by age 70. For fewer years of service, amount of annuity is decreased proportionately.

(aa) Based on age and length of service.

(ab) Judges under 60 when defeated for reelection and having served for an aggregate of 18 years, may begin to receive a pension at 65.

(ac) Depending on age. In Pennsylvania, from 5.16 per cent of salary at age 21 to 8.33 per cent at age 59 or over.

(ad) Includes social security benefits.

(ae) Compulsory retirement at 75.

(af) Depending on age upon taking office: Vermont, at 35, 5.86 per cent, at 40, 6.14 per cent, at 50, 7.04 per cent, at 60, 10.21 per cent; Virginia, under 40, 2 per cent, to 55, 2½ per cent, over 55, 3 per cent.

(ag) 4 per cent for each year of service, up to ½ pay.

(ah) 5% of compensation under \$4,200; 7% in excess of that amount. In addition, judges may contribute up to \$500 in 1 year.

(ai) Can retire after ten years' service at a lower pension.

(aj) No minimum age required for pension if retirement is for reason of disability.

(ak) 25% average salary plus 25/72 of 1% of said average salary for each month of creditable service in excess of 10 years. Creditable service includes services rendered as judge or to the Government of Puerto Rico in any capacity if last 8 years of service were as judge.

TABLE 6
COMPENSATION OF JUDGES OF STATE COURTS OF
LIMITED JURISDICTION

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Probate Court</i>	<i>County Court</i>	<i>Municipal Court</i>	<i>Justice, Magistrate, or Police Court</i>	<i>Other Courts</i>
Alabama.....	Fees	.....	.....	Fees	.....
Arizona.....	.....	.....	.....	up to \$6,000	.....
Arkansas.....	.....	\$1,800-5,000	\$2,400-7,200	Fees	.....
California.....	.....	.....	13,500-16,500	300-9,000	.....
Colorado.....	.....	480-9,500	up to 9,000	Fees	\$9,000(a), 8,500(b)
Connecticut.....	Fees	.....	Varies	.....	13,000(a), 15,500(c)
Delaware.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000(c)
Florida.....	\$5,000-15,500	5,000-15,500	.....	up to 8,500	3,500-12,000(d) up to 9,600(e) up to 14,000(a)
Georgia.....	Fees & Salary	Salary	Salary	Fees & Salary	1,000-10,000(a)
Idaho.....	1,500-4,300	.....	.....	Fees	.....
Illinois.....	6,000-22,000	6,000-22,000	10,000(f)	Fees	.....
Indiana.....	6,600-13,500	.....	10,500	.....	10,500(a)
Iowa.....	.....	.....	4,875-6,750	Fees	5,000(b)
Kansas.....	2,600-7,000	.....	.....	up to 7,600	.....
Kentucky.....	.....	up to 7,200	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	.....	.....	3,000-12,000	.....	12,500-15,000(a)
Maine.....	1,600-6,500	.....	400-5,000	.....	.....
Maryland.....	\$8-\$30 day(g)	.....	6,000-15,000(h)	600-7,500	.....
Massachusetts.....	4,500-15,250	.....	15,000(i)	100-1,200	19,000(j), 9,975(a)
Michigan.....	3,000-22,500	.....	4,500-10,000	Fees	12,500-18,000(c)
Minnesota.....	2,400-10,000	.....	500-14,000	Fees	.....
Mississippi.....	.....	4,200-8,000	.....	Fees	.....
Missouri.....	4,800-15,000	.....	.....	4,800-8,000	12,000(k)
Montana.....	.....	.....	3,000	Fees to 3,600	.....
Nebraska.....	.....	1,800-10,400	2,500-8,000	up to 2,400	7,200(l)
Nevada.....	.....	.....	.....	75-300	.....
New Hampshire.....	3,000-4,600	.....	600-5,100	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	up to 13,000(m)	up to 16,000(n)	up to 10,000	.....	up to 18,000(a)
New Mexico.....	500-2,400	.....	.....	Fees	6,000(e)
New York.....	3,500-30,000	.....	.....	.....	33,000(o)
North Carolina.....	.....	.....	.....	Fees	.....
North Dakota.....	.....	2,700-6,000	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.....	6,300-15,000	1,800-5,000	3,000-13,000	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	.....	2,400-12,000	.....	Fees	7,200-12,000(c)
Oregon.....	.....	1,500-8,000	600-8,400	Fees-4,800	7,500-8,500(p)
Pennsylvania.....	18,000-25,000	18,000-18,500	18,000-25,000	Fees-7,500	25,000(q)
Rhode Island.....	200-5,000	.....	.....	Fees	5,096-10,530(p)
South Carolina.....	.....	6,000-10,000	.....	500-3,000	.....
South Dakota.....	.....	1,900-9,000	1,200-9,500	Fees	.....
Tennessee.....	.....	.....	.....	Fees	.....
Texas.....	.....	up to 15,000	.....	1,500-10,000	.....
Utah.....	.....	.....	2,400-7,200	Fees	3,800-6,300(a)
Vermont.....	2,000-9,750	.....	1,250-3,700	.....	.....
Virginia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000-12,000(r)
Washington.....	.....	.....	9,000-12,000	Fees-6,500	.....
West Virginia.....	.....	300-4,200	.....	Fees	.....
Wisconsin.....	.....	2,412-15,500	Fees-16,000	Fees	4,300-14,000(s)
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....	up to 2,100	.....
Guam.....	.....	.....	.....	6,552	.....
Hawaii.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,100-10,104(p)
Puerto Rico.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200-2,100(t)	5,100-6,600(u)

(a) Juvenile courts; in Florida and Louisiana, juvenile and domestic relations courts.

(b) Superior court.

(c) Courts of common pleas.

(d) Family courts and Municipal Court.

(e) Small claims courts.

(f) Chief Justice of Municipal Court of Chicago receives \$15,000.

(g) Several counties now pay annual salaries, ranging from \$600 to \$9,000.

(h) Chief Judge of People's Court of Baltimore City receives \$15,500.

(i) Boston Municipal Court.

(j) Land Court of Massachusetts.

(k) St. Louis Court of Criminal Corrections.

(l) Workmen's Compensation Court. Court of Industrial Relations is only in session subject to call, and judges are paid \$50 per day on a per diem basis.

(m) Surrogate courts.

(n) County district courts.

(o) New York Court of Claims.

(p) District courts.

(q) Dauphin County, Commonwealth Court.

(r) Trial justices and juvenile and domestic relations courts.

(s) Superior, district, civil, children's and small claims courts.

(t) Salary of justices of the peace depends upon length of service, with \$300 increment for each four years of service.

(u) Salary of district court judges depends upon length of service, with \$300 increment for each two years of service.

TABLE 7
STATE COURTS OF LAST RESORT

State or other jurisdiction	Name of Court*	Number of Justices	Justices chosen		Method of selection†	Chief Justice	Term‡
			At large	By dist.			
Alabama.....	S.C.	7	★	..	Popular election	6 yrs.	
Arizona.....	S.C.	5	★	..	Justice with shortest time to serve	Remainder of term as Justice	
Arkansas.....	S.C.	7	★	..	Popular election	8 yrs.	
California.....	S.C.	7	★	..	Appointed by Governor	Remainder of term as Justice	
Colorado.....	S.C.	7	★	..	Appointed by Court-rotation	Remainder of term as Justice	
Connecticut.....	S.C.E.	5	★	..	Nominated by Gov. Apptd. by Gen. Assembly	Remainder of term as Justice	
Delaware.....	S.C.	3	★	..	Appointed by Governor. Confirmed by Senate	12 yrs.	
Florida.....	S.C.	7	★	..	Appointed by Court-rotation	2 yrs	
Georgia.....	S.C.	7	★	..	Appointed by Court	Remainder of term as Justice	
Idaho.....	S.C.	5	★	..	Justice with shortest time to serve	Remainder of term as Justice	
Illinois.....	S.C.	7	..	★	Appointed by Court-rotation	1 yr.	
Indiana.....	S.C.	5	..	★	Appointed by Court-rotation	6 mos.	
Iowa.....	S.C.	9	★	..	Appointed by Court-rotation	6 mos.	
Kansas.....	S.C.	7	★	..	Seniority of service	Remainder of term as Justice	
Kentucky.....	C.A.	7(a)	..	★	Seniority of service-rotation	1 yr.	
Louisiana.....	S.C.	7	..	★	Seniority of service	Remainder of term as Justice	
Maine.....	S.J.C.	6(b)	★	..	Appointed by Governor	7 yrs.	
Maryland.....	C.A.	5	..	★	Selected by Governor from Justices	Remainder of term as Justice	
Massachusetts.....	S.J.C.	7	★	..	Appointed by Governor	Life	
Michigan.....	S.C.	8	★	..	Appointed by Court	Remainder of term as Justice	
Minnesota.....	S.C.	7	★	..	Popular election	6 yrs.	
Mississippi.....	S.C.	6	..	★	Seniority of service	Remainder of term as Justice	
Missouri.....	S.C.	7(a)	★	..	Appointed by Court-rotation	4 yrs.	
Montana.....	S.C.	5	★	..	Popular election	6 yrs.	
Nebraska.....	S.C.	7	..	★(c)	Popular election	6 yrs.	
Nevada.....	S.C.	3	★	..	Seniority of service-rotation	2 yrs.	
New Hampshire.....	S.C.	5	★	..	Appointed by Governor and Council	To age 70	
New Jersey.....	S.C.	7	★	..	Appointed by Governor with consent of Senate	7 yrs. with reappointment for life	
New Mexico.....	S.C.	5	★	..	Justice with shortest term to serve	Remainder of term as Justice	
New York.....	C.A.	7	★	..	Popular election	14 yrs.	
North Carolina.....	S.C.	7	★	..	Popular election	8 yrs.	
North Dakota.....	S.C.	5	★	..	Justice with shortest term to serve	2 yrs.	
Ohio.....	S.C.	7	★	..	Popular election	6 yrs.	
Oklahoma.....	S.C.(d)	9	★(f)	★(f)	Appointed by Court	2 yrs.	
Oregon.....	S.C.	7	★	..	Majority vote of members of Supreme Court	2 yrs.	
Pennsylvania.....	S.C.	7	★	..	Justice with shortest time to serve	Remainder of term as Justice	
Rhode Island.....	S.C.	5	★	..	Elected by Legislature	Life	
South Carolina.....	S.C.	5	★	..	Elected by General Assembly	10 yrs.	
South Dakota.....	S.C.	5	..	★	Appointed by Court-rotation	1 yr.	
Tennessee.....	S.C.	5	★(e)	..	Appointed by Court	Pleasure of Court	
Texas.....	S.C.(d)	9	★	..	Popular election	6 yrs.	
Utah.....	S.C.	5	★	..	Justice with shortest time to serve	Remainder of term as Justice	
Vermont.....	S.C.	5	★	..	Elected by General Assembly	2 yrs.	
Virginia.....	S.C.A.	7	★	..	Seniority of service	Remainder of term as Justice	
Washington.....	S.C.	9	★	..	Appointed by Court-rotation	2 yrs.	
West Virginia.....	S.C.A.	5	★	..	Appointed by Court-rotation	1 yr.	
Wisconsin.....	S.C.	7	★	..	Seniority of service	Remainder of term as Justice	
Wyoming.....	S.C.	3	★	..	Justice with shortest time to serve	Remainder of term as Justice	
Puerto Rico.....	S.C.	7	(g)	(g)	Appointed by Governor with consent of Senate.	To age 70	

*Explanation of symbols:

S.C. Supreme Court.
S.C.E. Supreme Court of Errors.
C.A. Court of Appeals.
S.J.C. Supreme Judicial Court.
S.C.A. Supreme Court of Appeals.

†Method of selection and term as Chief Justice rather than
term as Justice on the Court.

(a) In addition, there are 4 commissioners assisting the Court
in Kentucky and 6 in Missouri.

b) In addition, there are 2 "active retired" Justices.

(c) Chief Justice is elected at large.

(d) There is a separate 3-judge Court of Criminal Appeals
which is the court of last resort in criminal cases.

(e) Justices are chosen at large (each voter may vote for 5) but
not more than two may reside in any one of the three
geographical regions of the state.

(f) Nominated by district, elected at large.

(g) Justices are appointed by Governor with advice and con-
sent of Senate.

TABLE 8

SELECTED DATA ON COURT ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

State or other jurisdiction	Title	Date of establishment	Citation
California.....	Secy. of the Judicial Council(a)	November, 1926	Calif. Const., Art. 6, Sec. 1a; Govt. Code, Secs. 68500-68545.
Connecticut.....	Exec. Secy., Judicial Dept.	July, 1937	Conn. Rev. Gen. Stat. sec. 7661 (1949).
Iowa.....	Judicial Dept. Statistician	July, 1955	Chap. 270, Acts, 56th General Assembly.
Kentucky.....	Administrative Dir. of the Courts	June, 1954	Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. sec. 21-220 (Baldwin Cum. Supp. 1954).
Louisiana.....	Judicial Administrator	August, 1954	La. Sup. Ct. Rev. Rule XXI (1952).
Maryland.....	Dir., Admin. Office of the Courts	July, 1955	Md. Code Supp. (1957) Art. 26, secs. 6A-6E.
Massachusetts....	Exec. Secy., Supreme Judicial Court for the Commonwealth	November, 1956	Acts of 1956, Chap. 707, amending General Laws, Chap. 211 by inserting new sections 3A to 3F.
Michigan.....	Court Administrator	November, 1953	Mich. Stat. Ann. secs. 27.15(1) to 27.15(8) (Callaghan Supp. 1953).
Missouri.....	Exec. Secy., Judicial Conference(a)	1943	Secs. 476.320-476.390, R.S. Mo. 1949.
New Jersey.....	Admin. Dir. of the Courts	September, 1948	N.J. Statutes 2A:12-1 to 6.
New York.....	State Administrator & Secy., Judicial Conference of New York	April, 1955	Ch. 869, Laws 1955.
North Carolina....	Admin. Asst. to the Chief Justice	June, 1951	Gen. Stat. N.C. sec. 7-21.1 (Recomp. 1953).
Ohio.....	Admin. Asst. to the Supreme Court	July, 1955	Rev. Code, secs. 2503.05, 2503.281, 2503.282.
Oregon.....	Admin. Asst. to the Chief Justice	September, 1953	Ore. Rev. Stat. secs. 2.310 to 2.340, 8.260 (1953).
Puerto Rico.....	Admin. Dir., Office of Court Administration	July, 1952	P.R. Laws Ann. tit. 4, secs. 331-34 (1954).
Rhode Island.....	Admin. Clerk, Judicial Dept.	August, 1952	R.I. Pub. Laws 1952, c. 3030.
Virginia.....	Exec. Secy., Supreme Court of Appeals	July, 1952	Va. Code Ann. secs. 17-111.1, 17-111.2 (Sup. 1950).
Washington.....	Administrator for the Courts	July, 1957	Chap. 259, Session Laws of 1957.
Wisconsin.....	Exec. Secy., Judicial Council(a)	July, 1951	Wis. Stat. sec. 251.181 (1957).
U. S. Courts.....	Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts	November, 1939	28 U.S.C. 601-10, (1952), superseding 53 Stat. 1223 (1939), 28 U.S.C. 444-50 (1940).

(a) The Judicial Councils in California, Missouri and Wisconsin are included in this table because their staffs perform some

of the same functions performed by court administrative officers.

TABLE 9

SELECTED DATA ON COURT ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

State or other jurisdiction	Administrator		Salary	Appropriation for administrative office	
	Appointed by:*	Serves at pleasure of appointing authority		Amount†	Period
California.....	SC	Yes	\$15,000	\$157,867	7/1/57 to 6/30/58
Connecticut.....	CJ	Yes	14,720	65,900	7/1/57 to 6/30/58
Iowa.....	SC	Yes	8,000	22,428(a)	7/1/56 to 6/30/57
Kentucky.....	SC	Yes	6,960	16,680(b)	7/1/56 to 6/30/57
Louisiana.....	CJ	Yes	(c)	25,000	7/1/57 to 6/30/58
Maryland.....	CJ	Yes	13,500	29,486	7/1/57 to 6/30/58
Massachusetts.....	SC	Yes	15,000	32,000	7/1/57 to 6/30/58
Michigan.....	SC	Yes	15,500	39,100	7/1/57 to 6/30/58
Missouri.....	SC	Yes	6,800	8,500	7/1/57 to 6/30/58
New Jersey.....	CJ	Yes	17,000	100,000	7/1/56 to 6/30/57
New York.....	(d)	Yes	25,000	300,000	4/1/57 to 3/31/58
North Carolina.....	CJ	Yes	7,800	12,476	7/1/56 to 6/30/57
Ohio.....	SC	Yes	8,300	15,900	7/1/57 to 6/30/58
Oregon.....	CJ	Yes	8,400	Not available	7/1/57 to 6/30/58
Puerto Rico.....	CJ	Yes	10,000	185,948	7/1/57 to 6/30/58
Rhode Island.....	(e)	Yes	.....	Not available	7/1/57 to 6/30/58
Virginia.....	SC	Yes	10,700	18,000	7/1/57 to 6/30/58
Washington.....	SC(f)	Yes	up to 15,000	60,000	7/1/57 to 6/30/59
Wisconsin.....	(g)	Yes	8,100	18,688	7/1/57 to 7/1/58
U. S. Courts.....	SC	Yes	20,000	840,450	7/1/57 to 6/30/58

*SC: The state's court of last resort; CJ: The Chief Justice or Chief Judge of the state's court of last resort.

†Appropriations for the various offices are not necessarily comparable because of variations in the time periods covered and the purposes of the appropriations. In some states amounts shown include appropriations for travel and expenses of trial court judges.

(a) The office is supported by a special trust fund derived from receipts from special filing and docketing fees in the district courts.

(b) Figure reported is total of salaries directly attributable to office.

(c) Fixed by Chief Justice.

(d) Appointed by the Judicial Conference upon nomination by Chairman, who is Chief Judge.

(e) Appointed by Presiding Justice of Superior Court in his capacity as administrative judge.

(f) Appointed from list of five submitted by the Governor.

(g) Judicial Council.

Section IV

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

1. Administration
2. Personnel Systems

Administration

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION, 1956-57

REORGANIZATION of state government is a continuing task. The development of new programs, shifts in emphasis among existing functions, changes in types of services provided by various agencies, improved methods of conducting the business of state government—these and other factors may make reorganization of the administrative structure desirable or necessary.

For a considerable number of years, one of the major results of state reorganization has been to strengthen the authority and responsibility of the chief executive. Governors' terms have been increased in many states, and limitations on succession have been removed in some. In many jurisdictions the appointing power of Governors has been broadened, and the number of elective officials accordingly has been reduced somewhat. Perhaps most important of all, functions such as budgeting, purchasing and personnel, which are essential to effective management, have been strengthened and placed under the control of the Governor. More and more states are creating departments or offices of administration—which include these functions and often other central services—and are making them directly responsible to the Governors.

The following pages review some of the major changes and recommendations for changes in the organization of the executive branch of state government which have been made in the last two years. The work of special reorganization study commissions

is first summarized; it should be noted, however, that these general, over-all studies are by no means the only sources of official proposals for organizational changes. Reorganization action is then recorded, including the establishment of new departments in a large number of states, the consolidation or abolition of certain existing agencies, and three constitutional amendments affecting gubernatorial terms and succession.

REORGANIZATION STUDIES^a

In the 1956-57 biennium reorganization study committees submitted preliminary or final reports in Georgia, Iowa, Maine, Minnesota and North Carolina.

The Georgia Joint Committee on Economy, in a first report, made several general recommendations pointed to more efficient operation of the state government as a whole and a number of specific recommendations as to departments. Included were proposals to create a State Insurance Fund, to provide for investment of state funds on an interest bearing basis, to reduce storage space through microfilming of all permanent records, and to investigate the possibilities of establishing a state printing office.

The report of the Governmental Reorganization Study Committee in Iowa presented a series of recommendations on the operation of various state offices and departments, primarily aimed at the elimination of overlapping and duplication of functions without changing the basic struc-

ture of the state government. The report included proposed legislation to implement the recommended changes.

In Maine a report prepared by Public Administration Service made several overall recommendations which encompassed a number of specific proposals. To remove restrictions on the Governor's power it recommended extension of his term from two years to four; his appointment of all department heads, except State Auditor, for four-year terms; and strengthening of the Governor's administrative staff. Another proposal would restrict the powers of the Executive Council to advising the Governor and to action on appointments, pardons and appropriation adjustments. Additional recommendations would group existing state agencies by related functions into eighteen major departments and reduce the number of administrative boards.

The Minnesota Self-Survey, which issued its report in 1956, was an interesting experiment in governmental self-examination. Its work was done by a group of thirty-three operating task forces, composed of administrators, employees, technicians and legislators, each task force assigned to cover a specific agency or area of administration. Later, ten functional task forces were set up to investigate administrative problems on an interdepartmental basis. In these ten groups public members were included, in addition to state administrative personnel and legislators. Recommendations relating to the over-all structure included proposals to increase the Governor's term to four years and give him authority to appoint department heads for terms coterminous with his own; to provide for appointment by the Governor of several officials now elective, such as Attorney General, Secretary of State and State Treasurer; to abolish several offices, including that of Auditor, and to reassign their functions and combine other major functions into fourteen departments. Additional proposals pointed to the need for keeping employee pay plans current and increasing fringe benefits; improvement of procedures for recruitment, training and promotion of employees; needs for mechanizing several state operations to eliminate inefficient procedures; and expansion of the operations of the Department of Ad-

ministration to enlarge its planning functions and increase central integration of administrative operations.

The North Carolina Commission on Reorganization of State Government issued a second series of reports for 1955-57, dealing with fiscal procedures, planning and property management. The commission recommended adoption of a program budget; creation of a department of administration; and establishment of a long-range planning division—in that department or in the existing Budget Bureau—to prepare and keep current a long-range capital improvements program. Proposals also were made looking to centralizing procedures for acquisition and disposal of real property and maintenance of a centralized source of complete property records.

Legislatures in at least nine states acted to initiate or continue studies of the organization and operation of the executive branch. In Maryland the Commission on State Programs, Organization and Finance continued a study of reorganization. Interim commissions to study over-all administrative organization were set up in New Jersey, Oregon and Vermont. Legislative councils were authorized to undertake similar studies in Louisiana and Montana. An investigation of the organization and operations of state boards and commissions was continued by the Utah Legislative Council. The Massachusetts legislature established a Commission on the Audit of State Needs to survey operating programs and determine needs and priorities. In New York the legislature continued its Commission on Coordination of State Activities and its Joint Legislative Committee on Government Operations.

REORGANIZATION ACTION

Several states reorganized their fiscal agencies in 1956-57. These developments are reported in "Finance Management" (p.118), but are noted briefly here because of their impact on over-all state administration.

New Mexico created a Department of Finance and Administration with Budget, Financial Control, Public School Finance, and Local Government Divisions. Some existing agencies with finance management responsibilities were abolished and their

functions transferred to the new department. Following recommendations of its reorganization commission, the North Carolina legislature set up a Department of Administration with Budget, Property Control and Purchasing Divisions. The department may create additional divisions for architecture and engineering, administrative analysis, and long-range planning. The legislature also established an independent Division of General Services but provided that at a later date the Governor and Council may incorporate it into the new department. West Virginia likewise established a centralized Department of Finance and Administration. It has five divisions: Accounting, Budgeting, Purchasing, Personnel and General Services. In several other states, including Maine and Minnesota, existing departments of finance or administration were strengthened by transfers of functions and changes in internal organization.

Major changes affecting revenue collecting functions took place in Kansas and Wyoming. Kansas abolished its Commission on Revenue and Taxation and created in its place a Department of Revenue, a Department of Property Evaluation and a Board of Tax Appeals. In Wyoming revenue collecting functions, scattered among more than two dozen agencies, were consolidated in a new Department of Revenue.

Far-reaching alterations in Illinois affected the state budgetary and auditing functions. The Budgetary Commission was strengthened; provision was made for an independent post-audit; and preaudit functions of the State Auditor were transferred to the Department of Finance.

Emphasis on planning of various types was reflected by legislative and administrative action in at least five states. Arizona provided for establishment of a State Building and Planning Commission. The California legislature established a State Planning Agency in the Department of Finance. Colorado's legislature authorized the creation of a State Planning Division to replace a semi-independent Planning Commission. In Georgia a State Planning Commission was created within the Department of Commerce to provide, among other activities, planning assistance to local governments. Reorganization of the Minnesota Depart-

ment of Administration, accomplished by administrative action, includes among other results the establishment of a new Division of Research and Planning within that agency.

The Kentucky legislature in 1956 approved an omnibus act to reorganize the state government. Among other features the act provided for reorganization of the State Department of Education; created a Division of Farm Management within the Department of Welfare; replaced the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board with a new Department of Economic Development; created a new Department of Public Safety to bring together the State Police and certain safety functions that had been handled by other departments; set up a State Highway Commission; and replaced the Division of Personnel, previously in the Finance Department, with a separate Department of Personnel.

There was substantial activity affecting natural resources, with the emphasis on new agencies for administration of water resources. In California a newly created Department of Water Resources has broad powers for the planning and development of a coordinated water resources program. The Connecticut legislature consolidated all activities relating to water policy in a Water Resources Commission, and Oklahoma brought several water resource functions, including administration of water rights, under a new Water Resources Board. Nevada created a new Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, and Colorado brought fourteen existing agencies under a newly created Department of Natural Resources. Other states established new divisions of water resources in their conservation departments, and several states created agencies to deal with specific water resource problems. (See "Water Resources," page 386.)

The growing importance of state mental health programs was reflected in numerous changes in the organization of agencies responsible for them. Connecticut created a seven-member State Board of Mental Health and increased the powers of the Commissioner of Mental Health. Florida established a Division of Mental Health as well as Divisions of Child Training and Corrections under its Board of Commission-

ers of State Institutions. Missouri initiated a State Mental Health Commission of five members to be appointed by the Governor. New Hampshire created a Board of Institutions, Corrections and Hospitals with advisory powers, to assist the existing agencies in this area. Pennsylvania combined its present Department of Welfare, which includes a Division of Mental Health, and its Department of Public Assistance into a new Department of Public Welfare. Washington provided for a Commission to head the Department of Institutions, which has Divisions of Mental Health and Adult Corrections. West Virginia established a Department of Mental Health and provided that its Director must be a qualified psychiatrist. In Wyoming a Division of Mental Health was established within the State Health Department. (See "State Action for Mental Health, 1956-1957," page 322.)

Important developments in educational organization occurred in Utah, where the legislature created a Coordinating Board of Higher Education, and in Illinois, which established a permanent Commission of Higher Education to survey and coordinate the state's higher educational needs on a continuing basis and to make recommendations to the Governor and legislature.

In addition to those and other organizational changes affecting particular functions, new agencies of various types were established in a number of states. Their creation usually involved the transfer of functions from some existing agencies and, in some instances, the abolition of present agencies. Among these developments were the establishment of a Commerce Commission in Arkansas; creation of a Division of Regulatory Agencies and Divisions of Commerce and Aeronautics in Colorado; creation of a State Purchasing Commis-

sion, consisting of the Governor and cabinet officers, in Florida; and establishment of a Board of Health and a Veterans Affairs Commission in Idaho. Several changes were made in Nebraska, where the legislature abolished the Department of Roads and Irrigation and divided its functions among a number of new agencies; these included a Department of Roads, a Department of Water Resources, a Department of Motor Vehicles and a Motor Vehicle Dealers' License Board. Departments of Personnel and of Employment Security were created in New Hampshire. In Ohio the Office of Atomic Energy Coordinator was established, along with a State Atomic Energy Advisory Board. South Dakota created a State Board of Equalization. Utah set up a State Park and Recreation Commission and a State Library Commission. Washington established new Departments of Conservation and Development, Natural Resources and Commerce and Economic Development; it also set up an office of Atomic Coordinator with a five-man advisory council. West Virginia replaced its Board of Control with a Commissioner of Public Institutions and substituted a single Commissioner for its existing Liquor Control Commission. A Library, Archives and Historical Board was established in Wyoming, which also created a Personnel Commission.

In three states the voters in 1956 approved constitutional amendments affecting gubernatorial terms or succession—in all cases with the effect of strengthening the Governor's status. In Colorado and Maine amendments increased the Governor's term from two years to four. In the State of Idaho a former provision that the Governor could not succeed himself was removed.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

APPOINTING POWER OF THE GOVERNOR

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State	Sec. of State	Treasurer	Auditor (a)	Attorney General	Tax Commissr.	Finance (b)	Budget Officer	Comptroller (c)	Education	Agriculture	Labor	Health	Welfare	Insurance	Highways	Conservation
Alabama.....	E	E	E	E	G	G	O	O	E	E	G	B	B	G	G	G
Arizona.....	E	E	E	E	E	O	O	O	E	O	GS	B	GS	G	GS	GS
Arkansas.....	E	E	E	E	GS	O	DG	G	E	O	GS	B	G	GS	B	GS
California.....	E	E	L(d)	E	E	G	O	E	E	G	G	G	GS	GS	G	GS
Colorado.....	E	E	E	E	CS	O	CS	CS	B	CS	CS	CS	CS	CS	CS	CS
Connecticut.....	E	E	L	E	GE	GE	(e)	E(f)	B	GE	GE	GE	GE	GE	GE	O
Delaware.....	GS	E	E	E	GS	O	B(g)	B(g)	B	B	B	B	B	E	B	B
Florida.....	E	E	GS	E	E(h)	O	G	E(h)	E	E	O	GS	G	E	G	G
Georgia.....	E	E	L(i)	E	GS	O	G(i)	E(j)	E	E	E	GS	GS	E(j)	L	O
Idaho.....	E	E	E(f)	E	GS	O	G	E(f)	E	G	G	G	G	G	GS	G
Illinois.....	E	E	E	E	GS	GS	O	O	E	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	G	GS
Indiana.....	E	E	E(f)	E	G	O	G	O	E	E	G	G	G	G	G	G
Iowa.....	E	E	E	E	GS	GS	O	GS	B	E	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS
Kansas.....	E	E	E	E	G	G	CS	CS	E	B	GS	GS	B	E	G	O
Kentucky.....	E	E	E	E	G	G	DG	DG	E	E	G	B	G	G	G	G
Louisiana.....	E	E	E	E	GS	G	O(k)	O	E	E	G	GS	B(l)	E	B(l)	GS
Maine.....	L	L	L	L	(e)	GC	(e)	(e)	B	L	GC	GC	GC	GC	GC	GC
Maryland.....	GS	L	G	E	G	O	G	E	B	GS	G	B	B	G	G	G
Massachusetts.....	E	E	E	E	GC	GC	GC	GC	B	GC	GC	GC	GC	GC	GC	GC
Michigan.....	E	E	E	E	GS	G	O	O	E	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	E	GS
Minnesota.....	E	E	E(f)	E	GS	GS	GS	O	B	GS	GS	E	GS	GS	GS	GS
Mississippi.....	E	E	E	E	GS	O	G(g)	G(g)	E	O	O	GS	GS	E	E	B
Missouri.....	E	E	E	E	GS	GS	GS	GS	B	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	B
Montana.....	E	E	E	E	G	G	O	O	E	GS	GS	G	G	E	G	G
Nebraska.....	E	E	E(f)	E	GS(m)	O	(m)	E(f)	B	GS	GS	B	GS	GS	GS	O
Nevada.....	E	E	L	E	G	O	G	E	B	B	G	B	B	G	B	G
New Hampshire.....	L	L	O	GC	SC	GC	O	O	B	GC	GC	B	B	GC	GC	O
New Jersey.....	GS	GS	L	GS	GS	GS	O	O	GS	BG	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS
New Mexico.....	E	E	E	E	GS	G	O	O	E	GS	GS	GS	GS	E(n)	GS	O
New York.....	GS	GS	O	E	GS	GS	G	E	B	GS	GS	GS	B	GS	GS	GS
North Carolina.....	E	E	E	E	G	O	G	(o)	E	E	E	GS	G	E	GS	GS
North Dakota.....	E	E	E(f)	E	E	O	B	O	E	E(p)	E(p)	G	B	E	G	O
Ohio.....	E	E	E	E	GS	GS	O	O	B	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GSB
Oklahoma.....	E	E	E	E	GS	G	G	O	E	(q)	E	(q)	(q)	E	(q)	(q)
Oregon.....	E(r)	E	E(r)	E	G	O	O	O	E	G	E	GS	G	G	GS	G
Pennsylvania.....	GS	E(s)	E	GS	GS	O	G	E(s)	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS
Rhode Island.....	E	E	O	E	DG	GS	DG	DG	B	GS	GS	GS	GS	DG	GS	GS
South Carolina.....	E	E	B(t)	E	GS	B(t)	O	E	E	E	GS	G	B	L	B	B
South Dakota.....	E	E	E	E	GS	GS	O	L	E	GS	E(u)	GC	G	GS	G	G
Tennessee.....	L	L	O	SC	G	O	G	L	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
Texas.....	GS	E	L(v)	E	(w)	O	G(x)	E	B	E	GS	B	B	B	B	O
Utah.....	E	E	E	E	GS	GS	BG	BG	B	GS	GS	GS	GS	BG	BG	GS
Vermont.....	E	E	E(f)	E	GS	O	G	E(f)	B	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS
Virginia.....	GSH	GSH	L	E	GSH	O	G	GSH	GSH	GSH	GS	G	GSH	B(y)	GSH	GSH
Washington.....	E	E	E(f)	E	GS	O	GS	E(f)	E	GS	GS	GS	GS	E	GS	GS
West Virginia.....	E	E	E	E	GS	GS	O	O	E	E	GS	B	GS	GS	GS	GS
Wisconsin.....	E	E	GS	E	GS	GS	O	O	E	B	GS	B	B	GS	GS	B
Wyoming.....	E	E	E(f)	GS	(z)	B	G	E(f)	E	B	G	B	B	GS	B	O

Legend: E—Elected. G—Appointed by Governor alone. GS—Appointed by Governor and approved by Senate. O—Office or equivalent does not exist. [See footnote (b) below.] B—Appointed by appropriate departmental board. GE—Appointed by Governor and approved by either House. L—Chosen by Legislature. GC—Appointed by Governor and Council. SC—Appointed by Judges of Supreme Court. DG—Director with approval of the Governor. GSB—Appointed by Governor and approved by Senate and appropriate departmental board. GSH—Appointed by Governor and approved by both Houses of the Legislature. BG—Appointed by appropriate departmental board with approval of Governor. CS—Civil service appointment by competitive examination.

(a) The auditor does not have post-audit functions in every state. See table on page 131.

(b) The term "finance" refers to a department, variously designated a finance, revenue, administration, treasury, or executive department, in which fiscal and related operations have been grouped together. The department is ordinarily distinguished by the inclusion of a division of the budget and a division of accounts and control. In a few cases, either budget preparation or accounting control may be performed by another agency, but the department is included under finance because the department head is the chief fiscal advisor of the Governor. Where it is indicated that a state has a finance department and it includes divisions of taxation, budget, or accounting, the columns with these headings will be marked with an "O" to indicate that there are no separate agencies for these functions.

(c) See table on page 131 for performance of pre-audit functions.

(d) Auditor General is appointed by Joint Legislative Audit Committee; authority of Auditor General confined to examining and reporting.

(e) Appointed by Commissioner of Finance; approved by Governor and Council in Maine and by Governor alone in Connecticut.

(f) Audit and accounting control are responsibilities of the same person.

(g) Budget preparation and accounting control are the responsibilities of the same person.

(h) The Comptroller collects most of Florida's taxes.

(i) Governor ex-officio budget officer assisted by Auditor.

(j) Comptroller General is ex-officio Insurance Commissioner.

(k) Governor is Director of Budget; Assistant Director appointed by Governor.

(l) Board of eight appointed by Governor from recommendations. Governor is ex-officio member of board.

(m) The office of Tax Commissioner is responsible for budget preparation as well as revenue collection.

(n) Insurance Board is composed of three elected members of the Corporation Commission.

(o) Appointed by Auditor.

(p) There is a combined Department of Agriculture and Labor in North Dakota headed by a single elective official.

(q) Governor appoints board with consent of Senate, board appoints Executive Director except in Agriculture where board elects a member as President.

(r) Secretary of State is ex-officio auditor.

(s) Treasurer also serves as comptroller.

(t) State Auditor, appointed by Budget and Control Board, is head of Finance Division.

(u) Attorney General serves ex-officio as Industrial Commissioner.

(v) Appointed by Legislative Audit Committee and approved by Senate.

(w) The Tax Commission in Texas is an ex-officio body which fixes the tax rate. The Comptroller is Tax Administrator.

(x) Legislative Budget Board separate. In Texas this agency and Governor's budget officer work in the same budget field.

(y) Appointed by State Corporation Commission.

(z) No Tax Commissioner in Wyoming. These duties are carried on under the State Board of Equalization.

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY ELECTIVE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

State	Governor	Lt. Governor	Secretary of State	Attorney General	Treasurer	Auditor	Comptroller	Education	Agriculture	Labor	Insurance	Mines	Land	University Regents	Board of Education	Public Utilities Commission	Executive Council	Miscellaneous	Total Agencies	Total Officials
Alabama.....	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C(a)	C	C	C	C	C	C	S3	C	Tax Commission—S3	9	11
Arizona.....	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	Board of Equalization—C4(b)	9	13
Arkansas.....	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	Collector of Oyster Revenue—S	7	7
California.....	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	.....	8	11
Colorado.....	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C6	C5	C	C	.....	6	17
Connecticut.....	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	.....	7	6
Delaware.....	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	.....	7	7
Florida.....	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	S3	C	.....	8	10
Georgia.....	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C5	C	.....	11	15
Idaho.....	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	.....	7	7
Illinois.....	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	S9	C	C	C	.....	8	16
Indiana.....	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	.....	7	7
Iowa.....	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	S	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	Printer—C	6	7
Kansas.....	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	Railroad Commission—C3	9	9
Kentucky.....	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C(d)	C	C	C	C(e)	C	C	C	C	.....	9	11
Louisiana.....	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C(f)	C	C	C	C	C	C11	C3	C	.....	11	23
Maine.....	C	C	CL	CL	CL	SL	C	C	SL	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	CL7	.....	7	13
Maryland.....	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	.....	4	4
Massachusetts.....	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C8	.....	7	14
Michigan.....	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C8	C3(g)	C	C	Highway Commissioner—S	12	26
Minnesota.....	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	L12	C	S3	C	Board of Agriculture—C6	7	9
Mississippi.....	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	S(h)	C	C	C	C	C	C	S3	C	Tax Collector—S	13	17
Missouri.....	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	S3	C	Highway Commission—S3	6	6
Montana.....	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	S3	C	.....	8	10

[illegible]

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Elective Offices of State and County Governments* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1946); modified in accordance with the most recent information available to Council of State Governments.

Symbols: C—Constitutional. L—Elected by Legislature.
S—Statutory. Numbers indicate number of officials.

- (a) Commissioner of Agriculture and Industries.
- (b) Plus Controller, ex officio.
- (c) Comptroller General is ex-officio Insurance Commissioner.
- (d) Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics.
- (e) Secretary of State.
- (f) Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration.
- (g) Plus 1, ex officio.
- (h) Commissioner of Agriculture and Commerce.

- (i) Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor.
- (j) Railroad Commission.
- (k) Elected by local school board members in convention, plus 1 ex officio.
- (l) Secretary of State, Treasurer and Attorney General constitute a Board of Commissioners for the sale of school and university lands and investment of funds therefrom.
- (m) Board established by constitutional amendment but number of members and district boundaries set by enabling legislation.

FINANCE MANAGEMENT

THE management of state fiscal affairs is becoming increasingly complex as the demands on state government grow. The rapid expansion of programs is reflected in growth of revenues and expenditures. From 1946 to 1956 the general revenue of the states increased from \$6.3 billion to \$18.4 billion, or almost 200 per cent, while general expenditure increased from \$5.2 billion to \$18.9 billion, more than 250 per cent. Increasing population has placed additional demands on traditional programs—education, health, welfare, roads, institutions, etc. Changes in the composition and distribution of the population have intensified these demands in some areas. As part of their efforts to find the best solutions to the problems raised, the states are adapting and adjusting their administrative organization in order to increase the effectiveness of their programs.

Examples of major changes of the past two years in the field of finance management are reviewed briefly in this article. The examples cited are not all-inclusive, but indicate the broad nature of recent developments.

ORGANIZATION

Outstanding among the organizational changes in 1956-57 was the centralization of management functions into departments of finance and administration. With the establishment of three new departments in the biennium, more than half of the states now have centralized a significant portion of their finance and general management functions.

State departments of finance and administration usually handle budgeting, accounting, purchasing, and such central services as property management and motor car pools. Personnel administration also is frequently included. An over-all effect of the departments has been a general strengthening of the Governor's facilities to discharge his responsibilities as chief executive.

New Mexico's legislature established a Department of Finance and Administration in 1957. The office of state Budget Director was abolished, and most of his duties were transferred to a Budget Division within the new department. The office of Comptroller likewise was abolished. For the most part its functions, along with the preaudit function of the Auditor and some of the fiscal control functions of the former Budget Director, were shifted to a Financial Control Division, which is also responsible for centralized accounting for all state agencies. A Public School Finance Division and Local Government Division assist local units of government in budget making, accounting and reporting.

In North Carolina a Department of Administration was established with three divisions: Budget, Property Control, and Purchase and Contract. The department is charged with making management analysis studies and with assisting in capital improvements planning and budgeting. Separate divisions can be established for these functions by the department's Director.

An independent Division of General Services was established to be responsible for property management, a motor pool and certain additional central services that may from time to time be deemed necessary. The Governor and the Council of State may later incorporate this new division into the Department of Administration.

In West Virginia a new Department of Finance and Administration consists of five divisions: Budget, Central Accounting, Purchasing, Personnel and General Services. The Commissioner of the department serves ex officio as Budget Director. The main functions of the divisions remain as they were under previous independent status, except for the Central Accounting Division, which is new. It is charged with the responsibility of establishing uniform

accounting systems for all state, county and municipal governments.

The establishment of new budget divisions within finance agencies gave a new status to the budget preparation function in four states. In Colorado additional funds were appropriated to the Division of Accounts and Control to establish a separate budget section within the division. The Budget Director is directly responsible to the Governor on matters pertaining to budget development. In Illinois the legislature established a separate Division of Budgets in the Department of Finance. The head of the division, the Budget Director, is appointed by the Governor. A Division of Accounting and a Division of Administrative Services, each headed by a gubernatorial appointee, also were established. In Maine the position of State Budget Officer was established, along with a separate Bureau of the Budget, in the Department of Finance and Administration. Formerly the department's Commissioner had served as budget officer. A separate Budget Division likewise was set up in the Ohio Department of Finance.

BUDGET

Two important recent developments in state budget administration have been the stress on the executive budget system and the increasing emphasis on program and performance budget presentation. Although there were no new adoptions of the executive budget during the biennium, continuing efforts were made to extend and improve existing arrangements based on it, as indicated in the preceding section. Simultaneously, interest has increased in legislative participation in the total budget making and adoption process. This has resulted in some states in establishment of legislative service agencies to analyze budget proposals. (See "Legislative Service Agencies," page 57.) The office of Legislative Fiscal Analyst was established in New Mexico and a Legislative Joint Finance Committee was appointed to receive reports. In Illinois the Budgetary Commission was given authority to hire a technical staff, to make comprehensive budget studies and to report independently to the General Assembly.

A number of states made progress for

presentation of program and performance data in budget documents. In some cases—in Illinois, New Jersey and New York, for example—preliminary studies were made to develop workload and performance data, or, as in North Carolina and Washington, to include program information. In Pennsylvania a program form of budget was presented for the first time in 1957.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

Two states adopted major reorganizations in revenue administration during the biennium. A number of others shifted the responsibility for the collection of highway user taxes from one agency to another.

Kansas abolished its Commission on Revenue and Taxation and established an administrative organization which includes a Department of Revenue and a Department of Property Valuation, each under a separate Director; and a three-member Board of Tax Appeals. The functions of the former commission are transferred to the new Department of Revenue except for ad valorem taxes, which are administered in the new Department of Property Valuation. The Board of Tax Appeals is to approve rules and regulations of the directors of the two departments; hear appeals from their determinations and from local boards of review, and equalize assessments.

A Wyoming act provided for establishment of a Department of Revenue in the State Board of Equalization, to consolidate functions previously distributed among several agencies. The board already administered sales and cigarette taxes. To the department there have now been transferred from the Highway Department the administration of taxes on motor fuel, motor vehicles and motor carriers; and from the Inheritance Tax Commission the administration of the inheritance tax.

Shifting of tax functions relating to highway user levies occurred in several states. In Idaho, the administration of the special fuels tax was transferred from the office of the Tax Collector, which continues to handle the gasoline tax, to the Department of Law Enforcement, which also administers motor vehicle and motor carrier taxes. In Nebraska a Motor Vehicle Department was established, to administer

motor vehicle taxes. Nevada shifted its motor vehicle taxes from the Public Service Commission to a new Department of Motor Vehicles, which on July 1, 1959, will also administer motor fuel taxes now collected by the Tax Commission. The administration of the North Dakota truck-mile tax was transferred from the Motor Vehicle Registrar to the Highway Commission. South Dakota assigned motor vehicle licensing, formerly under the Secretary of State, to a new Department of Motor Vehicles.

A new Board of Equalization was created in South Dakota, composed of five members appointed by the Governor from state Supreme Court districts, with the approval of the Senate. The Commissioner of Revenue is an ex officio, nonvoting member.

In two states action was taken to bring more revenue under the general fund, and hence subject to legislative review and action, by eliminating special and dedicated or earmarked funds. In connection with the Kansas reorganization of revenue administration referred to above, the legislature abolished the fee or special revenue fund from which the Commission on Revenue and Taxation had been financed by retaining a percentage of tax collections. All revenues are now deposited in the general fund, and the new revenue agencies are financed by appropriations. In New Mexico most special fees, franchise taxes and the like which had been dedicated or earmarked for administrative costs of the agencies administering them were transferred to the general fund, and the agencies now receive legislative appropriations from it.

POST-AUDIT

In actions that emphasized legislative control of the post-audit function, the position of Legislative Auditor was created in Utah, and in West Virginia the post-audit of state agency expenditures was transferred from the elected Auditor to the Legislative Auditor. In Illinois, a compromise solution was adopted, leaving both the executive and the legislative branches with important post-audit responsibilities. An independent Department of Audit was established, headed by an Auditor General, for post-audit of state agencies. The Auditor Gen-

eral is appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate. His reports are submitted to the Governor, the Budgetary Commission and a newly created joint Legislative Audit Commission. The Legislative Audit Commission was authorized to take any needed action on the Auditor General's reports, to determine policy and to make special investigations with its own staff.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

Several states acted to bring increased interest payments on inactive state funds and funds beyond immediate current needs. In Kansas the legislature provided for receiving of interest on inactive funds. Michigan revised its policy by eliminating inactive, non-interest paying deposits. By improved planning in estimating current expected revenue and expenditure needs, New Jersey reduced to a minimum state funds in non-interest bearing demand accounts. All bank accounts in the custody of the State Treasurer were consolidated, permitting prompt investment of the excess beyond current cash needs. In addition, higher interest rates were secured on general treasury funds in time and savings accounts. Wisconsin strengthened its centralized investment procedures by establishing an investment pool covering the state's major operating funds; interest is distributed on the basis of each fund's average daily amount in the pool during the interest period.

In Pennsylvania a uniform accounting system for state agencies was installed. It permits coordination of the systems of accounts of individual agencies with those of other agencies and the Office of Administration; coordination between accounting and budgeting procedures; and current and accurate information relating to the financial condition and operation of the state. In connection with action already noted looking toward a program budget, funds were appropriated in Washington for installation of a modern, uniform system of accounting for all state agencies. An electronic data-processing center was established in the Ohio Department of Finance, to operate largely on a contract basis for other state agencies. The state's accounting is being processed on electronic data-processing equipment.

Needs for continuing management analysis have received increased recognition in recent years. Management analysis work has been carried on in a few cases by state personnel agencies, more often by departments of finance and administration or budget officers, frequently in conjunction with budget analysis by a budget bureau or division. It has usually been a part time task of personnel with other primary duties. In the last few years, however, a number of states have established separate manage-

ment analysis or methods units, usually departments of finance and administration or budget divisions.

For example, a Management Analysis Unit was established recently in the Ohio Department of Finance, assigned to do methods and procedures work. In various states existing management analysis programs have been strengthened, and in a few large states some of the line departments and agencies have their own positions or units for this purpose.

STATE BUDGETARY PRACTICES

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Budget-making authority</i>	<i>Official or agency preparing budget</i>	<i>Date estimates must be submitted by dept. or agencies</i>	<i>Date submitted to legislature</i>	<i>Power of legislature to change budget</i>	<i>Power of item veto by Governor</i>	<i>Fiscal year begins</i>
ALABAMA.....	Governor	Division of the Budget in Depart- ment of Finance	Feb. 1 or before, pre- ceding each regular session	By the 5th day regu- lar business session	Unlimited	Yes	Oct. 1
ARIZONA.....	Governor	Auditor	Sept. 1 each year	No date set	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
ARKANSAS.....	Legislative Council	Legislative Council	Nov. 1 even years	Date of convening session	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
CALIFORNIA.....	Governor	Budget Division, under Director of Finance	Small agencies, Sept. 15 Larger agencies, Oct. 1	Feb. in even years	Unlimited, except for constitutional guarantee for state support of public schools, bond service charges and legisla- tive salaries	Yes	July 1
COLORADO.....	Governor	Budget section of Division of Accounts and Control under State Controller who is civil service em- ployee	Oct. 1 or before	10th day of session	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
CONNECTICUT....	Governor	Director of Budget	Sept. 1 or before	1st session day after Feb. 14	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
DELAWARE.....	Governor	Budget Commission	Sept. 15 even years	By 5th day of session	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
FLORIDA.....	Budget Commission: Governor as chair- man and budget of- ficer, and six elected officers: Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney General, Commis- sioner of Agriculture, Superintendent of Public Instruction	Budget Director, ap- pointed by Governor	Nov. 15 in even years, before meeting of legislature in April in odd years	1st day of session	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
GEORGIA.....	Governor	Head of each state agency	Governor sets a date before meeting of General Assembly	By 15th day of ses- sion	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
IDAHO.....	Governor	Director of Budget and 6-man Legisla- tive Budget Com- mittee	Aug. 15 before Jan. session	Not later than 5th day of session. Budg- et recommendations and estimates made public on Nov. 20 preceding regular Jan. session of legis- lature	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
ILLINOIS.....	Governor	Director of Finance	Nov. 1 in even years	April 1 in odd years	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
INDIANA.....	Budget Committee: Two Senators of op- posite parties, two Representatives of opposite parties, and Director of Budget, all appointed by Governor	Director of Budget	Sept. 1 in even years	Feb. 10 or before in odd years	Unlimited	No	July 1

IOWA.....	Governor	Comptroller	Sept. 1	Feb. 1 or before	Unlimited	No	July 1
KANSAS.....	Governor	Budget Division of Department of Ad- ministration	Oct. 1 of year before regular session; Sept. 15 of year be- fore budget session	Within 3 weeks after convening of regular session (odd years); within 2 days after convening of budget session (even years)	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
KENTUCKY.....	Governor	Division of Budget, Department of Fi- nance	Oct. 1	As Governor desires	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
LOUISIANA.....	Governor	Budget Section of Division of Admin- istration	Jan. 15 before an- nual session 2nd Mon. in May	20th day of regular session or before	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
MAINE.....	Governor	State Budget Officer	Oct. 1 of even years	End of 2nd week of session or before	Unlimited	No	July 1
MARYLAND.....	Governor	Director of Depart- ment of Budget and Procurement	Sept. 1	20th day of session in odd years; 1st Wed. in Feb. in even years	Limited: Legislature may decrease but not increase except for own operating budget	No	July 1
MASSACHUSETTS.	Governor	Budget Commis- sioner	Sept. 15	Between 1st and 4th Wed. in Jan.	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
MICHIGAN.....	Governor	Budget Division of Department of Ad- ministration	Set by administra- tive action	10th day of session	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
MINNESOTA.....	Governor	Commissioner of Ad- ministration	Oct. 1 or before, pre- ceding convening of legislature	Within 3 weeks after inauguration of Gov- ernor	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
MISSISSIPPI.....	Governor	Budget Commission: Governor as ex-offi- cio Chairman, and Chairman House Ways and Means Committee, Chair- man House Appro- priations Committee, Chairman Senate Finance Committee, and President Pro Tem of Senate	July 15 preceding convening of legis- lature	Dec. 1 before session	Unlimited	Yes	July 1, Appropriation on biennial basis
MISSOURI.....	Governor	Division of Budget and Comptroller	Oct. 1	Jan. at beginning of biennial session	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
MONTANA.....	Controller	Each department submits individual budget	Sept. 1 of year before session	1st day of session (1st Mon. in Jan., odd years)	Limited	Yes	July 1
NEBRASKA.....	Governor	Tax Commissioner	Sept. 15 in even years	15th day of regular session	Limited: Three-fifths vote required to in- crease Governor's recommendations; majority vote re- quired to reject or decrease such items	No	July 1
NEVADA.....	Governor and Budget Director	Budget Director	Oct. 1	10th day of session or before	Unlimited	No	July 1
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	Governor	Comptroller	Oct. 1 in even years	Feb. 15 in odd years	Unlimited	No	July 1

STATE BUDGETARY PRACTICES—Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Budget-making authority</i>	<i>Official or agency preparing budget</i>	<i>Date estimates must be submitted by dept. or agencies</i>	<i>Date submitted to legislature</i>	<i>Power of legislature to change budget</i>	<i>Power of item veto by Governor</i>	<i>Fiscal year begins</i>
NEW JERSEY.....	Governor	Director of Division of Budget and Ac- counting of Depart- ment of the Treasury	Sept. 15	Feb. 1	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
NEW MEXICO.....	Governor	Budget Division, De- partment of Finance and Administration	Nov. 15	On or before 25th day of session	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
NEW YORK.....	Governor	Division of Budget	Sept. 15	On or before Feb. 1	Limited: Cannot change form. Line- item budget cannot be changed to lump sum budget	Yes	April 1
NORTH CAROLINA	Governor	Governor as ex-offi- cio Director of the Budget	Sept. 1 preceding session	1st week of session	Unlimited	No	July 1
NORTH DAKOTA..	State Budget Board: Governor, Attorney General, Auditor, Chairmen of Appro- priations Commit- tees of House and Senate	Budget Director	No date set: About Aug. 1	Beginning of session	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
124 OHIO.....	Governor	Director of Finance	Nov. 1	1st week in Feb. in odd years	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
OKLAHOMA.....	Governor	Budget Director	Sept. 1 of even num- bered years	1st day of session	Unlimited	Yes, in general ap- propriation act only	July 1
OREGON.....	Governor	Budget Division, De- partment of Finance and Administration	Sept. 1 of even year preceding legislative year	Dec. 20 of even year preceding legislative year	Limited: Appropria- tions set by consti- tutional amendment cannot be altered	Yes, constitutional	July 1 in odd years
PENNSYLVANIA...	Governor	Budget Secretary	Nov. 1 of even years	As soon as possible after organization of General Assembly	Unlimited	Yes	June 1
RHODE ISLAND...	Governor	Budget Officer	Oct. 1	24th day of session	Limited: If increases or additions cannot be covered by reve- nue estimates or sur- plus, additional fi- nancing must be en- acted as part of same legislation	No	July 1
SOUTH CAROLINA	State Budget and Control Board; Gov- ernor as chairman; Treasurer, Comp- troller General, Chairman Senate Finance Committee, Chairman House Ways and Means Committee	Finance Division of State Budget and Control Board	Nov. 1 or discretion of Board	2nd Tues. in Jan.	Unlimited	Yes, in appropria- tions bill	July 1

SOUTH DAKOTA..	Governor	Budget Director	Oct. 15	By 5th day of session	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
TENNESSEE.....	Governor	Director of the Budget	Dec. 1 or before of even years	Jan. 14 or before unless change in Governor; then Mar. 1 or before	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
TEXAS.....	Governor	Executive Budget Officer, Executive Department	Aug. 15 of even years	5th day of session or before	Unlimited	Yes	Sept. 1
UTAH.....	Governor	Finance Commission	No date set	10 days after conv. of session or before	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
VERMONT.....	Governor	Governor-elect, Treasurer, Auditor of Accounts	Oct. 1, biennially	3rd Tues. of regular biennial session or before	Unlimited	No	July 1
VIRGINIA.....	Governor	Governor appoints a Director of Division of Budget, and other assistants	Sept. 15 in odd years	2nd Wed. in Jan. in even years	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
WASHINGTON.....	Governor	Director of Budget	1st Mon. in Sept.	5th day after conv. of sess. or before	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
WEST VIRGINIA..	Board of Public Works; Governor as chairman; Secretary of State, Auditor, Attorney General, Treasurer, Superintendent of Schools and Commissioner of Agriculture	Division of Budget, Department of Finance and Administration	Sept. 15 or before, of year preceding annual session	10 days after convening of session or before	Limited: May not increase items of budget bill except appropriations for legislature and Judiciary	No	July 1
WISCONSIN.....	Governor	Director Department of Budgets and Accounts	Date set by Budget Director	Feb. 1 in odd years or before	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
WYOMING.....	Governor	Assistant Budget Officer	Oct. 1 preceding session in Jan.	Within 5 days after beginning of session	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
ALASKA.....	Budget Director	Budget Director, Department of Finance	Nov. 1 of even years	5th working day of session	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
GUAM.....	Governor	Director, Budget Management	Nov. 1 preceding session in Jan.	1st week of Jan. session	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
HAWAII.....	Governor	Bureau of Budget. Governor appoints a Director	Oct. 15 or before, preceding each biennial session	3rd Wed. in Feb. in odd years, 20 days in advance to members of legislature	Unlimited	Yes	July 1 (biennium) in odd years
PUERTO RICO....	Governor	Bureau of the Budget	Date set by Budget Director. Usually not later than Sept. 15	2nd Mon. in Jan.; opening day of regular session	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
VIRGIN ISLANDS..	Governor	Director of the Budget	Jan. 15	Upon convening	Limited	Yes	July 1

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

AGENCIES ADMINISTERING MAJOR STATE TAXES*

As of July 1, 1957

State	Income	Sales	Gasoline	Motor Vehicle(a)
Alabama.....	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.
Arizona.....	Tax Commn.	Tax Commn.	Highway Dept.	Highway Dept.
Arkansas.....	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.
California.....	Fran. Tax Bd.	Bd. of Equal.	Bd. of Equal.	Dept. Mot. Veh.
Colorado.....	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.
Connecticut.....	Tax Commn.	Tax Commn.	Commissr. Mot. Veh.	Commissr. Mot. Veh.
Delaware.....	Tax Dept.	.....	Highway Dept.	Commissr. Mot. Veh.
Florida.....	.....	Comptroller	Comptroller	Commissr. Mot. Veh.
Georgia.....	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.
Idaho.....	Tax Collector	.....	Tax Collector	Dept. of Law Enf.
Illinois.....	.....	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	Sec. of State
Indiana.....	.....	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	Sec. of State
Iowa.....	Tax Commn.	Tax Commn.	Treasurer	Dept. Pub. Safety
Kansas.....	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	Highway Commn.
Kentucky.....	Dept. of Rev.	.....	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.
Louisiana.....	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.
Maine.....	.....	Bur. of Tax.	Bur. of Tax.	Sec. of State
Maryland.....	Comptroller	Comptroller	Comptroller	Commissr. Mot. Veh.
Massachusetts.....	Commissr. Corp. & Tax.	.....	Commissr. Corp. & Tax.	Reg. Mot. Veh.
Michigan.....	.....	Dept. of Rev.	Sec. of State	Sec. of State
Minnesota.....	Dept. of Rev.	.....	Dept. of Rev.	Sec. of State
Mississippi.....	Tax Commn.	Tax Commn.	Mot. Veh. Compt.	Mot. Veh. Compt.
Missouri.....	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.
Montana.....	Bd. of Equal.	.....	Bd. of Equal.	Reg. Mot. Veh.
Nebraska.....	.....	.....	Dept. Agric. & Insp.	Dept. Rds. & Irrg.
Nevada.....	.....	Tax Commn.	Tax Commn.	Dept. Mot. Veh.
New Hampshire.....	Tax Commn.	.....	Commissr. Mot. Veh.	Commissr. Mot. Veh.
New Jersey.....	.....	.....	Dept. of Treas.	Dept. Law & Pub. Sfty.
New Mexico.....	Bur. of Rev.	Bur. of Rev.	Bur. of Rev.	Bur. of Rev.
New York.....	Dept. Tax. & Fin.	.....	Dept. Tax. & Fin.	Dept. Tax. & Fin.
North Carolina.....	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. Mot. Veh.
North Dakota.....	Tax Commissr.	Tax Commissr.	Auditor	Highway Dept.
Ohio.....	.....	Tax Commissr.	Tax Commissr.	Reg. Mot. Veh.
Oklahoma.....	Tax Commn.	Tax Commn.	Tax Commn.	Tax Comm.
Oregon.....	Tax Commn.	.....	Dept. Mot. Veh.	Dept. Mot. Veh.
Pennsylvania.....	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.
Rhode Island.....	Dept. of Admin.	Dept. of Admin.	Dept. of Admin.	Reg. Mot. Veh.
South Carolina.....	Tax Commn.	Tax Commn.	Tax Commn.	Highway Com.
South Dakota.....	.....	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. Mot. Veh.
Tennessee.....	Dept. Fin. & Tax.	Dept. Fin. & Tax.	Dept. Fin. & Tax.	Dept. Fin. & Tax.
Texas.....	.....	.....	Comptroller	Highway Dept.
Utah.....	Tax Commn.	Tax Commn.	Tax Commn.	Tax Commn.
Vermont.....	Commissr. of Taxes	.....	Mot. Veh. Dept.	Mot. Veh. Dept.
Virginia.....	Dept. of Tax.	.....	Div. Mot. Veh.	Div. Mot. Veh.
Washington.....	.....	Tax Commn.	Dept. of Licenses	Dept. of Licenses
West Virginia.....	.....	Tax Commissr.	Tax Commissr.	Dept. Mot. Veh.
Wisconsin.....	Dept. of Tax.	.....	Dept. of Tax.	Mot. Veh. Dept.
Wyoming.....	.....	Bd. of Equal.	Bd. of Equal.	Bd. of Equal.

AGENCIES ADMINISTERING MAJOR STATE TAXES*

As of July 1, 1957

Tobacco	Death	Alcoholic Beverages	No. of Agencies(a)	State
Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	Al. Bev. Con. Bd.	2	Alabama
Tax Commn.	Treasurer	Tax Commn.	3	Arizona
Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	1	Arkansas
.....	Controller	Bd. of Equal.	4	California
.....	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	1	Colorado
Tax Commissr.	Tax Commissr.	Tax Commissr.	2	Connecticut
Tax Dept.	Tax Dept.	Al. Bev. Contr. Commn.	4	Delaware
Bev. Dept.	Comptroller	Bev. Dept.	3	Florida
Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	1	Georgia
Tax Collector	Tax Collector	Tax Collector	2	Idaho
Dept. of Rev.	Atty. Gen.	Dept. of Rev.	3	Illinois
Alcoh. Bev. Com.	Dept. of Rev.	Alcoh. Bev. Commn.	3	Indiana
Tax Commn.	Tax Commn.	Tax Commn.	3	Iowa
Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev. & Dir. Al. Bev. Contr.	3	Kansas
Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	1	Kentucky
Dept. of Rev.	Local	Dept. of Rev.	2	Louisiana
Bur. of Tax.	Bur. of Tax.	Liquor Commn.	3	Maine
.....	Comptroller	Comptroller	2	Maryland
Commissr. Corp. & Tax.	Comr. Corp. & Tax.	Commissr. Corp. & Tax.	2	Massachusetts
Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	Liquor Contr. Commn.	3	Michigan
Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	Liquor Contr. Commn.	3	Minnesota
Tax Commn.	Tax Commn.	Tax Commn.	2	Mississippi
Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	1	Missouri
Bd. of Equal.	Bd. of Equal.	Liquor Contr. Bd.	3	Montana
Dept. Agric. & Insp.	Tax Commissr.	Liquor Contr. Commn.	4	Nebraska
Tax Commn.	.....	Tax Commn.	2	Nevada
Tax Commn.	Tax Commn.	Liquor Commn.	3	New Hampshire
Dept. of Treas.	Dept. of Treas.	Dept. of Treas.	2	New Jersey
Bur. of Rev.	Bur. of Rev.	Bur. of Rev.	1	New Mexico
Dept. Tax. & Fin.	Dept. Tax. & Fin.	Dept. Tax. & Fin.	1	New York
.....	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	2	North Carolina
Tax Commissr.	Tax Commissr.	Treasurer	4	North Dakota
Tax Commissr.	Tax Commissr.	Tax Commissr.	2	Ohio
Tax Commn.	Tax Commn.	Tax Commn.	1	Oklahoma
.....	Treasurer	Liquor Contr. Commn.	4	Oregon
Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	1	Pennsylvania
Dept. of Admin.	Dept. of Admin.	Dept. of Admin.	2	Rhode Island
Tax Commn.	Tax Commn.	Tax Commn.	2	South Carolina
Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	2	South Dakota
Dept. Fin. & Tax.	Dept. Fin. & Tax.	Dept. Fin. & Tax.	1	Tennessee
Comptroller	Comptroller	Liquor Contr. Bd.	3	Texas
Tax Commn.	Tax Commn.	Tax Commn.	1	Utah
Commissr. of Taxes	Commissr. of Taxes	Commissr. of Taxes	2	Vermont
.....	Dept. of Tax.	Dept. of Tax.	2	Virginia
Tax Commn.	Tax Commissr.	Liquor Contr. Bd.	3	Washington
Tax Commissr.	Tax Commissr.	Liquor Contr. Commn.	3	West Virginia
Dept. of Tax.	Dept. of Tax.	Dept. of Tax.	2	Wisconsin
Bd. of Equal.	Bd. of Equal.	Liquor Commn.	2	Wyoming

*Prepared by the Federation of Tax Administrators.

(a) The motor vehicle column refers to the administration of motor vehicle registration taxes and special taxes on motor carriers. The latter include mileage taxes, gross receipts taxes and special levies on a weight or capacity basis, but exclude additional motor fuel taxes imposed on carriers. In eleven states, special taxes imposed on carriers are administered by agencies other than those responsible for motor vehicle licensing. These states and the agencies are: California, the Board of Equaliza-

tion; Florida, the Comptroller; Iowa, the Commerce Commission; Kentucky, the Department of Motor Transportation; Michigan, the Public Service Commission; Montana, the Board of Railroad Commissioners; North Dakota, the Highway Commission; Ohio, the Tax Commissioner; Oregon, the Public Utility Commissioner; South Carolina, the Public Service Commission; and Virginia, the Corporation Commission. The tabulation of taxing agencies excludes these special taxes, although in some of the eleven states they are major revenue producers.

ANNUAL SALARIES OF STATE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

Maximum or current figures, as of September, 1957

State or other jurisdiction	Governor	Executive Secretary to the Governor	Attorney General	Lieutenant Governor	Secretary of State	Auditor	Treasurer
Alabama.....	\$12,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$ 12(a)	\$ 8,000(b)	\$ 8,000(b)	\$ 8,000(b)
Arizona.....	18,500	7,200	12,500	None	9,600	9,600	7,500
Arkansas.....	10,000	8,500	6,000	2,500	5,000	5,000	5,000
California.....	40,000	18,000	23,000	20,000(b)	19,500(b)	20,000(b)	19,500(b)
Colorado.....	17,500	10,268	9,000	3,600	8,000	8,000	8,000
Connecticut.....	15,000	11,400	12,500	5,000	8,000	12,000	8,000
Delaware.....	17,500	6,000	10,000	12(j)	8,000	6,000	6,000
Florida.....	22,500	13,000	17,500	None	17,500	12,000	17,500
Georgia.....	12,000(l)	7,500(l)	7,500(l)	2,000	7,500(l)	7,500(l)	7,500(l)
Idaho.....	10,000(m)	6,480(n)	7,500	20(j)	6,500	6,500	6,500
Illinois.....	25,000(o)	.....	16,000(p)	12,500(r)	16,000(p)	16,000(p)	16,000(q)
Indiana.....	15,000	10,000	11,500	11,500(v)	11,500	11,500	11,500
Iowa.....	12,500	5,670	8,500	4,000	7,500	7,000	7,000
Kansas.....	15,000	10,920	8,500	2,400(x)	7,500	7,500	7,500
Kentucky.....	15,000	12,000	11,000	6,000(y)	9,000	9,000	9,000
Louisiana.....	18,000	.....	15,000	12,000	15,000	12,000	12,000
Maine.....	10,000	7,800(n)	9,000	None	9,000	9,000	6,750
Maryland.....	15,000	13,183	12,000	None	10,000	9,000	2,500
Massachusetts.....	20,000	10,000	15,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
Michigan.....	22,500	12,000	12,500	8,500(ag)	12,500	12,500	12,500
Minnesota.....	19,000	10,000	16,000	9,600(ai)	14,500	14,500	14,500
Mississippi.....	15,000	7,500(am)	10,000	1,500	8,250	8,250	8,250
Missouri.....	25,000	12,000	15,000	12,000	15,000	15,000(ab)	15,000
Montana.....	12,500	7,500	9,000	12(j)	7,500	7,500	7,500
Nebraska.....	11,000	7,500	6,500	650	6,500	6,500	6,500
Nevada.....	15,000(av)	7,200	12,500(ar)	600(as)	10,000	C. 10,000	10,000
New Hampshire.....	15,000	10,000	12,220	None	9,516	F. 12,220	9,516
New Jersey.....	30,000	15,000	20,000	None	13,000	12,000	18,000
New Mexico.....	17,500(cs)	12,000	12,000	40(j)	10,000	11,000	10,000
New York.....	50,000(bp)	20,000	25,000	20,000	18,500	C. 25,000	13,310
North Carolina.....	15,000	10,304	13,500	3,100	12,000	12,000	12,000
North Dakota.....	10,000(ab)	6,600	8,500(ab)	1,600(ab)	6,000(ab)	6,000(ab)	6,000(ab)
Ohio.....	25,000	12,000	13,500	8,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Oklahoma.....	15,000(bj)	7,500	12,000	3,600	6,000	6,000	7,200
Oregon.....	17,500(bk)	10,500	12,500	None	12,500	(bl)	12,500
Pennsylvania.....	35,000(bm)	15,000	20,000	22,500(bm)	20,000(bm)	22,500	22,500
Rhode Island.....	15,000	9,658	11,000	5,000	9,000	10,036	9,000
South Carolina.....	15,000	8,760	10,000	1,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
South Dakota.....	13,000	6,300	7,800	2,100	6,300	6,300	6,300
Tennessee.....	12,000(bp)	10,000	12,000	750(br)	10,000	C. 10,000	10,000
Texas.....	25,000(bp)	15,000	20,000	25(bs)	15,000	15,000	17,500
Utah.....	12,000	7,800	10,000	None	9,500	7,500	7,500
Vermont.....	12,500	7,200	8,000	2,500	8,500	8,500	8,500
Virginia.....	20,000	10,992	14,850	1,260	7,000	11,000	11,000
Washington.....	15,000(m)	8,500	10,000(bu)	6,000	8,500(bu)	8,500(bu)	8,500(bu)
West Virginia.....	17,500	8,100(by)	12,000	None	11,000	11,000	11,000
Wisconsin.....	20,000(ab)	.....	17,000(ab)	6,500(ab)	12,000(ab)	14,500	12,000(ab)
Wyoming.....	15,000	7,200	9,000	None	10,000	10,000	10,000
Alaska.....	19,000	12,900(cd)	16,000	15,187(ce)	.....	F. 12,000	12,000
Guam.....	19,000(cp)	.....	8,190(cq)	11,610(cq)	.....	F. 9,880	7,800
Hawaii.....	19,000	11,000	14,000	15,660	.....	C. 42,750	12,500
Puerto Rico.....	10,600(cj)	11,000	14,000(ck)	None	15,000	C. 16,000	14,000(ch)
Virgin Islands.....	19,000	.....	11,000(cn)	None	10,500	None	11,000

B—Budget Officer; C—Comptroller or Controller; F—Finance Officer; R—Revenue Officer; T—Taxation Officer.

(a) Per diem, plus \$10 per diem during legislative sessions.

(b) Effective on expiration of present term.

(c) Vested in Governor and State Auditor.

(d) For each of three members.

(e) Per diem for each of five members to 100 days, plus travel.

(f) Part federal.

(g) \$9,500 state, \$8,000 federal.

(h) Pay and allowances of Major General of U. S. Army.

(i) Director of Industrial Relations.

(j) Per diem served.

(k) Treasurer is Insurance Commissioner.

(l) Minimum: Acts 1953 provided a minimum salary for elected officials with an automatic increase of \$800 for each four years of service until fixed maximum is reached. Minimum for Governor, \$12,000, maximum \$16,000; other elected officials, minimum \$7,500, maximum \$11,500.

(m) Plus residence.

(n) Title: Administrative Assistant.

(o) \$30,000 after January, 1961.

(p) \$20,000 after January, 1961.

(q) \$20,000 after January, 1959.

(r) \$16,000 after January, 1961.

(s) \$15,000 after January, 1959.

(t) \$12,240 after June, 1959.

(u) \$1,400–\$1,900 per month.

(v) Plus \$1,200 as President of Senate and \$5 per legislative day.

(w) Plus \$2,500 in lieu of maintenance.

(x) Plus \$6 per diem during legislative sessions.

(y) Same compensation as Governor when serving as Governor, plus per diem during sessions of General Assembly.

(z) \$7,228–\$8,944.

(aa) \$12,000 as Collector of Revenue; \$2,000 as head of Automobile Title Division.

(ab) Effective January, 1959.

(ac) Health and Welfare.

(ad) State Police.

(ae) Budget and Procurement.

(af) Public Works includes Highways.

(ag) Salary \$4,000; expense account \$1,000; member of State Administrative Board, \$3,500.

ANNUAL SALARIES OF STATE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS—Continued

Maximum or current figures, as of September, 1957

State or other jurisdiction	Chief Budget Officer	Revenue and/or Taxation	Public Instruction	Adjutant General	Agri- culture	Chief Health Officer	Highways
Alabama.....	\$ 9,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$ 9,000	\$ 8,400	\$12,000	\$10,000
Arizona.....	(c)	9,600	12,000	8,400	300(d)	10,000	20(e)
Arkansas.....	9,500	R. 10,000	9,660	7,200	12,000(f)	17,500(g)	18,000
California.....	B. 16,200	.....	20,000(b)	(h)	17,000	19,500	18,000
Colorado.....	9,000	8,500	14,000	8,760	11,292	16,764	13,964
Connecticut.....	B. 14,700	16,380	15,000	16,380	13,140	16,380	16,980
Delaware.....	7,500	T. 8,000	10,000	6,000	4,000	7,250	12,500
Florida.....	B. 14,000	C. 17,500	17,500	9,500	17,500	15,000	15,500
Georgia.....	.....	10,000	7,500(l)	9,234	7,500(l)	7,500(l)	7,500(l)
Idaho.....	B. 6,000	T. 7,000	6,500	7,000	7,000	9,600	12,000
Illinois.....	F. 13,000	R. 12,000(s)	16,000(ul)	12,000	12,000(s)	12,000(s)	(u)
Indiana.....	11,000	11,000	11,500	10,000	.....	17,850(w)	10,000
Iowa.....	B.&C. 9,000	T. 6,500	10,000	7,500	7,500	8,400	4,500
Kansas.....	10,920	9,000	8,000	6,000	8,500	15,000	9,500
Kentucky.....	B. 12,000	R. 12,000	10,000	10,000	9,000	12,000	12,000
Louisiana.....	12,000	14,000(aa)	15,000	12,900	12,000	12,000	17,500
Maine.....	(z)	10,192	11,250	9,000	9,000	12,480	13,000
Maryland.....	17,500	C. 12,000	20,000	8,500	.....	17,500	25,000
Massachusetts.....	B. 12,500	T. 15,000	14,000	12,916	10,000	14,000	(af)
Michigan.....	B. 15,513	17,500	17,500	12,916	12,750	18,000	17,500
Minnesota.....	B. 15,000	T. 15,000	12,750	(aj)	12,750	12,750	15,000
Mississippi.....	B. 8,000	9,350	8,250	7,500	8,250	10,000	6,600
Missouri.....	B.&C. 11,000	R. 15,000	16,500	7,000	10,000	7,500	15,000
Montana.....	C. 7,000	7,000	7,500	9,734(an)	7,000	12,000	12,000
Nebraska.....	.....	10,000	10,500	6,600	7,000	12,000	13,500
Nevada.....	7,800	15,000	9,000	1,600(au)	7,200	14,676	14,000
New Hampshire.....	C. 12,220	T. 9,516	12,220	10,192	10,192	12,896	(af)
New Jersey.....	C. 16,000	T. 13,000	20,000	16,000(aw)	18,000	18,000	18,000
New Mexico.....	F. 15,000	{R. 12,000 T. 10,000}	10,600(az)	10,000	9,600	15,000	15,000
New York.....	20,000	20,000	24,000	12,000	20,000	20,000	.....
North Carolina.....	14,500	14,000	13,500	11,000	12,000	15,000	15,000
North Dakota.....	B. 6,000	T. 6,000	7,200(ab)	7,581	6,000(ab) (bg)}	9,540	12,000
Ohio.....	F. 12,000	T. 12,000(b)	25,000	15,543(bh)	10,000	12,000	30,000
Oklahoma.....	B. 10,000	T. 12,000	12,000	7,200	9,000	15,000	15,000
Oregon.....	F. 12,500	T. 10,500(d)	11,500	9,000	9,500	14,500	16,000
Pennsylvania.....	B. 15,000	20,000(bm)	20,000(bm)	20,000(bm)	20,000(bm)	20,000	20,000
Rhode Island.....	B. 11,622	T. 11,622	10,500	10,530	9,500	8,000	11,622
South Carolina.....	Auditor 10,000	9,250(ct)	10,000	10,000	10,000	12,000	15,600
South Dakota.....	B. 6,800	T. 8,400	6,300	4,800	6,300	12,000	11,000
Tennessee.....	B. 10,000	T. 10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	16,440	14,000
Texas.....	(bt)	17,500	18,500	10,600	15,000	16,000	18,500
Utah.....	Governor	T. 7,300	10,000	9,000	7,300	14,400	14,000
Vermont.....	Governor	T. 9,000	9,500	8,000	8,250	11,036	10,000
Virginia.....	B. 12,000	14,850	14,850	9,350	11,000	14,850	14,850
Washington.....	B. 10,000	T. 12,000(d)	8,500(bu)	11,606	10,000	12,000	20,000
West Virginia.....	B. 10,000(bz)	T. 10,000	12,000	8,000	11,000	15,000	14,000
Wisconsin.....	B. 14,500	T. 14,500	17,000(ca)	12,917	14,000	14,500	14,500
Wyoming.....	Governor	9,000(cb)	10,000	6,600	8,400	12,000	12,000
Alaska.....	B. 10,500(cg)	T. 12,000	16,000	10,000	10,000	15,000	11,500
Guam.....	9,880(cq)	F. 9,880	8,970(cq)	.....	8,580	11,440(cq)	(af)
Hawaii.....	B. 14,000	T. 12,500	13,500	15,543	12,500	14,000	(cl)
Puerto Rico.....	B. 12,000	14,000(ch)	14,000	8,500	14,000	14,000(cu)	14,000(af)
Virgin Islands.....	F. 9,000	T. 6,500	11,000	None	11,000(co)	11,000	11,000(af)

(ai) Per term (2 years), plus \$50 per day, for special sessions.
 (aj) Pay and allowances of rank held.
 (ak) State Highway Patrol; in Missouri salary includes longevity pay.
 (al) Commissioner of Public Welfare is also Superintendent of Public Institutions.
 (am) For Executive Counsel; Executive Assistant \$6,000.
 (an) Paid from federal funds.
 (ao) Auditor is also Insurance Commissioner.
 (ap) Controller is also Purchasing Agent.
 (aq) \$3,000 state funds; \$4,000 federal funds.
 (ar) Private practice permitted.
 (as) Plus \$25 per day while acting as Governor or when presiding over the Senate.
 (at) \$8,216-\$10,192.
 (au) State's share, to be supplemented by federal funds.
 (av) Plus mansion fund of \$7,200.
 (aw) Chief of Staff, Department of Defense.
 (ax) Administrator of Civil Service.

(ay) Department of Institutions and Agencies.
 (az) Plus \$1,800 as Executive Officer of Vocational Education.
 (ba) Subject to increase.
 (bb) Administrator of Governor's Traffic Safety Committee.
 (bc) Non-salaried Secretary of Capitol Buildings Improvement Commission.
 (bg) Commissioner of Labor serves as Commissioner of Agriculture with a total salary of \$6,000.
 (bh) Includes allowances.
 (bi) Industrial Relations includes mines division.
 (bj) Plus \$10,200 maintenance.
 (bk) Plus \$400 per month for expenses.
 (bl) Secretary of State is Auditor.
 (bm) New salaries; will not become effective until the terms of incumbents expire or new appointments are made.
 (bn) Chief, Division of Public Buildings, \$7,293; Director of Public Works, \$12,500.
 (bo) Plus maintenance.
 (bp) Plus mansion and other expenses.

ANNUAL SALARIES OF STATE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS—Continued

Maximum or current figures, as of September, 1957

State or other jurisdiction	Insurance	Labor	Mines and Minerals	Personnel	Public Safety	Public Works and Buildings	Purchasing	Welfare
Alabama.....	\$ 9,000	\$ 9,000	\$ 8,100	\$ 9,000	\$10,000	\$12,000	\$ 9,000	\$10,000
Arizona.....	9,600(d)	9,600(d)	7,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,400
Arkansas.....	8,500	7,000	8,500	.....	10,000	.....	8,500	10,000
California.....	17,000	16,500(i)	13,800	16,800	.....	20,000	15,600	16,500
Colorado.....	9,120	7,500(d)	7,000	7,500(d)	7,440	8,832	8,500	11,312
Connecticut.....	10,200	11,400	.....	12,000	12,680	12,000	12,180	11,400
Delaware.....	6,000	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,550
Florida.....	(k)	13,000	.....	9,600	10,500	11,000	8,800	12,000
Georgia.....	7,500(l)	7,500(l)	7,800	9,060	6,000	5,000	7,500	7,000
Idaho.....	7,000	7,000	6,500	.....	5,100	7,000	7,000	9,000
Illinois.....	12,000(s)	12,000(s)	12,000(s)	12,000(s)	12,000(s)	12,000(s)	10,000(t)	12,000(s)
Indiana.....	9,500	9,000	.....	7,800	10,300	11,000	.....	10,000
Iowa.....	7,000	4,600	4,200	6,900	8,500	8,700	.....	5,500
Kansas.....	7,500	6,500	.....	9,924	.....	.....	9,924	15,000
Kentucky.....	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	10,000
Louisiana.....	12,000	10,000	10,000	12,600	9,000	14,400	8,100	11,160
Maine.....	9,000	7,750	8,400	8,528	7,800	(at)	7,904	(ac)
Maryland.....	10,000	7,500	8,377	12,700	8,500(ad)	12,000	(ae)	17,500
Massachusetts.....	12,500	12,500	.....	11,024	12,500	15,000	12,500	12,500
Michigan.....	11,500	8,500	.....	17,560	15,000	.....	15,513	17,560
Minnesota.....	11,250	9,250	10,400	12,750	10,200(ak)	.....	9,744	12,750(al)
Mississippi.....	8,250	.....	5,750	.....	7,000	.....	.....	8,500
Missouri.....	10,000	7,500(d)	5,400	7,500	11,700(ak)	7,500	6,000	10,000
Montana.....	(ao)	6,000	.....	.....	6,000	.....	(ap)	8,400
Nebraska.....	8,000	7,000(aq)	.....	.....	7,500	.....	7,500	6,600
Nevada.....	9,000	7,200	8,000	7,404	6,744	.....	7,068	8,148
New Hampshire.....	10,192	8,840	.....	9,516	.....	12,896(af)	9,516	12,220
New Jersey.....	18,000	18,000	.....	18,000(ax)	.....	.....	13,000	18,000(ay)
New Mexico.....	10,000	8,500	7,800	5,760(ba)	10,200(bb)	(bc)	10,200	12,000
New York.....	20,000	20,000	.....	16,828(ax)	16,900(ad)	21,000	18,500	20,000
North Carolina.....	12,000	12,000	.....	10,500	.....	9,000	11,000	10,500
North Dakota.....	6,000(ab)	6,000(ab) (bg)	5,200	.....	6,000	.....	4,140	10,800
Ohio.....	10,800	10,000	10,000(bi)	.....	10,000	10,000(b)	11,760	10,000
Oklahoma.....	6,000	6,000	5,400	7,800	10,000	7,500	7,080	12,000
Oregon.....	10,000	11,500	9,500	(ax)	.....	.....	9,720	11,000
Pennsylvania.....	20,000(bm)	20,000(bm)	20,000	.....	20,000(bm)	20,000	.....	20,000
Rhode Island.....	8,522	9,500	.....	9,591	.....	(bn)	10,920	7,500(bo)
South Carolina.....	8,250	8,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,580	8,100
South Dakota.....	6,300	.....	3,600	7,200	.....	6,000	.....	6,300
Tennessee.....	10,000	10,000	6,360	10,000	10,000	7,200	10,000	10,000
Texas.....	20,000	8,400	17,500	.....	17,500	12,000	12,000	8,750(au)
Utah.....	7,300	7,300	7,300	6,300	6,000	10,000	7,300	7,300
Vermont.....	8,250	7,500	.....	8,000	9,500	.....	8,250	8,250
Virginia.....	10,450	10,000	.....	9,900	.....	10,032	8,784	11,000
Washington.....	8,500(bu)	12,000	7,668	10,000	10,000(bv)	10,000(bw)	8,376(bx)	12,000
West Virginia.....	9,000	8,000	10,000	5,400	8,000	8,100	9,500	8,000
Wisconsin.....	13,000	14,000	.....	13,000	.....	14,000	13,000	17,000
Wyoming.....	7,200	8,000	8,000	7,200	7,560	.....	(cc)	8,000
Alaska.....	10,000	10,000	12,000	8,640	11,000	(af)	9,500	11,500
Guam.....	.....	9,880	.....	(cr)	8,190	9,360(cq)	7,176(cq)	9,880
Hawaii.....	(ci)	11,580	.....	12,288	.....	13,500	(ci)	12,000
Puerto Rico.....	12,000	14,000	(cl)	10,800	12,000(cm)	14,000(af)	14,000(ch)	14,000(cu)
Virgin Islands.....	.....	(co)	.....	7,500	11,000	11,000(af)	7,500	11,000

(br) Plus \$1,500 for supplies and expenses.
 (bs) Per diem, not to exceed 120 days, during regular session; \$25 per day for called sessions; same as Governor when serving as Governor.

(bt) Salary set by Governor.
 (bu) Plus \$200 per month in lieu of expenses at the seat of government. Constitutionality of this allowance being tested in courts.

(bv) State Patrol.
 (bw) Director of Dept. of General Administration.
 (bx) Purchasing Div., Dept. of General Administration.
 (by) Executive Assistant.

(bz) Commissioner, Department of Finance and Administration, ex-officio Director of the Budget.
 (ca) Court test pending on whether this new salary applies to incumbent.

(cb) \$6,000 as member of Public Service Commission; \$3,000 as member of Board of Equalization.
 (cc) Combined Secretary of Board of Supplies and Secretary of Board of Charities and Reform handles purchasing.

(cd) Special Assistant to the Governor.
 (ce) Territorial Secretary.
 (cf) Also is Assistant Director of Finance.

(ch) Official title is Secretary of Treasury; also responsible for collection of revenues and purchasing.

(ci) Highway Engineer is Public Work Superintendent; Budget Director is Purchasing Executive; Treasurer is Insurance Commissioner.

(cj) Official salary \$20,000. Present Governor declined the increase.

(ck) Official title is Secretary of Justice.
 (cl) Mining Commission responsible for mines and minerals registration.

(cm) Official title is Superintendent of Police.
 (cn) Virgin Islands do not have an Attorney General; the corresponding officer is the United States Attorney. Salary set by U. S. Attorney General.

(co) Department of Agriculture includes Labor.
 (cp) Statutory, Organic Act of Guam.

(cq) Plus territorial post differential where applicable.
 (cr) Department of Labor includes personnel.

(cs) Plus \$15,000 for maintenance and operation of Governor's mansion.

(ct) For each of 4 Commissioners; plus \$10,000 for Chairman.

(cu) Secretary of Health; includes welfare.

STATE OFFICERS OR DEPARTMENTS IN CHARGE OF PRE AUDIT and POST AUDIT (As of November, 1957)

State or other jurisdiction	Pre Audit	Post Audit	State or other jurisdiction	Pre Audit	Post Audit
Alabama.....	Comptroller (a)	{ Auditor (b) Chief Examiner (c)	New Mexico....	Director of Finance (e)	Auditor (b)
Arizona.....	Auditor (b)	Post Auditor (d)	New York.....	Comptroller (b)	Comptroller (b)
Arkansas.....	Comptroller (e) and Auditor (b)	Legislative Audit Div.	North Carolina..	State Budget Officer (s)	Auditor (b)
California.....	Controller (b)	{ Auditor General (o) Director of Finance (e)	North Dakota..	Auditor (b)	{ State Examiner (e) Board of Audits (b) Auditor (b)
Colorado.....	Controller (f)	Auditor (b)	Ohio.....	{ Auditor (b) Director of Finance (e)	
Connecticut....	Comptroller (b)	Auditors (i)	Oklahoma.....	State Budget Officer	State Examiner and Inspector (b)
Delaware.....	Auditor (b)	Budget Com- mission (h)		Director of Finance and Adminis- tration (e)	{ Auditor (b) Secretary of State (b)
Florida.....	Comptroller (b)	Auditor (g)	Oregon.....	Secretary of State (b)	
Georgia.....	Auditor (i)	Auditor (b)	Pennsylvania...	Auditor General (b)	Auditor General (b)
Idaho.....	Auditor (b)	Auditor General (e)	Rhode Island...	Director, Depart- ment of Admin- istration (e)	Finance Commit- tee of General Assembly
Illinois.....	{ Director of Finance (e) Auditor (b)	{ Director of Finance (e) Legislative Audit Commission has certain author- ity over Auditor General	South Carolina..	Comptroller (b)	Auditor (n)
Indiana.....	Auditor (b)	State Examiner (e)	South Dakota..	{ Auditor (b) Comptroller (i)	Comptroller (i)
Iowa.....	Comptroller (e)	Auditor (b)	Tennessee.....	Director of Accounts (e)	Comptroller (i)
Kansas.....	Controller in the Department of Adminis- tration (l)	Director of Post Audits (k)	Texas.....	Comptroller (b)	Auditor (o)
Kentucky.....	Controller (a)	Auditor (b)	Utah.....	Department of Finance	Auditor (b)
Louisiana.....	At agency level	Supervisor of Public Funds (e)	Vermont.....	Auditor (b)	Auditor (b)
Maine.....	Controller (a)	Auditor (i)	Virginia.....	Comptroller (e)	Auditor (i) Auditor (b)
Maryland.....	Comptroller (b)	Auditor (e)	Washington....	{ Director of the Budget (e) Auditor (b)	
Massachusetts..	Comptroller (e)	Auditor (b)		Auditor (b)	Tax Commis- sioner (e)
Michigan.....	Controller (e)	Auditor (b)	West Virginia..	Department of Finance and Ad- ministration (e)	Legislative Auditor (p)
Minnesota.....	Auditor (b)	Public Examiner (e)	Wisconsin.....	Director of Budget and Accounts (e)	Auditor (e)
Mississippi....	Auditor (b)	Auditor (b)	Wyoming.....	Auditor (b)	State Examiner (e)
Missouri.....	Comptroller (e)	Auditor (b)	Alaska.....	Controller (q)	Legislative Auditor (o)
Montana.....	{ Board of Examiners (b) Controller (e) Auditor (b)	{ Controller (e) State Examiner (e) Auditor (b)	Guam.....	Comptroller	Arthur Young & Co., Los Angeles, private accounting firm
Nebraska.....	{ Auditor (b) Tax Commis- sioner (e)	{ Auditor (b) Tax Commis- sioner (e)	Hawaii.....	Comptroller (a)	Comptroller (e)
Nevada.....	{ Budget Officer (e) Comptroller (b)	{ Legislative Auditor (j)	Puerto Rico....	Secretary of the Treasury (e)	Controller (r)
New Hampshire	Director of Accounts (m)	Legislative Budget Assistant	Virgin Islands..	Commissioner of Finance	Govt. Comptroller
New Jersey.....	Director of the Division of Budget and Accounting (e)	Auditor (i)			

- (a) Appointed by Commissioner of Finance; in Alabama appointed by Director of Finance from Civil Service Register.
 (b) Elected.
 (c) Appointed by Legislative Committee on Public Accounts, with consent of Senate.
 (d) Appointed by Speaker of House and President of Senate, with consent of Legislature.
 (e) Appointed by Governor.
 (f) Position subject to Civil Service.
 (g) Appointed by Governor from list of three names recommended by Legislative Audit Committee.
 (h) Three members elected; two members appointed by Governor.
 (i) Appointed by Legislature.
 (j) Appointed by Legislative Counsel Bureau.

- (k) Appointed by State Auditor.
 (l) Appointed by Executive Director of Department of Administration from Civil Service Register.
 (m) Appointed by the Comptroller subject to approval of Governor.
 (n) Appointed by State Budget and Control Board; heads Finance Division of this Board.
 (o) Appointed by Legislative Audit Committee; in Texas and Alaska, with consent of Senate.
 (p) Appointed by Legislative Joint Committee on Government and Finance.
 (q) Appointed by Director of Finance.
 (r) Appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the majority of the total members of each house.
 (s) Appointed by Director, Dept. of Administration.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN STATE PURCHASING*

PURCHASING by the states represents annual expenditures approximating \$1¼ billion. Some 1,400 state employees are engaged in the procurement function of buying 80,000 types and kinds of items. Significantly, the total administrative and operating cost amounts to considerably less than 1 per cent of the total purchasing volume, while the savings gained through centralized purchasing are sometimes estimated as high as 20 per cent. *Purchasing by the States*¹ reports operating costs of .64 per cent, based on a survey of thirty-seven states in 1954. These are a few of the statistical data now available to those interested in public procurement at the state level.

How have the states achieved low-cost purchasing while continuing efficiently to meet the need for increased and expanded services? Many factors contribute to this measure of success, not the least of which is a transition from mechanical purchasing operations to an understanding and development of the complete procurement process—*simplification, standardization, specification, competition, inspection and utilization*. Improved purchasing methods and practices have supplanted the mechanical concept of simply translating a purchase requisition to an invitation for bids. Emphasis is now being placed on procedural methods and standards as well as commodity standards and specifications. Administrative reorganizations and legislative developments continue to play a leading role in the advances made by state purchasing.

ORGANIZATION

The purchasing function has now been clearly centralized in thirty-nine states,

*Prepared by CHARLES A. BYRLEY, Director, Kentucky Division of Purchases and President of the National Association of State Purchasing Officials.

¹Published by the Council of State Governments, 1956, for the National Association of State Purchasing Officials.

and a marked degree of centralization is noted in six others. While it is apparent that the principle of centralized purchasing is winning increasing favor, there are many differences among the states in basic organization. No two states make their purchasing agencies responsible for identical functions, nor are the states uniform in determining rules and regulations which govern their agencies in handling emergency purchases or securing utility services, rental space, insurance and personal services.

The last edition of *The Book of the States* cited the trend in state government to place the purchasing function within an integrated management unit or department. Creation of departments of administration has continued, and this type of organization now applies to twenty-seven states. The consolidation of accounting, budgeting, planning, purchasing and related service functions into a single administrative unit not only serves as a tool of management to the Chief Executive, but also enhances maximum cooperation and coordination among the separate divisions of the department.

Concurrent with reorganizational developments, many states are providing incentives to attract and to hold competent purchasing officers and technical staff. In less than five years the number of state purchasing agents employed under merit systems has increased from five to twelve. Perhaps more significant is the fact that twenty-three states provide permanent merit status for technicians and clerical staff. There is recognition that the procurement function should be assigned to qualified administrators of proved integrity who possess the necessary training and experience, preferably in the purchasing field. Kansas provides a recent example of an acceptable professional approach in selecting a purchasing director. At the invitation and request of the Kansas Director of Personnel the purchasing directors of Ken-

tucky and Michigan served on an interview board for the purpose of qualifying applicants previously screened and examined by the Division of Personnel. The Kansas Executive Director of Administration appointed one of the top candidates certified by the interview board.

SPECIFICATIONS AND STANDARDS

Purchasing officials are generally agreed that the need for additional purchase specifications, coupled with the necessity for endless review of existing specifications, constitutes the greatest challenge before most purchasing groups. Since standardization and individual commodity specifications are the lifeblood of efficient buying, state purchasers must direct their attention to the timely treatment of specification problems.

Two years ago the Specifications Committee of the National Association of State Purchasing Officials began a study of federal specifications to determine the adequacy of such standards for use by the several states. The federal specifications review has been a cooperative project among some twenty-five states employing standards engineers, and its progress and results have been gratifying. Late in 1957 the review—which has included thorough study and evaluation by manufacturers, distributors and suppliers—was 75 per cent complete and was to be completed very shortly.

While nearing completion of this survey, involving more than 3,000 federal specifications, the Specifications Committee developed plans for review of specifications promulgated by the American Society for Testing Materials. Other fields of specification sources which seemingly deserve future attention are those of the American Standards Society, United States Department of Agriculture, United States Department of Commerce, and the various federal military departments. Likewise it may be well to consider specifications of certain associations, such as the American Water Works Association, American Association of State Highway Officials, Society of Automotive Engineers, American Petroleum Institute, and National Electric Manufacturers Association.

The Specifications Committee at the

same time was considering at least two plans to assure specification compliance. One method deals with pre-purchase testing and qualification of products in much the same manner as that in which Federal Qualified Products Lists are established by the Federal Supply Service. The second approach provides for establishing pre-purchase lists of acceptable products by means of manufacturers' certifications of compliance with a state specification. Connecticut has pioneered in these concepts of specification compliance, thus laying the groundwork for future discussion and consideration by the National Association of State Purchasing Officials.

Linked with problems of specification compliance is the present position of the states in the general area of commodity inspection and test. Only six state purchasing agencies maintain sizable laboratories for checking the quality of commodities purchased and conformity with purchase specifications. A minimum of testing equipment is utilized by a few other states. A majority, however, rely on close inspection by the receiving agency. As need arises, tests are conducted in facilities of other state agencies, or are otherwise completed by commercial testing laboratories. Recently the National Coffee Association established procedures for sampling roasted coffee, and tests are performed in the Association's own facilities. Similarly, the National Tea Association is now testing and certifying the quality of tea. These testing services have been arranged at nominal cost, and development of the plans has been encouraged through combined efforts of public purchasing officials. An increasing number of states now utilize the inspection and grading services of the United States Department of Agriculture in the purchase of foodstuffs.

In November, 1956, the National Association of State Purchasing Officials unanimously approved and recommended adoption by the states of *Standard Specifications for Meat Products*, prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture. This action culminated the Association's first nationwide standardization project, details of which were reported previously in *The Book of the States*. Today, most states are purchasing meats and related products

through use of the standard specifications. The states' approach to standardization has evoked considerable interest and favorable comment from other public purchasing entities and from industry.

IMPROVED METHODS AND PROCEDURES

At the 1956 annual meeting of the National Association of State Purchasing Officials, renewed emphasis was given to the ever-important subject of commodity classification. While some sort of homogeneous grouping of commodities is essential, there is no uniform approach to the problem. Among the states Virginia has done most to develop comprehensive classification and to use its format as a guide for building a complete procurement catalog. Uniform commodity classification will continue to interest public purchasing officials, and the National Association or some other interested group doubtless will consider the propriety and feasibility of classification standardization.

Closely tied with commodity classification is the concept of purchase scheduling and the pre-itemized requisition. Today's purchasing volume, diversified as it is, could not be handled on a timely basis without scheduled procedure. Although calendar buying is not an entirely new concept, its widespread use has been evidenced only in the last few years. Scheduling of purchases is perhaps the greatest contributing factor to successful administration of centralized purchasing. Without a calendar for purchasing, the amount of paper work involved and time consumed in handling individual requisitions for like commodities at indiscriminate intervals defeats mass buying objectives. In making advances in state purchasing through scheduling, many states have found it necessary and proper to coordinate the activity between budgeting and purchasing, in order to avoid conflict between the purchase calendar and budget allotments. The principal facilitating tool for effective scheduling is the pre-itemized requisition, supplied to all applicable requisitioning units served by the central procurement agency. Expanded use of this ordering procedure is a comparatively recent development, but it has gained widespread favor among the states. Standardization

is enhanced by use of a preprinted form; and failures to order certain necessary items within a related commodity group are less likely to occur as the standard requisition form serves as a check list of most common use items. Future developments in the specifications and standards programs will apparently dictate the extent to which preprinted requisitions can successfully be employed.

Progress is clear not only in the search for new purchasing methods but in re-evaluation and expansion of basic contracting procedures. The manner in which term contracts or price agreements continue to gain favor is typical of such progress. A term contract is designed to establish both price and source of supply for a given period of time, thus permitting the state or its operating agencies to buy selected contract commodities on a direct basis. As commodity standardization increases, the states can find increasing benefits in the use of term contracts.

Use of term contracts and their facilitation of purchasing administration have given rise to another interesting development—purchasing by the states for other governmental entities. As early as 1953 a trend was noted of participation of governmental subdivisions in state contracts. At that time New York, North Carolina and Texas were cited as having had the greatest experience in this activity. In 1956 sixteen states indicated some activity or cooperation between state and political subdivisions in procurement matters. The June, 1957, issue of the state purchasing officials' *Newsletter* reports that a South Carolina legislative enactment authorizes the state purchasing agency to make purchases for counties and municipalities within the state on the same terms as provided for purchase of supplies for state use.

REPORTS AND ACTIVITIES

During the last biennium the National Association of State Purchasing Officials has concluded a study and revision of *Purchasing by the States*, first issued in 1947. The resulting 1956 edition, published by the Council of State Governments, describes the organization and operation of the central purchasing agencies in the states. The material is summarized in the text under

several headings—the locations of the agency organizationally, personnel selection and salaries, internal operations and related functions. Tabular presentation of the data is also included in each section.

The Association's fourth "Price Comparison Report" was published and made available to all participating states in June, 1957. It shows comparative prices paid by the states on a pre-selected listing of diversified commodities. The report represents valuable aid to the state purchasing official in his attempts to obtain the

state's real needs at lowest possible cost.

Looking ahead, state purchasing officials will be searching for even greater simplification in meeting the projected increase in purchasing volume. A discussion of processing of paper work by electronic equipment is scheduled for the National Association's next annual meeting. Old problems will continue to be the subject of study; notably, standardization of specifications and testing procedures. Sound purchasing policies, administered in a professional manner, will continue to reflect favorably on purchasing by the states.

2

Personnel Systems

DEVELOPMENTS IN STATE PERSONNEL SYSTEMS*

STATES, in common with jurisdictions at other levels of government, are continuing to experiment with new ways of attracting and retaining competent employees in the face of continuing heavy competition. These measures have taken the form of increased pay, expanded fringe benefits, more aggressive recruitment programs, more comprehensive employee relations programs and a variety of other approaches. A few states have sought to enhance the attractiveness of public employment by establishing new merit systems, where none existed before, by extending the coverage of previously existing systems or by major revisions in merit system laws and operations.

NEW PERSONNEL SYSTEMS AND SIGNIFICANT EXTENSIONS

Connecticut. Connecticut's central personnel agency underwent a major organizational change as a result of legislation in 1957. The Personnel Division, formerly a part of the Department of Finance and Control, was elevated to department status. A state Civil Service Commission was established. The act also provides for a Personnel Board, consisting of the Governor, the Commissioner of Finance and Control, and the State Auditor. The former Advisory Personnel Committee was abolished, and the Personnel Appeals Board was enlarged and its jurisdiction considerably broadened. The function of

determining the need for additional positions, formerly a joint responsibility of the Budget Director and the Personnel Director, was made the sole responsibility of the Budget Director, thus helping to clarify the functions of and relations between the two departments.

Florida. A new Merit System of personnel administration was established in Florida in 1955. The law authorizes the Governor to extend merit system coverage to any departments or agencies under his control. By mid-1957, merit system coverage had been extended to more than half the state employees.

Illinois. A new Illinois Personnel Code, enacted initially in 1955 and amended in 1957, became effective July 1, 1957. The new code sets up an Office of Personnel of cabinet rank, headed by a Personnel Director who is appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. The Civil Service Commission, which formerly had administrative responsibility for the personnel program, now chiefly exercises advisory, recommendatory and appeal powers. Coverage of the system was somewhat reduced by the 1957 legislation.

Ohio. The Ohio legislature has authorized a study of the laws and administrative practices relative to personnel management. The study will go into administrative problems arising from present practices; the organization, methods and staffing of the civil service commission; the principal features of state personnel policy as expressed in laws and regulations; classification and

*Prepared by the Public Personnel Association.

pay; and other features. A study committee consisting of members of the legislature will supervise the work, which is to be completed by January 1, 1959.

Pennsylvania. In Pennsylvania, civil service system coverage was extended to an additional 10,000 employees by Executive Board resolution. Coverage was extended by classes of employees rather than by agencies, and incumbents were required to pass qualifying examinations. In addition, the legislature established a bi-partisan commission to investigate the federal and other merit systems for the purpose of learning their advantages and disadvantages, and to determine the feasibility of establishing a statewide merit system in Pennsylvania. Findings of the commission will be reported to the 1959 session of the General Assembly.

Wyoming. Legislation in Wyoming in 1957 established a State Personnel Commission consisting of the Governor, Personnel Director and Assistant Budget Officer. Under the law the Governor is designated chief personnel officer. The commission is empowered to establish and maintain classification and pay plans and to administer other aspects of a well rounded personnel program. Appointments are to be made without regard for political affiliation.

DEVELOPMENTS IN PERSONNEL PRACTICES

Recruitment Programs. The increasing difficulty of recruiting competent employees has led many states to try new approaches to the recruitment problem. Evening examinations were held in at least three states—Georgia, New York and Oregon—in the interests of greater convenience for interested candidates. As a convenience and incentive to applicants, New York holds official examinations in high school and college classrooms.

New Jersey and Oklahoma regularly send recruitment representatives to high school and college campuses. Oklahoma is also among the states which are conducting continuous examination programs in certain fields. As an added convenience, Minnesota has made it possible for applicants to take certain examinations in state employment offices located throughout Minnesota.

New York has inaugurated a summer work-study program for students who have completed the junior year in college. Students receive a salary plus free housing in a state university dormitory. It is hoped that students will wish to return to state employment on a permanent basis after graduation and that they will interest their classmates in competing for state positions.

The California State Personnel Board has changed its examination practices for some professional classes as a result of a survey. Questionnaires were sent to doctors who replied to recruitment publicity during the first six months of 1956. In the opinion of doctors replying, the principal deterrents to acceptance of jobs in the California state service were the need to take a civil service examination, difficulty of acquiring a state medical license, inadequate salary, the necessity of making a trip to California to be considered for employment, and lack of opportunity in fields of specialization. As a result, written examinations, were replaced by selection based on evaluation of training and experience by a professional panel for those who have met California licensing requirements. Written examinations have also been eliminated for junior civil engineers who have graduated from engineering schools accredited by the American Society for Civil Engineers.

Training Programs. Well developed training programs are one means which public jurisdictions are using to increase employee effectiveness and promote morale and job satisfaction. Pennsylvania and Rhode Island are among states that have recently added training units to their central personnel agencies.

Other states have rounded out their training programs by adding new kinds of training. Prominent among those currently receiving considerable emphasis is training for executive development. In Michigan, Wayne University and the State Civil Service Commission have organized a program for development of state executives in public administration. Those who complete the course are awarded a certificate by the university. New Jersey has held all-day management training meetings, conducted by the American Management Association and attended by administrators from state

departments. Oregon established an executive training program in cooperation with the department of political science at the state university. A management conference for governmental administrators in Hawaii was held in June, 1956, at the University of Hawaii; this program was conducted by the School of Public Administration of the University of Southern California.

States are also hoping partially to alleviate the shortage of qualified technical and professional people by establishing training programs. Alabama has instituted a new training program for professional engineers, tied in with a new pay schedule and system of pay advances geared to the individual's training, experience and the rate at which his competence increases. This program represents a positive effort to provide greater flexibility in pay arrangements. It applies to all levels of engineering, both professional and subprofessional, and includes ninety-six weeks of rotation on job assignments. College undergraduates are permitted to complete a portion of the training program during the summers prior to their graduation.

States are also beginning to realize the value of outside academic training for certain of their employees, and that it may be to the advantage of the state to subsidize this training, at least in part. The California State Personnel Board has been authorized by the legislature to set standards under which state departments may pay tuition and other costs to educational institutions for specialized training. New York is providing tuition assistance to public administration interns and trainees for graduate and undergraduate work in the field of public administration.

Pay. Pay is, of course, one of the most important elements of any personnel program. Many jurisdictions at all levels of government have continued to raise their pay schedules in the face of heavy competition from private industry and other governments. According to the semi-annual pay survey of the Public Personnel Association, at least eighteen states granted increases to all classes of employees during the first half of 1957. These increases ranged all the way from 4.4 per cent in Washington to 16.75 per cent in Wisconsin.

Some states, including Pennsylvania and Rhode Island, have conducted complete classification and pay studies in order to assure both their competitive position and the internal consistency of their salary structures.

Pay is important in retaining the services of competent, long-service employees in positions that offer opportunity for promotion. Longevity pay is beginning to receive attention as one means of encouraging such employees to remain in the service. Michigan and Minnesota have recently established such plans, and they are under study and consideration in a number of other jurisdictions.

Rating Systems. New approaches to the problem of rating employee effectiveness have been developed recently in at least two states.

California has instituted a system of employee development appraisals to project the likelihood of the employee's success at higher-level jobs. Evaluations are made by persons who are in the best position to know about the employee's abilities and characteristics. At the option of the department, these appraisals may be used in promotional examinations, in conjunction with the regular written examinations.

Under a Michigan-promotion-potential plan, the employee's immediate supervisors do not rate him but rather write a report on his qualifications. On the basis of this report actual rating is done by a central rating committee. The revised plan, according to its originators, gives the immediate supervisors a better opportunity to report factual information instead of personal judgments, reduces the variability of judgments which obtains when many supervisors rate their own employees directly, and brings top management into the promotional process to a greater degree than before.

Employee Relations. State personnel agencies continued to experiment with new ways of developing better relationships with employees. New York has developed and installed a new grievance procedure and has taken initial steps to secure the constructive participation of employee representatives in the planning phases of new programs.

Employee suggestion systems have proved

to be effective means of encouraging employee interest in management problems and of providing tangible recognition for creative work. Georgia is one of the latest states to add a suggestion system to its personnel program.

States also continued, through legislation and court decisions, to clarify their relationships with employee unions and other organizations. In California, payroll deductions have been permitted for dues to any bona fide association or unit thereof that is composed principally of state employees. In addition, state departments were permitted to pay into trade union or other health and welfare plans of state employees in the printing trades, and of temporary state employees in other trades. An ordinance that would have prohibited public employees from joining a union in Texas was invalidated by the State Supreme Court.

In Pennsylvania the Governor issued a statement of policy covering grievance procedures and employee organizations for state employees. Provisions of the policy give recognition and organization rights to state employees comparable to those existing in several other states. The policy guarantees the right of state employees to join a labor organization or employees' organization; it prohibits discrimination because of union affiliation; it requires state administrative officers to meet with union or organization officers or representatives on problems concerning employee conditions. The policy also guarantees the right to present grievances and be represented; it provides that union organizations shall be consulted before changes are made in regulations affecting employees, or before new regulations are adopted; and it guarantees recognition of an employee organization.

Noteworthy employee relations arrangements were made in Michigan and Oregon. In Michigan the State Civil Service Commission extended the provisions of the State Fair Employment Practices Act to the state classified service. Any classified state employee can avail himself of the services of the FEPC, the decisions of which are subject to review by the State Civil Service Commission. In Oregon a conciliation service was established which

may be used by both state and local government employees.

Fringe Benefits. Fringe benefits are an important part of any jurisdiction's total effort to attract and retain competent workers. More and more states are recognizing that retirement systems, insurance programs and similar advantages may be nearly as important as salary, at least to individuals who plan to spend all or the greater part of their working lives in the public service.

New retirement systems were established in Kentucky and South Dakota. In addition the last two years have brought a continuing trend toward integration or supplementation of existing retirement systems with social security. Both New Jersey and New York instituted pre-retirement counseling programs for those near retirement age. The New Jersey program covers various financial, social, psychological, physical, avocational and many other aspects of adjustment to retirement, and provides individual counseling if the employee requests it.

Contributory group life and health insurance plans have been established for state employees in Massachusetts, with the state paying half the over-all cost. New group insurance plans were instituted in a number of states. New Jersey carries non-contributory group life insurance for all employees, amounting to one and one-half times the employee's salary; additional insurance on a contributory basis is optional. A New York plan includes hospitalization and medical and surgical benefits. The state is contributing a portion of the premiums for both the employee and coverage for his dependents.

Some states have liberalized their leave policies. Indiana now grants bonus vacation leave after fifteen years of full-time state service or the equivalent in part-time service. Bonus vacation is three days per year; these are not cumulative and are forfeited if not used during the calendar year. In New Jersey temporary employees are now permitted to accumulate vacation and sick leave. Recent New York legislation provides for cash payment for unused vacation and overtime credited to the employee at the time of separation, and for

(Continued on page 144)

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

STATE PERSONNEL AGENCIES

Coverage, Organization and Selected Policies*

State or other jurisdiction	Coverage(a)	Number of employees covered	Board members			Work week for office workers		Overtime pay for office workers		
			No.	How appt.	Term (years)	Days	Hrs.	Comp. time off	Str. time	Time and 1/2
Alabama										
State Personnel Bd.....	General	11,525	3	G(b)	6	5	40	X	..	..
Merit System Council.....	Local	475	3	G	4	5	40	X	..	..
Arizona										
Merit System Council.....	Grant-in-aid	850	3	G(c)	6	5	39	X	..	..
Merit System Council.....	Highway Patrol	200	3	G	(j)	5	40	..	(g)	..
Arkansas										
Merit System Council.....	Grant-in-aid	.....	3	G(c)	3	5	40	X	..	..
California										
State Personnel Bd.....	General	70,219	5	G(b)	10	5	40	..	(g)	..
Colorado										
Civil Service Commn.....	General	8,214	3	G	6	5	37 1/2	X	..	..
Merit System Council.....	Local	850	3	G	3	varies	..	X	..	..
Connecticut										
State Personnel Dept.....	General	20,785	3	G(b)	6	5	40	..	(g)	..
Delaware										
Merit System Council.....	Grant-in-aid	400	3	A	3	5	35	..	..	X
Florida										
Merit System Council.....	General	9,300	5	GC	4	5	40	X	..	..
Georgia										
Merit System for Pers. Admn.....	General	12,078	3	G(b)	7	5	38	X	..	..
Idaho										
Personnel Council.....	Pub. Asst.	150	3	G	3	5	40	..	no plan	..
Merit System Council.....	Grant-in-aid(k)	1,450	3	G(c)	6	5	40	X	..	..
Illinois										
Civil Service Commn.....	General	27,000	3	G(b)	6	5	40	X	..	..
Merit System Council.....	Local	1,000	3	G(b)	6	5	37 1/2	X	..	..
State Police Merit Bd.....	State Police	1,200	3	G(b)	5	..	..	..	..	..
Univ. Civil Serv. System...	Nonacademic	6,903	5	(i)	(j)	5	40	X	..	..
Indiana										
State Personnel Bureau....	Grant-in-aid(k)	10,500	4	G	4	5	37 1/2	X	..	..
Iowa										
Merit System Council.....	Grant-in-aid	2,000	3	G(c)	3	5	40	X	..	..
Kansas										
Personnel Div., Dept. of Admin.....	General	22,000	3	G(b)	4	5	42	X	..	..
Kentucky										
Personnel Council.....	Grant-in-aid(k)	1,300	5	G	4	5	37 1/2	..	(g)	..
Merit System Advisory Council.....	Health	1,000	5	A	3	5	37 1/2	X	..	..
Div. of Personnel.....	General	15,000	3	G	..	5	37 1/2	..	(g)	..
Fish & Wildlife Commn....	Fish & Wildlife	356	..	..	..	5	37 1/2	..	..	..
Police Personnel Bd.....	State Police	.....	..	..	..	5	40	X	..	..
Louisiana										
Dept. of Civil Service.....	General	30,008	5	G(l)	5	5	40	X	..	..
Maine										
Dept. of Personnel.....	General	6,500	5	(m)	..	5	40	..	(g)	..
Maryland										
Commnr. of Personnel.....	General	15,622	1	G	6	5	35 1/2	..	(g)	..
Massachusetts										
Div. of Civil Service.....	General	15,820	5	G(n)	..	5	37 1/2	..	(g)	..
Michigan										
Civil Service Commn.....	General	29,058	4	G	8	5	40	..	(g)	..
Minnesota										
Dept. of Civil Service.....	General	13,400	3	G(b)	6	5	40	..	(g)	..
County Welfare Merit Sys..	Local	1,321	3	G	3	5	40	X	..	..
Mississippi										
Merit Sys., Empl. Sec. Commn.....	Empl. Security	460	3	G	4	5	40	X	..	..
Merit System Council.....	Health	1,788	3	A	3	5	40	X	..	..
Merit System Council.....	Public Welfare	830	3	G(b)	3	5	40	X	..	..
Merit System Council.....	Crippled Children's Serv.	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Missouri										
Div. of Personnel.....	Grant-in-aid(k)	9,000	3	G(b)	6	5	40	X	..	..
Merit System.....	Crippled Children's Serv.	37	3	(p)	3	5	40	..	(g)	..

*Prepared by the Public Personnel Association.
 Abbreviations: G—Governor; A—Agencies; GC—Governor and cabinet; Comp.—compensatory.
 (a) The pattern of personnel agency coverage varies widely from state to state. Where coverage is shown as "General," most employees in the state agencies are covered by the program. Seldom, however, is coverage complete. "Grant-in-aid" indicates that the program covers employees engaged in activities aided by the grant-in-aid programs administered by the

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. "Local" indicates that the program covers only local government employees administering grant-in-aid programs. Other entries indicate that the program covers the activities designated, e.g., state police, public welfare, health, employment security.

(b) With confirmation of legislature.

(c) Appointed from names submitted by covered agencies.

(d) Plus election days.

(e) Additional vacation after a specified number of years.

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Overtime pay for labor and trades			Paid vacation (working days)		Sick leave (working days)		Group insurance			State or other jurisdiction	
Comp. time off	Str. time	Time and 1/2	After 1 yr.	Cumulative	After 1 yr.	Cumulative	Paid holidays	Hospitalization	Medical or surgical		Life
	varies		12	30	12	90	13	X	X	X	Alabama State Personnel Bd. Merit System Council
			12	30	12	90	13	X	X	X	Arizona Merit System Council Merit System Council
X			varies		varies		11(d)	X	X		Arkansas Merit System Council
			15	30	15	60	11	X	X		California State Personnel Bd.
			18(e)	30	15	90	9(d)	X	X	X	Colorado Civil Service Commn. Merit System Council
	(g)		15(e)	30	12	no lim.	11(d)				Connecticut State Personnel Dept.
		X	15	30	15	60	11(d)	X	X	X(f)	Delaware Merit System Council
			15	30	15	60	10				Florida Merit System Council
	(g)		15(e)	none	15	90	11	X	X	X(h)	Georgia Merit System for Pers. Admn.
			15	60	15	none	11(d)				Idaho Personnel Council Merit System Council
X			12(e)	30	12	no lim.	7	X	X		Illinois Civil Service Commn. Merit System Council State Police Merit Bd. Univ. Civil Serv. System
X			15	30	15	90	11	X	X	X(h)	Indiana State Personnel Bureau
	no plan		12	24	12	18	8				Iowa Merit System Council
X			12	20	12	15	8	X	X	X	Kansas Personnel Div., Dept. of Admin.
X			10(e)	none	25	60	11(d)	X	X		Kentucky Personnel Council Merit System Advisory Council Div. of Personnel Fish & Wildlife Commn. Police Personnel Bd.
			12	24	12	24	11(d)				Louisiana Dept. of Civil Service
		X	12		15	30	10				Maine Dept. of Personnel
			10(e)		12	no lim.	6	X	X	X	Maryland Commn. of Personnel
	X		12(e)	no lim.	12	no lim.	11(d)	X	X		Massachusetts Div. of Civil Service
			10(e)	none	30	90	7	X	X	X	Michigan Civil Service Commn.
X			12	18	12	90	5	X			Minnesota Dept. of Civil Service County Welfare Merit Sys.
			12	24	12	60	13				Mississippi Merit Sys., Empl. Sec. Commn.
			12	24	12	60	13	X	X		Missouri Div. of Personnel
	(g)		12	24	12	60	12	X	X	X	Montana Dept. of Personnel
X			12	24	12	60	13	X	X		Maryland Commn. of Personnel
			12	24	12	60	12	X	X	X	Massachusetts Div. of Civil Service
	(g)		12	24	12	60	13	X	X		Michigan Civil Service Commn.
			12	24	12	60	13	X	X		Minnesota Dept. of Civil Service County Welfare Merit Sys.
	(g)		12(e)	45	15	no lim.	8(d)	X(h)	X(h)	X(h)	Mississippi Merit Sys., Empl. Sec. Commn.
	(g)		12(e)	24	12	90	9			X(h)	Missouri Div. of Personnel
	(g)		5(e)	30	30	100	13(d)	X	X	X	Montana Dept. of Personnel
	(g)		10(e)	20	15	no lim.	11 1/2	X(h)	X(h)	X(h)	Maryland Commn. of Personnel
	(g)		13(e)	30	13	no lim.	9	X	X	X	Massachusetts Div. of Civil Service
	(g)		12(e)	24	12	100	11	X	X	X	Michigan Civil Service Commn.
			12	24	12	50	11	X	X	X	Minnesota Dept. of Civil Service County Welfare Merit Sys.
			24	75	12	60	10	X	X		Mississippi Merit Sys., Empl. Sec. Commn.
			10	no lim.	10	none	10	X			Missouri Div. of Personnel
			14	28	60	none	10	X	X	X	Montana Dept. of Personnel
											Maryland Commn. of Personnel
X			15	30	15	75	11		X		Massachusetts Div. of Civil Service
			15	30	15	45	4	X			Michigan Civil Service Commn.

- (f) Available through employees' association.
(g) Two or more possible methods reported.
(h) State pays all or part of premium.
(i) Trustees of colleges and universities from among their own membership.
(j) No fixed term.
(k) Plus some additional coverage.
(l) From names submitted by panel of university presidents.
(m) Governor appoints three members for four years each; employees elect one member for two years; these four members choose a fifth member.
(n) With confirmation of Governor's council.
(o) Elected by General Assembly.
(p) Appointed by Board of Curators, State University.
(q) Consists of Governor, Assistant Budget Officer, and Personnel Director.

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State or other jurisdiction	Coverage(a)	Number of employees covered	Board members			Work week for office workers		Overtime pay for office workers		
			No.	How appt.	Term (years)	Days	Hrs.	Comp. time off	Str. time	Time and 1/2
Montana										
Joint Merit System.....	Grant-in-aid	651	3	G(c)	6	5	40	X	..	..
Nebraska										
Merit System Council.....	Grant-in-aid	941	3	G(b)	3	5 1/2	44	X	..	..
Nevada										
Dept. of Personnel.....	General	1,800	5	G	4	5	40	X	..	..
New Hampshire										
Div. of Personnel.....	General	7,100	3	GC	3	5	37 1/2		(g)	
New Jersey										
Civil Service Commission..	General	26,000	5	G(b)	5	5	35		(g)	
New Mexico										
Merit System Council.....	Grant-in-aid	975	3	A	3	5	40	X	..	..
New York										
Dept. of Civil Service.....	General	84,894	3	G(b)	6	5	37 1/2	X	..	..
North Carolina										
State Personnel Dept.....	General	25,000	5	G	4	5	40	X	..	..
Merit System Council.....	Grant-in-aid	3,600	5	G	6	5	40	X	..	..
North Dakota										
Merit System Council.....	Grant-in-aid	503	5	G(c)	5	5	40	..	..	..
Ohio										
Civil Service Commn.....	General	46,000	2	G(b)	4	5	40		(g)	
Oklahoma										
State Personnel Board.....	Grant-in-aid	2,000	3	G(c)	3	5	42		(g)	
Oregon										
Civil Service Commn.....	General	16,000	3	G	3	5	40	..	..	X
Merit System Council.....	Local	300	3	G	3	5	40	X	..	..
Pennsylvania										
Civil Service Commn.....	Grant-in-aid(k)	22,600	3	G(b)	6	5	37 1/2	X	..	..
Rhode Island										
Div. of Personnel Admin....	General	7,750	3	G(b)	2	5	35		(g)	
South Carolina										
Merit System Council.....	Employment Sec.	500	3	A	5	5	40		(g)	
Merit System Council.....	Public Welfare	600	7	(o)	4	..	39	..	X	..
Merit System Council.....	Health	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Dakota										
Merit System Council.....	Grant-in-aid(k)	495	3	G	3	5 1/2	44	X	..	..
Civil Service Commn.....	State Police	70	5	G	5	..	..	..	X	..
Tennessee										
Dept. of Personnel.....	General	14,000	3	G	6	5	38 1/2	X	..	..
Texas										
Merit System Council.....	Grant-in-aid(k)	3,500	3	G	(j)	5	40	X	..	..
Merit System Council.....	Health	1,400	3	A	6	5	40	X	..	..
Utah										
Merit System Council.....	Grant-in-aid(k)	1,004	3	G	6	5	38		(g)	
Vermont										
Personnel Board.....	General	3,514	3	G(b)	6	5	37 1/2		(g)	
Virginia										
State Personnel Dept.....	General	22,000		none		5	40	X	..	..
Merit System Council.....	Grant-in-aid	2,761	3	A	6	5	40	X	..	..
Washington										
State Personnel Board.....	Grant-in-aid(k)	6,300	3	G	6	5	40	X	..	..
West Virginia										
Merit System Council.....	Grant-in-aid(k)	1,600	3	G(b)	3	5	40	X	..	..
Wisconsin										
Bureau of Personnel.....	General	14,000	3	G(b)	6	5	40	X	..	..
Wyoming										
Personnel Commn.....	General	2,800	3	(a)	..	5	37 1/2	X	..	..
Joint Merit System.....	Grant-in-aid	291	3	G(c)	3	5	38	..	..	..
Alaska										
Merit System Council.....	Grant-in-aid	343	3	G	3	5	37 1/2	X	..	..
Guam										
Dept. of Labor & Pers.....	General	1,800	3	G	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hawaii										
Dept. of Civil Serv.....	General	5,691	5	G(b)	5	5	40	X	..	..
Puerto Rico										
Office of Personnel.....	General	31,294	3	G(b)	4	5	37 1/2	X
Virgin Islands										
Div. of Personnel.....	General	1,618	3	G	4	5	40		(g)	

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Overtime pay for labor and trades			Paid vacation (working days)		Sick leave (working days)		Group insurance				State or other jurisdiction
Comp. time off	Str. time	Time and 1/2	After 1 yr.	Cumulative	After 1 yr.	Cumulative	Paid holidays	Hospitalization	Medical or surgical	Life	
..	..	..	15	30	12	60	10(d)	..	..	..	Montana Joint Merit System
..	..	..	12	..	12	60	11	X	X	..	Nebraska Merit System Council
..	X	..	15(e)	30	15	90	8	X	X	X	Nevada Dept. of Personnel
..	(g)	..	15	30	15	90	10(d)	X	X	X	New Hampshire Div. of Personnel
..	(g)	..	12(e)	24	15	no lim.	12	X	X	X(h)	New Jersey Civil Service Commn.
..	..	..	15	30	12	60	10	X(h)	X(h)	X(h)	New Mexico Merit System Council
..	X	..	14(e)	30	14	150	11	X(h)	X(h)	X(f)	New York Dept. of Civil Service
X	..	..	15	30	10	no lim.	8	..	..	..	North Carolina State Personnel Dept.
..	..	..	15	30	10	no lim.	8	..	..	..	North Carolina Merit System Council
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	North Dakota Merit System Council
..	(g)	..	10(e)	none	15	90	10	X	X	..	Ohio Civil Service Commn.
..	..	..	15	22 1/2	15	45	9(d)	X	X	X	Oklahoma State Personnel Board
..	..	X	10(e)	24	12	60	9	X	X	X(f)	Oregon Civil Service Commn.
X	..	..	10(e)	25	12	90	9	..	..	..	Oregon Merit System Council
X	..	..	15	none	15	none	12(d)	X	X	..	Pennsylvania Civil Service Commn.
..	(g)	..	13(e)	26	18	90	11(d)	..	..	X(h)	Rhode Island Div. of Personnel Admin.
..	..	..	18	45	15	90	12(d)	..	..	..	South Carolina Merit System Council
..	..	..	18	26	15	26	11(d)	..	..	..	South Carolina Merit System Council
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	South Carolina Merit System Council
X	..	..	15(e)	30	14	28	9(d)	X	X	..	South Dakota Merit System Council
..	X	..	14	none	14	none	..	X	X	..	South Dakota Civil Service Commn.
X	..	..	12	24	12	120	14(d)	X	X	X	Tennessee Dept. of Personnel
..	..	..	15	22	13	54	9	X	X	X	Texas Merit System Council
X	..	..	10	20	12	24	13	X	X	X	Texas Merit System Council
..	..	..	12	30	12	30	12	X	X	..	Utah Merit System Council
..	(g)	..	12(e)	25	12	no lim.	12	X(h)	X(h)	X(h)	Vermont Personnel Board
..	X	..	12(e)	24	15	90	8(d)	..	X	..	Virginia State Personnel Dept.
..	X	..	12(e)	24	15	90	8(d)	X	..	..	Virginia Merit System Council
..	X	..	12(e)	25	12	60	9(d)	..	..	..	Washington State Personnel Board
..	..	..	15	30	18	60	10(d)	..	..	..	West Virginia Merit System Council
..	X	..	5	none	12	none	7 1/2	X	X	X(h)	Wisconsin Bureau of Personnel
..	..	..	10	15	10	20	10	X	X	..	Wyoming Personnel Commn.
..	..	..	15	varies	15	varies	8(d)	..	..	..	Wyoming Joint Merit System
..	..	..	30	60	15	60	11(d)	X(h)	..	..	Alaska Merit System Council
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Guam Dept. of Labor & Pers.
X	..	..	19 1/2	75	19 1/2	54	11(d)	..	..	..	Hawaii Dept. of Civil Serv.
X	..	..	30	60	18	90	18(d)	X(h)	X	..	Puerto Rico Office of Personnel
..	(g)	..	26	60	15	90	18	..	..	..	Virgin Islands Div. of Personnel

unused overtime credited at the time of transfer.

The foregoing are only illustrative of many advances during the two-year period under review. Trends indicated that the immediate future would bring further progress in these same fields and increased attention to other important aspects of public personnel administration. Other areas to which personnel authorities point as meriting further exploration include methods of improving the selection of supervisors, preparation of workable performance standards, improved techniques for classi-

fying and evaluating jobs, flexible pay systems, and development of more satisfactory career programs for civil service executives below the policy-making level.

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STATE EMPLOYMENT IN 1956*

STATE GOVERNMENT payrolls amounted to \$382 million per month in October, 1956. This compares with \$340 million a year earlier and with \$128 million in October, 1946.

During 1956, state employment reached a new high, exceeding 1.3 million.

As indicated by the chart below and in Table 1, state employment rose rapidly after World War II and then more gradually; state payroll expenditure has climbed at an even more consistent and rapid rate during recent years. October-to-October changes in state employment and payrolls since 1946 have been as shown in the accompanying table.

Figures available for nonschool personnel of state governments back to 1940 show that their total number dropped off from an October, 1940, level of about 550,000 to a wartime low for October of less than 460,000 in 1944. The postwar increase rapidly cancelled out this drop, and by October, 1956, state nonschool employees numbered 915,000, or 60 per cent more than before World War II.

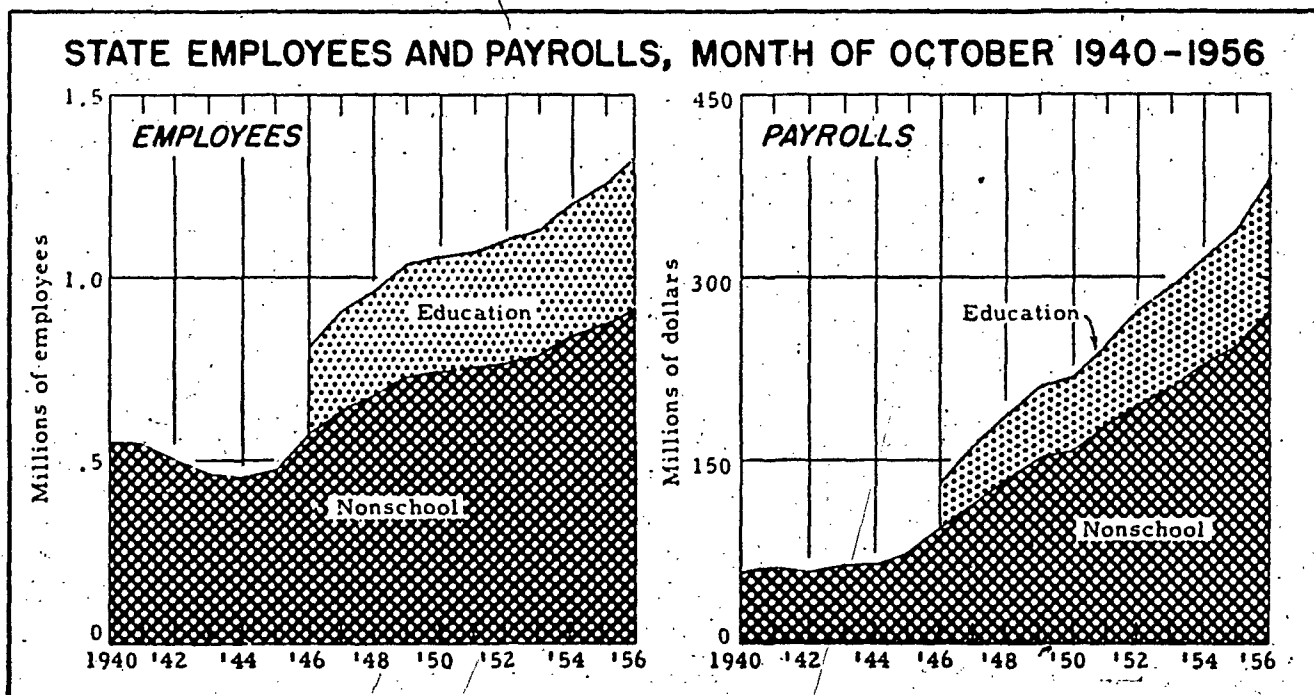
*Adapted from U. S. Bureau of the Census, *State Distribution of Public Employment in 1956*.

Year	Per cent increase	
	Number of employees	Monthly payrolls
1955-1956.....	5.8	12.1
1954-1955.....	4.3	8.2
1953-1954.....	6.1	7.8
1952-1953.....	2.4	7.8
1951-1952.....	3.1	10.2
1950-1951.....	1.2	12.5
1949-1950.....	1.9	4.1
1948-1949.....	7.7	13.5
1947-1948.....	5.9	15.0
1946-1947.....	13.1	25.6

Of the total number of persons on state government payrolls in October, 1956, 1,143,000 were employed on a full-time basis and 179,000 were part-time employees. All but 14,000 of the rise of 72,000 in state employment during the twelve-month interval from October, 1955, to October, 1956, involved full-time personnel.

FUNCTIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF STATE PAYROLLS

More state personnel and payrolls are required for education than for any other function. As indicated in Table 2, the 407,000 state educational employees in-



clude 327,000 working for institutions of higher education, 56,000 directly engaged with public elementary and secondary schools, and 24,000 others—mainly employees of central state educational agencies and offices. Altogether this function involves about three-tenths of all personnel and payrolls of state governments.

Hospitals and highways are close together as the next ranking functions in terms of state employment, and together they account for another one-third of the total. Next, as employing functions, come natural resources activities, general control, administration of employment security, correction, and public welfare.

A functional distribution of the employment and payrolls of individual state governments appears in Tables 5 and 6. Some of the interstate differences evident there result from differing degrees of delegation of responsibility to local governments for particular functions.

THE STATES' SHARE OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT

State governments accounted for almost 17 per cent of the 7,685,000 persons on public payrolls—federal, state and local—in October, 1956. The states have about 50 per cent as many employees as the federal government and about one-third as many as all local governments combined. Of total public payrolls, amounting to \$2,509,000,000 for the month of October, 1956, the states accounted for 15 per cent.

The states' share of public employment differs widely as among various governmental functions. National defense and the postal service are federal functions, involving more than one-fifth of all public employment at that level. At the other extreme, local schools, police and fire protection, and local recreation and public utility services primarily involve local government personnel. The states account, however, for most employment of public institutions of higher education and for a sizable fraction of all governmental employees engaged in highway, public welfare, health and hospital, and natural resources activities. These facts are reflected in Table 2, relating to employment and payrolls of state and local governments;

and in the following summary distribution of civilian public personnel of all governmental levels as of October, 1956:

Function	Number of employees (in thousands)			
	Total	Federal (civilian)	State	Local
National defense.....	1,162	1,162	(a)	.....
Postal service.....	516	516	.....	.....
Education.....	2,286	3	407	1,876
Highways.....	496	4	212	280
Health and hospitals..	723	175	275	273
Police.....	309	22	26	261
Local fire protection..	183	.....	.....	183
Natural resources.....	297	168	99	30
General control.....	546	111	75	359
All other.....	1,167	249	228	690

(a) Minor numbers for State National Guard included in "All Other."

Differences between states in the pattern for assignment of functional responsibilities as between the state and local governments also result in considerable geographic variation in the fraction of all state and local employment accounted for by the state governments.

Nationally, local government personnel outnumber the personnel of the states by a ratio of three to one, and in some areas the ratio is over four to one. In North Carolina and Delaware, however, persons on state payrolls outnumber local employees—mainly reflecting direct state payment of local school staffs—and employees of some other state governments also comprise a considerably larger-than-average fraction of the state-local total.

AVERAGE MONTHLY EARNINGS

Average monthly earnings of full-time state and local government employees in October, 1956, amounted to \$334. This compares with \$316 in October, 1955, and with \$264 in October, 1951.

There is considerable range in average earnings of full-time state and local employees as among various states. As indicated in Table 4, such average earnings in October, 1956, ranged from \$360 or more per month in seven states down to less than \$240 per month in three states.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDIVIDUAL STATES

Almost half of all payrolls and employees of the forty-eight state governments are

accounted for by eight states. These, in descending order of number of employees, are New York, California, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio, Texas, and Illinois.

The relatively high volume of state employment in North Carolina reflects state operation of local public schools there, in lieu of local operation as is commonly the case elsewhere.

As this example suggests, care must be exercised in comparing employment and payroll data for individual state governments, which differ considerably in the scope and intensity of functions they perform. These differences arise from economic, geographic and traditional factors

that influence the total scale of public services and the allocation of responsibility as between the states and their respective local governments, particularly in such fields as schools, highways, public welfare, and health and hospitals.

It will be noted from the summary state-by-state figures in Table 3 that a relatively high level of state government employment often is associated with a relatively low level of employment by local governments. The Bureau of the Census report, *State Distribution of Public Employment in 1956* provides additional data in this regard by showing employment and payrolls for both state and local governments, by state-area, in terms of various functions.

TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF STATE EMPLOYMENT: OCTOBER, 1950-1956

Year	Number of employees (in thousands)						Monthly payroll (in millions of dollars)					
	Total			Full-time			Total			Full-time		
	All	School	Non-school	All	School	Non-school	All	School	Non-school	All	School	Non-school
1956.....	1,322	407	915	1,143	276	867	\$381.6	\$108.2	\$273.4	\$366.1	\$99.0	\$267.2
1955.....	1,250	384	866	1,085	268	817	340.4	97.5	242.9	326.4	89.6	236.9
1954.....	1,198	359	839	1,015	239	776	314.6	87.3	227.3	296.1	77.7	218.5
1953.....	1,129	341	788	954	229	726	291.8	81.8	210.0	274.2	73.3	200.9
1952.....	1,103	336	768	936	227	708	270.8	75.6	195.3	254.0	67.5	186.4
1951.....	1,070	316	754	903	214	690	245.8	68.1	177.7	228.1	60.8	167.4
1950.....	1,057	312	745	NA	NA	NA	218.4	61.0	157.4	NA	NA	NA
1949.....	1,037	306	731	NA	NA	NA	209.8	58.5	151.3	NA	NA	NA
1948.....	963	286	677	NA	NA	NA	184.9	50.9	134.0	NA	NA	NA
1947.....	909	271	638	NA	NA	NA	160.8	44.8	116.0	NA	NA	NA
1946.....	804	233	572	NA	NA	NA	128.0	34.6	93.5	NA	NA	NA
1945.....	NA	NA	473	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	72.9	NA	NA	NA
1944.....	NA	NA	456	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	64.2	NA	NA	NA
1943.....	NA	NA	464	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	64.0	NA	NA	NA
1942.....	NA	NA	503	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	59.5	NA	NA	NA
1941.....	NA	NA	547	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	62.1	NA	NA	NA
1940.....	NA	NA	551	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	58.8	NA	NA	NA

"NA" indicates data not available.

TABLE 2

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, BY FUNCTION: OCTOBER, 1956

Function	Number of employees (in thousands)			October payrolls (in millions)		
	Total	State	Local	Total	State	Local
Total, all functions.....	5,275	1,322	3,953	\$1,565.7	\$381.6	\$1,184.1
Education, total.....	2,283	407	1,876	734.3	108.2	626.1
Public schools.....	1,911	56	1,855	635.6	15.5	620.0
Institutions of higher education.....	348	327	21	91.0	85.0	6.1
Other.....	24	24	.....	7.7	7.7	.....
Highways.....	492	212	280	138.7	65.2	73.6
Public welfare.....	107	43	64	29.8	12.7	17.1
Health.....	75	27	49	21.9	8.5	13.4
Hospitals.....	473	248	225	114.9	62.5	52.3
Police.....	287	26	261	92.3	9.0	83.3
Local fire protection.....	183	.....	183	47.4	.....	47.4
Natural resources.....	129	99	30	25.3	27.9	7.4
Sanitation.....	124	.....	124	37.6	.....	37.6
Local parks and recreation.....	73	.....	73	18.8	.....	18.8
Housing and community redevelopment.....	27	.....	27	8.4	.....	8.4
Employment security administration.....	46	46	.....	16.0	16.0	.....
State liquor stores.....	14	14	.....	4.3	4.3	.....
Local utilities, total.....	227	.....	227	79.3	.....	79.3
Water supply.....	101	.....	101	29.7	.....	29.7
Electric light and power.....	48	.....	48	17.8	.....	17.8
Transit.....	73	.....	73	30.3	.....	30.3
Gas supply.....	5	.....	5	1.6	.....	1.6
General control.....	434	75	359	101.8	26.1	75.7
All other.....	300	125	175	85.0	41.3	43.8

TABLE 3.

NUMBER OF STATE AND LOCAL EMPLOYEES: OCTOBER, 1956

State	Number of employees				Number per 10,000 population(a)		
	State		Local		Full-time equivalent		
	Total	Full-time equivalent	Total	Full-time equivalent	State and local	State	Local
United States total.....	1,321,759	1,188,498	3,953,150	3,498,500	280.3	71.1	209.3
Alabama.....	22,113	19,989	63,522	58,933	251.7	63.8	188.0
Arizona.....	8,456	7,393	24,318	22,172	279.7	69.9	209.8
Arkansas.....	15,474	12,119	32,148	28,515	223.9	66.8	157.1
California.....	97,104	94,122	389,021	357,130	335.9	70.1	265.9
Colorado.....	16,249	13,610	43,233	36,996	313.9	84.4	229.5
Connecticut.....	21,165	19,484	47,285	41,569	273.5	87.3	186.2
Delaware.....	7,679	6,996	5,701	5,068	300.1	174.0	126.1
Florida.....	27,845	26,684	98,709	91,785	314.2	70.8	243.5
Georgia.....	23,117	21,919	76,264	71,783	252.4	59.0	193.4
Idaho.....	7,793	6,036	14,974	12,575	297.8	96.6	201.2
Illinois.....	52,654	47,429	216,864	190,287	252.0	50.3	201.7
Indiana.....	32,949	28,472	96,922	84,545	256.1	64.5	191.6
Iowa.....	25,520	21,788	70,977	58,962	300.0	80.9	219.0
Kansas.....	21,693	18,010	56,378	46,275	305.7	85.6	220.0
Kentucky.....	23,457	21,234	51,947	46,000	222.9	70.4	152.5
Louisiana.....	39,392	35,525	62,962	58,980	314.6	118.3	196.3
Maine.....	9,689	9,219	22,152	15,597	272.7	101.3	171.4
Maryland.....	21,635	20,410	57,368	53,851	264.1	72.6	191.5
Massachusetts.....	34,532	33,732	132,237	116,255	311.7	70.1	241.6
Michigan.....	56,481	48,469	190,953	163,411	281.9	64.5	217.4
Minnesota.....	28,742	24,698	86,612	68,624	287.9	76.2	211.7
Mississippi.....	17,097	14,421	44,864	39,840	255.5	67.9	187.6
Missouri.....	27,741	24,182	89,323	79,858	244.5	56.8	187.7
Montana.....	8,241	6,841	15,810	13,808	323.7	107.2	216.4
Nebraska.....	14,132	11,780	40,137	33,740	321.9	83.3	238.6
Nevada.....	2,551	2,233	7,514	7,117	378.5	90.4	288.1
New Hampshire.....	6,750	5,721	14,311	9,506	271.9	102.2	169.8
New Jersey.....	30,988	28,254	131,614	116,902	268.7	52.3	216.4
New Mexico.....	10,975	8,647	17,342	16,225	305.2	106.1	199.1
New York.....	105,258	103,580	474,877	437,769	334.3	64.0	270.3
North Carolina.....	85,692	80,863	30,339	25,604	240.7	182.8	57.9
North Dakota.....	6,352	5,232	19,732	12,902	276.0	79.6	196.4
Ohio.....	52,892	47,827	224,746	188,934	260.3	52.6	207.7
Oklahoma.....	26,869	20,647	54,485	48,131	307.5	92.3	215.2
Oregon.....	21,420	17,791	42,371	36,859	318.1	103.6	214.5
Pennsylvania.....	77,338	71,944	207,035	182,386	232.0	65.6	166.3
Rhode Island.....	8,854	8,222	15,220	13,881	266.9	99.3	167.6
South Carolina.....	17,974	16,632	46,069	42,794	252.6	70.7	181.9
South Dakota.....	7,429	6,251	20,326	14,939	304.5	89.8	214.6
Tennessee.....	22,839	20,320	72,329	67,558	253.5	58.6	194.9
Texas.....	52,756	44,849	201,123	187,943	260.8	50.3	210.6
Utah.....	9,881	6,969	20,780	17,069	296.0	85.8	210.2
Vermont.....	5,027	4,350	8,255	6,121	283.0	117.6	165.4
Virginia.....	35,093	32,291	69,415	64,400	264.8	88.4	176.4
Washington.....	27,002	22,403	73,594	64,778	326.9	84.0	242.9
West Virginia.....	17,165	15,065	33,370	31,276	233.7	76.0	157.7
Wisconsin.....	25,800	20,586	104,936	78,753	263.9	54.7	209.2
Wyoming.....	3,904	3,259	10,163	8,686	372.1	101.5	270.6

(a) Computation based on estimated population in continental United States as of July 1, 1956.

TABLE 4

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT PAYROLLS, BY STATE:
OCTOBER, 1956

State	Total payroll for October					Average per full-time employee of state and local governments
	Amounts (in thousands)			Per cent of state-local total		
	Total	State	Local	State	Local	
United States total.....	\$1,565,733.2	\$381,645.4	\$1,184,087.8	24.4	75.6	\$334
Alabama.....	20,724.5	5,262.3	15,462.2	25.4	74.6	263
Arizona.....	10,715.2	2,539.9	8,175.3	23.7	76.3	363
Arkansas.....	9,015.7	2,851.0	6,164.7	31.6	68.4	220
California.....	186,571.1	40,482.3	146,088.8	21.7	78.3	413
Colorado.....	15,860.3	4,400.3	11,460.0	27.7	72.3	313
Connecticut.....	22,546.9	6,785.8(a)	15,761.1	30.1	69.9	370
Delaware.....	3,878.5	2,067.8	1,810.7	53.3	46.7	322
Florida.....	34,398.1	7,393.2	27,005.9	21.5	78.5	290
Georgia.....	23,389.7	5,656.2	17,733.5	24.2	75.8	250
Idaho.....	5,300.2	1,841.2	3,459.0	34.7	65.3	285
Illinois.....	89,104.4	15,072.3	74,032.1	16.9	83.1	375
Indiana.....	37,210.7	9,048.0	28,162.7	24.3	75.7	330
Iowa.....	23,556.6	6,807.1	16,749.5	28.9	71.1	291
Kansas.....	18,393.3	5,160.8	13,232.5	28.1	71.9	286
Kentucky.....	17,796.4	5,245.2	12,551.2	29.5	70.5	264
Louisiana.....	25,964.6	8,979.8	16,984.8	34.6	65.4	275
Maine.....	6,321.5	2,458.4	3,863.1	38.9	61.1	255
Maryland.....	24,431.4	6,388.2	18,043.2	26.1	73.9	329
Massachusetts.....	49,474.4	10,571.0	38,903.4	21.4	78.6	330
Michigan.....	87,343.2	22,498.0	64,845.2	25.7	74.2	412
Minnesota.....	31,830.0	8,132.7	23,697.3	25.6	74.4	340
Mississippi.....	11,703.1	3,439.4	8,263.7	29.4	70.6	215
Missouri.....	30,126.2	6,557.7	23,568.5	21.8	78.2	289
Montana.....	6,783.7	2,361.1	4,422.6	34.8	65.2	329
Nebraska.....	12,827.8	3,315.1	9,512.7	25.8	74.2	282
Nevada.....	3,276.5	920.2	2,356.3	28.1	71.9	350
New Hampshire.....	4,273.3	1,627.3	2,646.0	38.1	61.9	281
New Jersey.....	53,392.5	9,732.2	43,660.3	18.2	81.8	367
New Mexico.....	8,098.9	2,776.6	5,322.3	34.3	65.7	324
New York.....	209,511.2	36,949.3	172,561.9	17.6	82.4	387
North Carolina.....	29,449.4	23,171.8	6,277.6	78.7	21.3	277
North Dakota.....	5,547.8	1,743.2	3,804.6	31.4	68.6	306
Ohio.....	77,669.7	14,817.7	62,792.0	19.1	80.9	328
Oklahoma.....	19,189.5	5,701.6	13,487.9	29.7	70.3	279
Oregon.....	19,092.1	6,162.0	12,930.1	32.3	67.7	349
Pennsylvania.....	85,636.8	23,061.9	62,574.9	26.9	73.1	336
Rhode Island.....	6,697.0	2,275.0	4,422.0	34.0	66.0	303
South Carolina.....	13,161.5	3,988.9	9,172.6	30.3	69.7	222
South Dakota.....	5,786.8	1,897.0	3,889.8	32.8	67.2	273
Tennessee.....	22,786.6	4,927.0	17,859.6	21.6	78.4	260
Texas.....	69,160.5	13,515.9	55,644.6	19.5	80.5	297
Utah.....	7,503.3	2,527.2	4,976.1	33.7	66.3	312
Vermont.....	2,799.0	1,190.2(b)	1,608.8	42.5	57.5	271
Virginia.....	26,159.3	8,455.9	17,703.4	32.3	67.7	270
Washington.....	31,096.4	8,307.0	22,789.4	26.7	73.3	355
West Virginia.....	13,443.0	4,027.3	9,415.7	30.0	70.0	290
Wisconsin.....	34,417.6	7,416.2	27,001.4	21.5	78.5	346
Wyoming.....	3,749.2	1,139.2	2,610.0	30.4	69.6	315

(a) Does not include payroll for part-time employees; data not available.

(b) Nonschool portion is for October, 1954.

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TABLE 5

FUNCTIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF STATE EMPLOYEES, BY STATE:
OCTOBER, 1956

State	Total, all functions	Educa-tion	High-ways	Health and hospitals	Police	Public welfare	Natural resources	State liquor stores	General control	All other
United States...	1,321,759	407,245	212,214	274,712	25,722	42,555	98,531	14,347	75,049	171,384
Alabama.....	22,113	7,265	3,602	3,128	531	959	2,587	734	392	2,915
Arizona.....	8,456	2,802	1,983	1,009	158	313	730	.....	615	846
Arkansas.....	15,474	5,185	2,776	3,475	316	628	1,184	.....	999	911
California.....	97,104	31,492	11,822	14,964	2,612	1,918	7,609	.....	7,666	19,021
Colorado.....	16,249	7,017	1,698	3,263	351	188	1,369	.....	956	1,407
Connecticut.....	21,165	4,606	3,492	6,607	544	857	659	.....	1,736	2,664
Delaware.....	7,679	3,561	1,055	1,257	202	159	451	.....	656	338
Florida.....	27,845	6,627	4,918	6,225	602	1,067	3,877	.....	1,885	2,644
Georgia.....	23,117	6,691	5,372	4,185	548	208	2,596	.....	1,471	2,046
Idaho.....	7,793	2,865	1,305	705	185	177	1,430	241	228	657
Illinois.....	52,654	13,450	6,586	13,632	1,051	2,833	2,573	.....	4,127	8,402
Indiana.....	32,949	12,220	4,048	8,125	883	547	2,080	.....	1,781	3,265
Iowa.....	25,520	10,473	2,896	4,660	322	1,306	1,682	793	1,381	2,007
Kansas.....	21,693	8,794	3,229	4,912	192	409	956	.....	1,077	2,124
Kentucky.....	23,457	4,625	6,809	2,573	564	244	2,759	.....	1,063	4,820
Louisiana.....	39,392	11,727	5,784	10,454	585	2,134	3,463	.....	1,770	3,475
Maine.....	9,689	1,942	2,686	1,304	234	339	1,043	313	753	1,075
Maryland.....	21,635	5,464	3,152	6,778	494	60	969	.....	1,594	3,124
Massachusetts.....	34,532	2,856	5,376	12,552	601	1,104	924	.....	3,151	7,968
Michigan.....	56,481	24,463	3,529	13,011	1,344	1,155	2,884	879	3,102	6,114
Minnesota.....	28,742	10,436	4,307	6,320	335	492	2,780	.....	1,492	2,580
Mississippi.....	17,097	4,795	3,080	3,549	373	1,210	2,318	.....	623	1,149
Missouri.....	27,741	6,964	5,532	5,651	655	1,901	2,172	.....	2,639	2,227
Montana.....	8,241	2,855	1,721	856	137	330	1,045	348	386	563
Nebraska.....	14,132	4,297	2,030	3,777	196	170	1,772	.....	393	1,497
Nevada.....	2,551	573	860	152	47	55	267	.....	323	274
New Hampshire.....	6,750	1,587	1,713	1,276	91	214	655	239	348	627
New Jersey.....	30,988	5,490	4,060	7,733	1,043	980	1,940	.....	3,362	6,380
New Mexico.....	10,975	4,190	1,867	829	158	855	1,387	.....	824	865
New York.....	105,258	9,842	14,694	37,903	1,467	2,053	5,657	.....	4,255	29,387
North Carolina.....	85,692	61,037	9,047	5,807	628	116	2,899	.....	1,638	4,520
North Dakota.....	6,352	2,279	977	922	55	109	627	.....	496	887
Ohio.....	52,892	14,507	9,014	12,685	1,115	1,748	2,830	2,055	2,993	5,945
Oklahoma.....	26,869	11,337	3,115	4,806	501	1,128	2,558	.....	1,244	2,180
Oregon.....	21,420	6,059	3,267	3,183	456	953	2,413	578	1,595	2,916
Pennsylvania.....	77,338	10,353	16,876	20,259	2,144	3,596	4,252	4,632	6,324	8,902
Rhode Island.....	8,854	1,862	948	2,144	203	699	477	.....	658	1,863
South Carolina.....	17,974	4,536	4,181	3,340	362	676	2,494	.....	825	1,560
South Dakota.....	7,429	2,582	1,540	908	116	334	660	.....	141	1,148
Tennessee.....	22,839	6,613	4,729	3,564	534	1,086	3,061	.....	1,059	2,193
Texas.....	52,756	19,962	12,754	7,550	707	1,953	2,837	.....	1,516	5,477
Utah.....	9,881	4,783	1,136	678	156	246	911	179	405	1,387
Vermont.....	5,027	1,561	1,039	550	180	121	461	102	541	472
Virginia.....	35,093	8,378	10,641	7,652	720	98	2,564	1,429	749	2,862
Washington.....	27,002	9,539	3,590	3,217	561	1,822	2,845	1,047	1,579	2,802
West Virginia.....	17,165	4,330	5,128	2,215	322	664	1,697	758	794	1,257
Wisconsin.....	25,800	11,035	1,335	3,979	85	2,155	2,605	.....	1,320	3,286
Wyoming.....	3,904	1,338	915	388	56	186	522	20	124	355

TABLE 6

FUNCTIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF STATE PAYROLLS, BY STATE:

OCTOBER, 1956

(In thousands of dollars)

State	Total, all functions	Educa- tion	High- ways	Health and hospitals	Police	Public welfare	Natural resources	State liquor stores	General control	All other
United States..	\$381,645.4	\$108,218.7	\$65,154.0	\$71,003.9	\$9,047.5	\$12,671.0	\$27,869.0	\$4,260.4	\$26,149.2	\$57,271.7
Alabama.....	5,262.3	1,474.5	850.2	598.0	160.3	261.7	639.4	204.9	180.8	892.5
Arizona.....	2,539.9	726.9	711.0	231.2	59.7	85.2	228.2	.....	207.7	290.0
Arkansas.....	2,851.0	701.7	628.9	567.2	84.2	124.2	245.2	.....	249.0	250.6
California.....	40,482.3	13,308.3	5,705.8	5,212.7	1,122.2	686.8	3,481.6	.....	3,155.5	7,809.4
Colorado.....	4,400.3	1,592.8	615.7	892.7	126.6	59.5	363.4	.....	281.4	468.2
Connecticut.....	6,785.8	1,303.9	1,143.1	2,074.4	196.1	272.4	216.8	.....	650.1	929.0
Delaware.....	2,067.8	1,002.1	338.8	285.7	67.3	44.0	70.3	.....	170.3	89.3
Florida.....	7,393.2	1,786.1	1,330.2	1,357.0	208.3	284.8	1,040.9	.....	635.7	750.2
Georgia.....	5,656.2	1,668.5	1,231.5	932.7	130.3	61.3	617.1	.....	458.3	556.5
Idaho.....	1,841.2	435.5	475.9	175.9	55.5	48.4	342.9	34.3	77.1	177.7
Illinois.....	15,072.3	3,633.5	2,149.5	3,372.6	362.2	861.9	746.7	.....	1,389.0	2,556.9
Indiana.....	9,048.0	3,418.3	1,293.1	1,870.2	305.6	117.8	578.0	.....	501.2	963.8
Iowa.....	6,807.1	2,929.4	872.2	930.1	96.9	314.8	457.2	195.1	411.9	599.5
Kansas.....	5,160.8	1,874.9	940.2	1,051.4	62.7	112.6	253.3	.....	296.3	569.4
Kentucky.....	5,245.2	950.3	1,641.9	537.8	163.4	49.2	567.6	.....	316.4	1,018.6
Louisiana.....	8,979.8	2,358.3	1,393.9	1,869.8	174.9	653.6	950.1	.....	529.3	1,049.9
Maine.....	2,458.4	444.2	647.2	327.0	74.5	88.2	279.1	81.8	225.9	290.5
Maryland.....	6,388.2	1,540.5	975.1	1,801.1	148.7	26.6	277.5	.....	528.4	1,090.3
Massachusetts.....	10,571.0	794.2	1,756.4	3,443.1	205.0	325.3	296.2	.....	1,079.5	2,681.3
Michigan.....	22,498.0	7,553.7	2,018.1	4,936.7	693.4	838.6	1,415.7	439.9	1,582.2	3,019.7
Minnesota.....	8,132.7	2,948.4	1,291.4	1,593.6	118.5	145.5	809.0	.....	397.1	829.2
Mississippi.....	3,439.4	926.7	638.7	590.8	105.6	233.5	451.6	.....	201.7	290.8
Missouri.....	6,557.7	1,333.3	1,504.4	1,141.1	218.8	435.1	607.3	.....	725.2	592.5
Montana.....	2,361.1	612.2	704.7	227.2	42.8	92.9	328.8	76.3	112.0	164.2
Nebraska.....	3,315.1	876.6	661.9	781.6	70.4	38.7	384.9	.....	118.1	382.9
Nevada.....	920.2	190.0	326.0	53.3	20.3	22.5	78.1	.....	139.6	89.5
New Hampshire.....	1,627.3	362.9	364.6	311.5	30.5	53.6	164.2	64.6	109.3	166.1
New Jersey.....	9,732.2	1,688.4	1,411.6	2,013.1	392.9	280.2	540.4	.....	1,224.0	2,181.6
New Mexico.....	2,766.6	905.4	568.0	182.5	60.0	225.2	323.5	.....	255.7	256.3
New York.....	36,949.3	3,436.7	4,922.7	11,912.2	508.8	705.9	1,760.2	.....	2,332.4	11,370.4
North Carolina.....	23,171.8	16,933.4	2,357.5	1,169.7	195.6	38.4	807.7	.....	518.1	1,151.4
North Dakota.....	1,743.2	565.2	341.9	214.1	19.1	28.2	196.3	.....	110.8	267.6
Ohio.....	14,817.7	3,547.4	2,776.6	3,233.4	395.8	463.8	828.9	523.6	1,152.0	1,896.2
Oklahoma.....	5,701.6	2,160.2	814.4	861.8	161.3	301.3	467.7	.....	304.7	630.2
Oregon.....	6,162.0	1,413.2	1,196.1	766.6	169.6	291.8	741.0	191.7	463.0	929.0
Pennsylvania.....	23,061.9	2,891.2	5,301.3	5,323.8	782.7	1,193.7	1,068.8	1,441.7	2,107.5	2,951.2
Rhode Island.....	2,275.0	413.2	251.0	507.2	75.5	188.5	100.7	.....	234.4	504.5
South Carolina.....	3,988.9	909.2	951.1	700.1	66.1	178.2	554.9	.....	211.7	417.6
South Dakota.....	1,897.0	603.9	478.7	163.1	36.7	94.0	205.0	.....	43.6	272.0
Tennessee.....	4,927.0	1,353.6	1,098.7	680.9	155.9	265.9	528.3	.....	239.2	550.5
Texas.....	13,515.9	4,445.0	3,952.9	1,661.9	220.8	497.5	666.7	.....	465.1	1,606.0
Utah.....	2,527.2	1,044.9	396.1	195.7	53.9	77.2	202.8	34.6	143.8	378.2
Vermont.....	1,190.2	338.4	266.8	134.7	54.5	33.2	122.9	27.0	81.1	131.6
Virginia.....	8,455.9	2,074.4	2,253.7	1,716.5	256.0	33.6	693.7	438.5	232.9	783.8
Washington.....	8,307.0	2,486.1	1,494.5	900.6	202.2	566.4	908.0	.....	516.6	944.0
West Virginia.....	4,027.3	996.6	1,297.2	388.1	86.4	147.6	340.3	211.6	255.1	324.4
Wisconsin.....	7,416.2	2,956.6	469.2	1,032.8	29.5	668.6	759.3	.....	449.7	1,050.5
Wyoming.....	1,139.2	316.3	343.6	88.7	19.5	53.1	160.8	6.2	44.8	106.2

CURRENT TRENDS IN PENSION POLICY FOR STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES*

PENSIONS for public employees have become a subject of major importance to government. Current attitudes and trends have led to pension policies of broad effect, designed to meet current social and economic needs.

An increasing number of states and other governmental units are revising retirement programs for their employees in accordance with these trends. Many states have coordinated their retirement plans with federal social security, in line with the practice of industrial enterprise but with due recognition of the problems and conditions peculiar to public administration. And the operation of the Federal Social Security Act is having increasing effect upon legislative policies affecting retirement programs for state and local employees.

MEMBERSHIP AND QUALIFICATIONS

Revisions of conditions for membership in retirement plans are being considered in order to place greater emphasis on the career character of the plans. With federal coverage in effect, this can be done by excluding from membership in the state plans persons in positions requiring seasonal or part-time employment. Such persons can be better provided for under social security, since the formulas generally prescribed by state and local retirement plans will not produce an adequate retirement benefit for short-term employment.

To reduce the large amount of turnover which now exists under many state and local retirement plans, consideration is being given to the introduction of a waiting period for membership. Here, also, is a provision which points up the career aspects of the retirement plans and accords with their basic objective of providing pro-

tection for those who remain in service for long periods of time.

Revisions in retirement benefit qualifications reflect a current trend designed to strengthen the qualifications for retirement and remove unsound and inequitable provisions where they exist.

Provisions for disability are being liberalized. Greater restrictions concerning conditions for payment are being imposed as a means of establishing and maintaining a rigid control over these payments.

Compulsory retirement provisions are being re-examined in an effort to formulate realistic and flexible regulations. The validity of including a compulsory retirement provision in a retirement plan is being questioned, since it is essentially one of personnel policy rather than a pension matter.

Financial provisions are being revised in many states in keeping with the increasing financial requirements of the retirement systems. There has developed a greater understanding of the concept of pension cost and a recognition of its accrual aspects. Treatment of this cost as a part of personal service expense in departmental budgets is receiving serious consideration in many quarters.

If the concept of expressing pension costs as part of the personal service budget is established, it may result in increased contributions by the members, to a point where they will share more equitably in the total pension obligation. This development should prove advantageous to both employee and employer. For employees, it will result in establishing adequate resources for the retirement system. For the employer, it will create a more realistic approach to financing of the pension obligation.

Failure to recognize the accruing aspects of pension cost and the tendency to defer it to future generations has been one of the weaknesses in the financing of many state and local retirement systems.

*Prepared by A. A. WEINBERG, Actuary, Chairman, Committee on Public Employee Retirement Administration, Municipal Finance Officers Association.

A new type of retirement benefit formula has been introduced in several plans. It provides for an upward gradation in the rate of benefit per year of service, starting at a low rate and increasing with continued service. Thus long term and career employment is rewarded by increased rates of benefit. This new formula is probably intended to differentiate to a greater degree than heretofore between the fundamental objectives of social security and the retirement plans.

Survivors' benefits are being included in various plans outside of social security. In some situations it is found that the cost of these benefits, for certain occupations like teaching service where women predominate, and where career employment exists, is lower than the prevailing contribution rate for social security.

Continued inflationary trends have pointed up the inadequacy of pension payments to persons retired in former years. Demands are continually made for increased pensions. This is a problem of first magnitude which is receiving serious study. Several states have increased pensions to former employees, but the great majority are finding this difficult because of legal restrictions and revenue limitations.

In the field of investment policy, a broadening of investment authority is occurring, to include other types of securities besides federal government and municipal bonds. There appears to be a definite shifting from government and municipal bonds to corporate and other types of securities for retirement system investment, under restrictive conditions specifically prescribed in the statutory authority. This should result in greater income to the retirement systems and some reduction in cost.

SOCIAL SECURITY COVERAGE

More than two million employees of state and local governments are covered by social security, constituting approximately 40 per cent of the total number of public employees. The extent of such coverage varies with the different states.

Starting with the largest amount of coverage: In Oregon and Utah all state and local government employees are under social security; in Nebraska the proportion of public employees under social

security coverage, including state and local government employees, is 97 per cent; in Wyoming, 95 per cent; Iowa, 94 per cent; South Carolina, 93 per cent; Virginia, 92 per cent; Alabama and Arizona, 90 per cent.

In several states the total coverage is very small. In one state none of the state or local government employees are under social security, in another less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent, in others respectively about 2, 4, 6, 7 and 9 per cent.

The foregoing statistics include members and non-members of state and local retirement systems. In the case of members of retirement systems dual coverage is provided, both under social security and the established state or local retirement system coordinated with social security. Altogether about 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of all state and local government employees who are covered by social security have combined coverage.

STATE EMPLOYEES UNDER SOCIAL SECURITY

All state employees in the following jurisdictions are under social security, except employees in positions which may be excluded from it, such as those involving part-time employment, service on a fee basis and elective positions:

Alabama	Mississippi	South Dakota
Arizona	Missouri	Texas
Arkansas	Montana	Utah
Delaware	Nebraska	Vermont
Idaho	New Hampshire	Virginia
Indiana	New Jersey	Washington
Iowa	New Mexico	West Virginia
Kansas	New York	Wisconsin
Kentucky	North Carolina	Wyoming
Louisiana	Oklahoma	Alaska
Maryland	Oregon	Puerto Rico
Michigan	South Carolina	Virgin Islands

Georgia has covered part of its state employees under social security through a divisional arrangement whereby present employees were given the privilege of electing to come under a new coordinated program or continuing in the existing state retirement system.

Except as to National Guard or agricultural extension employees, the following states do not have social security coverage for members of their retirement systems:

California	Maine	Ohio ²
Colorado	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania
Connecticut	Minnesota	Rhode Island
Florida	Nevada ¹	Tennessee
Illinois	North Dakota	

Minnesota and Rhode Island have scheduled referenda among the members of their state employee retirement systems on the question of social security coverage for the employees combined with the state programs. Other states also are studying the problem of coordinating their retirement systems with social security.

States and their employees, in weighing social security coverage for members of retirement systems, necessarily take into account both its advantages and its limitations.

Substantial benefits available under it for short-term service and the collateral benefits for wives and husbands, dependent children, widows and widowers, mothers and dependent parents, appeal to the average employee. Employees at low wage levels are assured of fairly adequate retirement benefits under the social security benefit formula because of its weighting feature. This is not generally possible under a retirement plan whose formula is designed to provide equitable amounts of benefit geared to age, salary and length of service.

Under social security, moreover, employees with relatively short periods of coverage are provided with a proportionately larger retirement benefit than is payable under a state or local retirement system formula for the same period of service. The materially lesser rates of contribution at present and for some years to come, as compared with the rates for the retirement systems, and the continuity of pension credit upon transfer of employment are other factors which influence employees.

Coordinating their retirement plans with social security benefits, on a basis requiring a revision of the retirement benefit formula to lower rates, will enable state and local governments to transfer a large

part of their accrued liabilities to the federal government. Because of the broad diffusion of risk under social security among millions of participants, and the windfall to the social security account of contributions made by persons who do not qualify for benefit payments, a slightly lower cost for future service may result, which would inure to the benefit of the state and local governments participating. As against these factors, once social security coverage is approved for any group of employees, the authority of the state or local government relative to the formulation of pension policy for those employees is transferred in some measure to the federal government. The state or local government will then be subject to the decisions of Congress with respect to benefits payable to their employees and the obligations therefor. These obligations may conceivably reach large proportions in future years if the present trend toward larger benefits and more generous qualifying conditions continues.

The advantages of social security, however, vary with different occupational classifications. For example, teachers in the public schools may not have as much to gain from social security coverage as public employees in other occupational classifications. Transfers to other forms of employment are fewer, and changes from one employer to another within the teaching profession are generally covered by reciprocal pension credit arrangements. Because of the considerably lower rates of mortality, the predominance of women in the public schools, and the long-term character of teaching employment, teachers will receive less return for dollars contributed under the survivors' provisions and under the weighting provisions for short-term service than most other groups of public employees. Conversely, other classifications of employees have much more, proportionately, to gain from social security.

SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS AFFECTING PUBLIC EMPLOYEES

The 1956 amendments to the Federal Social Security Act permitted certain states to include school employees who are members of a retirement system without a referendum if they are not required to hold a teacher's or administrator's certificate.

¹The social security enabling act in this state prohibits dual social security and retirement plan coverage.

²No public employees are under social security, whether members or non-members of retirement systems.

Amendments of 1956 and 1957 also authorized certain states or their political subdivisions to cover under social security only those members of retirement systems who wished to be covered and to continue the existing retirement system without the federal program for those who did not wish to be included under it. One state, Georgia, and the Territory of Hawaii exercised this authority. Other states, including California, Connecticut, New York, Tennessee and Wisconsin, have officially approved programs pending under this authorized procedure.

Other amendments in 1956 liberalized the qualifications for full wage credits by permitting elimination of up to five years in computing the average monthly wage, regardless of the number of quarters of coverage. This is of special value to public employees who came in under social security after 1951. Another 1956 change liberalized qualifications for fully insured status—a change with special advantage for various public employees in the upper age brackets.

The 1957 amendments extended to December 31, 1959, the date for obtaining retroactive social security coverage for state and local government employees. This two-year extension enables states to provide retroactive social security credits for their employees to January 1, 1956, should they desire to do so under a coordinated retirement program.

OTHER 1956-57 DEVELOPMENTS

Numerous acts of the biennium affected the states' own retirement programs.

Maryland legislation in 1956 permitted state officials to enter the state employees' retirement system by making contributions dating back to October, 1954.

Michigan in the same year liberalized the probate judges' retirement system, included county agents within the state employees' retirement system, provided for mandatory retirement of state police at age 56 and permitted their retirement after twenty-five years of service, and liberalized retirement provisions for firemen and policemen.

In other 1956 action, New York increased to \$1,800 per year the amount any retired state employee may earn without

losing his retirement benefit, and South Carolina provided for county and city employees in the state retirement system the same \$60 monthly minimum pension that applied to teachers and state employees.

Developments in 1957 included the following:

The legislature of Arizona authorized judges to retire on partial pensions after twelve years' service. Arkansas established a state employees' retirement system covering all state officers and employees except those under pre-existing retirement systems.

New York doubled the ordinary death benefit payable to the estate or beneficiary of a member of the state retirement system, fixing the benefit at a full year's salary after twelve years' service.

Rhode Island authorized a referendum among state employees to determine whether they wished to include social security benefits with their state retirement credits. Tennessee established a new retirement system for state employees and teachers, providing social security benefits together with supplemental retirement benefits. And Washington extended social security coverage to state employees.

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STATE RETIREMENT COVERAGE

State	State has own retirement program(a)		State has O.A.S.I. coverage		Legislation has been adopted authorizing O.A.S.I. coverage in future(b)	Legislation authorizes local governments to arrange O.A.S.I. coverage for employees	
	For general state personnel	For some categories only	For general state personnel	For some categories only		Mandatory	Permissive
Alabama.....	★	★	★
Arizona.....	★	★	★
Arkansas.....	★	★	★
California.....	★	★	★
Colorado.....	★	★	★
Connecticut.....	★	★	★
Delaware.....	★	★	★
Florida.....	★	★(c)	....	★	....	★
Georgia.....	★	★(c)	....	....	....	★
Idaho.....	★	★	★
Illinois.....	★	★	★
Indiana.....	★	★	★
Iowa.....	★	★	★
Kansas.....	★	★	★(d)	★(e)
Kentucky.....	★	★	★
Louisiana.....	★	★	★	★
Maine.....	★	★
Maryland.....	★	★	★
Massachusetts.....	★	★
Michigan.....	★	★	★
Minnesota.....	★	★
Mississippi.....	★	★	★
Missouri.....	★	★	★
Montana.....	★	★	★
Nebraska.....	★	★	★
Nevada.....	★	★(f)	....	....	★(f)
New Hampshire.....	★	★	★
New Jersey.....	★	★	★
New Mexico.....	★	★	★
New York.....	★	★	★
North Carolina.....	★	★	★
North Dakota.....	★	★	★(g)	★(g)
Ohio.....	★
Oklahoma.....	★	★	★
Oregon.....	★	★	★
Pennsylvania.....	★	★	★
Rhode Island.....	★	★	★
South Carolina.....	★	★	★
South Dakota.....	★	★	★
Tennessee.....	★	★	★
Texas.....	★	★	★
Utah.....	★	★	★
Vermont.....	★	★	★
Virginia.....	★	★	★
Washington.....	★	★	★
West Virginia.....	★	★	★
Wisconsin.....	★	★	★
Wyoming.....	★	★	★

(a) One or more separate systems may be involved.

(b) In each case the legislation applies to general state personnel.

(c) State employees may designate coverage under either of the following plans: (1) to receive O.A.S.I. payments and reduced amount under the state retirement system or (2) to receive benefits of state retirement system.

(d) On counties only.

(e) For local taxing districts other than counties.

(f) Applies only to those employees not covered by the state's program.

(g) Mandatory for those previously covered by state retirement program; permissive for others.

Section V

FINANCE

1. Revenue, Expenditure and Debt
2. Taxation

Revenue, Expenditure and Debt

STATE FINANCES IN 1956*

REVENUE of state governments from all sources totaled \$22,199 million in the fiscal year 1956.¹ This was 12.9 per cent more than in fiscal 1955, and 223 per cent more than in 1942. These totals include gross sales revenue of liquor stores operated by sixteen states and contributions and investment earnings of social insurance systems administered by state governments. General revenue alone—i.e., excluding liquor store and insurance trust amounts—totaled \$18,389 million in 1956, up 13.6 per cent from 1955.

State government borrowing in 1956 amounted to \$2,121 million, so that the grand total of borrowing and revenue from all sources amounted to \$24,320 million, or \$148.80 per capita.

State spending for all purposes in fiscal 1956 was \$21,686 million, as against \$20,357 million in 1955 and \$5,343 million in 1942. Insurance trust expenditure fell 17.7 per cent from 1955 to 1956 and liquor store spending increased 9.7 per cent. General expenditure alone—i.e., excluding liquor store and social insurance amounts—totaled \$18,857 million in 1956, or 9.8 per cent more than in 1955. The

1942 total of state general expenditure was \$4,549 million.

Debt redemption during fiscal 1956 amounted to \$524 million, so that the total of debt redemption and expenditure for all purposes was \$22,211 million, or \$135.89 per capita.

State debt outstanding rose to a new high of \$12,890 million at the end of fiscal 1956, as compared with \$11,198 million a year earlier, \$2,353 million in fiscal 1946, and \$3,257 million at the end of fiscal 1942.

National totals of state finances for the period 1942–1956 are presented in Table 1. Major 1956 income and outgo totals for individual states appear in Table 2.

GENERAL REVENUE

Taxes supplied \$13,375 million or almost three-fourths of all state general revenue in 1956. State tax yields rose 15.3 per cent from the previous year's amount. Intergovernmental revenue from the federal government supplied \$3,027 million in 1956, 9.6 per cent more than in 1955. Intergovernmental revenue from local governments amounted to \$269 million. Charges and miscellaneous general revenue amounted to \$1,718 million, 6.9 per cent more than in the preceding year.

Altogether, general and selective sales and gross receipts taxes yielded \$7,801 million, or nearly three-fifths of the total collected from all state tax sources.

Table 2 provides summary 1956 figures on general revenue of each state. Later and more detailed data on taxes appear in

*Adapted from Bureau of the Census, *Compendium of State Government Finances in 1956 and Revised Summary of State Government Finances 1942–1950*.

¹Data contained in the Census Bureau's annual series on "State Finances" are for state fiscal years that end on June 30, except for four states with other closing dates: New York, March 31; Pennsylvania, May 31; Texas, August 31; Alabama, September 30.

the section on "State Tax Collections in 1957," beginning on page 187.

GENERAL EXPENDITURE

Education accounts for a considerably larger fraction of state general expenditure than any other function. In 1956, the states spent \$5,679 million for this purpose, 12.1 per cent more than in 1955 and 380 per cent more than in 1942. Of the 1956 total, \$3,541 million was in the form of fiscal aid to local governments for support of public schools, as against \$790 million in 1942. Expenditures for state institutions of higher education totaled \$1,678 million in 1956, including \$288 million for operation of commercial activities, such as dormitories and dining halls. State revenue from charges for these activities amounted to \$321 million.

State expenditure for highways in 1956 amounted to \$5,351 million, or 11.2 per cent more than in the previous year. About three-fifths of the total was spent for construction and maintenance of regular highway facilities, \$984 million was transferred to local governments for highway purposes, and \$1,053 million was spent for state toll roads and bridges.

Public welfare costs, including \$1,069 million in fiscal aid to local governments, totaled \$2,672 million. The related 1942 total was \$913 million. Health and hospital spending amounted to \$1,602 million in 1956. Some increase occurred from 1955 to 1956 in state spending for most of the other general government functions. Figures on general expenditure of each state appear in Table 5.

EXPENDITURE BY CHARACTER AND OBJECT

Current operation spending, which accounts for almost one-third of total state expenditure, amounted to \$6,758 million in 1956, or 8.4 per cent more than in 1955. Capital outlay, mainly for contract construction, was up 14.3 per cent, to total \$4,564 million. Insurance benefits and repayments fell 17.7 per cent to \$1,984 million. Expenditure for assistance and subsidies rose slightly to \$1,531 million. Interest payments on debt were up 23.7 per cent to \$311 million. Together, these various kinds of direct state expenditure

totaled \$15,148 million in 1956, as against \$14,371 million in 1955, and \$3,563 million in 1942.

Intergovernmental expenditure, comprising primarily fiscal aid but also including reimbursements to local governments for services, amounted to \$6,538 million in 1956. This compares with \$5,986 in 1955 and \$1,780 million in 1942.

Total state spending for personal services was \$4,132 million, or almost one-fifth of all state expenditure in 1956. Personal service costs are mainly for "current operation," but include also some amounts for force account construction.

Table 4 provides individual-state figures for these character and object classes of state spending. Additional data on state intergovernmental expenditure appear in the section "State Aid to Local Governments in 1956."

INSURANCE TRUST FINANCES

Every state operates a system of unemployment insurance and one or more public employee retirement systems. Most states also administer workmen's compensation systems, and a few have other social insurance systems. Transactions of these various systems—exclusive of administrative costs (treated as general expenditure) and state contributions (which are classified as intragovernmental transactions)—are reported as insurance trust revenue and expenditure in Tables 1 and 2.

State unemployment compensation systems received revenue of \$1,500 million in 1956 and made benefit payments of \$1,273 million. State-administered employee-retirement systems had revenue of \$919 million in 1956 and expenditure of \$437 million. The smaller amounts received for workmen's compensation and scattered other systems brought total insurance trust revenue to \$2,791 million and insurance trust expenditure to \$1,984 million.

INDEBTEDNESS, BORROWING, AND DEBT REDEMPTION

Of the \$12,890 million of state debt outstanding at the end of fiscal 1956, all except \$247 million was of long-term nature. In addition to \$6,213 million of long-term obligations backed by the states' full faith

(Continued on page 172)

TABLE 1
NATIONAL TOTALS OF STATE GOVERNMENT FINANCE: 1942-1956

Item	Amounts in millions									Per cent change 1955 to 1956	Per cent distribution to 1956	Per capita	
	1956	1955	1954	1952	1950	1948	1946	1944	1942			1956	1942
Revenue and borrowing.....	\$24,320	\$21,821	\$21,073	\$17,962	\$15,331	\$12,736	\$8,652	\$7,721	\$7,040	11.5	.....	\$148.80	\$53.19
Borrowing.....	2,121	2,155	2,239	1,147	1,428	910	77	26	170	-1.6	.....	12.98	1.28
Revenue total.....	22,199	19,667	18,834	16,815	13,903	11,826	8,576	7,695	6,870	12.9	.....	135.82	51.91
General revenue.....	18,389	16,194	15,299	13,429	11,262	9,257	6,283	5,465	5,132	13.6	100.0	112.51	38.77
Taxes, total (a).....	13,375	11,597	11,089	9,857	7,930	6,743	4,937	4,071	3,903	15.3	72.7	81.83	29.49
Intergovernmental revenue.....	3,296	2,989	2,882	2,485	2,423	1,740	864	981	858	10.3	17.9	20.16	6.48
From federal government.....	3,027	2,762	2,668	2,329	2,275	1,643	802	926	802	9.6	16.5	18.52	6.06
Public welfare.....	1,452	1,428	1,426	1,149	1,107	731	432	415	369	1.7	7.9	8.89	2.79
Education.....	344	299	277	293	345	320	99	215	137	15.0	1.9	2.11	1.03
Highways.....	739	592	542	413	438	303	66	144	169	24.7	4.0	4.52	1.28
Employment security administration.....	219	208	198	187	168	152	63	36	57	5.1	1.2	1.34	.43
Other.....	273	234	225	288	217	137	140	116	69	16.7	2.9	1.67	.52
From local governments.....	269	226	215	156	148	97	63	55	56	18.9	1.5	1.65	.42
Charges and miscellaneous general revenue.....	1,718	1,608	1,328	1,087	909	774	482	413	370	6.9	9.3	10.51	2.80
Liquor stores revenue.....	1,019	962	974	924	810	857	798	528	373	5.9	.....	6.23	2.82
Insurance trust revenue.....	2,791	2,511	2,560	2,462	1,831	1,711	1,494	1,702	1,366	11.2	100.0	17.08	10.32
Employee retirement.....	919	837	757	579	425	296	193	142	115	9.9	32.9	5.62	.87
Unemployment compensation.....	1,500	1,325	1,466	1,597	1,176	1,203	1,162	1,405	1,134	13.3	53.8	9.18	8.57
Other.....	371	350	337	287	229	212	140	154	117	6.0	13.3	2.27	.88
Debt outstanding at end of fiscal year, total.....	12,890	11,198	9,600	6,874	5,285	3,676	2,353	2,776	3,257	15.1	100.0	78.86	24.61
Long-term.....	12,643	10,950	9,317	6,640	5,168	3,568	2,328	2,768	3,096	15.4	98.1	77.35	23.39
Full faith and credit.....	6,213	5,929	5,770	4,926	4,209	3,070	1,970	2,281	2,641	4.8	48.2	38.01	19.95
Nonguaranteed.....	6,430	5,022	3,547	1,714	958	499	358	486	455	28.0	49.9	39.34	3.44
Short-term.....	247	248	283	235	118	108	25	8	161	-0.3	1.9	1.51	1.22
Net long-term.....	11,175	9,493	7,877	5,620	4,246	2,911	1,727	2,112	2,563	17.7	86.7	68.37	19.37
Full faith and credit only.....	4,896	4,628	4,481	3,984	3,379	2,440	1,381	1,710	2,123	5.8	38.0	29.96	16.04
Expenditure and debt redemption.....	22,211	20,907	19,184	16,329	15,373	11,382	7,296	5,400	5,746	6.2	.....	135.89	43.41
Debt redemption.....	524	550	497	495	291	202	231	240	403	-4.7	.....	3.21	3.04
Expenditure, total.....	21,686	20,357	18,686	15,834	15,082	11,181	7,066	5,161	5,343	6.5	.....	132.68	40.37
General expenditure.....	18,857	17,176	15,787	13,697	12,250	9,469	5,245	4,508	4,549	9.8	100.0	115.37	34.37
Public safety.....	527	476	451	378	328	249	162	149	146	10.7	2.8	3.22	1.10
Public welfare.....	2,672	2,647	2,552	2,386	2,358	1,610	1,056	945	913	1.0	14.2	16.35	6.90
Old age assistance.....	1,476	1,451	1,474	1,400	1,396	988	709	647	509	1.7	7.8	9.03	3.84
Aid to dependent children.....	569	549	518	506	480	306	153	121	134	3.7	3.0	3.48	1.01
Other (including all public welfare administration).....	628	646	559	479	481	315	195	177	270	-2.8	3.4	3.84	2.04
Education.....	5,679	5,066	4,656	4,026	3,413	2,636	1,471	1,350	1,182	12.1	30.1	34.75	8.93
State institutions of higher education.....	1,678	1,468	1,324	1,180	1,107	895	397	380	296	14.4	8.9	10.27	2.24
Intergovernmental expenditure.....	3,541	3,150	2,934	2,525	2,054	1,554	953	861	790	12.4	18.8	21.67	5.97
Other.....	460	448	398	321	251	186	121	109	95	2.6	2.4	2.81	.72
Highways.....	5,351	4,810	4,126	3,290	2,668	2,016	952	838	1,134	11.2	28.4	32.74	8.56
Regular state highway facilities.....	3,314	3,033	2,777	2,266	1,953	1,476	606	534	771	9.3	17.6	20.28	5.83
State toll highway facilities.....	1,053	866	477	290	105	34	7	6	19	21.5	5.6	6.44	1.14
Intergovernmental expenditure.....	984	911	871	734	610	507	339	298	344	8.1	5.2	6.02	2.60
Health and hospitals.....	1,602	1,464	1,402	1,258	1,042	700	447	347	311	9.5	8.5	9.80	2.35
State hospitals and institutions for handicapped.....	1,216	1,145	1,089	968	788	533	308	253	235	6.1	6.4	7.44	1.78
Other.....	387	318	312	290	254	167	139	94	75	21.4	2.0	2.36	.57

Expenditure (continued)													
Natural resources.....	681	610	572	548	477	346	209	165	160	11.6	3.6	4.17	1.21
Employment security administration.....	215	207	190	177	172	150	60	35	59	3.6	1.1	1.31	.45
General control.....	485	455	426	368	322	270	195	164	166	6.6	2.6	2.96	1.25
Miscellaneous and unallocable.....	1,561	1,380	1,414	1,267	1,470	1,493	692	515	479	13.1	8.7	9.55	3.62
Veterans' services.....	89	62	103	143	462	633	54	1	1	44.8	0.5	.55	.....
State aid for unspecified purposes.....	631	591	600	510	482	428	357	274	224	6.9	3.3	3.86	1.69
Interest.....	311	251	193	144	109	86	84	101	122	23.7	1.6	1.90	.92
Other (includes intergovernmental aid for specified purposes not elsewhere classified).....	530	476	519	470	417	345	196	138	132	11.3	3.3	3.24	1.00
Liquor stores expenditure.....	845	770	803	723	654	691	663	426	288	9.7	.....	5.17	2.18
Insurance trust expenditure.....	1,984	2,411	2,096	1,413	2,177	1,020	1,158	226	505	17.7	100.0	12.14	3.82
Employee retirement.....	437	373	355	247	163	123	92	71	65	17.0	22.0	2.67	.49
Unemployment compensation.....	1,273	1,780	1,504	971	1,845	756	965	65	369	28.5	64.2	7.79	2.79
Other.....	274	258	237	195	169	141	102	90	71	6.2	13.8	1.68	.54
Total expenditure by character and object.....	21,868	20,357	18,686	15,834	15,082	11,180	7,066	5,161	5,343	6.5	100.0	132.68	40.37
Direct expenditure.....	15,148	14,371	13,008	10,790	10,864	7,897	4,974	3,319	3,563	5.4	69.9	92.68	26.92
Current operation.....	6,758	6,234	5,886	5,173	4,450	3,837	2,701	2,134	1,827	8.4	31.2	41.34	13.81
Capital outlay.....	4,564	3,992	3,347	2,658	2,237	1,456	368	330	642	14.3	21.0	27.92	4.85
Construction.....	3,872	3,404	2,831	2,323	1,966	1,268	292	288	NA	13.8	17.9	23.69	.....
Purchase of land and existing structures.....	489	412	342	178	131	71	33	15	NA	18.5	2.3	2.99	.....
Equipment.....	203	177	173	158	141	117	42	27	NA	15.2	0.9	1.24	.....
Assistance and subsidies.....	1,531	1,482	1,486	1,402	1,891	1,409	663	527	466	3.3	7.1	9.37	3.52
Interest on debt.....	311	251	193	144	109	86	84	101	122	23.7	1.4	1.90	.92
Insurance benefits and repayments.....	1,984	2,411	2,096	1,413	2,177	1,020	1,158	226	505	17.7	9.1	12.14	3.82
Intergovernmental expenditure.....	6,538	5,986	5,679	5,044	4,217	3,283	2,092	1,842	1,780	9.2	30.1	40.00	13.45
Cash and security holdings at end of fiscal year.....	28,899	26,526	25,536	21,492	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.9	100.0	176.81	NA
Unemployment fund balance in U.S. Treasury.....	8,140	7,906	8,362	7,757	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.0	28.2	49.80	NA
Cash and deposits.....	4,200	4,014	3,887	3,558	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.6	14.5	25.70	NA
Securities.....	16,558	14,605	13,287	10,177	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	13.4	57.3	101.31	NA
Total by purpose:													
Insurance trust.....	16,528	15,310	14,921	12,810	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.0	57.2	101.12	NA
Debt offsets.....	1,468	1,457	1,440	1,019	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.8	5.1	8.98	NA
Other.....	10,902	9,759	9,175	7,662	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11.7	37.7	66.70	NA

EXHIBIT DATA

Estimated population, July 1 of preceding calendar year. (thousands) (b).....	167,191	163,446	157,465	152,572	147,858	142,558	131,605	133,345	132,357	.....	.....	.....	.....
Income payments to resident individuals during preceding calendar year (in millions of dollars) (c).....	\$301,399	\$282,876	\$268,803	\$241,248	\$195,322	\$183,984	\$155,928	\$140,687	\$91,438	.....	.....	.....	\$690.84

Source: Bureau of the Census, *Compendium of State Government Finances in 1956* and *Revised Summary of State Government Finances: 1942-1950*.

NOTE: Because of rounding, detail does not always add to total. Per capita and per cent figures are computed on the basis of amounts rounded to the nearest thousand. "NA" signifies data not available.

(a) For detail, see Table 1 of section on "State Tax Collections in 1957," page 189.

(b) Figures relate to total population excluding armed forces overseas.

(c) Source: Department of Commerce, Survey of Current Business.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY FINANCIAL AGGREGATES, BY STATE: 1956
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Revenue and borrowing	Expenditure and debt redemption	Borrowing	Debt redemption	Revenue	Expenditure	General revenue	General expenditure	Liquor stores revenue	Liquor stores expenditure	Insurance trust revenue	Insurance trust expenditure
All states.....	\$24,320,458	\$22,210,593	\$2,121,435	\$524,414	\$22,199,023	\$21,686,179	\$18,389,095	\$18,857,116	\$1,019,026	\$844,870	\$2,790,902	\$1,984,193
Alabama.....	425,433	412,325	20,375	13,885	405,058	398,440	337,884	352,407	40,450	32,442	26,724	13,591
Arizona.....	173,336	156,117	1,600	189	171,736	155,928	147,211	144,105	.....	.....	24,525	11,823
Arkansas.....	185,975	182,771	975	6,534	185,000	176,237	174,884	167,997	.....	.....	10,116	8,240
California.....	2,579,873	2,322,982	136,500	53,599	2,443,373	2,269,383	2,036,524	2,043,353	.....	.....	406,849	226,030
Colorado.....	255,546	233,812	13,436	1,760	242,110	232,052	224,925	222,866	.....	.....	17,185	9,186
Connecticut.....	429,432	335,475	127,930	11,378	301,502	324,097	259,366	294,692	.....	.....	42,136	29,405
Delaware.....	96,205	82,279	21,659	10,328	74,546	71,951	71,580	69,874	.....	.....	2,966	2,077
Florida.....	563,250	470,103	82,290	4,375	480,960	465,728	448,701	444,661	.....	.....	32,259	21,067
Georgia.....	454,556	445,760	14,500	11,446	440,056	434,314	404,124	415,155	.....	.....	35,932	19,159
Idaho.....	106,545	93,925	3,100	88	103,445	93,837	83,545	80,542	11,034	7,461	8,866	5,834
Illinois.....	1,355,268	849,941	420,905	27,791	934,363	822,150	812,907	740,892	.....	.....	121,456	81,258
Indiana.....	433,035	555,413	884	723	432,151	554,690	384,959	514,739	.....	.....	47,192	39,951
Iowa.....	385,092	356,713	2,024	2,559	383,068	354,154	322,841	314,126	38,719	28,057	21,508	11,971
Kansas.....	249,047	322,107	1,820	393	247,227	321,714	232,678	310,304	.....	.....	14,549	11,410
Kentucky.....	275,467	286,115	2,215	786	273,252	285,329	244,772	261,894	.....	.....	28,480	23,435
Louisiana.....	697,083	586,796	107,125	18,783	589,958	568,013	556,951	550,538	.....	.....	33,007	17,475
Maine.....	138,485	148,169	4,285	1,776	134,200	146,393	99,678	119,045	22,015	16,916	12,507	10,432
Maryland.....	390,415	368,939	49,393	18,434	341,022	350,505	309,704	331,799	.....	.....	31,318	18,706
Massachusetts.....	758,301	708,785	148,289	38,109	610,012	670,676	516,480	608,157	.....	.....	93,532	62,219
Michigan.....	1,282,565	1,301,840	37,431	23,871	1,245,134	1,277,969	976,193	1,015,650	170,033	135,515	98,908	126,804
Minnesota.....	466,917	418,094	17,954	17,904	448,963	400,190	414,223	372,799	.....	.....	34,740	27,391
Mississippi.....	229,019	219,664	.....	4,134	229,019	215,530	220,311	207,730	.....	.....	8,708	7,800
Missouri.....	429,016	413,744	725	4,139	428,291	409,605	393,866	387,066	.....	.....	34,425	22,539
Montana.....	123,443	114,064	5,738	3,244	117,705	110,820	87,238	87,266	17,563	14,286	12,904	9,268

Nebraska.....	142,095	134,828	5,037	207	137,058	134,621	131,174	128,521	.....	.....	5,884	6,100
Nevada.....	63,410	52,172	1,660	150	61,750	52,022	49,510	43,076	.....	.....	12,240	8,946
New Hampshire.....	101,680	90,730	19,322	5,668	82,358	85,062	49,801	61,827	16,238	20,869	11,688	6,997
New Jersey.....	571,078	665,510	37,040	9,937	534,038	655,573	380,165	512,218	.....	.....	153,873	143,355
New Mexico.....	187,728	152,036	20,267	3,727	167,461	148,309	160,588	144,736	.....	.....	6,873	3,573
New York.....	2,637,309	2,135,386	461,615	57,698	2,175,694	2,077,688	1,683,393	1,749,587	.....	.....	492,301	328,101
North Carolina.....	515,838	483,599	.....	15,085	515,838	468,514	471,719	440,711	.....	.....	44,119	27,803
North Dakota.....	106,861	102,852	2,672	6,397	104,189	96,455	97,584	90,385	.....	.....	6,605	6,070
Ohio.....	1,342,583	1,252,041	108,300	17,890	1,234,283	1,234,151	823,930	923,479	193,759	171,201	216,594	139,471
Oklahoma.....	375,186	384,278	15,985	3,453	359,201	380,825	343,455	367,857	.....	.....	15,746	12,968
Oregon.....	315,696	309,829	1,900	7,995	313,796	301,834	231,343	234,079	45,124	58,109	37,329	36,646
Pennsylvania.....	1,472,777	1,383,434	91,267	49,857	1,381,510	1,333,577	916,723	926,112	224,735	203,354	240,052	204,111
Rhode Island.....	113,000	117,941	3,100	3,226	109,900	114,715	82,118	93,552	.....	.....	27,782	21,163
South Carolina.....	288,255	284,630	25,197	17,462	263,058	267,168	243,923	254,996	.....	.....	19,135	12,172
South Dakota.....	86,709	85,777	.....	42	86,709	85,735	85,284	84,286	.....	.....	1,425	1,449
Tennessee.....	377,413	350,440	9,137	15,205	368,276	335,235	334,814	304,995	.....	.....	33,462	30,240
Texas.....	1,008,168	881,921	8,015	5,458	1,000,153	876,463	943,139	844,151	.....	.....	57,014	32,312
Utah.....	130,082	119,887	.....	38	130,082	119,849	103,795	102,874	14,570	10,142	11,717	6,833
Vermont.....	56,289	56,706	.....	905	56,289	55,801	44,788	45,775	7,478	7,283	4,023	2,743
Virginia.....	504,490	436,493	69,240	820	435,250	435,673	314,882	335,318	103,517	88,772	16,851	11,583
Washington.....	610,340	564,077	12,865	15,006	597,475	549,071	448,073	435,671	65,436	46,943	83,966	66,457
West Virginia.....	268,157	255,251	5,370	10,986	262,787	244,265	192,695	191,107	36,569	28,465	33,523	24,693
Wisconsin.....	482,110	453,812	1,866	660	480,244	453,152	426,995	423,438	.....	.....	53,249	29,714
Wyoming.....	79,900	71,030	427	314	79,473	70,716	67,659	60,408	7,155	6,686	4,659	3,622

Source: Bureau of the Census, Compendium of State Government Finances in 1956.

TABLE 3
STATE GENERAL REVENUE, BY SOURCE AND BY STATE: 1956
(In thousands of dollars, except per capita)

State	Total general revenue		Taxes								Inter-governmental revenue	Charges and miscellaneous general revenue
	Amount	Per capita	Sales and gross receipts				Licenses		Individual income	Corporation income		
			Total(a)	Total(a)	General	Motor fuels	Total	Motor vehicle				
All states.....	\$18,389,095	\$112.51	\$13,375,451	\$7,801,278	\$3,036,385	\$2,687,120	\$2,023,700	\$87,616	\$1,373,530(b)	\$889,673(b)	\$3,295,714	\$1,717,930
Alabama.....	337,884	108.64	220,461	156,894	69,430	61,019	16,754	3,673	32,262(b)	1,131(b)	87,768	29,655
Arizona.....	147,211	146.19	99,745	61,007	31,872	18,904	9,088	6,354	6,146	8,518	29,831	17,635
Arkansas.....	174,884	97.05	117,183	81,674	31,835	33,376	16,747	11,435	5,166	8,668	45,503	12,198
California.....	2,036,524	157.13	1,532,872	968,093	564,876	274,107	140,438	102,363	127,908	157,340	367,949	135,703
Colorado.....	224,925	145.39	144,298	81,317	40,472	31,015	18,469	11,567	20,325	6,071	52,356	28,271
Connecticut.....	259,366	117.89	205,616	147,085	70,313	39,104	18,862	11,634	.....	28,507	26,112	27,638
Delaware.....	71,580	183.54	48,735	13,500	.....	6,762	13,142	3,421	15,420	.....	7,746	15,099
Florida.....	448,701	125.34	335,376	253,348	86,095	91,691	62,252	39,361	.....	.....	88,639	24,686
Georgia.....	404,124	110.36	295,316	232,836	119,230	71,631	19,374	12,929	22,858	18,481	84,953	23,855
Idaho.....	83,545	136.51	47,539	20,794	.....	13,987	10,938	6,757	9,313	3,645	25,411	10,595
Illinois.....	812,907	87.40	641,143	522,584	257,021	128,152	97,968	80,711	.....	.....	134,993	36,771
Indiana.....	384,959	88.93	279,659	214,068	118,101	60,557	44,736	34,104	.....	.....	53,389	51,911
Iowa.....	322,841	120.87	230,379	151,544	80,582	54,472	45,609	40,692	25,139	3,190	66,260	26,202
Kansas.....	232,678	112.95	160,266	102,108	51,593	35,066	25,467	19,386	12,787	4,421	49,364	23,048
Kentucky.....	244,772	81.29	171,319	93,501	.....	51,121	17,581	9,882	30,387	11,855	55,896	17,557
Louisiana.....	556,951	189.83	337,236	197,823	73,576	53,239	27,874	10,623	24,256(b)	(b)	106,204	113,511
Maine.....	99,678	110.02	66,465	49,837	16,009	19,814	13,309	7,562	.....	.....	21,565	11,648
Maryland.....	309,704	112.87	250,270	128,000	41,691	44,806	25,299	20,906	60,561	23,574	29,729	29,705
Massachusetts.....	516,480	108.21	387,303	138,715	.....	60,118	98,142	16,244	107,286	24,723(c)	100,463	28,714
Michigan.....	976,193	133.25	758,369	517,569	326,476	132,990	132,664	67,573	.....	.....	128,515	89,309
Minnesota.....	414,223	129.85	284,450	103,442	.....	47,899	43,104	32,942	61,714	20,452	74,786	54,987
Mississippi.....	220,311	103.29	150,845	111,225	54,702	39,495	10,706	4,384	4,647	11,762	53,035	16,431
Missouri.....	393,866	93.76	257,364	162,883	100,440	40,688	45,519	31,859	35,390(b)	(b)	121,311	15,191
Montana.....	87,238	138.69	49,255	24,380	.....	17,200	6,833	2,698	7,577	3,005	23,701	14,282

Nebraska.....	131,174	94.10	74,930	40,219	.....	30,388	9,095	5,174	.....	.....	39,572	16,672
Nevada.....	49,510	210.68	29,203	22,226	6,699	7,468	4,334	2,460	.....	.....	13,857	6,450
New Hampshire.....	49,801	90.06	30,790	16,492	.....	8,489	8,030	5,364	1,479	.....	11,694	7,317
New Jersey.....	380,165	71.41	258,190	148,638	.....	69,465	91,520	47,838	.....	.....	62,384	59,591
New Mexico.....	160,588	202.50	89,264	57,758	31,132	19,308	12,300	9,294	4,579(b)	(b)	32,908	38,416
New York.....	1,683,393	105.07	1,356,611	403,095	.....	125,425	185,109	118,919	447,330	23,077	215,985	110,797
North Carolina.....	471,719	108.59	352,531	199,970	71,555	87,522	48,517	25,697	47,810	244,134	83,026	36,162
North Dakota.....	97,584	151.76	50,563	30,795	13,132	10,355	10,971	8,426	2,876	1,205	20,383	26,638
Ohio.....	823,930	92.11	636,063	491,628	229,981	136,637	111,939	72,519	.....	.....	119,870	67,997
Oklahoma.....	343,455	155.41	229,642	133,146	49,159	51,598	38,468	30,154	12,120	9,801	77,138	36,675
Oregon.....	231,343	137.30	161,812	40,096	.....	33,545	32,866	24,329	68,780	16,391	47,513	22,018
Pennsylvania.....	916,723	84.12	702,144	315,073	34,651	155,116	184,587	72,210	.....	137,628	136,836	77,743
Rhode Island.....	82,118	100.51	60,529	42,894	14,855	9,249	7,960	5,480	.....	7,560	16,148	5,441
South Carolina.....	243,923	105.69	178,915	128,764	52,880	44,040	13,429	7,267	15,558	16,283	41,906	23,102
South Dakota.....	85,284	124.87	48,363	38,331	18,728	11,224	7,794	5,638	.....	184	21,920	15,001
Tennessee.....	334,814	98.07	249,959	184,885	89,096	65,433	42,093	21,939	3,939	13,819	70,136	14,719
Texas.....	943,139	107.81	623,126	292,682	.....	157,326	103,880	55,629	.....	.....	182,505	137,508
Utah.....	103,795	130.23	68,627	41,523	21,994	14,527	6,795	4,580	8,389	3,657	24,654	10,514
Vermont.....	44,788	121.05	32,014	13,066	.....	6,477	7,094	5,467	8,503	1,907	10,797	1,977
Virginia.....	314,882	87.98	226,507	97,222	.....	65,449	36,918	19,407	46,306	27,876	42,470	45,905
Washington.....	448,073	171.87	337,749	281,760	187,517	53,794	28,274	15,203	.....	.....	65,602	44,722
West Virginia.....	192,695	97.12	144,064	122,041	71,446	26,587	19,392	14,905	.....	.....	35,833	12,798
Wisconsin.....	426,995	115.34	329,301	105,282	.....	62,371	44,371	36,026	96,719	50,808	64,176	33,518
Wyoming.....	67,659	216.86	33,090	19,465	9,316	8,114	7,089	4,710	.....	.....	22,922	11,647

Source: Bureau of the Census, *Compendium of State Government Finances in 1950*.

(a) Includes amounts for categories not shown separately.

(b) Combined corporation and individual income taxes for four states—Alabama, Louisiana, Missouri and New Mexico—are included with individual income taxes. Amount shown as

corporation tax for Alabama represents taxes on financial institutions only.

(c) Amounts for corporation excises and surtaxes, measured in part by net income and in part by corporation excess, are included with license taxes.

TABLE 4
SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE, BY CHARACTER AND OBJECT AND
BY STATE: 1956
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Total	Current operation	Capital outlay					Assistance and subsidies	Interest	Insurance benefits and repayments	Inter-governmental expenditure	Exhibit: Total personal services
			Total capital outlay	Construction		Purchase of land and existing structures	Equip-ment					
				Total construction	Contract construction only							
All states.....	\$21,686,179	\$6,757,638	\$4,564,226	\$3,872,227	\$3,538,473	\$488,589	\$203,410	\$1,530,922(a)	\$310,953	\$1,984,193	\$6,538,247	\$4,131,895
Alabama.....	398,440	129,891	66,530	51,495	41,357	6,467	8,568	53,568	1,943	13,591	132,917	62,274
Arizona.....	155,928	46,297	33,600	30,701	29,832	956	1,943	16,422	144	11,823	47,642	25,167
Arkansas.....	176,237	56,144	34,332	29,933	27,466	1,068	3,331	29,819	3,565	8,240	44,137	34,487
California.....	2,269,383	569,112	396,914	261,368	222,330	120,064	15,482	2,336	18,294	226,030	1,056,697	438,537
Colorado.....	232,052	68,365	46,440	33,780	30,570	9,808	2,852	694	839	9,186	106,528	47,780
Connecticut.....	324,097	121,356	91,305	59,443	56,857	28,414	3,448	39,171	6,003	29,405	36,857	80,444
Delaware.....	71,951	29,633	17,193	15,465	13,417	876	852	6,750	3,039	2,077	13,259	20,126
Florida.....	465,728	128,000	124,262	97,196	92,016	20,836	6,230	56,872	4,312	21,067	131,215	83,459
Georgia.....	434,314	93,558	115,474	104,625	92,377	1,764	9,085	65,766	7,403	19,159	132,954	65,948
Idaho.....	93,837	35,127	24,814	21,701	20,324	1,368	1,745	9,135	159	5,834	18,768	19,572
Illinois.....	822,150	282,433	138,239	110,571	99,830	19,161	8,507	84,994	13,085	81,258	222,141	180,961
Indiana.....	554,690	150,253	196,874	177,520	173,551	11,858	7,496	1,876	8,846	39,951	156,890	99,454
Iowa.....	354,154	126,948	69,898	62,117	60,346	4,166	3,615	38,179	461	11,971	106,697	67,265
Kansas.....	321,714	89,948	124,211	112,518	107,999	7,151	4,542	211	5,600	11,410	90,334	60,412
Kentucky.....	285,329	81,070	91,294	86,819	75,347	1,650	2,825	39,260	2,322	23,435	47,948	56,311
Louisiana.....	568,013	153,930	124,440	112,565	105,473	4,220	7,655	110,021	9,351	17,475	152,796	97,603
Maine.....	146,393	63,545	41,715	38,902	34,673	1,127	1,686	12,686	3,713	10,432	14,302	28,442
Maryland.....	350,505	97,849	102,558	83,129	78,348	16,936	2,493	1,835	10,838	18,706	118,719	68,155
Massachusetts.....	670,676	183,478	177,317	159,463	151,948	15,360	2,494	13,115	20,017	62,219	214,530	134,377
Michigan.....	1,277,969	413,349	179,687	147,468	140,051	25,265	6,954	110,139	12,467	126,804	435,523	201,81
Minnesota.....	400,190	137,986	78,267	67,720	60,888	6,047	4,500	1,923	1,506	27,391	153,117	90,354
Mississippi.....	215,530	60,875	39,471	35,338	33,023	1,603	2,530	30,857	2,488	7,800	74,039	37,705
Missouri.....	409,605	105,515	94,479	75,098	71,618	15,802	3,579	109,786	336	22,539	76,950	68,575
Montana.....	110,820	48,735	27,375	23,938	21,358	1,459	1,978	10,750	1,155	9,268	13,537	24,876

Nebraska	134,621	53,126	39,905	35,081	33,608	3,047	1,777	419	97	6,100	34,974	36,369
Nevada	52,022	18,888	11,428	10,160	8,657	401	867	2,452	68	8,946	10,240	9,259
New Hampshire	85,062	46,892	19,605	17,378	14,775	1,547	680	6,795	719	6,997	4,054	20,850
New Jersey	655,573	151,823	215,530	195,277	187,029	15,203	5,050	10,709	26,145	143,355	108,011	112,314
New Mexico	148,309	46,613	38,815	34,862	31,095	1,848	2,105	11,145	1,011	3,573	47,152	29,987
New York	2,077,688	513,832	360,672	323,831	303,616	28,817	8,024	7,127	51,161	328,101	816,795	389,222
North Carolina	468,514	256,630	94,779	79,156	55,065	9,520	6,103	4,548	6,679	27,803	78,075	212,460
North Dakota	96,455	45,257	18,662	17,317	16,425	351	994	7,703	803	6,070	17,960	17,143
Ohio	1,234,151	404,718	281,540	236,785	220,422	37,610	7,145	62,186	15,066	139,471	331,170	158,339
Oklahoma	380,825	101,923	74,086	65,403	63,768	3,832	4,851	92,838	6,340	12,968	92,670	64,855
Oregon	301,834	127,682	46,332	36,633	32,357	5,947	3,752	25,428	3,085	36,646	62,661	69,258
Pennsylvania	1,333,577	526,509	252,008	227,539	195,326	17,517	6,952	106,344	29,365	204,111	215,240	246,492
Rhode Island	114,715	38,429	24,264	20,285	19,361	3,585	394	12,800	1,627	21,163	16,432	26,658
South Carolina	267,168	79,363	37,193	30,122	25,376	2,023	5,048	25,919	4,514	12,172	108,007	46,312
South Dakota	85,735	36,121	24,634	22,546	20,429	1,131	957	15,582	...	1,449	7,949	19,115
Tennessee	335,235	78,096	60,784	56,570	52,492	486	3,728	43,649	2,253	30,240	120,213	51,747
Texas	876,463	227,217	216,121	195,461	175,452	9,280	11,380	131,911	4,914	32,312	263,988	168,865
Utah	119,849	47,568	23,601	20,230	18,378	1,231	2,140	13,412	138	6,833	28,297	27,324
Vermont	55,801	28,386	8,130	7,516	6,292	365	249	6,818	134	2,743	9,590	12,398
Virginia	435,673	229,437	88,605	73,923	64,258	10,773	3,839	2,016	3,834	11,583	100,198	95,163
Washington	549,071	195,187	63,370	52,330	44,719	6,559	4,481	66,330	7,083	66,457	150,644	88,192
West Virginia	244,265	97,850	31,862	26,760	25,342	1,485	3,617	27,405	7,792	24,693	54,663	43,540
Wisconsin	453,152	107,120	75,579	69,624	65,958	2,266	3,689	1,037	151	29,714	239,551	79,313
Wyoming	70,716	25,574	20,032	18,495	17,274	339	1,198	184	88	3,622	21,216	12,718

Source: Bureau of the Census, *Compendium of State Government Finances in 1956*. (a) Includes bonus payments to veterans amounting to \$74,165 thousand.

TABLE 5
STATE GENERAL EXPENDITURE IN TOTAL AND FOR
SELECTED FUNCTIONS, BY STATE: 1956

State	Amount in thousands					Per capita				
	Total general ex- penditure	Public welfare	Edu- cation	High- ways	Health and hos- pitals	Total general expend- iture	Public wel- fare	Educa- tion	High- ways	Health and hos- pitals
All states.....	\$18,857,116	\$2,672,463	\$5,679,408	\$5,351,097	\$1,602,284	\$115.37	\$16.35	\$34.75	\$32.74	\$ 9.80
Alabama.....	352,407	57,383	129,244	99,762	18,045	113.31	18.45	41.56	32.08	5.80
Arizona.....	144,105	17,703	43,308	35,303	5,157	143.10	17.58	43.01	35.06	5.12
Arkansas.....	167,997	31,421	51,971	46,252	10,879	93.23	17.44	28.84	25.67	6.04
California.....	2,043,353	312,331	752,742	442,617	116,578	157.65	24.10	58.08	34.15	8.99
Colorado.....	222,866	69,900	55,356	56,229	14,163	144.06	45.18	35.78	36.35	9.16
Connecticut.....	294,692	36,614	53,252	97,725	41,042	133.95	16.64	24.21	44.42	18.66
Delaware.....	69,874	5,149	29,898	13,525	6,610	179.16	13.20	76.66	34.68	16.95
Florida.....	444,661	58,987	150,363	131,340	34,319	124.21	16.48	42.00	36.69	9.59
Georgia.....	415,155	70,034	180,730	86,515	28,577	113.37	19.12	49.35	23.63	7.80
Idaho.....	80,542	9,781	17,839	33,332	4,705	131.60	15.98	29.15	54.46	7.69
Illinois.....	740,892	129,165	194,160	208,006	99,484	79.66	13.89	20.88	22.36	10.70
Indiana.....	514,739	30,217	159,097	223,125	35,927	118.90	6.98	36.75	51.54	8.30
Iowa.....	314,126	42,216	81,301	115,251	19,241	117.61	15.81	30.44	43.15	7.20
Kansas.....	310,304	35,356	69,772	136,172	22,480	150.63	17.16	33.87	66.10	10.91
Kentucky.....	261,894	42,525	62,469	95,073	15,461	86.98	14.12	20.75	31.58	5.13
Louisiana.....	550,538	115,065	156,887	114,287	40,138	187.64	39.22	53.47	38.95	13.68
Maine.....	119,045	15,596	18,058	51,948	9,462	131.40	17.21	19.93	57.34	10.44
Maryland.....	331,799	18,315	70,767	127,378	37,967	120.92	6.67	25.79	46.42	13.84
Massachusetts.....	608,457	111,541	65,704	173,958	73,240	127.48	23.37	13.77	36.45	15.34
Michigan.....	1,015,650	91,503	377,646	247,299	90,009	138.64	12.49	51.55	33.76	12.29
Minnesota.....	372,799	45,696	137,838	101,381	29,222	116.86	14.32	43.21	31.78	9.16
Mississippi.....	207,730	33,990	67,006	59,149	12,453	97.39	15.94	31.41	27.73	5.84
Missouri.....	387,066	115,386	96,468	105,473	22,393	92.14	27.47	22.96	25.11	5.33
Montana.....	87,266	12,505	25,879	27,504	5,020	138.74	19.88	41.14	43.73	7.98
Nebraska.....	128,521	16,830	28,085	53,380	12,520	92.20	12.07	20.15	38.29	8.98
Nevada.....	43,076	2,884	10,251	16,248	1,560	183.30	12.27	43.62	69.14	6.64
New Hampshire.....	61,827	6,363	8,959	24,117	8,015	111.80	11.51	16.20	43.61	14.49
New Jersey.....	512,218	34,738	110,481	219,647	44,108	96.21	6.52	20.75	41.26	8.28
New Mexico.....	144,736	13,485	67,255	33,990	6,509	182.52	17.01	84.81	42.86	8.21
New York.....	1,749,587	237,150	474,597	348,481	250,936	109.20	14.80	29.62	21.75	15.66
North Carolina.....	440,711	40,273	193,606	109,197	36,614	101.45	9.27	44.57	25.14	8.43
North Dakota.....	90,385	8,672	21,525	25,166	7,703	140.57	13.49	33.48	39.14	11.98
Ohio.....	923,479	123,911	201,073	377,132	67,116	103.24	13.85	22.48	42.16	7.50
Oklahoma.....	367,857	98,164	97,938	110,824	18,232	166.45	44.42	44.32	50.15	8.25
Oregon.....	234,079	31,031	66,759	71,817	16,549	138.92	18.42	39.62	42.62	9.82
Pennsylvania.....	926,112	114,375	250,403	282,535	108,057	84.98	10.50	22.98	25.93	9.92
Rhode Island.....	93,552	16,780	13,581	22,384	13,219	114.51	20.54	16.62	27.40	16.18
South Carolina.....	254,996	28,133	123,907	45,064	15,631	110.48	12.19	53.69	19.53	6.77
South Dakota.....	84,286	10,153	15,284	31,019	3,899	123.41	14.87	22.38	45.42	5.71
Tennessee.....	304,995	47,943	108,361	86,162	19,901	89.34	14.04	31.74	25.24	5.83
Texas.....	844,151	138,167	351,940	239,355	47,164	96.50	15.79	40.23	28.68	5.39
Utah.....	102,874	14,490	45,007	25,125	4,350	129.08	18.18	56.47	31.52	5.46
Vermont.....	45,775	6,632	9,108	16,578	4,103	123.72	17.92	24.62	44.81	11.09
Virginia.....	335,318	18,336	101,868	86,162	19,901	93.69	5.12	28.46	31.41	10.71
Washington.....	435,671	77,370	147,916	89,494	41,512	167.12	29.68	56.74	34.33	15.92
West Virginia.....	191,107	30,799	78,534	41,357	10,386	96.32	15.52	39.58	20.85	5.23
Wisconsin.....	423,438	43,411	85,303	118,562	31,058	114.38	11.73	23.04	32.03	8.39
Wyoming.....	60,408	3,994	19,912	22,452	2,236	193.62	12.80	63.82	71.96	7.17

Source: Bureau of the Census, *Compendium of State Government Finances in 1956*.

TABLE 6
STATE DEBT OUTSTANDING, BY STATE, 1956
(In thousands of dollars, except per capita)

Debt outstanding at end of fiscal year									
State	Total		Long-term			Short term	Net long-term		Full faith and credit
	Amount	Per capita	Total	Full faith and credit	Non-guaranteed		Amount	Per capita	
All states.....	\$12,889,994	\$ 78.86	\$12,642,901	\$6,212,767	\$6,430,134	\$247,093	\$11,174,645	\$ 68.37	\$4,896,239
Alabama.....	87,942	28.28	87,642	42,528	45,114	300	81,691	26.27	37,680
Arizona.....	5,829	5.79	5,829	175	5,654	.....	5,340	5.30	167
Arkansas.....	112,909	62.66	112,909	99,798	13,111	.....	97,767	54.25	85,415
California.....	943,179	72.77	943,179	823,251	119,928	.....	521,726	40.25	404,235
Colorado.....	35,149	22.72	34,421	.....	34,421	728	33,517	21.67	.....
Connecticut.....	477,797	217.18	321,447	121,447	200,000	156,350	303,362	137.89	114,791
Delaware.....	139,296	357.17	138,796	97,424	41,372	500	137,442	352.42	97,424
Florida.....	163,673	45.72	163,673	.....	163,673	.....	150,216	41.96	.....
Georgia.....	235,873	64.41	235,873	38	235,835	.....	217,054	59.27	.....
Idaho.....	5,232	8.55	5,232	2,000	3,232	.....	4,947	8.08	1,880
Illinois.....	699,156	75.17	699,156	253,481	445,675	.....	674,290	72.50	229,730
Indiana.....	321,314	74.22	321,314	800	320,514	.....	314,656	72.69	800
Iowa.....	28,570	10.70	28,570	22,755	5,815	.....	28,563	10.69	22,748
Kansas.....	175,818	85.35	175,818	.....	175,818	.....	175,553	85.22	.....
Kentucky.....	70,409	23.38	70,409	.....	70,409	.....	69,083	22.94	.....
Louisiana.....	317,695	108.28	317,695	234,925	82,770	.....	292,801	99.80	212,734
Maine.....	119,385	131.77	119,385	35,999	83,386	.....	118,202	130.47	35,775
Maryland.....	492,556	179.50	492,556	169,744	322,812	.....	418,979	152.69	107,356
Massachusetts.....	934,413	195.77	924,963	647,454	277,509	9,450	919,296	192.60	643,241
Michigan.....	532,372	72.67	532,326	231,078	301,248	46	519,052	70.85	224,669
Minnesota.....	84,358	26.44	84,358	83,774	584	.....	81,089	25.42	80,583
Mississippi.....	86,837	40.71	86,765	.....	86,765	72	84,020	39.39	.....
Missouri.....	7,531	1.79	7,531	3,000	4,531	.....	3,992	.95	.....
Montana.....	45,819	72.84	45,819	7,260	38,559	.....	37,438	59.52	3,904
Nebraska.....	8,236	5.91	8,236	.....	8,236	.....	8,061	5.78	.....
Nevada.....	2,938	12.50	2,938	2,938	.....	.....	2,893	12.31	2,893
New Hampshire.....	55,935	101.15	55,935	54,812	1,123	.....	54,605	98.74	53,482
New Jersey.....	884,498	166.13	884,498	393,306	491,192	.....	873,308	164.03	390,386
New Mexico.....	47,931	60.44	47,931	29,985	17,946	.....	46,519	58.66	29,417
New York.....	1,938,895	121.02	1,888,895	1,122,043	766,852	50,000	1,343,354	83.85	584,523
North Carolina.....	281,900	64.89	281,900	281,430	470	.....	230,337	53.02	229,990
North Dakota.....	18,538	28.83	18,538	13,979	4,559	.....	4,258	6.62	36
Ohio.....	590,693	66.04	590,693	236,724	353,969	.....	583,742	65.26	229,866
Oklahoma.....	206,949	93.64	206,949	42,006	164,943	.....	201,104	91.00	39,075
Oregon.....	171,674	101.88	171,674	171,569	105	.....	114,361	67.87	114,340
Pennsylvania.....	1,244,709	114.21	1,217,709	351,391	866,318	27,000	1,189,045	109.11	342,378
Rhode Island.....	64,791	79.30	64,791	61,817	2,974	.....	57,652	70.57	54,758
South Carolina.....	217,780	94.36	217,280	155,692	61,588	500	202,332	87.67	144,909
South Dakota.....	159	.23	159	.....	159	.....	102	.15	.....
Tennessee.....	110,076	32.24	110,076	107,374	2,702	.....	103,710	30.38	101,088
Texas.....	213,478	24.40	213,478	106,201	107,277	.....	203,049	23.21	98,169
Utah.....	4,475	5.61	4,475	.....	4,475	.....	4,028	5.05	.....
Vermont.....	6,626	17.91	6,626	6,626	.....	.....	6,626	17.91	6,626
Virginia.....	180,053	50.31	180,053	10,411	169,642	.....	174,716	48.82	5,713
Washington.....	231,507	88.80	229,360	52,320	177,040	2,147	210,222	80.64	43,702
West Virginia.....	275,298	138.76	275,298	135,212	140,086	.....	261,197	131.65	121,756
Wisconsin.....	5,845	1.58	5,845	.....	5,845	.....	5,845	1.58	.....
Wyoming.....	3,898	12.49	3,898	.....	3,898	.....	3,503	11.23	.....

Source: Bureau of the Census, *Compendium of State Government Finances in 1956*.

and credit, \$6,430 million of nonguaranteed debt was outstanding. Net long-term state debt—allowing for debt offsets of \$1,468 million—amounted to \$11,175 million.

More than 70 per cent of the \$2,121 million total of state borrowing in fiscal 1956 was accounted for by seven states—California, Connecticut, Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, New York and Ohio. However, at least minor amounts of borrowing were reported for all except five of the remaining states. The \$524 million devoted to redemption of debt in 1956 includes some amount for every state. Debt statistics for individual states appear in Table 6, and data as to borrowing and debt redemption are in Table 2.

CASH AND SECURITY HOLDINGS

Cash and security holdings of the forty-eight states amounted to \$28,899 million at the end of fiscal 1956. Of this total, \$8,140 million represented unemployment fund balances in the United States Treasury, \$8,388 million was for other

insurance trust reserves, and \$1,468 million was held as debt offsets; the holdings of all other funds and accounts amounted to \$10,902 million.

INDIVIDUAL STATE COMPARISONS

Caution must be used in attempting to draw conclusions from direct comparison of financial amounts for individual state governments. The states vary widely in the scope and intensity of their responsibilities. Such variations reflect differences in state and local traditions as to the extent and character of public services; in economic ability to support such services; and in the patterns for distribution of responsibility, as between the state and local levels, for performing and financing particular governmental functions. Some state governments directly administer certain activities which elsewhere are undertaken by local governments, with or without state fiscal aid. The fraction which state government amounts make up of total state and local finances therefore differs materially from one state area to another.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE IN TERMS OF CONSTANT DOLLARS

BECAUSE of changes of the price level in recent years, simple comparisons of annual figures for state revenue and expenditure in terms of current dollars present an incomplete picture.

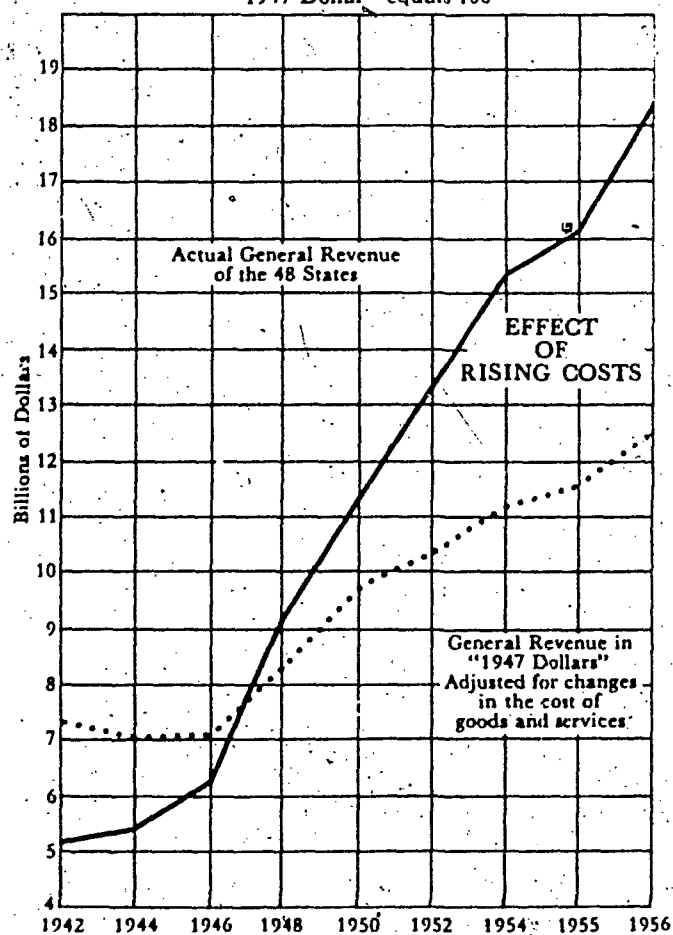
For example, a state may have increased its general revenue or expenditure from 1950 to 1956 by well over 50 per cent as expressed in current dollars. These percentage increases, however, are more than cut in half if current dollars are converted into dollars of substantially constant value, taking 1947 prices as the yardstick.

The following two charts and two tables show the effects of such conversion for all states. They are based on price deflators used by the United States Department of Commerce for state and local governmental purchases of goods and services.

The charts indicate the over-all effects of rising costs for the states as a whole from 1942 to 1956. The tables present individual state by state figures from 1950 to 1956 in both current and constant dollars and indicate the percentage changes over that period in both. For all the states, the tables indicate, general revenues mounted 63.29 per cent in current dollars from 1950 to 1956, and general expenditures rose 53.93 per cent. In dollars of constant value the corresponding increases were 28.43 per cent and 21.96 per cent, respectively.

Per capita revenue and expenditure figures conclude each table. Because of the rapid growth in population the increases in them are much less than in the total receipts and outlays.

Effect of the changing value of the dollar
on the general revenue of the forty-eight states
"1947 Dollar" equals 100



Effect of the changing value of the dollar
on the general expenditure of the forty-eight states
"1947 Dollar" equals 100

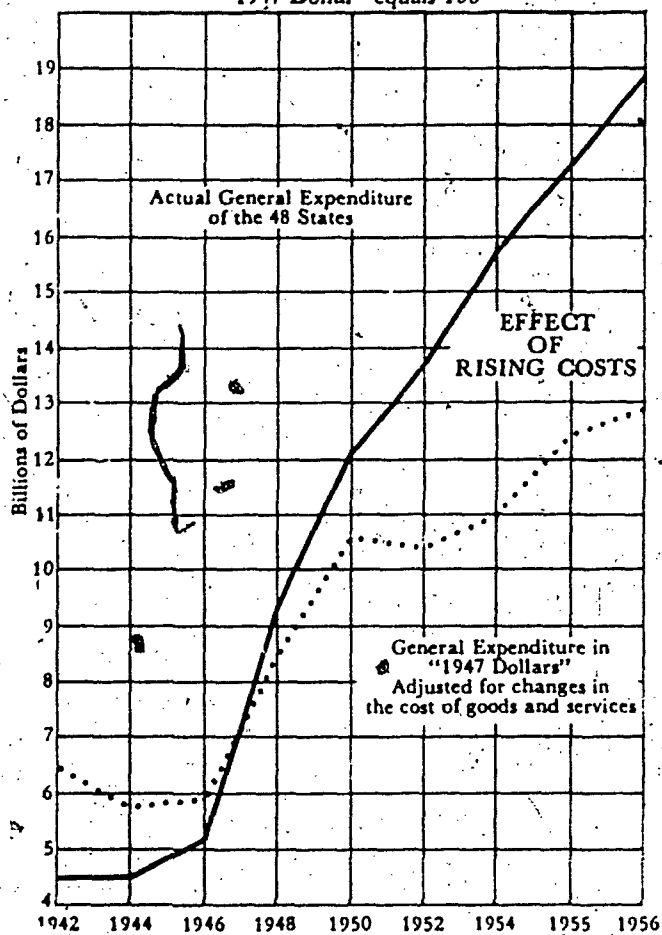


TABLE 1
GENERAL REVENUE, BY STATE, IN CURRENT AND CONSTANT
DOLLARS FOR SELECTED YEARS(a)
(In thousands of dollars)

State	1950		1952		1954		1955		1956		Per cent change 1950 to 1956	
	current dollars	constant dollars	current dollars	constant dollars	current dollars	constant dollars	current dollars	constant dollars	current dollars	constant dollars	current	constant
Alabama.....	179,689	155,845	208,940	159,985	255,430	187,038	275,164	196,125	337,884	230,480	88.04	47.89
Arizona.....	71,074	61,643	99,953	76,534	114,238	83,203	119,541	85,204	147,211	100,417	107.12	62.90
Arkansas.....	134,729	116,851	145,574	111,466	154,783	112,733	164,727	117,411	174,884	119,293	29.80	2.09
California.....	1,125,666	976,293	1,396,822	1,069,542	1,664,506	1,212,313	1,848,328	1,317,411	2,036,524	1,389,171	80.92	42.29
Colorado.....	143,755	124,679	162,852	124,695	183,440	133,605	204,907	146,049	224,925	153,428	56.46	23.06
Connecticut.....	142,986	124,012	171,878	131,606	207,098	150,836	218,430	155,688	259,366	176,921	81.39	42.66
Delaware.....	33,975	29,467	38,332	29,351	61,077	44,484	65,021	46,344	71,580	48,827	110.68	65.70
Florida.....	231,726	200,977	300,352	229,979	341,713	248,881	383,944	273,659	448,701	306,072	93.63	52.29
Georgia.....	201,803	175,024	315,755	241,773	323,508	235,621	345,082	245,960	404,124	275,664	100.26	57.50
Idaho.....	51,891	45,005	62,254	47,668	64,831	47,218	68,628	48,915	83,545	56,988	61.00	26.63
Illinois.....	503,691	436,853	582,152	455,752	694,168	505,585	700,752	499,467	812,907	554,507	61.39	26.93
Indiana.....	282,689	245,177	332,976	254,959	376,348	274,106	346,163	246,731	384,959	262,591	36.18	7.10
Iowa.....	214,612	186,134	237,575	181,910	267,786	195,037	280,306	199,790	322,841	220,219	50.43	18.31
Kansas.....	173,755	150,698	192,114	147,101	200,219	145,826	208,468	148,587	232,678	158,716	33.91	5.32
Kentucky.....	161,143	139,760	186,331	142,673	205,916	149,975	229,270	163,414	244,772	166,966	51.90	19.47
Louisiana.....	363,999	315,697	416,374	318,816	452,676	329,698	539,286	384,381	556,951	379,912	53.01	20.34
Maine.....	64,807	56,207	81,623	62,498	83,227	60,617	88,462	63,052	99,678	67,993	53.81	20.97
Maryland.....	171,403	148,658	195,041	149,342	229,723	167,315	253,458	180,654	309,704	211,258	80.69	42.11
Massachusetts.....	335,726	291,176	407,352	311,908	447,076	325,620	471,863	336,324	516,480	352,306	53.84	20.99
Michigan.....	542,029	470,103	658,639	504,318	784,137	571,112	834,044	594,472	976,193	665,889	80.10	41.65
Minnesota.....	278,653	241,676	328,318	251,392	353,193	257,242	358,704	255,669	414,223	282,553	48.65	16.91
Mississippi.....	139,493	120,983	163,940	125,528	184,672	134,503	190,967	136,113	220,311	150,280	57.94	24.22
Missouri.....	259,345	224,931	287,134	219,858	349,631	254,647	342,769	244,311	393,866	268,667	51.87	19.44
Montana.....	56,913	49,361	71,630	54,847	72,135	52,538	76,338	54,411	87,238	59,508	53.28	20.56

Nebraska.....	91,082	78,996	100,374	76,856	106,408	77,500	113,051	80,578	131,174	89,477	44.02	13.27
Nevada.....	22,931	19,888	27,335	20,930	32,196	23,449	37,573	26,780	49,510	33,772	115.91	69.81
New Hampshire.....	32,660	28,326	40,291	30,851	46,174	33,630	44,909	32,009	49,801	33,971	52.48	19.93
New Jersey.....	211,846	183,735	242,768	185,887	312,151	227,350	345,724	246,418	380,165	259,321	79.45	41.14
New Mexico.....	86,959	75,420	113,108	86,606	133,000	96,868	142,314	101,435	160,588	109,542	84.67	45.24
New York.....	1,084,532	940,618	1,248,073	955,645	1,392,829	1,014,442	1,494,245	1,065,036	1,683,393	1,148,290	55.22	22.08
North Carolina.....	294,063	255,042	361,626	276,896	388,885	283,237	408,856	291,416	471,719	321,773	60.41	26.16
North Dakota.....	76,601	66,436	85,292	65,308	89,696	65,328	89,593	63,858	97,584	66,565	27.39	.19
Ohio.....	501,425	434,887	576,209	441,201	717,257	522,401	754,155	537,530	823,930	562,026	64.32	29.23
Oklahoma.....	249,231	216,159	281,396	215,464	302,225	220,120	315,179	224,646	343,455	234,280	37.81	8.38
Oregon.....	244,956	125,721	180,372	138,110	186,398	135,760	192,333	137,087	231,343	157,806	59.59	25.52
Pennsylvania.....	589,500	511,275	707,083	541,411	812,463	591,743	835,801	595,724	916,723	625,323	55.51	22.31
Rhode Island.....	53,864	46,716	70,509	53,988	72,556	52,845	77,767	55,429	82,118	56,015	52.45	19.91
South Carolina.....	137,211	119,003	195,907	150,005	216,566	157,732	219,791	156,658	243,923	166,386	77.77	39.73
South Dakota.....	62,972	54,616	68,941	52,788	72,265	52,633	73,514	52,398	85,284	58,175	35.43	6.51
Tennessee.....	220,549	191,283	241,380	184,824	276,721	201,545	286,028	203,869	334,814	228,386	51.81	19.40
Texas.....	520,803	451,694	629,328	481,874	776,799	565,768	826,052	588,775	943,139	643,342	81.09	42.43
Utah.....	65,982	57,226	78,574	60,164	86,397	62,926	86,641	61,754	103,795	70,802	57.31	23.72
Vermont.....	29,098	25,237	36,858	28,222	38,000	27,677	38,336	27,324	44,788	30,551	53.92	21.06
Virginia.....	204,040	176,964	231,525	177,278	274,040	199,592	285,959	203,820	314,882	214,790	54.32	21.37
Washington.....	272,032	235,934	337,129	258,139	374,971	273,103	390,524	278,349	448,073	305,643	64.71	29.55
West Virginia.....	130,835	113,474	159,141	121,854	169,489	123,444	173,587	123,726	192,695	131,443	47.28	15.84
Wisconsin.....	277,694	240,845	324,145	248,197	356,173	259,412	355,857	253,640	426,995	291,265	53.76	20.93
Wyoming.....	35,211	30,539	47,622	36,464	55,887	40,704	60,286	42,969	67,659	46,152	92.15	51.12
Total all states....	11,261,629	9,767,241	13,428,897	10,282,463	15,299,284	11,143,033	16,193,710	11,542,202	18,389,095	12,543,721	63.29	28.43
Per capita.....	76.17	66.06	88.02	67.39	97.16	70.77	101.00	71.99	112.51	76.75	47.71	16.18

Source: *Compendium of State Government Finances*, Bureau of the Census, for respective years.
(a) Price deflators used in converting current to constant dollars are for state and local government purchases of goods and services, from Table 41, *Survey of Current Business*, July, 1957, U.S. Department of Commerce. With 1947 equalling 100, the deflators are: 1950—115.3; 1952—130.6; 1954—137.3; 1955—140.3; 1956—146.6.

TABLE 2
GENERAL EXPENDITURE, BY STATE, IN CURRENT AND CONSTANT
DOLLARS FOR SELECTED YEARS(a)
(In thousands of dollars)

State	1950		1952		1954		1955		1956		Per cent change 1950 to 1956	
	current dollars	constant dollars	current dollars	constant dollars	current dollars	constant dollars	current dollars	constant dollars	current dollars	constant dollars	current	constant
Alabama.....	187,018	162,201	217,426	166,482	279,435	203,521	292,602	208,555	352,407	240,387	88.43	48.20
Arizona.....	76,328	66,199	92,038	70,473	112,472	81,917	118,188	84,239	144,105	98,298	88.80	48.49
Arkansas.....	140,823	122,136	138,019	105,681	148,652	108,268	162,945	116,140	167,997	114,595	19.30	6.17
California.....	1,237,311	1,073,123	1,415,226	1,083,634	1,737,541	1,265,507	1,836,506	1,308,985	2,043,353	1,393,824	65.14	29.88
Colorado.....	139,608	121,082	159,466	122,103	187,234	136,369	194,603	138,705	222,866	152,023	59.64	25.55
Connecticut.....	156,906	136,085	166,816	127,730	191,930	139,789	231,966	165,336	294,692	201,018	87.81	47.72
Delaware.....	53,772	46,637	58,116	44,499	60,668	44,186	67,459	48,082	69,874	47,663	29.94	2.20
Florida.....	230,854	200,220	291,403	223,126	327,335	238,409	383,928	273,647	444,661	303,316	92.62	51.49
Georgia.....	200,860	174,206	269,887	206,652	339,996	247,630	394,644	281,286	415,155	283,189	106.69	62.56
Idaho.....	54,310	47,103	57,961	44,381	69,349	50,509	76,744	54,670	80,542	54,940	48.30	16.64
Illinois.....	527,345	457,368	544,059	416,584	649,395	472,975	698,055	497,545	740,892	505,383	40.49	10.50
Indiana.....	258,274	224,002	310,187	237,509	393,842	286,848	389,280	277,463	514,739	351,118	99.30	56.75
Iowa.....	309,395	268,339	253,376	194,009	259,663	189,121	277,468	197,768	314,126	214,274	1.53	-20.15
Kansas.....	163,567	141,853	182,543	139,773	199,838	145,548	222,267	158,423	310,304	211,667	89.72	49.22
Kentucky.....	166,461	144,372	196,634	150,562	216,722	157,846	233,600	166,500	261,894	178,645	57.33	23.74
Louisiana.....	354,721	307,650	385,792	295,400	429,868	313,087	475,453	338,883	550,538	375,538	55.20	22.07
Maine.....	67,593	58,624	73,171	56,027	90,133	65,646	112,390	80,106	119,045	81,204	76.12	38.52
Maryland.....	182,573	158,346	242,687	185,825	254,296	185,212	288,638	205,729	331,799	226,329	81.73	42.93
Massachusetts.....	395,993	343,446	438,004	335,378	523,495	381,278	544,202	387,885	608,457	415,046	53.65	20.85
Michigan.....	593,382	514,642	703,109	538,368	791,849	576,729	885,354	631,043	1,015,650	692,804	71.16	34.62
Minnesota.....	318,725	276,431	296,922	227,352	327,474	238,510	348,187	248,173	372,799	254,297	16.97	-8.01
Mississippi.....	145,636	126,310	154,944	118,864	187,080	136,256	200,880	143,179	207,730	141,698	42.64	12.18
Missouri.....	253,659	219,999	273,589	209,486	325,849	237,326	338,301	241,127	387,066	264,029	5.26	20.01
Montana.....	61,073	52,969	70,812	54,221	74,999	54,624	79,856	56,918	87,266	59,527	42.89	12.38

Nebraska.....	85,208	73,901	98,228	75,213	98,615	71,825	108,915	76,989	128,521	87,668	50.83	18.63
Nevada.....	22,488	19,503	27,953	21,404	31,600	23,015	36,970	26,351	43,076	29,383	91.55	50.66
New Hampshire.....	39,200	33,998	43,673	33,440	50,314	36,645	58,228	41,502	61,827	42,174	57.72	24.05
New Jersey.....	214,060	185,655	383,463	293,616	397,007	289,153	470,111	335,076	512,218	349,398	139.29	88.20
New Mexico.....	81,422	70,618	96,680	74,028	114,922	83,701	129,202	92,090	144,736	98,729	77.76	39.81
New York.....	1,123,898	974,760	1,221,189	935,060	1,512,227	1,101,403	1,773,939	1,264,390	1,749,587	1,193,443	55.67	22.43
North Carolina.....	328,847	285,210	424,276	324,867	391,645	285,248	427,158	304,460	440,711	300,621	34.02	5.40
North Dakota.....	95,637	82,946	75,069	57,480	85,511	62,280	86,440	61,611	90,385	61,654	— 5.49	—25.67
Ohio.....	535,579	464,509	596,282	456,571	714,018	520,042	896,729	639,151	923,479	629,931	72.43	35.61
Oklahoma.....	272,840	236,635	305,093	233,609	301,123	219,318	313,245	223,268	367,857	250,926	34.83	6.04
Oregon.....	158,556	137,516	212,863	162,989	227,523	165,712	230,948	164,610	234,079	159,672	47.63	16.11
Pennsylvania.....	936,667	812,374	798,644	611,519	875,690	637,793	959,321	683,764	926,112	631,727	— 1.13	—22.24
Rhode Island.....	57,584	49,943	64,734	49,567	69,719	50,779	81,621	58,176	93,552	63,814	62.46	27.77
South Carolina.....	146,080	126,696	181,389	138,889	256,832	187,059	251,624	179,347	254,996	173,940	74.56	37.29
South Dakota.....	73,141	63,435	58,736	44,974	70,826	51,585	75,108	53,534	84,286	57,494	15.24	— 9.37
Tennessee.....	223,367	193,727	239,155	183,120	275,212	200,446	282,831	201,590	304,995	208,046	36.54	7.39
Texas.....	471,012	408,510	597,318	457,364	675,404	491,918	761,935	543,076	844,151	575,819	79.22	40.96
Utah.....	66,452	57,634	74,440	56,998	90,135	65,648	96,005	68,428	102,874	70,173	54.81	21.76
Vermont.....	28,926	25,088	30,126	23,067	40,153	29,245	42,479	30,277	45,775	31,224	58.25	24.46
Virginia.....	219,024	189,960	253,891	194,404	294,086	214,192	305,402	217,678	335,318	228,730	53.10	20.41
Washington.....	332,784	288,624	336,576	257,715	408,220	297,320	413,220	294,526	435,671	297,183	30.92	2.97
West Virginia.....	157,463	136,568	218,427	167,249	252,579	183,961	204,622	145,846	191,107	130,359	21.37	— 4.55
Wisconsin.....	264,668	229,547	325,427	249,178	357,791	260,591	362,010	258,026	423,438	288,839	59.99	25.83
Wyoming.....	39,391	34,164	41,440	31,731	50,213	36,572	54,905	39,134	60,408	41,206	53.35	20.61
Total all states...	12,250,471	10,624,866	13,697,259	10,487,947	15,787,128	11,498,272	17,175,886	12,242,257	18,857,116	12,862,971	53.93	21.06
Per capita.....	82.85	71.86	89.78	68.74	100.26	73.02	107.13	76.35	115.37	78.70	39.25	9.52

Source: *Compendium of State Government Finances*, Bureau of the Census, for respective years.

(a) Price deflators used in converting current to constant dollars are for state and local government purchases of goods and services, from Table 41, *Survey of Current Business*, July 1957; U.S. Department of Commerce. With 1947 equaling 100 the deflators are: 1950—115.3; 1952—130.6; 1954—137.3; 1955—140.3; 1956—146.6.

Taxation

RECENT TRENDS IN STATE TAXATION*

IN 1957 the pressures on state tax systems created by rising expenditure requirements were, if anything, more intense than they had been in earlier postwar years. But tax collections rose considerably above expectations, and as a result, although the need for additional revenues remained widespread, the volume of revenue-raising legislation was less than in other postwar years in which most of the legislatures were in session.

The number of tax rate increases enacted by state legislatures remained impressive. In 1957 forty-five legislatures convened in regular sessions, and almost half of the states raised the rates of one or more taxes. However, in terms of number, the revenue-raising measures enacted in 1957 were sharply under 1955, when more than two-thirds of the states raised tax rates, and in fact were below every other odd-numbered postwar year except 1953.

In terms of the amount of revenue involved, tax legislation in 1957 had even less impact when related to earlier postwar years. No new major taxes were enacted, in contrast with action taken in 1947, 1949 and 1951 when numerous new sales and cigarette taxes were adopted. Rate increases in broad-based taxes were avoided by most 1957 state legislatures, and instances of major revenue-raising programs were infrequent. For most of the states that raised tax rates, increasing of one or two excise rates to produce a relatively mod-

erate amount of revenue was the extent of the rate-raising action. There were even several instances of tax reduction, which, although few in number, attracted considerable attention because of the almost complete absence of such legislation in the earlier postwar years.

The reduced volume of revenue raising legislation in 1957 resulted from the state income-outgo relationship of the last two years. Expenditures continued to rise sharply, reflecting mainly mounting public school needs, the growth in college enrollments and matching requirements of the expanded federal highway aid program adopted in 1956. Appropriations voted in 1957 indicated that the next two years might see a greater annual rise in state spending than had occurred since the start of the decade.

State revenues, however, also rose sharply during 1956 and 1957. In fiscal 1956, as a result of rising business activity and the many tax rate increases enacted in 1955, state tax collections rose 15 per cent to \$13.4 billion, the largest percentage gain since 1948 and, in absolute amounts, the largest gain in any year since the end of the war. In fiscal 1957 the rate of increase in tax collections slowed down sharply, but they still rose 8 per cent, to \$14.4 billion. This, except for 1956, was the largest percentage gain since 1952, and substantially above the rate of increase estimated generally in 1955-57 budgets. In fiscal 1956, the latest year for which Bureau of the Census data are available for state financial

*Prepared by LEON ROTHENBERG, Research Director, Federation of Tax Administrators.

aggregates, the absolute gain in general revenues was more than a half billion dollars greater than the rise in general expenditures.

Thus, when the legislatures convened in 1957, it appeared that most states would complete fiscal 1957 with larger general fund balances than could have been foreseen at the outset of the budget period. The availability of such balances diminished the need for additional revenues, despite the accelerated rate of increase in state spending.

In 1957 only five states raised income tax rates, compared with twelve in 1955. The number of states which raised sales tax rates was three in 1957 and eight in 1955. Gasoline tax rates were raised by seven states this year and by fifteen two years earlier. Higher tobacco taxes were approved by seven states in 1957, by fourteen in 1955.

There were also fewer 1957 enactments in other important areas of tax legislation. One new general income tax withholding law was enacted; in 1955 four states adopted general withholding laws. There were no additions to the four states—California, Illinois, Mississippi and New Mexico—which have authorized local sales taxes on a coordinated state-local collection basis. Except for Mississippi, which enacted its law in 1950, these authorizations were made in 1955. There was a considerable volume of legislation passed in 1957 designed to improve local property tax administration, but not so much as in 1955, when more than a fourth of the states provided for statewide reappraisals or statewide assessment ratio studies or extended their supervision over the local assessment process.

In 1956, when only seventeen legislatures met in regular sessions, the volume of revenue enactments was somewhat greater than in other postwar "off-years." Income taxes were raised more frequently than other state levies. On individuals, Kentucky imposed a graduated surtax ranging from 10 to 30 per cent and provided for generally lower tax credits. The District of Columbia cut its personal exemptions sharply, raised rates on the higher income brackets and adopted payroll withholding. Corporation income taxes were raised in

Kentucky, Maryland and Pennsylvania. Virginia revised its income tax law to provide for a one-year "windfall" by moving the payment dates forward for individual income taxes and taxes on public service corporations. Virginia also repealed its automatic tax reduction law, in effect for six years, under which annual credits had been granted to all income taxpayers contingent upon revenues reaching certain levels.

In the sales tax field Pennsylvania, which imposed a 1 per cent sales tax for a two-year period ending August 30, 1955, enacted a new 3 per cent sales tax effective in March, 1956. Only one state, Massachusetts, raised motor fuel tax rates; the increase, from 5 to 5½ cents per gallon, became effective on July 1, 1957. However, two states, Kentucky and Virginia, raised the tax on all motor fuel consumed by motor carriers to a rate 2 cents per gallon above the basic motor fuel tax rate. Kansas, which added 2 cents per gallon to its tax rate on special fuels in 1955, withdrew the tax on liquefied petroleum gas by removing such fuel from the definition of special fuels.

Cigarette taxes in 1956 were raised 1 cent per pack in Ohio and West Virginia and 2 cents in New Jersey. Kentucky raised its whiskey production tax from 5 to 10 cents per gallon, and the District of Columbia, Louisiana and South Carolina upped taxes on distilled spirits. The District of Columbia also raised taxes on beer and wine. Higher timber/severance taxes were approved in Mississippi and Virginia. Maryland and West Virginia increased their pari-mutuel taxes.

Among the principal tax changes enacted in 1957 were the following:

INCOME TAXES

Income taxes were raised by some half-dozen states, in most instances at a small proportion of prevailing rates. Four states raised both individual and corporate tax rates. Idaho added 1 per cent to most personal income tax brackets, made all corporations subject to an 8 per cent tax—the highest rate imposed formerly under a graduated rate scale—and raised a 7½ per cent surtax on all taxpayers to 10 per cent on corporations and on individuals with net incomes of \$2,000 or more. Kansas and

Montana increased corporation income tax rates 1 and 2 per cent, respectively, and raised rates on some personal income tax brackets. Colorado, which allowed all taxpayers a 20 per cent credit in each year since 1950, cut this credit to 15 per cent but offset part of the tax increase for individuals by raising personal exemptions. Colorado also accelerated its tax collections by repealing a provision allowing income taxes to be paid in four installments.

Of the other states that raised income taxes, Arkansas left its tax rate unchanged but provided for larger collections by substituting for personal exemptions a set of tax credits having a smaller monetary equivalent. The regular session of Oregon's legislature imposed higher taxes on individuals when it repealed a 45 per cent surtax enacted in 1955 and adopted a new rate structure which, for most brackets, was somewhat higher than the combined normal and surtax rates previously in effect. In late October, however, after the state completed the 1957 fiscal year with a substantially greater surplus than had been anticipated, a special session of the legislature was convened for the express purpose of reducing individual income taxes and property taxes.¹ Oregon also recast its corporation income tax structure by raising rates for public utilities and banks and cutting them for most other corporations. At the same time it removed a personal property tax offset it had allowed the latter corporations. South Dakota, which limits its taxation of income to bank income, raised its rate from 3 to 4½ per cent.

Higher income tax rates imposed on individuals in prior years on a temporary basis were extended in Massachusetts, Minnesota and Wisconsin. New York, which in 1956 allowed individual income taxpayers a tax credit of 15 per cent on the first \$100 of tax and of 10 per cent on the next \$200 of tax, extended this reduction for another year, and for the first time made it applicable to taxpayers subject to its net income tax on unincorporated business. There were three other instances of tax reduction in the income tax field. In Iowa, temporary rate increases passed in 1955 were allowed to expire. Minnesota removed

¹The special session cut personal income tax rates by about 20 per cent.

a \$5.00 per head tax imposed on all income taxpayers. North Carolina adopted a three-factor (property-payroll-sales) corporation income allocation formula which, it was estimated, would yield \$7 million less in revenue.

General income tax withholding was considered by legislatures in some half dozen states but adopted by only one. Indiana made residents and nonresidents subject to withholding under its gross income tax. Utah considered a general withholding law but enacted one which is applicable only to nonresidents. Other action in this field included abandonment by Montana and Oregon of flat rate percentage methods of withholding and substitution of methods designed to approximate more closely the taxpayer's annual liability. Vermont increased its withholding rates to make them correspond to higher income tax rates enacted in 1955.

SALES TAXES

Sales tax rates were raised by only three states—Arkansas, Maine and Rhode Island—in each instance from 2 to 3 per cent. Through a referendum petition, the Arkansas increase has been made contingent upon voters' approval at the 1958 election. Indiana revised its gross income tax law, imposing higher rates on most taxpayers subject to the act. On retailers, dry cleaners, and laundries, the tax was reduced from ½ per cent to ⅜ per cent, but a \$3,000 deduction heretofore allowed retailers was reduced to \$1,000, the same deduction which is allowed other taxpayers. The tax on wholesalers was raised from ¼ to ⅜ per cent, and wholesale grocers were subjected to a 1½ per cent tax. The rate on other income taxable under the law, including salaries and wages, was raised from 1 to 1½ per cent.

Florida provided for a substantial increase in revenue by deleting various exemptions allowed previously under the sales tax law. Among them were sales of alcoholic beverages sold for off-premises consumption, cigarettes, motor vehicles, and clothing costing more than \$10.

Iowa's tax rate was reduced from 2½ to 2 per cent; a ½ per cent temporary rate increase enacted in 1955 expired when the Governor vetoed an act of the legislature

extending the higher rate. Higher rates enacted in prior years on a temporary basis were made permanent in Connecticut, Illinois, Pennsylvania and Washington.

Illinois subjected to its retailers occupation tax persons engaged in the business of making repairs who transfer tangible personal property in connection with their work. Kansas extended its sales tax base to include hotel rentals and the casual sales of motor vehicles. California extended liability for the use tax to all retailers having sales representatives in the state or making deliveries there. North Carolina, in a complete revision of the sales tax statute, included firms having representatives soliciting in the state in its definition of "engaged in business." North Carolina also added an extensive series of exemptions to those already allowed. Illinois exempted from the use tax property bought by a nonresident and used for three months before being brought into the state. For property which remains taxable although acquired and used outside Illinois, a 1957 amendment provides for a reasonable allowance for depreciation for the period of out-of-state use. Tennessee shifted the legal incidence of its tax from the consumer to the seller.

MOTOR FUEL TAXES

Seven states raised rates on gasoline. Indiana raised its rate from 4 to 6 cents per gallon, Nebraska from 6 to 7 cents, New Hampshire from 5 to 6 cents, Oklahoma from 6.58 to 7.58 cents, South Dakota from 5 to 6 cents, Utah from 5 to 6 cents, and Vermont from 5.5 to 6.5 cents. Oklahoma's added tax was earmarked for flood relief and was terminated at the end of 1957.

Two states made separate provision for special fuels. South Dakota increased special fuels taxes from 5 to 7 cents per gallon. Wyoming raised the tax on motor carriers using fuel other than gasoline. Formerly such carriers were subject to a tax of 1 mill per ton-mile plus 4 cents per gallon of fuel used. Under the new law the rate is 1.5 mills per ton-mile, with vehicles using diesel fuel taxable at an additional 7 cents per gallon, and those using propane or butane an additional 5 cents per gallon.

Pennsylvania reduced its motor fuel rate from 6 to 5 cents per gallon by discontinu-

ing a temporary 1 cent per gallon additional tax enacted in 1955. However, a 2 cents per gallon temporary additional tax was extended by both Pennsylvania and Iowa. Montana cut its tax rate by 1 cent per gallon effective January 16, 1958, by extending an added temporary tax only to that date.

Two states provided for collection of special fuels taxes from the seller upon delivery to the user: California, for diesel fuel taxes only previously collected from the user; and Iowa, which had collected such taxes from suppliers. Several states revised provisions relating to deductions allowed handlers for loss and evaporation. Indiana, which raised its tax rate 2 cents per gallon, reduced its percentage discount to dealers from 3 to 2 per cent, leaving its monetary allowance unchanged. New Hampshire allowed retailers a 1 per cent allowance. South Dakota, which raised its tax rate, also raised its allowance to dealers from 4 to 4½ per cent. Tennessee raised the credit given to distributors from 1 to 1½ per cent.

Two states in 1957 relaxed their record-keeping requirements for claimants of refunds for nonhighway use. Nevada and Wyoming relieved farmers and ranchers from the necessity of maintaining records—in the former state if the refund claim is made on the basis of 80 per cent of bulk purchases, and in the latter if the claim is made on the basis of 70 per cent of bulk purchases or the gallonage computed for the federal refund claim, whichever is smaller. Under a Massachusetts law of 1956, a user of fuel for farm purposes who received a refund of his federal gasoline tax payments is automatically entitled to a refund of the state tax. The federal government first authorized motor fuel tax refunds for agricultural use in 1956. State motor fuel tax administrators have expressed concern over the possibility that the relatively simple refund procedure authorized under the federal act might have a weakening influence on enforcement procedures at the state level.

TOBACCO TAXES

Higher rates were enacted by seven states in 1957. Kansas increased its rate from 3 to 4 cents per pack. On February 26 Montana's rate was increased from 4 to

5 cents per pack and on July 1 from 5 to 8 cents. The 8 cents rate now consists of a permanent 5 cents and a temporary one of 3 cents earmarked for servicing bonds to pay bonuses for veterans of World War II and the Korean War. Michigan raised its tax from 3 to 5 cents per pack, Nebraska from 3 to 4 cents, Vermont and Wisconsin from 4 to 5 cents, and Wyoming from 2 to 3 cents. Temporary additional cigarette taxes were extended in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Washington, and a temporary tobacco products tax was extended in Minnesota.

The Illinois legislature submitted to the electorate, to be voted upon at the 1958 election, a proposal to increase the cigarette tax rate from 3 to 4 cents per pack, the proceeds dedicated to servicing a \$75 million bond issue for a Korean veterans' bonus. Connecticut shifted the incidence of the tax to the consumer in order to permit its deductibility for federal income tax purposes. Florida raised the discount allowed cigarette wholesalers for affixing tax stamps from 4 to 5 per cent. Montana eliminated the use of stamps and required that metered insignia be used exclusively in administering the cigarette tax act.

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE TAXES

The distilled spirits tax rate was raised in Illinois from \$1.00 to \$1.02 per gallon. Vermont, which operates a state liquor monopoly system and imposes an excise in addition to the selling price of distilled spirits, raised its tax from \$3.60 to \$5.10 per gallon. Michigan and Montana, which are also liquor monopoly states, added excises based on the state store selling price. Michigan added a 4 per cent surtax, and Montana raised an 8 per cent tax on the retail selling price to 16 per cent and added another 4 per cent license tax. The Montana measure, however, was suspended by referendum petition and will be submitted to the voters next year. The West Virginia legislature required the liquor commission to raise the price of liquor sold through state stores in an amount sufficient to meet debt service requirements on veterans' bonus bonds. Taxes on fortified wines were raised in Vermont from \$1.00 to \$1.20 per gallon and on malt and vinous beverages from 15 to 20 cents per gallon.

Temporary increases on some forms of alcoholic beverages, enacted in prior years, were extended by Massachusetts, Minnesota, North Carolina and Washington. Arkansas repealed a 10 cents per case tax on liquor manufacturers. Illinois changed its method for collecting the tax on beer, abandoning tax stamps for a system of reporting.

MOTOR CARRIER TAXES

Among states in which registration fees were raised for some classes of trucks, tractors or trailers were Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, Oklahoma, Vermont and Wyoming. California cut its gross receipts tax on motor carriers from 3 to 1½ per cent while repealing a credit of one-third of registration fees against the tax. Several states enacted legislation relating to the proration of registration fees of interstate commercial vehicles on a mileage basis. Connecticut, Georgia, Maine and Minnesota provided for the apportionment of fees on interstate motor buses according to miles traveled in the state. Illinois and Iowa provided for prorating motor carrier registration fees. California allowed proration of fees for fleets of interstate vehicles without requiring registration of such vehicles. Under new laws in Montana and Oregon, license fees on interstate truck fleets may be apportioned according to either the number of vehicles or the amount of fees involved.

Idaho, which imposes a weight-mileage tax on motor carriers, added a use fee on a mileage basis on vehicles using fuels other than gasoline. Mileage rates were also increased on vehicles the operators of which fail to purchase an amount of fuel in Idaho commensurate with the number of miles traveled in the state. New York, which imposes its mileage tax according to gross weight, gave motor carriers the option of reporting on the basis of the actual weight of the trailer plus the weight of the heaviest tractor licensed by the carrier. North Dakota substituted an axle mile tax on trucks for one imposed on unladen weight.

PROPERTY TAXES

Legislation in 1957 reflected many instances of continued state efforts to improve local property tax administration. As an

example, the state tax commission in Idaho was authorized to establish assessment ratios for use in apportioning school aid among the counties. In Illinois a new measure provides for county equalization of township assessments. Colorado set up machinery for a statewide sales ratio study. Arkansas created an assessment coordination division to furnish technical assistance for local assessors and provided for annual reassessments and statewide assessment ratio studies. Kansas established a new Department of Property Valuation to assist local assessors and to compile assessment ratio data.

In South Dakota, however, taxpayer reaction to the effects of 1956 equalization orders contributed to the passage of legislation in 1957 which limited the powers of the state board of equalization severely. Under the new act, the board may exercise its powers only when a state levy is imposed and when counties have overlapping school districts. At the same time South Dakota made a county assessor system uniform throughout the state. Along with several other states, South Dakota changed its statutory basis of assessment from full and true value to a fraction of such value. In South Dakota 60 per cent of true and full value was made taxable value. Nebraska revised its assessment basis from 50 per cent of "basic value" to 35 per cent of "true value." Connecticut changed the basis for valuation of property from true and actual value to any percentage which the assessor may establish for his jurisdiction. Ohio substituted "taxable value" for "true value" as the basis of assessment. Under a proposed regulation the new basis is defined as the percentage of "true value" which the state board of tax appeals shall determine for a given period for all taxable property in the state.

SEVERANCE TAXES

Kansas imposed a new oil and gas severance tax at the rate of 1 per cent of the value of oil and gas at the point of production. Arkansas raised its tax rates on a wide range of natural resources. Montana's tax rate on the gross value of the products of

metal mines exceeding \$500,000 was raised from 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. Minnesota extended a 15 per cent surtax on the mining of iron and other ores. New Mexico increased its tax on uranium to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. North Dakota raised its tax rate on oil and gas production from $4\frac{1}{4}$ to 5 per cent. South Dakota reduced its mineral production tax from 4 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent but provided that the higher rate be reimposed if the base price of any mineral should rise 25 per cent.

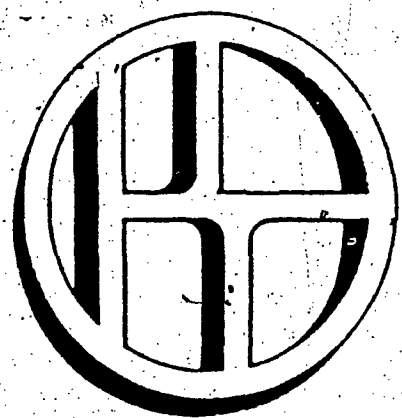
MISCELLANEOUS

There was only one major authorization of expanded local taxing power. New Mexico, which in 1955 had authorized the imposition of a 1 per cent state-collected sales tax by Albuquerque, its largest city, extended the authorization to include all other cities. However, it made the adoption by the smaller cities dependent upon voters' approval, a requirement not contained in the 1955 authorization. New Mexico also authorized certain counties to impose sales and occupational taxes and a 1 cent per gallon gasoline tax.

As in 1955, many states provided for special studies of tax systems or of the operation of particular taxes. Among states in which legislatures authorized major tax studies were California, Colorado, Connecticut, Michigan, North Carolina, Oregon, Texas, Utah and Washington.

Taxes on horse racing were increased by several states. Arkansas legalized horse racing and imposed a 5 per cent pari-mutuel tax. In Maine, Maryland and New Hampshire the tax rates on pari-mutuels were raised; Massachusetts and Rhode Island extended higher rates imposed in previous years.

Two states, Kansas and Wyoming, made major revisions in their tax collection structures. Kansas replaced its commission on revenue and taxation with an administrative organization which includes a department of revenue, a department of property valuation, and a three-member board of tax appeals. Wyoming consolidated within a new department of revenue functions heretofore distributed among several agencies.



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TABLE 1

RANGE OF STATE INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RATES

As of October 1, 1957*

State or other jurisdiction	Individual income	Tax rate (per cent)	State or other jurisdiction	Individual income	Tax rate (per cent)
Alabama			Mississippi		
\$0 to \$1,000.....		1.5	\$0 to \$5,000.....		2
Over \$5,000.....		5	Over \$25,000.....		6
			Temporary surtax.....		14% of normal tax rate(e)
Arizona			Missouri		
\$0 to \$1,000.....		1	\$0 to \$1,000.....		1(f)
Over \$7,000.....		4.5	Over \$9,000.....		4(f)
Arkansas			Montana		
\$0 to \$3,000.....		1	\$0 to \$2,000.....		1
Over \$25,000.....		5	Over \$6,000.....		5
California			New Hampshire		
\$0 to \$5,000.....		1	Income from intangibles.....		4.25
Over \$25,000.....		6	New Mexico		
Colorado			\$0 to \$10,000.....		1
\$0 to \$1,000.....		1(a)	Over \$100,000.....		4
Over \$11,000.....		10(a)	New York		
Surtax on income from intangibles in excess of \$600.....		2	\$0 to \$1,000.....		2(g)
Delaware			Over \$9,000.....		7(g)
\$0 to \$3,000.....		1	Net capital gains.....		One-half regular rates
Over \$100,000.....		6	Unincorporated businesses.....		4(g)
Georgia			North Carolina		
\$0 to \$1,000.....		1	\$0 to \$2,000.....		3
Over \$10,000.....		6	Over \$10,000.....		7
Idaho			North Dakota		
\$0 to \$1,000.....		2(b)	\$0 to \$3,000.....		1
Over \$5,000.....		8(b)	Over \$15,000.....		11
Iowa			Oklahoma		
\$0 to \$1,000.....		3.75	\$0 to \$1,500.....		1
Over \$4,000.....		0.75	Over \$7,500.....		6
Kansas			Oregon		
\$0 to \$2,000.....		1	\$0 to \$500.....		3
Over \$7,000.....		5	Over \$8,000.....		9.5
Kentucky			South Carolina		
\$0 to \$3,000.....		2	\$0 to \$2,000.....		2
Over \$8,000.....		6	Over \$6,000.....		5
A surtax is imposed on normal tax as follows: Up to \$25.....		10	Tennessee		
\$26—\$100.....		20	Dividends and interest.....		6
Over \$100.....		30	Dividends from corporations of whose property at least 75 per cent is assessable for property tax.....		4
Louisiana			Utah		
\$0 to \$10,000.....		2	\$0 to \$1,000.....		1
\$10,001 to \$50,000.....		4	Over \$4,000.....		5
Over \$50,000.....		6	Vermont		
Maryland			\$0 to \$1,000.....		2
Investment income:			Over \$5,000.....		7.5
\$0 to \$500.....		2	Virginia		
Over \$500.....		5	\$0 to \$3,000.....		2
Other income.....		2	\$3,001 to \$5,000.....		3
Massachusetts			Over \$5,000.....		5
Earned income, professional income and annuities.....		3.075(c)	Wisconsin		
Capital gains.....		7.38(c)	\$0 to \$1,000.....		1(h)
Interest and dividends.....		7.38(c)	Over \$14,000.....		8.5(h)
Minnesota			District of Columbia		
\$0 to \$1,000.....		1	\$0 to \$5,000.....		2.5
Over \$20,000.....		10	Over \$25,000.....		5
Temporary surtaxes.....		10% of normal tax rate(d)			

*Prepared by the Federation of Tax Administrators.

(a) A credit of 15 per cent of the net tax due was allowed for tax year 1957.

(b) A surtax of 10 per cent was imposed on income of \$2,000 or more for tax years 1957 and 1958.

(c) For calendar year 1956, rates given include additional taxes of 1 per cent on earned income, professional income and annuities, and 3 per cent on capital gains, plus an additional tax of 23 per cent of the regular tax on all income categories.

(d) Composed of two 5 per cent surtaxes, for tax years beginning in 1957 and 1958.

(e) The additional surtax is in effect through June 30, 1958 but can be reduced if tax collections permit.

(f) Deductions: \$0 to \$9,000—\$5 to \$90; over \$9,000—\$135.

(g) For calendar year 1956 a credit of 15 per cent was allowed on the first \$100 of tax and 10 per cent of the next \$200 of tax.

(h) For calendar years 1957 and 1958, a 20 per cent surtax is imposed on the computed tax.

TABLE 2

RANGE OF STATE CORPORATE INCOME TAX RATES

As of October 1, 1957*

State or other jurisdiction	Corporate income	Tax rate (per cent)	State or other jurisdiction	Corporate income	Tax rate (per cent)
Alabama			Mississippi		
Net income, in excess of credits.....		3	\$0 to \$4,000.....		2
Financial corporations.....		6	Over \$25,000.....		6
Arizona			Temporary surtax.....		14% of normal tax rate(j)
Business corporations:			Missouri		
\$0 to \$1,000.....		1	Business corporations.....		2
Over \$6,000.....		5	Banks and trust companies.....		7
Banks.....		5	Montana		5
Arkansas			New Mexico		2
\$0 to \$3,000.....		1	New York		
Over \$25,000.....		5	Business corporations.....		5.5(k)
California			Banks and trust companies.....		4.5
Business and public utility corporations.....		4	North Carolina		6
National and state banks and financial corporations.....		4-8(a)	North Dakota		
Corporations not taxed as above.....		4	Business corporations:		
Colorado			\$0 to \$3,000.....		3
Business corporations.....		5(b)	Over \$15,000.....		6
Banks and financial corporations in lieu of other taxes.....		6	Banks and trust companies.....		4
Connecticut			Oklahoma		
Business corporations, banks and financial corporations.....		3.75(c)	Business corporations and banks....		4
District of Columbia		5	Oregon		
Georgia		4	Business corporations and banks....		6
Idaho			Banks.....		9
Business corporations and banks....		8(d)	Public utilities.....		7
Iowa		2	Pennsylvania		6(l)
Kansas		3	Rhode Island		
Kentucky			Business corporations.....		5(m)
\$0 to \$25,000.....		5	Banks.....		4
Over \$25,000.....		7	South Carolina		
Louisiana		4	Business corporations.....		5
Maryland		5	Banks.....		4.5
Massachusetts			South Dakota		
Business corporations.....		6.765(e)	Banks.....		4.5
Banks, trust companies.....	Not to exceed 8		Tennessee		3.75
Utility corporations.....	4.92(f)		Utah		
Minnesota			National banks.....		4
Net income above exemption of \$500		7(g)	Business corporations and state banks.....		4(n)
National and state banks.....		8(h)	Vermont		
Temporary surtax.....	5% of normal tax rate(i)		Business corporations and banks....		5
			Virginia		5
			Wisconsin		
			Business corporations and banks:		
			\$0 to \$1,000.....		2
			Over \$6,000.....		7

*Prepared by the Federation of Tax Administrators.

(a) Rate adjusted annually with maximum of 8 per cent, minimum of 4 per cent, but never less than \$25 for financial corporations.

(b) A credit of 15 per cent of the net tax due was allowed for the tax year 1957.

(c) Effective for income years beginning in 1957 and 1958 when tax paid shall not be less than \$20, or 1.9 mills per \$100 of capital less stock holdings.

(d) A surtax of 10 per cent is imposed for tax years 1957 and 1958.

(e) Effective rate is composed of the following: permanent tax, 2½ per cent; temporary additional excise of 3 per cent; temporary surtax of 20 per cent of taxes assessed; additional surtax for old age pensions, 3 per cent of taxes assessed.

(f) Effective rate is composed of a 4 per cent permanent tax plus a 23 per cent surtax.

(g) Includes a temporary 1 per cent tax in effect for tax years beginning in 1957 and 1958.

(h) Trust companies not doing a banking business are taxed at 6 per cent of gross earnings in lieu of ad valorem taxes on capital stock and personal property.

(i) In effect for tax years beginning in 1957 and 1958.

(j) The additional surtax is in effect through June 30, 1958, but can be reduced if tax collections permit.

(k) Or \$25 or 1 mill per \$1.00 of capital, if either is greater than the tax computed on net income.

(l) The 6 per cent rate is in effect for tax years 1958 and 1959, after which a reduction to 5 per cent is scheduled.

(m) Or 40 cents per \$100 of corporate excess is collected if greater than the tax computed on net income. Rate includes a 1 per cent temporary rate increase enacted in 1951 and extended annually through 1957.

(n) State banks and corporations pay 4 per cent of net income or 1/20 per cent of value of tangible property, whichever is greater, but not less than \$10.

TABLE 3
STATE EXCISE RATES AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1957*

State or other jurisdiction	State sales and gross receipts (per cent)	Cigarettes (cents) per pack	Gasoline(a) (cents) per gallon	Distilled spirits(b) (per gallon)	State or other jurisdiction	State sales and gross receipts (per cent)	Cigarettes (cents) per pack	Gasoline(a) (cents) per gallon	Distilled spirits(b) (per gallon)
Alabama.....	3	4	7	....	Nebraska.....	..	4	7	\$1.20
Arizona.....	2(c)	2	5	\$1.20	Nevada.....	2	3	6	.80
Arkansas.....	3	6	6.5	2.50(d)	New Hampshire..	..	3	6	....
California.....	3	..	6	1.50	New Jersey.....	..	5	4	1.50
Colorado.....	2	..	6	1.60	New Mexico.....	2(m)	5	6	1.30
Connecticut....	3	3	6	1.00	New York.....	..	3	4	1.50
Delaware.....	..	3	5	1.15	North Carolina..	3(n)	..	7	....
Florida.....	3	5(e)	7	2.17	North Dakota..	2	6	6	2.50
Georgia.....	3	5	6.5	3.25(f)	Ohio.....	3	3	5	....
Idaho.....	..	4	6	....	Oklahoma.....	2	5	7.58(o)	....
Illinois.....	2.5	3	5	1.02	Oregon.....	..	..	6	....
Indiana.....	3/8-1.5(g)	3	6	2.05	Pennsylvania...	3	5	5	....
Iowa.....	2	3	6	....	Rhode Island...	3	3	4	1.50
Kansas.....	2	4	5	1.00	South Carolina..	3	3	7	2.72
Kentucky.....	..	3	7(h)	1.28	South Dakota..	2	3.25	6	.75
Louisiana.....	2	8	7	1.68	Tennessee.....	3	5	7(p)	2.00
Maine.....	3	5	7	....	Texas.....	..	5	5	1.41
Maryland.....	2	..	6	1.50	Utah.....	2	4	6	....
Massachusetts..	..	5	5.5	2.25	Vermont.....	..	5	6.5	....
Michigan.....	3(i)	5	6	....	Virginia.....	..	..	6(q)	....
Minnesota.....	..	4	5	2.75(j)	Washington....	3 1/2(r)	5	6.5	....
Mississippi....	3(k)	5	7	....	West Virginia..	2(s)	5	6	....
Missouri.....	2	2	3	.80	Wisconsin.....	..	5	6	2.00
Montana.....	..	8	7(l)	....	Wyoming.....	2	3	5	....
					District of Columbia....	2	2	6	1.25

*Prepared by the Federation of Tax Administrators.

(a) In a number of states diesel fuel and liquefied petroleum gas used for motor vehicle purposes are taxed at a different rate than gasoline. The states in which these differences prevail are:

State	Motor fuel	Rate in cents per gallon
California.....	Diesel	7
Iowa.....	Diesel	7
Kansas.....	Diesel	7
Mississippi.....	Diesel and liquefied petroleum gas	8
Montana.....	Diesel	9
New York.....	Diesel	6
South Dakota.....	Diesel	7
Texas.....	Diesel	6.5
Vermont.....	Diesel and liquefied petroleum gas	no tax
Wyoming.....	Diesel	7

(b) Two states, Mississippi and Oklahoma, prohibit the sale of liquors of alcoholic content above 3.2 per cent and 4 per cent, respectively. Sixteen states have liquor monopoly systems (Alabama, Idaho, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, Montana, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia and Wyoming). Some of the monopoly states impose taxes, generally expressed in terms of a percentage of retail price. Vermont, however, levies a tax of \$5.10 per gallon. North Carolina has county-operated stores in counties which vote in favor of their operation and the state imposes a tax of 10 per cent of retail price.

(c) This rate is for retailers. Selected businesses are taxed at rates ranging from 1/4 per cent to 2 per cent.

(d) In addition, wholesalers pay a tax of 20 cents per case. A special excise of 3 per cent is imposed on the retail receipts from sale of liquor.

(e) Municipalities may impose a like tax at the same rate, with full credit given in such instances for the state tax.

(f) Consists of \$1.00 per gallon tax and \$2.25 per gallon state warehouse charge.

(g) Wholesale, 1/4 per cent; retail, 1/4 per cent; income from personal services, 1.5 per cent.

(h) Heavy equipment motor carriers pay a 9 cents per gallon tax on a use basis.

(i) In addition to its 3 per cent sales tax, Michigan imposes a business receipts tax at the rate of 6.5 mills on the adjusted receipts of business which, by definition, may not exceed 50 per cent of gross receipts less specified deductions.

(j) Includes a 10 per cent surtax effective through June 30, 1959.

(k) Wholesale sales, 1/4 per cent; automobiles, trucks and truck tractors, 2 per cent.

(l) Scheduled for reduction to 6 cents per gallon on January 16, 1958.

(m) Wholesalers, 1/4 per cent; manufacturing and processing, 1/4 per cent.

(n) Wholesale merchants, 1/20 per cent; motor vehicles and airplanes, 1 per cent with a maximum tax of \$80.

(o) Includes a temporary 1 cent per gallon tax due to expire on December 31, 1957.

(p) Also subject to a special privilege tax of 7/10 cent per gallon.

(q) An 8 cents per gallon tax is imposed on motor carriers of property on a use basis.

(r) Also has a gross income tax with rates varying from 1/100 per cent to 1/4 per cent, according to type of business, on which a 60 per cent surtax is imposed.

(s) Also gross income tax of 195/1000 per cent to 7.8 per cent, according to type of business, less 5 per cent of total net balance of taxes due.

STATE TAX COLLECTIONS IN 1957*

STATE TAX collections in the 1957 fiscal year¹ totaled \$14.4 billion. This amount was up 8 per cent from the \$13.4 billion collected in 1956 and was \$4.5 billion more than the 1952 amount of \$9.9 billion.

The rise of \$1.1 billion during the past fiscal year was substantially less than the record \$1.8 billion rise of the preceding year. However, the 1956-1957 increase was about the same as the next ranking annual increases reported, for 1950-1951 and for 1947-1948. The chart on page 188 depicts trends in state tax revenue since 1942.

Tax figures discussed here are net of refunds paid, but include amounts of state-imposed taxes collected or received by the state and subsequently distributed to local governments. Locally collected and retained tax amounts are not included. The 1957 figures are preliminary.

Statistics on state revenue in 1957 from nontax sources have not been compiled at this writing. In fiscal 1956, the states received \$8.8 billion from such sources, including \$3 billion from the federal government and \$2.8 billion from insurance trust sources. About one-half of all state insurance trust revenue in 1956 represented "contributions" collected for unemployment compensation.

This article relates to revenue from state taxes only. In 1956 tax revenue of local

governments amounted to \$13 billion, or about the same as taxes collected by the states in that year.

MAJOR TAX SOURCES

All major tax categories shared in the 1956-1957 net rise in state tax yields. The largest amount of increase was provided by general sales and gross receipts taxes—up \$255 million, or 8.4 per cent. Sales taxes on motor fuel were up \$134 million, or 5 per cent.

Corporation and individual income taxes together rose 12.6 per cent from \$2,264 million in 1956 to \$2,548 million in 1957. The yield of individual income taxes (imposed by thirty-one states) was up 13.8 per cent to a record high of \$1,563 million. This figure includes corporation tax amounts for a few states, as indicated by footnote (b), Table 2. Corporation net income taxes amounted to \$984 million in 1957, or about one-tenth more than the 1956 figure.

General sales and gross receipts taxes totaled \$3,291 million in 1957, substantially more than any other tax source. This category accounted for about one-fourth of total state tax yields, even though this kind of tax was not applied by fifteen states.

The next ranking source was the sales tax on motor fuel, which provided \$2,821 million. Alcoholic beverage sales taxes supplied \$568 million, or 4 per cent more than in 1956. Tobacco sales tax revenue was up 7.5 per cent, to a record high of \$553 million.

Altogether, general and selective sales and gross receipts taxes were up \$540 million to reach \$8,341 million, or almost three-fifths of the total collected from all state tax sources.

Motor vehicle and motor vehicle operators' license taxes provided \$1,366 million in 1957, up \$71 million or 5.5 per cent from the 1956 amount. This category includes truck mileage and weight taxes and

*Adapted from U. S. Bureau of the Census, *State Tax Collections in 1957* (August, 1957). As compared with data originally published in that report, amounts shown here in Tables 2, 3 and 5 for Pennsylvania take account of a correcting adjustment upward (by \$79,866 thousand) of its 1957 collections from general sales and gross receipts taxes. Related U. S. totals, however, are shown here as originally published, on a preliminary basis, in *State Tax Collections in 1957*, pending the availability of "final" Bureau of the Census reports on state finances for 1957.

¹Preliminary 1957 tax amounts are for the twelve-month period ended June 30, 1957, except for two states (New York and Pennsylvania) that have earlier closing dates. See Table 6.

other motor carrier taxes except those measured by gross receipts, net income or assessed valuation.

State property taxes totaled \$480 million in 1957, or only 2.6 per cent more than in 1956. This tax source has been almost entirely relinquished to local governments by most states. State property levies commonly are at only nominal rates, or apply to limited types of property, such as intangibles, motor vehicles or particular classes of utility property.

Death and gift taxes were up 8.8 per cent, from \$310 million in 1956 to \$338 million in 1957. Severance taxes were up 6.8 per cent, to reach \$385 million.

INDIVIDUAL STATE COMPARISONS

A larger total of tax yields in 1957 than 1956 is reported for all except four states—Delaware, Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota. The largest amount of increase appears for Pennsylvania—up \$283 million or 40.3 per cent. Much of this is traceable to the 3 per cent sales tax, which became effective in March, 1956, and succeeded a 1 per cent sales tax which had expired in August, 1955.

California collected \$1,637 million in state taxes and New York \$1,440 million in fiscal 1957, far more than the next ranking states, Pennsylvania (\$985 million) and Michigan (\$771 million).

Per capita amounts of state taxes ranged from about \$145 in Nevada down to about \$52 in Nebraska. The forty-eight-state average equaled \$87.

Caution must be used in attempting comparisons of tax figures for individual state governments. The states vary greatly as to the scope and intensity of public services, in economic resources, and in the pattern for distribution of responsibility, as between the state and local levels, for performing and financing particular functions. Some states directly administer certain activities which elsewhere are undertaken by local governments with or without state fiscal aid. In particular, it should be noted that the proportion of state-local tax revenue which is contributed by state-imposed taxes differs markedly from one state to another. Percentage figures illustrating this variation, in terms of 1953 tax revenue data, are presented in Table 6 on page 197.

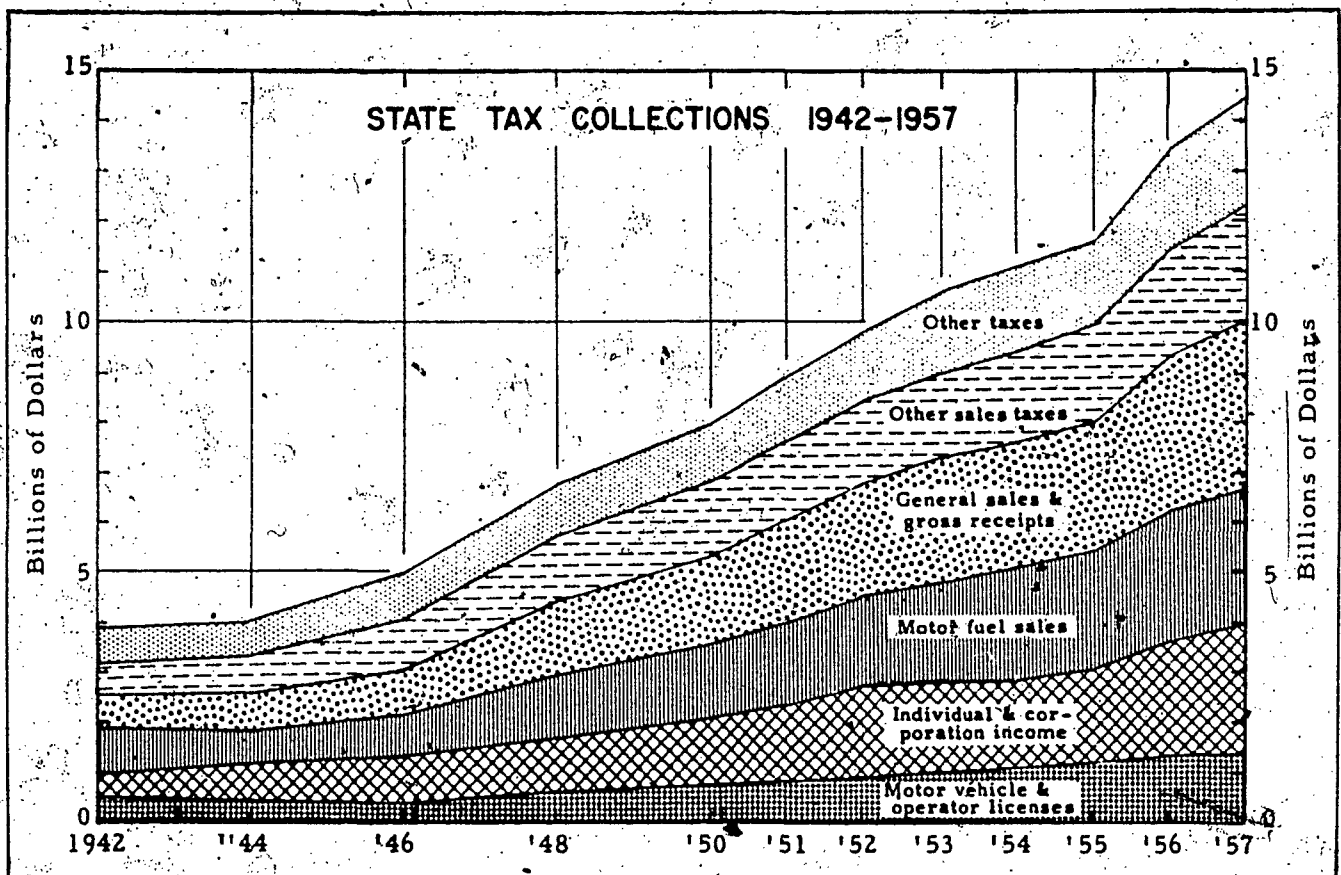


TABLE 1

STATE TAX COLLECTIONS, BY TYPE OF TAX: 1942-1957*

Tax source	Amount in millions							Per cent change(a)		Per cent distribution 1957	Per capita(b)
	1957 (pre-lim.)	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1942	From 1956 to 1957	From 1955 to 1956		
Total collections	\$14,429	\$13,375	\$11,597	\$11,089	\$10,552	\$9,857	\$3,903	7.9	15.3	100.0	\$86.75
Sales and gross receipts...	8,341	7,801	6,864	6,573	6,209	5,730	2,218	6.9	13.7	57.8	50.15
General sales or gross receipts.....	3,291	3,036	2,637	2,540	2,433	2,229	632	8.4	15.2	22.8	19.79
Motor fuels.....	2,821	2,687	2,353	2,218	2,019	1,870	940	5.0	14.2	19.6	16.96
Alcoholic beverages.....	568	546	471	463	465	442	257	4.0	16.0	3.9	3.42
Tobacco products.....	553	515	459	464	469	449	130	7.5	12.2	3.8	3.33
Insurance.....	426	401	370	353	320	284	113	6.2	8.4	3.0	2.56
Public utilities.....	342	300	283	263	249	228	100	14.1	6.1	2.4	2.06
Other.....	338	315	291	273	255	228	45	7.3	8.2	2.3	2.03
License.....	2,187	2,024	1,824	1,707	1,630	1,476	708	8.1	11.0	15.2	13.15
Motor vehicles and operators.....	1,366	1,295	1,184	1,098	1,012	924	431	5.5	9.4	9.5	8.22
Corporations in general.....	407	333	266	251	266	226	93	22.2	25.1	2.8	2.45
Alcoholic beverages.....	83	79	79	79	79	77	56	4.3	0.6	0.6	.50
Hunting and fishing.....	90	86	83	78	77	70	24	5.6	3.6	0.6	.54
Other.....	241	231	212	201	196	178	104	4.3	8.8	1.7	1.45
Income.....	2,548	2,264	1,831	1,776	1,779	1,751	518	12.6	23.6	17.7	15.32
Individual income(c).....	1,563	1,374	1,094	1,004	969	913	249	13.8	25.6	10.8	9.40
Corporation net income(c).....	984	890	737	772	810	838	269	10.6	20.7	6.8	5.92
Property.....	480	467	412	391	365	370	264	2.6	13.3	3.3	2.88
Death and gift.....	338	310	249	247	222	211	110	8.8	24.6	2.3	2.03
Severance.....	385	361	306	312	285	272	62	6.8	17.8	2.7	2.31
Other.....	151	149	112	83	61	47	23	1.2	33.2	1.0	.91

*Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, *State Tax Collections in 1957*.

NOTE: Because of rounding, detail does not always add to total. Per capita and per cent figures are computed on the basis of amounts rounded to the nearest thousand.

(a) Changes are increases unless preceded by a minus sign (—) which denotes a decrease.

(b) Based on estimates of population on July 1, 1956. (See Table 6.)

(c) Individual income tax figures include corporation net income tax amounts for from 1 to 5 states in each fiscal year shown.

TABLE 2
STATE TAX COLLECTIONS, BY MAJOR SOURCE AND BY STATES: 1957*
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Total	Sales and gross receipts (Table 3)	Licenses (Table 4)	Indi- vidual income	Corpo- ration net income	Property	Death and gift	Sever- ance	Poll	Document and stock transfer	Other
Number of states using tax	48	48	48	31	33	45	47	27	9	13	10
Total.....	\$14,428,554(a)	\$8,341,002(a)	\$2,187,079	\$1,563,442(b)	\$984,247(b)	\$479,701	\$337,518	\$385,004	\$8,519	\$75,925	\$66,117
Alabama.....	223,271	159,517	17,217	31,124(b)	1,152(b)	11,322	501	1,289	277	824	48
Arizona.....	107,209	66,371	10,558	15,061(b)	(b)	14,711	508	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	125,224	87,214	17,411	5,413	9,777	314	335	4,760	.....	.....	.....
California.....	1,637,187	1,032,935	146,359	143,339	167,339	107,653	38,355	1,207	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	153,255	84,883	20,279	23,188	4,399	12,049	4,466	3,941	.....	.....	50
Connecticut.....	227,614	160,085	21,785	.....	29,765	13	15,966	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware.....	44,133	13,985	13,736	14,071	.....	750(c)	1,591	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	374,131	283,974	67,329	.....	.....	11,538	3,258	50	.....	7,982	.....
Georgia.....	314,513	243,534	21,204	25,985	21,850	928	1,012	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	50,714	21,002	12,649	10,082	4,135	2,389	349	108	.....	.....	.....
Illinois.....	690,765	564,445	106,378	.....	.....	697	19,245	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana.....	299,456	228,809	47,230	.....	.....	16,763	5,530	355	769	.....	.....
Iowa.....	244,266	158,749	47,339	28,673	3,861	152	5,492	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	158,035	103,261	23,994	13,266	4,605	10,529	1,892	488	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	201,160	98,517	18,800	45,346	17,470	15,446	4,686	256	.....	639	.....
Louisiana.....	372,927	215,659	30,207	29,284(b)	(b)	12,155	2,740	82,882	.....	.....	.....
Maine.....	70,565	52,751	14,218	.....	.....	1,420	2,173	.....	3	.....	.....
Maryland.....	250,642	137,249	26,530	51,355	19,457	9,111	5,995	.....	.....	19	926
Massachusetts.....	413,595	143,978	106,188(d)	111,222	30,449(d)	230	20,426	.....	.....	1,102	.....
Michigan.....	771,482	524,417	137,444	.....	.....	33,671	10,981	653	.....	.....	64,316(e)
Minnesota.....	292,567	108,255	45,124	64,445	21,706	14,942	6,187	31,700	.....	208	.....
Mississippi.....	160,523	113,933	13,278	5,982	13,920	3,532	441	9,437	.....	.....	.....
Missouri.....	260,152	168,461	45,712	37,566(b)	(b)	10,140	4,260	13	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	52,632	25,288	7,666	7,550	2,360	4,973	1,323	3,472	.....	.....	.....

Nebraska.....	73,683	40,272	7,513	.....	.....	23,927	132	1,003	836	.....	.....
Nevada.....	35,847	27,245	6,074	.....	.....	2,185	.....	167	.....	.....	176
New Hampshire.....	33,265	17,797	8,407	1,540	.....	2,013	2,151	22	1,335	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	280,729	162,960	98,304	.....	.....	2,765	16,700	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	96,874	63,859	12,973	5,187(b)	(b)	6,300	691	7,844	.....	.....	20
New York.....	1,440,454	433,489	186,033	476,312	251,284	2,803	51,942	.....	.....	38,591	.....
North Carolina.....	369,779	208,161	49,631	52,873	45,582	8,309	5,156	.....	.....	.....	67
North Dakota.....	51,750	32,155	10,553	3,444	1,174	2,623	220	1,581	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.....	676,731	516,774	124,872	.....	.....	26,921	8,164	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	235,720	135,133	39,484	12,563	10,457	1(f)	4,068	34,014	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	192,966	40,921	33,700	92,245	20,713	18	4,619	750	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	985,222(b)	505,532(b)	249,360	.....	164,059	1,506	44,694	.....	.....	20,071	.....
Rhode Island.....	62,563	44,486	8,192	.....	7,880	.....	2,005	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	14,344	132,374	14,991	16,387	17,412	889	1,257	.....	.....	1,034	.....
South Dakota.....	42,659	32,069	8,230	.....	188	628	796	748	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	264,173	191,194	43,742	4,422	19,647	10(f)	3,362	.....	.....	1,400	396
Texas.....	652,512	303,438	110,122	.....	.....	32,355	8,898	195,016	2,105	578	.....
Utah.....	76,746	44,309	7,794	10,081	8,224	2,671	892	2,775	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	34,916	13,625	7,315	9,132	2,283	352	1,406	.....	803	.....	.....
Virginia.....	315,908	118,915	40,508	106,048(g)	27,453	14,126	4,013	255	1,624	2,916	50
Washington.....	354,922	295,031	29,537	.....	.....	22,984	6,809	.....	.....	561	.....
West Virginia.....	155,134	134,415	17,766	.....	.....	292	1,894	.....	767	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	355,977	109,511	46,014	110,256	55,646	24,560	9,704	218	.....	.....	68
Wyoming.....	33,528	19,931	7,329	.....	.....	6,035	233	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, *State Tax Collections in 1957*.

(a) See footnote * with text, page 187.

(b) Combined corporation and individual income taxes for 5 states—Alabama, Arizona, Louisiana, Missouri, and New Mexico—are tabulated with individual income taxes. Amount shown as corporation tax for Alabama represents only tax on financial institutions.

(c) Tax for State Board Unit Schools.

(d) Amount for licenses includes \$62,919 thousand corporation taxes measured in part by net income.

(e) Tax on adjusted business receipts.

(f) Back taxes only; not counted with number of states using tax.

(g) Includes collections for "income" years of both 1955 and 1956.

TABLE 3

SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS TAX COLLECTIONS, BY STATES: 1957*

(In thousands of dollars)

State	Total	General sales or gross receipts	Selective sales and gross receipts								
			Total	Motor fuels	Alcoholic beverages	Tobacco products	Insurance	Public utilities	Pari-mutuels	Amusements	Other
Number of states using tax	48	33	48	48	48	42	48	37	24	32	30
Total	\$8,341,002(a)	\$3,291,307(a)	\$5,049,695	\$2,821,315	\$568,471	\$553,339	\$425,992	\$342,490	\$224,462	\$15,086	\$98,540
Alabama	159,517	72,563	86,954	62,396	6,541	8,224	6,076	2,645		28	1,044
Arizona	66,371	35,325	31,046	19,701	2,958	2,561	1,917	2,546	1,363		
Arkansas	87,214	35,763	51,451	34,086	5,569	7,298	3,231		1,256	11	
California	1,032,935	603,333	429,602	291,295	39,284		43,223	19,641	26,733	75	9,351(b)
Colorado	84,883	42,069	42,814	32,390	4,559		3,738		2,120	6	1
Connecticut	160,085	79,198	80,887	41,993	7,310	10,059	11,002	7,554		4	2,965(c)
Delaware	13,985		13,985	7,270	1,495	1,613	1,492	30	1,980	105	
Florida	283,974	100,880	183,094	101,072	38,376	6,183	7,151	5,337	24,095	874	6
Georgia	243,534	124,282	119,252	74,867	19,523	16,077	8,259				526
Idaho	21,002		21,002	13,998	1,656	2,199	1,884	764		5	496
Illinois	564,445	296,062	268,383	129,441	25,653	33,437	24,014	38,824	16,425	589	
Indiana	228,809	123,758	105,051	69,169	13,511	14,426(d)	7,918			27	
Iowa	158,749	86,686	72,063	55,229	3,122	7,312	6,010				390
Kansas	103,261	51,269	51,992	35,545	4,893	6,111	5,157	286			
Kentucky	98,517		98,517	54,216	15,935	8,640	5,324	4,570	1,810	814	7,208(e)
Louisiana	215,659	80,760	134,899	56,908	18,881	22,323	7,410	21,747	2,734	65	4,831(f)
Maine	52,751	17,122	35,629	20,907	2,109	5,759	2,037	3,981	836		
Maryland	137,249	45,768	91,481	47,183	8,603		7,168	8,247	9,452	526	10,302(e)
Massachusetts	143,978		143,978	62,393	24,984	28,394	9,327		11,513	23	7,344(g)
Michigan	524,417	328,805	195,612	135,845	7,367	27,192	17,698		7,494	16	
Minnesota	108,255		108,255	50,148	15,945	13,299	7,870	20,807		8	178
Mississippi	113,933	55,580	58,353	40,057	3,909	7,931	4,380			415	1,661
Missouri	168,461	100,629	67,832	41,550	5,944	9,591	10,565	97			85
Montana	25,288		25,288	17,681	1,989	3,132	1,544	912		30	

Nebraska	40,272		40,272	29,947	2,850	3,929	3,491	5		50	
Nevada	27,245	9,914	17,331	8,324	901	1,177	616		(NA)	6,313	
New Hampshire	17,797		17,797	9,156	1,031	3,216	1,582		2,812		
New Jersey	162,960		162,960	70,632	19,723	33,416	15,550	31	23,578	30	
New Mexico	63,859	35,231	28,628	20,770	1,858	3,574	1,550	325	65	10	476
New York	433,489		433,489	132,592	55,001	61,532	52,957	58,253	71,168	1,986	
North Carolina	208,161	73,595	134,566	91,155	14,471		9,756	18,907			277
North Dakota	32,155	14,218	17,937	10,638	2,825	2,997	1,222	3			252
Ohio	516,774	234,588	282,186	142,070	40,464	32,564	24,995	34,776	7,317		
Oklahoma	135,133	49,753	85,380	52,772	5,942	11,387	8,422	492			6,365(e)
Oregon	40,921		40,921	34,145	1,273		4,312	106	880		205
Pennsylvania	505,532(a)	189,933(a)	315,599	180,972	47,119	45,031	25,301	15,109		15	2,052
Rhode Island	44,486	15,085	29,401	9,313	2,358	3,415	2,228	4,154	7,119	(NA)	814(c)
South Carolina	132,374	53,469	78,905	45,632	13,535	5,914	4,403	3,907		301	5,213(h)
South Dakota	32,069	13,010	19,059	11,076	2,303	1,816	1,501	32	303		2,028(i)
Tennessee	191,194	92,407	98,787	66,710	8,111	14,619	7,739	1,143		257	208
Texas	303,438		303,438	163,226	30,424	45,096	25,413	13,009		541	25,729(j)
Utah	44,309	23,410	20,899	15,535	826	1,961	1,879	100			598
Vermont	13,625		13,625	6,691	3,019	1,857	976	1,080		(k)	2
Virginia	118,915		118,915	68,890	8,122		9,398	32,496(l)		9	
Washington	295,031	197,675	97,356	54,628	8,637	13,153	5,923	12,069	997	1,949	
West Virginia	134,415	79,334	55,081	28,354	3,398	9,431	3,852		2,412		7,634(m)
Wisconsin	109,511		109,511	64,581	13,618	14,775	7,730	8,504		4	299
Wyoming	19,931	9,699	10,232	8,166	546	718	801	1			

*Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, *State Tax Collections in 1957*.

(NA) Signifies data not available.

(a) See footnote * with text, page 187.

(b) Agricultural marketing taxes.

(c) Tax on gross income of unincorporated businesses.

(d) Includes related license taxes.

(e) Tax on motor vehicles.

(f) Includes \$1,953 thousand, tax on lubricating oils, and \$1,149 thousand, tax on soft drinks.

(g) Tax on meals.

(h) Tax on soft drinks.

(i) Includes \$1,644 thousand, tax on motor vehicles.

(j) Includes (in thousands): \$19,471 on motor vehicles, \$2,104 on cement, \$1,895 on radios and televisions, and \$1,320 on oil and gas well servicing.

(k) Less than \$500.

(l) Includes collections for assessment years of both 1956 and 1957.

(m) Comprises \$4,429 thousand, tax on motor vehicles, and \$3,205 thousand, tax on soft drinks.

TABLE 4
 LICENSE TAX COLLECTIONS, BY STATES: 1957*
 (In thousands of dollars)

State	Total	Motor vehicles	Motor vehicle- opera- tors	Corpo- rations in general	Public utili- ties	Alco- holic bever- ages	Chain stores	Amuse- ments	Occupa- tions and busi- nesses, n.e.c.†	Hunting and fishing	Other
Number of states using tax.....	48	48	48	48	30	48	15	34	48	48	30
Total.....	\$2,187,079	\$1,286,706	\$79,732	\$407,029	\$19,695	\$82,623	\$5,515	\$4,519	\$206,721	\$90,278	\$4,261
Alabama.....	17,217	3,751	1,180	6,764	412	119	100	.....	3,749	1,142	.....
Arizona.....	10,558	7,526	426	388	.....	204	.....	.....	717	974	323
Arkansas.....	17,411	11,922	767	743	334	396	.....	79	1,763	1,407	.....
California.....	146,359	105,962	6,251	872	409	10,544	.....	.....	14,809	7,461	51
Colorado.....	20,279	12,809	390	447	42	781	198	13	2,081	3,515	3
Connecticut.....	21,785	12,146	3,600	568	.....	3,002	.....	128	1,650	530	161
Delaware.....	13,736	3,574	327	8,006	283	275	179	3	958	76	55
Florida.....	67,329	43,593	2,239	1,483	111	1,427	333	5	16,487	1,651	.....
Georgia.....	21,204	14,126	1,292	1,681	.....	412	.....	.....	2,886	807	.....
Idaho.....	12,649	8,299	209	407	.....	403	.....	4	1,739	1,524	64
Illinois.....	106,378	89,686	2,087	4,940	.....	1,261	.....	538	5,372	2,494	.....
Indiana.....	47,230	34,979(a)	(a)	552	453	5,632	598(b)	13	3,400	1,600	3
Iowa.....	47,339	41,987	1,329	382	17	68	40	.....	1,713	1,431	372
Kansas.....	23,994	18,954	645	737	174	203	.....	45	2,243	844	149
Kentucky.....	18,800	10,391	954	1,725	140	855	.....	168	2,880	1,615	72
Louisiana.....	30,207	10,813	1,775	9,009	.....	1,149	246	9	6,527	679	.....
Maine.....	14,218	7,883	865	365	.....	471	.....	25	2,721	1,781	107
Maryland.....	26,530	21,743	473	633	.....	113	.....	291	2,460	812	5
Massachusetts.....	106,188	17,121	5,525	63,843(c)	7,552	388	.....	205	10,565	989	.....
Michigan.....	137,444	69,889	3,050	47,661	330	5,009	493	8	4,849	6,141	14
Minnesota.....	45,124	35,051	1,236	258	21	124	.....	8	4,911	3,515	.....
Mississippi.....	13,278	5,245	1,798	2,538	383	67	107	.....	2,046	1,094	.....
Missouri.....	45,712	32,952	1,240	4,438	309	1,238	.....	18	2,784	2,732	1
Montana.....	7,666	3,191	550	89	.....	972	176	.....	969	1,679	40

Nebraska.....	7,513	4,770	105	382	.....	153	.....	16	1,320	767	.....
Nevada.....	6,074	3,673	159	455	.....	19	.....	503	326	772	167
New Hampshire.....	8,407	5,609	560	225	75	243	.....	.....	668	1,026	1
New Jersey.....	98,304	54,812	7,580	27,401	1,385	818	.....	.....	4,664	1,545	99
New Mexico.....	12,973	9,844	431	725	39	73	.....	11	950	900	.....
New York.....	186,033	121,868	7,381	5,563	5,243	23,999	.....	721	16,982	4,059	217
North Carolina.....	49,631	26,446	1,058	7,140	36	81	237	448	12,712	1,473	.....
North Dakota.....	10,553	8,670	70	25	.....	173	.....	74	1,087	454	.....
Ohio.....	124,872	93,406	1,341	13,407	305	8,352	.....	42	4,498	3,497	24
Oklahoma.....	39,484	30,948	2,467	2,907	1	253	.....	324	1,310	1,274	(d)
Oregon.....	33,700	24,511	739	716	252	608	.....	259	3,364	2,944	307
Pennsylvania.....	249,360	75,188	6,371	142,441	7	7,808	.....	(NA)	11,110	5,335	1,100(c)
Rhode Island.....	8,192	5,660	775	149	.....	64	.....	20	1,442	82	.....
South Carolina.....	14,991	7,578	1,304	867	.....	778	345	342	2,811	966	.....
South Dakota.....	8,230	5,981	47	45	.....	399	.....	.....	647	1,104	7
Tennessee.....	43,742	21,871	473	7,563	125	241	198	109	11,931	1,231	.....
Texas.....	110,122	58,888	5,865	34,991	.....	1,281	2,152	12	5,227	1,706	.....
Utah.....	7,794	4,970	193	167	4	2	.....	.....	488	1,891	79
Vermont.....	7,315	5,645	436	22	13	162	.....	28	389	613	7
Virginia.....	40,508	21,619	747	998	.....	227	.....	48	15,052	1,622	195
Washington.....	29,537	15,289	2,178	863	909	1,294	.....	.....	4,848	3,579	577
West Virginia.....	17,766	13,003	311	1,029	300	407	113	.....	1,277	1,311	15
Wisconsin.....	46,014	37,621	758	317	31	63	.....	2	3,153	4,023	46
Wyoming.....	7,329	5,243	175	102	.....	12	.....	.....	186	1,611	.....

*Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, *State Tax Collections in 1957*.

†N.e.c. signifies not elsewhere classified.

(NA) Signifies data not available.

(a) Amount for motor vehicles includes operators' licenses.

(b) Includes license tax on single stores.

(c) Includes \$62,919 thousand, corporation excise taxes and surtaxes, measured in part by net income and in part by corporate excess.

(d) Less than \$500.

(e) Includes \$990 thousand, dog licenses.

TABLE 5
STATE TAX COLLECTIONS, BY STATE: 1942-1957*

State	Amount in millions							Per cent change(a)		1957 amount per capita(b)
	1957 (prelim.)	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1942	1956 to 1957	1955 to 1956	
Total.....	\$14,429(c)	\$13,375	\$11,597	\$11,089	\$10,552	\$9,857	\$3,903	7.9	15.3	\$ 86.75
Alabama.....	223(d)	220(d)	163	160	159	132	52	1.3(e)	23.8(f)	71.22
Arizona.....	107	100	80	78	75	70	24	7.5	24.2	101.43
Arkansas.....	125	117	107	106	102	100	41	6.9	9.0	68.99
California.....	1,637	1,533	1,334	1,242	1,142	1,065	336	6.8	14.9	121.88
Colorado.....	153	144	133	113	111	106	39	6.2	8.8	95.07
Connecticut.....	228	206	173	165	138	132	58	10.7	18.5	101.98
Delaware.....	44	49	41	42	26	24	11	-9.5	19.4	109.78
Florida.....	374	335	294	268	252	229	60	11.6	14.2	99.24
Georgia.....	315	295	236	225	218	228	59	6.5	25.4	84.73
Idaho.....	51	48	38	38	39	38	13	6.7	25.0	81.14
Illinois.....	691	641	552	546	514	455	230	7.7	16.2	73.24
Indiana.....	299	280	254	286	284	259	97	7.1	10.1	67.86
Iowa.....	244	230	198	188	169	168	71	6.0	16.4	90.74
Kansas.....	158	160	145	140	137	133	45	-1.4	10.9	75.15
Kentucky.....	201	171	162	138	138	129	53	17.4	5.6	66.68
Louisiana.....	373	337	303	295	287	283	81	10.6	12.1	124.14
Maine.....	71	66	59	56	57	56	23	6.2	12.8	77.54
Maryland.....	251	250	199	181	165	153	48	0.1	25.6	89.13
Massachusetts.....	414	387	344	328	322	315	124	6.8	12.5	85.95
Michigan.....	771	758	646	616	582	503	184	1.7	17.4	102.65
Minnesota.....	293	284	245	246	228	233	92	2.9	15.9	90.27
Mississippi.....	161	151	125	120	112	110	42	6.4	20.6	75.58
Missouri.....	266	257	226	224	207	185	84	3.4	14.0	62.55
Montana.....	53	49	42	39	37	37	14	6.9	18.5	82.50
Nebraska.....	74	75	69	65	61	56	24	-1.7	9.1	52.11
Nevada.....	36	29	20	18	17	14	5	22.8	43.2	145.13
New Hampshire.....	33	31	28	29	27	25	13	8.0	11.7	59.40
New Jersey.....	281	258	238	205	189	178	102	8.7	8.4	51.96
New Mexico.....	97	89	80	74	70	65	18	8.5	11.3	118.86
New York.....	1,440	1,357	1,200	1,134	1,120	1,024	484	6.2	13.0	88.94
North Carolina.....	370	353	307	295	288	278	99	4.9	14.7	83.60
North Dakota.....	52	51	46	44	44	45	19	2.3	10.1	78.77
Ohio.....	677	636	584	546	492	451	229	6.4	8.9	74.40
Oklahoma.....	236	230	210	204	196	188	73	2.6	9.1	105.37
Oregon.....	193	162	130	127	130	128	36	19.3	24.6	112.32
Pennsylvania.....	985(c)	702	629	617	595	540	290	40.3	11.6	89.86
Rhode Island.....	63	61	59	57	56	53	17	3.4	3.3	75.56
South Carolina.....	184	179	157	157	159	147	45	3.0	14.1	78.34
South Dakota.....	43	48	40	39	36	39	15	-11.8	19.6	61.29
Tennessee.....	264	250	205	195	185	179	54	5.7	22.1	76.22
Texas.....	653(d)	623(d)	489	470	447	414	135	4.7(e)	15.7(f)	73.11
Utah.....	77	69	55	57	50	54	21	11.8	24.9	94.51
Vermont.....	35	32	27	27	28	28	11	9.1	17.9	94.37
Virginia.....	316	227	206	196	189	167	66	39.5(g)	9.8	86.53
Washington.....	355	338	293	274	266	249	90	5.1	15.1	133.08
West Virginia.....	155	144	127	128	124	123	57	7.7	13.9	78.23
Wisconsin.....	356	329	267	261	253	244	111	8.1	23.3	94.57
Wyoming.....	34	33	31	30	27	24	7	1.3	7.5	104.45

*Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, *State Tax Collections in 1957*.

NOTE: Because of rounding, detail does not always add to total. Per capita and per cent figures are computed on the basis of amounts rounded to the nearest thousand.

(a) Changes are increases unless preceded by a minus sign (-) which denotes a decrease.

(b) Based on estimates of population on July 1, 1956. (See Table 6.)

(c) See footnote * with text, page 187.

(d) The preliminary 1957 tax figures herein for Alabama and

Texas are amounts for the 12-month period ended June 30, 1957; 1956 figures for these states are for their fiscal years ended in 1956; other back-year figures for these two states are for their fiscal years ended in the calendar year preceding the year shown in the column headings.

(e) Based on tax revenue amounts for the 12-month periods ended June 30 in 1957 and 1956, respectively.

(f) Based on tax revenue amounts for the fiscal years ended in 1956 and 1955, respectively.

(g) 1956-57 increase reflects legally authorized accelerated collection schedule for certain major taxes. (See also footnotes, Tables 2 and 3.)

TABLE 6
FISCAL YEAR, POPULATION, AND INCOME PAYMENTS, BY STATES*

State	Date of close of fiscal year in 1957	Total population excluding armed forces overseas		Personal income(b)				State taxes as per cent of state and local taxes(c) 1953
		July 1, 1956(a) (estimated)	April 1, 1950 (enumerated)	1956		1955		
				Amount (mil- lions)	Per capita	Amount (mil- lions)	Per capita	
Total(d)		166,325,000	149,895,183	\$322,228	\$1,937	\$301,268	\$1,843	50.5
Alabama	Sept. 30(e)	3,135,000	3,061,743	3,854	1,229	3,686	1,185	69.2
Arizona	June 30	1,057,000	749,587	1,816	1,718	1,623	1,612	61.8
Arkansas	June 30	1,815,000	1,909,511	1,974	1,088	1,930	1,071	71.8
California	June 30	13,433,000	10,586,223	32,501	2,419	29,748	2,295	52.5
Colorado	June 30	1,612,000	1,325,089	3,003	1,863	2,756	1,782	50.3
Connecticut	June 30	2,232,000	2,007,280	5,966	2,673	5,508	2,504	46.2
Delaware	June 30	402,000	318,085	1,149	2,858	1,005	2,577	72.0
Florida	June 30	3,770,000	2,771,305	6,641	1,762	5,963	1,666	57.2
Georgia	June 30	3,712,000	3,444,578	5,196	1,400	4,899	1,338	64.6
Idaho	June 30	625,000	588,637	992	1,587	897	1,466	47.9
Illinois	June 30	9,432,000	8,712,176	22,472	2,383	20,865	2,243	42.2
Indiana	June 30	4,413,000	3,934,224	8,586	1,946	8,147	1,882	52.4
Iowa	June 30	2,692,000	2,621,073	4,445	1,651	4,219	1,580	43.8
Kansas	June 30	2,103,000	1,905,299	3,508	1,668	3,397	1,649	47.5
Kentucky	June 30	3,017,000	2,944,806	3,995	1,324	3,755	1,247	59.5
Louisiana	June 30	3,004,000	2,683,516	4,338	1,444	3,944	1,344	75.9
Maine	June 30	910,000	913,774	1,517	1,667	1,439	1,588	48.8
Maryland	June 30	2,812,000	2,343,001	5,911	2,102	5,421	1,976	53.7
Massachusetts	June 30	4,812,000	4,690,514	10,614	2,206	9,950	2,085	40.4
Michigan	June 30	7,516,000	6,371,766	16,206	2,156	15,617	2,132	58.1
Minnesota	June 30	3,241,000	2,982,483	5,657	1,745	5,344	1,675	49.3
Mississippi	June 30	2,124,000	2,178,914	2,047	964	2,042	957	64.0
Missouri	June 30	4,255,000	3,954,653	7,904	1,858	7,502	1,786	49.4
Montana	June 30	638,000	591,024	1,188	1,862	1,141	1,814	45.4
Nebraska	June 30	1,414,000	1,325,510	2,246	1,588	2,161	1,550	36.8
Nevada	June 30	247,000	160,083	596	2,413	576	2,451	47.6
New Hampshire	June 30	560,000	533,242	1,015	1,812	955	1,727	38.6
New Jersey	June 30	5,403,000	4,835,329	13,202	2,443	12,242	2,299	25.9
New Mexico	June 30	815,000	681,187	1,218	1,494	1,129	1,424	78.9
New York	March 31	16,195,000	14,830,192	38,784	2,395	36,112	2,254	39.2
North Carolina	June 30	4,423,000	4,061,929	5,770	1,305	5,446	1,254	72.3
North Dakota	June 30	657,000	619,636	897	1,365	806	1,347	51.7
Ohio	June 30	9,096,000	7,946,627	19,594	2,154	18,376	2,054	50.4
Oklahoma	June 30	2,237,000	2,233,351	3,491	1,561	3,312	1,499	69.5
Oregon	June 30	1,718,000	1,521,341	3,278	1,908	3,073	1,824	53.9
Pennsylvania	May 31	10,964,000	10,498,012	22,020	2,008	20,583	1,889	49.4
Rhode Island	June 30	828,000	791,896	1,666	2,012	1,583	1,938	53.0
South Carolina	June 30	2,353,000	2,117,027	2,665	1,133	2,579	1,117	73.9
South Dakota	June 30	696,000	652,740	926	1,330	855	1,252	39.4
Tennessee	June 30	3,466,000	3,291,718	4,566	1,317	4,317	1,264	64.6
Texas	Aug. 31(e)	8,925,000	7,711,194	15,044	1,686	14,179	1,621	52.1
Utah	June 30	812,000	688,862	1,326	1,633	1,235	1,550	52.6
Vermont	June 30	370,000	377,747	607	1,641	571	1,543	53.9
Virginia	June 30	3,651,000	3,318,680	6,012	1,647	5,536	1,547	59.8
Washington	June 30	2,667,000	2,378,963	5,392	2,022	5,161	1,980	68.7
West Virginia	June 30	1,983,000	2,005,552	2,815	1,420	2,546	1,283	71.5
Wisconsin	June 30	3,764,000	3,434,575	7,016	1,864	6,515	1,760	46.0
Wyoming	June 30	321,000	290,529	602	1,875	562	1,801	57.6

*Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, *State Tax Collections in 1957*.

(a) Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 148, November 18, 1956. Provisional estimates, now in process of revision.

(b) U. S. Department of Commerce, *Survey of Current Business*, August, 1957. Estimated income payments are for calendar years.

(c) U. S. Bureau of the Census, *State and Local Government Revenue in 1953*, Table 7.

(d) Does not include data for the District of Columbia.

(e) For this preliminary report, 1957 data are for the 12-month period ended June 30, 1957. Alabama and Texas data for the fiscal years ended in 1957 will appear in the forthcoming Bureau of the Census "Summary" and "Compendium" reports on state government finances.

Section VI

INTERGOVERNMENTAL
RELATIONS

1. Interstate Relations
2. State-Federal Relations
3. State-Local Relations

Interstate Relations

THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

1. ORGANIZATION

THE Council of State Governments is a joint governmental agency established by the states, supported by the states, for service to the states. The Council acts as:

1. A medium for improving legislative, administrative and judicial practices within the states.
2. An agency for securing full cooperation among the states in solving interstate problems, both regional and national.
3. A means of facilitating and improving federal-state relations.

In brief, the Council exists to serve governmental progress in the individual states, among the states working together, and by the states in their relations with the federal government.

COMPOSITION

The Council is composed of Commissions or Committees on Interstate Cooperation, established in all forty-eight states as official entities of the state governments.

A typical Commission consists of ten members of the legislature and five administrative officials. Legislation which created the Commissions provides:

"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."

The Commissions work for cooperative governmental action in numerous fields. They are the bases on which the Council is founded. (Memberships of the Commis-

sions in the individual states are listed among the contents of pages 466-518.)

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

The states govern and control the Council through a Board of Managers. The Board consists of delegate members representing each of the states, eighteen ex-officio members, and ten Managers at Large.

Each state selects its own delegate member. Ex-officio Managers are the nine members of the Executive Committee of the Governors' Conference; the presiding heads of seven other state organizations representing executive, legislative and judicial branches of government; the Honorary President of the Council; and its Executive Director. To provide continuity of membership, the Board elects the ten Managers at Large, who serve five-year, staggered terms.

The Board meets annually and at special call to consider Council policy. It has an Executive Committee which works with the Executive Director for solution of numerous problems. The Executive Committee comprises the President of the Council, who is a Governor; the First Vice-President, who is a legislator and who also serves as Chairman of the Board of Managers; two additional Vice-Presidents; the Auditor, who is a state fiscal officer; the Honorary President of the Council; and the Executive Director.

The Executive Committee appoints the Executive Director, subject to the Board's approval. He selects all members of the

Council staff, and they operate under his direction and supervision.

AS SECRETARIAT

Along with its responsibility to all the state governments in all their branches, the Council is the secretariat for a number of groups composed of separate categories of officials or representing different functions. It is the secretariat for America's 7,500 state legislators, the Governors' Conference, the Conference of Chief Justices, the National Association of Attorneys General, the National Association of State Budget Officers, the National Legislative Conference, the National Association of State Purchasing Officials, the Parole and Probation Compact Administrators' Association, the Juvenile Compact Administrators' Association and the National Conference of Court Administrative Officers. The Council has a cooperative arrangement with the National Conference

of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws and works closely with other organizations serving state government.

Because of its activities for many state associations and its day-to-day work with individual state officials and legislators, the Council is in a position to bring to the service of each a wide understanding of the problems of all.

OFFICES

The Council has its central office in Chicago, eastern and western regional offices in New York and San Francisco, and another office in Washington, D.C. Regional representatives cooperate closely with state legislators and officials in their areas. The Washington office is charged specifically with responsibility for "facilitating and improving federal-state relations" and for keeping the states currently informed of activities of the federal government which interest the states.

2. ACTIVITIES

As the responsibilities of modern government grow, the states increasingly are working together—for progress in their internal affairs, for solution of problems that cross state lines, and for improved federal-state relations.

The Council of State Governments, as the agency of all the states, contributes to the realization of these goals by:

Conducting research projects—making the results of these projects available to the states and to many interested agencies.

Maintaining an inquiry-and-information service available to state agencies, officials and legislators.

Serving as a clearinghouse through which the states exchange their own information.

Holding national and regional meetings—ranging from a biennial General Assembly of the States to frequent working panels or conferences on particular questions—in which state officials and legislators survey common problems.

Acting as secretariat for a number of interstate organizations.

Issuing publications on a broad gamut of state affairs.

In addition to its research reports on

individual subjects, the Council's publications include the biennial reference work *The Book of the States*; its magazine *State Government*, with articles on numerous state problems, accomplishments, goals and methods; and the *Washington Legislative Bulletin*, which reports on Congressional and administrative developments in the nation's capital that have particular bearing on state affairs.

SERVICE FOR INTRASTATE PROGRESS

Most of the work of every state government necessarily is concentrated on its internal affairs. But this does not mean working in isolation. Almost every intrastate task of every state has its counterparts in other states. Through meetings, publications and informal communication aided by the Council of State Governments, the experience of all states in these matters is shared.

If, for example, a given state is considering introduction of a new governmental technique, or adoption of a new public service, or improvement of an old one, it can obtain information through the Council as to action of other states on similar problems, and the results. It can judge

from such shared experience what practices have worked best elsewhere. Individual states repeatedly obtain such information from the Council or at its meetings.

Certain intrastate problems, moreover, are perennial for all states or assume special significance for all at certain times. The Council undertakes special studies of such subjects, often at the direction of the Governors' Conference.

Thus the Council in recent years has made extensive studies concerning public school and higher educational systems, highways and highway safety, mental health, needs of the aging, natural resources, problems of metropolitan areas, state administrative organization, planning services, legislative processes and procedures, judicial systems, and state-local relations. On each of these and other subjects the Council has published reports for official and public use, ranging from brochures to such major volumes as *Higher Education in the Forty-eight States*, *The Mental Health Programs of the Forty-eight States*, *Training and Research in State Mental Health Programs*, *The States and Their Older Citizens*, *The States and the Metropolitan Problem* and *Highway Safety—Motor Truck Regulation*. In some instances studies are conducted by research specialists under Council supervision, in others by members of the Council's staff, in still others by special Council committees assisted by staff members.

Such fact-finding and study among the states have contributed to steady progress in the organization, procedures and public services of state governments.

SERVICE FOR INTERSTATE ACTION

Numerous problems that confront government call for interstate action. The states are adding new programs to meet these needs while improving programs already in existence. Much of the Council's work is directed to the service of the states in this broad field.

Functional areas of interstate agencies and agreements include higher education, mental health, civil defense, river basin problems, forest fire prevention, coastal fisheries, oil conservation, enforcement of family support, and problems of crime

control, juvenile delinquency, probation and parole.

Some of the agencies and organizations in these fields comprise a large number of states, some two or more states that adjoin each other. Many have been created through interstate compact, others through less formal arrangements. The Council of State Governments and the Commissions on Interstate Cooperation have assisted in studies and conferences that have led to the establishment of many of them. The Council and the Commissions continue to aid them in fulfilling their functions.

In addition, the Council serves the states continuously in a variety of common tasks not performed by separate interstate agencies. For many years the states have worked successfully through the Council to prevent or eliminate interstate trade barriers. They are working through it for concerted action on highway and highway safety problems. The Council, as noted, cooperates with the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, which sponsors legislation in various fields. Each year the Council's Committee of State Officials on Suggested State Legislation, in consultation with other groups, prepares and sponsors a series of suggested legislative acts dealing with subjects on which uniform or similar state laws can serve the public interest. Many of these now are on the statute books.

SERVICE IN FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS

In war and peace, federal-state cooperation has been increasing for many years. The Council of State Governments is a principal channel through which it has been fostered and improved.

During World War II the Council cooperated with the United States government and the governments of the states in setting up our nationwide system of civilian defense. Similar cooperation led to state programs for selective service, rationing, conservation and salvage, soldier-sailor voting, motor transport regulation and other related matters. From 1950 on the Council has again assisted in developing a nationwide program of civil defense.

Meantime, the Council has continued

to act for federal-state cooperation through numerous means, including its studies of federal grants-in-aid, overlapping taxes and other intergovernmental problems, followed by conferences with federal officials and members of Congress on these subjects.

An extensive study by the Council in 1948, requested by the National Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, served as a basis for that Commission's recommendations on federal-state relations.

With the Governors' Conference, the Council long urged establishment by Congress of a commission to study and report upon the functions, roles and financing of government in America at all levels—federal, state and local—with the objective of improvement for each and sound cooperation among all. At the request of the President of the United States, Congress in 1953 created such a body, the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, and the Commission made its report in 1955. The Council of State Governments cooperated closely with it in its studies. Subsequently it has worked intensively with the Joint Federal-State Ac-

tion Committee, appointed in 1957 by the President of the United States and the Chairman of the Governors' Conference.

On a continuing basis the Council's Washington office prepares and distributes to the states information on federal proposals that affect the states, and it assists in facilitating constructive liaison between the states and the national government.

The strength of our federal, democratic system requires self-reliance and strength at each level of government—state, local, national. It also requires cooperation among all levels. The Council works for the effective operation of both those principles.

SERVICE TO THE PUBLIC

All of the Council's activities are directed to the public service. It was created by the states to assist them for that over-all purpose. The Council contributes directly, moreover, particularly through its publications, to citizen information on state governmental affairs; thus it stimulates interest in them. Its reference works, its journal and its special studies are used in libraries, schools and universities throughout America.

OFFICES OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

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Eastern Regional Office

522 Fifth Avenue, New York 36, New York

Western Regional Office

582 Market Street, San Francisco 4, California

Washington Office

1025 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

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INTERSTATE ORGANIZATIONS AFFILIATED WITH THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

THE GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE

ORGANIZATION: Organized in 1908. Composed of the Governors of all of the states, commonwealths and territories.



WILLIAM G. STRATTON

PURPOSE: The Governors' Conference is an organization for improving state government, working on those problems that require interstate cooperation and facilitating federal-state relations with respect to cooperative governmental problems.

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ALBERT D. ROSELLINI, Governor of Washington
GEORGE B. TIMMERMAN, Jr., Governor of South Carolina

SECRETARY-TREASURER: FRANK BANE, Executive Director of the Council of State Governments.

ANNUAL MEETINGS: June 23-26, 1957, at Williamsburg, Virginia. The 1956 Annual Meeting was held June 24-27 at Atlantic City, New Jersey.

PUBLICATIONS: *Proceedings of the Governors' Conference* (annual).

ACTIVITIES: Since May 13, 1908, when its first session was called at the White House by President Theodore Roosevelt, the Governors' Conference has been a strong and constructive force for the improvement of state government, the development of effective methods of interstate cooperation, and the sound progress of our federal system. At the annual meetings of the Conference the Governors explore matters of common interest to all of the states, and resolutions are adopted expressing official opinions of the Conference. Committees of the Conference frequently conduct special studies for it. The Conference participates in many ways in the programs and activities of the Council of State Governments. It makes use of the Council's informational facilities and calls upon it for various research studies and reports on major state problems. The Executive Committee of the Conference serves on the Board of Managers of the Council. Individually, the members of the Governors' Conference further cooperate with the Council through their administrative appointees to the state Commissions on Interstate Cooperation.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

THE CONFERENCE OF CHIEF JUSTICES



JOHN R. DETHMERS

ORGANIZATION: Organized in 1949. Composed of the Chief Justices of the courts of last resort of the forty-eight states, Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

PURPOSE: To provide for the exchange of ideas and information on the operation of the judiciary and for consultation concerning improvement of the administration of justice.

OFFICERS: Members of the Executive Council for 1957-58:

JOHN R. DETHMERS, Michigan, *Chairman*
 ALBERT CONWAY, New York, *Vice-Chairman*
 MATTHEW W. HILL, Washington
 JAMES E. LIVINGSTON, Alabama
 HARVEY McGEHEE, Mississippi
 LEVI S. UDALL, Arizona
 ROBERT B. WILLIAMSON, Maine

SECRETARIAT: The Council of State Governments.

ANNUAL MEETING OF 1957: July 9-13, New York, New York.

ACTIVITIES: The Conference provides a forum for the exchange of experience, views and suggestions to improve the organization and procedures of state courts. Special committees study and report on procedural practices. The secretariat undertakes such research as the Conference requests.

The Chairman of the Conference is a member of the Board of Managers of the Council of State Governments.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ATTORNEYS GENERAL



JOHN M. DALTON

ORGANIZATION: Organized in 1907. Composed of all Attorneys General of the states, commonwealths and territories and the Attorney General of the United States.

PURPOSE: To provide clearinghouse facilities and machinery for cooperation on problems common to the offices of the Attorneys General.

OFFICERS: Members of the Executive Committee for 1957-58:

JOHN M. DALTON, Missouri, *President*
 LATHAM CASTLE, Illinois, *Vice-President*
 JOHN ANDERSON, JR., Kansas
 HARVEY DICKERSON, Nevada
 RICHARD W. ERVIN, Florida
 JO M. FERGUSON, Kentucky
 FRANK F. HARDING, Maine
 WILLIAM E. POWERS, Rhode Island
 WILLIAM SAXBE, Ohio
 J. GERALD WILLIAMS, Alaska
 LOUIS C. WYMAN, New Hampshire, *Former President*

SECRETARIAT: The Council of State Governments.

ANNUAL MEETING OF 1957: June 23-26, Sun Valley, Idaho.

PUBLICATIONS: *Proceedings of the Conference of the National Association of Attorneys General* (annual); *Digest of Opinions* (weekly), containing digests of opinions of state Attorneys General which are of widespread interest. The complete text of any opinion digested is furnished on request; from time to time the *Digest* includes opinions in full on important topics. An annual index facilitates use of the material for research.

ACTIVITIES: The secretariat performs research services and makes available information of general interest to members of the Association. The secretariat also serves as a clearing house for opinions of the Attorneys General to facilitate uniformity in the interpretation of state laws.

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

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE BUDGET OFFICERS



E. C. GIESEL

ORGANIZATION: Organized in 1945. Composed of budget officers, their assistants and deputies of all of the states, commonwealths and territories.

PURPOSE: To provide machinery for cooperation among state budget officers, to foster the more effective exercise of the function of budget administration, and to attain greater efficiency in state administration.

OFFICERS: Members of the Executive Committee for 1957-58:

E. C. GIESEL, Wisconsin, *President*

DAVID S. COLTRANE, North Carolina, *Vice-President*

CLARK D. AHLBERG, New York

E. D. BRABROOK, Washington

BURTON LOGAN, Oklahoma

HARRY G. SMITH, Florida

P. A. TINBO, North Dakota

SECRETARIAT: The Council of State Governments.

ANNUAL MEETING OF 1957: September 16-19, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

PUBLICATIONS: Résumés of annual meetings and reports of interest to state budget officers.

ACTIVITIES: The secretariat performs research services and makes available information of general interest to the Association's members. From time to time surveys are made of existing practices and procedures in all of the states. The Executive Committee is responsible for liaison and cooperation with any federal agency whenever federal-state problems arise.

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

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

THE NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE



EARL SACHSE

ORGANIZATION: Organized in 1948. Composed of legislators who are officers of legislative service agencies; legislative librarians, reference and research officials, fiscal officers, statutory and code revisors, drafting officials; legislative chief clerks and secretaries; and others designated by the Conference.

PURPOSE: To cooperate for more effective service to the legislatures and to aid in improving legislative procedures.

OFFICERS: Members of the Executive Committee for 1957-58:

EARL SACHSE, Wisconsin, *President*
 JOHN H. DENT, Pennsylvania, *Vice-President*
 PALMER L. BURCH, Colorado
 FRED I. CHASE, Michigan
 FLOYD R. GIBSON, Missouri
 HERMAN C. LOEFFLER, Massachusetts
 L. G. MERRITT, South Carolina
 A. ALAN POST, California
 MARSHALL SHACKLEFORD, JR., Arkansas
 ALBERT C. SNYDER, Connecticut
 VERNON A. MCGEE, Texas, *Former President*

SECRETARIAT: The Council of State Governments.

ANNUAL MEETING OF 1957: October 16-19, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

PUBLICATIONS: Studies and reports of interest to legislative reference agencies, officials and librarians; and the *Legislative Research Checklist*.

ACTIVITIES: The secretariat performs research services and makes available information of interest to the members. Legislative procedures in the states are surveyed from time to time.

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

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE PURCHASING OFFICIALS



IRA M. BAKER

ORGANIZATION: Organized in 1947. Composed of purchasing officials, their assistants and deputies of all of the states, commonwealths and territories.

PURPOSE: To promote cooperation for the more efficient exercise of state purchasing and for greater efficiency in administration.

OFFICERS: Members of the Executive Committee for 1957-58:

IRA M. BAKER, Oklahoma, *President*
 TOM COFFEY, Nebraska, *Vice-President*
 CHARLES A. BYRLEY, Kentucky
 G. B. EDMONDSON, North Dakota
 FRANK P. FREE, Vermont
 E. GUY MARTIN, Louisiana
 CHARLES F. SULLIVAN, New Jersey

SECRETARIAT: The Council of State Governments.

ANNUAL MEETING OF 1957: October 29–November 1, New Orleans, Louisiana.

PUBLICATIONS: Résumés of meetings and special reports of interest to purchasing officials.

ACTIVITIES: The secretariat performs research services and makes available information of general interest to the members. It publishes reports on practice in inspection and analysis of state purchases and the organization and operation of purchasing agencies.

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

THE PAROLE AND PROBATION COMPACT ADMINISTRATORS' ASSOCIATION



LEE B. MAILER

ORGANIZATION: Organized in 1945. Composed of administrators of the Interstate Compact for the Supervision of Parolees and Probationers, their assistants and deputies.

PURPOSE: To promote cooperation and the exchange of information among administrators of the Compact, for its effective implementation.

OFFICERS: Members of the Executive Committee for 1957–58:

LEE B. MAILER, New York, *President*

W. P. BALL, Arkansas, *Vice-President*

FRANCIS R. BRIDGES, JR., Florida, *Treasurer*

HERMAN P. FAILS, Idaho, *Chairman*

CHARLES P. CHEW, Virginia

PAUL J. GERNERT, Pennsylvania

WAYNE PATTERSON, Colorado

L. B. STEPHENS, Alabama

JOHN V. WOODHULL, Vermont

SECRETARIAT: The Council of State Governments.

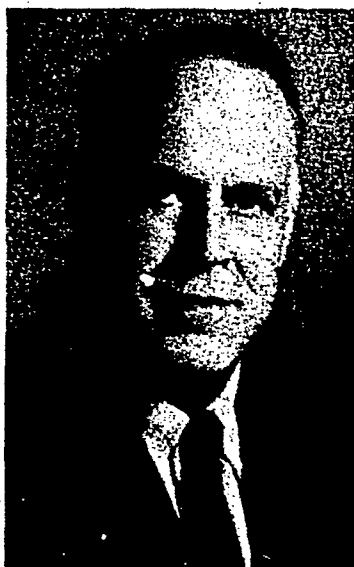
ANNUAL MEETING OF 1957: August 17–18, Chicago, Illinois.

PUBLICATIONS: Reports of meetings, topical reports of interest to members, manuals, newsletters.

ACTIVITIES: The secretariat performs research services and makes available information of general interest to the members.

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

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF COMMISSIONERS ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS



JAMES C. DEZENDORF

ORGANIZATION: Organized in 1892. Composed of from 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 1957-58:

JAMES C. DEZENDORF, Oregon, *President*

WALTER P. ARMSTRONG, JR., Tennessee, *Vice-President*

TOM MARTIN DAVIS, Texas, *Treasurer*

WILLOUGHBY A. COLBY, New Hampshire, *Secretary*

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

GEORGE R. RICHTER, JR., California, *Chairman*

ALFRED A. BUERGER, New York

HAROLD C. HAVIGHURST, Illinois

J. ALTON HOSCH, Georgia

WALTER D. MALCOLM, Massachusetts

Ex-Officio Members:

BARTON H. KUHN, Nebraska

HARRY H. LUGG, Connecticut

WILLIAM A. SCHNADER, Pennsylvania

ANNUAL MEETING OF 1957: July 8-13, New York, New York.

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 committees of the Conference; after due consideration by the Conference and approval by the commissioners of at least twenty states, and by the American Bar Association, the laws are released for presentation to the legislatures.

Copies of the *Handbook*, committee reports, proposed drafts and approved drafts may be obtained from the Executive Secretary, Frances D. Jones, 1155 East Sixtieth Street, Chicago 37, Illinois.

The Council of State Governments, with which the Conference has a cooperative arrangement, 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.

INTERSTATE COMPACTS*

THE trend of increasing use of the interstate compact which has marked the last decade continued in 1956-57. There was steady growth in the number of states participating in existing compacts. For example: Utah became the twenty-seventh state to join the interstate oil compact; membership in the three forest fire compacts became complete from Maine to Texas; Puerto Rico for the first time became party to an interstate compact, the parole and probation compact; eleven new states joined the interstate compact on juveniles, bringing total enactments of it to twenty-two states and Hawaii.

A number of new compacts were established. In general these sought comparatively limited although constructive objectives. There was no use of the instrument for large scale river basin administration, as had been suggested for the Columbia and Delaware. However, the biennium has seen the completion of an arrangement, even if not technically a compact in the constitutional sense, by which the State of New York and the Province of Ontario are financing, constructing and operating a gigantic power development on the Niagara and St. Lawrence rivers.

The new compacts have importance even beyond their immediate purposes in that they have extended compact use to new fields and have established some important precedents. One new compact, the detainers agreement, provides for membership by the United States government as a party. Another is the first completely clear example of a compact between a state of the union and a foreign power, as authorized by the Constitution. On August 14, 1957, the President signed a joint

resolution which gave consent of Congress for New York "to enter into the agreement or compact with the Government of Canada, which is set forth in chapter 259 of the laws of New York, 1957 and provides for the continuation of the Buffalo and Fort Erie Public Bridge Authority as a municipal instrumentality of such state. . . ."¹ The possibility of using the compact on the local government level is illustrated by the Illinois-Wisconsin enactments of an interstate compact authorizing establishment of school districts bridging the state line. The Western States Vehicle Registration Proration and Reciprocity Agreement and some similar bi-state arrangements are an application of the compact device to overcome jurisdictional problems in taxation, and they may lead to its further use for this purpose. Finally, mention should be made of the 1957 strengthening by New York and New Jersey of the regulatory power of the Waterfront Commission of New York Harbor. The waterfront compact was already the most far reaching of all interstate agreements in terms of the powers of direct regulation and taxation delegated to the bi-state agency.

The compacts established in the 1956-57 period, considered against the background of compact development since the New York Port Authority in the '20s, probably foreshadow some of the principal areas of potential future use. These could be listed under the headings: *establishment of joint agencies and institutions; provision of common services; meeting jurisdictional questions and providing interstate equity.*

Clearly, the interstate compact is the best legal instrument for establishment of joint agencies such as the Waterfront Commission and for effecting common institutional arrangements such as those embodied in the South Central Corrections Compact, or those contemplated in the proposals for joint institutions for the treatment of narcotic addicts.

¹Canadian consent was pending late in 1957.

*Prepared by FREDERICK L. ZIMMERMANN and MITCHELL WENDELL, members of the faculties of Hunter College and American International College, respectively, and of the staff of the New York Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation; authors of *The Interstate Compact Since 1925*.

The interstate agreement also is an effective vehicle through which the states can assure common standards in the provision of services. This purpose seems to be one of the major factors in the notable recent growth of social service compacts, of which the mental health and the Northern New England Medical Needs agreements are the latest examples. The compact has particular importance in the third area indicated above. It may be practically the only way states can bridge certain jurisdictional gaps, such as a need to give effect to the laws of a state within the territory of another. The out-of-state incarceration amendment to the parole compact and the South Central Corrections agreement—the latter providing for cooperative use of institutions for women prisoners—show the value of the device in meeting such jurisdictional questions.

The formulation of interstate equities through interstate agreements has long been a prominent aspect. The many water-allocation compacts of western arid regions fall in this category. A new employment of the compact to meet a different problem of interstate equities is embodied in the eastern flood control compacts—the older Connecticut and the new Merrimac and Thames agreements—in which, by the establishment of formulae of reimbursement, a means is provided for mitigating the problem of tax losses for local governments where lands in one state are required for reservoir areas to lessen flood dangers in a downstream state.

As the states have turned to greater use of the compact, and the number and types of interstate agreements have increased, Congress and administrative agencies of the national government seem in certain cases to have become more hesitant about them and more inclined to detailed review and supervision. The Great Lakes compact, establishing a purely recommendatory commission, ran into strong opposition from some departments of the national government, stated primarily in terms of two objections. First, the provision permitting the provinces of Ontario and Quebec to join was said to trespass upon an exclusive role of the national government, despite the wording of the compact clause of the national Constitution which

contemplates state-foreign agreements. Second, it was argued that the existence of several international bodies established by the two national governments made an interstate agency unnecessary. These objections were stated so forcibly as to indicate uncompromising opposition to the state proposal. However, the existence of the newly created office of Assistant to the President for Federal-State Relations made possible a compromise built around the limitation of the compact to state participation.

Federal delay with the juvenile compact is another example. In 1954 a Congressional committee investigating the subject suggested a compact to deal with certain interstate aspects of state law and administration. About half the states and Hawaii have now enacted a compact for this purpose. Congress was asked to enact legislation that would facilitate participation by Hawaii, and also give Congressional approval as encouragement to this effort of the states, even though under Supreme Court interpretation of the Constitution such Congressional consent was not necessary for the compact. Despite these facts, no action was taken by Congress during the past three years. As the Supreme Court had held that Congressional consent is not needed for a compact which does not disturb the political balance of the federal union, the participating states were able to begin operations under the agreement. However, in 1957, danger of further obstacles to the progress of the compact was indicated when the House of Representatives passed a bill which, while giving consent for any territory or possession of the United States to join the juvenile agreement even though it had not yet taken action to that end, limited Congressional consent for state participation to those specifically named states that already had ratified.

The measure, in sharp contrast to the free hand given federal territories, would thus require any state subsequently acting to come to Congress for specific consent to join in a compact whose substance Congress already would have approved. The Association of Juvenile Compact Administrators has said that if this bill becomes law "a requirement that states hereafter enacting juvenile compacts must secure the

further consent of Congress will needlessly subject them and all states wishing to compact with them, to delays of unpredictable duration in making such compacts effective. . . ."

Concern at the state level with the current tendency in the federal government to delay and place strictures on Congressional consent to interstate compacts is evidenced by the establishment of a committee of the National Association of Attorneys General to study the problem. Recommendations by this committee seek to simplify the process of Congressional consent.

As a basic approach, the group urged that states avoid going to Congress needlessly to seek consent—that they do not request this action unless a compact is of such a nature that Congressional consent is constitutionally required or unless it is desired for reasons of policy. It was also suggested that in many cases difficulties could be minimized and state action encouraged if Congress granted consent-in-advance to enter into compacts of certain types or in certain categories without the necessity of any further referral to Congress. Congress has already established the precedent of giving such advance consent—the most notable example being its consent to compacts having to do with control of crime. Simplification of Congressional consent procedures with respect to similar compacts could be achieved by providing in the Congressional consent to a regional compact that other groups of states could enter into similar arrangements, either without further reference to Congress or unless within a stated period Congress passed a resolution disapproving such an agreement. In general, for those compacts which do require consent, the committee felt it was desirable to establish a compact consent procedure designed to assure expeditious consideration by Congress. It urged consideration of a procedure like that now used for civil defense compacts, by which consent of Congress shall be deemed to have been granted unless, within ninety days of session following a compact's transmittal to Congress, that body shall have passed a resolution denying consent. The National Association of Attorneys General directed its committee to bring these recommendations

to the attention of the appropriate federal officials.

WATER

Ever since the interstate compact emerged from the long period during which it was used almost exclusively for settlement of boundary questions, water problems have been a prime subject for this type of agreement. The particular phases of the problems dealt with have depended on regional needs and characteristics.

In areas of abundant rainfall, emphasis has been on pollution control and certain aspects of flood protection. In the West where most of the water compacts have come into being, the principal objective has been equitable allocation of scarce water. Four new compacts of the past two years continue to reflect these earlier developments. The Merrimac and Thames River agreements in New England are tax indemnification compacts of the type first seen for the Connecticut River. Their main feature is the provision of payments in lieu of taxes to political subdivisions in upstream states where flood control improvements work to the benefit of downstream states. The payments are designed to compensate the affected localities for loss of taxes on properties submerged or otherwise removed from the tax rolls in the process of building and operating reservoirs or other protective works. The Klamath and Bear River compacts in the West are of the water allocation type. Many of their details are so closely fitted to the unique characteristics and needs of the basins concerned as to be inappropriate for description here. However, each of these compacts contains new features of great importance.

Both the Klamath (Oregon and California) and the Bear (Idaho, Wyoming and Utah) compacts provide a basic water law to govern the entire area to which they apply. The approach is regional and disregards state lines to the extent necessary to achieve unified management of basin subdivisions. For the Klamath, this is done in thoroughgoing fashion, while on the Bear the principle of a single interstate water law is restricted in its operation to periods of "water emergency," which are defined in terms of stream flow of less than a prescribed minimum number of cubic

feet per second. This virtual waiving of the state line for defined purposes of water management has a limited precedent in certain provisions of the Upper Colorado River Compact but is much more fully developed in the Klamath and Bear River agreements.

The Klamath Compact is notable in several other respects. Unlike other western water compacts, possibly excepting the proposed Columbia River agreement, this new instrument contains a detailed article on pollution control. It provides that each state shall have primary responsibility for pollution control in its own portion of the basin but empowers the interstate commission to act on the basis of complaints. In this respect it is similar to the Tennessee River Compact. The procedures envisaged are also similar to those set forth in the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1956, except that the interstate agency rather than the United States Public Health Service is the appellate body.

Also, the Klamath Compact provides for arbitration as a means of securing action if the commission should be deadlocked. Since there are only two states (each with one vote) and a federal representative with no vote, it is possible for disagreement to block action. Instead of requiring unanimity as a prerequisite to affirmative action, the compact provides that, in case of deadlock, the commissioners of California and Oregon shall each appoint an arbitrator. The two thus chosen are to appoint a third arbitrator and the majority decision of the three is to be binding.

In addition, the Klamath Compact provides that certain key elements of the water law which it establishes must be accepted by the federal government and made applicable to its interests in the water of the Basin and the interests of those deriving their water rights from the United States. This is a condition precedent to the compact's coming into force, and is required to be fulfilled by appropriate provisions of the act by which Congress consents to it. Pending legislation for the granting of such consent contains such provisions.

CRIME CONTROL

One of the most prominent uses to which the interstate compact has been put is

crime control. The leading and to date most significant example is the Interstate Compact for the Supervision of Parolees and Probationers, in which all forty-eight states participate. In 1957 it became the first compact ever enacted by the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, which thus became the forty-ninth party jurisdiction. Almost immediately Hawaii also enacted ratification legislation. Other examples of crime control compacts are the Out-of-State Incarceration Amendment to the Interstate Compact for the Supervision of Parolees and Probationers and the Interstate Compact on Juveniles which, although primarily considered as social welfare legislation, also has crime control significance to the extent that it provides for out-of-state supervision of juvenile parolees and probationers. Both the Incarceration Amendment and the Compact on Juveniles received additional enactments during the period covered by this article.

The major new development of the past two years in this field has been the drafting and initial enactments of the Interstate Detainers Agreement. This compact provides a means of clearing up outstanding charges against persons already incarcerated.

In the 1940's a number of correctional, legal and welfare organizations recognized that the act of incarceration can impede certain phases of a prisoner's treatment at the very time it makes it possible to deal with others. Specifically, a prisoner may be charged with other crimes but may not yet have been prosecuted for them. In such situations, law enforcement authorities often file detainers (hold orders) to insure the availability of the inmate at the conclusion of the period of incarceration which he is already serving. The result is to produce uncertainty in the prisoner's future and thereby to interfere with a sound program of rehabilitation. Also, the presence of detainers often acts as an obstacle to the granting of parole. This may be entirely justified if an additional conviction eventually follows as a result of jurisdiction gained over the inmate through exercise of the detainer. But if the detainer is later dropped or not exercised, injustice can result.

For a number of years difficult legal problems stood in the way of a solution of

the detainer problem. However, in 1956 the Interstate Detainers Agreement was finally completed. Legislative sessions in 1957 saw enactments of it in New York and Connecticut. The compact provides methods whereby either the prisoner against whom another jurisdiction has lodged a detainer or the prosecutor whose jurisdiction has lodged it may precipitate the clearing of the detainer and trial on the outstanding indictment, information or complaint. Failure to bring the prisoner to trial on the charge as provided by the compact results in dismissal and the barring of a subsequent prosecution. The agreement also contains detailed provisions to safeguard procedural rights.

Another significant feature of the compact is its availability for participation by the federal government. The federal prison system contains a sizable portion of the country's prison population. Substantial numbers of inmates of federal institutions have state detainers lodged against them, and these affect the treatment of federal prisoners. The compact is also open to enactment by United States territories, possessions and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

LOCAL GOVERNMENTAL PROBLEMS

Several key interstate metropolitan areas (New York, Philadelphia and St. Louis) have used the interstate compact as a means of handling some of their problems. It seems probable that the coming years will bring additional compacts in this field. However, the usual procedure of state initiation, negotiation and enactment of the agreement could unduly limit interlocal cooperation across state lines. Need for cooperation among communities of all sizes is becoming apparent. This recognition can be seen from the piecemeal adoption of specialized statutes in some states authorizing interlocal action for individual, narrowly defined purposes on a purely intrastate basis. Even rarer, but not entirely unknown, have been cooperation statutes authorizing the joint conduct of a local activity across the state line.

It was in the hope of providing a framework within which interlocal cooperation could be carried out on a broad intrastate and interstate basis that the Council of

State Governments' "Programs of Suggested State Legislation" for 1956 and 1957 contained a suggested "Interlocal Cooperation Act." This statute would make it possible for a local government unit to undertake jointly or in cooperation with one or more other local governmental units within or without the state any function or service which that unit had the power to perform for itself. Agreements authorized by the act would be negotiated and adopted by the localities themselves, subject to the approval of state agencies having specific powers of control over the fields of projected activity. When such agreements were between communities in different states they would have the status of interstate compacts.

Since this suggested law is itself in no way a compact but merely an enabling statute, there is no need that enactments of it be uniform. Obviously, however, it is desirable that enactments in neighboring states contain sufficient common ground to make interlocal agreements across the boundary practicable. At its 1957 session Kansas enacted a statute based on the suggested legislation. During the same year New York used the draft statute as a guide but modified it substantially so as to provide only for specified types of interlocal cooperation on an interstate basis. The New York action is intended as the first step in a general revision of that state's law of interlocal cooperation, with the ultimate objective of broadening the authorizations for both intrastate and interstate agreements among localities.

The interstate compact may have a new area of usefulness as a means of effecting agreements between political subdivisions of different states. Its use for local governmental purposes so far has been extremely rare if the agencies created to meet metropolitan problems in the aforementioned interstate urban regions are excluded. A recent demonstration of expanding usefulness has been the adoption by Illinois and Wisconsin of an interstate school compact. The single example of an interlocal compact bridging a state line is the state-authorized, locally formulated arrangement between Bristol, Tennessee and Bristol, Virginia, which has been in effect for a number of years. The Bristol agreement

was never referred to Congress. Congressional consent was sought and obtained for the Wisconsin-Illinois school compact. Clearly, except in very unusual cases, such consent is not constitutionally necessary for such local governmental undertakings.

There have been indications of a possible further use of the compact to establish joint agencies in interstate metropolitan areas. Recent studies of the transportation problems of the New York and Philadelphia urban regions have advocated compactual arrangements as the legal basis of joint state programs. In both cases the possibility of representation of local governments in the joint state agency was suggested.

Kansas in 1957 enacted a proposed compact establishing an authority for the Kansas City metropolitan area. The legislation encountered difficulty in Missouri. Nevertheless, the two states are continuing their work on a broader basis. They are engaged in consideration of a metropolitan area compact and also of the general possibility of interlocal cooperation legislation that would be available for handling problems of an interstate nature encountered by communities of all sizes. Finally, note should be taken of a recommended compact approach to the problem of transit regulation in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area. If consummated, such a compact would be the first for the regulation of a public utility industry.

TAXATION

The compact device has recently been employed to meet an interstate problem in motor truck taxation. Under the West-

ern States Vehicle Registration Proration and Reciprocity Agreement which went into effect in January, 1956, nine states have agreed to apportion annual registration and weight fees for motor trucks on the basis of vehicle miles travelled within each jurisdiction. Under the procedure established by this agreement, a fleet operator pays each participating state in which his vehicles travel a pro rata share of the total amount of annual registration and weight fees that would be required to register his entire fleet in that state. The share is in accordance with the ratio of fleet mileage in that state to total fleet mileage. The western registration agreement represents an effort on the part of a substantial number of states to allocate taxes among the several jurisdictions on an equitable basis.

As the accompanying table indicates, there have since been several similar arrangements on a bilateral basis between members of the nine-state pact and neighboring non-members. These developments indicate a possibility that the western pattern will be expanded to more states.

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The Compact Clause of the Constitution. FELIX FRANKFURTER and JAMES M. LANDIS. Yale Law Journal, vol. 34. May, 1925.

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INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

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NEW COMPACTS RATIFIED BY THE STATES

NAME	SUBJECT	STATE RATIFICATION	CONSENT OF CONGRESS	CITATION
Oregon-Washington Columbia River Boundary Compact	Establishes boundary west of mouth of Columbia.	1957, Oregon, Washington	In process	
Merrimac River Flood Control Compact	Provides procedure for contributions by downstream state to payments in lieu of taxes to political subdivision of upstream states containing flood control reservoirs.	1956, Massachusetts 1957, New Hampshire	1957	71 Stat. 18
Thames River Flood Control Compact	Same as Merrimac.	1957, Connecticut, Massachusetts		
Bear River Compact	Allocates water and establishes Bear River Commission.	1955, Idaho, Utah 1957, Wyoming	In process	
Klamath River Compact	Allocates water, provides pollution control and establishes interstate commission.	1957, California, Oregon	1957	71 Stat. 497
Interpleader Compact	Provides machinery for settling adverse claims in state courts where one or more parties are in other jurisdictions.	1956, Pennsylvania 1957, New York, New Jersey, New Hampshire*		
Interstate Compact on Mental Health	Provides for treatment or institutionalization of mental patients on basis of need rather than residence.	1955, Connecticut 1956, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York 1957, Maine, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Oregon, Rhode Island, West Virginia		
New York-Vermont Amendment to Lake Champlain Bridge Compact	Provides for continued toll operation of bridges by interstate commission.	1957, New York, Vermont	In process	
Tennessee River Basin Water Pollution Control Compact	Pollution abatement in Tennessee Valley; establishes interstate commission for this purpose.	1955, Tennessee 1957, Mississippi	In process	
South Central Corrections Compact	Provides for cooperative state use of prisons for women.	1955, Tennessee 1957, Arkansas		

*An earlier version, now superseded, was ratified by New York in 1954 and Maine in 1955.

(Continued on page 220)

NEW COMPACTS RATIFIED BY THE STATES—Continued

NAME	SUBJECT	STATE RATIFICATION	CONSENT OF CONGRESS	CITATION
Illinois-Wisconsin Interstate School Compact	Provides for interstate school districts.	1955, Illinois, Wisconsin	1956	70 Stat. 973
New York-New Jersey Amendment to Waterfront Compact	Strengthens regulatory powers of Waterfront Commission.	1957, New Jersey, New York		
Northern New England Medical Needs Compact	To formulate a cooperative tri-state rural health program.	1957, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont		
Western States Vehicle Registration Proration and Reciprocity Agreement	Prorates annual truck registration fees among the states.	1955, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, Kansas		
Kansas-Oklahoma Registration Proration and Reciprocity Agreement	Same as above.	1956, Kansas, Oklahoma		
North Dakota-Montana Vehicle Registration Proration and Reciprocity Agreement	Same as above.	1956, North Dakota, Montana†		
Government of Canada-New York, Buffalo and Fort Erie Public Bridge Authority Compact	Provides for administration of international bridge.	1957, New York	1957	71 Stat. 367
New York-New Jersey-Connecticut Amendment to Tri-State Sanitation Compact	Authorizes Interstate Sanitation Commission to undertake study of air pollution in New York metropolitan area for New York and New Jersey.	1955, Connecticut, New Jersey 1956, New York	1956	70 Stat. 966

†There may be other similar agreements which could not be checked as this was compiled.

REPRESENTATIVE INTERSTATE COMMISSIONS

INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

ORGANIZATION: Organized in 1936 pursuant to legislative enactments creating Commissions (or Committee) on Interstate Cooperation in member states.

PURPOSE: Formulation of programs on behalf of supporting states for the control, development and utilization of natural resources of the Delaware River Basin.

MEMBER STATES: Delaware, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania. There are five members from each supporting state, four of whom are appointed by the state's Commission or Committee on Interstate Cooperation.

OFFICERS OF THE COMMISSION, 1957-58:

FRANCIS A. PITKIN, Pennsylvania, *Chairman*

JOSEPH E. MCLEAN, New Jersey, *Vice-Chairman*

SENATOR ELISHA T. BARRETT, New York, *Vice-Chairman*

RAYMOND B. PHILLIPS, Delaware, *Vice-Chairman*

JAMES H. ALLEN, *Executive Secretary*

ANNUAL MEETING OF 1957: September 17-19, at Pocono Manor, Pennsylvania.

COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS: 341 Suburban Station Building, Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania.

INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

ORGANIZATION: Organized in 1940 under the Interstate Compact on the Potomac River Basin.

PURPOSE: To conserve the water and land resources of the Potomac River Basin through water pollution control.

MEMBER STATES: Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia, in addition to the District of Columbia and the federal government. The states' representatives on the commission are appointed by the Governors of the respective states.

OFFICERS OF THE COMMISSION, 1957-58:

JOHN A. K. DONOVAN, Virginia, *Chairman*

DAVID V. AULD, District of Columbia, *Vice-Chairman*

OLIVER GASCH, *General Counsel*

ELLIS S. TISDALE, *Director*

ANNUAL MEETING OF 1957: September 20, at Washington, D.C.

COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS: 202-203 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

OHIO RIVER VALLEY WATER SANITATION COMMISSION

ORGANIZATION: Organized in 1948 under the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Compact.

PURPOSE: To control future pollution and to abate existing pollution of the waters of the Ohio River Valley.

MEMBER STATES: Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia. The states' representatives on the commission are appointed by the Governors of the respective states. Except in Virginia the head of the health department serves as one of the state's three Commissioners. Commission membership also includes three Commissioners representing the United States government, appointed by the President of the United States.

OFFICERS OF THE COMMISSION, 1957-58:

B. A. POOLE, Indiana, *Chairman*

RUSSELL E. TEAGUE, M.D., Kentucky, *Vice-Chairman*

F. H. WARING, Ohio, *Secretary*

VERNA B. BALLMAN, *Treasurer*

EDWARD J. CLEARY, *Executive Director and Chief Engineer*

LEONARD A. WEAKLEY, *Legal Counsel*

ANNUAL MEETING OF 1957: April 4, at Youngstown, Ohio.

COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS: 414 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

UPPER COLORADO RIVER COMMISSION

ORGANIZATION: Organized in 1949 under the Upper Colorado River Basin Compact.

PURPOSE: To represent the Upper Division States of the Colorado River Basin in interstate matters pertaining to the Colorado River.

MEMBER STATES: Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming. Their representatives on the commission are appointed by the Governors of the respective states.

OFFICERS OF THE COMMISSION, 1957-58:

ROBERT J. NEWELL, retired, *Commissioner for the United States and Chairman*

GEORGE D. CLYDE, Governor of Utah, *Vice-Chairman*

IVAL V. GOSLIN, *Engineer-Secretary*

BARNEY L. WHATLEY, *Treasurer*

RICHARD T. COUNLEY, *Assistant Treasurer*

ANNUAL MEETING OF 1957: September 16, at Boise, Idaho.

COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS: 748 North Avenue, Grand Junction, Colorado.

INTERSTATE SANITATION COMMISSION

ORGANIZATION: Organized in 1936 under the Tri-State Compact.

PURPOSE: Created for the control of future pollution and abatement of existing pollution in the tidal and coastal waters of the signatory states.

MEMBER STATES: Connecticut, New Jersey and New York. There are five Commissioners from each state, appointed by the Governors with the consent of the Senates, except a few Commissioners who are named ex officio.

OFFICERS OF THE COMMISSION, 1957:

WILLIAM C. COPE, New Jersey, *Chairman*

DANIEL F. B. HICKEY, Connecticut, *Vice-Chairman*

HUGH W. ROBERTSON, New York, *Vice-Chairman*

SETH G. HESS, *Executive Secretary*

EDITH G. KNIGHT, *Assistant Secretary*

JEREMIAH D. MAGUIRE, *Treasurer*

ANNUAL MEETING OF 1957: February 6, at New York, New York.

COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS: 10 Columbus Circle, New York 19, New York.

NEW ENGLAND INTERSTATE
WATER POLLUTION CONTROL COMMISSION

ORGANIZATION: Organized in 1947 under the New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Compact.

PURPOSE: To coordinate the work of the member states in the control of pollution of interstate waters; to establish water quality standards and approve classifications for such waters.

MEMBER STATES: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island and Vermont. There are five representatives from each of the signatory states, appointed in the manner and for the terms provided by the ratification legislation of the states.

OFFICERS OF THE COMMISSION, 1957-58:

STANLEY BREWER, State Representative, Maine, *Chairman*

EDWARD T. DICKINSON, New York, *Vice-Chairman*

LOUIS D'ALLESANDRO, Massachusetts, *Treasurer*

JOSEPH C. KNOX, *Secretary*

ANNUAL MEETING OF 1957: June 26, at Whitefield, New Hampshire.

COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS: 73 Tremont Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

GREAT LAKES COMMISSION

ORGANIZATION: Organized in 1955 under the Great Lakes Basin Compact.

PURPOSE: To study the water resources of the Great Lakes Basin and to make recommendations with respect to their use.

MEMBER STATES: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. Each state designates from three to five members of the commission, and each state has three votes in the commission.

OFFICERS OF THE COMMISSION, 1957-58:

STEWART G. HONECK, Wisconsin, *Chairman*

SENATOR THOMAS P. WELCH, Minnesota, *Vice-Chairman*

MARVIN FAST, *Executive Director*

ANNUAL MEETING OF 1957: November 12-13, at Chicago, Illinois.

COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS: Rackham Building, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

ATLANTIC STATES MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION

ORGANIZATION: Organized in 1942 under the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Compact.

PURPOSE: To promote the better utilization of the fisheries, marine, shell and anadromous of the Atlantic Seaboard by the development of a joint program for the promotion and protection of such fisheries, and by the prevention of physical waste of the fisheries from any cause,

MEMBER STATES. *North Atlantic Section:* Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut; *Middle Atlantic Section:* New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware; *Chesapeake Bay Section:* Maryland, Virginia; *South Atlantic Section:* North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida. The representatives of the individual states on the commission comprise: ex officio, the executive officer of the state's fisheries agency dealing with marine species; a member of the legislature, appointed by the Commission on Interstate Cooperation; a citizen having knowledge of and interest in the marine fisheries, appointed by the Governor.

OFFICERS OF THE COMMISSION, 1957-58:

FRANCIS W. SARGENT, Massachusetts, *Chairman*

G. ROBERT LUNG, South Carolina, *Vice-Chairman*

WAYNE D. HEYDECKER, New York, *Secretary-Treasurer*

ANNUAL MEETING OF 1957: September 26-27, at New York, New York.

COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS: 22 West First Street, Mount Vernon, New York.

PACIFIC MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION

ORGANIZATION: Organized in 1947 under the Pacific Marine Fisheries Compact.

PURPOSE: To inquire into methods for bringing about conservation and prevention of waste of the fisheries over which the member states have jurisdiction; to recommend legislative or other measures furthering the purposes of the compact; and to consult and advise with the pertinent administrative agencies of the signatory states.

MEMBER STATES: California, Oregon and Washington. Their representatives on the commission are selected on the basis designated in the enabling legislation of each state.

OFFICERS OF THE COMMISSION, 1957-58:

RICHARD S. CROKER, California, *Chairman*

MILO E. MOORE, Washington, *Vice-Chairman*

CHARLES W. MAHAFFY, Oregon, *Secretary*

ANNUAL MEETING OF 1957: November 18-20, at Portland, Oregon.

COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS: 340 State Office Building, 1400 S.W. Fifth Avenue, Portland, Oregon.

GULF STATES MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION

ORGANIZATION: Organized in 1949 under the Gulf States Marine Fisheries Compact.

PURPOSE: To promote better utilization of the fisheries—marine, shell and anadromous—of the seaboard of the Gulf of Mexico, by development of a joint program for their promotion and protection, and for prevention of physical waste of the fisheries from any cause.

MEMBER STATES: Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas. The representatives of each state on the commission comprise the head of the state administrative agency charged with conservation of the fishery resources to which the compact pertains; a member of the legislature, designated by it or by the Governor; a citizen with knowledge of marine fisheries and interest in them, appointed by the Governor.

OFFICERS OF THE COMMISSION, 1957-58:

W. C. HOLMES, M.D., Alabama, *Chairman*

HOWARD D. DODGEN, Texas, *Vice-Chairman*

W. DUDLEY GUNN, *Secretary-Treasurer*

ANNUAL MEETING OF 1957: October 10-11, at Mobile, Alabama.

COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS: 312 Audubon Building, New Orleans, Louisiana.

NORTHEASTERN FOREST FIRE PROTECTION COMMISSION

ORGANIZATION: Organized in 1949 under the Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact.

PURPOSE: To promote forest fire prevention and suppression, including mutual aid in time of emergency and uniform training of personnel.

MEMBER STATES: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island and Vermont. There are three Commissioners from each state: (1) the state official in charge of forest fire protection; (2) a representative of the state's joint committee on interstate cooperation; and (3) a personal representative of the Governor.

OFFICERS OF THE COMMISSION, 1957-58:

WILLIAM M. FOSS, New York, *Chairman*

WAKEFIELD DORT, New Hampshire, *Vice-Chairman*

ARTHUR S. HOPKINS, *Secretary-Treasurer*

ANNUAL MEETING OF 1957: July 17, at Boston, Massachusetts.

COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS: State Bank of Albany Building, Chatham, New York.

PALISADES INTERSTATE PARK COMMISSION

ORGANIZATION: Organized in 1937 under the Palisades Interstate Park Compact, succeeding the Commissioners of the Palisades Interstate Park.

PURPOSE: To exercise jurisdiction over the Palisades Interstate Park in New Jersey and New York, and the Palisades Interstate Parkway in New Jersey and New York, to provide recreational facilities in the park and to preserve its natural beauty.

MEMBER STATES: New Jersey and New York. There are ten members of the commission, five appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate of each state.

OFFICERS OF THE COMMISSION, 1957-58:

GEORGE W. PERKINS, New York, *President*

ALBERT R. JUBE, New Jersey, *Vice-President*

LAURANCE S. ROCKEFELLER, New York, *Secretary*

DONALD G. BORG, New Jersey, *Treasurer*

A. K. MORGAN, *General Manager*

ANNUAL MEETING OF 1957: October 21, at New York, New York.

COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS: Administration Building, Bear Mountain, New York.

INTERSTATE OIL COMPACT COMMISSION

ORGANIZATION: Organized in 1935 under the Interstate Oil Compact.

PURPOSE: The conservation of oil and gas by prevention of physical waste.

MEMBER STATES: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia and Wyoming. Associate members: Georgia, Oregon and Washington. The states' representatives on the commission are determined by the member states.

OFFICERS OF THE COMMISSION, 1958:

MILWARD L. SIMPSON, Governor of Wyoming, *Chairman*JAKE JACOBSEN, Texas, *First Vice-Chairman*JAMES C. HAMILL, Oklahoma, *Second Vice-Chairman*EARL FOSTER, *Executive Secretary*

ANNUAL MEETING OF 1957: December 2-4, at Tulsa, Oklahoma.

COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS: 900 Northeast 23rd Street, Oklahoma City 5, Oklahoma.

PORT OF NEW YORK AUTHORITY

ORGANIZATION: Organized in 1921 by compact between New Jersey and New York.

PURPOSE: To deal with the planning and development of terminal and transportation facilities and to improve and protect the commerce of the Port District.

MEMBER STATES: New Jersey and New York. There are six Commissioners from each state, appointed by the Governors.

OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY, 1957-58:

DONALD V. LOWE, New Jersey, *Chairman*HOWARD S. CULLMAN, New York, *Honorary Chairman*EUGENE F. MORAN, New York, *Vice-Chairman*AUSTIN J. TOBIN, *Executive Director*

ANNUAL ELECTION OF OFFICERS IN 1957: April 11, at New York, New York.

AUTHORITY HEADQUARTERS: 111 Eighth Avenue at 15th Street, New York 11, New York.

DELAWARE RIVER PORT AUTHORITY

ORGANIZATION: Organized in 1952, succeeding the Delaware River Joint Commission, under the Delaware River Port Authority Compact.

PURPOSE: The Authority is a public corporate instrumentality of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey for public purposes deemed essential to improved governmental functions. It operates and maintains the Benjamin Franklin and Walt Whitman Bridges across the Delaware River and is concerned with other port problems.

MEMBER STATES: Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Their representatives on the Port Authority are appointed by the Governors and approved by the Senates, except that in Pennsylvania the Auditor General and State Treasurer are members ex officio.

OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY, 1958-59:

J. WILLIAM MARKEIM, New Jersey, *Chairman*JAMES V. BANEY, Pennsylvania, *Vice-Chairman*JOSEPH K. COSTELLO, *Executive Director*JOHN M. McCULLOUGH, *Secretary*HORACE J. STRADLEY, *Treasurer*

BIENNIAL MEETING IN 1957: January 16, at Camden, New Jersey.

AUTHORITY HEADQUARTERS: Administration Building, Bridge Plaza, Camden, New Jersey.

DELAWARE RIVER JOINT TOLL BRIDGE COMMISSION

ORGANIZATION: Organized in 1934 under the Toll Bridge Compact, succeeding the Joint Commission for the Elimination of Toll Bridges over the Delaware River between Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

PURPOSE: To operate and maintain toll and free bridges over the Delaware River between New Jersey and Pennsylvania from the line dividing Philadelphia County from Bucks County in Pennsylvania, on the south, to the boundary line between New Jersey and New York, at the north, which includes five toll bridges and fourteen free bridges.

MEMBER STATES: New Jersey and Pennsylvania. There are ten Commissioners. New Jersey appoints five; Pennsylvania appoints two, and Pennsylvania's Secretary of Highways, Treasurer and Auditor General are ex-officio members of the commission.

OFFICERS OF THE COMMISSION, 1957-58:

WILLIAM M. NORTON, New Jersey, *Chairman*
JOHN P. FULLAM, Pennsylvania, *Vice-Chairman*
HERBERT D. STEM, New Jersey, *Secretary-Treasurer*
GEORGE L. FEASTER, *Executive Director*

ANNUAL MEETING OF 1957: May 16.

COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS: Administration Building, Morrisville, Pennsylvania.

JUVENILE COMPACT ADMINISTRATORS' ASSOCIATION

ORGANIZATION: Organized in 1956 following initial adoptions of the Interstate Compact on Juveniles.

PURPOSE: To promote cooperation and the exchange of information among administrators of the compact, for its effective implementation.

MEMBERS: Composed of administrators of the compact, their assistants and deputies, in the twenty-two states and Hawaii.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION, 1957-58:

VAN R. HINKLE, Washington, *President*
W. E. SEARS, Missouri, *Vice-President*
J. LUTHER GLASS, Virginia, *Treasurer*
MARIE C. SMITH, Colorado, *Chairman of the Executive Committee*

SECRETARIAT: The Council of State Governments.

ANNUAL MEETING OF 1957: August 16, at Chicago, Illinois.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL EDUCATION BOARD

ORGANIZATION: Organized in 1949 under the Southern Regional Education Compact.

PURPOSE: To assist states, institutions and agencies concerned with higher education in their efforts to advance knowledge and to improve the social and economic level of the Southern region.

MEMBER STATES: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia. The board is composed of the sixteen Governors and four persons appointed by each of them.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD, 1957-58:

LUTHER H. HODGES, Governor of North Carolina, *Chairman*
 PHILIP G. DAVIDSON, President of the University of Louisville, Kentucky, *Vice-Chairman*
 CHAPPELLE MATTHEWS, State Representative, Georgia, *Secretary-Treasurer*
 ROBERT C. ANDERSON, *Director*

ANNUAL MEETING OF 1957: September 21, at Atlanta, Georgia.

BOARD HEADQUARTERS: 881 Peachtree Street, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia.

WESTERN INTERSTATE COMMISSION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

ORGANIZATION: Organized in 1953 under the Western Regional Education Compact.

PURPOSE: To expand professional and higher educational facilities in the West through cooperative and regional use of facilities; to make surveys of basic needs of the West and to implement such surveys with necessary action.

MEMBER STATES: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming and the Territory of Alaska. Their representatives on the commission are appointed by the Governors.

OFFICERS OF THE COMMISSION, 1957-58:

FRANK J. VAN DYKE, Oregon, *Chairman*
 FRED FAGG, JR., California, *Vice-Chairman*
 HAROLD L. ENARSON, *Executive Director*

ANNUAL MEETING OF 1957: August 9-11, at Denver, Colorado.

COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS: Norlin Library, Boulder, Colorado.

NEW ENGLAND BOARD OF HIGHER EDUCATION

ORGANIZATION: Organized in 1955 under the New England Higher Education Compact.

PURPOSE: To provide greater educational opportunities and services through a coordinated program for the persons in New England. The board assists the states, institutions and agencies concerned with higher education in efforts to advance the academic, social and economic level of New England.

MEMBER STATES: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont. Members of the board are appointed in accordance with legislation adopted by the individual states. A few are ex officio, others appointed by the Governors.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD, 1957-58:

ARTHUR A. HAUCK, Maine, *Chairman*
 GEORGE H. ROCKWELL, New Hampshire, *Vice-Chairman*
 MARTHA McD. FRIZZELL, New Hampshire, *Secretary*
 A. GEORGE GILMAN, Massachusetts, *Treasurer*
 ROBERT H. KROEPSCH, *Executive Secretary*

ANNUAL MEETING OF 1957: June 5, at Winchester, Massachusetts.

BOARD HEADQUARTERS: 31 Church Street, Winchester, Massachusetts.

State-Federal Relations

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN STATE-FEDERAL RELATIONS

THE roles, relationships and efficiency of the several levels of government in the American federal system have been a theme of increasing study and activity during the last two years. After decades of growth in governmental responsibilities, the tasks of federal, state and local governments have mounted rapidly because of continuing growth of the population and the economy as well as shifting social patterns and pressing international problems. As old problems have grown and new ones have emerged, intergovernmental relationships and methods for improving them have received greater attention.

Among outstanding factors in the current re-evaluations is the expansion of state government in the last decade, during which state and local expenditures have more than tripled.

The following pages review certain of the important developments in state-federal relations in the last two years.

Table 1 on page 236 shows federal grants, shared revenues and value of commodities distributed, by state, for the fiscal years 1955 and 1956. The compilation that follows this paragraph compares federal grant aid, in total and by major categories, for fiscal years 1954 and 1956. Grant totals increased in the biennium, as indicated, and per capita grants increased from \$16.94 to \$18.52. However, Bureau of the Census data indicate that federal grants as a share of state general revenues decreased from 17.4 per cent in 1954 to 16.5 per cent in 1956.

FEDERAL GRANTS-IN-AID
FISCAL YEARS 1954 AND 1956
(In millions of dollars)

	Expenditures		Percentage to total	
	1954	1956	1954	1956
Public Welfare...	1,426	1,452	53.4	47.8
Education.....	277	344	10.4	11.4
Highways.....	542	739	20.3	24.4
Health and Hospitals.....	88	90	3.3	3.0
Employment Security Administration.....	198	219	7.5	7.3
Other.....	137	183	5.1	6.1
	2,668	3,027	100.0	100.0

Source: Bureau of the Census, *Compendium of State Government Finances in 1956*. The total of \$3.1 billion shown for 1956 in Tables 1 and 2, pages 236 and 237, results from a slightly different basis of computation by the Secretary of the Treasury.

JOINT FEDERAL-STATE ACTION COMMITTEE

Among the most significant of recent undertakings to strengthen and improve the working of the federal system is that of the Joint Federal-State Action Committee, created by the President and the Governors in the summer of 1957.

At the Governors' Conference in 1957 President Eisenhower suggested "... that this Conference join with the Federal Administration in creating a task force for action ... charged with three responsibilities:

"One—to designate functions which the states are ready and willing to assume and finance that are now performed or financed wholly or in part by the federal government;

"Two—to recommend the federal and state revenue adjustments required to enable the states to assume such functions; and

"Three—to identify functions and responsibilities likely to require state or federal attention in the future and to recommend the level of state effort, or federal effort, or both, that will be needed to assure effective action."

A committee of ten governors and seven federal officials under the co-chairmanship of Lane Dwinell, Governor of New Hampshire, and Robert B. Anderson, Secretary of the Treasury, submitted a limited initial report and recommendations in December, 1957. Actions suggested involve a "select number of specific functions and taxes to increase the authority and responsibility of the states; and to define more clearly certain responsibilities that will continue to be shared by federal and state governments." The report emphasized that the recommendations for transfer of functional responsibilities are *not* intended to reduce the programs involved. It also identified some emerging problems likely to require future consideration by the Joint Committee.

Recommendations for Action: Functions

In its recommendations the committee dealt specifically with vocational education, municipal waste treatment plants, natural disasters, atomic energy and urban renewal.

Vocational Education Programs. The committee report held that the states should assume full responsibility and financial support for programs of vocational education and recommended that Congress terminate grant authorizations as soon as practicable. With respect to the new practical nurse training program, the committee added that in no case should federal grants extend beyond the current period of authorization. With respect to a special fishery trades and industry program, it suggested that the states concerned assume full responsibility.

Municipal Waste Treatment Plants. The committee recommended that construction grants for local waste treatment facilities be discontinued and that the states provide any necessary financial assistance, strengthen state water pollution control

programs as needed, and improve municipal capacities to finance waste treatment works.

Natural Disasters. The report recommended adoption of a schedule of minimum annual state-local expenditures for the protection, rehabilitation and repair of public facilities damaged in natural disasters as a precondition for receiving supplemental financial assistance for the same purpose from the Federal Civil Defense Administration. The suggested schedule would categorize states according to personal income levels and would provide for annual minimums ranging from \$250,000 to \$3 million. The states, it was urged, should make certain that necessary resources are available to meet these minimums before seeking federal disaster relief.

Atomic Energy. The committee suggested that the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 be amended to emphasize the necessity for state-federal cooperation in setting health and safety standards in use of nuclear materials, to acknowledge state authority for protection of public health and safety, and to include a statement recognizing state power to adopt, inspect for, and enforce health and safety regulations not conflicting with federally adopted standards. Other suggested amendments would authorize agreements under which states, on behalf of the federal government, would assume inspection and other suitable responsibilities within their territories, and would specifically permit federal agencies to train state personnel for these responsibilities, the states to pay the salaries and expenses of the trainees.

The committee also recommended that the states take any necessary action to assume their increased responsibilities in this area. These, as indicated in the committee's report, would involve top-level state coordination of atomic energy functions, with operating responsibilities lodged in appropriate existing state agencies; establishment of radiation protection standards to cover all controllable radiation sources, including those regulated by the Atomic Energy Act; and studies of special state problems arising from increased peacetime use of nuclear materials. The report urged the states to cooperate with one another, the relevant federal agencies and

other interested groups in developing uniform, comprehensive radiation health and safety codes, and to undertake state programs and participate in federal programs for training state personnel in the necessary skills.

Urban Renewal. The committee urged each state to establish an agency on urban development, housing and metropolitan planning to assist in an attack on urban blight and to promote urban health. As an initial responsibility of the agency, it recommended provision either of loans or grants for urban renewal planning.

Taxes and Functions. The committee agreed that recommendations to transfer any function to the states should be based on the merits of that transfer and should not be related to the transfer of a specific tax source. It recognized that there cannot be a precise balance between functions transferred and federal tax sources relinquished, but it believed the two could be generally related as states and localities assumed additional responsibilities.

The report recommended a tax credit of up to 40 per cent against the federal local telephone service tax in states enacting or increasing state telephone levies. It suggested that the credit be available for five years, after which the federal tax would be reduced from 10 to 6 per cent.

Functions and Tax Sources for Study

Additional functions, emerging problems, and tax sources were under study or identified for future consideration by the committee.

Tax Sources. Certain federal taxes other than the telephone service tax, it was indicated, could be relinquished in the event the states and localities assumed additional responsibilities.

A special technical committee of the Joint Federal-State Action Committee late in 1957 was preparing recommendations concerning an increase in the state credit against the federal estate tax, greater standardization of federal and state inheritance and estate tax legislation, and the suitability of making some part of the federal cigarette tax available to other levels of government. The Joint Committee believed that miscellaneous federal excise taxes on admissions, amusements, club

dues and safety deposit boxes were especially suited for use by local governments.

Functions. Existing governmental responsibilities scheduled at the end of 1957 for committee study included low rent housing, civil defense and the forestry grant program. Emerging problems identified for future committee consideration included education beyond the high school, problems of the aging, urban renewal, atomic energy, water use and conservation, metropolitan problems, mental health, migratory labor, and law enforcement, the last with emphasis on juvenile delinquency.

A suggested statement offered by the Governors on the committee concerning school construction was under consideration in December, 1957. The Governors proposed that the states reassess school room needs, measure the financial ability of school districts against school room shortages, facilitate state and local financing to meet classroom needs, and urge referenda on bond issues wherever they may be required to facilitate necessary school construction. The Governors also recommended that the national government release local telephone and other suitable taxes to assist states and localities in meeting school room needs.

CONTINUING ACTIVITIES

Additional programs designed to strengthen the federal system likewise have advanced in the biennium.

Late in 1956, following a recommendation of the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations headed by Meyer Kestnbaum, the President established the Office of Deputy Assistant to the President for Intergovernmental Relations. It has continuous assistance from the White House staff and the Bureau of the Budget. Specific duties include liaison with associations of state and local officials; establishment, as needed, of coordinating committees of federal agencies on specific problems of concern to state and local governments; measures to follow through on executive decisions relating to the findings of the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations; and other special projects and studies as required.

The Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee of the Committee on Govern-

mental Operations of the House of Representatives has issued a number of documents in its continuing study of interlevel problems.

Following a directive of its Board of Managers, the Council of State Governments has formed a committee of state officials which is working with a federal interdepartmental committee to develop a proposal for Congress to adjust legislative jurisdiction over land in the states used for federal purposes. Other Council committees of state officials are meeting with federal representatives, in one case to develop suggestions for state and other action to alleviate problems of the migrant worker, in another to draft uniform or coordinated federal and state regulatory legislation relating to recreational boating safety.

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION

The following pages review Congressional actions bearing on state-federal relations in a wide range of subject areas.

Civil Defense and Disaster Relief

In the six year period that ended June 30, 1956, state governments spent \$83 million for civil defense purposes, of which 38 per cent comprised federal funds. In Congress the House has adopted a bill, still pending before the Senate, to alter the policy position of the Federal Civil Defense Act and make civil defense the joint responsibility of the federal government and the states and localities. Heretofore, the states and localities have had primary operating responsibilities in this intergovernmental program.

The 84th Congress, meantime, authorized donation of federal surplus property to state and local units of the United States Civil Defense Corps.

In the area of natural disasters, a Senate measure pending in the House at the end of 1957 would require state contributions of not less than 25 nor more than 50 per cent of the cost of feed or seed furnished in disaster areas.

The 84th Congress authorized a program—for which, however, funds had not been made available late in 1957—to insure individuals against flood losses up to \$250,000 per legal person and not more than \$10,000 for any single dwelling unit.

Policy holders would pay not less than 60 per cent of estimated real rates, the balance to be met by the federal government, except that after June, 1959, half the balance would be met by the state in which the property was located. The act prohibits coverage in areas without appropriate flood-zoning restrictions by mid-1958.

An enactment of the 85th Congress provides that certain licensees of the Atomic Energy Commission are required to maintain financial protection against risks of public liability arising from nuclear incidents.

The Atomic Energy Commission is authorized to require licensees having immunity for liability to waive their immunity as a condition of receiving the licenses. Above the amount of financial protection to be furnished by the licensee (a maximum of \$60 million), the United States furnishes indemnity of \$500 million. Provisions also are included pertaining to Atomic Energy Commission indemnification of its contractors. Further provisions set up a Committee on Reactor Safeguards to study safety methods, and require each application for a license for a nuclear facility to be published in the *Federal Register*.

Education

Measures to provide federal aid for school construction failed of adoption in both the 84th and 85th Congresses. The last measure defeated would have provided school construction aid at a rate of \$300 million annually for five years, distributed half on the basis of school age population in each state and half according to a formula based on child population and income. Other sections would have barred payments exceeding half of the construction costs of all assisted projects in any one state, but the extent of federal participation could vary with need in particular school districts. During the first two years federal grants would be matched by state-local funds on a statewide basis; in the remaining three years matching would be with state funds only. Titles II and III would have authorized federal purchases of local school bond issues aggregating \$750 million in five years, and an additional five-year aggregate of \$150 million for half the cost

of the reserve fund equal to one year's payment of principal and interest on the bonds of state school building authorities.

The 84th Congress authorized grants of \$7.5 million annually for five years to extend public libraries to rural areas. Grants are apportioned among the states according to rural population, and the federal share varies inversely with state per capita income.

The same Congress authorized \$800,000 in grants to assist states in establishing committees to study and make recommendations to the President's Committee on Education Beyond the High School, set up under another act. The second and major report of this committee, containing forty-seven recommendations, has received widespread attention and study.

The 85th Congress extended the existing program of financial assistance for school construction in federally impacted areas. A Senate measure pending in the House at the end of 1957 would authorize matching grants, not to exceed \$75,000 a year or to apply for more than four years, for maintenance and support of a maritime academy in any one state; the same act would permit subsistence payments to pupils not to exceed \$500 per academic year and provide for assignment of federal officers and training vessels.

Highways

The 84th Congress authorized a massive \$27.4 billion, thirteen-year construction program for the national system of interstate defense highways, with common geometric and construction standards to be set by the Secretary of Commerce in cooperation with state highway departments. The base matching requirements are 90 per cent federal and 10 per cent state, with lesser shares from public lands states. For the first three years, apportionments are half on the basis of population and half according to the traditional formula for the federal-aid primary system. In subsequent three-year periods, grants will be apportioned according to the estimated costs of completing the remainder of the system.

Right-of-way acquisition and, where state law permits, costs of relocating public utilities are eligible for federal aid in the same manner as construction costs. The

law also allows the federal government to acquire rights-of-way at state request, title to be reconveyed to the state whenever it is able and agrees to control access on the system. Congress also declared its intent to determine whether there should be federal reimbursement for toll facilities along the interstate system.

For the remaining federal-aid system, the act raised existing grant authorizations for fiscal 1957 from \$700 million to \$825 million and provided \$850 million and \$875 million respectively for 1958 and 1959, all to be apportioned according to the traditional formula.

The federal tax on fuels for almost all highway users was increased from 2 to 3 cents per gallon, and the tax rate on tires from 5 to 8 cents per pound. Congress imposed a new 3-cents-per-pound tax on tread rubber, increased from 8 to 10 per cent the tax on manufacturers for the sale of commercial vehicles, and set a new annual tax of \$1.50 per 1,000 pounds on vehicles with a taxable gross weight exceeding 26,000 pounds. Another provision authorized a study to assist Congress in determining what taxes would assure an equitable distribution of tax burdens among highway users and other highway beneficiaries.

The 84th Congress also authorized a study to develop recommendations on highway safety. Another act provided for regulation to require reasonable standards of comfort and safety in motor vehicles transporting three or more migrant workers across state or foreign borders for distances exceeding 75 miles.

Housing

Construction starts were authorized by the 84th Congress for 35,000 public housing units in each of the fiscal years 1957 and 1958. The session increased from 10 to 15 per cent the public housing funds which may be expended in any one state and liberalized eligibility for public housing of single persons over 65. Other measures provided more liberal financing of rental housing projects constructed for the elderly by nonprofit organizations, directed the Housing and Home Finance Agency to establish an advisory committee on housing for the aged, and authorized \$450 million

for an extended farm housing loan program. The 85th Congress raised the cost ceiling per room for public housing of the elderly to \$2,500, and to \$2,000 per room for regular housing.

Congressional action in the last two years increased capital grant authorizations for slum clearance and urban renewal by \$350 million. It permitted the federal share of net project costs to be three-fourths instead of two-thirds where planning costs are not provided by the federal government. Maximum amounts for loans for urban renewal area mortgages were increased from \$7,600 to \$9,000 and up to \$10,000 in high cost areas, and maximum maturity of urban renewal loans was extended from 30 to 40 years. Congress also authorized payments of \$100 per individual and \$2,500 per business concern for relocation from clearance areas, and increased college housing loan authorizations up to a total of \$925 million.

Natural Resources

In 1956 Congress revised the water pollution control law and broadened existing authority to support relevant studies, programs and research. It streamlined enforcement procedures against pollution of interstate streams—making consent of either the offended or the offending state sufficient to permit initiation of a federal suit. The law authorized \$3 million in each of the five years that began with fiscal 1957, the grants to be allocated to states and interstate agencies for water pollution control programs according to population, extent of the pollution problem, and financial needs of the respective states.

The 1956 revision also authorized a new grant program of up to \$50 million annually for ten years for treatment works, the grants per project limited to 30 per cent or \$250,000 of the reasonable construction cost, whichever is lower. Construction grant funds are allocated among the states according to a formula based on population and per capita income.

Amendments by the 84th Congress to the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act permitted watershed plans to include municipal water supply and stream flow regulation; raised the capacity limit of any structure within the watershed plan

from 5,000 to 25,000 acre-feet except for purposes of flood detention; and streamlined and clarified procedures for project approval. Other changes safeguarded state water rights by making the act apply to water users as well as landowners and limited to \$5 million the amount of federal loans or advances for a single project.

The 85th Congress amended the Small Reclamation Project Act to require Congressional approval of each project. It authorized the Federal Power Commission to license the New York State Power Authority to use all of the United States' share of Niagara River water; at least half of the project's power output must be available at lowest reasonable rates to personal consumers, and up to 20 per cent can be sent to states within reasonable economic transmission distance. Both chambers of the same Congress passed slightly differing versions of a measure to limit to 5,000 acres the public land which may be reserved for any single defense project or facility except in time of national emergency. A Senate measure pending before the House would provide for a National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, comprising representatives of relevant state agencies and private recreation groups.

Social Security and Welfare

The 84th Congress provided additional means for training a variety of public health personnel already employed by states and localities. It authorized up to \$5 million annually for four years in grants for practical nurse training—with a minimal matching requirement of one state dollar to three federal dollars for the first two years, and dollar for dollar thereafter. It extended the Hill-Burton program through fiscal 1959. And it authorized special project grants in mental health—particularly for projects designed to improve the operation and administration of state mental institutions.

Social security amendments in 1956 reduced from 65 to 62 the age at which women become eligible for Old-Age and Survivors Insurance benefits, provided disability insurance benefits for persons disabled between 50 and 65, extended children's benefits to disabled children over 18,

and made farm workers eligible for coverage. Congress in the same session provided matching federal funds for medical care furnished by states to recipients of the assistance programs up to an average of \$6 per adult and \$3 per child receiving assistance. For old-age assistance, aid to the blind and aid to the permanently and totally disabled, the new formula provided for federal grants equal to four-fifths of payments to individuals up to \$30 (formerly \$25) and half the payments between \$30 and \$60 (formerly between \$25 and \$55). Changes in the formula for aid to dependent children also had the effect of increasing amounts for them.

Congress in 1957 permitted instrumentalities of two or more states to obtain social security coverage, and it increased by four the existing list of states where coverage may be obtained for policemen and firemen. Other 1957 enactments extended special provisions relating to state plans for aid to the blind and extended grant authorizations for state planning of vocational rehabilitation programs. A meas-

ure adopted by the House and pending in the Senate as the year ended proposed to include federal instrumentalities in the unemployment compensation programs of the several states.

Civil Rights

A Congressional enactment of 1957 created a Commission on Civil Rights, to investigate alleged violations of the right to vote, study legal developments constituting a denial of equal protection of the laws, and appraise and report on relevant laws and policies of the federal government. The act offered additional means for securing and protecting individual voting rights; provided for federal district court fines up to \$1,000 and one year in prison for criminal contempt arising from violations of the act; and permitted the accused to be tried with or without a jury at the discretion of the judge—except that any defendant fined more than \$300 or jailed more than forty-five days in a trial without a jury could demand and receive a jury trial.

TABLE 1
FEDERAL GRANTS-IN-AID, SHARED REVENUES, AND
VALUE OF COMMODITIES DISTRIBUTED,
BY STATE, 1955 AND 1956*

Current Dollars
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Fiscal 1956				Fiscal 1955			
	Regular and emergency grants-in-aid(a)	Shared revenues(b)	Value of commodities distributed within the states(c)	Total	Regular and emergency grants-in-aid(a)	Shared revenues(b)	Value of commodities distributed within the states(c)	Total
Alabama.....	\$ 81,635	\$ 227	\$ 12,701	\$ 94,563	\$ 67,698	\$ 157	\$ 11,455	\$ 79,310
Arizona.....	30,764	594	985	32,343	24,864	898	716	26,478
Arkansas.....	45,817	673	11,059	57,549	46,897	691	4,726	52,314
California.....	299,770	6,634	9,060	315,464	283,532	6,624	7,128	297,284
Colorado.....	49,353	3,644	1,580	54,577	46,946	3,488	1,282	51,716
Connecticut.....	29,354	(d)	1,637	30,991	25,643	(d)	1,285	26,928
Delaware.....	6,603	1	373	6,977	7,810	(d)	274	8,084
Florida.....	73,587	142	3,303	77,032	63,667	147	2,000	65,814
Georgia.....	88,267	232	4,217	92,716	88,651	173	3,186	92,010
Idaho.....	18,231	1,222	538	19,991	19,872	1,065	320	21,257
Illinois.....	141,004	29	7,552	148,585	116,853	20	5,238	122,111
Indiana.....	52,010	3	4,025	56,038	43,886	3	2,629	46,518
Iowa.....	49,713	62	4,421	54,196	45,231	55	1,998	47,284
Kansas.....	50,087	120	1,897	52,104	47,261	95	1,200	48,556
Kentucky.....	61,085	91	10,399	71,575	54,444	83	7,926	62,453
Louisiana.....	98,865	928	8,753	108,546	89,193	649	5,076	94,918
Maine.....	20,881	6	1,378	22,266	18,543	4	728	19,275
Maryland.....	38,938	1	2,078	41,017	33,210	1	1,428	34,639
Massachusetts.....	85,346	1	4,636	89,983	88,300	1	2,995	91,296
Michigan.....	102,757	921	7,501	111,179	97,297	189	4,675	102,161
Minnesota.....	62,099	184	2,739	65,022	54,457	190	1,594	56,241
Mississippi.....	51,314	540	5,916	57,771	47,829	464	7,660	55,953
Missouri.....	127,789	143	2,791	130,723	108,028	139	1,765	109,932
Montana.....	20,899	1,699	489	23,087	21,046	889	364	22,299
Nebraska.....	33,718	94	930	34,742	24,982	89	655	25,726
Nevada.....	13,915	927	138	14,980	10,172	933	80	11,185
New Hampshire.....	10,877	27	989	11,893	10,152	25	633	10,810
New Jersey.....	53,214	(d)	4,166	57,380	50,383	(d)	1,995	52,378
New Mexico.....	30,223	4,972	3,226	38,421	28,783	4,115	1,476	34,374
New York.....	231,211	3	14,321	245,535	225,513	3	8,720	234,236
North Carolina.....	79,942	150	5,277	85,369	67,156	137	3,710	71,003
North Dakota.....	17,963	370	909	19,242	13,966	222	594	14,782
Ohio.....	115,220	22	6,931	122,173	110,870	19	5,226	116,115
Oklahoma.....	85,252	298	10,459	96,009	79,219	266	7,586	87,071
Oregon.....	32,833	15,339	1,456	49,628	29,229	17,015	1,029	47,273
Pennsylvania.....	127,195	64	29,251	156,510	125,165	57	21,960	147,182
Rhode Island.....	19,695	0	947	20,642	15,719	0	681	16,400
South Carolina.....	42,239	225	4,385	46,849	42,639	206	2,021	44,866
South Dakota.....	19,967	256	1,135	21,358	16,637	255	504	17,396
Tennessee.....	71,086	105	4,655	75,846	69,765	123	3,420	73,308
Texas.....	181,308	830	8,760	190,898	172,872	550	5,170	178,592
Utah.....	23,129	1,685	1,609	26,423	19,252	1,650	1,319	22,221
Vermont.....	9,709	36	650	10,395	8,087	42	425	8,554
Virginia.....	56,887	78	5,308	62,273	55,014	84	5,623	60,721
Washington.....	64,404	3,519	1,985	69,908	64,068	2,885	1,787	68,740
West Virginia.....	36,772	61	10,277	47,110	35,577	56	8,790	44,423
Wisconsin.....	55,346	101	2,673	58,120	47,157	140	1,550	48,847
Wyoming.....	14,005	8,659	291	22,955	10,909	8,264	202	19,375
Total.....	\$3,112,328	\$55,918	\$230,756	\$3,399,004	\$2,874,444	\$53,161	\$162,804	\$3,090,409

*Source: Annual Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury for the respective years.

(a) Includes \$14,802,020 for 1956 and \$12,830,253 for 1955 representing value of commodities distributed to participating schools in the School Lunch Program. These amounts can not be identified state by state.

(b) Shared revenues are derived from the following programs:

a. National forests fund.
b. Submarginal land program.

c. Army lease of flood control lands.

d. Migratory bird conservation act.

e. Mineral leasing act.

f. Payments under certain special funds.

g. Federal power act.

(c) These amounts represent value of commodities donated by the Commodity Credit Corporation and removal of surplus agricultural commodities distributed within the states.

(d) Less than \$500.

TABLE 2

COMPARISON OF FEDERAL GRANTS, SHARED REVENUES
AND COMMODITIES DISTRIBUTED, FISCAL YEAR 1956*

State	Regular and emergency grants (thousands)	Per cent of total	Shared revenues (thousands)	Per cent of total	Value of commodities distributed (thousands)	Per cent of total	Total
Alabama.....	\$ 81,635	86.33	\$ 227	.24	\$ 12,701	13.43	\$ 94,563
Arizona.....	30,764	95.12	594	1.84	985	3.04	32,343
Arkansas.....	45,817	79.61	673	1.17	11,059	19.22	57,549
California.....	299,770	95.03	6,634	2.10	9,060	2.87	315,464
Colorado.....	49,353	90.43	3,644 ^a	6.68	1,580	2.89	54,577
Connecticut.....	29,354	94.72	(a)	—	1,637	5.28	30,991
Delaware.....	6,603	94.64	1	.01	373	5.35	6,977
Florida.....	73,587	95.53	142	.18	3,303	4.29	77,032
Georgia.....	88,267	95.20	232	.25	4,217	4.55	92,716
Idaho.....	18,231	91.20	1,222	6.11	538	2.69	19,991
Illinois.....	141,004	94.90	29	.02	7,552	5.08	148,585
Indiana.....	52,010	92.81	3	.01	4,025	7.18	56,038
Iowa.....	49,713	91.73	62	.11	4,421	8.16	54,196
Kansas.....	50,087	96.13	120	.23	1,897	3.64	52,104
Kentucky.....	61,085	85.34	91	.13	10,399	14.53	71,575
Louisiana.....	98,865	91.08	928	.85	8,753	8.07	108,546
Maine.....	20,881	93.78	6	.03	1,378	6.19	22,266
Maryland.....	38,938	94.93	1	—	2,078	5.07	41,017
Massachusetts.....	85,346	94.85	1	—	4,636	5.15	89,983
Michigan.....	102,757	92.42	921	.83	7,501	6.75	111,179
Minnesota.....	62,099	95.51	184	.28	2,739	4.21	65,022
Mississippi.....	51,314	88.82	540	.93	5,916	10.25	57,771
Missouri.....	127,789	97.76	143	.11	2,791	2.13	130,723
Montana.....	20,899	90.52	1,699	7.36	489	2.12	23,087
Nebraska.....	33,718	97.05	94	.27	930	2.68	34,742
Nevada.....	13,915	92.89	927	6.19	138	.92	14,980
New Hampshire.....	10,877	91.46	27	.22	989	8.32	11,893
New Jersey.....	53,214	92.74	(a)	—	4,166	7.26	57,380
New Mexico.....	30,223	78.66	4,972	12.94	3,226	8.40	38,421
New York.....	231,211	94.17	3	—	14,321	5.83	245,535
North Carolina.....	79,942	93.64	150	.18	5,277	6.18	85,369
North Dakota.....	17,963	93.35	370	1.92	909	4.73	19,242
Ohio.....	115,220	94.31	22	.02	6,931	5.67	122,173
Oklahoma.....	85,252	88.80	298	.31	10,459	10.89	96,009
Oregon.....	32,833	66.16	15,339	30.91	1,456	2.93	49,628
Pennsylvania.....	127,195	81.27	64	.04	29,251	18.69	156,510
Rhode Island.....	19,695	95.41	0	—	947	4.59	20,642
South Carolina.....	42,239	90.16	225	.48	4,385	9.36	46,849
South Dakota.....	19,967	93.49	256	1.20	1,135	5.31	21,358
Tennessee.....	71,086	93.72	105	.14	4,655	6.14	75,846
Texas.....	181,308	94.98	830	.43	8,760	4.59	190,898
Utah.....	23,179	87.56	1,685	6.36	1,609	6.08	26,473
Vermont.....	9,709	93.41	36	.34	650	6.25	10,395
Virginia.....	56,887	91.35	78	.13	5,308	8.52	62,273
Washington.....	64,404	92.13	3,519	5.03	1,985	2.84	69,908
West Virginia.....	36,772	78.06	61	.13	10,277	21.81	47,110
Wisconsin.....	55,346	95.23	101	.17	2,673	4.60	58,120
Wyoming.....	14,005	61.01	8,659	37.72	291	1.27	22,955
Totals.....	\$3,112,328	91.57	\$55,918	1.64	\$230,756	6.79	\$3,399,004

*Source: Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year.
(a) Less than \$500.

TABLE 3

FEDERAL GRANTS, SHARED REVENUES AND COMMODITIES
DISTRIBUTED AS RELATED TO STATE GENERAL
EXPENDITURES, TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME,
AND POPULATION, BY STATE

State	Federal grants-in-aid, shared revenues and commodities distributed, fiscal 1956(a) (thousands)	State general expenditures fiscal 1956(b) (thousands)	Grants, shared revenues and commodities distributed, as percent of expenditures(c)	Total personal income cal. 1955(d) (millions)	Grants, shared revenues and commodities distributed, as per cent of personal income(c)	Estimated population July 1, 1955(e) (thousands)	Grants, shared revenues and commodities distributed, per capita
Alabama.....	\$ 94,563	\$ 352,407	26.8	\$ 3,674	2.57	3,110	30.41
Arizona.....	32,343	144,105	22.4	1,588	2.04	1,007	32.12
Arkansas.....	57,549	167,997	34.3	1,913	3.01	1,802	31.94
California.....	315,464	2,043,353	15.4	29,438	1.07	12,961	24.34
Colorado.....	54,577	222,866	24.5	2,729	2.00	1,547	35.28
Connecticut.....	30,991	294,692	10.5	5,497	0.56	2,200	14.09
Delaware.....	6,977	69,874	10.0	980	0.71	390	17.89
Florida.....	77,032	444,661	17.3	5,923	1.30	3,580	21.52
Georgia.....	92,716	415,155	22.3	4,882	1.90	3,662	25.32
Idaho.....	19,991	80,542	24.8	895	2.23	612	32.67
Illinois.....	148,585	740,892	20.1	20,988	0.71	9,301	15.98
Indiana.....	56,038	514,739	10.9	8,201	0.68	4,329	12.94
Iowa.....	54,196	314,126	17.3	4,213	1.29	2,671	20.29
Kansas.....	52,104	310,304	16.8	3,393	1.54	2,060	25.29
Kentucky.....	71,575	261,894	27.3	3,728	1.92	3,011	23.77
Louisiana.....	108,546	550,538	19.7	3,910	2.78	2,934	37.00
Maine.....	22,266	119,045	18.7	1,443	1.54	906	24.58
Maryland.....	41,017	331,799	12.4	5,463	0.75	2,744	14.95
Massachusetts.....	89,983	601,457	14.8	10,010	0.90	4,773	18.85
Michigan.....	111,179	1,015,650	11.0	15,632	0.71	7,326	15.18
Minnesota.....	65,022	372,799	17.4	5,394	1.21	3,190	20.38
Mississippi.....	57,771	207,730	27.8	2,018	2.86	2,133	27.08
Missouri.....	130,723	387,066	33.8	7,560	1.73	4,201	31.12
Montana.....	23,087	87,266	26.5	1,160	1.99	629	36.70
Nebraska.....	34,742	128,521	27.0	2,147	1.62	1,394	24.92
Nevada.....	14,980	43,076	34.8	572	2.62	235	63.74
New Hampshire.....	11,893	61,827	19.2	958	1.24	553	21.51
New Jersey.....	57,380	512,218	11.2	12,304	0.47	5,324	10.78
New Mexico.....	38,421	144,736	26.6	1,134	3.39	793	48.45
New York.....	245,535	1,749,587	14.0	36,255	0.68	16,021	15.33
North Carolina.....	85,369	440,711	19.4	5,371	1.59	4,344	19.65
North Dakota.....	19,242	90,385	21.3	882	2.18	643	29.93
Ohio.....	122,173	923,479	13.2	18,442	0.66	8,945	13.66
Oklahoma.....	96,009	367,857	26.1	3,328	2.88	2,210	43.44
Oregon.....	49,628	234,079	21.2	3,090	1.61	1,685	29.45
Pennsylvania.....	156,510	926,112	16.9	20,724	0.76	10,898	14.36
Rhode Island.....	20,642	93,552	22.1	1,599	1.29	817	25.27
South Carolina.....	46,849	254,996	18.4	2,557	1.83	2,308	20.30
South Dakota.....	21,358	84,286	25.3	850	2.51	683	31.27
Tennessee.....	75,846	304,995	24.9	4,288	1.77	3,414	22.22
Texas.....	190,898	844,151	22.6	14,116	1.35	8,748	21.82
Utah.....	26,473	102,874	25.7	1,238	2.14	797	33.22
Vermont.....	10,395	45,775	22.7	568	1.83	370	28.09
Virginia.....	62,273	335,318	18.6	5,494	1.13	3,579	17.40
Washington.....	69,908	435,671	16.1	5,179	1.35	2,607	26.82
West Virginia.....	47,110	191,107	24.7	2,555	1.84	1,984	23.74
Wisconsin.....	58,120	423,438	13.7	6,569	0.88	3,702	15.70
Wyoming.....	22,955	60,408	38.0	547	4.20	312	73.57
Total all states	\$3,399,004	\$18,857,116	18.0	\$301,399	1.13	163,446	20.80

(a) Figures are from Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the State of the Finances, Table 98, part A, for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1956. See Table 2 for breakdown of regular and emergency grants, shared revenues and value of commodities distributed. It will be noted in Table 2 that for some states "shared revenues" are a much larger part of the total than in others. Thus in some states "shared revenues" are negligible, whereas in Wyoming they amount to more than 37 per cent and in Oregon to more than 30 per cent.

(b) All state expenditure except liquor, store and insurance trust expenditure. Source: *Compendium of State Government Finances in 1956*, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

(c) Computed.

(d) Source: *Survey of Current Business*, August, 1956, Table 1, U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

(e) Source: *Compendium of State Government Finances in 1956*, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

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State-Local Relations

STATE-LOCAL RELATIONS IN 1956-57*

THE role of the state in solving or ameliorating problems affecting political subdivisions received unprecedented analysis during 1956-57. Legislative committees, specially appointed state and local commissions, associations of state and local officials, university bureaus and citizen groups all participated in studies of major problems in state-local relations. While resulting legislative action did not solve many of these problems, it was a period of exceptional progress in such fields as metropolitan areas, intergovernmental relations, fiscal relationships, and home rule.

METROPOLITAN AREAS

The events of the biennium received an early impetus from a resolution adopted at the Governors' Conference of August, 1955, directing the Council of State Governments to study the problems of metropolitan areas and to advance recommendations for legislative changes. The Council fulfilled the assignment by preparing the report *The States and the Metropolitan Problem*, which analyzes the problem, reviews six approaches for solving it, and presents a suggested program of state action and responsibilities.

Recognizing that the metropolitan problem can be solved only by interlevel action, the report emphasizes three basic and closely related steps for state action.

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The major responsibilities of the states are: (1) to establish legal authorizations for the creation of general metropolitan governmental units; (2) to appraise the adequacy of existing local governments in terms of ability to provide services and regulatory activities; (3) to create or adapt agencies to aid in determining the present and changing needs of metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas. The impact of the report is already discernible in provisions of legislation affecting metropolitan areas.

One of the most significant acts was passed by the Washington legislature in 1957. Known as the Metropolitan Council Act (S.B. 136), the law authorizes the creation of general metropolitan units to make a coordinated attack upon governmental problems. The essence of the act calls for a metropolitan council consisting of representatives selected from elected officials of participating governmental units in proportion to population. The council will be charged with the responsibility for carrying out any one or more of six functions authorized in the act which the voters in an area determine at the time they approve the council's creation. Authorized functions include sewage disposal, water supply, mass transportation, garbage disposal, parks and parkways, and comprehensive planning. It is anticipated that the proposal for such a council in the Seattle metropolitan area will be placed before the voters at an early date.

An event of major importance occurred May 21, 1957, when the voters of Dade

County, Florida, ratified the first county charter in the United States designed specifically to create a metropolitan government. The charter creates a commission-manager type of government and grants broad home rule powers to the governing body. The commission will establish policy and provide standards of service over many matters, including long-range plans for the development of the county, expressways, transportation facilities, police and fire protection, slum clearance, and construction of water, sanitary sewerage and surface drainage systems. The county is authorized to take over and provide services if a municipality fails to meet the prescribed standards, but, on the other hand, the county cannot prescribe a ceiling to the level of services in a particular municipality.

Legislatures in several states received reports of commissions appointed during the previous session to study metropolitan area problems. In Utah the legislature responded favorably to a recommendation of its Local Government Survey Commission to establish a continuing commission under the Legislative Council to deal with problems of local government and other measures affecting intergovernmental relations. A resolution to initiate a constitutional amendment allowing the creation of a single governmental unit for metropolitan areas, similar to the Washington act, was defeated by a narrow margin.

The Northeastern Illinois Metropolitan Area Local Governmental Services Commission, created in 1955 to study metropolitan problems in the five-county area surrounding Chicago, reported to the Illinois General Assembly. The 1957 legislature approved a recommendation by that commission for establishment of a Northeastern Illinois Metropolitan Area Planning Commission. This will be a regional planning body with jurisdiction over the portion of the Chicago metropolitan area which lies within Illinois.

A second recommendation of the commission approved by the legislature broadens the authority of cities and towns to cooperate in the collection and disposal of garbage and refuse. Finally, the legislature adopted an act continuing the 1955 commission and directing it to make

further studies of metropolitan problems in Northeastern Illinois.

A similar commission reporting in Virginia recommended creation of an office of local affairs to deal with problems of both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

Commissions to study the general problems resulting from increasing metropolitan growth were established in other states. Typical of these are commissions in New York and Washington. The New York Commission is a seven-member joint legislative body to study metropolitan problems and to report to the next assembly. The Washington Commission was also created to study statewide metropolitan problems. Committees in a number of other states appointed to study general state-local relations, as reported in the section that follows, will also consider problems of metropolitan areas.

Legislation in additional states authorized the appointment of commissions to study problems of particular metropolitan areas and to report to future legislative assemblies. The Governor of Pennsylvania appointed such a commission to study the problems and needs of the Philadelphia metropolitan area. Consisting of equal representation from Philadelphia and its four surrounding counties, the commission was given the broad mandate to study "any subject related to proper, orderly and efficient growth and development of the five-county metropolitan area and its relationship to the larger metropolitan region."

In Tennessee a commission with a more specific assignment, the Metropolitan Government Charter Commission for Nashville and Davidson County, was created in April, 1957, pursuant to legislation permitting city-county consolidation in the four largest counties of the state. A similar commission was appointed for Knoxville-Knox County in June, 1957.

Other significant actions during the biennium concerned the authorization of regional and joint planning commissions in both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas. The Minnesota legislature authorized creation of a regional planning commission to serve 102 governmental units in the five-county area around Minneapolis and St. Paul. Joint planning agencies for cities and towns were sanctioned in several

states, including Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Montana and Washington. Broader planning authority was delegated in Maryland to its two counties bordering on the nation's capital.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

The dividing line between legislation primarily for metropolitan areas and for the more general area of intergovernmental relations is a difficult one to draw. Many of the legislative provisions would fall logically into either or both discussions. For consideration in this section, however, an attempt has been made to separate those which are more general in application from those which apply primarily to metropolitan areas.

Enabling legislation to permit intergovernmental cooperation in providing governmental services was a logical development in a number of states, following reports by their commissions on state-local relations. Typical recommendations have included the simplification of annexation procedures, methods for easier consolidation of local units, alternate forms of government, and a larger share of state-collected taxes for municipalities.

In Utah a series of enactments resulted from the report of its Local Government Survey Commission. One act authorized counties to establish county service areas for extending urban services to unincorporated areas or to areas where the local government failed to provide such services. Other legislation simplified consolidation procedures for contiguous municipalities, and permits intergovernmental contractual relations for fire protection.

Legislation in Michigan, following the report of its Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, permits the creation of water and sewer districts by two or more municipalities. A second measure authorizes creation of intercounty commissions by two or more counties to study governmental problems common to the participating units.

Commission reports were also received by legislatures in Alabama and South Carolina. Meantime, Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, Missouri, New York and Oregon were among states that created commissions to investigate general relation-

ships between the state and its subdivisions. Commissions to study state-local fiscal relations were authorized in nine other states, and in most instances they are expected to go beyond this limited assignment.

Intergovernmental agreements also were authorized in selected areas in a number of states. Nevada authorized cooperative agreements among local governments and fire districts; Washington legislation permits cities and counties to form air pollution control districts; and Iowa authorized the creation of joint fire districts by municipalities.

Enabling legislation to permit cooperative undertakings by local governments in New York has gone beyond that existing in most states. Following the adoption of a constitutional amendment in 1955 permitting municipalities to join together in building sewage and drainage installations, legislation in 1957 permits municipalities to enter into contractual relations with municipalities in other states for the joint operation and performance of some services.

FISCAL RELATIONSHIPS

The biennium was marked by the continuing competition of the state and its subdivisions for the tax dollar but also by an increasing awareness of the interdependence of their problems and needs. Commissions to study state-local fiscal relations were established or extended in a number of states, including Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, Wisconsin and Virginia.

State aid to local governments is the subject of the article that follows; other aspects of fiscal relations will be discussed briefly here.

Constitutional amendments to permit repeal or reduction of taxes on household goods and personal effects were adopted in Colorado and Virginia. California and Washington enacted legislation which exempts municipalities from paying the state tax on diesel fuel or fuel used in municipal highway equipment, and legislation in Colorado similarly exempts municipalities from the state tax for gasoline consumed by municipal vehicles.

Constitutional amendments affecting school financing will be voted upon in a

number of states in 1958. In West Virginia an amendment concerns doubling the excess school levy maximum. Voters in Washington will be asked to approve school levies in excess of the present limit, similar to an amendment approved by Louisiana voters in 1956.

Practices of local assessors and local assessment standards were matters of legislation in several states. An Oregon act permits only appraisers approved by the state civil service commission to assess property. Colorado appropriated money for a general study of local assessment practices, and West Virginia authorized more state technical assistance to assessors. Utah now requires all assessors to attend an annual school, and the state is to exercise a closer supervision over all local finances. County directors of equalization were established in South Dakota to replace township assessors in some areas. In a reversal of this general trend, a pending constitutional amendment in New Jersey would permit municipal governing bodies to establish their own basis of assessment or assessment standards; this development follows litigation contesting the present constitutional requirement for assessment at full value.

HOME RULE

Events of the biennium resulted in significant progress toward more home rule. Important developments in both legislative and constitutional home rule resulted from legislative action in at least twelve states.

Two important events were the ratification of home rule charters in Baltimore County, Maryland, and Dade County, Florida. The Baltimore charter was ratified in November, 1956, and the first election of officers to implement the charter was held in January, 1957. The Dade County charter, ratified in May, 1957, was the culmination of several years' efforts and represents a significant advance for local home rule in that state. The charter guarantees the continuance of Miami and the other municipal governments in the county as long as their citizens desire, since none can be abolished without the approval of the voters in the affected unit.

The right of municipalities to choose alternative forms of government was granted or extended in a number of states. In

Pennsylvania, Act 399 gives cities of the third class the right and power to adopt one of several plans of optional charters, including the council-manager and strong mayor forms. Previously, such cities were required to have the commission type of government. The Arkansas legislature provided means by which cities may call elections to determine whether or not they shall be governed by the council-manager form of government. Legislation in New York strengthened the city home rule law by repairing sections of the law which had resulted in various court cases in recent years.

A home rule law was enacted in Connecticut, expanding its previous legislation in this field. The new law makes home rule more readily available to cities, towns and villages by requiring a simple majority vote for charter approval. The act also prohibits special legislation relative to the powers, organization or form of government of a local unit unless such action is formally requested by that unit.

The power of home rule cities in Nevada was strengthened by an act making general laws for cities inapplicable to chartered cities. A similar goal is sought in Minnesota, where voters were to be asked to approve a constitutional amendment in 1958 requiring the legislature to name the affected city in all special laws and providing that the law becomes effective only if approved by the voters or by the governing body of that city. The proposed amendment also would remove procedural provisions relating to home rule charters from the constitution by making this a legislative matter and extending home rule powers to counties.

Legislative home rule for counties was also extended in the biennium. An important act passed by the Tennessee legislature permits consolidated metropolitan governments in counties of 200,000 population or more. A second act made the county-manager form of government optional in any county. A similar enactment in Nevada extended the opportunity for the county board in any county to appoint a county manager.

The extension of constitutional home rule was submitted to the electorate in New York and Ohio. An amendment ex-

tending general home rule powers to all counties will be before the voters in New York in 1958. Ohio voters were presented with two amendments—one of which they adopted in 1957, the other to be voted on in 1958. The proposal adopted this year concerns approval of county charters granting counties the exercise of concurrent or exclusive municipal powers. If the charter calls for the concurrent exercise of such powers, only a simple majority of the county-wide vote would be necessary for ratification. If the charter proposes exclusive exercise of municipal powers by the county, then a combination of majorities would be required for it to go into effect. The 1958 amendment would authorize metropolitan federation in counties containing a city of 50,000 or more population.

The South Dakota legislature passed a resolution to amend the state constitution to provide municipal home rule. The resolution recommends that municipal home rule powers be limited only by specific constitutional or legislative provisions. It will be placed before the voters in 1958.

UNITS OF GOVERNMENT

The number of local governmental units in the United States continued to decrease slowly during the biennium. The Bureau of the Census indicated that the average annual decrease for the last five years has been close to 2.5 per cent. Increases in the number of municipalities and special districts have been more than offset by the sharp decrease in the number of school districts. (See "Governments in the United States," page 252.)

CONCLUSION

This brief summary does not begin to cover the many developments in state-local relations of the biennium, but it reflects the direction these relations appear

to be taking. Although many unsolved problems remain for legislative consideration in coming years, there is reason for optimism as to continued progress in the development of orderly and equitable solutions.

In the immediate future, it appears likely that metropolitan area problems and intergovernmental cooperative endeavors will receive continuing analysis by both official and unofficial study groups. From these efforts, short-term expedient and remedial actions can be expected as well as legislation pointing toward long-range solutions. The cooperative pattern of state-local relations in providing major services and in meeting fiscal needs can be expected to continue.

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STATE AID TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN 1956*

IN FISCAL 1956 the forty-eight state governments made payments to local governments totaling more than \$6½ billion, or about \$1 billion more than the total of all state government spending—both direct and intergovernmental and including liquor stores and insurance trust expenditure—fourteen years earlier. Intergovernmental expenditure rose somewhat more rapidly than did state general revenue between 1942 and 1950, and has kept pace with general revenue since 1950.

Payments to local governments amounted to 30.1 per cent of all state expenditure in fiscal 1956, or 34.7 per cent of state general expenditure—i.e., excluding liquor store and insurance trust amounts.

NATURE OF STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE

Although they include minor amounts of reimbursements for general government services locally performed, state payments to local governments primarily represent fiscal aid—including not only payments in the form of grants-in-aid but also local shares of taxes imposed and collected by the states, and amounts of federal aid received by the states and distributed to local governments. Accordingly, the following discussion uses the phrase “state aid” interchangeably with the slightly broader concept involving all state intergovernmental expenditure.

State governments may “aid” local governments in various ways other than by actual payment of money to them. Such aid, however, is not directly considered here. Thus, the definition stated above excludes the following:

1. Non-fiscal assistance by a state to local governments in the form of advisory or other services or aid in kind (e.g., free

provision of commodities, textbooks, etc., or loan of equipment).

2. Assumption by a state of direct operating responsibility for functions usually performed by local governments (e.g., direct maintenance by North Carolina of a basic nine-month public school term and, in several states, provision of local streets and highways or of general relief).

3. Joint state-local activities involving state expenditure of the state's share of costs directly for goods, services or public assistance payments rather than in the form of payments to local governments.

4. Contribution by a state to trust funds it administers for the financing of retirement benefits to local government employees.

5. Shares of state-imposed taxes which are collected and retained by local governments.

The items above do not constitute state aid as here considered because no funds actually pass between a state and its local governments.

CLASSIFICATION OF STATE AID

By Type of Receiving Government

Five major types of local government are to be distinguished. These are:

1. Counties.

2. Cities, which include all incorporated places having powers of general government, thus including units known locally as villages, boroughs and towns (except in New England states and in New York and Wisconsin) as well as “cities.”

3. Townships, which include units locally called “towns” in the New England states and in New York and Wisconsin.

4. School districts, which include only those units of school administration that have status as independent units of local government rather than as administrative segments of state, county, city or township governments.

*Adapted from Bureau of the Census, *State Payments to Local Governments in 1952 and Compendium of State Government Finances in 1956*.

5. Special districts, which include districts and authorities, established for the performance of a single function or a designated combination of specific functions, and which have status as independent units of government rather than as administrative segments of state, county, city or township governments.

Certain state aids are distributed in such a manner that information is not available as to amounts going to particular types of governments. The Census Bureau reports \$494 million of state aid in 1956 not allocable by type of receiving government.

School districts received a major fraction of all other state intergovernmental payments—\$2,906 million. Additional amounts of state aid for school purposes, of course, were distributed to those county, city and township governments which operate public schools.

Ascertainable amounts of state payments to local units other than school districts amounted to \$1,828 million for counties, \$1,158 million for cities, \$130 million for townships, and \$21 million for special districts.

Individual state figures by type of receiving government appear in Table 3.

By Function

Most state payments to local governments are made available for certain specified functions and activities, although nearly one-tenth—\$631 million in 1956—represented aid for general local government support.

By far the largest segment of state aid is for local education purposes—\$3,541 million in 1956, more than one-half of all state intergovernmental expenditure. Nearly one-sixth, or \$1,069 million, was distributed for public welfare, and \$984 million for local highways and streets. State fiscal aid for health and hospitals amounted to \$132 million, and all other specified functions and purposes together accounted for \$127 million.

Intergovernmental expenditure of individual states, by major function, is shown in Table 2.

By Source of Funds

There is widespread interest in sources for financing of state aid. However, no

summary classification by source is attempted here because of technical difficulties and the fact that data so presented might easily be misinterpreted.

Some items lend themselves readily to direct classification by source—e.g., a specific share of a state tax which is passed on to local governments, either directly as collected or after payment into a fund which is devoted solely to state aid. At the other extreme, of course, are grants payable from a state "general fund" fed by numerous revenue sources. An intermediate situation involves aid payable from a special fund which in turn is fed by two or more earmarked revenue sources. Aid amounts so payable are sometimes directly or indirectly determined by the amounts flowing into the fund, rather than—as is commonly true of "general fund" grants—by specific-amount appropriations. However, such resources lose their exact source identity when deposited to the fund.

There are, thus, serious technical obstacles to a valid statistical classification of aid amounts by source, other than one ending with a large category comprising "multiple source" items. Even more important, figures so classified would be subject to possible misinterpretation by tending to exaggerate interstate differences. For example, they would suggest a major difference, rather than only one of fund structure and accounting method, as between State A, where sales tax revenue is paid into a general fund from which various grants to local governments are payable, and State B, where similar amounts of aid are payable directly from sales tax revenue as received or deposited into a special fund.

Such exaggeration of interstate differences could be avoided only by some procedure for statistical allocation of aid amounts paid from multiple sources, which in turn would involve questionable assumptions in many instances.

STATE AID FORMULAS

Particular programs of state aid to local governments involve various means by which (a) the total amount available for a particular fiscal year or biennium is established; and (b) the shares payable to various individual governments are determined.

Setting of Total Amount

The amount of some items of state aid is set by a specific appropriation of such a nature that a particular total sum named will be distributed without diminution or modification.

At the other extreme are aid items whose total amount is not explicitly determined, or even limited, in advance. One example of this type is the distribution of a specified share of some particular state revenue source, with the actual current amount of aid determined by the yield of that source. Another example is the "open-end" authorization of whatever amount is needed to meet the requirements of a particular distributive formula.

Between the absolutely fixed and the completely indeterminate types of aid provisions are numerous gradations and combinations of methods. Thus, a specified share of some revenue source may be authorized for aid, but with the total sum for the current period limited also by a specific-amount appropriation. Again, a definite amount may be appropriated as a maximum, subject to reduction by the operation of a distributive formula or by administrative action.

Basis of Distribution

The bases for determining individual governments' shares of a particular grant or shared tax are also extremely varied.

The term "shared tax" has sometimes been applied strictly to specified portions of state taxes distributed back to local governments of origin without restriction as to use. On the other hand, some aid thus distributed on a source basis is limited to particular functions or purposes.

More generally, aid for the support of specific local government functions is distributed with reference to some measure of local need or activity (e.g., for education—school-age population, enrollment or attendance, or actual local expenditure; for

highways—miles of roads, number of vehicles, or particular local requirements; for public welfare programs—actual or estimated local expenditures).

A broad measure of need finds expression in formulas based on local population and applied to the distribution of money for general local government support.

For many aid programs using a measure of local need, some standard of local financial effort or ability also is applied, aiming at a degree of "equalization" as between relatively poor and more prosperous local units.

A contrasting principle is applied where a "floor" is provided in terms of a minimum amount of aid payable to each local governmental unit involved. Finally, some aid programs provide an identical amount to all local units of a particular type.

INTERSTATE COMPARISONS

Tables 2 to 4 afford a basis for comparing amounts of aid to local governments provided by individual states. It is important that such comparisons take adequate account of the aid concept employed and of the great variations which exist in the pattern of state-local responsibility for particular governmental functions throughout the nation. Thus, State A directly provides public schools, local highways or public assistance; State B grants to its local governments funds for local performance of these functions under state supervision. The total cost to each state may be similar although involving a different form of state expenditure.

Hasty conclusions and interpretations therefore must be avoided in this area. Interstate comparisons can be made only with caution and, usually, some qualification.

Conclusions can be drawn only by considering the whole area of state-local relations and the economic, historical and political factors affecting them.

TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL PAYMENTS TO
LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: 1942-1956*

Fiscal year	Amount in millions						Total state payments to local governments	
	Total	Purpose unspecified	For specified purposes			All other (a)	Per capita	As per cent of total general revenue of state governments
			Total	Schools	Highways			
1942.....	\$1,780	\$224	\$1,556	\$ 790	\$344	\$ 422	\$13.45	34.7
1944.....	1,842	274	1,568	861	298	409	13.81	33.7
1946.....	2,092	357	1,735	953	339	443	15.90	33.3
1948.....	3,283	428	2,855	1,554	507	794	23.02	35.5
1950.....	4,217	482	3,735	2,054	610	1,071	28.52	37.4
1951.....	4,678	513	4,165	2,248	667	1,250	31.64	37.7
1952.....	5,044	510	4,534	2,525	734	1,275	33.06	37.6
1953.....	5,384	592	4,971	2,740	803	1,248	34.75	37.1
1954.....	5,679	600	5,079	2,934	871	1,273	36.06	37.1
1955.....	5,986	591	5,395	3,154	911	1,330	37.33	37.0
1956.....	6,538	631	5,907	3,541	984	1,382	40.00	35.6

*Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Compendium of State Government Finances in 1956*; similar annual *Compendium* reports 1951 through 1955, and *Revised Summary of State Government Finances, 1942-1950*.
(a) Principally public welfare.

TABLE 2

STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE IN TOTAL AND
FOR SELECTED FUNCTIONS, BY STATE: 1956

(In thousands of dollars)

Specified functions											
State	Total	Function not specified	Public safety	Public welfare			Education	Highways	Health and hospitals	Housing and community redevelopment	Other, combined and unallocable
				Total(a)	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children					
All states...	\$6,538,247	\$631,343	\$9,458	\$1,069,156	\$557,554	\$240,461	\$3,541,210	\$984,391	\$132,307	\$17,981	\$152,401
Alabama	132,917	5,080	408				93,478	29,337	3,675		939
Arizona	47,642	16,997					23,693	5,611	526		815
Arkansas	44,137	5,182					29,796	8,569	270		320
California	1,056,697	54,621	1,706	305,257	216,074	74,529	515,038	96,229	16,131		67,715
Colorado	106,528	76	61	68,488	57,272	5,684	20,832	15,101	508		1,462
Connecticut	36,857	3,436	315	2,013			28,925	877	36		1,255
Delaware	13,259		73	812			11,811	200			363
Florida	131,215	227	11				106,935	13,385	2,666		7,991
Georgia	132,954		155	2,756			101,825	21,451	6,767		
Idaho	18,768	1,876					10,252	6,573	53		14
Illinois	222,141		12	35,700			107,605	73,586	4,421		817
Indiana	156,890	6,781	10	26,743	17,552	8,543	80,539	41,511	790		516
Iowa	106,697	28,236		121			35,250	41,981	737		372
Kansas	90,334	8,631		32,688	20,175	4,552	33,510	14,892	284		329
Kentucky	47,948	662	172				39,254	2,610	1,894		3,356
Louisiana	152,796	35,830					100,800	11,590	2,223		2,358
Maine	14,302	347		619			8,373	4,506	93		364
Maryland	118,719	24,917		17,930	5,053	7,104	45,118	27,449	282		3,023
Massachusetts	214,530	40,258		99,917	68,637	15,751	47,759	6,805	862	3,076	15,853
Michigan	435,523	69,555	695	8,416			231,591	109,079	11,681		4,506
Minnesota	153,117	8,973	51	43,185	32,298	8,715	82,845	15,300	1,567		1,196
Mississippi	74,039	8,533	99				44,741	19,200	622		844
Missouri	76,950	5,668	227				65,417	3,076	1,148		1,414
Montana	13,537		23	307			12,375				832
Nebraska	34,974	625		15,795	10,601	3,042	5,652	12,457	85		360
Nevada	10,240	143					7,411	1,772	421		493
New Hampshire	4,054	1,964					1,640	281	46		123
New Jersey	108,011	1,271		19,913	13,625		65,421	16,114	4,015	268	1,009
New Mexico	47,152	980	37				43,011	2,998	69		57
New York	816,795	90,480	1,315	233,037	63,837	65,441	393,904	45,040	34,754	13,122	5,143
North Carolina	78,075	8,813		36,504	17,773	13,415	21,017	5,716	4,007		1,988
North Dakota	17,960	475		246			11,160	4,930	79		1,070
Ohio	331,170	50,941	261	53,375		15,940	118,623	103,259	3,382		1,329
Oklahoma	92,670		120				58,547	31,697	195		2,111
Oregon	62,661	2,267	39	867	95		38,295	20,246	232		715
Pennsylvania	215,240	6,013	719	180			173,345	27,685	186	1,515	5,597
Rhode Island	16,432	6,168		2,708			6,293	247	200		816
South Carolina	108,007	7,438					91,017	6,376	2,494		682
South Dakota	7,949	690		143			5,475	1,339	29		273
Tennessee	120,213	11,003					78,461	27,340	3,022		387
Texas	263,988	137	87				250,916	10,528	1,221		1,099
Utah	28,297	1,000					23,957	2,817	98		425
Vermont	9,590	5		183			5,464	3,863			75
Virginia	100,198	10,783	2,648	17,106	5,827	6,664	60,680	6,251	2,058		672
Washington	150,644	8,969					100,218	23,996	9,748		7,713
West Virginia	54,663			1,387			52,206		781		289
Wisconsin	239,551	93,134	214	39,221	26,527	10,476	37,829	58,511	7,816		2,826
Wyoming	21,216	2,158		3,539	2,208	605	12,906	2,010	103		500

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Compendium of State Government Finances in 1956*.

(a) Includes amounts for public welfare categories not shown separately.

TABLE 3
STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE, BY TYPE OF
RECEIVING GOVERNMENT AND BY STATE: 1956
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Total	Counties	Cities	School districts	Townships and New England "towns"	Special districts	Combined and unallocable
All states.....	\$6,538,247	\$1,828,216	\$1,158,496	\$2,906,001	\$130,382	\$20,878	\$494,274
Alabama.....	132,917	36,459	2,677	93,478	.....	37	266
Arizona.....	47,642	18,575	5,374	23,693	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	44,137	10,693	3,728	29,716	.....	.....	.....
California.....	1,056,697	444,812	104,412	504,860	.....	2,545	68
Colorado.....	106,528	63,226	22,470	20,832	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	36,857	617	13,221	.....	23,019	.....	.....
Delaware.....	13,259	1,016	4,095	8,075	.....	.....	73
Florida.....	131,215	22,844	446	106,935	.....	979	11
Georgia.....	132,954	28,806	2,415	101,733	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	18,768	7,733	783	10,252	.....	.....	.....
Illinois.....	222,141	33,042	36,143	106,445	10,689	817	35,005
Indiana.....	156,890	57,034	19,295	80,539	8	.....	14
Iowa.....	106,697	34,842	9,917	35,250	.....	346	26,342
Kansas.....	90,334	48,049	8,634	31,900	1,554	95	102
Kentucky.....	47,948	7,263	1,291	38,884	.....	50	460
Louisiana.....	152,796	11,965	19,947	100,154	.....	1,414	19,316
Maine.....	14,302	160	139	.....	67	.....	13,936(a)
Maryland.....	118,719	68,482	49,968	.....	.....	.....	269
Massachusetts.....	214,530	31	185	.....	.....	10,597	203,717(a)
Michigan.....	435,523	82,681	80,505	235,051	20,741	66	16,479
Minnesota.....	153,117	61,969	5,017(b)	82,845(b)	984	307	1,995
Mississippi.....	74,039	58,518	853	14,495	.....	142	31
Missouri.....	76,950	4,195	4,242	64,612	.....	.....	3,901
Montana.....	13,537	988	174	12,375	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	34,974	27,813	1,509	5,652	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	10,240	2,660	165	7,411	.....	4	.....
New Hampshire.....	4,054	.....	740	1,198	1,674	.....	442
New Jersey.....	108,011	32,461	10,130(c)	.....	4(c)	360	65,056(d)
New Mexico.....	47,152	3,439	702	43,011	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	816,795	128,157	456,960	208,462	22,208	985	23
North Carolina.....	78,075	46,029	11,198	.....	.....	.....	20,848(e)
North Dakota.....	17,960	6,172	689	11,099	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.....	331,170	108,941	48,824	118,423	11,508	22	43,452
Oklahoma.....	92,670	28,657	5,326	58,547	.....	.....	140
Oregon.....	62,661	17,656	6,460	38,297	.....	248	.....
Pennsylvania.....	215,240	12,213	17,415	173,337	10,667	1,515	93
Rhode Island.....	16,432	.....	11,443	.....	4,989	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	108,007	14,371	2,358	91,230	.....	11	37
South Dakota.....	7,949	2,033	374	5,475	26	.....	41
Tennessee.....	120,213	79,650	38,992	1,213	.....	73	285
Texas.....	263,988	14,763	638	248,587	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	28,297	2,229	1,877	23,957	.....	.....	234
Vermont.....	9,590	.....	797	832	7,961	.....	.....
Virginia.....	100,198	61,691	36,421	.....	.....	.....	2,086
Washington.....	150,644	33,390	16,133	100,179	.....	167	775
West Virginia.....	54,663	1,822	537	52,206	.....	98	.....
Wisconsin.....	239,551	94,738	91,377	1,855	14,283	.....	37,298(f)
Wyoming.....	21,216	5,331	1,500	12,906	.....	.....	1,479

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Compendium of State Government Finances in 1956*.

(a) Paid to cities and towns.

(b) School aid paid to St. Paul, which operates its own school system, is included with school districts.

(c) Unsegregable amount for townships is included with cities and to cities and townships operating school systems and to independent school districts.

(d) To cities and counties.

(e) To cities operating school system and to independent school districts.

(f) To cities operating school system and to independent school districts.

TABLE 4
PER CAPITA AMOUNTS OF STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE AND RELATION TO
STATE GENERAL REVENUE, BY STATE: 1956

State	Per capita state intergovernmental expenditure						Per cent intergovernmental expenditure is of state general revenue					
	Total	Function not specified	Specified functions				Total	Function not specified	Specified functions			
			Education	Highways	Public welfare	Other			Education	Highways	Public welfare	Other
Total.....	\$40.00	\$3.86	\$21.67	\$6.02	\$6.54	\$1.91	35.6	3.4	19.3	5.4	5.8	1.7
Alabama.....	42.74	1.63	30.06	9.43	.....	1.61	39.3	1.5	27.7	8.7	.....	1.5
Arizona.....	47.31	16.88	23.53	5.57	.....	1.33	32.4	11.5	16.1	3.8	.....	0.9
Arkansas.....	24.49	2.88	16.53	4.76	.....	.33	25.2	3.0	17.0	4.9	.....	0.3
California.....	81.53	4.21	39.74	7.42	23.55	6.60	51.9	2.7	25.3	4.7	15.0	4.2
Colorado.....	68.86	.05	13.47	9.76	44.27	1.31	47.4	(a)	9.3	6.7	30.4	0.9
Connecticut.....	16.75	1.56	13.15	.40	.91	.73	14.2	1.3	11.2	0.3	0.8	0.6
Delaware.....	34.00	.....	30.28	.51	2.08	1.12	18.5	.....	16.5	0.3	1.1	0.6
Florida.....	36.65	.06	29.87	3.74	.....	2.98	29.2	0.1	23.8	3.0	.....	2.4
Georgia.....	36.31	.....	27.81	5.86	.75	1.89	32.9	.....	25.2	5.3	0.7	1.7
Idaho.....	30.67	3.07	16.75	10.74	.....	.11	22.5	2.2	12.3	7.9	.....	0.1
Illinois.....	23.88	.....	11.57	7.91	3.84	.56	27.3	.....	13.2	9.1	4.4	0.6
Indiana.....	36.24	1.57	18.60	9.59	6.18	.30	40.8	1.8	20.9	10.8	6.9	0.3
Iowa.....	39.95	10.57	13.20	15.72	.05	.42	33.0	8.7	10.9	13.0	(a)	0.3
Kansas.....	43.85	4.19	16.27	7.23	15.87	.30	38.8	3.7	14.4	6.4	14.0	0.3
Kentucky.....	15.92	.22	13.04	.87	.....	1.80	19.6	0.3	16.0	1.1	.....	2.2
Louisiana.....	52.08	12.21	34.36	3.95	.....	1.56	27.4	6.4	18.1	2.1	.....	0.8
Maine.....	15.79	.38	9.24	4.97	.68	.50	14.3	0.3	8.4	4.5	0.6	0.5
Maryland.....	43.26	9.08	16.44	10.00	6.53	1.20	38.3	8.0	14.6	8.9	5.8	1.1
Massachusetts.....	44.95	8.43	10.01	1.43	20.93	4.15	41.5	7.8	9.2	1.3	19.3	3.8
Michigan.....	59.45	9.49	31.61	14.89	1.15	2.30	44.6	7.1	23.7	11.2	0.9	1.7
Minnesota.....	48.00	2.81	25.97	4.80	13.54	.88	37.0	2.2	20.0	3.7	10.4	0.7
Mississippi.....	34.71	4.00	20.98	9.00	.....	.73	33.6	3.9	20.3	8.7	.....	0.7
Missouri.....	18.32	1.35	15.57	.73	.....	.66	19.5	1.4	16.6	0.8	.....	0.7
Montana.....	21.52	.....	19.67	.....	.49	1.36	15.5	.....	14.2	.....	0.4	1.0

Nebraska.....	25.09	.45	4.05	8.94	11.33	.32	26.7	0.5	4.3	9.5	12.0	0.3
Nevada.....	43.57	.61	31.54	7.54	.....	3.89	20.7	0.3	15.0	3.6	.....	1.8
New Hampshire.....	7.33	3.55	2.97	.51	.....	.31	8.1	3.9	3.3	0.6	.....	0.3
New Jersey.....	20.29	.24	12.29	3.03	3.74	.99	28.4	0.3	17.2	4.2	5.2	1.4
New Mexico.....	59.46	1.24	54.24	3.78	.....	.21	29.4	0.6	26.8	1.9	.....	0.1
New York.....	50.98	5.65	24.59	2.81	14.55	3.39	48.5	5.4	23.4	2.7	13.8	3.2
North Carolina.....	17.97	2.03	4.84	1.32	8.40	1.39	16.6	1.9	4.5	1.2	7.7	1.3
North Dakota.....	27.93	.74	17.36	7.67	.38	1.79	18.4	0.5	11.4	5.1	0.3	1.2
Ohio.....	37.02	5.69	13.26	11.54	5.97	.56	40.2	6.2	14.4	12.5	6.5	0.6
Oklahoma.....	41.93	.....	26.49	14.34	.....	1.10	27.0	.....	17.0	9.2	.....	0.7
Oregon.....	37.19	1.35	22.73	12.02	.51	.59	27.1	1.0	16.6	8.8	0.4	0.4
Pennsylvania.....	19.75	.55	15.91	2.54	.02	.74	23.5	0.7	18.9	3.0	(a)	0.9
Rhode Island.....	20.11	7.55	7.70	.30	3.31	1.24	20.0	7.5	7.7	0.3	3.3	1.2
South Carolina.....	46.80	3.22	39.44	2.76	.....	1.38	44.3	3.0	37.3	2.6	.....	1.3
South Dakota.....	11.64	1.01	8.02	1.96	.21	.44	9.3	0.8	6.4	1.6	0.2	0.4
Tennessee.....	35.21	3.22	22.98	8.01	.....	1.00	35.9	3.3	23.4	8.2	.....	1.0
Texas.....	30.18	.02	28.68	1.20	.....	.28	28.0	(a)	26.6	1.1	.....	0.3
Utah.....	35.50	1.25	30.06	3.53	.....	.66	27.3	1.0	23.1	2.7	.....	0.5
Vermont.....	25.92	.01	14.77	10.44	.49	.20	21.4	(a)	12.2	8.6	0.4	0.2
Virginia.....	28.00	3.01	16.95	1.75	4.78	1.50	31.8	3.4	19.3	2.0	5.4	1.7
Washington.....	57.78	3.44	38.44	9.20	.....	6.70	33.6	2.0	22.4	5.4	.....	3.9
West Virginia.....	27.55	.....	26.31	.....	.70	.54	28.4	.....	27.1	.....	0.7	0.6
Wisconsin.....	64.71	25.16	10.22	15.81	10.59	2.93	56.1	21.8	8.9	13.7	9.2	2.5
Wyoming.....	68.00	6.92	41.37	6.44	11.34	1.93	31.4	3.2	19.1	3.0	5.2	0.9

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. Per capita amounts are based on estimated population, July 1, 1955, excluding armed forces overseas. Note text explanation of "Interstate Compari-

sons," page 246, which points out that great variations exist from state to state as to state-local responsibility for various functions.
(a) Less than 0.05 per cent.

GOVERNMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1957*

THE Bureau of the Census count of governmental units as of January, 1957, shows 102,328 active governments in the continental United States. Local school districts make up almost half this total; they number 50,446. The remainder includes the federal government, the forty-eight states, and 51,833 local governments other than school districts: 17,198 township governments, 17,183 municipalities, 14,405 special districts, and 3,047 county governments.

The average number of governmental units per state is 2,131. Eight states each have more than 5,000 governments, and these states together account for almost half of the total number of governments. They are Nebraska, 6,658; Illinois, 6,510; Minnesota, 6,298; Kansas, 6,214; Wisconsin, 5,731; Missouri, 5,307; Michigan, 5,160; and Pennsylvania, 5,073.

The table on page 256 shows the numbers of local governments in each of the states and, as exhibit information (not included, however, in the continental United States totals), data on 161 governments in Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

The total number of governments has declined by 14,415 or 12 per cent in the five years since the 1952 enumeration, and since 1942 there has been a decline of 52,788 or 34 per cent (see the chart on the next page). Trends in the numbers of the several types of governments are indicated in the next column.

The most striking changes have involved school districts, for which extensive reorganization has resulted in a steady decline in number, to a 1957 total less than half that of 1942. On the other hand, the number of special districts has increased by 6,100 in the last fifteen years,

with 2,100 of this increase occurring since 1952.

Type of government	Change in number	
	1952 to 1957	1942 to 1957
Total.....	-14,415	-52,788
U. S. Government.....	.....	.....
States.....	.....	.....
Counties.....	-2	-3
Municipalities.....	405	963
Townships and towns.....	-4	-1,721
School districts.....	-16,900	-58,133
Special districts.....	2,086	6,106

For the Census count, a governmental unit is defined as "an organized entity which, in addition to having governmental character, has sufficient discretion in the management of its own affairs to distinguish it as separate from the administrative structure of any other governmental unit." This definition excludes areas designated as counties or townships but lacking active county or township governments, school systems administered as part of a broader type of government (such as a city or county) rather than as independent school districts, and numerous "authorities" lacking sufficient autonomy to be classed as special districts.¹

TYPES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Counties. Organized county governments are found in all states except Rhode Island. Terminology throughout the United States is uniform with one exception: in Louisiana the designation "parish" is applied. The change in number of county governments since 1942 has been negligible.

There are several geographical areas in the United States that are not within any

*Adapted from the report of the Bureau of the Census *Governments in the United States* (1957 Census of Governments, Vol. 1, No. 1). That publication shows numbers of local governments by type, size and location.

¹See *Governments in the United States* for a detailed discussion of procedures followed by the Census Bureau in classifying and listing governmental units. Definitional differences should be kept in mind in comparing this enumeration with other statistics or listings of governmental agencies or entities.

county, and not all areas designated as counties have county governments.²

Each of seventy-seven county governments serves an area having (in 1950) at least 250,000 inhabitants. The total population of these seventy-seven counties in 1950 was 46,587,000. At the other extreme, there are 254 county governments serving

areas of less than 5,000 inhabitants, and 508 with from 5,000 to 10,000 population.

Municipalities. In 1957 there were 405 more municipalities in the United States than in 1952, owing to incorporations during the five-year period.

The term "municipalities" as used here includes all governmentally active units officially designated as cities, boroughs, villages or—except for New England, New York and Wisconsin—towns.

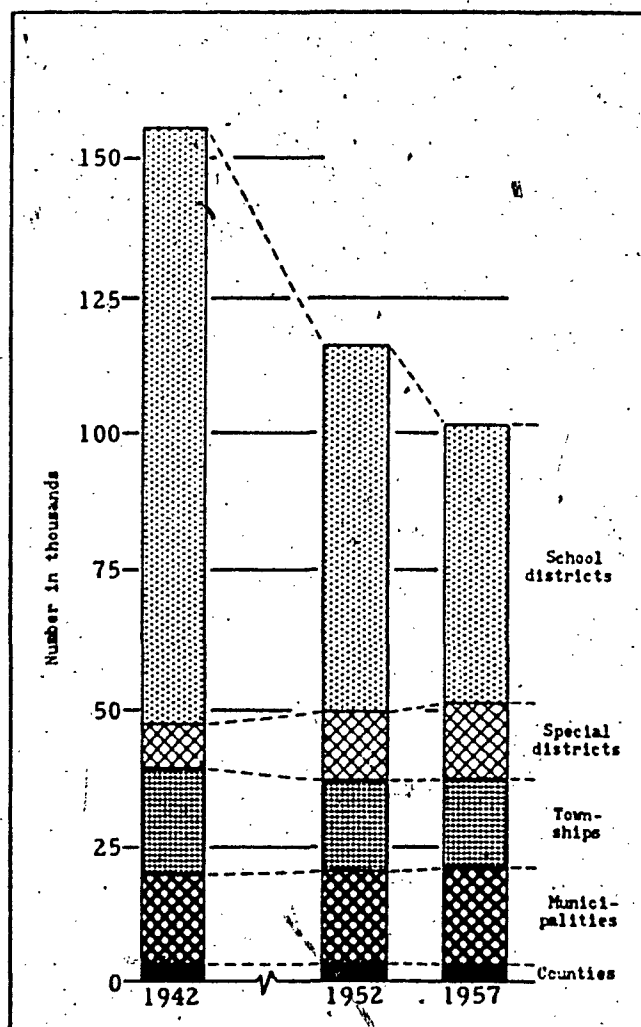
Illinois, with 1,181, has more municipalities than any other state. Pennsylvania has 991, Iowa 942 and Ohio 915. At the other extreme, each of seven states—Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire and Rhode Island—has fewer than fifty municipalities. It may be noted that five of these seven are New England states, where a strong town (township) government often provides urban services ordinarily provided by municipalities in other states.

Approximately two-thirds of the inhabitants of the United States (as of 1950) live in areas with municipal government, and almost half of these municipal residents live in the 106 cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants. However, a majority of municipalities (57 per cent of them) have a population of less than 1,000, and these 9,807 small municipalities account for only 4.4 per cent of the total municipal population.

Townships and towns. Classified for Census reporting under the summary heading of "townships" are organized governments to be found in twenty-two states, including units locally termed "towns" in the six New England states and in New York and Wisconsin, and some "plantations" in Maine and "locations" in New Hampshire, as well as governments called townships in other areas.

The classification "townships" includes units which range widely in scope of governmental powers and operations. Most of them, particularly in the north central states, perform only a very limited range of services for predominantly rural areas. However, by general law in New England, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and to some degree in Michigan, New York and Wisconsin, townships (or "towns") are vested with rather broad powers and,

NUMBER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
IN THE UNITED STATES, BY TYPE:
1942, 1952 AND 1957



²The District of Columbia and the portions of Idaho, Montana and Wyoming that comprise Yellowstone National Park lack any county area designation. All the five county areas of Rhode Island lack any organized county government, and three county areas in South Dakota are attached to other counties for governmental purposes. For forty-six other local areas, functions assigned to county governments elsewhere in the states concerned are performed by city or town governments, which are counted only as such for Census statistics on governments. These areas are found in nine states—California, Colorado, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

where they include urbanized areas, perform many functions commonly associated with municipalities.

While township organization is generally restricted to the northeastern and north central states, South Carolina has two active township governments in one county, and the State of Washington has one county and part of another with township organization. Nearly two-thirds of all the 17,198 township governments serve areas of less than 1,000 inhabitants, and fewer than 500 of these governmental units have as many as 10,000 inhabitants.

Excluded from this count of township governments are unorganized township areas, townships coextensive with cities where the city governments have absorbed the township functions, and townships known to have ceased to perform governmental functions. At least some of the minor changes in township numbers indicated here to have taken place since 1952 result from a more thorough check of the status of the individual units for the present report than was possible in the enumeration for that year. Most of the indicated decrease in total number of township governments between 1942 and 1952 reflects the exclusion from the later figures of all Iowa township areas. County governments in that state have absorbed substantially all former township functions.

School districts. School organization throughout the United States varies widely. In twenty-nine states the school districts are independent governmental units. In four states, on the other hand, there are no independent school districts, and local schools are administered by county, city or town governments. A "mixed" system is found in the other fifteen states, each having some independent school districts and some school systems administered by some other type of local government, by the state, or (as is the case for Pennsylvania "joint schools") by agencies that act on behalf of groups of school districts. Numbers of school districts by state are shown in the table on page 256, which also shows, as an exhibit column, the number of other or "dependent" school systems in each state.

School districts differ widely in the scope of their educational responsibilities.

Some provide both elementary and high school grades, and a limited number also maintain junior college facilities. A majority of the total number of school districts, however, are small rural units which provide only elementary instruction. These are found in particularly large numbers in the north central states. Many such districts do not operate schools, but provide pupil transportation to other districts.

Reorganization laws to facilitate consolidation, annexation and abolition of school districts have resulted in a marked decline in the number of small rural districts. Each of the seven states listed below has had a decrease of more than 1,000 school districts since 1952:

State	Number of school districts		Decrease 1952 to 1957
	1957	1952	
Illinois.....	1,993	3,484	1,491
Michigan...	3,214	4,845	1,631
Minnesota..	3,464	6,227	2,763
Missouri...	3,234	4,891	1,657
Nebraska...	4,942	6,392	1,450
New York...	1,664	2,915	1,251
Wisconsin..	3,758	5,298	1,540

Together, these seven states account for more than two-thirds of the total decrease of the past five years in number of school districts.

Other states that had a large percentage decrease in school districts in this period, though involving a smaller number of such units, are Colorado (31 per cent), Idaho (45 per cent), Iowa (21 per cent), Nevada (90 per cent), Ohio (20 per cent), Oklahoma (22 per cent), Oregon (32 per cent), and Texas (28 per cent).

About one-sixth of all independent school districts—some 8,700 of them—do not operate schools, but send any local children to other school systems. Another 8,900 school districts have fewer than fifteen pupils enrolled. At the other extreme, there are seventy-eight independent school districts enrolling at least 25,000 pupils each, and another 112 with an enrollment of between 12,000 and 25,000. More than 7 million pupils are enrolled in these two groups of large-size districts.³

³See "State Public School Systems," page 259, and table on page 269.

Special districts. These units make up the most varied area of local government. They are to be found in every state and the District of Columbia.

There is no consistent pattern from state to state, or even within a state, as to the organization and financing of special districts. The majority of special districts are established to perform a single function but some have been given authority by their enabling legislation to provide several kinds of services.

Almost two-thirds of the special districts fall into five functional classes: fire protection districts (18 per cent), soil conservation districts (16 per cent), drainage districts (15 per cent), cemetery districts (8 per cent), and housing authorities (7 per cent).

Water supply is another leading function if all the special districts concerned with water supply—either as their sole function or one of a combination of functions—are added together; such districts total more than 1,100 (8 per cent).

The following nine states, each having at least 500 special district governments, account for three-fifths of all such local governments:

Illinois.....	1,800	Washington.....	745
California.....	1,650	Texas.....	645
New York.....	924	Nebraska.....	610
Missouri.....	827	Oregon.....	550
Kansas.....	808		

Special districts have been increasing steadily during the fifteen-year period 1942-57, and during the last five years they have grown in number by 17 per cent, from 12,319 in 1952 to 14,405 in 1957.

Increasingly, state and local governments are establishing "authorities" to undertake the construction and operation of toll roads and bridges, port and airport facilities, public buildings, and other revenue-producing facilities. Most authorities, however, are not sufficiently autonomous to be classed as separate governmental units. As a class, authorities resemble special districts in that they are created to serve a single function or a limited number of functions. In many instances, however, the functions assigned are in lieu of, or to supplement, services ordinarily provided by an established government. As to numerous authorities, moreover, a significant degree of administrative control is retained by the creating government.

Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico. Besides data for the continental United States and each of the forty-eight states, the following table includes corresponding counts of governmental units (and school systems) in the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. None of these has townships; only Hawaii has county government, and only Alaska has independent school districts.

NUMBER OF GOVERNMENTAL UNITS, BY TYPE AND BY STATES: 1957

State or other jurisdiction	All govern- mental units(a)	Local governments except school districts					School dis- tricts	Exhibit: Other public school systems(b)
		Total	Coun- ties	Muni- cipal- ities	Town- ships	Spe- cial dis- tricts		
Continental United States, total,...	102,328	51,833	3,047(c)	17,183	17,198(d)	14,405	50,446	2,467
Alabama.....	617	504	67	318	.....	119	112	.....
Arizona.....	367	116	14	52	.....	50	250	3
Arkansas.....	1,127	703	75	374	.....	254	423	.....
California.....	3,879	2,038	57(c)	331	.....	1,650	1,840	.....
Colorado.....	1,666	729	62(c)	246	.....	421	936	.....
Connecticut.....	384	380	8	33	152	187	3	167
Delaware.....	132	116	3	49	.....	64	15	2
Florida.....	672	604	67	310	.....	227	67	.....
Georgia.....	1,121	922	159	508	.....	255	198	.....
Idaho.....	843	674	44(c)	199	.....	431	168	.....
Illinois.....	6,510	4,516	102	1,181	1,433	1,800	1,993	.....
Indiana.....	2,989	1,958	92	544	1,009	313	1,030	.....
Iowa.....	4,906	1,240	99	942	.....	199	3,665	.....
Kansas.....	6,214	3,073	105	610	1,550	808	3,140	.....
Kentucky.....	822	600	120	323	.....	157	221	.....
Louisiana.....	584	516	62(c)	237	.....	217	67	.....
Maine.....	645	636	16	42	471	107	8	476
Maryland.....	328	327	23(c)	149	.....	155	.....	24
Massachusetts.....	573	568	12(c)	39	312	205	4	349
Michigan.....	5,160	1,945	83	498	1,262	102	3,214	.....
Minnesota.....	6,298	2,833	87	826	1,828	92	3,464	15
Mississippi.....	672	592	82	262	.....	248	79	82
Missouri.....	5,307	2,072	114(c)	803	328	827	3,234	.....
Montana.....	1,503	353	56(c)	123	.....	174	1,149	.....
Nebraska.....	6,658	1,715	93	534	478	610	4,942	.....
Nevada.....	110	92	17	17	.....	58	17	.....
New Hampshire.....	545	324	10	12	222	80	220	9
New Jersey.....	1,217	727	21	333	233	140	489	74
New Mexico.....	317	221	32	77	.....	112	95	.....
New York.....	4,189	2,524	57(c)	611	932	924	1,664	6
North Carolina.....	624	623	100	412	.....	111	.....	173
North Dakota.....	3,968	1,969	53	356	1,392	168	1,998	.....
Ohio.....	3,667	2,498	88	915	1,335	160	1,168	.....
Oklahoma.....	2,332	688	77	506	.....	105	1,643	.....
Oregon.....	1,526	799	36	213	.....	550	726	.....
Pennsylvania.....	5,073	2,655	66(c)	991	1,564	34	2,417	441
Rhode Island.....	91	90	(c)	7	32	51	.....	39
South Carolina.....	503	395	46	235	2	112	107	.....
South Dakota.....	4,808	1,519	64(c)	306	1,080	69	3,288	.....
Tennessee.....	560	545	95	255	.....	195	14	137
Texas.....	3,485	1,692	254	793	.....	645	1,792	7
Utah.....	398	357	29	210	.....	118	40	.....
Vermont.....	409	392	14	68	238	72	16	242
Virginia.....	367	366	98(c)	228	.....	40	.....	130
Washington.....	1,577	1,105	39	252	69	745	471	.....
West Virginia.....	362	306	55	219	.....	32	55	.....
Wisconsin.....	5,731	1,972	71	547	1,276	78	3,758	90
Wyoming.....	489	242	23(c)	86	.....	133	246	.....
District of Columbia.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Outside Continental United States (Exhibit Data)(e)								
Alaska.....	42	33	(c)	31	.....	2	8	21
Hawaii.....	22	21	3(c)	1	.....	17	.....	1
Puerto Rico.....	97	96	(c)	75	.....	21	.....	1

..... Represents zero.

(a) Includes federal government and the 48 states, not shown in distribution by type.

(b) Includes other local public school systems operated as part of state, county, municipal, or township governments and not included with the independent school-district figure. Count of "All governmental units" does not include these numbers.

(c) Excludes areas corresponding to counties but having no organized county government.

(d) Includes "towns" in the 6 New England states, New York and Wisconsin.

(e) These data are excluded from continental United States totals shown above.

Section VII

MAJOR STATE SERVICES

1. Education
2. Highways, Highway Safety and Aviation
3. Health and Welfare
4. Corrections
5. Defense and Public Protection
6. Housing and Urban Renewal
7. Natural Resources
8. Labor and Industrial Relations
9. State Regulatory Activities

Education

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEMS*

EDUCATION in the United States continues to be characterized by significant increases in the numbers of students enrolled and the resulting problems of obtaining an adequate supply of qualified teachers, providing sufficient classroom space, organizing school districts for more efficient and economical operation, and finding adequate sources of revenue. More than 32 million pupils were enrolled in public schools in 1957, the fifth consecutive year in which the number enrolled had increased by more than a million children each year. (See Table 1).

Despite increasing expenditures for education, many communities were unable to keep pace with increased enrollments. Among the results have been double and even triple shifts of children during the school day in certain schools, inadequate and overcrowded classrooms, and employment of about 80,000 teachers not qualified for standard certificates. The National Education Association has estimated that in 1956-57, 840,000 pupils lacked full-time schooling because of the shortages of classrooms and of qualified teachers.

Although the continuing existence of these problems has made the phrase "educational crisis" almost platitudinous, there are some encouraging aspects. Thoughtful educators see in the present emergency an opportunity for creativity and innovation which are more difficult to achieve in rela-

tively stable periods. Unfortunately, the least wealthy districts are usually in no position to attempt innovation, although they feel the need most keenly. Accordingly creative leadership and improvement are required from financially stable schools and from schools anxious to improve the productivity of teachers rather than merely to overcome shortages.

Research in these broad areas of school problems is currently receiving more emphasis than in the past. The United States Office of Education, rapidly increasing its research staff, has recently embarked on a cooperative research program with colleges, universities and state departments of education. During fiscal 1957 it spent nearly a million dollars on some sixty-two special research projects, cooperating groups added several hundred thousand dollars of their own money. Much of the research in this new program will concentrate on problems in conserving and developing human resources (problems of the mentally retarded, education of the gifted, retention of students, and juvenile delinquency). Significant studies will also be concerned with two other areas of vital interest: staffing and housing the nation's schools and educational implications of our expanding technology and economy.

Another encouraging aspect of the present situation is a marked increase of citizen interest and participation in school affairs. Activities of the White House Conference on Education, which included state and community conferences prior to the meeting in Washington in December, 1955, in-

*Prepared by RODERICK MCPHEE, Staff Associate, and H. THOMAS JAMES, Associate Director, Midwest Administration Center, University of Chicago.

volved some 600,000 citizens in active consideration of school affairs. Each of the fifty-three states, commonwealths and territories held conferences, resulting in the most extensive analysis of elementary and secondary education ever undertaken by this or any other nation.

Evidences of this increased public interest are conspicuous on the American scene. Citizens' committees, which operate in an advisory capacity to boards of education, have grown in number from a reported nineteen in 1949 to about 15,000 today. In 1957 forty citizens' advisory committees were operating at the state level. The parent-teacher movement, with 10 million members enrolled in Parent-Teacher Associations, has attained remarkable strength and maturity. The National School Boards Association, which did not exist ten years ago, today is affiliated with state associations in forty-six states and two other jurisdictions.

These manifestations of citizen interest have great significance for the schools, for only citizen understanding and support can provide the foundation for successful solutions to school problems.

THE TEACHER SUPPLY

With the increasing student enrollments the supply of well qualified teachers remains far behind the demand. (See Table 2.) The growing demands for trained manpower in all segments of our society focus on a relatively small pool of college graduates. Competition from business, industry and other professions is enormous, and the schools have serious difficulty attracting and keeping superior people. Although teachers' salaries have risen steadily, they often are not competitive with salaries paid in the alternative markets. (See Table 3.)

A severe shortage of elementary teachers in forty-seven states and of secondary teachers in forty-three states has been predicted for the three school years beginning in the fall of 1957. This prediction is based on estimates by state officials in forty-three states and National Education Association estimates for the remaining five. Since the supply of college graduates prepared to teach is not large enough to meet the predicted needs, three approaches to the problem are being attempted: (1) seeking new

manpower sources; (2) reorganizing the teaching staff and/or the learners; and (3) supplementing personal teaching talents with mechanical and material aids.

Besides recruiting former teachers back into the profession, many programs have been tried in which liberal arts graduates could become certified teachers through taking additional classwork plus closely supervised practical experience. Some of these programs report considerable success.

The well publicized teacher shortage is based, of course, on the assumption that demand for teachers is inflexibly tied to the number of children to be educated. Thus, if one teacher is required for twenty-five pupils, four are required for 100, and ten for 250. A growing number of people question the wisdom of this assumption, and believe that the current problems facing education present unparalleled opportunities for experimentation.

Thoughtful students are examining methods of utilizing available teaching talents more effectively. Utilization of teacher aids for the master teacher, to relieve the professional staff of time-consuming routine tasks of the classroom, is being tried in some communities. Educators are analyzing the potential uses of television as a teaching tool. In short, although some predict a satisfactory supply of teachers in ten years, strong efforts are being made today to avoid depriving those students who are currently in school of an adequate education. Unfortunately, in many states these efforts are not enough.

SCHOOL BUILDING NEEDS

It is a recognized fact that a grave shortage of school buildings exists in this country. There is conflicting information as to the extent of the shortage. Despite a wide range of estimated needs, however, it is generally agreed that in many areas the situation is critical.

In 1955 the Committee for the White House Conference on Education surveyed the chief state school officers regarding their state school building needs. Table 4 summarizes their replies. Of forty-one states and territories which reported, the respondents of only ten said their present building programs were gaining on needs; twelve said they were holding their own;

and nineteen said they were losing ground. The states which were reported as falling behind are scattered throughout the nation, rather than being concentrated in any particular region. Currently the greatest building needs are in the suburbs of metropolitan areas, with small cities, large cities, and rural areas following in that order.

Many reasons for the shortages are well known. Few school buildings were constructed during the depression and the war years. The national birth rate has risen from about sixteen per thousand during the 1930's to about twenty-five per thousand in 1955. Our population is becoming increasingly mobile and concentrates quickly in areas that offer economic advantage. Furthermore, the recent movement from the cities to the suburbs is causing massive shifts in the locus of school housing needs without lessening the problems of cities, for many in the labor force move in to fill the vacancies.

Not so well recognized, perhaps, is the increased demand for classroom space resulting from the fact that a higher percentage of children now attend school than in the past and stay in school longer. State legislation steadily reflects the demands of society by extending the age of compulsory school attendance, both upward and downward. Two states require that a child attend through the age of 15; thirty-eight require attendance through 16; three keep children in the classroom through age 17; and five more through 18. All states require school attendance by children 8 years old, and thirty-seven demand attendance at age 7; five set the beginning age at 6.

The extension of compulsory school attendance age has been accompanied by increased school offerings. Forty-six states currently have legislation providing for kindergartens. In forty the enactments are permissive; in six, mandatory. Seventeen states also provide for nursery schools, all by permissive legislation. Along with this extension downward there is growing evidence of a developing trend for adding a thirteenth and fourteenth year to the twelve-grade common school district, in the junior college or community college movement. These developments are signs of much social progress, but they increase the demands for classroom space.

The realization that housing is not a temporary problem has been accompanied by increased emphasis upon experimentation and innovation. Suggestions have been debated of an eleven month school year, with children finishing elementary school in seven years and high school in three. Another proposal is to divide the year into four quarters and have staggered vacation schedules, each child attending school three quarters. This would, in effect, increase the available classroom space by 25 per cent. Similar proposals are being considered in various hard-pressed communities across the land. Large-scale adoption of such measures probably will not occur in the near future, however, in large part because of the disruption they would cause in traditional patterns of family vacation and recreation.

The shortage of school buildings continues in part because governmental decisions on the sources of revenue to alleviate it have not been reached. Financing the construction of school buildings has generally been considered a local rather than a state responsibility. Approximately one-half of the states, however, now accept varying shares of responsibility in this area. The financial problem is complicated by unrealistic property assessment practices and limitations on indebtedness and taxation for new school construction. Some states have recently acted to eliminate these local barriers. For example, in 1955 Wisconsin amended its constitution to change the debt limitation from 5 per cent of the assessed valuation to 5 per cent of the equalized valuation, thereby increasing the borrowing power of school districts by approximately 40 per cent. Two other states also base their debt limitation on state equalized valuation.

Increasing consideration is being given to the creation of school building authorities not bound by constitutional or statutory debt limitations. In the few states which have had experience with school building authorities, considerable success is reported. However, legal and other difficulties for the present would appear likely to discourage widespread use of this device.

Besides the easing of debt limitations and building authorities, state grants-in-aid and state loans are used to assist local

districts in building schools. These vary widely in amount and kind.

Concentrated efforts by the states and localities have resulted in a recent construction rate of approximately 60,000 classrooms per year. Capital outlay expenditures in 1957 were in excess of \$3 billion. Despite these extraordinary efforts, however, the demand for classroom space continues to be far ahead of the supply.

SCHOOL DISTRICT ORGANIZATION

The responsibility for education legally rests upon the state, but it is the local school district which shoulders the main direct responsibility for managing educational programs for children in the United States. The state usually sets minimum standards and provides varying amounts of financial aid, research, guidance and leadership. The heart of our public school system is the local school district. Local boards of education have wide discretion in determining the kind of education their people want and need, and how best to provide it. One of the major problems facing the states is that of developing school districts large enough and wealthy enough for efficient operation.

During the past twenty-five years, striking progress has been made in consolidating school districts in the United States. (See Table 5.) In 1932 there were 127,530 districts, and these were reduced to 51,941 in 1956-57.¹ Far greater reductions are needed, however, to avoid wasting money and opportunity for children in the future.

The White House Conference on Education pointed out that in 1955 there were 8,674 school districts which operated no schools whatsoever. They existed on paper and had boards of education, but they had neither pupils nor teachers. Vigorous efforts have been made to eliminate these non-operating districts, and a steady decline in their number has resulted through the years.

An even more critical problem is the fact that most school districts are too small. Of the 59,270 school districts that existed in 1955, only 6,679 were large enough to em-

ploy as many as forty teachers. In 37,781 districts, fewer than ten teachers were employed. Studies indicate that a school district should have at least 1,200 pupils and forty teachers to make it an efficient administrative unit. In 1952 a study by the Bureau of the Census of 67,346 school districts revealed that 66 per cent of these districts had enrollments of fewer than fifty pupils, and that only 7 per cent had enrollments of more than 750. Thus it is evident that much remains to be done in developing school districts able to provide maximum returns for tax dollars invested and maximum educational services for the children.

The Midwest, because of its early agrarian economy and society, accounts for a disproportionately large number of the small school districts. The one-teacher school served the limited educational demands of an earlier way of life reasonably well, and rural isolation made the small neighborhood district with its single one-teacher school the unit of local control most desired by farm people. Thus nine midwestern states account for over one-half of all the school districts in the United States.

It is encouraging to note that it is in these central states that the sharpest reductions in number of school districts have occurred. Illinois has led the way by reducing from 11,061 districts in 1947 to 2,100 in 1957. Missouri has eliminated 3,172 districts in this ten year period, and Minnesota has eliminated 4,441. When the state superintendents in twelve midwestern states were asked what they considered the ideal number of school districts for their states, the consensus was between four hundred and five hundred, indicating that further reduction is necessary.

The over-all goal of school district reorganization is to include the entire state in a manageable number of school districts, operating at least twelve grades of education, with each district able to provide an acceptable program of education at a reasonable cost. Most of the southern states and several in the West have attained a manageable administrative structure by organizing on a county basis.

Reports of the state conferences which preceded the White House Conference on Education indicated the necessity for state laws facilitating school district reorganiza-

¹A compilation by the United States Bureau of the Census shows a slightly different total for 1957, largely because of a different basis in defining school districts. See page 256.

tion. The reports pointed out that, in some instances, ancient statutes were impeding the will of the people. They showed a need for (1) repeal of obsolete statutes; (2) laws to establish state commissions and local committees for planning school district reorganization; (3) orderly mechanisms for submitting questions concerning reorganization to popular vote, preferably with a simple majority of votes necessary for action; and (4) allocation of state funds to school districts in a manner which would reward and stimulate reorganization.

States have approached the reorganization problem in various ways, and few of them have confined their efforts to any one method. These efforts may be classified in three general types: (1) reorganization by legislative act (for example, as of July 1, 1956, Nevada's 186 districts were abolished by the legislature, and seventeen county-unit districts were established); (2) reorganization through local initiative on the basis of permissive state laws; and (3) permissive reorganization by means of planned programs, characterized by a statewide approach utilizing local studies of redistricting needs. The last method has become increasingly prevalent in recent years.

THE STATE SCHOOL OFFICE

Since the 1920's there has been a steady movement toward the professionalization of state departments of education. Paralleling this trend has been the development of state boards of education as state counterparts of local boards. Equally significant has been a shift in the selection process which has resulted in fewer chief state school officers being elected and more being appointed by state boards of education. Table 8 indicates methods of selecting the chief state school officers and members of the state boards of education, and shows the changes which have occurred in the last decade.

Apparently the trend is toward placing responsibility for broad policy decisions affecting the state educational program in a policy-making board, representative of the people and directly responsible to them, and toward securing execution of those policies through a chief administrative officer selected on the basis of his professional qualifications for the office.

SCHOOL FINANCE

Local taxes have always been the chief source of financial support for the public schools. Between 1900 and 1930 public schools derived an average of more than 80 per cent of their revenues from local sources. During the 1930's and since, state governments increased their contributions to public school support; the local share has gradually declined in percentage, although the dollar amount of local support has increased. In 1956-57, 58 per cent of public school revenues came from local sources. The local contribution varied from 13 per cent in one state to 92 per cent in another. Property taxes supplied more than 95 per cent of the local school income.

The property tax, long the bulwark of school support, has played a declining role in the American tax structure. Some twenty-five years ago, property taxes totaled more than all federal, state and local taxes collected from other sources. In 1955 they contributed 11 per cent of all tax collections in the United States.

About 45 per cent of all property tax collections goes to schools. In only five states do communities collect as much as 10 per cent of local school revenues from non-property sources. The great reliance on the property tax for schools has created many problems because this source of revenue is less responsive to an expanding economy than most other taxes. Nevertheless the property tax is well suited for local levy and administration.

The ability of local school systems to support their schools is usually judged by the tax rate required. This creates inequities, because much evidence indicates that relatively few states have effective methods for equalizing assessments. In many states property in one district may be assessed at three or four times the assessment of comparable property in another district. What appears to be a high effort in some districts because of a high tax rate may actually be an inadequate effort because the assessments in relation to market values are low. Tax rates, as a measure of effort, have meaning only when related to the ratio of assessed to market values.

In the average state in 1956-57, 39 per cent of school revenues was derived from

state sources, as compared with 17 per cent in 1930. In 1930 only one state provided more than half the revenue of public elementary and secondary education. Today (Table 6), thirteen states are paying for at least 50 per cent of this cost. There are still wide variations in the percentage of state support, ranging from 86 per cent in one state to less than 5 per cent in another.

In recent educational writings there has been much emphasis on the trend toward greater state support for education, and consideration has been given to various implications of this trend. From 1930 to 1950 forty-three states noted an increase in the percentage of school revenues from state sources, and many writers have assumed that the rise would continue. In recent years, however, this percentage has shown a tendency to stabilize and even to fall slightly. In 1950, 40 per cent of the revenues came from state sources; in 1954 the figure was 41 per cent; and in 1957, 39 per cent. From 1950 to 1957 thirty states experienced a decline in the percentage of school revenues from the state.

As the tax rates for all levels of government have increased, states have encountered more difficulty in arriving at consensus with regard to increased amounts of money to be spent for education, particularly as the states have assumed increased financial responsibility in other areas of public service. Local interest in educational improvements, on the other hand, coupled with an apparent local willingness to exert a continually greater tax effort for education, has resulted in local government, and therefore the property tax, shouldering an increasingly heavy share of the mounting costs of education in the majority of the states since 1950.

Formulas for distributing state funds to local districts are complex. In a study in 1955, the United States Office of Education found that the number of separate funds or distribution procedures totaled 382 for the nation, averaging about eight per state. For purposes of classification, however, state monies may be divided into two main categories, known as "general purpose" and "special purpose" aids, each of which may have one of two usual methods of distribution—known as a flat grant and an equalization grant.

The general purpose aid is usually for any current expense, subject to the discretion of the local board of education. The special purpose aid is specifically designated, for instance for driver training, handicapped children, libraries, conservation education, and other programs. The flat grant is a fixed amount of money per teacher, per pupil, or per classroom, while the equalization grant is an amount determined by the relative ability of the local district to support its schools in terms of a state minimum standard which attempts to equalize educational opportunity.

Certain general characteristics, present or evolving, appear to be common to most of the programs for distributing state collected funds to schools:

(1) A minimum educational program which the state guarantees to every district. This usually is called the basic or foundation program.

(2) A minimum local tax effort which must be made before a district is eligible to receive state funds. This should be based on uniform assessment practices, or adjusted on the basis of a statewide program for equalizing assessments among each assessment unit.

(3) A flat grant to most or all local districts. Several states still use this as the major method of distributing state funds.

(4) Equalizing grants to provide the local district with the funds needed to pay the difference between costs of the minimum foundation program and the amount available from local taxes.

Variations on this basic pattern account for most of the wide differences among the states in the percentage of local costs paid from state revenue. The level of state contributions is determined by the level of unit cost set for the foundation program and the level prescribed for the local tax effort.

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TABLE 1

ESTIMATED PUPIL ENROLLMENT, PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND
SECONDARY SCHOOLS*

State or other jurisdiction	1955-56 Total enrolled	1956-57 Enrollment		
		Elementary	Secondary	Total
Alabama.....	733,232	460,100	285,000	745,100
Arizona.....	223,092	190,000	50,000	240,000
Arkansas.....	424,000	270,000	157,000	427,000
California.....	2,448,030	2,024,200	582,800	2,607,000
Colorado.....	300,500	245,000	70,000	315,000
Connecticut.....	381,543	273,000	126,000	399,000
Delaware.....	61,924	39,830	26,085	65,915
Florida.....	755,393	505,841	307,623	813,464
Georgia.....	925,000(a)	704,000(a)	246,000(a)	950,000(a)
Idaho.....	141,700(a)	106,000(a)	38,500(a)	144,500(a)
Illinois.....	1,500,000	1,200,000	370,000	1,570,000
Indiana.....	870,000(a)	693,000(a)	207,000(a)	900,000(a)
Iowa(b).....	518,042	401,311	129,718	531,029
Kansas.....	436,210	350,000	101,000	451,000
Kentucky(b).....	580,547	435,100	154,900	590,000
Louisiana.....	599,014	492,800	124,600	617,400
Maine.....	177,000	141,500	38,000	179,500
Maryland.....	479,737	319,560	187,274	506,834
Massachusetts.....	747,000	465,000	305,000	770,000
Michigan.....	1,385,000	940,000	510,000	1,450,000
Minnesota.....	598,500	385,000	232,000	617,000
Mississippi.....	545,994	451,000	99,000	550,000
Missouri.....	745,064	596,130	170,383	766,513
Montana.....	128,284	97,529	32,046	129,575
Nebraska.....	260,850	208,000	62,000	270,000
Nevada.....	52,413	45,944	11,710	57,654
New Hampshire.....	87,463	63,560	27,501	91,061
New Jersey(b).....	835,000	681,000	189,000	870,000
New Mexico.....	187,000	153,000	41,000	194,000
New York.....	2,474,000	1,579,000	999,000	2,578,000
North Carolina.....	1,023,747	818,000	232,000	1,050,000
North Dakota.....	127,000	99,000(a)	31,000(a)	130,000
Ohio.....	1,617,909	1,300,000	382,424	1,682,424
Oklahoma.....	527,000	401,000	136,000	537,000
Oregon.....	338,664	264,762	86,631	351,393
Pennsylvania.....	1,786,167	1,158,142	673,787	1,831,929
Rhode Island.....	118,000	81,000	41,000	122,000
South Carolina.....	566,925	419,000	161,000	580,000
South Dakota.....	143,933(a)	115,500(a)	39,500(a)	155,000(a)
Tennessee.....	755,000	624,650	150,350	775,000
Texas.....	1,765,000	1,425,000	400,000	1,825,000
Utah.....	198,639	124,000	80,000	204,000
Vermont.....	69,333	53,000	19,000	72,000
Virginia.....	750,075	600,000	215,000	815,000
Washington.....	509,209	407,430	123,967	531,397
West Virginia.....	458,000	296,000	162,000	458,000
Wisconsin.....	617,904	475,000	165,000	640,000
Wyoming.....	70,000	55,000	17,000	72,000
District of Columbia.....	106,301(a)	70,000(a)	40,000(a)	110,000(a)
Total.....	31,141,338	23,302,889	9,035,799	32,338,688

*Research Division, National Education Association, *Advance Estimates of Public Elementary and Secondary Schools for the School Year 1956-57*, November, 1956. Table 11, p. 20. Except where otherwise indicated the estimates are based on information from state departments of education and edu-

cation associations.

(a) Estimated by National Education Association Research Division.

(b) Figures shown represent a single day count.

TABLE 2

ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF AND
TEMPORARY TEACHERS, 1956-57*

State or other jurisdiction	Total instructional staff	Temporary (emergency) teachers	
		Number employed	Per cent employed in rural areas
Alabama.....	27,000	3,000	80
Arizona.....	9,185	60	95
Arkansas.....	14,259	4,500	70
California.....	100,200	9,500	70
Colorado.....	14,250	750	84
Connecticut.....	17,275	1,060	7
Delaware.....	3,112	180	75
Florida.....	30,363	610	50
Georgia.....	32,300(a)	250(a)	92(a)
Idaho.....	5,660(a)	825(a)	55(a)
Illinois.....	63,200	550	70
Indiana.....	32,000(a)	3,100(a)	68(a)
Iowa.....	26,177	300	65
Kansas.....	21,100	0	
Kentucky.....	22,310	2,425	90
Louisiana.....	23,190	800	75
Maine.....	7,300	450	85
Maryland.....	19,345	4,160	55(a)
Massachusetts.....	31,200	800	25
Michigan.....	54,500	6,500	55
Minnesota.....	26,150	425	32
Mississippi.....	16,915	550	82
Missouri.....	27,850	2,300	50
Montana.....	6,231	600	80
Nebraska.....	13,900	1,300	27
Nevada.....	2,284	2	0
New Hampshire.....	3,810	325	60
New Jersey.....	37,850	4,000	42
New Mexico.....	7,650	0	
New York.....	103,800	5,700	60
North Carolina.....	36,419	2,100	83
North Dakota.....	7,150	600	98
Ohio.....	61,675	3,000	60
Oklahoma.....	20,200	0	
Oregon.....	15,092	2,158	59
Pennsylvania.....	71,789	4,200	60
Rhode Island.....	5,125	175	50
South Carolina.....	19,475	400	90
South Dakota.....	7,425(a)	300(a)	91(a)
Tennessee.....	26,775	1,150	75
Texas.....	72,275	1,000	60
Utah.....	7,368	1,300	58
Vermont.....	2,968	500	30
Virginia.....	31,200	2,600	90
Washington.....	21,909	1,574	52
West Virginia.....	16,750	1,600	95
Wisconsin.....	26,800	1,900	40
Wyoming.....	3,430	80	90
District of Columbia.....	4,145(a)	550(a)	0(a)
Total.....	1,258,136	80,209	63

*Research Division, National Education Association, *Advance Estimates of Public Elementary and Secondary Schools for the School Year 1956-1957*, November, 1956. Tables 3 and 4, pp. 12-13. Except where otherwise indicated the estimates are

based on information from state departments of education and education associations.

(a) Estimated by National Education Association Research Division.

TABLE 3

ESTIMATED AVERAGE SALARIES* AND LEGAL MINIMUM SALARIES†
OF TEACHERS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1956-57

State or other jurisdiction	Instructional staff (a)	Classroom teachers		Legal minimum, beginning teacher with B.A. degree or 4 years college
		Elementary school	Secondary school	
Alabama.....	\$3,450(b)	\$3,278	\$3,487	.....
Arizona.....	4,700	4,475	4,960	.....
Arkansas.....	2,430	2,200	2,600	.....
California.....	5,250	4,950	5,550	\$3,400
Colorado.....	3,900	3,600	4,150	2,250
Connecticut.....	4,700	4,500	4,950	.....
Delaware.....	4,850	4,600	4,900	3,200
Florida.....	4,192	4,050	4,200	.....
Georgia.....	3,400(b)	3,100(b)	3,600(b)	2,100
Idaho.....	3,620(b)	3,375(b)	3,950(b)	2,000
Illinois.....	4,875	4,625	4,950	2,400
Indiana.....	4,300(b)	4,025(b)	4,500(b)	2,727
Iowa.....	3,789	3,338	4,354	810
Kansas.....	3,760	3,340	4,065	.....
Kentucky.....	2,900	2,700	2,950	2,610
Louisiana.....	4,000	3,700	3,950	3,400
Maine.....	3,100	2,825	3,525	2,400
Maryland.....	4,835	4,575(b)	4,850(b)	2,800
Massachusetts.....	4,400	4,200	4,600	3,000
Michigan.....	5,000	4,700	5,200	.....
Minnesota.....	4,300	3,875	4,650	.....
Mississippi.....	2,700	2,250	2,800	2,000
Missouri.....	3,870	3,615	4,200	.....
Montana.....	4,070	3,750	4,650	.....
Nebraska.....	3,200	2,809	3,968	.....
Nevada.....	4,900	4,800	5,175	.....
New Hampshire.....	3,692	3,445	3,910	.....
New Jersey.....	5,000	4,725	5,225	3,000
New Mexico.....	4,900	4,600	4,800	.....
New York.....	5,700	5,250	5,900	3,500
North Carolina.....	3,400	3,269	3,353	2,430
North Dakota.....	3,050	2,825	3,500	1,350
Ohio.....	4,500	4,250	4,650	3,000
Oklahoma.....	3,800	3,600	3,800	2,400
Oregon.....	4,675	4,425	4,800	3,300
Pennsylvania.....	4,725	4,550	4,750	3,600
Rhode Island.....	4,600	4,425	4,650	3,000
South Carolina.....	3,250	3,025	3,325	1,049
South Dakota.....	3,200(b)	2,975(b)	3,750(b)	.....
Tennessee.....	3,350	3,000	3,550	2,250
Texas.....	4,000	3,760	4,225	2,805
Utah.....	4,050	3,900(b)	4,150(b)	.....
Vermont.....	3,350(b)	3,125	3,625	2,500
Virginia.....	3,525	3,275	3,650	2,400
Washington.....	4,668	4,445	4,728	2,400
West Virginia.....	3,510	3,200	3,750	2,790
Wisconsin.....	4,300	3,950(b)	4,700(b)	2,600
Wyoming.....	3,850	3,500	4,300	.....
Total.....	\$4,330	\$4,025	\$4,560	.....

*Research Division, National Education Association, *Advances Estimates of Public Elementary and Secondary Schools for the School Year 1956-1957*, November, 1956, Table 6, p. 15. Except where otherwise indicated the estimates are based on information from state departments of education and education associations.

†Research Division, National Education Association, *State Minimum Salary Laws and Goal Schedules for Teachers, 1956-57*, November, 1956, Table 3, p. 5.

(a) Includes principals, supervisors, and classroom teachers.
(b) Estimated by National Education Association Research Division.

TABLE 4

CUMULATIVE ESTIMATED PUBLIC SCHOOL CLASSROOM NEEDS 1955-1960*

State or other jurisdiction	Classrooms needed(a)			Total
	Elementary	Junior high	Senior high	
Alabama.....	8,242	2,430	2,422	13,094(d)
Arizona.....	2,260	.....	1,003	3,263(e)
Arkansas.....	4,723	.....	3,149	7,872(b)
California.....	18,755	.....	10,810	29,565(b)
Colorado.....	.....	.....	.....	2,582(d)
Connecticut.....	.....	.....	.....	5,237(b)
Delaware.....	.....	.....	.....	(f)
Florida.....	.....	.....	.....	11,000(d)
Georgia.....	2,615	.....	875	3,490(b)
Idaho.....	.....	.....	.....	(f)
Illinois.....	6,308	.....	3,410	9,718(b)
Indiana.....	.....	.....	.....	(f)
Iowa.....	3,158	.....	462	3,620(b)
Kansas.....	.....	.....	.....	(f)
Kentucky.....	9,200	.....	1,450	10,650(e)
Louisiana.....	.....	.....	.....	(f)
Maine.....	.....	.....	.....	(f)
Maryland.....	2,287	.....	2,421	4,708(b)
Massachusetts.....	.....	.....	.....	(f)
Michigan.....	7,770	3,886	1,294	12,950(b)
Minnesota.....	5,850	2,200	530	8,580(c)
Mississippi.....	.....	.....	.....	7,000(b)
Missouri.....	5,000	.....	3,000	8,000(b)
Montana.....	650	40	355	1,045(c)
Nebraska.....	1,750	.....	1,200	2,950(b)
Nevada.....	500	.....	200	700(d)
New Hampshire.....	400	.....	200	600(d)
New Jersey.....	6,000	2,500	4,500	13,000(d)
New Mexico.....	640	300	160	1,100(d)
New York.....	15,200	.....	12,100	27,300(b)
North Carolina.....	9,340	.....	3,715	13,055(b)
North Dakota.....	400	300	205	905(d)
Ohio.....	.....	.....	.....	(f)
Oklahoma.....	2,914	.....	5,411	8,325(b)
Oregon.....	1,871	.....	1,166	3,037(b)
Pennsylvania.....	3,745	.....	5,322	9,067(b)
Rhode Island.....	486	.....	491	977(b)
South Carolina.....	3,200	300	1,500	5,000(d)
South Dakota.....	1,174	.....	360	1,534(b)
Tennessee.....	.....	.....	.....	(f)
Texas.....	.....	.....	.....	43,530(c)
Utah.....	3,132	624	561	4,317(b)
Vermont.....	775	200	240	1,215(b)
Virginia.....	.....	.....	.....	7,000(b)
Washington.....	2,547	1,141	1,135	4,823(e)
West Virginia.....	.....	.....	.....	(f)
Wisconsin.....	2,041	492	855	3,388(b)
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....	(f)
District of Columbia.....	365	118	91	574(b)
Total.....	133,293	14,531	70,593	294,691
Projected total for 53 states and other jurisdictions, on basis of fall, 1955, public school enrollments				369,234

*The Committee for the White House Conference on Education, *A Report to the President*, April, 1956, Table 3, p. 33.

(a) As reported by chief state school officers.

(b) Data based on systematic, quantitative data.

(c) Data based on scattered or incomplete data.

(d) Data based on general knowledge or information.

(e) Basis for amount not given by chief state school officers.

(f) No data given.

TABLE 5
ESTIMATED CHANGES IN NUMBER OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS
1947-57

State or other jurisdiction	Number of school districts 1947-48(a)	Estimated number of school districts 1956-57(b)	Decrease from 1947 to 1957	Per cent decrease from 1947 to 1957
Alabama.....	108	112	-4	-3.7
Arizona.....	325	290	35	10.8
Arkansas.....	1,589	424	1,165	73.3
California.....	2,349	1,850	499	21.2
Colorado.....	1,794	900	894	49.8
Connecticut.....	174	176	-2	-1.4
Delaware.....	126	102	24	19.0
Florida.....	67	67	0	0.0
Georgia.....	189	203(d)	-14	-7.4
Idaho.....	648	160(d)	488	75.3
Illinois.....	11,061(c)	2,100	8,961	81.0
Indiana.....	1,191	1,070(d)	121	10.2
Iowa.....	4,709(c)	2,688	2,021	42.9
Kansas.....	5,643	2,990	2,653	47.0
Kentucky.....	246	221	25	10.1
Louisiana.....	67	67	0	0.0
Maine.....	493	491	2	0.4
Maryland.....	24	24	0	0.0
Massachusetts.....	351	351	0	0.0
Michigan.....	5,434(c)	3,100	2,334	42.9
Minnesota.....	7,518	3,077	4,441	59.0
Mississippi.....	4,211	700	3,511	83.4
Missouri.....	8,422	3,250	5,172	61.4
Montana.....	1,512	1,156	356	23.5
Nebraska.....	6,864	4,989	1,875	27.3
Nevada.....	222	17	205	92.3
New Hampshire.....	239	229	10	4.2
New Jersey.....	561	569	-8	-1.4
New Mexico.....	497	97	400	80.1
New York.....	4,609	1,700	2,909	63.1
North Carolina.....	172	174	-2	-1.2
North Dakota.....	2,271	2,000	271	11.9
Ohio.....	1,539	1,188	351	22.8
Oklahoma.....	2,669	1,650	1,019	38.2
Oregon.....	1,363	725	638	46.8
Pennsylvania.....	2,540	2,420	120	4.7
Rhode Island.....	39	39	0	0.0
South Carolina.....	1,680	108	1,572	93.6
South Dakota.....	3,409	3,300(d)	109	3.2
Tennessee.....	150	153	-3	-2.0
Texas.....	4,832	1,800	3,032	62.7
Utah.....	40	40	0	0.0
Vermont.....	268	263	5	1.9
Virginia.....	125	130	-5	-4.0
Washington.....	584	475	109	18.7
West Virginia.....	55	55	0	0.0
Wisconsin.....	6,385(c)	4,000	2,385	37.3
Wyoming.....	354	250	104	29.4
District of Columbia.....	1	1	0	0.0
Total.....	99,719	51,941	47,778	47.9

(a) The Council of State Governments, *The Forty-Eight State School Systems*, 1949, Table 18, p. 192.

(b) Research Division, National Education Association, *Advance Estimates of Public Elementary and Secondary Schools for the School Year 1956-57*, November, 1956, Table 1, p. 10. Except where otherwise indicated the estimates are based on

information from state departments of education and education associations. A compilation by the United States Bureau of the Census shows slightly different numbers for 1957, largely because of a different basis in defining school districts. See page 256.

(c) 1946-47 data.

(d) Estimated by N.E.A. Research Division.

TABLE 6

ESTIMATED PUBLIC SCHOOL REVENUES, BY SOURCE, 1956-57*

State or other jurisdiction	Total revenues (in thousands)	Per cent of revenue by source		
		Federal	State	Local
Alabama.....	\$ 150,000(a)	8.7(a)	73.3(a)	18.0(a)
Arizona.....	72,513	4.2	31.7	64.1
Arkansas.....	69,430	12.6	42.8	44.6
California(b).....	1,130,000	4.9	44.2	50.9
Colorado.....	109,050	4.1	20.5	75.4
Connecticut.....	120,000	2.5	22.8	74.7
Delaware.....	29,950	1.6	85.9	12.5
Florida(b).....	199,737	2.8	51.4	45.8
Georgia.....	177,000(a)	5.1(a)	73.4(a)	21.5(a)
Idaho.....	40,000(a)	8.0(a)	26.3(a)	65.7(a)
Illinois.....	633,500	1.3	15.8	82.9
Indiana.....	262,500(a)	2.8(a)	37.4(a)	64.8(a)
Iowa.....	202,000	2.5	12.4	85.1
Kansas.....	130,500	6.1	24.9	69.0
Kentucky.....	128,000	6.6	43.0	50.4
Louisiana.....	190,825	2.2	64.3	33.5
Maine.....	34,600	2.0	22.8	75.2
Maryland.....	177,400	4.6	34.1	61.3
Massachusetts.....	252,000	1.4	15.1	83.5
Michigan.....	522,000	2.9	49.8	47.3
Minnesota.....	232,000	2.2	35.3	62.5
Mississippi.....	76,000	8.6	52.6	38.8
Missouri.....	212,540	4.0	34.8	61.2
Montana.....	45,000	5.3	26.7	68.0
Nebraska.....	76,300	3.6	4.7	91.7
Nevada.....	19,683	12.2	49.8	38.0
New Hampshire.....	28,138	3.6	5.5	90.9
New Jersey.....	372,000	1.9	26.6	71.5
New Mexico.....	60,000	13.3	68.3	18.4
New York.....	1,200,000	1.0	39.0	60.0
North Carolina.....	207,000	5.5	71.3	23.2
North Dakota.....	38,000	3.2	24.2	72.6
Ohio.....	516,000	2.5	27.7	69.8
Oklahoma.....	121,500	6.1	48.6	45.3
Oregon.....	136,277	3.4	26.9	69.7
Pennsylvania.....	631,500	1.8	40.4	57.8
Rhode Island.....	39,000	7.6	15.5	76.9
South Carolina.....	97,000	7.2	63.9	28.9
South Dakota.....	41,700(a)	4.1(a)	9.6(a)	86.3(a)
Tennessee.....	127,500	4.0	62.7	33.3
Texas.....	463,000	6.0	54.0	40.0
Utah.....	62,700	4.0	38.6	57.4
Vermont.....	19,700	6.1	22.8	71.1
Virginia.....	175,000	11.4	37.1	51.5
Washington.....	230,000	5.4	51.1	43.5
West Virginia.....	92,752	4.3	61.1	34.6
Wisconsin.....	200,000	2.5	15.5	82.0
Wyoming.....	30,690	2.3	40.7	57.0
District of Columbia.....	41,000(a)	10.2	....	89.8
Total.....	\$10,220,985	3.7	38.7	57.6

*Research Division, National Education Association, *Advance Estimates of Public Elementary and Secondary Schools for the School Year 1956-1957*, November, 1956, Table 8, p. 17. Except where otherwise indicated the estimates are based on

information from state departments of education and education associations.

(a) Estimated by N.E.A. Research Division.

(b) Includes junior colleges.

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TABLE 7

ESTIMATED PUBLIC SCHOOL EXPENDITURES, 1956-57*

State or other jurisdiction	Total current expense (in thousands)	Current expense per pupil in ADA (a)	Total capital outlay (in thousands)	Total expenditures (in thousands)
Alabama.....	\$ 120,000(b)	\$175.00(b)	\$ 13,000(b)	\$ 133,000(b)
Arizona.....	65,000	340.00	22,000	87,000
Arkansas.....	54,939	138.00	19,239	74,178
California(c).....	890,000	328.40	400,000	1,290,000
Colorado.....	88,500	301.48	30,000	118,500
Connecticut.....	122,000	340.00(b)	80,000	202,000
Delaware.....	24,000	350.00	9,000	33,000
Florida(c).....	173,666	254.00	92,300	265,966
Georgia.....	165,000(b)	192.00(b)	40,000(b)	205,000(b)
Idaho.....	37,000(b)	250.00(b)	9,000(b)	46,000(b)
Illinois.....	515,000	355.00	185,000	700,000
Indiana.....	120,000(b)	290.00(b)	45,000(b)	265,000(b)
Iowa.....	153,000	287.00	65,000	218,000
Kansas.....	108,500	276.00	38,500	147,000
Kentucky.....	122,000	230.00	15,000	137,000
Louisiana.....	148,568	268.00	58,950	207,518
Maine.....	35,000(b)	220.00(b)	5,000(b)	40,000(b)
Maryland.....	146,300	284.00	65,400	211,700
Massachusetts.....	212,000	303.00	70,000	282,000
Michigan.....	412,000	300.00	250,000	662,000
Minnesota.....	197,000	355.00	94,000	291,000
Mississippi.....	73,000	152.00	4,000	77,000
Missouri.....	177,000	272.00	60,000	237,000
Montana.....	41,700	356.00	18,300	60,000
Nebraska.....	68,000	275.00	10,000	78,000
Nevada.....	19,010	350.00	9,500	28,510
New Hampshire.....	24,605	290.03	12,497	37,102
New Jersey.....	320,000	397.00	118,000	438,000
New Mexico.....	55,000	310.00	8,200	63,200
New York.....	1,040,000	473.00	430,000	1,470,000
North Carolina.....	170,000	181.00	50,000	220,000
North Dakota.....	34,000	275.00	5,000	39,000
Ohio.....	450,000	300.00	150,000	600,000
Oklahoma.....	115,000	245.00	32,000	147,000
Oregon.....	111,000	364.00	35,000	146,000
Pennsylvania.....	525,000	320.00	175,000	700,000
Rhode Island.....	33,600	330.00	3,500	37,100
South Carolina.....	95,000	184.00	38,000	133,000
South Dakota.....	39,000(b)	305.00(b)	7,000(b)	46,000(b)
Tennessee.....	117,000	168.00	24,000	141,000
Texas.....	410,000	255.00	90,000	500,000
Utah.....	48,500	253.00	27,000	75,500
Vermont.....	17,500	255.00	5,000	22,500
Virginia.....	150,000	215.00	45,000	195,000
Washington.....	163,592	330.00	55,000	218,592
West Virginia.....	89,000	190.00	10,500	99,500
Wisconsin.....	180,000	315.00	95,000	275,000
Wyoming.....	25,000	380.00	3,500	28,500
District of Columbia.....	33,000(b)	326.00(b)	5,000(b)	38,000(b)
Total.....	\$8,633,980	\$295.00	\$3,132,386	\$11,766,366

*Research Division, National Education Association, *Advance Estimates of Public Elementary and Secondary Schools for the School Year 1956-57*, November, 1956, Table 10, p. 19. Except where otherwise indicated the estimates are based on information from state departments of education and education associations.

(a) Current expense per pupil in average daily attendance.
(b) Estimated by N.E.A. Research Division.
(c) Includes junior college.

TABLE 8

STATE BOARDS OF EDUCATION AND CHIEF SCHOOL OFFICERS
FOR THE COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEMS, 1947(a)-1957(b)

State	Chief method of selecting state board						Method of selecting chief state school officer					
	Elected by people		Appointed by Governor		Other		Elected by people		Appointed by state board		Appointed by Governor	
	1947	1957	1947	1957	1947	1957	1947	1957	1947	1957	1947	1957
Alabama.....	★	★	★	★
Arizona.....	★	★	★	★	★	★
Arkansas.....	★	★	★	★	★	★
California.....	★	★	★	★
Colorado.....	..	★	★	..	★	★
Connecticut.....	★	★	★	★
Delaware.....	★	★	★	★
Florida.....	★	★	★	★
Georgia.....	★	★	★	★
Idaho.....	★	★	★	★
Illinois.....	No state board		..	..	★	★	..	..	..	..
Indiana.....	★	★	★	★
Iowa(c).....	..	★	★	★
Kansas.....	★	★	★	★
Kentucky.....	★	★	★	★
Louisiana.....	★	★	★	★
Maine(c).....	★	★	★	..
Maryland.....	★	★	★	★
Massachusetts.....	★	★	★	★
Michigan(d).....	★	★	★
Minnesota.....	★	★	★	★
Mississippi.....	★	★	★	★
Missouri.....	★	★	★	★
Montana.....	★	★	★	★
Nebraska(c).....	..	★	★	★
Nevada.....	★	★	★	★
New Hampshire.....	★	★	★	★
New Jersey.....	★	★	★	★
New Mexico.....	★	★	★	★
New York.....	★	★	★	★
North Carolina.....	★	★	★	★
North Dakota.....	No state board		..	..	★	★	..	..	..	..
Ohio(c).....	..	★	★	★	..
Oklahoma.....	★	★	★	★
Oregon.....	★	★	★	★
Pennsylvania.....	★	★	★	★
Rhode Island(c).....	★	★	★	..
South Carolina.....	★	★	★	★
South Dakota(c).....	★	★	★
Tennessee.....	★	★	★	★
Texas.....	..	★	★	★	★
Utah.....	..	★	★	..	★	★
Vermont.....	★	★	★	★
Virginia.....	★	★	★	★
Washington.....	★	★	★	★
West Virginia.....	★	★	★	★
Wisconsin.....	No state board		..	..	★	★	..	..	..	..
Wyoming.....	★	★	★	★
Total.....	3	8	28	30	8	6	31	25	10	19	7	4

(a) Adapted from the Council of State Governments, *The Forty-Eight State School Systems*, 1949. Tables 11 and 12, pp. 185 and 186.

(b) Adapted from U. S. Department of Health, Education,

and Welfare, Office of Education, *The State and Education*, 1955. Table C, p. 166. Corrected for change in Nevada in 1957.

(c) No state board in 1947.

(d) No state board in 1957.

THE STATES AND HIGHER EDUCATION

THE 1956-57 biennium in higher education was a period of study, planning and preparation for the future. Although enrollments rose, the rate of increase at most institutions was not so great as to add materially to the strain on existing facilities. It was widely recognized that current problems of staff, plant and finance, serious as they might be, were likely to increase in complexity in the years ahead. Thus, the present period provided an opportunity for examining higher education as it now exists, for identifying its needs in the next decade and for initiating action to meet these needs. In the last months of 1957 the upsurge of national concern over scientific training and research re-enforced this and added a new sense of urgency to planning for higher education.

The following sections summarize current enrollment and finance aspects of higher education as a whole and describe certain regional developments. They also review some recent studies in this field and conclude with a brief summary of new state legislation affecting higher education.

ENROLLMENT

Enrollment in institutions of higher education has continued to rise. Fall enrollment in 1957 was more than three million. This figure represents a 15 per cent increase over the corresponding period in 1955 and an increase of approximately 45 per cent since 1951. The expansion of enrollment reflects the increasing percentage of the college-age population that is attending school, for the size of this age-group has decreased during the past few years. In the next decade, the college-age population will grow rapidly, and it is estimated that enrollment in 1966 will be at least five million.

Although both publicly and privately controlled institutions have shared in the increased enrollment, public institutions have experienced somewhat larger gains.

The enrollment increase in public institutions between 1956 and 1957 was 6 per cent, as compared to a 2 per cent increase at private institutions.

FINANCE

Total current income of all institutions of higher education in 1953-54, the last school year for which data are complete, amounted to nearly \$3 billion, an increase of 15 per cent over 1951-52. The major share of the current income of public and private institutions, considered together, came from government sources—42 per cent. Auxiliary enterprises and student fees each accounted for about 19 per cent of total current income. Of the income from government, about three-fifths was from state governments, one-third from the federal government and the remainder from local governments. The amounts derived from the states are increasing, having risen from \$620 million in 1951-52 to \$752 million in 1953-54. Funds from local governments also increased during this period. A sharp reduction in veterans' tuition payments caused a slight decline in the amount of income received from the federal government.

Continuing efforts are being made to reduce the existing backlog of building needs of all types and to meet future requirements. Expenditures for construction of physical facilities are expected to double within the next five years. In the five-year period from 1951 through 1955, expenditures for this purpose were slightly more than \$1.8 billion, whereas in the period from 1956 through 1960 they are expected to rise to \$3.6 billion. Instructional and residential facilities will account for most of the proposed construction.

REGIONAL COOPERATION

Interstate compacts to foster regional cooperation in higher education are now in operation in the South, in the West and in New England. These compacts permit

the pooling of facilities on a regionwide basis and thus reduce the extent to which individual states need to maintain extremely broad ranges of costly graduate and professional programs.

The Southern Regional Education Board was organized in 1948. With ratification by West Virginia in 1956 of the compact on which it is based, all southern states now are participating in its program. A similar organization was created by compact in the West in 1950, the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education; ten states and Alaska now participate in its work. Following the general pattern of cooperation initiated in those two regions, states in New England in 1955 established the New England Board of Higher Education. All six states in the region now have ratified its compact.

Although there is no higher education compact among the midwestern states, their institutions of higher education cooperate in a variety of programs. One of the most recent is that of the Midwestern Interstate Committee on Higher Education of the Council of State Governments. The committee, consisting of representatives of state colleges and universities, state legislators and other state officials, studies problems of higher education which are common to the region. Recently it has given attention to the training of personnel for state mental health programs and to the enrollment and fees of out-of-state students attending public institutions of higher education in the Midwest.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE

During the 1956-57 biennium the President's Committee on Education Beyond the High School undertook an appraisal of major problems facing the nation in higher education. Through studies and regional conferences of laymen and educators, the committee developed a series of proposals for meeting critical needs. Its recommendations deal with the need for teachers, expansion of educational opportunities, expansion of physical facilities, finance and coordination of federal activities pertaining to higher education.

Recommendations of the committee which bear directly on state activities in

higher education include proposals for doubling the average salary level of college teachers in the next five to ten years; enlarging graduate schools to assure an adequate number of well-trained college teachers; continued emphasis on means of improving teaching efficiency without impairing the quality of instruction; increased state scholarship funds; and extensive study of ways and means to utilize existing physical facilities more efficiently.

Committee proposals relating to federal activities include recommendations for undertaking a work assistance program for college students on an experimental basis; continuation of the college housing loan program and initiation of a new federal grant-in-aid program to assist in construction of classroom and administrative buildings; changes in revenue laws to permit income tax deductions for parents of children attending college; changes in revenue laws to encourage larger contributions by individuals and organizations to institutions of higher education; increased funds to the Office of Education to provide for enlarged research and informational activities; establishment of machinery to provide for continuing planning and coordination of federal activities; and development of a consistent and equitable policy for payment of federal contract research programs at institutions of higher education.

Since many of the recommendations involve increasing expenditures, the committee made a general proposal that the percentage of the Gross National Product devoted to higher education be increased by half again over the present amount of $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1 per cent.

STATE STUDIES OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Statewide surveys of higher education have been initiated or completed in several states during the past biennium. These studies have assessed existing organization and programs and have made proposals for meeting the needs arising from the greatly increased enrollments anticipated in the next few years. They have emphasized the need for more teachers in the colleges and for expanding facilities for higher education. The studies also have appraised state resources for supporting expanded programs of higher education.

Most state study groups have recommended that faculty salaries in colleges and universities be raised considerably. Other proposals designed to insure an adequate supply of college teachers include improving of teacher retirement systems and reduction of excessive teaching loads. At the same time it is recognized that changes in teaching methods may be desirable to permit individual teachers to instruct more students, especially at the undergraduate level. Several study groups also have recommended establishment of state scholarship programs for general educational purposes and in specific professional areas in which there are severe manpower shortages.

Establishment of junior or community colleges is recommended by many state study bodies. An increase in the number of these institutions, it is said, would reduce enrollment pressures on existing colleges and universities and would make higher educational facilities more accessible to many students. Because students could live at home, the costs of higher education would be reduced. Some state reports have recommended that junior colleges be established under local control, although perhaps with some state financial aid; others have proposed statewide systems of junior or community colleges as part of the existing state systems of higher education.

Enlargement of existing facilities at colleges and universities and their more effective utilization also have been of concern to state study groups. Their reports have emphasized the need for greater coordination among institutions of higher education and have urged that duplication of expensive facilities, particularly at the graduate and professional level, be reduced as far as possible. Some study agencies have proposed establishment of boards or commissions to accomplish these goals and to plan the further development of higher education within the state.

RECENT LEGISLATION

In the 1956-57 biennium appropriations for higher education continued to rise in almost all states. In addition to increased funds for state universities and teachers' colleges throughout the country, at least

six states—Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Illinois and Michigan—provided increased financial support for junior colleges. Both New Mexico and North Carolina authorized establishment of new systems of community colleges—in New Mexico to be under the control of existing institutions of higher education, and in North Carolina to be jointly supported by state and local jurisdictions.

Expanded building programs account for a large share of increased appropriations. Several states also have authorized expansion of dormitory and other self-liquidating facilities through revenue bond financing. Raises in the level of faculty salaries constituted another major factor in higher educational appropriations in about one-third of the states.

The need to attract and provide opportunity for a larger number of qualified students who are financially unable to attend college has been reflected in recent legislation establishing state scholarship programs. Extensive systems of state scholarships to provide education at both public and private institutions have been set up in California and New York. In 1957 the Illinois legislature created a State Scholarship Commission to administer a similar program in that state. Four additional states—Delaware, Maryland, Rhode Island and West Virginia—have inaugurated scholarship programs in specific areas, such as teacher training. In line with its attempts to relieve the financial burden of college attendance for students and their families, New York has provided for a state income tax exemption of \$800 for dependents over 18 in attendance at higher educational institutions.

A trend of recent years toward establishment of state coordinating agencies for higher education has continued. In 1957 Utah created a coordinating Board of Higher Education. Illinois initiated a permanent Commission of Higher Education. It has no direct supervisory powers but will provide for continuing analysis of needs and requirements of higher education in the state. In other states means of improving coordination among colleges and universities were subjects of further study.

TABLE 1
CURRENT INCOME OF INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES, 1953-54*
Includes Continental United States and Outlying Parts
(Amounts in thousands of dollars. Detail does not necessarily add to total, due to rounding)

Type of institution and type of income	All institutions			Publicly controlled institutions			Privately controlled institutions		
	Amount	Per cent of		Amount	Per cent of		Amount	Per cent of	
		Educational and general income	Total current income		Educational and general income	Total current income		Educational and general income	Total current income
I. All Institutions:									
Educational and general:									
Student fees.....	\$ 554,170	23.52	18.68	\$ 148,063	10.93	8.97	\$ 406,116	40.54	30.89
Federal Government:									
Veterans' tuition.....	44,368	1.88	1.49	17,425	1.29	1.06	26,943	2.69	2.05
Other receipts.....	375,175	14.92	12.65	199,576	14.73	12.09	175,599	17.53	13.36
State governments.....	751,556	31.89	25.34	729,677	53.86	44.18	21,879	2.18	1.66
Local governments.....	88,198	3.74	2.97	86,444	6.38	5.23	1,754	.18	.13
Endowment earnings.....	127,533	5.41	4.30	14,704	1.08	.89	112,829	11.26	8.58
Private gifts.....	191,259	8.12	6.45	38,550	2.85	2.33	152,709	15.25	11.61
Sales and services.....	165,477	7.02	5.58	93,770	6.92	5.68	71,707	7.16	5.45
Other sources.....	58,762	2.50	1.98	26,580	1.96	1.61	32,182	3.21	2.45
Total.....	2,356,506	100.00	79.44	1,354,789	100.00	82.04	1,001,717	100.00	76.18
Auxiliary enterprises.....	576,840	.....	19.45	286,271	.....	17.33	290,569	.....	22.10
Scholarships, prizes.....	32,918	.....	1.11	10,355	.....	.63	22,564	.....	1.72
Total current income.....	2,966,264	.....	100.00	1,651,415	.....	100.00	1,314,850	.....	100.00
II. Universities:									
Educational and general:									
Student fees.....	271,162	19.39	16.04	93,021	10.59	8.78	178,141	34.23	28.23
Federal Government:									
Veterans' tuition.....	25,655	1.83	1.52	10,740	1.22	1.01	14,915	2.87	2.37
Other receipts.....	264,742	18.93	15.66	150,411	17.13	14.20	114,331	21.97	18.12
State governments.....	470,978	33.67	27.86	451,721	51.43	42.64	19,257	3.70	3.05
Local governments.....	32,150	2.30	1.90	31,187	3.55	2.94	963	.18	.15
Endowment earnings.....	74,454	5.32	4.40	12,681	1.44	1.20	61,773	11.87	9.79
Private gifts.....	94,930	6.79	5.62	34,019	3.87	3.21	60,911	11.70	9.66
Sales and services.....	123,837	8.85	7.33	74,691	8.51	7.05	49,145	9.44	7.79
Other sources.....	40,879	2.92	2.42	19,859	2.26	1.87	21,021	4.04	3.33
Total.....	1,398,786	100.00	82.75	878,330	100.00	82.90	520,456	100.00	82.49
Auxiliary enterprises.....	272,476	.....	16.12	173,270	.....	16.35	99,206	.....	15.72
Scholarships, prizes.....	19,197	.....	1.13	7,899	.....	.75	11,298	.....	1.79
Total current income.....	1,690,459	.....	100.00	1,059,499	.....	100.00	630,961	.....	100.00

III. Liberal Arts Colleges:

Educational and general:

Student fees.....	179,828	44.82	30.29	17,680	13.81	10.66	162,148	59.34	37.90
Federal Government:									
Veterans' tuition.....	8,794	2.19	1.48	2,430	1.94	1.49	6,314	2.31	1.47
Other receipts.....	11,069	2.76	1.86	7,861	6.14	4.74	3,208	1.17	.75
State governments.....	88,263	22.00	14.87	87,483	68.34	52.74	780	.29	.18
Local governments.....	3,897	.97	.66	3,822	2.99	2.30	75	.03	.02
Endowment earnings.....	33,872	8.44	5.70	1,272	.99	.77	32,600	11.93	7.62
Private gifts.....	57,471	14.32	9.68	1,114	.87	.67	56,357	20.62	13.17
Sales and services.....	8,371	2.09	1.41	4,141	3.24	2.49	4,231	1.55	.99
Other sources.....	9,684	2.41	1.63	2,152	1.68	1.30	7,532	2.76	1.76
Total.....	401,250	100.00	67.58	128,005	100.00	77.16	273,245	100.00	63.86
Auxiliary enterprises.....	183,359	.....	30.88	36,923	.....	22.26	146,436	.....	34.23
Scholarships, prizes.....	9,130	.....	1.54	958	.....	.58	8,172	.....	1.91
Total current income.....	593,739	.....	100.00	165,886	.....	100.00	427,953	.....	100.00

IV. Teachers Colleges:

Educational and general:

Student fees.....	21,423	15.60	11.73	18,946	14.40	10.84	2,477	43.04	31.72
Federal Government:									
Veterans' tuition.....	1,939	1.41	1.06	1,707	1.30	.98	232	4.03	2.97
Other receipts.....	570	.41	.31	534	.41	.31	36	.62	.46
State governments.....	102,976	74.98	56.39	102,976	78.25	58.90	.....	.....	.....
Local governments.....	3,158	2.30	1.73	3,158	2.40	1.81	.....	.....	.....
Endowment earnings.....	538	.39	.29	235	.18	.13	303	5.27	3.88
Private gifts.....	2,655	1.93	1.45	585	.44	.33	2,070	35.96	26.51
Sales and services.....	2,072	1.51	1.14	1,594	1.21	.91	478	8.30	6.12
Other sources.....	2,017	1.47	1.11	1,857	1.41	1.06	160	2.78	2.05
Total.....	137,348	100.00	75.21	131,592	100.00	75.27	5,756	100.00	73.71
Auxiliary enterprises.....	44,514	.....	24.37	42,693	.....	24.42	1,820	.....	23.32
Scholarships, prizes.....	769	.....	.42	536	.....	.31	232	.....	2.97
Total current income.....	182,630	.....	100.00	174,822	.....	100.00	7,808	.....	100.00

V. Junior Colleges:(a)

Educational and general:

Student fees.....	27,010	21.25	16.91	9,199	9.62	8.52	17,811	56.55	34.39
Federal Government:									
Veterans' tuition.....	2,321	1.82	1.45	1,411	1.48	1.31	910	2.89	1.76
Other receipts.....	853	.67	.53	746	.78	.69	107	.34	.21
State governments.....	34,647	27.26	21.69	34,374	35.95	31.85	273	.87	.53
Local governments.....	48,278	37.98	30.23	47,658	49.84	44.15	620	1.97	1.20
Endowment earnings.....	2,059	1.62	1.29	183	.19	.17	1,876	5.95	3.62
Private gifts.....	8,941	7.03	5.60	289	.30	.27	8,652	27.47	16.70
Sales and services.....	859	.68	.54	614	.64	.57	245	.78	.47
Other sources.....	2,148	1.69	1.34	1,148	1.20	1.06	1,000	3.18	1.93
Total.....	127,115	100.00	79.58	95,621	100.00	88.59	31,494	100.00	60.80
Auxiliary enterprises.....	31,945	.....	20.00	12,110	.....	11.22	19,835	.....	38.30
Scholarships, prizes.....	667	.....	.42	200	.....	.19	467	.....	.90
Total current income.....	159,728	.....	100.00	107,931	.....	100.00	51,797	.....	100.00

*Adapted from *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States*, Section II, Chapter 4, *Statistics of Higher Education*, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1957. The data for "All institutions" at the top of the table includes income of certain categories of institutions (technological schools, theological schools and other professional schools) for which separate figures are not presented in the table. "Current income," throughout the table, refers to amounts available for immediate or recurring needs, and does not include income for plant or income increases to permanent funds.

"Educational and general income" comprises income available for instruction, research, extension and public services, and general expenses.

"Auxiliary enterprises" comprise enterprises operated primarily for service to students and intended to be self-supporting; residence and dining hall accommodations, bookstores, intercollegiate athletics, concert courses, etc.

(a) Includes community colleges, normal schools, technical institutes, and other non-degree-granting institutions operating on the undergraduate or adult education level.

TABLE 2
CURRENT EXPENDITURES OF INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION
IN THE UNITED STATES, 1953-54*

Includes Continental United States and Outlying Parts

(Amounts in thousands of dollars. Due to rounding, detail may fail to add to total)

Type of institution and function of expenditure	All institutions				Publicly controlled institutions				Privately controlled institutions				
	Amount	Per cent of			Amount	Per cent of			Amount	Per cent of			
		Educational and general expenditures				Educational and general expenditures				Educational and general expenditures			
		Total, excluding research and extension	Total	Total current expenditures		Total, excluding research and extension	Total	Total current expenditures		Total, excluding research and extension	Total	Total current expenditures	
I. All Institutions:													
Educational and general:													
Administration and general expense.....	\$ 290,533	16.15	12.70	10.01	\$ 124,249	12.57	9.56	7.78	\$ 166,284	20.52	16.82	12.74	
Instruction and departmental research.....	966,769	53.75	42.25	33.31	555,505	56.21	42.74	34.77	411,264	50.75	41.61	31.52	
Libraries.....	73,438	4.08	3.21	2.53	39,175	3.96	3.01	2.45	34,263	4.23	3.47	2.63	
Physical plant operation and maintenance.....	280,047	15.57	12.23	9.65	156,791	15.86	12.06	9.82	123,256	15.21	12.47	9.44	
Organized activities related to instructional departments.....	187,962	10.45	8.21	6.47	112,621	11.40	8.66	7.05	75,340	9.29	7.62	5.77	
Subtotal.....	1,798,749	100.00	78.60	61.97	988,341	100.00	76.03	61.87	810,407	100.00	81.99	62.10	
Organized research.....	374,922	.....	16.39	12.92	203,228	.....	15.63	12.72	171,694	.....	17.37	13.16	
Extension and public services.....	114,679	.....	5.01	3.95	108,345	.....	8.34	6.78	6,335	.....	.64	.48	
Total educational and general.....	2,288,350	.....	100.00	78.84	1,299,914	.....	100.00	81.37	988,436	.....	100.00	75.74	
Auxiliary enterprises.....	539,326	.....	.....	18.58	272,416	.....	.....	17.06	266,910	.....	.....	20.45	
For scholarships, fellowships, prizes.....	74,789	.....	.....	2.58	25,127	.....	.....	1.57	49,661	.....	.....	3.81	
Total current expenditures.....	2,902,466	.....	.....	100.00	1,597,458	.....	.....	100.00	1,305,008	.....	.....	100.00	
II. Universities:													
Educational and general:													
Administration and general expense.....	133,345	13.80	9.84	8.06	68,171	11.73	8.03	6.64	65,174	16.94	12.89	10.39	
Instruction and departmental research.....	516,432	53.46	38.12	31.22	316,959	54.53	37.32	30.86	199,473	51.84	39.46	31.79	
Libraries.....	41,792	4.33	3.09	2.52	24,374	4.19	2.87	2.37	17,418	4.52	3.45	2.78	
Physical plant operation and maintenance.....	134,490	13.92	9.93	8.13	84,210	14.49	9.91	8.20	50,280	13.07	9.95	8.01	
Organized activities related to instructional departments.....	139,984	14.49	10.33	8.46	87,537	15.06	10.31	8.53	52,447	13.63	10.37	8.36	
Subtotal.....	966,042	100.00	71.31	58.39	581,249	100.00	68.44	56.60	384,792	100.00	76.12	61.33	
Organized research.....	302,325	.....	22.31	18.28	184,637	.....	21.74	17.98	117,688	.....	23.28	18.76	
Extension and public services.....	86,389	.....	6.38	5.22	83,354	.....	9.82	8.11	3,035	.....	.60	.49	
Total educational and general.....	1,354,756	.....	100.00	81.89	849,240	.....	100.00	82.69	505,516	.....	100.00	80.58	
Auxiliary enterprises.....	261,871	.....	.....	15.83	164,697	.....	.....	16.04	97,173	.....	.....	15.49	
For scholarships, fellowships, prizes.....	37,723	.....	.....	2.28	13,046	.....	.....	1.27	24,678	.....	.....	3.93	
Total current expenditures.....	1,654,350	.....	.....	100.00	1,026,983	.....	.....	100.00	627,367	.....	.....	100.00	

III. Liberal Arts Colleges:

Educational and general:

Administration and general expense	82,247	21.86	20.74	14.05	15,285	14.16	12.32	9.49	66,962	24.95	24.58	15.78
Instruction and departmental research	200,255	53.22	50.50	34.21	63,151	58.50	50.89	39.23	137,104	51.10	50.34	32.31
Libraries	17,020	4.52	4.29	2.91	4,791	4.44	3.86	2.98	12,229	4.56	4.49	2.88
Physical plant operation and maintenance	66,597	17.70	16.80	11.38	19,039	17.64	15.35	11.83	47,558	17.72	17.45	11.21
Organized activities related to instructional departments	10,155	2.70	2.56	1.73	5,682	5.26	4.58	3.53	4,472	1.67	1.64	1.05
Subtotal	376,275	100.00	94.89	64.28	107,949	100.00	87.00	67.06	268,325	100.00	98.48	63.23
Organized research	9,847		2.48	1.68	6,824		5.50	4.24	3,024		1.11	.71
Extension and public services	10,420		2.63	1.78	9,313		7.50	5.79	1,108		.41	.26
Total educational and general	396,542		100.00	67.74	124,085		100.00	77.09	272,457		100.00	64.20
Auxiliary enterprises	167,517			28.62	35,446			22.02	132,071			31.12
For scholarships, fellowships, prizes	21,303			3.64	1,432			.89	19,871			4.68
Total current expenditures	585,362			100.00	160,963			100.00	424,399			100.00

IV. Teachers Colleges:

Educational and general:

Administration and general expense	18,997	14.65	14.40	10.90	17,946	14.49	14.25	10.77	1,051	18.14	17.67	13.63
Instruction and departmental research	76,436	58.96	57.93	43.84	73,652	59.47	58.46	44.20	2,784	48.04	46.81	36.10
Libraries	5,563	4.29	4.21	3.19	5,320	4.30	4.22	3.19	243	4.19	4.08	3.15
Physical plant operation and maintenance	25,197	19.44	19.10	14.45	23,992	19.37	19.04	14.40	1,205	20.79	20.26	15.62
Organized activities related to instructional departments	3,452	2.66	2.62	1.98	2,939	2.37	2.33	1.76	512	8.84	8.62	6.65
Subtotal	129,645	100.00	98.26	74.36	123,694	100.00	98.30	74.32	5,818	100.00	97.44	75.15
Organized research	206		.165	.12	154		.12	.09	52		.87	.67
Extension and public services	2,086		1.58	1.19	1,986		1.58	1.19	100		1.69	1.30
Total educational and general	131,937		100.00	75.67	125,989		100.00	75.60	5,948		100.00	77.12
Auxiliary enterprises	41,023			23.53	39,402			23.65	1,620			21.01
For scholarships, fellowships, prizes	1,393			.80	1,249			.75	144			1.87
Total current expenditures	174,353			100.00	166,641			100.00	7,712			100.00

V. Junior Colleges:

Educational and general:

Administration and general expense	21,056	17.32	16.89	13.85	12,171	13.86	13.46	11.89	8,885	26.31	25.96	17.88
Instruction and departmental research	74,188	61.03	59.52	48.80	57,862	65.90	64.00	56.53	16,326	48.35	47.70	32.86
Libraries	3,275	2.69	2.63	2.16	2,297	2.62	2.54	2.24	978	2.90	2.86	1.97
Physical plant operation and maintenance	22,021	18.12	17.67	14.48	14,684	16.73	16.24	14.35	7,336	21.73	21.43	14.77
Organized activities related to instructional departments	1,023	.84	.82	.67	784	.89	.87	.77	239	.71	.70	.48
Subtotal	121,564	100.00	97.53	79.96	87,799	100.00	97.11	85.78	33,764	100.00	98.65	67.96
Organized research	152		.12	.10	22		.02	.02	130		.38	.26
Extension and public services	2,925		2.35	1.92	2,595		2.87	2.53	331		.97	.67
Total educational and general	124,641		100.00	81.98	90,416		100.00	88.33	34,225		100.00	68.89
Auxiliary enterprises	26,086			17.16	11,718			11.45	14,367			28.92
For scholarships, fellowships, prizes	1,310			.86	222			.22	1,088			2.19
Total current expenditures	152,037			100.00	102,357			100.00	49,680			100.00

*Adapted from *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States*, Section II, Chapter 4, *Statistics of Higher Education*, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1957.
The data for "All institutions" at the top of the table, include expenditures of certain categories of institutions (technological schools, theological schools and other professional

schools) for which separate figures are not presented in the table.
"Current expenditures," throughout the table, refers to amounts available for immediate or recurring needs, not capital expenditures.



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TABLE 3

TOTAL OPENING ENROLLMENT AND FIRST-TIME ENROLLMENT OF
DEGREE-CREDIT STUDENTS IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER
EDUCATION, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, BY STATE:
Fall, 1956, and Fall, 1955*

State or other jurisdiction	Total enrollment			First-time students		
	Fall 1956	Fall 1955	Per cent change	Fall 1956	Fall 1955	Per cent change
Aggregate U. S.	2,946,985	2,678,623(a)	+10.0	723,178	675,060(a)	+ 7.1
Continental U. S.	2,918,212	2,653,034(a)	+10.0	714,966	668,064(a)	+ 7.0
Alabama	40,528	38,131	+ 6.3	9,993	10,022	- 0.3
Arizona	22,518	19,329	+16.5	6,113	5,754	+ 6.2
Arkansas	19,030	18,192	+ 4.6	5,778	5,538	+ 4.3
California	340,769	300,043(a)	+13.6	99,652	84,110(a)	+18.5
Colorado	37,231	31,846	+16.9	8,831	8,257	+ 7.0
Connecticut	39,257	37,566(a)	+ 4.5	9,016	8,973(a)	+ 0.5
Delaware	5,334	5,282(a)	+ 1.0	777	791(a)	- 1.8
Florida	51,890	44,492(a)	+16.6	13,343	13,614(a)	- 2.0
Georgia	45,914	41,778	+ 9.9	11,551	11,497	+ 0.5
Idaho	9,692	8,250	+17.5	3,171	3,030	+ 4.7
Illinois	164,654	149,443(a)	+10.2	36,313	34,280(a)	+ 5.9
Indiana	77,873	72,125(a)	+ 8.0	21,508	17,871(a)	+20.4
Iowa	48,856	44,362	+10.1	13,524	13,180	+ 2.6
Kansas	43,483	38,495	+13.0	12,661	11,886	+ 6.5
Kentucky	38,340	33,585	+14.2	9,262	9,004	+ 2.9
Louisiana	46,614	43,401	+ 7.4	11,437	11,209	+ 2.0
Maine	9,677	8,072	+19.9	2,716	2,628	+ 3.3
Maryland	42,362	38,562(a)	+ 9.9	9,019	8,221(a)	+ 9.7
Massachusetts	112,750	102,482(a)	+10.0	27,559	26,448(a)	+ 4.2
Michigan	134,485	119,833	+12.2	28,143	25,996	+ 8.3
Minnesota	67,658	50,361(b)	+34.3(b)	14,980	14,351	+ 4.4
Mississippi	27,287	25,646	+ 6.4	8,536	8,400	+ 1.6
Missouri	70,244	63,838(a)	+10.0	17,179	15,960(a)	+ 7.6
Montana	9,967	9,288	+ 7.3	2,865	2,668	+ 7.4
Nebraska	27,488	24,216	+13.5	7,358	6,798	+ 8.2
Nevada	2,482	1,851	+34.1	696	427	+63.0
New Hampshire	10,142	9,417	+ 7.7	2,583	2,584	(c)
New Jersey	62,569	56,611	+10.5	12,724	12,973	- 1.9
New Mexico	13,123	10,949	+19.9	3,007	2,795	+ 7.6
New York	304,364	290,317(a)	+ 4.8	49,278	52,672(a)	- 6.4
North Carolina	56,401	50,652	+11.3	16,714	15,586	+ 7.2
North Dakota	10,531	9,022	+16.7	3,419	3,294	+ 3.8
Ohio	142,118	130,832(a)	+ 8.6	36,587	31,937(a)	+14.6
Oklahoma	50,585	46,552	+ 8.7	14,682	12,651	+16.1
Oregon	33,203	28,363(a)	+17.1	8,408	8,724(a)	- 3.6
Pennsylvania	160,641	153,525(a)	+ 4.6	36,398	33,097(a)	+10.0
Rhode Island	15,451	12,967(a)	+19.2	3,612	3,688(a)	- 2.1
South Carolina	26,909	23,750(d)	+13.3	7,291	7,174	+ 1.6
South Dakota	12,973	10,657	+21.7	4,515	3,689	+22.4
Tennessee	51,181	44,407	+15.3	13,123	11,999	+ 9.4
Texas	165,990	152,703(a)	+ 8.7	43,428	39,650(a)	+ 9.5
Utah	27,853	25,951	+ 7.3	7,925	7,472	+ 6.1
Vermont	7,622	7,209	+ 5.7	2,527	2,320	+ 8.9
Virginia	42,908	42,977(a)	- 0.2	12,180	10,730(a)	+13.5
Washington	50,173	46,765	+ 7.3	13,029	12,820	+ 1.6
West Virginia	25,748	23,313	+10.3	6,814	6,871	- 0.8
Wisconsin	59,600	56,027	+ 6.4	15,298	15,729	- 2.7
Wyoming	5,151	5,055	+ 1.9	1,581	1,405	+12.5
District of Columbia	37,084	36,168(a)	+ 2.5	5,497	5,237(a)	+ 5.0
Service academies	9,539	8,376	+13.9	2,365	2,054	+15.1
Outlying parts	28,773	25,589	+12.4	8,212	6,996	+17.4
Alaska	2,578	1,122	+129.8	1,031	449	+129.6
Canal Zone	465	323	+44.0	317	190	+66.8
Guam	473	242	+95.5	250	101	+147.5
Hawaii	6,577	6,273	+ 4.8	1,507	1,500	+ 0.5
Puerto Rico	18,680	17,629	+ 6.0	5,107	4,756	+ 7.4

*Source: *Opening Enrollment in Higher Educational Institutions, Fall, 1956*, Office of Education, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1957.

(a) Classification of institutions by type (universities, liberal arts, etc.) adjusted to agree with classification in 1956.

(b) Does not report 8,077 evening students (degree-credit)

enrolled at the University of Minnesota, reported too late for inclusion. The addition of these students to 1955 figures results in a 1956 gain of 13.6 per cent for Minnesota.

(c) Less than .05 per cent.

(d) Judged by data reported by the University of South Carolina in 1954, does not include extension students.

LIBRARY SERVICES AND LEGISLATION*

PUBLIC libraries are filling a steadily expanding role in American life. During 1956 and 1957 two events of large significance have occurred, the effects of which are only beginning to be felt.

In 1956 the American Library Association, through its Public Libraries Division with the assistance of the Carnegie Foundation, published *Public Library Service*, a blueprint for public libraries. The chief recommendation of this document, based on studies by outstanding librarians the country over, is the development of systems of libraries through the cooperation of small libraries with each other, with large libraries, with state library extension agencies, and with the federal government. The objective is to make available to every citizen in the United States the book materials, the films, the records and above all the library service which will help him to live well in the swiftly changing world of today. *Public Library Service* recognizes that no library serving a small community has the financial resources to supply the array of information, technical data and recreational reading that adults, young people and children need.

Secondly, Congress in 1956 enacted the Library Services Act to give the states grants, for matching by state or local funds, with which state library extension agencies could plan and carry out whatever projects seemed most appropriate in their local situations to extend public library service to rural areas. The Act defines "rural area" as "not including an incorporated or unincorporated town with a population of over 10,000."

This was a natural extension of the normal activity of the state library, which has been characterized by the National Association of State Libraries as "the focal point of statewide library service." In the Association's words the state library "has

the dual function: (1) to serve all branches, agencies, commissions, departments and officers of its government and (2) to serve the state as a whole. Its functions further include developing legislation affecting libraries, promoting library development in the state, improving library standards, and fostering a climate of acceptance and understanding of libraries and the value of library service."

Under the 1956 Act federal funds are to be available for five years only, to enable states to start projects that can later be taken over by local communities or maintained by the states themselves. The Act was viewed by its supporters as having several objects: (1) to provide library service for rural areas without such service or with inadequate service; (2) to develop regional or county federations or other groupings of public libraries; and (3) to strengthen the state library agencies. To receive funds each state had to submit a plan for use of the funds and a statement of its legal authority to receive and administer them. It also had to show how it defined the areas it considered inadequately served and what criteria it expected to use in judging adequate service. Most state agencies had been planning for years what projects to undertake. As a result plans of forty-two states, commonwealths and territories for fiscal 1957-58 have been approved by the Library Services Branch of the United States Office of Education.

Another important development is the growth of support for libraries from citizen groups. This will reach a high point in the first National Library Week, planned for March, 1958. Under the sponsorship of the National Book Committee, a group of nationally known citizens interested in making books widely available, this movement aims "to encourage civic groups, industries, and all sections of the community to focus attention on their libraries." Underlying the project is the increasing strength of the American Association of

*Prepared by ELEANOR A. FERGUSON, Executive Secretary, Public Libraries Division, American Library Association.

Library Trustees within the framework of the American Library Association, with its program of cooperative attack on common problems that beset library boards. Moreover, both the General Federation of Women's Clubs and the Junior Chamber of Commerce of the United States have adopted nationwide programs to stimulate local groups of their members to study their own libraries, to use them, and to make them better instruments of community service.

LEGISLATION—1956 AND 1957

State legislation affecting libraries during the last biennium has covered a wide gamut of aspects.

In Rhode Island legislation was passed authorizing the state to receive and use federal funds for the benefit of rural libraries, and Tennessee gave its state librarians specific power to "make agreements with the United States and its agencies in regard to the administration of library programs, and to accept federal funds...." The necessity to qualify legally if federal funds were to be received also brought about legislation broadening and defining the powers of state library agencies. Thus in California the state agency was authorized to operate library service centers and to contract for running them with existing libraries, and legislation in Wyoming authorized its state librarian to perform all duties "deemed necessary or appropriate to the development of statewide library service." The Rhode Island Department of State was directed to "cooperate with the Commissioner of Education of the United States in the carrying out of the purposes of the Library Services Act." The powers of the Kansas Traveling Libraries Commission were broadened to include establishment of regional branches of the Traveling Library to facilitate rural service, to provide leadership and consultant services throughout the state, and to organize demonstration libraries or affiliated systems and make contracts with existing libraries to carry them on.

Arizona appropriated funds for a Library Extension Service within the Department of Library and Archives. Wisconsin adopted legislation enabling County Boards of Supervisors in counties not hav-

ing county libraries to establish County Library Committees to survey library needs and develop plans for establishing and improving countywide service. North Carolina merged its former Library Commission and its State Library into the North Carolina State Library, and spelled out its responsibilities. Utah, previously without a State Library, established one to provide general library service and library extension. Money was appropriated to match funds from the Library Services Act.

A number of acts of legislatures implemented the recommendation of *Public Library Service* that libraries combine to give better service to their communities. New Jersey authorized "two or more municipalities in any county to join together or with a county in establishing federations of libraries to provide cooperative library services." California and Connecticut now permit local libraries to contract with each other or with the state library agency to provide service, and Connecticut adds that library boards so contracting for service may receive state aid under the same terms as if they established their own libraries. A change in Nebraska law specifies that a county contracting for service with another library need not hold a referendum, although one is necessary to establish a county library. North Dakota now allows its municipalities or counties to "establish and maintain library service, either singly or in cooperation with the State Library Commission, or with one or more municipalities or counties, or by participation in an approved state plan for rendering public library service under the Library Services Act."

Two states adopted legislation in the biennium initiating grants-in-aid to local communities for their libraries. In Oregon, \$154,078 was appropriated, 10 per cent of which was earmarked for administrative costs. In Minnesota "rural library service systems may apply for aid by preparing a practical and economical plan for library service, and by assessing a minimum tax of 1 mill over the whole area." The 1957-58 appropriation for this purpose was \$150,000, and the appropriation for 1958-59 is \$250,000, with the limitation that only as much of it may be used as is matched by federal funds.

Connecticut recognized the need for children's reading materials by making small grants available to schools in which there is no central school library if matched by the Board of Education, to be spent for "reference books or other supplemental books, but not for text-books."

A number of states took cognizance of the increased costs of good library service by removing or modifying limitations on appropriations. Nevada removed a \$6,000 ceiling on county library budgets as well as a provision that no more than was appropriated for the establishment of the library could be spent on its operation for each year. California raised the tax limit from 1 to 3 mills for county library purposes. North Dakota and Kansas, while retaining limitations for library use, exempted these millages from the total a governmental body could levy. In New Jersey the legislature removed a limitation of \$15,000 on the amount a municipality may appropriate to an association library serving all its residents. In Michigan, state equalized valuations must now be used to allow a county to qualify for state grants, but each county may determine the amount needed to support its library, thus eliminating both floor and ceiling on county budgets.

Financial support for state agencies themselves was increased substantially, both to cover higher salaries and general costs and to finance the added responsibilities allocated to them. Available information is not sufficient to allow a breakdown between these two reasons for increase, but a comparison between the table showing appropriations in the 1956-57 *Book of the States* and the current table will show that considerably more money is being spent by the agencies.

Kentucky and Missouri established statewide pension plans which covered state employed librarians. Certification for professional employees of libraries serving more than 10,000 people was established in New Jersey, which thus became the twenty-second state to require certification of professional librarians. California required that in the future county librarians must be certified unless the Board of Library Examiners grants written exemption renewable after one year,

and it provided that qualified county librarians may now serve more than one county library simultaneously. Under another California provision professional librarians who are not United States citizens may be employed in public positions other than as Chief Librarians for a period of one year.

Several studies of public library service were begun or continued. Authorization of countywide studies in Wisconsin has been noted above. In addition, California created a Public Library Commission and granted it \$25,000 for a first year's study of library problems. New York reports a study of public library services and the state aid program by a committee appointed by the Commissioner of Education. Through use of Library Services Act funds, Michigan proposes to describe the library situation and the financial and governmental factors that affect libraries; it will explore regionalization of services and recommend policies for the future. Nevada and Pennsylvania also are planning statewide surveys of public library service.

In California, libraries are added to the authorized services of county service areas and community services districts to provide for the densely populated urban areas which want greater library service than can be given them by county libraries. The county library law was amended to clarify the authority to build, lease, and repair library buildings, and to locate county library headquarters outside the county seat.

The State of Washington increased a previously authorized sum for construction of a State Library and made its erection mandatory. An appropriation for a state library building also was made by the 1957 Texas legislature.

In Tennessee the legislature established a Public Records Commission with powers to dispose of state records, order their preservation by photographic or other means, and establish disposal schedules for records of temporary value. The Indiana State Library was made the depository for certain documents from the Secretary of State's Office and was authorized to microfilm them if expedient or necessary. A document depository and distribution plan was set up in Ohio whereby the State Li-

brary would receive 150 copies of every official Ohio publication and would designate key depositories in the state to receive all such publications.

The Louisiana legislature established a union catalog of Louisiana items, exclusive of state documents and archives, held by all public libraries and a number of libraries of institutions of higher learning, as well as any other libraries willing to participate.

OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTURE

With so much activity, it might seem that the problem of providing library service to all was nearly solved. Unfortunately the latest available figures show that 365 counties in the United States had no public

agencies and librarians throughout the country always has been to develop public libraries for all the people. Legislative action in 1956 and 1957 has laid a foundation upon which they may build toward this ideal.

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**APPROPRIATIONS, EXCLUSIVE OF FEDERAL GRANTS, FOR THE
STATE LIBRARY AGENCIES THAT INCLUDE PUBLIC LIBRARY
EXTENSION SERVICE AS ONE FUNCTION***

State	Name of agency and functions	Budget period	Appropriation for agency	Appropriation for grants-in-aid to public libraries
Alabama.....	Public Library Service Division, State of Alabama 1, 2	1957-59	\$ 367,195	none
Arizona.....	Department of Library and Archives, Library Extension Service 1; 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 16	1957-58	200,784	none
Arkansas.....	Arkansas Library Commission 1, 2, 14	1957-58	196,650	100,000(a)
California.....	State Library 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 14, 15	1956-57	656,097	none
Colorado.....	State Library 1, 2, 3 in part, 6, 11, 12, 14, 14†	1957-58	81,265	none
Connecticut....	Bureau of Library Services, Department of Education 1 in part, 2, 9, 15	1957-58	108,327	100,000(b)
Delaware.....	Library Commission for the State 1, 2	1957-58	32,225	9,750(b)
Florida.....	State Library 1, 2, 3, 14†	1957-59	153,073	none
Georgia.....	Div. of Instructional Materials and Library Service, Department of Education 1, 2, 10, 12, 14, 14†, 15, 16	1957-58	1,100,000(c)	none
Idaho.....	State Traveling Library 1, 2	1957-59	75,000	none
Illinois.....	State Library 1, 2, 3, 4, 14, 14†	1955-57	1,211,300	none
Indiana.....	State Library 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 14†, 15, 16	1957-59	695,680	none
Iowa.....	State Traveling Library 1, 2, 14	1957-58	62,820(d)	none
Kansas.....	Traveling Libraries Commission 2, 14†	1956-57	49,784	none
Kentucky.....	Library Extension Division 1, 2, 14†	1956-57	181,480	50,000(a)
Louisiana.....	State Library 1, 2, 4, 10	1957-58	284,894(e)	none
Maine.....	State Library 1, 2, 3 in part, 4, 5	1957-59	306,377	27,750(a)
Maryland.....	Division of Library Extension, Department of Education 1, 2, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15	1957-58	114,635	269,185(b)
Massachusetts..	Division of Library Extension, Department of Education 1, 2, 10, 11, 12, 14†, 15	1957-58	129,155	none
Michigan.....	State Library 1, 2, 3 in part, 5, 6, 10, 14†, 15	1957-58	506,484(f)	420,000(b)
Minnesota.....	Library Division, Department of Education 1, 2, 12, 14	1957-58	55,000	150,000(b)
Mississippi.....	Library Commission 1, 2, 14	1954-56	191,175	52,868(a)
Missouri.....	State Library 1, 2, 14, 15	1957-58	407,335	250,000(a)
Montana.....	State Library Extension Commission 1, 2, 4, 14	1957-59	62,346	none
Nebraska.....	Public Library Commission 1, 2, 8, 14†	1957-59	127,600	none
Nevada.....	State Library 1, 2, 4, 5, 14†	1957-59	173,950	none
New Hampshire..	State Library 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	1957-59	327,761	3,000(a)
New Jersey.....	Division of State Library, Archives and History, Public and School Library Service, Department of Education 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 14, 14†, 15	1957-58	156,469	none
New Mexico.....	State Library Commission 1, 2, 12	1957-58	152,631	20,000(a)
New York.....	Library Extension Division, State Library 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 17	1957-58	1,161,141	2,350,000(b)
North Carolina..	State Library 1, 2, 10, 14†	1957-58	84,431	425,000(b)
North Dakota...	State Library Commission 2, 14†	1957-59	101,050	none
Ohio.....	State Library 1, 2, 3 in part, 6, 7	1957-59	258,338	352,000(b)
Oklahoma.....	State Library 1, 2, 3 in part, 4, 5, 6, 8, 14†	1957-58	172,965	none
Oregon.....	State Library 1, 2, 3, 4, 14†	1957-59	796,926	154,078(a)
Pennsylvania...	State Library 1, 2, 3, 5	1957-59	505,000	180,000(b)
Rhode Island...	State Library 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 13	1957-58	91,890	20,000(a)
South Carolina..	State Library Board 1, 2, 12, 15	1957-58	104,572	65,755(a)
South Dakota...	State Library Commission 1, 2, 4, 14†	1957-59	121,000	none
Tennessee.....	State Library and Archives 2, 3, 7 in part	1957-59	1,150,000	none
Texas.....	State Library 1, 2, 3, 4, 14	1957-59	390,756	none
Utah.....	State Library 1, 2	1957-59	100,000	none
Vermont.....	Free Public Library Commission 1, 2	1957-59	305,432(e)	5,000(a)
Virginia.....	State Library 1, 2, 3, 10, 14	1956-57	546,610	129,500(a)
Washington.....	State Library 1, 2, 3, 4, 14†	1957-59	523,790	212,000(a)
West Virginia...	Library Commission 1, 2	1957-58	99,000	none
Wisconsin.....	Free Library Commission 1, 2, 4, 10, 11, 14, 15	1957-59	481,623	none
Wyoming.....	State Library 1, 2, 5	1957-59	77,900	none

*Prepared by the American Library Association.
The functions of state library agencies reported are:
1. General library service, including reference.
2. Library extension, including traveling libraries and/or establishing public libraries.
3. Archives and history.
4. Legislative reference.
5. Law library.
6. Government publications.
7. Genealogy.
8. Service to the blind.
9. Special education library.
10. Works with legal certification of public librarians.
11. Service to correctional institutions.
12. Special service to schools.

13. Operates book pool for Armed Forces.
14. Publications.
14†. Mimeographed newsletter.
15. Placement service.
16. Microfilm service.
17. Science and technology.
(a) Grants-in-aid are included in the agency appropriation.
(b) Grants-in-aid are not included in agency appropriation.
(c) Includes funds for books and locally employed librarians.
(d) Does not include building maintenance, janitor, etc.
(e) Includes funds for state supported county (or parish) and regional library demonstrations or centers.
(f) Includes grant for establishment of a branch of the state library in the Upper Peninsula.

Highways, Highway Safety, Aviation

HIGHWAY SYSTEMS AND MOTOR VEHICLE REGULATION

STATES and their subdivisions are primarily responsible for the construction, maintenance and administration of virtually all road mileage in the United States, federal participation consisting largely of a share of road-building costs. Construction along most of our important urban and rural networks, approximately one-fifth of the total road mileage, is eligible for federal aid on a state-matching basis.

For the decade through 1956, some \$46 billion in revenues of all levels of government and an additional \$10 billion in state and local bond proceeds were allotted for highway purposes. Of this \$56 billion, the states contributed 65 per cent, localities 25 per cent, and the federal government the remaining 10 per cent.

Estimates for 1956 and forecasts for 1957 place tax and bond proceeds in support of highways at \$8,083 million and \$8,731 million respectively. The state shares of these sums are respectively \$5,375 million and \$5,352 million. The slight decline from 1956 to 1957 stems from an expected drop in state bond issues from \$1,067 million in the former year to \$700 million in the latter. However, state tax revenues for highways were \$4,308 million in 1956, about \$370 million over 1955, and were expected to reach \$4,650 million in 1957.

Highways continue second only to education in demands on state funds. Moreover, roads are requiring an increasing proportion of state budgets. Highway expenditures accounted for 22.9 per cent of

state general disbursement in 1951, 26.1 per cent in 1954 and 28.4 per cent in 1956.

Local collections for 1956 and 1957 were expected to reach \$1,467 million and \$1,501 million, to which bond proceeds estimated at \$351 million and \$383 million respectively were added. The corresponding totals for federal highway contributions in 1956 and 1957 are \$890 million and \$1,495 million. The large increase in the federal share, to 17 per cent of all highway receipts, stems from the new long-term program to provide an up-to-date system of limited access interstate highways linking major population centers.

Estimated net increases in state and local highway obligations of \$1 billion in 1956 and an expected \$600 million in 1957 will raise the total of highway indebtedness to \$11,235 million. Of this amount \$6 billion was incurred to finance toll facilities. Although general and limited obligation issues are gradually increasing, new indebtedness for toll facilities is down from the 1954 peak and indications are that it will continue to decline.

Total disbursements for highways are expected to exceed \$9 billion during 1957, an increase of 12 per cent over 1956. Expenditure estimates for 1957 for maintenance, highway police, administration, and interest payments show nominal increases over 1956, but capital outlays of almost \$5,800 million should exceed the previous annual total by about \$830 million. Debt retirement rose from \$423 million to an estimated \$462 million.

HIGHWAY NEEDS

Among the most phenomenal growth statistics of the postwar period is the remarkable increase in highway use. Since 1946 the number of vehicles and miles of vehicle travel have doubled, and the ton-miles of load hauled by freight-carrying vehicles have tripled. Average weight loadings and speeds have increased and may continue to increase. Moreover, under the spur of an expanding economy and a growing population, there is no early prospect for a decline in new traffic nor in the pressures for more and better road facilities.

The cost of bringing all minor road and street systems to 1965 standards and of making all major systems adequate for 1975 traffic was estimated several years ago at more than \$100 billion in terms of 1954 prices. Price increases and upward revisions of other relevant data suggest a significantly greater gross estimate of need today. Approximately one-fourth of overall construction needs is accounted for by the interstate system—about 41,000 miles, after recent additions—of roads linking major population centers.

Following considerable discussion and debate, and following reports of the Governors' Conference and a Presidential advisory committee, Congress in 1956 authorized a mammoth road-building effort, including a \$27.4 billion, thirteen-year program of construction for a National System of Interstate and Defense Highways, and substantial increases for construction on other parts of the federal-aid system.

HIGHWAY LAW AND ORGANIZATION

The expanding highway program has underscored the need for revising highway law, organization and operations in many states. All states are taking steps to increase the size and efficiency of their highway departments.

Measures for major changes in the powers, arrangements and procedures of highway departments were enacted in at least seven states in 1957, including Colorado, Indiana, Ohio, Nevada, North Carolina, Utah and West Virginia, and were considered in many more. Vermont enacted a comprehensive revision of its high-

way law. Although forty-five states already had at least some authority to control access, half of the state legislatures meeting in 1957 considered proposals on the subject. Of these, Minnesota, New Mexico and North Carolina passed comprehensive measures on control of access, and other states enacted improvements in existing authority. At least thirteen states acted to overhaul right-of-way acquisition laws, and nine others made lesser amendments on this subject. Two states, Maryland and West Virginia, were added to the list of those with revolving funds to acquire right-of-way for future use.

Most states have adopted the use of electronic computers, photogrammetry, or other technical aids to help conserve engineering manpower. Many have instituted programs to train technicians for tasks formerly handled by professionals. State engineers have been attending special courses at the University of Wyoming and Cornell University to prepare for major administrative obligations. Salary increases for highway personnel were widely enacted, and many states took steps to improve recruitment practices for highway personnel.

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

The expected capital outlay for highways during 1957, \$5.8 billion, is almost 45 per cent above the 1954 level and well over twice the dollar amount spent on highway construction in 1951. To be offset against this notable increase in construction expenditures is the rising cost of highway construction. The cost of a standard composite mile of highway had increased by one-eighth from 1954 to early 1957 and by almost one-fourth since 1950. Also important is the rapidly increasing cost for right-of-way and the greater design cost of the new interstate system.

In 1955 the states expended \$3,145 million for construction on 41,000 miles of road along state administered highways, including urban extensions. This total includes federal grants for aided projects but excludes toll road construction. Corresponding state capital outlay expenditures estimated for 1956 and forecast for 1957 were \$3,692 million and \$4,441 million.

Federally aided highway construction during 1955 totaled 22,571 miles: 6,544 miles on the rural primary system, 1,020 in urban areas, and 15,007 on the secondary system in rural areas. The total cost of these projects was \$1,287 million, of which \$666 million represented federal funds. Comparable data for 1956 are not yet available.

By October, 1957, more than \$2.9 billion had been programmed for improvements on the interstate system. Of this total, construction projects involving \$1.2 billion, including \$200 million in state funds, had been advertised for bids or were already under way along 2,227 miles of modern, controlled-access highways. Work costing \$23 million had been completed on 148 miles of roadway.

The maintenance of road systems is strictly a state and local responsibility. The states expended \$683 million in 1955 and \$693 million in 1956 for that purpose. Comparable totals for localities were \$1,174 in 1955 and \$1,202 in 1956. These increases were modest, but maintenance is expected to become a much larger problem, particularly on the interstate system where traffic speeds and densities combine with the rigidities of limited access to require superior, quicker and costlier maintenance.

HIGHWAY FINANCE

In highway finance the most important development of the biennium was the Federal Highway Act of 1956. It authorized a \$27.4 billion, thirteen-year construction program for the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. The basic matching requirement for work on the interstate system under this act is 90 per cent federal and 10 per cent state. For the first three years apportionments were to be made half on the basis of population and half according to the traditional formula for the primary system. In subsequent three-year periods, grants will be apportioned according to the estimated cost of completing the remainder of the system. Right-of-way cost and, where state law permits, the cost of relocating public utilities are eligible for federal aid in the same manner as construction cost. In another provision Congress declared its intent to

determine whether there should be federal reimbursement for toll facilities along the interstate system.

For the remaining federal-aid systems, the 1956 Act raised existing grant provisions for fiscal 1957 from \$700 million to \$825 million and authorized \$850 million and \$875 million respectively for the years 1958 and 1959—all these sums to be apportioned according to the traditional formulas.

The federal tax on fuels for virtually all highway users was increased from 2 to 3 cents per gallon. The federal tax on tires was raised from 5 to 8 cents per pound, and a new three cents per pound tax was levied on tread rubber. The manufacturers' tax on sale of commercial vehicles was raised from 8 to 10 per cent, and a new levy was approved of \$1.50 per thousand pounds on vehicles with a taxable gross weight of more than 26,000 pounds. Another provision authorized a study to assist Congress in determining what taxes would assure an equitable distribution of tax burden among highway users and other highway beneficiaries.

At least thirty-six state legislatures in 1957 considered measures to make reimbursement for costs of utilities relocation in accordance with the new federal act. Eleven states enacted such measures; many of these limited the obligation.

Following a record number of enactments to increase highway revenue in 1954 and 1955, fewer highway tax increases were passed in the subsequent biennium. Two states, Montana and Pennsylvania, voted to reduce gasoline taxes by 1 cent, to 6 and 5 cents per gallon respectively. Massachusetts raised its general gasoline tax one-half cent, to 5.5 cents per gallon. Increases of 2 cents in Indiana and of 1 cent in New Hampshire, South Dakota and Utah raised the rates per gallon in those four states to 6 cents. Nebraska raised its rate 1 cent, to 7 cents per gallon, and Vermont its rate from 5.5 to 6.5 cents. Wyoming increased the tax for diesel fuel from 4 to 7 cents per gallon. A temporary 1-cent increase was adopted in Oklahoma.

A larger number of states enacted changes in registration, mileage, license and related user fees. North Dakota adopted a new 1.5 to 3 cents per vehicle-

mile tax on vehicles with three or more axles. Wyoming raised the registration rate for automobiles from \$5.00 to \$7.50, and for truck combinations of over three tons from \$20 to \$30. Missouri increased the registration fee for vehicles with more than thirty tons gross weight to \$200.

Tennessee broadened and Maryland enacted fuel use taxes on heavy vehicles. Oklahoma set annual fees of \$14 and \$25 for two- and four-wheeled trailers. Maine increased registration fees from \$1.00 to \$25 for vehicles up to 25 tons and set higher fees for heavier classifications. Minnesota increased the license tax on trucks to raise an additional \$2 million in revenue annually. Kansas also revised registration and license schedules to produce additional revenue.

Road bond issues received less emphasis than at any time in a decade. A Michigan law authorized a \$500 million bond issue for highways and bridges, Washington authorized up to \$75 million to expedite the Tacoma-Everett Freeway, and subject to referendum Maine authorized a \$24 million issue. Minnesota authorized \$20 million in bonds for right-of-way acquisition.

Maryland provided that an existing \$330 million maximum bond authorization is not to be reduced as a result of increasing revenues unless revenues are greater than the difference between actual and estimated construction costs.

TOLL ROADS

No new authorizations for major toll facilities appear to have been considered by the states since the passage of the 1956 Federal Highway Act. Two state legislatures—of Iowa and Washington—repealed toll road acts. The Connecticut legislature voted to permit completion of the Connecticut Turnpike from the proceeds of \$100 million in short-term notes pending a more favorable long-term bond market.

As of November 1, 1956, 2,282 miles of toll road had been completed in fifteen states at a cost of \$3 billion. An additional 982 miles was under construction in twelve states at an estimated cost of \$2 billion. Other projects authorized as of

that date would build an additional 3,220 miles at an estimated cost of \$4.1 billion.

Outstanding state toll facility obligations were \$5,345 million at the end of 1956, an increase of less than \$600 million over the previous year. State toll receipts for 1956 were \$260 million, an increase of \$51 million over the previous year.

MOTOR VEHICLE REGULATIONS

Regulations concerning the types, sizes and weights of motor vehicles are primarily the responsibility of the states. The 1956 Federal Highway Act, however, would deny federal funds to any state permitting on its section of the interstate system vehicles having an axle-weight of more than 18,000 pounds on any one axle, or more than 32,000 pounds on tandem axles; an over-all gross weight exceeding 73,280 pounds; or a width in excess of 96 inches—except for those states which already permit higher maximums provided they were in effect on or before July 1, 1956.

Another federal enactment provided for regulation by the Interstate Commerce Commission of any motor vehicle which transports three or more migrant workers across state or foreign borders for a total distance of at least seventy-five miles.

In legislation during the 1956–57 biennium Nebraska, Nevada and South Dakota created separate departments of motor vehicles to administer all motor vehicle laws, in conformity with the Uniform Motor Vehicle Code. West Virginia clarified and strengthened the law relating to weight enforcement and made the owner, lessor or borrower of a vehicle responsible for size and weight. Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri and West Virginia increased maximum vehicle lengths to 50 feet. In liberalizing length and load limits, South Dakota increased the permissible length of trailer combinations from 50 to 60 feet and increased weight maximums from 64,650 to 73,280 pounds. North Carolina increased length limits from 48 to 50 feet and the total length of a house trailer and its towing vehicle from 50 to 55 feet. North Dakota increased the maximum height of vehicles from 12 to 13.5 feet, and Ohio enacted a similar change.

TABLE 1
EXISTING MILEAGE OF STATE-ADMINISTERED ROADS
AND STREETS—SUMMARY—1956*

State	Total mileage							Total state-administered roads and streets
	Rural roads			Total	Municipal extensions (a)	Total existing mileage, state systems	Other state roads (b)	
	State primary system	State secondary system	County roads under state control					
Alabama	6,874	.....	6,554	13,428	1,074	14,502	53	14,555
Arizona	4,129	.....	.....	4,129	119	4,248	3	4,251
Arkansas	9,402	.....	.....	9,402	631	10,033	58	10,091
California	12,380	.....	.....	12,380	1,370	13,750	836	14,586
Colorado	7,682	.....	.....	7,682	358	8,040	17	8,057
Connecticut	2,406	.....	.....	2,406	614	3,020	244	3,264
Delaware	360	1,355	2,038	3,853	168	4,021	.....	4,021
Florida	8,926	3,030	.....	11,956	1,441	13,397	28	13,425
Georgia	13,382	.....	.....	13,382	1,751	15,133	29	15,162
Idaho	4,505	.....	.....	4,505	239	4,744	6	4,750
Illinois	10,570	.....	.....	10,570	1,910	12,480	.....	12,480
Indiana	9,807	.....	.....	9,807	908	10,715	.....	10,715
Iowa	8,617	.....	.....	8,617	1,054	9,671	120	9,791
Kansas	9,559	.....	.....	9,559	522	10,081	237	10,318
Kentucky	18,270	.....	.....	18,270	746	19,016	94	19,110
Louisiana	3,742	10,381(c)	.....	14,123	969	15,092	.....	15,092
Maine	3,029	7,566(d)	.....	10,595	511	11,106	197	11,303
Maryland	4,433	.....	.....	4,433	239	4,672	11	4,683
Massachusetts	1,682	.....	.....	1,682	523	2,205	141	2,346
Michigan	8,313	.....	.....	8,313	1,085	9,398	.....	9,398
Minnesota	10,212	.....	.....	10,212	1,593	11,805	1,302	13,107
Mississippi	9,654	.....	.....	9,654	671	10,325	.....	10,325
Missouri	7,940	16,715	.....	24,655	953	25,608	.....	25,608
Montana	5,762	4,413	.....	10,175	218	10,393	24	10,417
Nebraska	8,868	.....	.....	8,868	392	9,260	33	9,293
Nevada	2,137	3,395	367(e)	5,899	83	5,982	.....	5,982
New Hampshire	1,481	2,144	.....	3,625	285	3,910	85	3,995
New Jersey	1,255	.....	.....	1,255	582	1,837	773	2,610
New Mexico	11,031	.....	.....	11,031	499	11,530	4	11,534
New York	12,048	.....	.....	12,048	1,056	13,104	1,201	14,305
North Carolina	11,116	.....	56,498	67,614	2,619	70,233	168	70,401
North Dakota	6,243	.....	.....	6,243	244	6,487	19	6,506
Ohio	15,824	.....	.....	15,824	2,468	18,292	241	18,533
Oklahoma	10,306	.....	.....	10,306	546	10,852	101	10,953
Oregon	4,500	2,464	.....	6,964	424	7,388	1,021	8,409
Pennsylvania	12,841	25,241	.....	38,082	3,128	41,210	4,677	45,887
Rhode Island	648	.....	.....	648	265	913	64	977
South Carolina	8,187	14,973	.....	23,160	2,616	25,776	135	25,911
South Dakota	6,469	.....	.....	6,469	221	6,690	63	6,753
Tennessee	7,626	.....	.....	7,626	725	8,351	351	8,702
Texas	49,247	.....	.....	49,247	2,488	51,735	.....	51,735
Utah	4,901	.....	.....	4,901	596	5,497	.....	5,497
Vermont	1,876	.....	.....	1,876	169	2,045	68	2,113
Virginia	7,621	.....	40,676	48,297	1,389	49,686	12	49,698
Washington	3,805	2,206	.....	6,011	468	6,479	143	6,622
West Virginia	4,526	.....	26,193	30,719	582	31,301	185	31,486
Wisconsin	10,115	.....	.....	10,115	1,355	11,470	87	11,557
Wyoming	4,929	.....	.....	4,929	126	5,055	.....	5,055
Total	389,336	93,883	132,326	615,545	42,993	658,538	12,831	671,369

*Prepared by the Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Department of Commerce; issued December, 1957. Compiled for calendar year from reports of state authorities.

(a) May include mileage in some states that is not designated by law as part of the state system but which constitutes the municipal portion of a state route entering a city or town. Massachusetts and New York do not have jurisdiction over all transcity connections of state highways. The mileage given here is limited chiefly to that portion of the state system that is

coincident with federal-aid mileage in urban areas of 5,000 or more population.

(b) Includes mileage of state park, forest, institutional, toll and other roads under state control.

(c) Includes 6,731 miles designated as a farm-to-market system, all of which are surfaced.

(d) Maine state-aid system.

(e) Mileage maintained by the state without being added to the existing state highway system.

TABLE 2
MILEAGE OF DESIGNATED FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY SYSTEMS,
BY STATE
As of December 31, 1956*

State or other jurisdiction	National system of interstate and defense highways			Federal-aid primary highway system(a)			Federal-aid secondary highway system		
	Total miles	Rural miles †	Urban miles	Total miles	Rural miles	Urban miles	Total miles	Rural miles	Urban miles
Alabama.....	947	822	122	6,185	5,597	588	16,971	16,608	363
Arizona.....	1,187	1,152	35	2,632	2,557	75	3,777	3,655	122
Arkansas.....	547	482	65	3,923	3,715	208	13,745	13,634	111
California.....	2,159	1,794	365	7,206	6,111	1,095	10,233	9,755	478
Colorado.....	678	645	33	4,270	4,140	130	3,849	3,802	47
Connecticut.....	278	158	120	1,267	888	379	1,153	1,005	148
Delaware.....	42	38	4	568	521	47	1,419	1,402	17
Florida.....	1,173	1,008	165	5,433	4,877	556	10,726	10,454	272
Georgia.....	1,171	1,051	120	8,438	7,961	477	13,005	12,890	115
Idaho.....	659	637	22	3,099	3,027	72	4,620	4,580	40
Illinois.....	1,662	1,351	311	10,564	9,417	1,147	10,868	10,737	131
Indiana.....	1,112	901	211	5,467	4,867	600	15,837	15,622	251
Iowa.....	736	670	66	10,128	9,580	548	33,137	32,904	233
Kansas.....	771	702	69	7,950	7,568	382	22,782	22,689	93
Kentucky.....	668	590	78	4,472	4,191	281	15,216	15,128	88
Louisiana.....	657	545	112	3,223	2,893	330	7,730	7,616	114
Maine.....	313	277	36	1,934	1,806	128	2,299	2,249	50
Maryland.....	355	234	121	2,359	1,990	369	5,974	5,798	176
Massachusetts.....	415	217	198	2,138	1,359	779	2,206	1,666	540
Michigan.....	1,098	895	203	6,929	6,341	588	21,732	21,489	243
Minnesota.....	935	789	146	8,876	8,184	692	19,317	19,162	155
Mississippi.....	691	611	80	5,163	4,940	223	9,487	9,405	82
Missouri.....	1,159	1,062	97	8,811	8,409	402	19,365	19,252	113
Montana.....	1,239	1,210	29	5,926	5,841	85	4,467	4,451	16
Nebraska.....	503	475	28	5,668	5,509	159	13,100	13,071	29
Nevada.....	540	529	11	2,196	2,164	32	2,486	2,474	12
New Hampshire.....	214	182	31	1,206	1,093	113	1,590	1,544	46
New Jersey.....	354	186	168	2,024	1,287	737	1,980	1,540	440
New Mexico.....	1,013	968	45	4,026	3,861	165	5,236	5,190	46
New York.....	1,232	747	485	10,795	8,565	2,230	19,311	19,028	283
North Carolina.....	714	627	87	6,887	6,471	416	24,112	23,941	171
North Dakota.....	517	496	21	3,525	3,462	63	13,531	13,513	18
Ohio.....	1,353	1,098	255	7,775	6,840	935	16,905	16,521	384
Oklahoma.....	835	747	88	8,030	7,700	330	11,747	11,674	73
Oregon.....	757	684	73	4,062	3,843	219	5,463	5,403	60
Pennsylvania.....	1,478	1,126	352	7,513	6,408	1,105	13,220	12,321	899
Rhode Island.....	68	21	47	460	251	209	384	280	104
South Carolina.....	769	714	55	4,706	4,453	253	13,396	13,250	146
South Dakota.....	531	512	19	4,821	4,738	83	12,383	12,363	20
Tennessee.....	1,093	1,002	91	5,416	5,153	283	9,735	9,688	47
Texas.....	2,912	2,569	343	17,131	15,909	1,222	27,855	27,605	250
Utah.....	716	659	57	2,235	2,142	93	3,359	3,296	63
Vermont.....	344	309	35	1,581	1,502	79	1,804	1,781	23
Virginia.....	1,008	875	133	4,691	4,342	349	18,034	17,851	183
Washington.....	632	511	121	3,601	3,342	259	9,638	9,381	257
West Virginia.....	226	183	43	2,596	2,392	204	10,671	10,579	92
Wisconsin.....	482	427	55	6,365	5,896	469	18,624	18,354	270
Wyoming.....	1,019	991	28	3,637	3,581	56	2,124	2,105	19
Dist. of Col.....	28	.....	28	140	.....	140	78	.....	78
Hawaii.....	.....	.....	.....	532	495	37	602	592	10
Puerto Rico.....	.....	.....	.....	550	426	124	1,085	1,044	41
Total.....	39,990	34,480	5,510	249,130	228,585	20,545	528,368	520,342	8,026

*Prepared by the Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Department of Commerce.

(a) Figures include mileage of interstate system.

TABLE 3
 RECEIPTS FOR STATE-ADMINISTERED HIGHWAYS—1956*(a)
 (In thousands of dollars)

State	Receipts from current state imposts(b)							Other receipts								
	Highway-user revenue			Road, bridge and ferry tolls	Appropriations from general funds	Other state imposts (c)	Total	Federal funds		Transfers from local governments		Issue of bonds, notes, etc.			Total	Total receipts
	Motor-fuel taxes	Motor-vehicle and carrier taxes	Total					Bureau of public roads	Other agencies	From counties, etc.	From cities	For construc- tion, etc.	For debt service, including refunding	Miscel- laneous receipts		
Alabama.....	19,131	4,075	23,206	—	—	363	23,569	8,780	105	—	—	14,955	77	162	24,079	47,648
Arizona.....	13,342	7,953	21,295	—	—	—	21,295	11,430	—	—	—	—	—	2	11,432	32,727
Arkansas.....	26,676	10,822	37,498	—	—	—	37,498	9,194	162	—	—	—	—	280	9,636	47,134
California.....	189,315	98,448	287,763	12,945	—	—	300,708	43,188	582	2,165	468	—	—	4,673	51,076	351,784
292 Colorado.....	20,999	7,683	28,682	521	—	—	29,203	13,261	—	624	—	8,000	30	305	22,220	51,423
Connecticut.....	35,357	9,737	45,094	7,149	—	—	52,243	3,699	—	—	—	91,028	9,634	3,050	107,411	159,654
Delaware.....	4,935	2,925	7,860	7,467	—	—	15,327	2,652	—	—	—	10,495	—	324	13,471	28,798
Florida.....	79,633	4,271	83,904	4,147	—	—	88,051	15,075	311	4	897	6,123	413	1,789	24,612	112,663
Georgia.....	38,513	7,154	45,667	229	—	—	45,896	11,990	27	1,030	—	—	—	322	13,369	59,265
Idaho.....	9,599	5,220	14,819	—	—	—	14,819	6,825	213	—	—	—	—	40	7,078	21,897
Illinois.....	43,183	70,879	114,062	—	—	—	114,062	27,058	—	1,205	2,584	311,909	99,633	7,964	450,353	564,415
Indiana.....	33,466	17,598	51,064	1,774	—	—	52,778	17,293	—	—	—	—	—	3,947	21,240	74,018
Iowa.....	30,159	19,094	49,253	—	533	5,483	55,269	11,927	—	479	—	—	—	69	12,475	67,744
Kansas.....	25,535	15,665	41,200	632	—	—	41,832	15,073	361	—	181	—	—	2,189	17,804	59,636
Kentucky.....	48,854	14,236	63,090	984	—	—	64,074	14,725	—	—	—	—	—	752	15,477	79,551
Louisiana.....	42,186	8,241	50,427	—	44,289	3,675	98,391	11,895	390	4,429	2,329	—	—	2,354	21,397	119,788
Maine.....	18,778	7,088	25,866	3,915	—	—	29,781	6,272	—	1,507	298	3,478	1,153	771	13,479	43,260
Maryland.....	23,127	20,155	43,282	8,743	—	—	52,025	6,761	—	—	—	14,968	40	3,023	24,792	76,817
Massachusetts.....	53,499	13,562	67,061	2,202	322	—	69,585	6,918	—	—	—	127,478	515	4,450	139,361	208,946
Michigan.....	68,309	34,198	102,507	3,933	5,074	—	111,514	26,458	—	—	4,156	61,118	305	2,032	94,069	205,583
Minnesota.....	32,524	33,587	66,111	—	—	—	66,111	16,351	—	—	—	10,000	8	740	27,099	93,210
Mississippi.....	23,975	1,505	25,480	1,357	—	37	26,874	8,090	47	425	—	—	—	21	8,583	35,457
Missouri.....	40,379	30,150	70,529	664	—	951	72,144	33,302	—	390	—	—	—	159	33,851	105,995
Montana.....	17,325	3,861	21,186	—	—	—	21,186	15,761	494	4	271	—	—	84	16,614	37,800

Nebraska.....	17,343	5,562	22,905	—	—	—	22,905	12,962	134	225	345	—	—	5	13,671	36,576
Nevada.....	5,974	3,273	9,247	—	—	—	9,247	7,409	—	5	50	—	—	—	7,464	16,711
New Hampshire	8,874	5,695	14,569	1,673	—	—	16,242	2,263	12	—	—	12,500	39	114	14,928	31,170
New Jersey.....	32,958	28,684	61,642	40,237	—	—	101,879	8,987	—	—	—	22,728	1,987	5,558	39,260	141,139
New Mexico....	19,284	4,110	23,394	—	—	—	23,394	13,391	—	—	—	5,000	13	157	18,561	41,955
New York.....	110,714	95,437	206,151	73,070	49,337	—	328,558	50,856	—	27	1,858	96,116	5,161	12,676	166,694	495,252
North Carolina..	81,658	28,847	110,505	—	—	—	110,505	20,150	—	—	562	—	—	1,404	22,116	132,621
North Dakota...	9,378	4,749	14,127	—	—	75	14,202	7,750	—	330	175	—	—	—	8,255	22,457
Ohio.....	91,235	25,659	116,894	12,913	372	—	130,179	23,926	924	1,354	4,951	75,000	136	4,481	110,772	240,951
Oklahoma.....	30,934	8,110	39,044	2,603	—	—	41,647	17,031	97	—	—	—	—	1,181	18,309	59,956
Oregon.....	22,993	16,159	39,152	244	—	—	39,396	13,113	153	128	74	—	—	145	13,613	53,009
Pennsylvania...	136,643	64,274	200,917	38,408	—	174	239,499	31,437	—	2,529	—	—	—	9,324	43,290	282,789
Rhode Island...	6,273	3,827	10,100	836	—	—	10,936	4,519	—	—	162	—	—	96	4,777	15,713
South Carolina..	38,964	6,798	45,762	108	—	—	45,870	7,166	—	11	180	450	—	463	8,270	54,140
South Dakota...	10,093	5,481	15,574	—	1,844	1,673	19,091	9,751	855	—	—	—	—	8	10,614	29,705
Tennessee.....	23,277	15,878	39,155	—	—	—	39,155	9,493	—	503	—	—	—	174	10,170	49,325
Texas.....	112,670	72,393	185,063	—	—	—	185,063	41,276	2,678	554	1,539	—	—	1,461	47,508	232,571
Utah.....	14,301	1,609	15,910	—	—	—	15,910	8,701	86	—	—	—	—	—	8,787	24,697
Vermont.....	3,195	3,383	6,578	—	—	—	6,578	3,154	—	294	—	6,013	—	—	9,461	16,039
Virginia.....	64,524	19,086	83,610	12,468	—	—	96,078	12,371	—	11	1,607	18,735	673	2,981	36,378	132,456
Washington....	28,311	15,368	43,679	8,151	—	—	51,830	10,247	26	12	74	17,291	2,290	1,592	31,532	83,362
West Virginia...	27,850	18,597	46,447	3,272	847	332	50,898	3,857	—	—	—	3,000	—	616	7,477	58,375
Wisconsin.....	32,765	18,720	51,485	—	—	—	51,485	16,026	8	207	1,421	—	—	1,278	18,940	70,425
Wyoming.....	4,601	3,910	8,511	—	—	—	8,511	9,932	3,378	—	—	—	—	322	13,632	22,143
Total.....	1,873,611	923,716	2,797,327	250,585	102,618	12,763	3,163,293	689,746	11,043	18,452	24,182	916,385	122,111	83,538	1,865,457	5,028,750

*Prepared by the Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Department of Commerce, Compiled for calendar year from reports of state authorities.

(a) Includes receipts of state and quasi-state toll road authorities.

(b) For this analysis, gross nonhighway allocations of highway-user revenues are offset, in the following amounts, against appropriations for state-administered highways out of state general funds: California, \$2,650,000; Illinois, \$289,000; Iowa, \$1,748,000; Louisiana, \$766,000; Massachusetts, \$2,455,000; Michigan, \$733,000; Mississippi, \$1,654,000; Montana, \$827,000; Nebraska, \$1,306,000; New Mexico, \$1,066,000; Oklahoma, \$8,226,000; South Dakota,

\$128,000; Tennessee, \$2,691,000; Texas, \$15,000,000; Washington, \$142,000; West Virginia, \$137,000.

(c) Alabama, lubricating oil tax; Iowa, sales and use tax; Louisiana, oil royalties \$1,784,000, lubricating oil tax, \$1,891,000; Mississippi, tax on butane gas not used in motor vehicles; Missouri and North Dakota, use (sales) tax on motor vehicles purchased out of state; Pennsylvania, tax on aviation fuel; South Dakota, petroleum inspection fees (nonhighway use) \$53,000, use (sales) tax on motor vehicles \$1,620,000; West Virginia, capitation tax.

TABLE 4
DISBURSEMENTS FOR STATE-ADMINISTERED HIGHWAYS—1956*(a)
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Capital outlay for roads and bridges(b)					Maintenance(b)					Adminis- tration, engineering, miscel- laneous (e)	State highway police and safety	Bond interest	Subtotal, current expendi- tures	Bond retire- ment	Total disburse- ments
	Primary state high- ways (rural)	Secondary roads under state control (c)	Munic- ipal exten- sions of state systems	Other state roads (d)	Total (e)	Primary state highways (rural)	Secondary roads under state control (c)	Munic- ipal exten- sions of state systems	Other state roads (d)	Total (e)						
Alabama.....	20,838	3,924(c)	9,144	104	34,010	11,149	2,498(c)	1,869	—	15,516	1,609	2,005	1,548	54,688	2,309	56,997
Arizona.....	20,910	—	2,661	—	23,571	4,747	—	130	—	4,877	2,356	1,384	—	32,188	—	32,188
Arkansas.....	28,745	—	1,846	—	30,591	10,291	—	—	—	10,291	2,283	1,040	3,128	47,333	6,551	53,884
California.....	189,245	—	156,653	—	345,898	21,986	—	6,491	—	28,477	13,346	20,349	5,029	413,099	2,097	415,196
Colorado.....	31,225	—	7,201	1,228	39,654	7,745	—	256	—	8,001	2,232	2,494	324	52,705	252	52,957
Connecticut.....	31,028	—	100,650	21	131,699	14,121	—	3,013	93	17,227	5,253	1,690	5,895	161,764	1,030	162,794
Delaware.....	6,792	3,390(c)	1,750	—	11,932	3,600	(c)	—	—	3,600	1,276	1,263	2,116	20,187	8,801	28,988
Florida.....	46,690	15,945	27,707	37,189	127,531	10,453	1,394	164	693	12,704	3,417	3,948	5,036	152,636	3,569	156,205
Georgia.....	35,561	—	3,874	—	39,435	10,592	—	—	—	10,592	2,774	3,109	907	56,817	2,394	59,211
Idaho.....	13,762	—	771	—	14,533	6,322	—	—	—	6,322	1,320	660	—	22,835	—	22,835
Illinois.....	83,014	—	31,256	—	114,270	18,116	—	3,181	—	21,297	7,785	5,927	20,593	169,872	6,488	176,360
Indiana.....	34,554	—	14,153	92,667	141,374	10,310	—	2,570	232	13,112	5,062	3,118	9,868	172,534	—	172,534
Iowa.....	51,939	—	12,162	—	64,101	8,798	—	1,231	—	10,029	2,420	1,818	—	78,368	—	78,368
Kansas.....	32,702	—	4,500	82,047	119,249	12,839	—	438	31	13,308	3,559	1,522	5,438	143,076	1,417	144,487
Kentucky.....	55,832	—	3,429	—	59,261	17,960	—	937	—	18,897	4,190	2,766	1,620	86,734	85	86,819
Louisiana.....	34,281	32,237	21,644	46	88,208	8,364	7,545	248	—	16,157	8,278	2,297	5,693	120,633	7,620	128,253
Maine.....	11,911	5,798	1,573	6,986	26,268	6,717	4,506	136	1,171	12,530	1,454	1,401	3,831	45,484	1,511	46,995
Maryland.....	49,256	—	46,372	—	95,628	7,591	—	—	—	7,591	1,056	4,070	8,038	116,383	8,225	124,608
Massachusetts...	34,253	—	41,481	100,996	176,730	17,023	—	407	2,508	19,938	7,522	3,401	14,725	222,316	19,274	241,590
Michigan.....	97,833	—	52,594	109	150,536	21,882	—	3,181	—	25,063	5,931	6,307	7,406	195,243	4,307	199,550
Minnesota.....	45,416	—	13,261	—	58,677	14,425	—	2,488	—	16,913	2,383	2,236	122	80,331	—	80,331
Mississippi.....	23,188	—	2,229	169	25,586	7,059	—	—	—	7,059	1,947	1,580	2,410	38,582	4,192	42,774
Missouri.....	36,068	24,121	15,772	9	75,970	8,700	11,999	536	56	21,291	4,203	3,360	673	105,497	3,453	108,950
Montana.....	17,678	8,442	1,095	9	27,224	5,139	—	65	40	5,244	2,647	1,093	70	36,278	1,500	37,778

Nebraska.....	25,084	—	1,201	—	26,285	7,710	—	—	—	7,710	1,539	1,486	—	37,020	—	37,020
Nevada.....	7,552	4,319	570	—	12,441	1,868	1,160	152	—	3,180	1,446	329	—	17,396	—	17,396
New Hampshire.....	4,808	2,692	149	10,425	18,074	3,664	2,523	—	473	6,660	1,935	581	595	727,845	1,923	29,768
New Jersey.....	10,073	—	23,120	66,234	99,427	8,842	—	5,002	8,053	21,897	3,736	6,434	26,146	157,640	7,165	164,805
New Mexico.....	24,483	—	3,084	—	27,567	6,286	—	—	—	6,286	2,144	1,127	228	37,352	1,760	39,112
New York.....	73,536	—	71,151	132,999	277,686	32,854	—	17,699	9,934	60,487	8,365	4,771	32,883	384,192	20,504	404,696
North Carolina.....	45,831	23,581(c)	6,823	452	76,687	10,424	23,556(c)	2,722	—	36,702	3,525	4,078	3,261	124,253	11,850	136,103
North Dakota.....	16,092	—	580	—	16,672	3,363	—	—	—	3,363	920	639	—	21,594	—	21,594
Ohio.....	106,072	—	59,720	14,748	180,540	29,454	—	—	3,537	32,991	6,910	6,918	13,678	241,037	7,890	248,927
Oklahoma.....	68,939	—	5,319	349	74,607	12,010	—	—	—	12,010	2,781	3,198	3,824	96,420	—	96,420
Oregon.....	22,568	4,705	6,399	115	33,787	9,364	3,024	818	46	13,252	4,330	2,249	1,125	54,743	4,200	58,943
Pennsylvania.....	59,365	31,303	67,738	68,844	227,250	24,672	17,273	4,584	5,671	52,200	17,528	10,136	19,107	326,221	21,399	347,620
Rhode Island.....	7,427	—	5,137	—	12,564	1,975	—	1,240	—	3,215	1,308	504	463	18,054	925	18,979
South Carolina.....	11,412	14,040	584	—	26,036	4,369	7,525	1,262	—	13,156	2,836	1,825	793	44,646	8,603	53,249
South Dakota.....	24,298	—	647	—	24,945	5,029	—	—	—	5,029	1,619	402	—	31,995	—	31,995
Tennessee.....	31,154	—	7,767	86	39,007	8,720	—	715	—	9,435	3,487	2,691	265	54,885	912	55,797
Texas.....	157,995	—	38,155	—	196,150	39,964	—	4,824	—	44,788	9,576	6,568	3,480	260,562	2,690	263,252
Utah.....	14,726	—	1,815	370	16,911	4,701	—	—	—	4,701	1,082	929	—	23,623	—	23,623
Vermont.....	6,975	—	1,257	62	8,294	4,389	—	—	—	4,389	700	410	14	13,807	294	14,101
Virginia.....	60,055	16,320(c)	4,822	—	81,197	16,028	17,536(c)	3,456	—	37,020	7,125	5,651	8,218	139,211	2,172	141,383
Washington.....	33,797	8,713	13,516	34	56,060	13,443	2,717	799	67	17,026	2,818	3,477	2,766	82,147	3,445	85,592
West Virginia.....	16,218	5,382(c)	5,624	1,402	28,626	8,513	9,084(c)	780	593	18,970	1,383	1,311	6,524	56,814	7,621	64,435
Wisconsin.....	44,789	—	16,848	647	62,284	11,787	—	430	91	12,308	3,024	1,853	—	79,469	506	79,975
Wyoming.....	16,221	—	725	—	16,946	3,627	—	35	—	3,662	365	500	—	21,473	—	21,473
Totals.....	1,922,191	204,912	916,529	618,347	3,661,979	538,985	112,340	71,859	33,289	756,473	184,785	146,905	227,840	4,977,982	188,928	5,166,910

*Prepared by the Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Department of Commerce. Compiled for calendar year from reports of state authorities.

(a) Includes disbursements of state and quasi-state toll road authorities.

(b) Segregation of expenditures by system on which expended is incomplete in a few states. Where expenditures are not segregated, the total is given under the heading "primary state highways (rural)."

(c) County roads are under state control in Alabama (six counties), Delaware, North Carolina, Virginia (all but two counties), and West Virginia. Maintenance expenditures by Dela-

ware are not segregated from primary state highway expenditures.

(d) Includes toll facilities, parkways and roads in forests, institutions, parks and reservations.

(e) The classification of administration, engineering, and miscellaneous expenditures is not uniform for all states because of indeterminate amounts charged to construction and maintenance. For this analysis, undistributed equipment expenditures are included with construction and maintenance expenditures on a pro rata basis.

TABLE 5
 APPORTIONMENT OF FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY FUNDS
 Authorized for the Fiscal Year 1958*

State or other jurisdiction	Sums apportioned for—				
	Primary highway system (\$382,500,000)	Secondary or feeder roads (\$255,000,000)	Urban highways (\$212,500,000)	Interstate system (\$1,700,000,000)	Total (\$2,550,000,000)
Alabama.....	\$ 7,999,657	\$ 6,231,516	\$ 2,800,282	\$ 34,535,199	\$ 51,566,654
Arizona.....	5,564,327	3,793,041	831,380	19,482,364	29,671,112
Arkansas.....	6,351,175	5,100,247	1,195,698	24,701,304	37,348,424
California.....	17,656,495	9,051,859	19,000,084	96,947,850	142,656,288
Colorado.....	6,962,848	4,650,118	1,776,420	23,236,806	36,626,192
Connecticut.....	2,511,026	1,275,000	4,139,538	16,369,117	24,294,681
Delaware.....	1,912,500	1,275,000	438,356	10,625,000	14,250,856
Florida.....	6,155,888	4,020,693	3,832,693	28,903,333	42,912,607
Georgia.....	9,339,362	7,160,423	3,115,011	39,616,416	59,231,212
Idaho.....	4,626,563	3,260,481	411,359	17,208,331	25,506,734
Illinois.....	14,885,768	8,087,214	14,947,982	80,153,014	118,073,978
Indiana.....	9,004,034	6,210,115	5,113,538	41,355,363	61,683,050
Iowa.....	9,126,938	6,696,311	2,537,527	34,724,683	53,085,459
Kansas.....	9,039,116	6,341,707	2,008,948	30,851,048	48,240,819
Kentucky.....	7,121,201	5,920,108	2,219,670	31,883,256	47,144,235
Louisiana.....	6,014,098	4,354,764	3,133,203	28,059,713	41,561,778
Maine.....	3,168,163	2,271,676	893,309	13,671,647	20,004,795
Maryland.....	3,493,052	2,137,600	3,627,586	20,389,657	29,647,895
Massachusetts.....	5,001,079	1,870,588	8,896,443	36,294,838	52,062,948
Michigan.....	11,961,420	7,288,433	9,948,069	61,118,779	90,316,701
Minnesota.....	9,791,777	6,923,260	3,480,546	38,301,280	58,496,863
Mississippi.....	6,731,116	5,644,662	1,183,389	26,959,412	40,518,579
Missouri.....	10,969,550	7,424,071	5,263,909	46,047,041	69,704,571
Montana.....	7,690,914	5,293,005	503,309	24,418,868	37,906,096
Nebraska.....	7,543,121	5,349,865	1,253,609	24,380,498	38,527,093
Nevada.....	4,804,877	3,211,672	162,785	17,748,097	25,927,431
New Hampshire.....	1,912,500	1,275,000	632,994	10,625,000	14,445,494
New Jersey.....	5,076,800	1,719,295	9,356,635	37,235,749	53,388,479
New Mexico.....	6,063,490	4,170,829	701,472	20,639,872	31,575,663
New York.....	18,332,194	7,344,788	28,569,598	120,519,432	174,766,012
North Carolina.....	9,543,932	8,170,860	2,746,606	43,338,366	63,799,764
North Dakota.....	5,392,131	3,930,549	361,421	18,845,697	28,529,798
Ohio.....	13,461,694	8,177,775	12,368,905	72,792,020	106,800,394
Oklahoma.....	8,091,231	5,804,793	2,335,198	30,416,292	46,647,514
Oregon.....	6,441,151	4,507,969	1,713,893	23,078,783	35,741,796
Pennsylvania.....	15,556,350	9,271,120	16,181,288	91,134,502	132,143,260
Rhode Island.....	1,912,500	1,275,000	1,527,972	10,625,000	15,340,472
South Carolina.....	5,086,564	4,236,227	1,470,316	22,859,030	33,652,137
South Dakota.....	5,751,580	4,123,547	415,150	19,686,343	29,976,620
Tennessee.....	8,286,010	6,473,980	3,090,834	36,350,645	54,201,469
Texas.....	24,595,201	16,467,269	10,239,705	97,702,705	149,004,880
Utah.....	4,333,223	2,865,592	905,691	16,563,897	24,668,403
Vermont.....	1,912,500	1,275,000	332,809	10,625,000	14,145,309
Virginia.....	7,358,278	5,721,652	3,333,081	34,413,985	50,826,996
Washington.....	6,353,904	4,243,624	3,225,116	27,303,532	41,126,176
West Virginia.....	4,204,038	3,667,813	1,391,070	20,252,080	29,515,001
Wisconsin.....	8,968,694	6,263,258	4,185,524	38,719,243	58,136,719
Wyoming.....	4,798,233	3,252,215	232,404	17,664,913	25,947,765
District of Columbia.....	1,912,500	1,275,000	1,846,546	10,625,000	15,659,046
Alaska.....	7,809,925	5,266,562	65,112	.....	13,141,599
Hawaii.....	1,912,500	1,275,000	718,750	.....	3,906,250
Puerto Rico.....	2,006,812	2,101,854	1,837,267	.....	5,945,933

*Prepared by the Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Department of Commerce.

HIGHWAY SAFETY

HIGHWAY SAFETY, long a serious American problem, has received unprecedented attention from state governments in 1956 and 1957. Extensive and constructive legislative and administrative action for traffic safety has resulted in almost all the states.

Traffic accidents are the leading cause of death for the age group from 5 to 35. In 1956, motor vehicles claimed a new high of 40,000 lives and caused at least 1.4 million non-fatal injuries—about 4 and 7 per cent above comparable figures for 1955. In addition to this price in dead and maimed, the combined weight of medical bills, property damage, lost earnings and overhead expenses resulting from traffic accidents reached \$5 billion, and there were many other indirect costs.

These 1956 totals, it seems clear, would have been significantly greater had there not been special efforts for traffic safety by governmental and private groups late in the year. In 1957, although injury totals continued to mount, monthly vehicle deaths fell below those of the previous year until August, which brought the largest fatality list for that month on record.

When casualties are related to road use, however, the last fifteen years show considerable advance in safety. The death rate per 100 million miles of vehicle travel fell gradually from 12 to 6.3 between 1941 and 1954. The rate leveled off at 6.4 for the succeeding biennium, and the 1957 figure was not expected to be much lower.

If the rates of the last three or four years continue, we can expect about 500,000 traffic deaths and 16 million injuries in the next decade. Merely to hold the toll at current record levels will require substantial new investments in traffic safety. Students of the factors involved all agreed that no panacea or crash program can solve our traffic safety problem. But formulas for sharp improvement in highway safety exist—notably the recommendations of the Committee on Highway Safety of the Gov-

ernors' Conference and the comprehensive Action Program first developed and later revised by a large cross-section of the traffic safety experts of the nation under the auspices of the President's Committee for Traffic Safety.

A further re-examination of the Action Program was made in December, 1957, by the Public Officials Traffic Safety Conference. The officials assessed the needs of the several elements of the safety program and assigned priorities to them. Their recommendations will be the basis for regional conferences in 1958 designed to stimulate public support for traffic safety activities.

THE GOVERNORS' PROGRAM

Greatly concerned by the growing menace to life and limb, the Governors' Conference appointed its Committee on Highway Safety at its annual meeting of 1956. The committee, headed by Governor Abraham A. Ribicoff of Connecticut, made its report in November, 1956, and the report was presented in all of the states well in advance of the legislative sessions of 1957. Included were two sets of general recommendations—one for immediate action, the other for the long pull ahead. The committee made these recommendations in November, 1956, with the understanding that not all points could apply to any one state and that few points would have equal relevance to the safety requirements of all states.

Immediate Action

The committee recommended that every state immediately:

1. Make certain that a Coordinating Committee of Officials—of all agencies concerned with traffic safety—is meeting as often as necessary and, when major plans and developments are under consideration, with the Governor serving as chairman.
2. Establish a committee to appraise the highway safety situation in the state and

report to the Governor and the legislature at the earliest feasible time.

3. Step up traffic law enforcement activities by (1) increasing the size of the highway patrol; (2) practicing selective enforcement; (3) using modern devices and techniques; and (4) improving accident investigations.

4. Require that the state police use the uniform non-fix traffic ticket.

5. Establish minimum fines and penalties for all types of serious traffic violations.

6. Review license suspension and revocation procedures.

7. Make certain that convictions and accident records of out-of-state drivers are being forwarded to their states of residence and that action is taken with respect to drivers convicted of violating traffic laws or involved in accidents in other states.

8. Insure that the accident records program meets or exceeds the standards recommended by the Action Program (of the President's Committee for Traffic Safety).

9. Require that all judges hearing traffic cases report convictions to the central state violations records unit.

10. Hold annual conferences of various groups—judges, prosecutors and police—concerned with traffic cases.

11. Insure that driver licensing procedures meet or exceed the revised standards of 1957 of the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators.

12. Institute a sound driver improvement program.

13. Enact legislation to bring traffic laws into conformity with the rules of the road of the Uniform Vehicle Code.

14. Enact enabling legislation to permit cities to adopt by reference a standard uniform traffic ordinance.

15. Adopt as a minimum the standards for vehicle equipment contained in the Uniform Vehicle Code and give similar attention to Minimum Standards for School Buses.

16. Promote the offering in high schools of comprehensive traffic and driver education courses, including behind-the-wheel training, and consider the desirability of requiring, after a sufficient time, that all young drivers present evidence of their having completed an approved driver training course.

17. Expand the public support program and make certain that (1) a functioning organization representing the entire community exists and (2) its program follows operational patterns and techniques proven successful.

18. Provide the funds necessary to implement all the elements of a balanced program.

Long-Range Action

The committee recommended that as part of a long-range program every state:

1. Make a thorough study of the organization and operation of the highway patrol, the selection and training of personnel, and their supervision.

2. Establish the motor vehicle department as an independent unit of state government, having an equal status with other state departments, or insure that there is close, continuing cooperation among department and agency heads responsible in any way for motor vehicle administration.

3. Make every effort to recruit and retain additional highway and traffic engineers and consider making available to smaller municipalities the services of state traffic engineers.

4. Establish a vehicle inspection program as soon as the other elements of an adequate over-all program have been developed and public support secured.

5. Insure that the state department of education is utilizing every means of integrating and correlating instruction in safety in regular curriculum courses.

6. Insure that colleges responsible for training teachers are taking steps to strengthen their safety education program.

7. Examine the administrative organizations of all agencies responsible for aspects of the traffic safety problem to insure that they are adequate to handle their immense responsibilities.

8. Determine if the traffic safety team is composed of qualified personnel selected through a merit system, technically trained individuals for key positions and competent department heads.

9. Determine what further contributions the state can make to promote research on accident causes and prevention.

In 1956 Congress authorized two studies, one by the Secretary of Commerce, to

be completed by March, 1959, making recommendations for federal action to promote highway safety, the other by a special subcommittee on traffic safety of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House of Representatives under Representative Kenneth A. Roberts of Alabama. Recommendations in the initial report of the Roberts subcommittee, submitted in January, 1957, closely paralleled those of the Governors. Disclaiming any intention to recommend federal regulatory legislation at this time, the Roberts subcommittee noted the federal interest in promoting traffic safety and added that if the states and local communities lagged behind public sentiment in adopting safety measures, "there unquestionably will be an increased demand for action by Congress."

ACTION IN 1957

Much of the improvement in traffic safety and of the notable administrative and legislative accomplishments since late 1956 results from the stimulus and guidance provided by the report of the Committee on Highway Safety of the Governors' Conference. With tabulations still incomplete, the list of constructive measures enacted by state legislatures in 1957 is the longest on record.

The recognized guide for state vehicle laws and safety regulations is the Uniform Vehicle Code, developed and periodically revised by the National Committee on Uniform Traffic Laws and Ordinances. Most of the 1957 enactments on vehicles were consistent with the code.

The review below summarizes some of the more significant administrative and legislative actions of the year.

In a complete revision of its relevant state laws, Wisconsin adopted most of the Uniform Vehicle Code. Other major accomplishments in this area included comprehensive rules-of-the-road measures enacted in Nevada and New York; Florida's Model Traffic Ordinance, which may be adopted by reference either in whole or in part by municipalities; and revisions which bring the Illinois motor vehicle law into substantial verbatim conformity with the first nine chapters of the Uniform Vehicle Code.

At least eighteen states provided for in-

creases in their highway patrols. Washington established a program to permit automatic increases in the number of patrolmen commensurate with the rise in vehicular use. North Carolina adopted a requirement that all highway patrolmen and license examiners take an intensive college level driver education course.

At least seven states established or revised existing laws concerning chemical tests for intoxication or the use of radar, in line with provisions of the Uniform Vehicle Code. At least six states set absolute, fixed speed limits (the standard adopted by the code in 1956) in place of "reasonable and proper" provisions. Connecticut, Georgia, North Carolina and Ohio enacted speed zoning standards based on the code.

At least ten states adopted or improved driver training programs for high school students. Connecticut made completion of an accredited driver training course a mandatory requirement for any new driver under 18 years of age. Indiana passed legislation requiring re-examination of all drivers every four years, and Connecticut, Indiana, Nebraska and Ohio established provisional or probationary licenses for youthful drivers. At least five states initiated or expanded driver improvement programs, and a much larger number instituted, refined or strengthened regulations, including point systems, concerning suspension and revocation of driver licenses for serious offenses.

The list of states with periodic vehicle inspections remains unchanged, but a number report improvements in existing programs, and it is clear that legislative interest in inspections is rising. Almost half of the states in 1957 enacted revisions of lighting equipment requirements based on the Uniform Vehicle Code. Indiana and Minnesota provided for uniform traffic light and signal standards. Connecticut and South Carolina enacted certificate of title laws, and Connecticut adopted an antitheft law, all of which were based on the code. North Carolina made proof of financial responsibility a condition of motor vehicle registration, Nevada and South Dakota required proof according to terms provided in the code, while California, Georgia, Iowa and Pennsylvania adopted

the new \$10,000-\$20,000 formula of the code in place of the old \$5,000-\$10,000 formula. Maryland became the third state to enact some form of unsatisfied judgment law.

A number of states arranged for traffic court conferences to improve the administration of justice in this field. Indiana abolished the fee system for justices of the peace and provided salaries for them; Minnesota provided that future establishment of a municipal court in any city will automatically end the justice of the peace system in that city; Ohio abolished justice of the peace courts and established county courts in their place. Wider use of uniform traffic tickets or improvements in accident reporting followed from action in at least five states.

Nebraska, Nevada and South Dakota established independent Motor Vehicle Departments, and Kentucky created a new Department of Public Safety. At least seven states created coordinating committees to assure that the efforts of the various state agencies with traffic safety responsibilities are tracking in the same direction. Governors or legislatures in a great many states provided for studies and recommen-

dations concerning traffic safety or elements that contribute to it.

In the Midwest and the West special regional committees of legislators and administrators have been organized to promote uniform highway safety legislation. New York created a driver research testing center to study causes and frequency of accidents among various categories of drivers. Increased support was given safety research programs at a number of state universities.

At least nine states reactivated or reorganized citizen support programs. Those developments, and increasing numbers of statewide conferences, reflected a growing awareness of the importance of public support for highway safety.

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TABLE 1
MOTOR VEHICLE LAWS*
As of November, 1957

State or other jurisdiction	New license plates can be used on	Driving license		Period of stay for nonresidents(a)	Financial responsi- bility law	Safe- ty inspec- tion	Certifi- cate of title required
		Mini- mum age	Renewal				
Alabama.....	Oct. 1	16	2 years	Reciprocal	(b)	(c)	..
Arizona.....	Dec. 1	18	3 years	(d)	(b)	..	★
Arkansas.....	Jan. 1	14	annually	30 days	(b)	..	★
California.....	Jan. 1	16(e)	5 years(f)	(g)	(b)	..	★
Colorado.....	Jan. 1	16(e)	3 years	Reciprocal	(b)	★	★
Connecticut.....	Mar. 1	16(h)	2 years	Reciprocal	(b)	Spot	..
Delaware.....	(i)	16	2 years	Reciprocal	(b)	★	★
Florida.....	Jan. 1	16(e)	annually(j)	Reciprocal	(b)	..	★
Georgia.....	Jan. 1	16(e)	annually	30 days	(b)	Spot	..
Idaho.....	Dec. 1	16(e)	2 years	Reciprocal	(b)	..	★
Illinois.....	(k)	16(l)	3 years	Reciprocal	(b)	(c)	★
Indiana.....	Jan. 2	16(m)	2 years(n,o)	60 days	(b)	..	★
Iowa.....	Dec. 1	16(e)	2 years(n)	Reciprocal(p)	(b)	(c)	★
Kansas.....	Jan. 1	16(e)	annually	Reciprocal	(b)	..	★
Kentucky.....	Dec. 29	16	2 years	Reciprocal	(b)	..	★
Louisiana.....	Dec. 1	15	2 years	Reciprocal	(b)	(q)	★
Maine.....	Dec. 25	15	annually	Reciprocal	(b)	★	..
Maryland.....	Mar. 1	16	until suspended(r)	Reciprocal	(b,s)	..	★
Massachusetts.....	Jan. 1	16	2 years	Reciprocal(t)	(u)	★	..
Michigan.....	(v)	16(e,h)	3 years(n)	90 days	(b)	..	★
Minnesota.....	Nov. 5	15(w)	4 years	Reciprocal(p)	(b)	(c)	(x)
Mississippi.....	Nov. 1	17(e)	1 or 2 years(y)	30 days	(b)	★	..
Missouri.....	(k)	16	3 years(z)	Reciprocal	(b)	..	★
Montana.....	Jan. 2	15	2 years	30 days(aa)	(b)	(c)	★
Nebraska.....	Jan. 1	15½(e)	2 years	Reciprocal	(b)	..	★
Nevada.....	June 1	16	2 years	(g)	(b)	..	★
New Hampshire.....	Mar. 1	16(e,h)	2 years	Reciprocal	(b)	★	..
New Jersey.....	(k)	17(e)	1 or 3 years(y)	60 days	(b,s)	★	★
New Mexico.....	Dec. 15	16	2 years	90 days	(ab)	★	★
New York.....	Jan. 1	18(e)	3 years	Reciprocal	(u)	★	..
North Carolina.....	Jan. 1	16	4 years(ac)	Reciprocal	(u)	★	★
North Dakota.....	Nov. 1	16(e)	odd-numbered year	90 days	(b,s)	..	★
Ohio.....	Mar. 1	16(e,m)	3 years	Reciprocal	(b)	..	★
Oklahoma.....	Dec. 11	16(e)	2 years	60 days	(b)	..	★
Oregon.....	(k)	16(e)	2 years	Reciprocal	(b)	..	★
Pennsylvania.....	Mar. 15	18(e)	annually	Reciprocal	(b)	★	★
Rhode Island.....	Mar. 1	16	2 years	Reciprocal	(b)	..	..
South Carolina.....	Sept. 16	14	4 years	90 days	(b)	..	(x)
South Dakota.....	Jan. 1	15	4 years	60 days	(b)	..	★
Tennessee.....	Mar. 1	16(e,l)	odd-numbered year	30 days	(b)	(c)	★
Texas.....	Feb. 1	16(e)	2 years	Reciprocal	(b)	★	★
Utah.....	Dec. 15	16	5 years(ad,n)	Reciprocal	(b)	★	★
Vermont.....	Feb. 1	16(e)	annually	Reciprocal	(b)	★	..
Virginia.....	Mar. 15	15	3 years	60 days	(b)	★	★
Washington.....	Jan. 1	16	2 years	Reciprocal	(b)	★	★
West Virginia.....	June 1	16	4 years	90 days	(b)	★	★
Wisconsin.....	(k)	16(e)	every other year	Reciprocal	(b)	..	★
Wyoming.....	Dec. 1	15	3 years(n)	90 days	(b)	..	★
Dist. of Columbia..	Mar. 1	16	3 years(ae)	Reciprocal	(b)	★	★

*Prepared by the American Automobile Association, Washington, D.C.

(a) The term "reciprocal" means that the state will extend to a nonresident the identical privileges granted by his home state to nonresident 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. Employment or placing children in public school is considered intention to reside permanently.

(b) New-type security law, effective when accident happens.

(c) Certain or all cities may provide for compulsory inspection.

(d) Until expiration of home state plates or establishment of residence. Visitors must obtain permit after 10 days.

(e) Special junior permit.

(f) Five-year term unless licensee has previous convictions, in which case two-year renewals issued.

(g) Full period for which vehicle is licensed in owner's home state or establishment of residence.

(h) Requires successful completion of driver training course.

(i) Three months before current registration expires.

(j) Renewable without examination unless there is evidence that driver lacks qualification.

(k) When issued.

(l) License may be issued at 15 in special hardship case.

(m) Junior probationary license issued 16-18.

(n) Eye test required for renewal.

(o) Written and eye test only on renewals every four years.

(p) Visitors must register within a specified time.

(q) Provides for compulsory instruction in some parishes.

(r) If under 21 must file proof of financial responsibility.

(s) State has unsatisfied judgment fund law.

(t) Permit showing compliance with state compulsory liability insurance law must be obtained after 30 days.

(u) Compulsory insurance.

(v) Discretion of Secretary of State.

(w) Provisional license issued to persons 15-21 years old.

(x) Initial registration of vehicles previously registered in another state.

(y) Licenses issued for varying periods at option of applicant.

(z) Road test for older drivers.

(aa) For recreational travel. Extension for same period when requested. Stickers issued.

(ab) Has future-proof law.

(ac) Complete re-examination for renewals.

(ad) Licenses issued prior to January 1, 1936, remain valid until revoked.

(ae) Re-examination required for renewal of license of driver over 65.

TABLE 2.

STATE MOTOR-VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS—1956*

Compiled for Calendar Year from Reports of State Authorities(a)

State or other jurisdiction	Automobiles			Buses			Trucks		
	Private and commercial (including taxicabs)	Publicly owned (b)	Total	Private and commercial	Publicly owned (b)	Total	Private and commercial (c)	Publicly owned (b)	Total
Alabama.....	870,634	2,789	873,423	2,003	4,178	6,181	196,663	8,257	204,920
Arizona.....	349,331	2,554	351,885	885	658	1,543	92,101	5,499	97,600
Arkansas.....	419,377	774	420,151	980	2,463	3,443	181,021	4,307	185,328
California.....	5,562,108	23,675	5,585,783	6,213	5,539	11,752	887,996	49,451	937,447
Colorado.....	597,850	3,406	601,256	1,803	506	2,309	163,989	7,864	171,853
Connecticut.....	844,106	2,988	847,094	3,071	222	3,293	115,133	5,583	120,716
Delaware.....	126,281	902	127,183	512	35	547	35,434	1,024	36,458
Florida.....	1,513,401	5,072	1,518,473	1,969	3,150	5,119	245,470	12,663	258,133
Georgia.....	1,015,356	2,027	1,017,383	3,375	3,486	6,861	239,504	9,515	249,019
Idaho.....	238,911	1,154	240,065	396(d)	802	1,198	91,886(d)	4,180	96,066
Illinois.....	2,977,374	6,515	2,983,889	6,834	4,522	11,356	397,929	15,790	413,719
Indiana.....	1,525,476	4,003	1,529,479	7,628	1,394	9,022	315,472	8,784	324,256
Iowa.....	972,579	2,235	974,814	1,704	3,669	4,873	214,958	6,835	221,793
Kansas.....	809,945	3,758	813,703	708	1,286	1,994	252,993	9,151	262,144
Kentucky.....	848,138	2,212	850,350	3,151	1,930	5,081	207,848	6,209	214,057
Louisiana.....	798,216	3,489	801,705	4,313	1,017	5,330	196,568	6,015	202,583
Maine.....	269,894	1,112	271,006	994	424	1,418	69,073(e)	3,193	72,266
Maryland.....	850,230	2,782	853,012	5,060	502	5,562	130,240	4,298	134,538
Massachusetts.....	1,422,867	5,926	1,428,803	5,740	796	5,836	172,408	12,093	184,501
Michigan.....	2,740,142	7,238	2,747,390	7,191	4,482	11,673	360,834	18,570	379,404
Minnesota.....	1,162,683	72,988	1,165,671	5,059	3,330	8,389	243,267	8,545	251,812
Mississippi.....	469,997	728	470,725	2,046	3,817	5,863	175,068	6,056	181,124
Missouri.....	1,235,965	2,687	1,238,652	3,880	2,185	6,065	304,430	7,742	312,172
Montana.....	237,107	1,160	238,267	964	406	1,370	102,177	5,216	107,393
Nebraska.....	500,559	1,486	502,045	952	607	1,559	149,430	5,014	154,444
Nevada.....	106,332	843	107,175	232	172	404	30,354	2,604	32,958
New Hampshire.....	180,155	1,282	181,437	630	63	693	39,395	3,816	43,211
New Jersey(l).....	1,872,432	8,125	1,880,557	7,487	516	8,003	245,609	14,519	260,128
New Mexico.....	257,790	1,571	259,361	1,580	192	1,772	85,484	4,662	90,146
New York.....	4,263,416	17,221	4,280,637	11,281	7,915	19,196	475,863	28,962	504,825
North Carolina.....	1,207,883	4,473	1,212,356	3,854	9,874	13,728	276,472	14,013	290,485
North Dakota.....	209,170	773	209,943	160	246	406	98,091	2,402	100,493
Ohio.....	3,235,703	8,272	3,243,975	4,981	8,219	13,200	403,936	17,528	421,464
Oklahoma.....	788,173	2,735	790,908	1,017	5,306	6,323	247,619	7,839	255,458
Oregon.....	723,553(g)	6,375	729,928	1,155	1,863	3,018	68,318(g)	6,404	74,722
Pennsylvania.....	3,336,963	11,377	3,348,290	12,452	1,128	13,580	496,874	22,029	518,903
Rhode Island.....	277,310	1,085	278,395	840	92	932	36,409	1,460	37,869
South Carolina.....	658,209	2,552	660,761	1,548	4,829	6,377	136,611	7,453	144,064
South Dakota.....	236,765	756	237,521	275	456	731	83,943	3,423	87,366
Tennessee.....	911,047	3,423	914,470	2,096	2,497	4,593	201,131	10,170	211,301
Texas.....	3,114,670	9,602	3,124,272	3,691	7,983	11,674	773,197	29,329	802,526
Utah.....	282,357	1,362	283,719	398	406	804	64,154	4,107	68,261
Vermont.....	124,576(g)	400	124,976	310	123	433	14,686(g)	984	15,670
Virginia.....	1,083,936	6,674	1,090,610	2,875	3,408	6,283	208,847	9,068	217,915
Washington.....	966,134	6,531	972,665	898	2,576	3,474	212,000	16,819	228,819
West Virginia.....	452,976	2,968	455,944	887	1,644	2,531	118,917(i)	4,277	123,194
Wisconsin.....	1,190,300	3,159	1,193,459	3,932	1,923	5,855	231,595	14,834	246,429
Wyoming.....	119,699	749	120,448	526	409	935	52,092	2,858	54,950
District of Columbia.....	175,496	2,785(j)	178,281	2,074	23	2,097	18,248	2,385	20,633
Total.....	54,133,572	198,723	54,332,295	142,110	112,569	254,679	10,161,737	463,799	10,625,536

TABLE 2—Continued
STATE MOTOR-VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS—1956*
Compiled for Calendar Year from Reports of State Authorities(a)

Motor vehicles						Motorcycles		State or other jurisdiction
All motor vehicles			Comparison of total motor-vehicle registrations, 1955-1956			Private and commercial	Publicly owned (b)	
Private and commercial	Publicly owned (b)	Total	Total 1955 registrations	Increase or decrease, 1956	Percentage change			
1,069,300	15,224	1,084,524	1,041,241	43,283	4.2	7,921	199	Alabama
442,317	8,711	451,028	414,638	36,390	8.8	3,756	128	Arizona
601,378	7,544	608,922	584,250	24,672	4.2	2,623	26	Arkansas
6,456,317	78,665	6,534,982	6,189,022	345,960	5.6	54,103	2,776	California
763,642	11,776	775,418	737,408	38,010	5.2	4,598	133	Colorado
962,310	8,793	971,103	921,229	49,874	5.4	4,330	118	Connecticut
162,227	1,961	164,188	153,881	10,307	6.7	602	136	Delaware
1,760,840	20,885	1,781,725	1,615,652	166,073	10.3	20,075	572	Florida
1,258,235	15,028	1,273,263	1,238,918	34,345	2.8	6,640	310	Georgia
331,193	6,136	337,329	337,514	-185	-0.1	2,063	33	Idaho
3,382,137	26,827	3,408,964	3,268,398	140,566	4.3	23,179	823	Illinois
1,848,576	14,181	1,862,757	1,762,750	100,007	5.7	16,923	306	Indiana
1,188,741	12,739	1,201,480	1,194,864	6,616	0.6	8,956	95	Iowa
1,063,646	14,195	1,077,841	1,047,764	30,077	2.9	8,528	1	Kansas
1,059,137	10,351	1,069,488	1,032,405	37,083	3.6	5,140	1	Kentucky
999,097	10,521	1,009,618	951,671	57,947	6.1	6,281	88	Louisiana
339,961	4,729	344,690	322,674	22,016	6.8	1,507	15	Maine
985,530	7,582	993,112	938,295	54,817	5.8	4,641	60	Maryland
1,601,015	18,125	1,619,140	1,546,234	72,906	4.7	4,672	1	Massachusetts
3,108,167	30,300	3,138,467	3,114,101	24,366	0.8	21,259	394	Michigan
1,411,009	14,863	1,425,872	1,364,863	61,009	4.5	9,645	81	Minnesota
647,111	10,601	657,712	636,544	21,168	3.3	2,192	7	Mississippi
1,544,275	12,614	1,556,889	1,490,056	66,833	4.5	6,751	38	Missouri
340,248	6,782	347,030	336,094	10,936	3.3	1,309	1	Montana
650,941	7,107	658,048	662,030	-3,982	-0.6	4,193	58	Nebraska
136,918	3,619	140,537	123,668	16,869	13.6	1,489	39	Nevada
220,180	5,161	225,341	212,452	12,889	6.1	1,446	1	New Hampshire
2,125,528	23,160	2,148,688	2,060,963	87,725	4.3	9,887	652	New Jersey(f)
344,854	6,425	351,279	340,206	11,073	3.3	4,781	7	New Mexico
4,750,569	54,098	4,804,667	4,642,728	161,930	3.5	20,092	858	New York
1,488,209	28,360	1,516,569	1,437,177	79,392	5.5	7,698	243	North Carolina
307,421	3,421	310,842	308,599	2,243	0.7	857	28	North Dakota
3,644,620	34,019	3,678,639	3,525,949	152,690	4.3	26,717	403	Ohio
1,036,809	15,880	1,052,689	1,025,788	26,901	2.6	10,370	1	Oklahoma
793,026	14,642	807,668	802,444	5,224	0.7	5,305	6	Oregon
3,846,289	34,484	3,880,773	3,737,260	143,513	3.8	23,113	572	Pennsylvania
314,559	2,637	317,196	308,148	9,048	2.9	1,455	87	Rhode Island
796,368	14,834	811,202	782,187	29,015	3.7	5,531	4	South Carolina
320,983	4,635	325,618	325,214	404	0.1	1,635	20	South Dakota
1,114,274	16,090	1,130,364	1,101,719(h)	28,645	2.6	5,992	8	Tennessee
3,891,558	46,914	3,938,472	3,868,982	69,490	1.8	31,315	570	Texas
346,909	5,875	352,784	336,157	16,627	4.9	1,554	39	Utah
139,572	1,507	141,079	136,307	4,772	3.5	791	1	Vermont
1,295,658	19,150	1,314,808	1,242,922	71,886	5.8	9,502	204	Virginia
1,179,032	25,926	1,204,958	1,163,544	41,414	3.6	5,539	292	Washington
572,780	8,889	581,669	552,338	29,331	5.3	2,674	49	West Virginia
1,425,827	19,916	1,445,743	1,385,931	59,812	4.3	9,386	363	Wisconsin
172,317	4,016	176,333	173,589	2,744	1.6	840	16	Wyoming
195,818	5,193	201,011	197,051	3,960	2.0	476	167	District of Columbia
64,437,419	775,091	65,212,510	62,693,819(h)	2,518,691	4.0	420,332	11,023	Total

*Prepared by the Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Department of Commerce.

(a) Data reported by the states were supplemented in some instances by information from other sources in order to represent registrations as uniformly as possible. Where the registration year is not more than one month removed from the calendar year, registration-year data are given. Where the registration year is more than one month removed, registrations are given for the calendar year.

(b) Includes federal, state, county, and municipal vehicles. Vehicles owned by the military services are not included.

(c) The following farm trucks, registered at a nominal fee and restricted to use in the vicinity of the owner's farms, are not included in this table: Connecticut, 5,446; New Jersey, 10,054; New York, 11,150; and Rhode Island, 2,100.

(d) Privately owned school buses are included with trucks.

(e) Commercial full trailers are included with trucks.

(f) New Jersey is changing its system of registering automobiles. Trucks are as reported by the state. 1956 automobile registrations are estimated by the Bureau of Public Roads.

(g) In Oregon, trucks with gross weights of 6,000 pounds or less, and in Vermont, trucks under 1,500 pounds capacity, are not segregated from automobiles. In most states for which truck weight data are available, similar light trucks comprise half or more of all trucks registered.

(h) Revised.

(i) Includes 2,375 specially equipped vehicles including an unknown number of well drillers, tractors, and similar vehicles.

(j) Includes 1,688 automobiles of the Diplomatic Corps.

AVIATION AMONG THE STATES*

On May 20, 1927, a tiny monoplane climbed slowly into the air over Roosevelt Field, New York, bound for Paris. Its pilot, a young man named Charles A. Lindbergh, flew the 3,600 miles to Paris in 33 hours and 30 minutes without stopping.

On May 21, 1957, an Air Force jet fighter crossed the Atlantic in 6 hours and 38 minutes, one fifth, the time it took Lindbergh. Major Robinson Risner's flight from McGuire Field, New Jersey, set a new United States to Paris record.

It was the first for that route by a jet fighter. But there were no crowds, no hysteria—just thirty years to the day after Lindbergh touched down on the same field in his fragile, single-engine "Spirit of St. Louis." Lindy at that time thrilled a frenzied mob of several hundred thousand and won the enthusiasm of the world.

During the period April–September, 1924, the first round-the-world flight was made by U. S. Army flyers. It took 363 hours of flight in 175 days for this 27,553-mile trip. During January 16–18, 1957, three USAF B-52 Superfortresses girdled the globe in a non-stop flight in 45 hours—less than two days.

On May 13, 1957, three Air Force jets flashed over the skies of the first permanent English settlement in the new world, ending a non-stop (7 hours and 33 minutes) London-to-Jamestown, Virginia hop, in commemoration of the colonist voyage completed 350 years ago. It took the 105 English settlers almost five months to make their stormy voyage.

A new high in speed—more than 9,000 miles an hour—was reported to have been achieved by a Lockheed X-17 missile launched during the early part of 1957.

Traditionally, new methods of transportation have caused revolutions in the way America lives and does business. The

airplane recently has become the prime commercial mover of our population over distances beyond 200 miles. Developments in aviation are changing the American way of life, our habits of work, our national outlook. They provide a key element for our social and economic well-being, as well as our national strength.

STATE PROGRAMS

Although travel at 600 m.p.h. in safety and comfort will shortly be within the reach of everyone, and aviation is one of the largest industries in several states and the largest in many communities, state governmental plans and programs on aviation are still relatively unadvanced in some of the states. Approximately one-sixth of the states have no office, or even a single full-time official, directly responsible for the promotion, development and regulation of aviation within the state. While about one-third of the states have well organized aeronautics commissions or departments, with reasonable operating funds, in other states aviation development receives relatively little state assistance. On the other hand a recent survey of thirty states having aeronautics commissions or departments indicates that the legislatures in twenty-two were making more funds available for aviation development and regulation for fiscal 1958 than were available in 1957. In ten states—Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee and Utah—direct appropriations, aviation taxes and license fees available for airport development and aviation purposes will average about \$3,350,000 per state, ranging from \$478,770 to \$19,163,968. Eight states, however, will spend less than \$50,000 each in 1958 for aviation.

The rapid technical advances in aviation and the remarkable growth in use of air transportation have confronted the nation and the states with serious aviation fa-

*Prepared by A. B. McMULLEN, Executive Director, National Association of State Aviation Officials.

cilities problems. A crisis now appears in the making—the result not so much of too little foresight as, perhaps, the inability of our governmental organizations to keep pace with the tremendous growth in private, commercial and military aviation that has occurred over the past twenty years.

As aircraft become more versatile, productive and dependable, they are flown more each year. Whereas in 1936 there were 5 million takeoffs and landings at the nation's airports, there are now 65 million in a year, and 115 million are forecast in 1975. These numbers indicate the tremendous tempo of the growth and the responsibilities they lay on governments.

AIRPORTS

Today the airport is the foundation on which the economic prospects of many communities are built. The stability of such an area's industry and commerce is largely linked to the adequacy of its air facilities. The airport has become a key to new enterprises, new expansion.

In a report dated May, 1957, E. P. Curtis, Special Assistant to President Eisenhower for Aviation Facilities Planning, stated: "Airports are an integral part of the system of aviation facilities. . . . The primary responsibility for constructing, maintaining and operating civil airports has always rested with local governments. This is sound and logical. Airports benefit most directly the residents and shippers of the specific communities which they serve. . . .

"Because there is also a national interest in the adequacy of our over-all airport system, the federal government has for some time provided financial assistance for airport construction, through grants-in-aid to state and local governments."

Mr. Curtis stated, however: "For the longer term future, it can be expected that as the aviation industry further matures . . . the federal government should reasonably look forward to the eventual curtailment of direct financial participation in airport construction."

The Federal Airport Act and the program it authorizes will expire June 30, 1959, unless extended by legislation. The table on page 308 indicates the status of the program as of June 30, 1957.

Although new airports are being developed each year, the mortality rate on small private airfields around the country is nearing an all-time high. According to James T. Pyle, Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, they are disappearing at the rate of 500 annually. Growth of cities and attractiveness of airport property to real estate developers are listed as among the reasons. Mr. Pyle has stated that one way to save these privately owned fields is for the state or local municipality to take over control and operation. The table on page 306 shows the number of public and privately owned airports as of January, 1957.

Competition continues among regions, states and localities to obtain new industry.

The President's Special Assistant for Aviation Facilities Planning stated in his report: "Demands of new industrial installations have focused attention of many state and local officials on the need for airports. . . who had not previously given thought to airport deficiencies except to gripe about noise of aircraft or cost of airport construction or operation."

Long-range planning is a must for orderly and economical aviation development in each state, and this requires a technically qualified staff.

Just how much the helicopter and the Vertical Take-Off and Landing Aircraft (VTOL) will affect the design, location, and use of airports and heliports is still unknown, but there is growing evidence that these vehicles may soon begin to replace the traffic jammed buses and automobiles for commuting to work and for short trip travel. A recently developed helicopter weighs less than the pilot; it carries twice its own weight, uses the pilot's legs for a landing gear, and has no clutch, transmission, gears or electrical system.

AIRWAYS—AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL —NAVIGATION AIDS

The problem of air traffic control is complicated by an ever-increasing divergence of aircraft performance characteristics. The mixture of slow and fast aircraft on congested airways is felt in many ways, and difficulties will increase as more and more rotary-wing and jet aircraft come into use. Separate air traffic patterns, final

airport approach lanes and separate runways will, whenever practical, be provided for separating high and low performance aircraft either at the same airports or adjacent to them.

Although the federal government provides and operates the electronic air navigation and communication aids along the designated civil airways, and for traffic control at most large city airports, there are wide areas of the United States that are not adequately served by these federal aids. A number of states are installing and operating facilities of various types to provide greater aviation service to the public. Among them are Pennsylvania, where thirty-nine rotating light beacons, acquired from the Civil Aeronautics Administration, are operated and serviced by the Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission; and Illinois, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, South Dakota and Vermont, which own and operate Terminal Visual Omni Ranges (TVOR), radio beacons, and low frequency "H" facilities. The weather information broadcast over many of these stations is helpful to farmers and orchard and vegetable growers as well as to aircraft operators.

CIVIL DEFENSE

Most state aviation agencies have developed state civil defense plans providing for the mobilization, control and operation of civil aircraft in case of a national emergency, in keeping with national plans. It is generally recognized that the small airplane may be the only source of transportation if roads and highways are blocked by saboteurs, enemy action or evacuees. Many of these civil defense aviation organizations, directed by state aviation officials, have served effectively during emergencies caused by floods, hurricanes and heavy snows which have temporarily paralyzed surface transportation.

MAPS AND PUBLICATIONS

In order to provide aircraft operators with information on aviation safety and accident prevention, airport planning and maintenance, agricultural aviation, research, development and other subjects, many states publish newsletters, special bulletins, airport directories and aviation maps.

SPECIAL PROJECTS.

Most state aviation agencies, through their national organization, the National Association of State Aviation Officials, have contributed to or participated in several special projects during the past two years which have contributed much to the advancement of aviation.

Among these projects were:

(1) Production of several 16mm. color and sound films for use by service clubs, schools, civic groups and television stations.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATELY OWNED CIVIL AIRPORTS— FEBRUARY, 1957*

State	Total airports		
	Publicly owned	Privately owned	Total
Alabama.....	45	30	75
Arizona.....	34	107	141
Arkansas.....	36	45	81
California.....	234	296	530
Colorado.....	56	71	127
Connecticut.....	8	47	55
Delaware.....	3	18	21
Florida.....	100	42	142
Georgia.....	63	48	111
Idaho.....	98	62	160
Illinois.....	50	281	331
Indiana.....	37	159	196
Iowa.....	61	130	191
Kansas.....	110	128	238
Kentucky.....	23	23	46
Louisiana.....	42	136	178
Maine.....	28	74	102
Maryland.....	12	35	47
Massachusetts.....	23	45	68
Michigan.....	128	98	226
Minnesota.....	97	315	412
Mississippi.....	35	42	77
Missouri.....	49	65	114
Montana.....	103	67	170
Nebraska.....	79	169	248
Nevada.....	51	29	80
New Hampshire.....	13	17	30
New Jersey.....	13	94	107
New Mexico.....	47	52	99
New York.....	49	215	264
North Carolina.....	36	87	123
North Dakota.....	68	107	175
Ohio.....	47	220	267
Oklahoma.....	75	69	144
Oregon.....	54	91	145
Pennsylvania.....	49	190	239
Rhode Island.....	4	6	10
South Carolina.....	34	31	65
South Dakota.....	55	21	76
Tennessee.....	43	10	53
Texas.....	181	480	661
Utah.....	47	17	64
Vermont.....	11	10	21
Virginia.....	31	60	91
Washington.....	89	93	182
West Virginia.....	27	16	43
Wisconsin.....	63	99	162
Wyoming.....	37	100	137
Totals.....	2,678	4,641	7,319

*Information compiled from records of Civil Aeronautics Administration and state aviation agencies.

(2) Production and distribution of a series of aviation safety posters, designed to promote safety in the air and around the airport. The posters are distributed without cost to the airports in most states.

(3) Publication of several books which provide information of importance to persons responsible for or interested in the administration or advancement of aviation.¹ Included are *State Aviation Law Index*, providing the code designations of the aviation laws in each state; a compilation of *Suggested State Aviation Legislation* recommended by the National Association of State Aviation Officials, the Council of State Governments, various Federal agencies, etc.; and a book describing the organization and activities of NASAO and twenty-eight state aviation departments and commissions.

REGISTRATION, LICENSING, CERTIFICATION

Aircraft and pilots are licensed or registered in many states in a manner similar to the procedure for automobiles and drivers. Airports, flying schools and special operations, such as crop and forest dusting and spraying, require special license in several states.

A nationwide system of state registration of aircraft would eliminate the necessity of federal registration. Many believe that it would provide a much more accurate, efficient and current record than the federal government has been able to maintain.

AGRICULTURAL AVIATION

Use of aircraft by farmers and ranchers for transportation and agricultural purposes continues to increase. Approximately one in every seven cultivated acres in the United States, along with millions of acres of forest land, were seeded or treated in 1956 by some form of aerial chemical application. Government agronomists estimate that this adds several billion dollars annually to farm and forest income. Preliminary reports indicate that an even larger acreage was treated in 1957. In North Dakota, 277 airplanes sprayed and dusted 1.5 million acres of crop land in

1956, and in 1957 313 airplanes were engaged in the same type of operation.

CAB PROCEEDINGS

Through their aeronautics agencies many states actively participate in air route proceedings. Their participation includes studies and surveys of airmail, passenger and cargo potentials; preparation of charts showing existing and desirable air route patterns; formal intervention in route and service cases; submission of briefs and making of oral arguments. The federal Civil Aeronautics Board normally welcomes state participation in route cases if studies have been made and briefs prepared by technically qualified persons and when statements are presented from a broad, objective viewpoint.

SCHEDULED AIR CARRIERS

In 1956 scheduled airlines carried their 300 millionth passenger. It took twenty-four years for the airlines to carry the first 100 million passengers, only a little over two years thereafter to hit the 300 million mark. United States scheduled airlines today are carrying 65 per cent of all passengers traveling between this and foreign countries.

Safety has been a most significant factor in building the nation's confidence in air travel. In the ten years since 1947, airline accident fatality rates have shown a drop of almost 80 per cent.

The typical big jet airliner which will be going into service during the next two years will offer up to 150 seats, compared to 95 seats available on a large tourist class plane today, and will have a non-stop range extending to 6,000 miles.

Miami, Florida and Washington, D.C. are now 180 minutes apart. They will be approximately 90 minutes apart in the jet age. The Washington-San Francisco flying time will be reduced from nine hours to five, and the London-New York trip from twelve hours to seven.

The aviation industry has made great strides in the past twenty years and will advance even further in the next twenty. The citizens and governments of all the states have a major stake in the future of civil air transportation and military air power.

¹Copies may be obtained from the National Association of State Aviation Officials, Suite 403, 1101 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES
FEDERAL-AID AIRPORT PROGRAM*
Status as of June 30, 1957

Federal-aid airport program, 1947-1957 inclusive (All funds given in thousands)					
State or other jurisdiction	Sponsor funds†	Federal funds	Total funds	Airports	Projects
Alabama.....	\$ 4,335	\$ 4,337	\$ 8,672	19	46
Arizona.....	4,179	5,714	9,893	20	84
Arkansas.....	2,884	2,833	5,717	28	68
California.....	32,499	27,176	59,675	85	242
Colorado.....	5,551	5,178	10,729	28	76
Connecticut.....	2,082	2,091	4,173	6	19
Delaware.....	183	189	372	1	7
Dist. of Columbia.....	0	0	0	0	0
Florida.....	12,060	10,736	22,796	26	70
Georgia.....	7,993	8,103	16,096	29	75
Idaho.....	1,677	2,082	3,759	38	97
Illinois.....	22,450	21,098	43,548	30	92
Indiana.....	6,441	6,131	12,572	21	56
Iowa.....	5,095	4,928	10,023	38	99
Kansas.....	3,342	3,203	6,545	45	86
Kentucky.....	5,322	5,331	10,653	15	54
Louisiana.....	8,110	7,976	16,086	23	63
Maine.....	1,564	1,583	3,147	14	30
Maryland.....	3,962	3,940	7,902	8	23
Massachusetts.....	8,216	7,434	15,650	23	63
Michigan.....	15,328	12,443	27,771	51	138
Minnesota.....	8,407	8,331	16,738	52	109
Mississippi.....	2,325	2,297	4,622	28	66
Missouri.....	11,197	11,170	22,367	40	84
Montana.....	1,942	2,284	4,226	37	98
Nebraska.....	3,396	3,343	6,739	67	127
Nevada.....	2,112	3,483	5,595	13	34
New Hampshire.....	684	682	1,366	9	24
New Jersey.....	8,296	7,899	16,195	8	22
New Mexico.....	1,958	2,424	4,382	19	45
New York.....	24,583	20,870	45,453	26	92
North Carolina.....	4,175	4,238	8,413	20	50
North Dakota.....	1,591	1,595	3,186	30	68
Ohio.....	14,082	12,950	27,032	21	64
Oklahoma.....	5,476	5,588	11,064	42	91
Oregon.....	5,855	5,620	11,475	22	74
Pennsylvania.....	19,167	18,393	37,560	33	88
Rhode Island.....	2,183	2,074	4,257	1	5
South Carolina.....	1,544	1,564	3,108	13	33
South Dakota.....	1,436	1,634	3,070	37	67
Tennessee.....	7,154	7,166	14,320	27	80
Texas.....	20,253	19,719	39,972	83	179
Utah.....	2,550	4,136	6,686	28	51
Vermont.....	829	818	1,647	7	17
Virginia.....	4,069	4,117	8,186	11	31
Washington.....	7,063	6,570	13,633	33	74
West Virginia.....	4,121	4,078	8,199	8	30
Wisconsin.....	7,747	7,005	14,752	46	77
Wyoming.....	1,444	1,898	3,342	20	59
U. S. totals.....	\$328,912	\$314,452	\$643,364	1,329	3,327
Alaska.....	1,536	4,511	6,047	45	58
Hawaii.....	3,398	3,283	6,681	9	22
Puerto Rico.....	3,952	3,976	7,928	1	9
Virgin Islands.....	318	628	946	2	9
Territorial and commonwealth totals .	\$ 9,204	\$ 12,398	\$ 21,602	57	98
Grand totals.....	\$338,116	\$326,850	\$664,966	1,386	3,425

*Prepared by the National Association of State Aviation Officials.

†"Sponsor" signifies any public agency which, either individually or jointly with one or more other public agencies, submits an application for a grant of funds for airport development.

3

Health and Welfare

STATE HEALTH PROGRAMS*

THE period 1955-57 was one of significant progress in American health. Advances were made in many fields, and the nation's health status—as reflected in death rates and the continued decline of acute, communicable diseases—continued to improve.

The birth rate has remained at a high level since World War II, and the death rate has declined during this period. In 1956, the rates were 24.9 live births and 9.4 deaths per 1,000 population, resulting in a rate of natural increase of 15.6 persons per 1,000 population. This rate figure is the second highest recorded during the twenty-four years that reporting of births and deaths has been on a national basis. The record of 15.7 was established in 1947 (25.8 births and 10.1 deaths) and repeated in 1954 (24.9 births and 9.2 deaths).

Between 1946 and 1956, both the infant and the maternal mortality rates dropped. The infant mortality rate declined by 23 per cent, from 33.8 to 26.0 deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births, and the maternal mortality rate declined by 76 per cent, from 15.7 to 3.8 maternal deaths per 10,000 live births. This period also was marked by reductions in mortality from communicable diseases—tuberculosis, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, measles, syphilis, influenza and pneumonia. A remarkable decrease has taken place in the death rate for tuberculosis, which declined from 36.4 in 1946 to 8.3 in 1956 per

100,000 population. Since 1946 mortality has decreased for suicide, homicide and accidents. While no definite trend has been apparent for motor-vehicle accidents—the death rate was 23.9 in 1946 and 24.3 per 100,000 population in 1956—the death rate for all other accidents declined in this ten-year period from 45.9 to 32.1, the lowest on record.

In 1900, 57 per cent of all deaths in the United States were among persons under 45 years; in 1956, 17 per cent occurred among persons of this age group. In 1956, 57 per cent of all deaths were at ages 65 and over. Four-fifths of these were from the major cardiovascular-renal diseases or malignant neoplasms. The death rate for the major cardiovascular-renal diseases was 513.3 per 100,000 population in 1956 compared with 345.2 in 1900. The death rate for malignant neoplasms was 146.6, the highest yet in its gradual climb from 64.0 in 1900.

STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENTS

Functions

The state health department is the agency officially charged with protecting and improving public health. However, many other state agencies are actively engaged in health-related activities. In carrying out its responsibility, the health department exercises regulatory control over certain facilities such as water supplies and sewage disposal systems; collects and analyzes vital records and other health statistics; provides specialized training for

*Prepared by the Public Health Service and the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

professional health workers; disseminates health information for the public; demonstrates new methods and techniques for control of disease and promotion of health; operates diagnostic laboratories; provides technical and financial assistance to local health agencies; and furnishes direct services in areas where no organized local health services are available, or where state provision of highly specialized services is more feasible economically. In addition, the administration of statewide hospital construction programs, the operation of institutions for treatment of tuberculosis and mental disorders, and the licensure for health reasons of individuals and establishments are performed by some health departments, but in many instances by other agencies of state government.

Staffing

The continuing shortage in trained public health workers remains one of the most serious, widespread hindrances to the expansion of state public health services. Despite the emphasis being placed on provision of training opportunities, the supply of available personnel—professional and technical personnel in particular—remains far short of existing needs. With the rapid growth in population, the gap is steadily widening between current demands for public health services and personnel resources. Between 1954 and 1956 the population of the United States increased by 3.7 per cent; in the same period the number of state and local health department workers employed full time increased by only 2.1 per cent, to a total of 55,392 by January, 1956. A recent study of salaries paid to nine selected professional and technical personnel groups employed by state health departments shows, between August, 1953, and August, 1956, percentage increases in median salaries ranging from 5.7 per cent to 19.1 per cent. The average increase for these nine groups was 13.1 per cent.

Training

The practice of providing public health training opportunities has become more widespread among the states. In 1955 only forty-three states sponsored advanced training; in 1957 forty-seven sponsored

such training. A previous downward trend in number of individuals receiving advanced training under state and local health department sponsorship was also reversed in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957; between 1956 and 1957 there was a gain of 8 per cent in number of persons trained. In addition, traineeships were available for the first time under the Public Health Traineeship Program, Title I of the Health Amendments Act of 1956. During the first academic year the program was in operation, 365 public health traineeships were awarded, either directly to individuals or through grants to training institutions. Together, a total of 766 persons completed or started advanced training during the academic year 1956–57 under health department sponsorship or under the Public Health Traineeship Program.

Funds

In fiscal 1956 state and territorial health departments and other state agencies administering programs for mental health, hospital and medical facilities survey and construction, and crippled children's services reported an expenditure of \$386 million for public health services in the forty-eight states, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. This total does not include amounts expended for construction and operation of general hospitals and tuberculosis sanatoria.

The pattern of financial support varies widely among health departments. Up to 1956, the proportion which federal grant funds constituted of total state and local expenditures had declined for a number of years. For example, in 1950 the federal funds expended represented 25.3 per cent of the states' total reported expenditure for public health services, whereas in 1955 this percentage had dropped to 14. The availability of federal aid for poliomyelitis vaccination programs during fiscal year 1956 reversed this trend. Of the total outlay reported by the states for 1956, 20 per cent was from federal grant funds. Generally, federal grants make up a higher proportion of total expenditures in states with small populations, and in those with low per capita income, than they do elsewhere.

STATE PROGRAMS

Air Pollution

State and local governments have shown increasing interest in the development of programs for the prevention and control of air pollution. This has coincided with several developments, including public awareness of the problem, concern over the possible long-range health effects of air pollution, and the expansion of research and technical assistance programs by the federal government following passage in 1955 of the "Air Pollution Research and Technical Assistance Act."

While the control of air pollution is basically a local problem, its effect is not confined by local boundaries. With the growth of metropolitan areas and the movement of industries and people to suburban and rural sites, it has become apparent that an agency of government having authority more extensive in terms of area is necessary in many instances to carry out effective air pollution control. A number of state acts have provided for creation of air pollution control districts. There has also been increasing interest in state activities to assist local control programs.

An increasing number of states have enacted legislation specifically related to air pollution. In 1947 only California had legislation of this type; through June, 1957, twelve states had enacted such legislation.

In interstate action in this field, Connecticut and New Jersey in 1955 and New York in 1956 ratified an amendment to the Tri-State Sanitation Compact to authorize study of smoke and air pollution in the New York City metropolitan area. Congress approved the amended compact by joint resolution in 1956. More than a score of the major metropolitan areas of the United States involve two or more states, which in many cases have common air pollution problems. Use of the interstate compact provides a means of meeting this problem; other methods may be uniform laws or an administrative agreement.

Cancer Control

One or more official agencies in every state conduct some cancer control activities. State health departments and uni-

versity medical schools are the most active official agencies in this field. They work closely with state chapters of the American Cancer Society, state medical societies, and many other groups. State health departments provide varying amounts of direct, case-finding and diagnostic services and supply financial assistance to other official or voluntary agencies. Cancer teaching programs in almost all of the nation's medical and dental schools have been strengthened through federal grants to medical schools.

Chronic Disease Program

Growing concern with the health problems of the chronically ill and the aging segments of the population is reflected in increased activities in those areas by various official and nonofficial agencies within the states. Last year about thirty states had organizational units working in the field of chronic diseases. Screening programs for detection of diabetes were conducted in twenty-three states by local and state health departments. Some of these programs were on a cooperative basis, the state providing funds, personnel, consultation or technical assistance. A few states have been engaged in screening projects for detection and prevention of glaucoma, a disease primarily affecting older persons and accounting for 15 per cent of the blindness found in this country. There has been special emphasis on development of community programs to provide services and facilities for the aged and adequate care for the chronically ill. Geriatric clinics for maintenance of good health and community recreational and social facilities are being established. Primary consideration is being given to improvement of patient care in nursing and convalescent homes, boarding homes for the aged, hospitals and public institutions. The importance of restorative services, home care programs, and day care centers in helping the aged disabled and chronically ill resume useful, productive lives is increasingly recognized. (See page 346 for further material on state programs for the aging.)

Services for Crippled Children

Services for crippled children are administered by the state health department in

thirty-three states and territories, by the state welfare department in eight states, by a combined state health and welfare department in two states, by a crippled children's commission in four states, by the state department of education in three states, and by the state medical school in three states.

State services for crippled children include a broad concept of medical care. In 1955, 278,000 children received medical services under the crippled children's program. This does not stop at surgical treatment but combines treatment of both the physical handicap and unfavorable social and psychological influences, which together determine the degree and duration of disability. Agencies provide medical, surgical, corrective and other services for the care of children who are crippled or suffering from conditions that may lead to crippling.

Dental Public Health

The addition of dental chronic illness studies in the past five years has broadened the scope of dental public health programs. Studies of the dental needs of the chronically ill provide for development of portable dental equipment and techniques for treatment of the bedfast. Cooperation by community agencies, public and private, is being sought. In addition, the base of dental public health programs is being amplified by the formation of several types of group payment plans. Critical evaluation of the experience under present plans is expected to provide a sounder basis for further development.

As of January 1, 1957, 1,487 communities were fluoridating their water supplies. These communities involve 759 water supply systems serving more than 31 million people. Fluoridation has been adopted by 55 per cent of the largest cities in the country.

Today, fifty-one of the states and territories have provision for dental health programs within their organizational structure.

Emergency Health Services

The development of state emergency health service programs—including public health aspects of civil defense, natural disaster relief, and preparations to assure con-

tinuity of essential functions in emergencies—began in fiscal year 1955 with a series of conferences involving United States Public Health Service personnel and key officials of state health departments, medical societies, and civil defense agencies. These conferences resulted in a determination of state needs and actions required to fill them.

During fiscal 1956 and 1957, the Public Health Service assigned professional personnel to each of its eight regional offices to work full time in assisting state health agencies on emergency health activities. In addition, special consultants were loaned to sixteen states having most critical needs for long-term assistance in developing emergency health service programs. Key health personnel from forty-nine of the states, territories and commonwealths attended civil defense courses jointly sponsored by the states and the Public Health Service.

By the end of fiscal 1957, thirty-nine state health officers had been assigned both the pre-attack and the emergency operational responsibilities for their states' civil defense health services divisions. In the great majority of states, the health services division is responsible for chemical warfare defense and radiological defense, as well as for emergency medical services, biological warfare defense, and emergency public health services. Legislation has been enacted in thirty-nine states to require the state civil defense agency to coordinate natural disaster relief operations. Formal plans for providing natural disaster relief have been developed by fourteen state health agencies.

Heart Disease Control

Definite progress has been made during the past three years in heart disease control throughout the country. New programs have been organized. One or more professional persons have been added to the permanent program staffs in many states and localities where programs were already established.

Programs for the prevention of rheumatic fever have been greatly expanded in sixteen states. New ones have been launched in some areas. Several states have inaugurated programs to prevent congenital

heart abnormalities by administering gamma globulin to combat infections during the first three months of pregnancy.

Community services to assist the physician and patient have been developed. New heart disease diagnostic clinics have been established in fourteen states. Rehabilitation programs for heart patients were initiated in eight states. In sparsely populated rural areas, public health nursing services to cardiac patients have been increasingly available.

Over half the states have conducted cardiovascular training courses or institutes for professional workers in the field. For example, approximately sixty-five medical social workers were trained in cardiovascular courses held during the last year in nineteen states. Many cardiovascular institutes and seminars have been held in cooperation with the American Heart Association and its affiliates.

Research in the epidemiology of heart disease has grown rapidly, and new studies have begun in twelve states or territories to identify the common elements in the environment and personal make-up of people suffering from heart disease. Many states are cooperating with the local heart associations in investigating the incidence, prevalence, morbidity and mortality from heart disease.

Hospital and Medical Facilities Planning and Construction

In the nation as a whole there are now 1,107,000 acceptable hospital beds, according to state plan inventories as of January 1, 1957. This total is 8,000 more than was recorded in 1955. Major emphasis has been placed by the state agencies, under the Federal Hospital Survey and Construction Act, on assistance to general hospital projects.

To date more than 3,500 hospitals, public health centers, and related health facility projects have been approved. More than 2,300 of these are completed, opened and rendering service; 940 are under construction; the remainder are in planning and drawing board stages. The total cost, of more than \$2.8 billion for these projects, is being met by \$1.9 billion in state and local funds and \$900 million in federal aid. In 1955 the states operated 550 hospitals

with more than 739,000 beds, to which more than 801,000 patients were admitted.

The hospital survey and construction program has had considerable impact in reducing differences in unmet need for beds. The unmet need for general hospital beds has been reduced by one-fourth and beds for tuberculosis patients by one-half. However, much less progress is being made in overcoming the deficit of needed beds for mental and chronic patients.

Maternal and Child Health Services

The decrease in maternal and infant mortality during the last ten years has enabled the health departments to expand their maternal and child health programs. Preventive services include such units and facilities as maternity clinics for prenatal care; well-child clinics for health supervision of infants and preschool children; health services for school children; dental hygiene and prophylaxis dental care; nutrition education; advice to hospitals on maternity and newborn services; licensing and inspection of maternity homes; and provision of incubators and hospital care for premature infants. The states, which vary considerably in these programs, also provide postgraduate training for professional personnel engaged in them.

Beginning with fiscal 1957, Congress earmarked \$1 million of the maternal and child health grants for special projects for mentally retarded children. Twenty-four state health departments have received grants for the development of demonstration programs for these children.

Mental Health

The years 1955 and 1956 were a period of rapid growth of state and local mental health programs. Expansions of state programs have included establishment of more mental health clinics and psychiatric services in general hospitals, provision of psychiatric consultation to community agencies, and wider utilization of employment and rehabilitation services, foster home care, and public health nursing services.

Especially significant during this period was the development in several states of matching grants to localities for establishment and support of community mental health centers. This type of administrative

relationship concretely recognizes the state's responsibility to provide leadership and to help finance local mental health services.

There was marked interest in resident treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children, and in a few states new centers were established. Many states were engaged in developing various bridging devices between the hospital and community; for example, halfway houses and follow-up programs in communities for patients released from mental hospitals. Widespread use of the new tranquilizing drugs has dramatized the long recognized need for community follow-up programs and for a close working relationship of mental hospitals and community programs.

In mental hospital programs, there was increasing emphasis on treatment and rehabilitation, both during the time the patient is hospitalized and after he is discharged. In 1956, for the first time in thirteen years, there was a decrease from the previous year in the number of resident patients in mental hospitals at the end of the year.

Activities in so-called "special areas" of mental health, such as aging, alcoholism, drug addiction, juvenile delinquency, mental retardation and school health were intensified. (A separate report on state mental health programs begins on page 322.)

Milk and Food Sanitation

Increased production, packaging, and serving of food have forced modernization and increased standardization of food protection methods, and have demanded greater intensification of research efforts. The model ordinance for restaurant sanitation recommended by the U. S. Public Health Service serves as the basis of food sanitation programs in 1,147 local jurisdictions in forty-one states and territories, and as the basis of state regulations in thirty states, two territories and the District of Columbia. All shellfish-producing states and many inland states are participating in the cooperative State-Public Health Service-Industry program for certification of oysters, clams and mussels. As of May 31, 1957, the milk sanitation programs of 1,851 local jurisdictions in thirty-

eight states were based on adoptions of the Milk Ordinance and Code recommended by the Public Health Service. Thirty-three states and the District of Columbia are co-operating in the joint State-Public Health Service Interstate Milk Shipper Certification Program.

Municipal and Rural Sanitation

The high rate of installation of individual sewage disposal systems in suburban and rural areas continues. It is estimated that approximately 400,000 septic tank systems were constructed in the United States in 1957. Six million individual household sewage disposal systems are already in use.

States continue to be active in assisting county and municipal governments in planning and operating refuse collection and disposal systems. All but two states have adopted legislation requiring heat treatment of garbage prior to feeding it to swine.

Occupational Health

As of June, 1957, occupational health programs were functioning in thirty-nine states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and Hawaii. In addition, at least twenty-five local health departments were engaged in similar activities on a full-time basis, and many others to a limited degree. These agencies employ nearly 400 professional personnel, including physicians, nurses, engineers, chemists and physicists. The primary function of the agencies is to assist in the detection, prevention and control of occupational health hazards. Most of them also provide aid in the detection and control of radiation hazards and conduct investigations of atmospheric pollution problems of industrial origin. Increasing attention is being given to health problems of agricultural workers.

Poliomyelitis Program

State health departments continued in a key role during fiscal 1956 and 1957 in the nationwide distribution and use of poliomyelitis vaccine, cooperating with the National Advisory Committee for Poliomyelitis Vaccine, the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, vaccine manufacturers, and the U. S. Public Health Service. Through the Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Assistance Act of 1955, as amended, \$53.6 million was made available to states for administration of poliomyelitis vaccination programs and for purchase of vaccine for persons up to 20 years of age and for pregnant women. In July, 1955, a voluntary plan of controlled interstate distribution was instituted to insure equitable distribution of the limited supply of vaccine. Each state established its own intrastate distribution plan and an advisory committee. The proportion of available vaccine to be sold to public agencies and in regular commercial channels was also determined by each state. Initially, the National Advisory Committee recommended that immunization be restricted to children in the age group 5 through 9 years. As the supply of vaccine increased, the committee recommended broadening the age group to a 10-year span from birth through 14 years of age and for the inclusion of pregnant women. Generally, states followed the committee's recommendation as to priority groups.

During 1955 and 1956 many states carried on active immunization programs. Supplies were quite limited, however, and state programs were necessarily geared to vaccine supply.

By July, 1956, after a sharp increase in production in the late spring, the supply became adequate to warrant discontinuation of the interstate allocation plan. Between then and March, 1957, the supply far exceeded demand. Shortly thereafter, when states and localities began accelerating their immunization programs, the stock of vaccine dwindled, and it has continued in short supply.

As of June 30, 1957—the expiration date for availability of funds under the federal act—sufficient vaccine had been released and sold to immunize 46 per cent of the population under age 40 with the recommended three injections. States utilized 99.3 per cent of the federal funds appropriated. Only four states and two territories failed to expend their entire allotment of federal funds.

Radiological Health

Within the last three years there has been a growing awareness among state health agencies of the importance of public

radiation exposure and of the necessity for action in this area. Several states have adopted comprehensive radiation regulations, based on recommendations of the National Committee for Radiation Protection. California, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Texas are among states with extensive administrative and technical regulations. In many other states, health authorities feel that they are already empowered under existing law to enter the radiological field, and are taking steps in that direction. In June, 1955, the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission appointed an Advisory Committee of State Officials. This twelve-member group is serving as adviser to the commission in reviewing the problem of federal-state radiation protection programs. Sixteen southern states have formed a regional board to deal with the problem as well as to achieve the social and economic benefits of atomic energy.

More and more state health agencies are becoming concerned with the total radiation exposure picture. Since radiation damage is cumulative, exposures from the newer sources, such as those of the atomic energy program, must be considered in light of other exposures, such as those from medical and dental x-ray and fluoroscopic machines. Several states have undertaken preliminary studies in the area of dental x-ray exposures to determine the present status of these machines and explore measures by which exposures can be reduced. Attention also has been directed to shoe-fitting fluoroscopic machines. Within recent months, two states have passed regulations prohibiting use of these machines, and other states were considering restrictive regulations.

Tuberculosis Control

The tuberculosis death rate for the United States has fallen 75 per cent in the last decade. However, the number of reported cases remains high. In 1956, 70,000 new active cases were reported. In some states the need for beds for tuberculosis patients is acute, although nationally the number of occupied beds decreased 8.6 per cent from April 1, 1955, to April 1, 1956. A large proportion of tuberculosis patients receive treatment outside hospitals, thus placing

extra responsibilities on health departments.

Venereal Disease Control

Cases of venereal disease reported from state health departments in fiscal 1956 indicated a national increase in infectious syphilis and total syphilis (all stages) for the first time in eight years. This reversal of the syphilis trend, plus the leveling off of gonorrhea incidence at the high level of one quarter million reported cases per year, gives ample evidence that venereal diseases remain a major public health problem.

The tendency of venereal disease patients to seek diagnosis and treatment from private physicians rather than in public clinics continued during the year; approximately 44 per cent of syphilis cases are now reported by private physicians. Many states have changed their control programs to cover this shift by stimulating morbidity reporting from private physicians and by extending epidemiologic services of the health department to include patients of private physicians in their interview-investigation programs.

A new syphilis case-finding technique, known as "cluster testing," has recently been developed in a southern state and is being extended to other areas. This technique, which expands the early syphilis contact interview and investigation process to include blood testing of persons who move in the same environment as the patient and contacts, has increased the yield of new infections discovered by more than 30 per cent. Also, a new blood test for syphilis for survey use has been developed by the Venereal Disease Experimental Laboratory, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, which gives immediate results in the field. This new serologic technique, known as the Rapid Plasma Reagin (RPR) test, has been used very successfully in the Mexican border screening program conducted by the U. S. Public Health Service in cooperation with California and the health authorities of Mexico.

Water Supply and Water Pollution Control

In many states studies begun during the 1953-54 period, as a result of increasing concern over water resources, have been completed and reports have been sub-

mitted to the legislatures. Significant new legislation relating to water resources has been adopted in a number of states. Continuing studies in the field of water rights law and water resource management are under way in many states.

Pollution abatement progress by the states is reflected in construction of 1,098 sewage treatment projects costing \$516 million during 1955 and 1956. As an added stimulus to such construction, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1956 provides for grants to aid cities in construction of needed pollution abatement works. The states participate in administration of this program. Appropriations of \$50 million a year, reaching a total of \$500 million, have been authorized for this purpose. Grants made for 446 sewage treatment works projects during fiscal 1957 totaled \$38.1 million.

With assistance provided by program grants under the new federal act, the states are expanding and improving their water pollution control programs. Appropriations of \$5 million were made for this purpose for fiscal years 1957 and 1958. The funds are being used for all aspects of state pollution abatement programs, including staffing, training, surveys, laboratories, etc.

Recent Developments

As problems of special population groups are identified, states are developing services to meet them. Migratory agricultural workers and their dependents are attracting increased interest and concern in many states. Health agencies in a growing number of states and communities are joining with physicians and other interested individuals and groups in trying to learn how to provide migrants with the services available to year-around residents. As a result of such exploration, some counties have found that special clinics, open at night in remote areas of the county, are effectively used by migrants.

Other counties are continuing studies to learn how to provide health services to migrant families in ways they understand and accept. Many individual states have established committees on migratory labor in which public health physicians, sanitary engineers or other representatives of the state health agency participate. In addi-

tion the Rural Health Committee of the American Academy of General Practice has selected migrant health as a problem for major emphasis in coming years.

Aside from activities focussed on needs of farm migrant families, many state and local health agencies continue to work with groups concerned with health problems of

the general rural population. In cooperation with the agricultural extension service, medical societies, farm organizations, and groups, they sponsor rural health conferences, prepare educational materials, and share in fact-finding and planning programs for the improvement of rural health services.

TABLE 1

AMOUNTS EXPENDED FOR PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES, STATE BY STATE—FISCAL YEAR 1956(a)

State or other jurisdiction	Total funds expended	State funds	Local funds	Private agencies' funds	Federal funds			
					Total federal funds	Public Health Service(b)	Children's Bureau	Other federal(c) funds
Total.....	\$385,708,217(b)	\$168,779,073	\$134,744,034	\$5,074,270	\$77,110,840	\$50,067,144	\$26,917,646	\$126,050
Alabama.....	6,270,560	1,878,370	1,894,741	16,276	2,481,173	1,382,915	1,098,258	.....
Arizona.....	1,531,388	397,385	676,401	45,980	411,622	323,295	88,327	.....
Arkansas.....	2,836,349	1,028,022	578,000	7,636	1,222,691	708,521	514,170	.....
California.....	37,127,325	13,594,384	18,839,451	349,848	4,343,642	3,031,013	1,237,346	75,283
Colorado.....	3,130,852	594,331	1,614,245	18,730	903,546	537,011	366,535	.....
Connecticut.....	4,544,131	2,314,137	1,139,951	161,365	928,678	592,580	336,098	.....
Delaware.....	883,724	600,806	.....	3,850	279,068	115,478	163,590	.....
Florida.....	10,600,490	5,627,115	2,774,207	11,703	2,187,460	1,482,901	678,635	25,924
Georgia.....	11,426,020	5,563,129	3,286,371	27,066	2,549,454	1,623,688	925,766	.....
Idaho.....	1,231,430	478,897	240,681	9,074	502,778	255,609	243,434	3,735
Illinois.....	17,060,883	7,718,215	6,389,615	.....	2,953,053	2,189,370	763,683	.....
Indiana.....	5,241,556	2,182,879	1,927,684	136,777	994,216	621,153	373,063	.....
Iowa.....	2,626,039	1,357,991	295,758	144,222	828,068	368,267	459,801	.....
Kansas.....	3,291,753	1,204,221	1,084,002	.....	1,003,530	692,055	311,475	.....
Kentucky.....	6,236,358	2,699,247	1,329,427	82,275	2,125,409	1,336,526	788,883	.....
Louisiana.....	7,016,181	2,971,391	2,247,647	22,703	1,774,440	1,097,222	677,218	.....
Maine.....	1,619,714	1,052,615	23,085	.....	544,014	337,757	206,257	.....
Maryland.....	9,109,573	3,137,363	4,677,637	101,351	1,193,222	551,974	641,248	.....
Massachusetts.....	11,345,564	7,251,189	1,733,177	255,227	2,105,971	1,532,871	573,100	.....
Michigan.....	16,486,497	6,018,450	7,654,333	206,096	2,607,618	1,814,050	793,568	.....
Minnesota.....	5,567,089	2,117,496	1,624,775	79,805	1,745,013	1,257,609	487,404	.....
Mississippi.....	4,557,625	1,635,880	1,179,936	449	1,741,360	1,098,842	642,518	.....
Missouri.....	7,395,866	1,937,700	3,857,139	119,688	1,481,339	813,142	668,197	.....
Montana.....	1,076,060	403,603	192,375	6,005	474,077	246,862	227,215	.....
Nebraska.....	1,827,080	533,266	734,702	28,179	530,933	312,166	218,767	.....
Nevada.....	555,086	228,844	66,531	8,790	250,921	103,818	147,103	.....
New Hampshire.....	1,021,531	718,475	.....	3,555	299,501	196,292	103,209	.....
New Jersey.....	11,377,436	2,788,767	6,750,460	50,000	1,788,209	1,418,743	369,466	.....

New Mexico.....	\$ 1,738,932	\$ 691,840	\$ 426,811	\$ 15,000	\$ 605,281	\$ 357,313	\$ 247,968	.....
New York.....	54,492,861	33,187,392	16,073,565	348,293	4,883,611	3,959,248	924,363	.....
North Carolina.....	9,496,006	2,616,085	4,291,896	32,531	2,555,494	1,460,583	1,094,911	.....
North Dakota.....	1,330,930	259,818	437,461	34,011	599,640	410,063	189,577	.....
Ohio.....	15,807,974	2,753,190	9,571,222	1,104,647	2,378,915	1,540,742	838,173	.....
Oklahoma.....	4,606,766	2,285,490	1,111,679	35,412	1,174,185	672,922	499,289	\$ 1,974
Oregon.....	3,758,215	1,265,917	1,932,635	16,454	543,209	299,278	243,931	.....
Pennsylvania.....	19,377,365	11,231,804	4,447,266	692,892	3,005,403	1,982,423	1,022,980	.....
Rhode Island.....	1,407,588	904,432	.....	.....	503,156	287,823	215,333	.....
South Carolina.....	5,200,588	2,406,159	960,463	.....	1,833,966	1,176,422	657,544	.....
South Dakota.....	993,592	298,901	133,620	81,315	479,756	305,426	174,330	.....
Tennessee.....	7,090,107	2,810,170	1,977,003	74,685	2,228,249	1,432,601	778,541	17,107
Texas.....	14,263,788	6,020,510	5,387,002	.....	2,856,276	1,612,171	1,244,105	.....
Utah.....	2,046,073	745,592	535,326	60,000	705,155	377,769	327,386	.....
Vermont.....	1,142,777	764,139	.....	20,703	357,935	185,068	172,867	.....
Virginia.....	12,308,400	4,620,192	5,361,659	150,017	2,176,532	1,450,054	726,478	.....
Washington.....	6,013,401	1,110,872	3,697,114	296,804	908,611	499,009	409,602	.....
West Virginia.....	2,934,496	918,958	871,509	27,948	1,116,081	637,355	478,726	.....
Wisconsin.....	7,158,184	1,971,661	3,364,824	72,164	1,749,535	1,245,482	504,053	.....
Wyoming.....	560,048	176,612	121,377	24,000	238,059	83,148	154,911	.....
Dist. of Columbia.....	4,145,859	3,474,276	.....	.....	671,583	279,292	392,291	.....
Alaska.....	1,831,483	480,797	64,080	10,841	1,275,765	1,017,013	258,752	.....
Hawaii.....	3,745,333	2,169,973	.....	79,898	1,495,462	1,190,770	302,665	2,027
Puerto Rico.....	9,897,085	7,580,125	.....	.....	2,316,960	1,520,445	796,515	.....
Virgin Islands.....	1,366,206	.....	1,165,191	.....	201,015	42,994	158,021	.....

Source: Reported to the U. S. Public Health Service and to the Children's Bureau by state health departments and other state agencies administering mental hygiene programs, medical facilities survey and planning programs, and crippled children's services.

(a) Includes encumbrances incurred during fiscal year 1956 but unliquidated. Excludes amounts identified as general hospital care and operation of tuberculosis sanatoria.

(b) This total includes \$22,633,274 expended from funds made available under the Poliomyelitis Vaccination Assistance Act of 1955, as amended, and \$3,073,261 of General Health Grant funds earmarked for distribution and use of poliomyelitis vaccine.

(c) Funds made available to states for health purposes by other federal agencies.

TABLE 2
STATUS OF FEDERAL-STATE CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS FOR HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL FACILITIES
As reported on June 30, 1957

State or other jurisdiction	Cost of construction		Facilities providing inpatient care*											
	Total cost (in thousands)	Per cent of total cost from federal funds	All types		Number of projects and number of beds of each type completed or in process									
			Proj- ects(b)	Beds	General hospitals(a)		Tuberculosis hospitals		Mental hospitals		Chronic hospitals		Nursing homes	
					Projects	Beds	Projects	Beds	Projects	Beds	Projects	Beds	Projects	Beds
Total	\$2,664,383	31.7	2,690	152,593	2,321	121,456	69	7,118	106	13,245	114	7,064	80	3,710
Alabama	53,687	55.0	64	3,786	52	2,949	4	498	2	145	3	100	3	94
Arizona	18,330	33.0	28	1,278	20	1,041	1	64	...	...	4	36	3	137
Arkansas	42,999	48.8	44	3,085	40	2,506	...	...	6	500	...	...	2	79
California	126,916	24.0	99	6,842	84	5,809	2	360	1	10	6	464	6	199
Colorado	25,653	28.8	25	1,299	23	1,274	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	25
Connecticut	40,200	14.4	31	1,218	29	1,168	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	50
Delaware	8,437	28.7	7	869	3	101	1	164	2	409	1	195	...	...
Florida	60,899	33.0	64	4,443	50	3,071	2	850	2	140	8	311	2	71
Georgia	73,137	38.7	102	4,619	97	4,538	2	...	...	...	2	35	1	46
Idaho	14,404	26.8	27	1,080	22	882	1	50	...	...	1	37	3	111
Illinois	110,530	26.2	67	4,905	61	4,549	1	100	1	105	3	111	1	40
Indiana	66,622	32.7	62	3,367	49	2,780	2	50	2	169	5	195	4	173
Iowa	56,809	28.8	69	3,484	66	3,151	...	...	1	185	1	120	1	28
Kansas	38,838	29.6	49	2,130	46	1,942	...	...	1	64	2	124	...	...
Kentucky	55,897	48.5	75	3,950	61	2,770	7	61	4	793	2	223	1	100
Louisiana	60,436	35.4	49	3,676	38	2,626	1	102	6	824	3	104	1	20
Maine	13,152	46.0	21	852	17	771	...	...	1	...	3	81	...	...
Maryland	60,682	17.3	36	2,044	31	1,344	1	60	...	...	3	530	1	110
Massachusetts	101,169	18.3	82	4,180	74	3,697	1	36	1	32	5	394	1	21
Michigan	81,677	32.3	79	4,349	73	3,860	2	150	1	128	1	75	2	136
Minnesota	60,890	29.6	63	2,852	58	2,440	...	...	1	60	3	272	1	80
Mississippi	45,054	55.4	66	3,784	63	3,270	1	151	1	260	1	100	...	...
Missouri	61,585	36.1	53	3,388	46	2,980	1	69	2	175	2	100	2	64
Montana	8,530	30.7	25	670	24	537	1	13	3	120

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Nebraska.....	\$ 27,504	28.0	52	1,257	49	1,095	1	90	2	72
Nevada.....	4,667	35.2	12	479	8	269	4	210
New Hampshire.....	13,410	28.1	17	623	13	493	4	130
New Jersey.....	72,436	23.7	40	4,672	30	3,061	..	..	7	1,391	..	1	30	2	190
New Mexico.....	17,695	32.4	29	1,180	25	1,074	..	..	..	..	..	4	106	..	..
New York.....	182,317	21.8	118	8,307	109	7,459	..	..	..	..	..	4	375	4	373
North Carolina.....	93,427	36.7	166	6,592	155	5,705	2	100	6	587	3	3	200	..	..
North Dakota.....	13,188	31.4	29	901	24	416	..	..	1	204	..	1	60	3	221
Ohio.....	134,899	24.9	92	7,192	82	5,728	5	453	..	..	..	2	820	3	191
Oklahoma.....	46,416	40.3	87	4,389	60	2,355	5	247	14	1,615	..	6	109	2	63
Oregon.....	26,718	28.5	41	1,966	37	1,720	..	..	2	130	..	..	..	2	116
Pennsylvania.....	156,325	29.8	103	6,809	95	6,320	..	..	2	141	..	5	184	1	164
Rhode Island.....	22,851	16.2	16	661	13	479	..	..	1	150	..	2	32	..	..
South Carolina.....	43,618	47.6	64	3,180	39	2,110	9	481	11	498	..	4	71	1	20
South Dakota.....	12,640	33.8	29	840	24	652	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	188
Tennessee.....	61,430	41.6	64	4,152	51	2,698	4	526	4	636	..	3	222	2	70
Texas.....	143,766	35.4	136	9,888	120	7,557	8	1,357	1	550	..	6	408	1	16
Utah.....	11,655	42.2	18	571	13	402	..	..	3	62	..	1	80	1	27
Vermont.....	10,440	31.1	11	633	9	563	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	70
Virginia.....	64,758	37.7	54	3,549	53	3,505	..	..	..	..	..	1	44	..	..
Washington.....	48,706	19.0	38	1,672	36	1,446	..	..	..	..	..	2	226	..	..
West Virginia.....	45,371	32.8	35	2,410	21	1,478	4	275	8	464	..	2	193	..	..
Wisconsin.....	51,788	33.5	69	2,747	62	2,311	..	..	1	240	..	3	119	3	77
Wyoming.....	7,086	32.5	17	480	15	447	..	..	..	..	..	1	15	1	18
Dist. of Columbia.....	12,416	19.4	8	242	7	192	..	..	..	..	..	1	50	..	..
Alaska.....	4,019	33.2	7	130	7	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hawaii.....	8,044	32.5	6	564	5	456	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerto Rico.....	40,230	58.1	36	4,357	30	1,279	1	800	4	2,178	..	1	100	..	..
Virgin Islands.....	30	60.0	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Source: The Hospital and Medical Facilities Construction Program under Title VI of the Public Health Service Act; Semiannual Analysis of Projects Approved for Federal Aid; Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, July, 1957.

*In addition to the facilities shown in this table, 824 facilities providing ambulatory care had been completed or were in process under the programs—comprising 610 public health centers, 131 diagnostic or treatment centers, 62 rehabilitation facilities and 21 other health facilities. The estimated cost of their construction totalled \$210.2 million, of which 71.7 per cent was from state and local funds, 28.3 per cent from federal funds.

(b) Of the total of 3,514 projects both for facilities providing inpatient care and those providing ambulatory care, 2,346 projects, constructed at a cost of \$1,805,731,000, were in operation; 953 projects, costing \$920,898,000, were under construction; and 215, to cost \$147,958,000, had been initially approved.

STATE MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMS, 1956-57

THE most widely discussed development in the mental health field in 1956-57 was that at the end of fiscal 1956 thirty-four states had either reduced or stabilized the resident populations in their mental hospitals. This was the first time since 1945 that mental hospital populations did not increase at the rate of 10,000 per year. Instead there was a decrease in 1956 of approximately 7,000 under 1955. This is particularly spectacular when viewed against the fact that first admissions in 1956 were at their highest point in history.

Insufficient evidence was at hand to establish accurately the reasons for the decline in resident hospital populations. Mental hospital administrators as well as legislators and other state officials were perplexed as to whether the phenomenon was temporary or indicative of a future trend. That it was not, however, an isolated occurrence was evidenced by the fact that the decline continued in 1957, decreasing the resident population another 3,000.

Viewing the figures with all reservation, Governor G. Mennen Williams of Michigan, Chairman of the Governors' Committee on Mental Health, reported to the 1957 meeting of the Governors' Conference: "We have advanced so very much—have indeed established a beachhead and massed for a breakthrough. We have reason to believe that we have come to the top of the hill and that we can look forward to continuing decreases."

While it is not possible to assign specific causes for decrease in patients, various factors that converged in the biennium can be recognized.

1. The new "wonder" drugs—both tranquilizing and stimulant—have been highly useful in controlling difficult behavior and have prepared hundreds of formerly "hopeless" patients for treatment and improvement. Directly and indirectly they have led to an increase in discharges. The drugs, however, cannot alone have been responsible for the decrease; their use became

widespread just at the time when other elements were beginning to pay off.

2. There has been new and growing recognition that a hospital's social environment has therapeutic qualities and that it can have curative effects. Patients and employees are changing their attitudes; they expect more patients to return to their communities; hope is not abandoned when patients enter a mental hospital.

3. An increasing number of people with mental illnesses are being treated successfully in clinics while living at home and working in the community.

4. Diagnosis of mental illness has taken place earlier, more intensively and thoroughly, resulting in early treatment and in many cases avoiding the need for later hospitalization.

5. Increased use of "bridging" devices between hospital and community has permitted many patients, who were able to adjust well in hospital but feared to leave, to prepare gradually for normal community life. The bridging devices include sheltered employment and vocational training, family care programs, halfway houses and after-care clinics. Another technique is use of the hospital as a day or night hospital—the patient remaining at home most of the time.

6. The number of mental hospital personnel in all categories has increased substantially, so that more intensive care and treatment has been possible. In the last ten years the over-all ratio of employees to patients in state mental hospitals has increased about 100 per cent—despite an increase of approximately 100,000 patients in the decade.

7. General hospitals have increasingly expanded their services to include mental patients; thus they have been able to treat quickly and in the community sizable numbers of people with mental disorders.

This combination of constructive movements had its financial cost. Total expenditures for maintaining and operating state

hospitals more than tripled in the last ten years. Average daily expenditure per patient rose approximately 150 per cent. The rising trend in expenditures continued during the 1956-57 biennium, with increased outlays averaging about 20 per cent and ranging as high as 43 and 48 per cent in certain states. The average amount spent in the biennium per patient per day in the nation rose from \$3.26 in 1956 to approximately \$3.64 in 1957. In Arizona, for example, the 1955-56 figure of \$3.61 per day was expected to rise to \$4.00 for the 1957-58 fiscal year, in Indiana from \$3.86 to \$4.61, in Kansas from \$4.59 to \$5.16, in Kentucky from \$2.12 to \$3.04, in Maine from \$3.12 to \$3.55 and in Ohio from \$2.92 to \$3.73.

Major steps were taken during the biennium in use of relatively new methods for treating patients and keeping them in the community.

For example, it was felt that a small caseload and ready support by a trained psychiatric nurse or social worker could reduce returns to the hospital. As one instance of such activity, the Michigan Department of Mental Health worked cooperatively with the State Health Department to give local departments funds enabling them to assign public health nurses to work with furloughed patients and their families.

There were many experimental programs to exploit the supportive and therapeutic possibilities of day centers. New York opened two day hospitals in the biennium, each designed for from forty to fifty adults, where patients could receive psychiatric care on a voluntary, out-patient basis during the day, return home in the afternoon and continue family and community activities. New York also undertook a study of the effectiveness of its new after-care clinics. Of 160 patients released from hospitals and under supportive drug and psychotherapy, only sixteen returned to the hospital—a relapse rate of 10 per cent as compared with the general New York rate of 33½ per cent.

Halfway houses were used more extensively to encourage patients to become self-reliant and independent. Thus California has a halfway house at Agnews State Hospital. Residents are free to come and

go and make their own house rules. They pay for board and room out of money borrowed from a revolving fund. The residents are encouraged to live together normally as they gradually assume their places in the community. The Kentucky Department of Mental Health combined the idea of a halfway house with a job placement program—sometimes in the same home—for patients ready to leave the hospital but with no place to go. Of the first sixteen patients placed from one of the hospitals, five were able to receive final discharge before the end of the trial visit year. Other patients made marked social improvement in the program, increased their abilities to participate in community activities and learned to budget their limited pay.

Family care programs were the most extensive device for placing patients out of hospitals. Many states provide supplementary funds and public assistance for patients under family care.

Heavily emphasized were provisions of both in- and out-patient services for emotionally disturbed children. In Michigan the Hawthorne Center was developed as a clinic for intensive treatment of disturbed and schizophrenic children, as was the \$5 million Children's Hospital at the University of Michigan. Kansas established a new treatment center for children, offering resident and out-patient care. Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Washington, among others, have built or by the end of 1957 were in the process of erecting residential centers for emotionally disturbed youngsters.

Special attention simultaneously went to older persons. At least one-third of the present hospital population is over 60. Geriatric hospitals for the mentally ill are becoming common. Rhode Island opened a new \$3 million geriatric hospital and expects to spend a similar amount for a second one. New York and Massachusetts have taken extensive similar action in the last two years. Arizona, California, Colorado, Missouri, Nevada and New Hampshire, among others, are establishing geriatric units in connection with their state hospitals. Illinois developed plans for a 2,000 bed cottage-type hospital attractively designed for older persons, estimated to cost around \$20 million. It also spent

approximately \$800,000 in the biennium to provide boarding-out care for older persons who do not belong in mental institutions but have no other place to go.

Out of these developments has come a reassessment of building needs. It is a growing concept that the states need new buildings for *intensive* treatment, not for custody and isolation. Replacement of fire traps and dangerously designed facilities is essential, but legislators and state officials increasingly intend, rather than proposing heavy investment in construction of custodial institutions, to devote larger sums to securing personnel, to preventive mental health programs, and to training and research.

MENTAL RETARDATION

The attention devoted in the states in 1956-57 to the long-neglected problems of the mentally retarded gives promise of solid progress in making them socially useful persons. Many states made separate appropriations for the mentally retarded for the first time; others increased their efforts substantially. The average increase in expenditures for maintaining and operating institutions for the mentally retarded in 1957-59 as against 1955-57 is expected to be about 40 per cent, with the increases of some states ranging up to 66.7, 73 and 90 per cent.

Considerable emphasis was given to establishment of special classes for the educable and trainable mentally retarded. Thus Delaware in 1957 charged the State Board of Education to develop definite rules and regulations for the education, training and transportation of handicapped and gifted children between 4 and 21 years of age in special classes and facilities. Idaho made mandatory the establishment of special education classes for retarded children between 6 and 21. In Missouri, plans were under way to establish training centers for the trainable retarded; school districts will pay into a "Handicapped Children's Fund" for each child attending such a center an amount equal to the annual per pupil cost.

The California legislature increased the per pupil per year allocation for severely retarded children from \$400 to \$450, and for the moderately retarded from \$150 to \$200, over and above the regular school

subsidy paid to school districts for each regular pupil. Similarly, Connecticut raised its appropriations for special classes from two to two-and-one-half times the base allowance for public school pupils. Minnesota legislation authorized joint employment of special personnel for retarded children by several school districts—either on a full- or part-time basis. It provided state aid to finance the program and authorized a State Director of Special Education and two consultants for the 1957-59 biennium. New York broadened its definitions of eligibility and enlarged the number of children eligible for special education; it also reduced from twenty-five to twelve the number required to be in average daily attendance in approved special classes in order to qualify for state aid.

Florida appropriated \$200,000 to start a new school for the mentally retarded. Illinois was under way with a new hospital in Chicago for 600 mentally retarded children, financed with \$5.5 million from the Mental Health Fund. North Carolina will open two new institutions for the mentally retarded in 1958, and a third is in the planning stage. Tennessee is planning a second institution for the mentally retarded, and Wisconsin has under construction a Central Colony for retarded children.

Many states—among them California, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Hampshire and New Jersey—initiated or continued state studies of mental retardation. In addition, the American Association on Mental Deficiency organized a Technical Research Project in Mental Retardation for a national study of the whole problem. The Council of State Governments in 1957 established a Committee on Mental Retardation, which expected to draft model legislation dealing with institutionalization, to develop guidelines for organization and to explore the utility of interstate cooperation in this field.

COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Major steps were taken in the biennium to shore up the first line of mental health defense—community centered services of all kinds. An expanding development is provision of state aid on a matching basis to communities that establish local mental health programs. New York, in 1955, was

the first state to pass such legislation, and it was followed in 1957 by California, Minnesota and New Jersey.

The Minnesota plan will enable the state and the communities to match funds on a dollar-for-dollar basis to establish local mental health centers, locally administered. It was estimated that the cost of a center serving 50,000 people would be about \$40,000. Each is to have a board of directors of representative citizens and qualified professional staff. Total appropriations in Minnesota for community mental health programs and mental health education rose from \$233,084 for 1955-57 to \$342,000 for 1957-59.

New York alone was expected to spend about \$10 million in fiscal 1957 in financing its Community Mental Health Services Act in twenty-three local communities, representing 86 per cent of the state's population. New Jersey provided a special appropriation of \$250,000 to carry out the provisions of a community services act, and in addition increased funds for the state hospital community clinics from \$286,628 for 1956-57 to \$404,919 for 1958-59, or 41.3 per cent.

The Indiana Division of Mental Health makes grants-in-aid up to 50 per cent of the cost of operation to eleven child guidance and adult mental health clinics. Four more are expected to be established, and the division will have a 46 per cent increase in its appropriations for this program as well as other mental health services in 1957-59. In Kentucky funds for community mental health programs were increased 83.9 per cent—from \$145,800 in 1954-56 to \$266,300 for 1956-58. The community services division of the Mental Health Department increased its mental health facilities in the last two years from eight to seventeen cities, with added personnel. Plans include follow-up of released patients, screening of patients being considered for first admission, and mental health consultation to schools.

The Massachusetts budget for 1957-58 more than doubled the 1956-57 expenditure for mental health services, including \$149,000 for community clinics for retarded children, \$491,000 for court clinics and clinic services for corrections patients, and \$876,441 for community mental health

clinics. In addition each mental hospital now operates a community clinic for follow-up supervision of former patients, for screening new admissions and for general community assistance. In 1957 eighteen clinics processed more than 8,000 patients. The Tennessee legislature approved special appropriations for mental health clinics for the first time in 1957, amounting to \$300,000. An additional \$100,000 will be allotted for clinics from a transfer fund, and \$180,000 in federal funds are also expected.

The Board for Texas State Hospitals and Special Schools was authorized in 1957 to establish and operate out-patient clinics; to set up a sixty-bed community hospital adjacent to a recognized medical center for treatment, training, research and education; and to provide for an out-patient clinic in conjunction with the hospital. In addition the Division of Mental Health will be responsible for nine community clinics in fiscal 1957-58 and plans greater emphasis on school mental health programs.

The 1957 Wyoming legislature appropriated \$62,822 for a new Division of Mental Health in the Department of Health, to be responsible for community services. With federal funds of \$50,000 to be added, there will be provision for a psychiatrist-director, a clinical psychologist, a psychiatric social worker and a mental health nursing consultant. A public education program is being carried on in this program, through group discussions, lectures, seminars and consultation on research in mental health.

The trend to establishment of psychiatric units in private and public general hospitals likewise advanced in the biennium. States are finding it cheaper and more effective to contribute to the financial support of these psychiatric units rather than to send all patients with acute symptoms to the state mental hospitals. Examples of support for psychiatric units in private and public general hospitals in the past two years are appropriations in Connecticut, New York and Pennsylvania.

TRAINING AND RESEARCH

Further strides were made in line with the emphasis the Governors' Conference

has been giving to mental health training and research. Several states made special provision for research and training for the first time, and others expanded their efforts in this direction.

In California the Department of Mental Hygiene appointed a Director of Research, and in 1957 the legislature for the first time made a special appropriation for a continuing research program, allocating \$200,000 for this purpose. Major research and training programs already were taking place at Langley Porter Clinic and the Neuropsychiatric Institute at the University of California at Los Angeles.

In the State of Connecticut the 1957 legislature approved the Governor's budget of \$1,196,430 for research and training in mental health for the 1957-59 biennium. This constituted a step toward the goal of "20 per cent for research and training," established by the Connecticut Mental Health Council in 1956. The figure provided came to more than 3 per cent of the operating budget for the Department of Mental Health, \$39,208,680. This marked the first time that funds were specifically set aside for research; more than \$40,000 was to be directed to research in the department's institutions.

Delaware specifically appropriated state funds for research and training for the first time in 1955 and increased them sharply for the 1957-59 biennium. Similarly, the Florida Council on Training and Research was created in 1955, with an appropriation of \$250,000; this was increased for 1957-59 to \$360,000, of which about 20 per cent will be for research. An additional \$40,000 will be used to promote applied research in community mental health services.

Louisiana in 1956, as Illinois had done previously, created by state law a special mental health fund into which patient fees are paid. Revenue in the fund will provide fellowships for training psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers and nurses who agree to work in state mental hospitals, and part of the money will go for research into causes and cure of mental illness.

In Michigan the Lafayette Clinic and the University of Michigan are major centers of research and training. The new

Lafayette Clinic, working in close cooperation with Wayne State University College of Medicine, is developing along the lines of the Menninger Clinic in Kansas. About 45 per cent of its work is devoted to research, including the causes of mental retardation, the nature of schizophrenia and the effects of tranquilizing drugs. A new Mental Health Research Institute at the University of Michigan is conducting basic studies of human behavior. In 1957 the central office of Michigan's Department of Mental Health was allocated \$85,000 in training funds and \$30,000 for a research unit.

Minnesota increased state funds for research to \$210,000 for two years, an increase of 40 per cent over the previous biennium. Research allocations are made to the various hospitals after a review of proposed projects by the Mental Health Medical Policy Committee. State funds for training were up 21 per cent to \$210,000 for a psychiatric residency training program, for training psychiatric nurse educators, and for training eleven psychiatric social workers. Nurses and social workers under the program are obligated to one year's paid work for every year of training.

Large scale research and training programs using state funds were under way in New York. For 1957-58 almost \$5.5 million was allocated for research and nearly \$3.7 million for training. Among the projects are research on institutionalization of the mentally retarded, a study of alcoholism, and training of resident psychiatrists, nurses and attendants. There are stipends for training community mental health personnel and general practitioners. In Oregon, state and federal funds were made available for a joint study of the rehabilitation of mental patients by the State Hospital, the State Board of Health, the Public Welfare Commission and the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation of the State Board of Education.

For the first time the South Carolina legislature in 1957 appropriated special funds for research—\$60,630 for a five-year project at the State Hospital on multidisciplinary treatment techniques. In Tennessee the legislature made a new special appropriation of \$100,000 for research in

1957-59 and \$200,000 for education and training. At the same time \$676,000 went to Gailor Psychiatric Hospital and \$50,000 to a research and training project of Vanderbilt University and Central State Hospital.

The Washington State Mental Health Research Institute is engaged in biochemical, neurological, social, psychiatric and psychological studies of mental and emotional problems of children and young adults. For 1957-59 it was allocated \$659,794. The appropriation for the Wisconsin Diagnostic Center was increased 27.5 per cent, to \$517,575, for the 1957-58 fiscal year. In addition \$102,460 in state funds was available in 1957-58 for residency training for psychiatrists (conducted jointly by state hospitals and the University of Wisconsin) and for graduate training of social workers and psychological interns.

Other examples could be cited. Those summarized indicate the extent to which the states have been emphasizing training and research. The states are finding that research and professional training programs not only produce results in themselves, but that as by-products they help to attract and keep qualified staffs.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

Reorganization

The 1956-57 biennium brought further progress in reorganization and revitalization of organization for mental health.

The Connecticut Department of Mental Health was reorganized and the Office of the Commissioner strengthened by legislation in 1957. The law centralized in a new seven-member Board of Mental Health many powers formerly vested in individual hospital boards of trustees. Reorganization in Florida established, under the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions, a Division of Mental Health responsible for the state mental hospitals and a Division of Child Training Schools the responsibilities of which include the Sunland Training Center and any future similar institutions.

Missouri's legislature created a State Mental Health Commission of five members to be appointed by the Governor, three of whom were to be physicians

skilled in treatment of nervous and mental diseases. Effective January 1, 1958, the commission is to appoint the Director of the Division of Mental Diseases. The Washington legislature created two new divisions in the Department of Institutions—Mental Health and Adult Corrections. Supervisors for both were to be appointed by the Director of Institutions; the Supervisor of Mental Health must be a doctor with five years' experience in the mental health field.

West Virginia legislation increased to twelve the number of states which have separate departments of mental health, with this specific title. The new West Virginia department was to be responsible for five state mental hospitals and the state's school for mentally deficient. The Director of Mental Health, to be appointed by the Governor for a five-year term, must be a psychiatrist, and his salary was set at \$20,000 a year.

Illinois, Indiana and Washington, among other states, created divisions of alcoholism in their mental health agencies for treatment, rehabilitation, research and public education in this field.

Interstate Cooperation

Extensive regional surveys appraising mental health needs and resources resulted in the formation of regional councils on training and research in the South and West. With the help of the National Institute of Mental Health, these regional councils launched concerted interstate efforts to meet the manpower problem and to assist in essential research. The Northeast State Governments Conference on Mental Health held important meetings on mental retardation, emotionally disturbed children and training for community mental health services. These surveys and meetings brought new groups into the mental health movement and pointed to regional pooling of resources for a coordinated attack on mental illness.

Ten states—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island and West Virginia—adopted the Interstate Compact on Mental Health in 1955 and 1957. Under the compact a person requiring hospitalization becomes eli-

gible for it regardless of his state of residence. The compact further provides for interstate cooperation in after-care supervision and in joint use of mental health facilities.

Commitment Legislation and Studies

Many states adopted legislation or established study groups to put into effect the concept that a mental patient is a medical concern—not merely a subject for legal action pointing to isolation in an institution. Legislation relating to commitment was widespread.

In Arkansas the commitment law was revised to provide for commitment to psychiatric units of general hospitals. Amendments to the Illinois Mental Health Code increased to thirty days the notice to be given by a voluntary patient prior to release.

Indiana revised its commitment procedure and set up a Mental Health Codification Commission to codify all mental health

laws and submit recommendations to the Governor. Other states that revised their commitment legislation included Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Washington and West Virginia.

Prominent among subjects of study by committees or commissions were mental retardation and needs of emotionally disturbed children. Other subjects included hospital treatment needs, building programs, commitment laws, nursing services, juvenile delinquency, and sex deviation. And the broad scope of mental health needs was under fresh scrutiny in certain of the states.

On the basis of such special studies within individual states, the interstate surveys conducted and the steadily continuing preparations of the state mental health agencies, it appeared certain as 1957 ended that much progress for mental health would continue in the years ahead.

SOCIAL SECURITY IN THE STATES*

WITH the signing of the Social Security Amendments of 1956 on September 1, 1956, major liberalizations in the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance program were enacted, as well as provisions affecting the public assistance programs. The amendments to the insurance program were reflected in the operations of both programs during the fiscal year that ended June, 1957.

During 1957 legislative activity in the field of social security occurred mainly in the states, most of which were holding their biennial legislative sessions. Laws affecting their public assistance and unemployment insurance programs were passed by most of the states. Much of the legislation relating to public assistance reflected the influence of the 1956 amendments to the Social Security Act. Federal legislation included several minor amendments to the Social Security Act and to the laws governing retirement programs for federal civilian employees.

The 1956 amendments to the Social Security Act made major changes in the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance program, and amended the public assistance, the child welfare, and general titles of the Social Security Act. The amendments also authorized federal grants to states and public and nonprofit organizations for cooperative research or demonstration projects concerning the prevention or reduction of dependency.

The federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance program was broadened to provide monthly disability benefits to qualified insured workers aged 50-64, computed at the same rate as the old-age benefit. July, 1957, was designated the first month for which these benefits became effective. The 1956 amendments also provide that, beginning with January, 1957, child benefits are payable for children who were dis-

abled before age 18. The 1956 law also made it possible for women to receive benefits at age 62 instead of 65; qualified widows, or female dependent parents, may receive full benefits at 62; and retired women workers and wives without entitled children in their care, who request their benefits between 62 and 65, may receive a reduced benefit.

The 1956 amendments, to finance the new disability benefits, raised the tax rate $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent for employers and for employees and $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent for the self-employed, amounting to $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent each for employees and employers for 1957, 1958 and 1959 and $3\frac{3}{8}$ per cent for the self-employed.

The amendments also extended coverage under Old-Age and Survivors Insurance to about 900,000 additional persons—chiefly members of self-employed professional groups previously excluded (except doctors of medicine) and more farmers. The Servicemen's and Veterans' Survivors Benefits Act extended coverage under the program to about 3 million members of the armed forces and commissioned officers of the Public Health Service and of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

The 1956 amendments also revised the formula for federal sharing in payments in the four special types of public assistance programs under the Social Security Act to permit greater federal financial participation from October, 1956, through June, 1959; provided a new basis for federal sharing in state expenditures for medical care for assistance recipients, separately from money payments to them; and authorized grants to the states for training of public welfare personnel.

On July 17, 1957, President Eisenhower signed Public Law 109, amending two provisions of the Social Security Act that relate to insurance protection for disabled workers. The amendments extend through June 30, 1958, the time within which disabled workers can file an application for

*Prepared by the Social Security Administration, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

a disability freeze and still have the beginning of a period of disability established as early as the actual onset of the disablement. (Under the disability freeze, the worker's insurance status is not affected by loss of earnings during extended total disability.) Originally June 30, 1957, had been set as the cut-off date.

The second of the amending provisions affects disability benefits. It modifies the "offset" provision, which had provided that disability benefits payable under the Social Security Act must be reduced by the amount of any disability payment from a federal or state agency. Under the new law the benefit is not reduced if compensation based on a service-connected disability is being received from the Veterans Administration.

Public Law No. 110, signed the same day, affects federal grants to certain states for vendor payments for medical care for public assistance recipients. The 1956 amendments had changed the basis of federal sharing in these expenditures, effective July 1, 1957. Because a few states will find it advantageous to continue operating as they had before that date, Public Law 110 gives each state the option of continuing on that basis or of operating under the 1956 provision. The choice can be made once a year or less often, as the state desires, and for each of its federal-state assistance programs.

Five bills amending the Social Security Act were signed by President Eisenhower on August 30, 1957. All affect the program of old-age, survivors, and disability insurance.

Public Law No. 226 makes applicable to all interstate instrumentalities the provision of the 1956 amendments that has permitted certain states to divide a state or local retirement system into two parts and provide old-age, survivors, and disability insurance coverage for those present employees who want such coverage (and for all new employees).

The law also gives two years' additional time (through 1959) for retroactive coverage to be arranged for employees of the interstate instrumentalities and for employees of state and local governments affected by an agreement or modification of an agreement between a state and the

Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. Retroactive coverage arranged after 1957 cannot begin before January 1, 1956.

A third provision of Public Law No. 226 removes the bar to coverage of policemen and firemen covered by a state or local government retirement system in Alabama, Georgia, Hawaii, Maryland, New York and Tennessee. Coverage of these two groups had been made possible in Florida, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina and South Dakota by earlier legislation.

Under Public Law No. 227, California, Connecticut, Minnesota and Rhode Island were added to the group of states authorized to divide a state or local government retirement system for purposes of obtaining old-age, survivors, and disability insurance coverage for those employees who want such coverage. This change increases to thirteen the number of states that have this authorization.

Public Law No. 229 facilitates the provision of coverage for state and local government employees in the thirteen states. If certain safeguards are furnished, these states may provide coverage on the basis of a single referendum. The states that wish to continue to use the former system may do so.

Public Law No. 238 provides that survivor benefits will be payable to aliens living outside the United States who are the survivors of certain servicemen. Such individuals will thus not have to fulfill the requirements that generally prevent payment of benefits to alien beneficiaries living abroad. Benefits may be paid if the individual on whose wages or self-employment income the benefits are payable dies while serving in the armed forces or as the result of disease or injury incurred in or aggravated by such service.

This law also eliminates the "living with" requirement for receipt of wife's, husband's, mother's, widow's or widower's benefits, and for that purpose changes the procedure for determining who is, under state law, a wife, widow, husband or widower. A parent ordinarily is not eligible for benefits when other survivors are actually or potentially eligible for benefits. A saving clause provides, however, that when a parent was receiving benefits or had filed proof no later than August 31, 1957, that

he had been receiving at least half his support from the deceased worker, payment of benefits to him is not barred when a widow or widower becomes eligible because of these changes.

The Internal Revenue Code and pertinent sections of the Social Security Act are amended by Public Law No. 239. This amendment extends for a maximum of two years (in general, through April 15, 1959) the time within which a minister who could have elected coverage as a self-employed person in 1955 may do so. It also provides that a minister who elects to be covered shall include the rental value of a parsonage and certain other noncash remuneration in determining his earnings from self-employment. In addition, the law validates certain remuneration paid to ministers by nonprofit organizations and erroneously reported as wages.

On October 24, 1957, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare announced the names of the twelve members of the Advisory Council on Social Security Financing, which was called for in the 1956 amendments to the Social Security Act. The amendments provided for establishment of the council to review the status of the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Disability Insurance Trust Fund in relation to long-term program commitments before each scheduled tax increase; the next increase goes into effect at the beginning of 1960. Under the terms of the legislation, the Commissioner of Social Security acts as council chairman. Members were selected, as Congress had specified, to give representation to employers and employees in equal numbers, to self-employed persons, and to the public.

CONCURRENT RECEIPT OF ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS AND OASI BENEFITS

Since 1950, Old-Age and Survivors Insurance has increasingly assumed the major role in providing basic economic security to aged persons and to survivors of deceased wage earners. Almost three times as many aged persons now receive insurance benefits as are dependent on public assistance. In February, 1957, 26.3 per cent of the population aged 65 and over who did not have insurance benefits re-

ceived old-age assistance, but less than 8 per cent of the insurance beneficiaries aged 65 and over were on the assistance rolls. A rough estimate of what the size of the old-age assistance program would be if there were no social insurance program is obtained by applying the old-age assistance recipient rate of the nonbeneficiary aged population (26.3 per cent) to all persons aged 65 and over in the population. If it were not for the insurance program, at least half again as many persons would be receiving old-age assistance as are on the assistance rolls today.

Only five states now have more old-age assistance recipients per 1,000 aged persons in the population than aged insurance beneficiaries. These states are largely rural, and large segments of their populations are farmers. Because coverage under the insurance program was not extended to many of these workers until 1954, very few of the retired workers in these states have had an opportunity to attain insured status. In addition, many of the aged were unable to save for their retirement because the average income levels in these states are relatively low. Consequently, when they were no longer able to work, they became dependent. The proportion of the aged population receiving benefits will increase substantially in these states, however, after the full effect of the extension of coverage to farm operators and farm workers is felt.

OASI BENEFITS AND P.A. PAYMENTS

Monthly benefits paid under Old-Age and Survivors Insurance in the fiscal year 1957 amounted to \$6,392 million, and lump-sum death payments totaled \$123 million. In October, 1957, 10.9 million persons were receiving monthly benefits at a monthly rate of \$592 million; about 131,000 of the beneficiaries were persons receiving the new disability benefits.

Expenditures—federal, state and local—for assistance payments under the five public assistance programs totaled \$2,969,200,000 in the fiscal year 1957. Of this, \$2,693,082,000 went for recipients in the four categories financed with state and federal funds jointly. The balance was paid under general assistance, financed without federal participation, to needy persons not

included in the four categories. The federal share in categorical assistance was 55.9 per cent. By the end of 1957, forty-eight states were receiving federal funds for aid to the permanently and totally disabled. In October, 1957, 2,495,700 individuals were receiving old-age assistance; 2,433,460 persons, including adult relatives, were receiving aid to dependent children; 108,450 were recipients of aid to the blind; and 287,400 were receiving aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

EXPENDITURES FOR SOCIAL SECURITY AND RELATED PROGRAMS

In the fiscal year ended June, 1956, expenditures from federal, state and local funds for social security and related programs totaled \$21,778.3 million. This total represents expenditures for social insurance and related programs, public aid, health and medical services, and other welfare services. Of the total, 62 per cent was from federal and 38 per cent from state and local funds.

Of the \$13,411 million spent for social insurance programs (including veterans' pensions) federal funds represented 77 per cent. The largest item in this category is the \$5,485 million paid under the old-age, survivors, and disability program.

State and local funds met 52 per cent of the \$3,022 million expended for public assistance.

Of the \$4,007 million spent for health and medical services, 73 per cent came from state and local funds.

State and local funds accounted for 59 per cent of the expenditures for other welfare services.

In the fiscal year ended June, 1957, the fifty-three jurisdictions included in the grant-in-aid programs under the Social Security Act received \$1,839 million in federal funds.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAM

The basic programs and administrative organization of the Social Security Administration were not changed by the 1956 amendments to the Social Security Act. The Bureau of Public Assistance administers the federal aspects of the special types of public assistance. The other bureaus in the administration are the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, the Children's Bureau and the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions. The federal aspects of the unemployment insurance program under the Social Security Act are the responsi-

(Continued on page 345)

Aged persons and families with children receiving both OASI benefits and assistance payments, 1948-57*

Month and year	Number	Aged persons receiving both OASI and OAA		Families with children receiving both OASI and ADC		
		Per cent of—		Number	Per cent of—	
		Aged OASI benefi- ciaries	OAA recipients		OASI benefi- ciary families with children	ADC families
June, 1948.....	146,000	10.0	6.1	21,600	6.7	4.8
September, 1950.....	276,200	12.6	9.8	32,300	8.3	4.9
August, 1951.....	376,500	11.9	13.8	30,700	6.7	5.0
February, 1952.....	406,000	12.0	15.1	30,000	6.1	5.0
February, 1953.....	426,500	10.7	16.3	30,600	5.7	5.3
February, 1954(a)....	463,000	9.7	18.0	31,900	5.4	5.9
February, 1955.....	488,800	8.7	19.2	32,100	4.9	5.2
February, 1956(b)....	516,300	8.0	20.4	32,600	4.6	5.3
February, 1957.....	555,300	7.8	22.2	31,900	4.2	5.1

*OASI: Old-Age and Survivors Insurance; OAA: Old Age Assistance; ADC: Aid to Dependent Children.
(a) November, 1953, data for ADC families.

(b) Data for ADC families for March, 1956, for twenty states, November, 1955, for one state, and May, 1956, for one state.

TABLE 1
EXPENDITURES FOR CIVILIAN SOCIAL SECURITY AND RELATED
PUBLIC PROGRAMS, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS AND BY PROGRAM,
FISCAL YEARS 1954-55 AND 1955-56*(a)

(In millions; data corrected to August 14, 1957)

Program	1955-56			1954-55		
	Total	Federal	State and local	Total	Federal	State and local
Total	\$21,778.3	\$13,476.3	\$8,301.8	\$20,492.7	\$12,082.9	\$8,409.9
Social insurance and related programs	13,411.0	10,354.6	3,056.3	12,574.5	9,141.5	3,433.1
Old-age and survivors insurance.....	5,485.2	5,485.2	.....	4,436.3	4,436.3	.....
Railroad retirement.....	603.2	603.2	.....	575.6	575.6	.....
Public employee retirement (b).....	1,555.8	935.7	620.0	1,364.8	799.8	565.0
Employment security (c).....	1,621.4	338.9	1,282.5	2,113.9	354.1	1,759.9
Railroad unemployment insurance.....	59.7	59.7	.....	158.6	158.6	.....
Railroad temporary disability insurance.....	52.7	52.7	.....	54.2	54.2	.....
State temporary disability insurance, total (d).....	232.0	.....	232.0	218.8	.....	218.8
Hospitalization and medical benefits (e).....	22.7	.....	22.7	20.6	.....	20.6
Veterans' programs (f).....	2,826.0	2,826.0	.....	2,712.3	2,712.3	.....
Workmen's compensation, total.....	975.0	53.2	921.8 (g)	940.0	50.6	889.4 (g)
Hospitalization and medical benefits (e).....	340.0	6.8	333.2	320.0	6.9	313.1
Public aid	3,022.1	1,462.8	1,559.3	2,939.6	1,440.8	1,498.8
Special types of public assistance, total (h).....	2,708.1	1,462.8	1,245.3	2,609.7	1,440.8	1,168.9
Vendor payments for medical care (e, i).....	180.8	.....	.....	145.6	.....	.....
General assistance, total.....	314.0	.....	314.0	329.9	.....	329.9
Vendor payments for medical care (e, i).....	71.8	.....	.....	66.3	.....	.....
Health and medical services (j)	4,006.9	1,106.4	2,900.5	3,835.3	1,060.1	2,775.2
Hospital and medical care (k).....	2,435.8	807.8	1,628.0	2,367.1	796.1	1,571.0
Veterans.....	730.0	730.0	.....	728.1	728.1	.....
Other.....	1,742.8	77.8	1,628.0	1,639.0	68.0	1,571.0
Hospital construction (l).....	350.5	98.5	252.0	415.9	117.9	298.0
Veterans.....	27.2	27.2	.....	33.0	33.0	.....
Other.....	323.3	71.3	252.0	382.9	84.9	298.0
Maternal and child health services (m).....	104.0	27.6	76.5	92.8	23.6	69.2
Other community and related health services (n).....	1,116.5	172.5	944.0	959.5	122.5	837.0
Other welfare services	1,338.3	552.5	785.7	1,143.3	440.5	702.8
Vocational rehabilitation, total.....	52.1	33.1	19.0	41.1	26.0	15.1
Medical rehabilitation (e).....	11.0	6.8	4.2	9.1	5.7	3.5
Veterans' programs (o).....	232.2	143.0	89.2	196.0	134.4	61.6
Institutional and other care (p).....	524.3	50.3	474.0	470.4	41.4	429.0
Surplus food for needy persons.....	91.0	91.0	.....	61.9	61.9	.....
School lunch (q).....	293.2	227.7	65.4	238.5	169.5	69.0
Child welfare (r).....	145.5	7.4	138.1	135.4	7.3	128.1

*Prepared by The Social Security Administration, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Source: Data taken or estimated from Treasury reports, federal budgets, Census reports, and available reports of federal, state, and local administrative agencies.

(a) Data represent reported or estimated expenditures from public funds (general and special) and trust accounts, and other expenditures under public law; exclude transfers to such accounts and loans, and include administrative expenditures unless otherwise noted. Fiscal years ended June 30 for federal government, most states, and some localities (and for estimates of state and local expenditures supplied by federal administrative agencies); for other states and localities fiscal years cover various 12-month periods ended within the specified year.

(b) Excludes refunds of employee contributions to those leaving service. Includes retirement pay of military personnel. Data for administrative expenses not available for all programs.

(c) Represents unemployment insurance and employment service programs; includes unemployment compensation for (Korean) veterans and, beginning 1954-55, for federal employees.

(d) Represents cash benefits and hospitalization and medical benefits, including those paid under private plans, in the 4 states with programs. Includes state costs of administering state plans and of supervising private plans; data on administrative expenditures of private plans underwritten by private insurance carriers or self-insured not available.

(e) Included in total shown directly above; excludes administrative expenditures; not separately available but included for whole program in preceding line.

(f) Represents pensions, annuities, burial awards, readjustment allowances, and estimated administrative expenditures for these payments; excludes expenditures from the government life insurance fund.

(g) Represents payments by private insurance carriers, state funds, and self-insurers of benefits payable under state law and estimated costs of state administration.

(h) Old-age assistance, aid to the blind, aid to dependent children, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

(i) Represents payments made directly to suppliers of medical care and services on behalf of assistance recipients; excludes expenditures for medical care made by recipients. Data on source of funds for these payments not available.

(j) Excludes all medical expenditures (health services and research) of the Military Establishment and the Atomic Energy Commission; health services provided in connection with primary and secondary public education; hospital and medical payments and services included under workmen's compensation, state temporary disability insurance, and vocational rehabilitation, and vendor payments for medical care included in public aid programs, all shown elsewhere in the table; international health activities; and expenditures for medical services and research subordinate to the performance of other functions

such as those of the Department of Agriculture and the Civil Aeronautics Authority.

(k) Includes hospital and outpatient care in public institutions and expenditures for maintenance of existing facilities. Excludes expenditures for domiciliary care by the Veterans Administration included under veterans' welfare services below and institutions for chronic care (other than mental and tuberculosis) included under institutional and other care below.

(l) Federal expenditures include cost of hospital planning and surveys, new construction, and major repairs; state and local expenditures represent new construction only.

(m) Federal expenditures are for maternal and child health services, services for crippled children, and estimated federal administrative costs for these programs; state and local expenditures as reported by the states.

(n) Federal expenditures represent those made by the National Institutes of Health and other units of the U. S. Public Health Service for community health programs, medical research, and training in special public health fields, and by the Food and Drug Administration; state and local expenditures represent estimated community health and sanitation operating expenditures of public agencies, including those for medical research and public health training but excluding those made in connection with schools and public welfare and those classified as hospital and medical care.

(o) Federal expenditures are for Veterans Administration programs for vocational rehabilitation, automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans, housing for paraplegic veterans, domiciliary care, beneficiaries' travel, counseling, and loan guarantees; state and local expenditures represent state expenditures for bonus payments and services for veterans; local data not available.

(p) Federal expenditures represent those for education of the deaf, the U. S. Soldiers' Home, the U. S. Naval Home, and the value of federal distribution of surplus foods to nonprofit institutions; state and local expenditures are for estimated costs of care in welfare institutions, institutions for the handicapped and for long-term chronic care (other than mental and tuberculosis hospitals), and other public welfare expenditures.

(q) Federal expenditures represent cash apportionment, value of commodities purchased and distributed under the National School Lunch Act; value of surplus commodities distributed under other agricultural programs, and, beginning 1954-55, special school milk program. Nongovernmental funds are also available for this program from private organizations and payments by parents; for 1955-56, they totaled \$450 million.

(r) State and local data estimated by the Children's Bureau. Includes foster-care payments and payments for professional and facilitating services; excludes expenditures of public institutions and public day care centers, capital expenditures, expenditures by courts and by youth authorities, payments from parents and relatives, and direct appropriations by state legislatures to private agencies and institutions.

TABLE 2
FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATES UNDER THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT: CHECKS ISSUED BY THE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT IN FISCAL YEARS 1955-56 AND 1956-57*
(In thousands)

Fiscal year 1956-57										
State or other jurisdiction	Total fiscal year 1955-56	Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to the per- manently and total- ly disabled (a)	Aid to de- pendent children	Aid to the blind	Employ- ment security (b)	Maternal and child health services	Services for crippled children	Child welfare services
Total.....	\$1,715,829.7	\$1,838,846.3	\$973,117.1	\$106,927.8	\$435,632.2	\$40,745.4	\$244,171.9	\$15,497.5	\$14,835.0	\$7,919.5
Alabama.....	45,477.1	54,097.9	37,062.2	3,852.4	7,868.3	554.5	3,504.6	493.5	520.4	242.1
Alaska.....	3,012.7	3,148.7	705.7	.....	1,092.7	39.4	957.6	131.4	177.9	43.9
Arizona.....	11,975.8	13,542.6	6,061.1	.....	4,259.1	369.0	2,608.9	163.5	.....	81.2
Arkansas.....	25,216.7	25,815.5	16,217.7	1,822.3	3,871.1	678.3	2,464.7	279.8	307.2	174.3
California.....	186,161.6	197,623.9	122,315.2	.....	41,399.1	6,419.7	25,722.3	845.0	694.0	228.8
Colorado.....	29,704.4	29,741.9	20,123.2	2,151.2	4,655.8	142.7	2,133.9	277.2	167.0	91.0
Connecticut.....	16,868.3	15,661.3	6,505.6	1,019.6	3,825.8	137.0	3,662.8	214.3	216.9	79.2
Delaware.....	2,477.3	2,608.7	589.2	177.7	912.4	102.0	578.5	108.5	92.8	47.6
District of Columbia.....	5,543.8	6,138.3	1,268.1	1,118.2	2,048.1	115.5	1,144.3	259.6	151.0	33.4
Florida.....	44,042.1	49,827.6	27,851.0	2,159.3	13,326.7	1,093.5	4,493.6	374.3	367.4	161.8
Georgia.....	51,939.6	53,734.7	32,986.8	4,856.4	9,776.5	1,288.9	3,580.8	444.0	546.4	255.0
Hawaii.....	4,658.2	4,855.4	587.2	538.9	2,475.9	41.4	809.1	197.6	153.7	51.6
Idaho.....	6,509.5	7,019.8	3,429.4	418.5	1,414.1	83.2	1,388.6	146.5	105.3	34.1
Illinois.....	75,353.3	70,223.3	32,052.5	5,223.2	19,881.6	1,472.0	10,492.1	412.0	453.5	236.4
Indiana.....	23,747.7	25,794.0	12,433.6	.....	7,455.8	830.3	4,478.6	290.8	193.0	111.9
Iowa.....	23,329.6	26,190.7	16,799.1	.....	5,853.3	698.4	2,151.0	202.3	316.5	170.0
Kansas.....	20,928.5	23,106.4	14,494.3	1,846.5	3,977.0	288.9	2,032.3	166.6	172.4	128.4
Kentucky.....	33,088.6	38,941.2	20,069.0	800.7	12,892.9	1,132.2	2,931.8	340.7	520.1	253.7
Louisiana.....	71,867.2	83,762.1	57,023.9	5,627.1	16,046.7	1,064.5	3,067.5	362.3	371.1	199.0
Maine.....	9,875.1	9,576.0	4,422.2	362.8	3,023.6	210.4	1,239.5	123.8	115.6	78.0
Maryland.....	15,094.2	17,131.3	3,915.7	2,162.5	5,747.8	194.8	4,320.0	371.5	300.6	118.4
Massachusetts.....	59,668.2	60,991.1	35,286.4	4,706.6	9,462.5	897.5	9,847.0	468.4	231.7	90.9
Michigan.....	55,156.4	56,960.1	26,630.0	1,148.1	14,861.5	722.0	12,397.2	478.3	459.7	263.3
Minnesota.....	30,555.2	32,527.8	20,750.5	707.2	6,423.4	546.1	3,287.4	312.6	308.1	192.5

Mississippi.....	27,840.1	28,677.7	19,652.1	983.0	3,262.9	1,374.6	2,453.8	398.3	326.6	226.5
Missouri.....	77,372.6	84,666.2	55,839.8	6,480.5	15,120.1	2,107.3	4,389.6	313.6	220.8	194.5
Montana.....	7,157.3	7,820.1	3,568.1	695.6	1,752.6	199.4	1,254.1	111.1	167.0	72.2
Nebraska.....	10,830.6	11,939.8	7,228.3	585.1	2,309.3	409.2	1,117.7	110.3	121.1	58.8
Nevada.....	2,347.5	2,723.0	1,075.3	.....	462.6	54.0	866.3	144.1	91.8	28.9
New Hampshire.....	4,504.1	4,255.7	2,094.4	151.0	677.9	103.9	982.5	92.5	97.3	56.0
New Jersey.....	26,170.8	26,260.3	7,947.0	1,910.0	5,207.8	440.2	10,239.5	196.6	222.4	97.0
New Mexico.....	9,653.8	12,415.7	4,170.8	768.8	5,384.6	176.2	1,494.1	174.7	162.8	83.7
New York.....	141,575.5	155,078.1	43,202.4	19,865.3	52,997.2	2,299.5	35,257.0	672.5	527.1	257.2
North Carolina.....	38,402.4	43,385.5	16,661.8	5,206.6	13,696.7	1,839.3	4,420.0	616.7	577.3	367.2
North Dakota.....	5,829.0	6,545.2	3,415.3	456.9	1,443.6	52.9	895.3	110.2	106.1	64.8
Ohio.....	67,690.8	67,647.6	37,228.8	3,797.5	13,702.2	1,622.0	10,013.3	509.9	486.9	287.0
Oklahoma.....	54,847.5	54,826.3	37,444.7	2,823.8	10,190.6	832.0	2,839.1	221.7	324.7	149.8
Oregon.....	14,843.8	14,906.0	7,056.2	1,446.0	2,764.7	137.1	3,121.6	143.0	156.3	81.0
Pennsylvania.....	69,842.2	77,429.8	20,949.3	5,772.0	26,090.1	3,461.7	19,539.0	630.6	620.0	367.1
Puerto Rico.....	6,078.7	9,248.1	2,389.2	1,271.2	3,515.1	96.6	940.3	374.1	430.1	231.5
Rhode Island.....	8,577.7	9,046.7	3,164.4	771.8	2,788.1	65.6	1,975.4	127.5	108.4	45.5
South Carolina.....	22,931.2	23,880.8	12,469.3	2,554.9	4,568.3	651.7	2,696.1	341.6	381.4	217.4
South Dakota.....	6,929.5	7,427.1	3,958.3	367.7	2,111.7	83.1	655.7	89.9	79.1	81.6
Tennessee.....	36,919.0	38,750.5	19,136.9	1,305.2	12,278.5	1,095.3	3,714.7	492.3	480.5	347.1
Texas.....	103,483.6	115,351.1	85,157.7	.....	15,943.8	2,651.8	9,948.1	608.3	652.3	389.1
Utah.....	8,624.8	8,718.9	3,525.7	732.8	2,084.1	95.2	1,885.4	159.3	180.1	56.3
Vermont.....	4,814.8	4,406.7	2,327.2	230.5	734.8	52.5	805.7	100.3	97.3	58.5
Virginia.....	15,635.3	16,943.9	4,944.5	1,946.1	6,174.0	465.5	2,325.8	86.8	86.7	34.7
Virgin Islands.....	382.7	403.9	73.2	12.3	58.8	3.3	48.0	431.3	407.6	249.1
Washington.....	38,407.8	42,023.6	25,777.3	2,560.2	7,787.4	384.5	4,957.0	263.4	164.8	129.2
West Virginia.....	22,865.2	26,262.2	6,953.2	2,764.6	13,659.3	392.7	1,871.5	220.7	210.9	189.1
Wisconsin.....	25,871.5	25,367.5	14,412.9	527.9	5,797.3	446.8	3,457.3	208.0	318.3	199.0
Wyoming.....	3,148.8	3,418.2	1,713.3	241.3	516.5	29.4	714.0	83.7	86.9	33.1

*Prepared by the Social Security Administration, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Source: Unpublished data of administrative agencies.

(a) States for which no grant is shown either had no approved plan or state plan was approved too late to receive grant during this period.

(b) Excludes grants made to state employment security agencies as agents for the United States for the payment of unemployment compensation to veterans under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, operating costs of the District of Columbia Employment Center, and a small payment to Railroad Retirement Board for informational services to states.

TABLE 3
BENEFICIARIES AND BENEFITS UNDER SOCIAL INSURANCE AND RELATED PROGRAMS,
BY RISK AND PROGRAM, 1940-56*(a)
(Corrected to July 24, 1957)

Risk and program		1940	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
		Amount of benefits (in thousands)								
Total		\$1,540,259	\$6,555,410	\$6,303,787	\$6,835,351	\$7,736,321	\$8,932,552	\$11,127,944	\$12,096,235	\$13,142,865
Old-age retirement:		326,472	1,226,609	1,402,849	2,189,344	2,574,046	3,300,153	3,947,288	5,129,049	5,915,431
Old-age and survivors insurance(b).....		17,150	437,420	651,409	1,321,061	1,539,327	2,175,311	2,697,982	3,747,742	4,361,231
Railroad retirement.....		83,342	168,915	176,925	187,085	267,343	281,656	324,910	335,880	379,782
Federal civil-service.....		49,069	123,717	135,267	152,428	175,616	209,327	233,101	263,797	315,990
Other federal contributory(c).....		714	2,140	2,440	2,790	3,200	3,575	4,075	4,455	5,085
Federal noncontributory(d).....		53,427	229,686	149,222	190,630	191,340	201,000	223,124	274,703	312,493
State and local government retirement(e).....		103,000	203,000	230,000	273,000	310,000	343,000	385,000	427,000	470,000
Veterans' program(f).....		19,770	61,731	57,586	62,350	87,220	86,284	79,096	75,472	70,850
Survivorship:										
Monthly benefits.....		161,515	794,566	901,817	1,178,742	1,353,558	1,569,655	1,739,484	2,065,176	2,241,123
Old-age and survivors insurance.....		6,371	196,586	276,945	506,803	591,504	743,536	879,952	1,107,541	1,244,073
Railroad retirement.....		1,448	39,257	43,884	49,527	74,085	83,319	93,201	121,847	133,171
Federal civil-service.....			4,317	8,409	14,014	19,986	27,325	32,530	39,362	49,675
State and local government retirement(e).....		16,000	25,000	26,000	29,000	30,000	32,000	35,000	38,000	40,000
Veterans' program.....		105,696	477,406	491,579	519,398	572,983	613,475	628,801	688,426	699,204
Workmen's compensation(g).....		32,000	52,000	55,000	60,000	65,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	75,000
Lump-sum payments.....		36,756	83,279	86,693	116,109	131,018	166,342	174,255	195,743	196,994
Old-age and survivors insurance.....		11,833	33,158	32,740	57,337	63,298	87,451	92,229	112,871	109,304
Railroad retirement.....		2,497	11,480	12,722	12,716	13,745	18,409	16,330	16,088	14,548
Federal civil-service.....		5,810	7,864	8,147	7,755	8,364	8,850	8,957	9,318	9,853
Other federal contributory.....		156	350	375	416	469	514	546	639	795
State and local government retirement(e).....		12,500	18,000	20,000	25,000	30,000	35,000	40,000	40,000	45,000
Veterans' program(f).....		3,960	12,427	12,709	12,885	15,142	16,118	16,193	16,827	17,494
Disability:		480,855	2,179,887	2,444,545	2,488,294	2,634,130	2,845,799	2,975,297	3,175,043	3,277,231
Workmen's compensation(g).....		129,000	331,000	362,000	417,000	462,000	486,000	498,000	520,000	525,000
Veterans' program(f).....		298,081	1,630,484	1,674,622	1,585,588	1,635,005	1,754,153	1,842,284	1,982,043	2,030,948
Railroad retirement.....		30,824	71,978	77,315	81,647	93,857	92,456	103,989	103,089	110,663
Federal civil-service.....		12,950	35,256	40,520	44,101	49,504	59,973	65,025	72,079	84,657
Federal noncontributory(d).....		(d)	(d)	148,730	157,815	161,410	188,000	190,852	208,214	213,000
State and local government retirement(e).....		10,000	22,000	24,000	28,000	30,000	35,000	40,000	45,000	50,000
State temporary disability insurance(h).....			59,066	89,259	147,846	167,665	185,067	185,974	192,673	213,425
Railroad temporary disability insurance.....			30,103	28,099	26,297	34,689	45,150	49,173	51,945	49,538
Unemployment:		534,661	2,227,510	1,466,217	862,752	1,043,557	1,050,603	2,291,620	1,531,224	1,512,086
State unemployment insurance (i).....		518,700	1,737,279	1,373,426	840,411	998,237	962,221	2,026,866	1,350,268	1,380,726
Railroad unemployment insurance.....		15,961	103,596	59,804	20,217	41,793	46,684	157,088	93,284	70,443
Veterans' unemployment allowances(j).....			386,635	32,987	2,124	3,527	41,698	107,666	87,672	60,917
Self-employment allowances to veterans: (j)....			43,559	1,666	110	12	(j)	(j)	(j)	(j)

Beneficiaries (in thousands)(k)

Old-age retirement:

Old-age and survivors insurance(b).....	77.2	1,574.6	1,918.1	2,756.8	3,187.3	3,888.7	4,589.6	5,443.2	6,190.9
Railroad retirement.....	102.0	164.3	174.8	182.0	268.6	288.5	307.7	329.2	347.3
Federal civil-service.....	47.4	101.5	111.0	120.4	128.3	138.5	151.6	164.5	179.2
Other federal contributory(c).....	.6	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.6
Federal noncontributory(d).....	32.8	105.7	71.3	87.1	87.8	90.9	95.7	105.5	115.7
State and local government retirement(e).....	113.0	200.0	213.0	230.0	250.0	270.0	292.0	315.0	345.0
Veterans' program(f).....	29.2	57.4	53.5	57.3	78.4	71.8	65.7	59.6	55.9

Survivorship (monthly benefits):

Old-age and survivors insurance.....	35.7	983.9	1,093.9	1,286.8	1,484.6	1,687.5	1,891.9	2,096.6	2,282.3
Railroad retirement.....	3.0	121.8	136.3	146.8	149.9	157.7	167.2	196.5	211.5
Federal civil-service.....	.....	9.4	18.3	30.2	40.0	50.4	60.2	70.2	80.2
State and local government retirement(f).....	25.0	38.0	40.0	42.0	44.0	46.0	48.0	50.0	50.0
Veterans' program.....	323.2	971.2	991.7	1,011.2	1,044.2	1,086.0	1,122.2	1,152.9	1,173.9
Workmen's compensation.....	(l)	(l)	(l)	(l)	(l)	(l)	(l)	(l)	(l)

Disability:

Workmen's compensation.....	(l)	(l)	(l)	(l)	(l)	(l)	(l)	(l)	(l)
Veterans' program(f).....	580.9	2,260.0	2,301.8	2,319.1	2,343.9	2,437.0	2,527.7	2,610.8	2,682.4
Railroad retirement.....	39.3	70.0	76.0	79.1	80.3	81.9	84.9	87.1	89.8
Federal civil-service.....	15.5	39.7	43.0	45.8	48.4	52.1	56.6	61.2	66.0
Federal noncontributory(d).....	.....	(d)	56.0	61.1	68.1	78.1	81.4	85.2	87.1
State and local government retirement(e).....	14.3	29.0	32.0	35.0	38.0	42.0	45.0	50.0	50.0
State temporary disability insurance(h).....	.....	28.0	54.1	71.3	75.0	83.4	81.7	80.9	86.5
Railroad temporary disability insurance(m).....	.....	33.6	31.2	28.9	31.5	33.2	31.5	31.9	30.3

Unemployment:

State unemployment insurance(n).....	982.4	1,666.1	1,305.0	796.9	873.6	821.1	1,614.9	1,099.5	1,037.0
Railroad unemployment insurance(m).....	41.5	120.4	76.8	29.0	42.6	40.2	110.4	63.1	47.6
Veterans' unemployment allowances(j).....	387.5	32.1	2.8	15.1	33.5	89.3	72.4	50.7

Self-employment allowances to veterans:(j)

.....	40.4	1.5	1.0	.1	(j)	(j)	(j)	(j)
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*Prepared by the Social Security Administration, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Source: Based on reports of administrative agencies.

(a) Partly estimated. For state and local government and for federal civil-service and other contributory retirement plans excludes refunds of employee contributions.

(b) Includes benefits paid to aged wives, to dependent husbands (first payable September 1950), and to children of retired-worker beneficiaries; for aged wives and dependent husbands receiving benefits in 1956, the average number was 1,282,089; for children of retired-worker beneficiaries, 127,581; payments to these groups were \$514,971,700 and \$31,349,100, respectively.

(c) Before 1954, includes small but unknown amount and number of disability and survivor benefits and beneficiaries. Beginning 1954, represents old-age benefits and beneficiaries only. (For 1954 disability and monthly survivor benefits of about \$500,000 were paid to about 365 beneficiaries; for 1955, about \$570,000 went to about 415 beneficiaries; for 1956, about \$596,000 to 450.)

(d) Beginning 1950, identifiable disability benefits and beneficiaries shown separately. In earlier years old-age retirement data include significant amount of disability payments. Small number and amount of survivor payments included with old-age retirement (unknown for earlier years; for 1954, estimated at \$1.2 million to about 1,200 beneficiaries; for 1955, \$1.6 million to about 1,500 beneficiaries; for 1956, \$2.1 million to about 1,700 beneficiaries).

(e) For fiscal year, usually ending June 30. Data for 1956, preliminary. Under survivorship, number represents families.

(f) Under Veterans Administration. Old-age retirement data are for veterans of the Spanish-American War, the Boxer Rebellion, and the Philippine Insurrection; beginning Oct.

1951, include all service pensions. Disability data include pensions and compensation, and subsistence payments to disabled veterans undergoing training. Lump-sum payments are for burial of deceased veterans.

(g) Small but unknown amount of lump-sum death payments included with monthly survivor payments. Disability benefits exclude payments for medical care. Data for 1955 and 1956, preliminary.

(h) Benefits first payable in Rhode Island, Apr. 1943; in California, Dec. 1946; in New Jersey, Jan. 1949; and in New York, July 1950. Includes maternity data for Rhode Island. Excludes hospital benefits in California and hospital, surgical, and medical care benefits paid under approved plans in New York. Number represents average weekly number of beneficiaries; excludes private-plan beneficiaries in California and New Jersey.

(i) Beginning 1955, includes payments to unemployed federal employees made by the states as agents of the federal government.

(j) For unemployment allowances (under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act beginning Sept. 1944 and under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act beginning Oct. 1952), average weekly number. For self-employment allowances under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act beginning Nov. 1944, average monthly number. Beginning 1953, a small number and amount of self-employment allowances included with unemployment benefits; not shown separately.

(k) Average monthly number, except as otherwise noted.

(l) Not available.

(m) Average number of beneficiaries during 14-day registration period.

(n) Average weekly number.

TABLE 4
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN: SELECTED DATA ON RECIPIENTS, PAYMENTS AND FINANCING*
(Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments)

State or other jurisdiction	Number of recipients, June, 1957					Average payment per family, June, 1957	Maximum permitted in state, December, 1956				Expenditures for assistance and administration, calendar year 1956 (in thousands)	Source of funds expended for assistance and administration, calendar year 1956; percentage from	
	Families	Total(a)	Children		Adult		First child	Each additional child(c)	Family	Federal funds		State and local funds	
			Total	Per 1,000 children in population(b)									
Total.....	647,208	2,398,693	1,831,925	30	\$ 96.52	...	...	...	...	\$731,802	56.7	43.3
Alabama.....	20,987	82,090	63,394	49	41.69	...	\$ 32(d)	\$23(d)	\$124	9,793	78.2	21.8	
Arizona.....	5,307	20,646	15,687	37	104.72	...	80	27	173	5,769	66.8	33.2	
Arkansas.....	8,476	32,361	25,250	35	56.51	\$ 6	27	18-15-12-9	105(e)	5,313	78.9	21.1	
California.....	53,035	187,649	145,429	31	137.58	...	115	53-47-41-35-29-23-17-11-8(f)	419(f)	92,328	46.1	53.9	
Colorado.....	6,070	23,473	18,202	31	114.91	...	...	...	...	8,464	56.4	43.6
Connecticut.....	5,512	17,743	13,225	18	139.32	...	...	...	...	9,533	43.2	56.8
Delaware.....	1,314	4,985	3,824	28	89.26	...	75	12-12-12-10	150	1,312	68.0	32.0	
Florida.....	22,580	81,105	62,289	49	59.14	...	32(g)	23(g)	81(g)	16,099	77.0	23.0	
Georgia.....	14,701	54,123	41,421	27	82.35	23	32	23	124	14,048	71.2	28.8	
Idaho.....	1,786	6,550	4,836	19	137.72	...	...	...	...	2,921	47.2	52.8
Illinois.....	26,794	107,326	81,936	26	144.32	...	...	...	...	43,145	48.9	51.1
Indiana.....	9,343	33,485	24,987	15	99.47	32(h)	32(h,i)	23(h)	...	10,769	62.4	37.6	
Iowa.....	7,551	27,225	20,253	21	128.36	...	...	...	175	9,745	52.8	47.2
Kansas.....	4,960	18,032	13,931	19	120.80	...	...	...	210(h,j)	6,889	51.7	48.3
Kentucky.....	19,351	70,507	53,130	45	71.90	32	32	23	...	15,662	74.6	25.4	
Louisiana.....	21,741	86,446	66,395	53	84.15	...	64(k)	17-17-12-12-10(k)	141(k)	19,413	71.6	28.4	
Maine.....	4,634	16,051	11,750	36	92.06	32(g)	32(g)	23(g)	225(g)	4,819	66.8	33.2	
Maryland.....	6,665	27,319	21,234	21	100.64	...	...	...	180(l)	8,219	63.5	36.5
Massachusetts.....	12,732	42,582	31,883	21	138.29	...	...	...	...	22,481	44.3	55.7
Michigan.....	20,847	73,916	54,368	19	129.69	(m)	110(m)	10(m)	...	28,374	50.5	49.5	
Minnesota.....	8,338	28,282	21,768	18	134.62	...	...	...	...	13,180	45.6	54.4
Mississippi.....	13,895	52,035	40,733	43	28.18	...	15	10-5	...	4,532	76.2	23.8	
Missouri.....	21,344	77,774	58,266	41	85.18	32	32	23	...	18,456	72.0	28.0	
Montana.....	2,279	8,285	6,404	26	117.87	...	...	...	...	2,839	54.4	45.6

Nebraska.....	2,808	10,368	7,819	16	99.14	...	85	15-15-15-10	...	3,456	61.8	38.2
Nevada.....	655	2,205	1,684	19	91.16	31(n)	31(n)	22(n)	...	602	63.0	37.0
New Hampshire.....	936	3,523	2,657	14	138.59	...	...	...	...	1,691	47.2	52.8
New Jersey.....	7,415	24,735	18,738	11	139.51	...	...	...	...	10,392	46.9	53.1
New Mexico.....	6,817	25,474	19,423	53	96.01	(o)	(o)	(o)	170	6,869	68.6	31.4
New York.....	57,528	216,646	161,429	32	145.47	...	...	...	...	109,091	45.9	54.1
North Carolina.....	21,450	83,260	63,922	36	68.22	...	63(p)	23(p)	...	16,000	76.5	23.5
North Dakota.....	1,710	6,268	4,817	18	129.94	...	...	...	...	2,564	49.2	50.8
Ohio.....	18,650	71,592	54,577	17	94.43	...	...	...	...	20,751	65.5	34.5
Oklahoma.....	16,117	54,831	41,817	52	85.53	(q)	(q)	(q)	184	16,345	64.6	35.4
Oregon.....	4,022	14,775	11,168	18	140.22	...	...	...	...	5,811	48.3	51.7
Pennsylvania.....	30,672	119,036	90,502	25	115.14	...	...	...	...	43,119	56.3	43.7
Rhode Island.....	3,725	13,089	9,730	37	119.33	...	...	...	...	5,066	50.5	49.5
South Carolina.....	8,499	33,065	25,811	25	54.94	...	27	18	99	5,131	78.0	22.0
South Dakota.....	2,865	9,702	7,468	28	87.75	...	65	25-20-23	...	2,988	65.6	34.4
Tennessee.....	19,088	69,251	51,923	39	64.51	24	24	15	99(r)	15,388	75.8	24.2
Texas.....	23,696	97,170	73,749	21	71.14	...	46(s)	17(s)	96	17,880	77.7	22.3
Utah.....	2,830	9,970	7,418	21	115.51	(t)	(t)	(t)	216	4,199	51.7	48.3
Vermont.....	1,087	3,794	2,857	21	90.59	32	40	23	...	1,128	68.3	31.7
Virginia.....	8,857	35,043	27,313	20	72.44	...	...	...	...	8,033	74.5	25.5
Washington.....	9,573	33,222	24,650	26	147.47	...	...	...	275(g,u)	14,408	48.9	51.1
West Virginia.....	18,122	68,718	53,272	68	86.79	32(g)	32(g)	23(g)	165(g)	17,061	71.9	28.1
Wisconsin.....	7,866	28,085	20,888	15	150.12	...	...	...	...	14,014	42.3	57.7
Wyoming.....	629	2,244	1,700	14	119.66	...	...	...	180	900	52.6	47.4
District of Columbia....	2,437	10,454	8,154	35	114.00	...	...	...	200(v)	3,165	61.0	39.0
Alaska.....	1,348	4,594	3,380	47	99.43	...	60	30	...	1,618	63.6	36.4
Hawaii.....	2,825	10,871	8,721	41	112.58	...	...	...	...	3,731	60.9	39.1
Puerto Rico.....	44,476	155,710	124,911	103	12.72	...	...	...	...	6,165	32.5	67.5
Virgin Islands.....	263	1,008	832	(w)	36.22	12(g)	18(g)	12-10(g)	100(g)	133	45.3	54.7

*Prepared by the Social Security Administration, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. All data subject to revision.

(a) Includes as recipients the children and 1 parent or other adult relative in families in which the requirements of at least 1 such adult were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

(b) Based on population estimated by the Social Security Administration as of July, 1957.

(c) Amount for each child same as last figure shown unless family maximum specified.

(d) May be exceeded for exceptional need if paid from local funds.

(e) \$99 maximum for family with no eligible adult included.

(f) Counties may supplement if needs exceed state maximums.

(g) Maximum shown is maximum on money payment. In addition, a specified amount per family is paid into a pooled fund for medical care as follows: Florida, \$5; Maine, \$3; Washington, \$16.75; West Virginia, \$2; and Virgin Islands, \$0.50.

(h) May be exceeded for medical care.

(i) \$60 maximum for first child when no eligible adult included.

(j) Or the federal maximum, whichever is larger.

(k) Payment may exceed maximum up to \$150 for special needs; special medical grants to \$95 for child, up to family maximum of \$220 for all assistance.

(l) Represents maximum for all assistance in family.

(m) Maximum \$10 higher per case if both parents are included in assistance unit and

eligibility is based on incapacity. In Wayne County, maximum per case \$70 higher.

(n) May be exceeded to provide 20 per cent of unmet need.

(o) Maximum for all assistance in cases including 1 to 11 or more persons as follows: \$65, \$80, and \$10 additional for successive other persons, plus \$1.50 per person for payment into pooled fund for medical care, up to family maximum.

(p) \$31 maximum for first child with no eligible adult included, \$22 for fourth child with adult and for fifth child with no adult; in addition to each maximum, \$0.20 per person is paid into a pooled fund for medical care.

(q) Maximums expressed in terms of number of persons in assistance unit as follows: \$25, \$97, \$118, \$135, \$148, \$158, \$167, \$176, \$184.

(r) \$84 family maximum when no eligible adult included.

(s) \$30 for first child and \$21 up to family maximum for successive children if no eligible adult included.

(t) Maximums expressed in terms of all assistance in cases of specified number of persons as follows: \$70, \$118, \$140, \$158, \$177, \$195, \$213, \$216. May be exceeded for hardship cases. Higher maximums specified in certain situations.

(u) May be exceeded to prevent undue hardship.

(v) Represents family maximum for all assistance plus income.

(w) Number of children aided per 1,000 child population not currently available. Rough estimate included in total.

TABLE 5
OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE*

Estimated amount of monthly benefit payments (old-age, supplementary, and survivor), and number and amount of lump-sum death payments, fiscal year 1956-57, by region and state or other jurisdiction.

(In thousands)

Beneficiary's residence	Amount of benefits paid in fiscal year 1956-57					Number of lump-sum death payments fiscal year 1956-57 (c)
	Total	Monthly benefits(a)			Lump-sum death payments(b)	
		Old-age	Supplementary	Survivor		
Total.....	\$6,514,580	\$4,340,270	\$679,289	\$1,372,130	\$122,891	640.9
Region I.....	544,739	377,556	54,861	102,381	9,941	50.2
Connecticut.....	121,544	83,488	12,613	23,061	2,382	11.5
Maine.....	48,839	33,872	4,865	9,169	933	5.1
Massachusetts.....	278,953	193,683	27,910	52,523	4,837	24.4
New Hampshire.....	31,522	22,248	3,044	5,624	606	3.2
Rhode Island.....	46,326	32,207	4,568	8,675	876	4.3
Vermont.....	17,555	12,058	1,861	3,329	307	1.7
Region II.....	1,595,898	1,073,678	165,268	325,349	31,603	159.4
Delaware.....	15,338	10,169	1,529	3,305	335	1.7
New Jersey.....	274,414	183,510	28,771	56,547	5,586	27.8
New York.....	768,691	530,450	76,255	146,443	15,543	78.8
Pennsylvania.....	537,455	349,549	58,713	119,054	10,139	51.1
Region III.....	490,007	303,383	49,045	127,910	9,669	53.8
District of Columbia.....	23,597	16,342	1,781	4,932	542	3.0
Kentucky.....	93,306	58,520	10,117	23,035	1,634	9.0
Maryland.....	89,208	56,961	8,422	21,766	2,059	10.7
North Carolina.....	92,204	54,293	8,900	27,049	1,962	11.4
Puerto Rico.....	15,913	10,716	1,563	3,434	200	1.4
Virgin Islands.....	226	163	18	36	9	(d)
Virginia.....	97,793	60,002	9,538	26,210	2,043	11.7
West Virginia.....	77,760	46,386	8,706	21,448	1,220	6.6
Region IV.....	509,649	321,407	52,089	126,219	9,934	56.7
Alabama.....	76,600	44,605	7,713	22,703	1,579	8.9
Florida.....	183,065	128,329	20,590	31,422	2,724	14.9
Georgia.....	80,381	46,819	7,224	24,361	1,977	11.2
Mississippi.....	40,025	24,724	4,056	10,454	791	5.0
South Carolina.....	44,848	24,849	3,926	14,946	1,127	6.8
Tennessee.....	84,730	52,081	8,580	22,333	1,736	9.9
Region V.....	1,464,890	971,934	160,387	303,925	28,644	145.6
Illinois.....	414,387	279,276	42,379	83,688	9,044	45.1
Indiana.....	188,509	125,780	21,208	37,985	3,536	18.3
Michigan.....	301,814	195,784	33,585	66,634	5,811	29.4
Ohio.....	394,827	258,728	44,086	84,503	7,510	38.3
Wisconsin.....	165,353	112,366	19,129	31,115	2,743	14.5
Region VI.....	550,907	382,844	62,751	96,510	8,802	46.8
Iowa.....	102,713	72,067	12,167	16,910	1,569	8.4
Kansas.....	73,865	50,730	8,765	13,117	1,253	6.4
Minnesota.....	121,467	84,198	13,612	21,704	1,953	10.3
Missouri.....	171,428	118,477	18,491	31,538	2,922	15.6
Nebraska.....	48,508	34,372	5,815	7,621	700	4.0
North Dakota.....	13,622	9,449	1,593	2,410	170	.9
South Dakota.....	19,304	13,551	2,308	3,210	235	1.2
Region VII.....	400,382	247,028	41,402	103,834	8,118	44.1
Arkansas.....	49,296	32,236	5,521	10,755	784	4.7
Louisiana.....	64,539	37,673	5,974	19,368	1,524	8.0
New Mexico.....	14,616	8,362	1,380	4,514	360	1.9
Oklahoma.....	66,004	42,822	7,259	14,846	1,077	6.0
Texas.....	205,927	125,935	21,268	54,351	4,373	23.5
Region VIII.....	129,812	86,549	13,926	27,186	2,151	11.3
Colorado.....	52,795	35,708	5,612	10,651	824	4.3
Idaho.....	20,907	14,157	2,313	4,106	331	1.8
Montana.....	23,052	15,713	2,329	4,600	410	2.2
Utah.....	23,786	14,670	2,761	5,940	415	2.1
Wyoming.....	9,272	6,301	911	1,889	171	.9
Region IX.....	788,686	547,468	75,945	151,585	13,688	71.0
Alaska.....	2,854	1,915	128	764	47	.2
Arizona.....	29,688	18,572	2,833	7,659	624	3.2
California.....	533,981	370,550	50,764	103,104	9,563	50.0
Hawaii.....	12,561	8,349	1,006	3,060	146	.8
Nevada.....	6,750	4,664	463	1,459	164	.9
Oregon.....	81,948	58,476	8,328	13,950	1,194	6.2
Washington.....	120,904	84,942	12,423	21,589	1,950	9.7
Foreign.....	39,610	28,423	3,615	7,231	341	2.0

*Prepared by the Social Security Administration, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

(a) Distribution by state and type of benefit estimated. Supplementary benefits are paid to wives aged 62 or over, wives under age 62 with child beneficiaries in their care, dependent aged husbands, and children of old-age beneficiaries. Survivor benefits are paid to aged widows, dependent aged widowers,

children, widows or divorced wives with child beneficiaries in their care, or dependent aged parents of deceased insured workers.

(b) Distribution by state based on 10 per cent sample.

(c) Distribution by state based on 10 per cent sample; exceeds number of deceased workers with respect to whose earnings records lump-sum death payments were paid.

(d) Less than 50.

TABLE 6
OLD-AGE ASSISTANCE: SELECTED DATA ON RECIPIENTS,
PAYMENTS AND FINANCING*

(Includes vendor payments for medical care and recipients receiving only such payments)

State or other jurisdiction	Recipients, June, 1957			Maximum payment permitted in state, December, 1956	Expenditures for assistance and administration, calendar year 1956 (in thousands)	Source of funds expended for assistance and administration, calendar year 1956, percentage from	
	Total number	Number per 1,000 population aged 65 and over (a)	Average payment per recipient, June, 1957			Federal funds	State and local funds
Total(b).....	2,503,823	168	\$58.66	...	\$1,775,762	54.1	45.9
Alabama.....	105,583	434	43.95	\$60(c)	43,411	71.4	28.6
Arizona.....	14,136	208	55.53	70(d)	9,651	59.5	40.5
Arkansas.....	55,078	290	35.71	55(e)	22,882	72.3	27.7
California.....	263,954	226	74.85	89	247,189	47.0	53.0
Colorado(b).....	52,443	347	82.36	112	58,076	36.3	63.7
Connecticut.....	15,717	74	88.83	...	18,874	40.3	59.7
Delaware.....	1,631	54	49.32	75	937	63.9	36.1
Florida.....	69,013	168	52.30	63.12(f)	41,293	64.1	35.9
Georgia.....	98,490	366	42.85	60	48,569	69.0	31.0
Idaho.....	8,247	145	60.43	...	5,941	56.1	43.9
Illinois.....	86,510	96	67.34	92(f,g)	71,416	52.8	47.2
Indiana.....	32,611	80	55.81	60(h)	23,149	54.7	45.3
Iowa.....	38,644	123	68.41	...	31,572	52.1	47.9
Kansas.....	32,275	149	71.92	...	28,699	48.6	51.4
Kentucky.....	58,523	214	38.65	58	25,597	70.6	29.4
Louisiana.....	124,458	590	63.03	68(i)	89,635	57.9	42.1
Maine.....	11,706	116	53.26	64(f)	7,636	62.8	37.2
Maryland.....	9,871	51	50.93	180(j)	6,242	60.2	39.8
Massachusetts.....	86,532	171	86.30	...	90,988	40.6	59.4
Michigan.....	68,864	122	63.51	80(k)	53,595	53.6	46.4
Minnesota.....	49,764	152	78.18	65(h)	45,830	45.3	54.7
Mississippi.....	81,198	449	28.67	30	26,364	75.3	24.7
Missouri.....	126,645	278	54.55	60	81,949	64.8	35.2
Montana.....	8,318	130	61.88	...	6,528	54.8	45.2
Nebraska.....	17,090	112	53.15	65	11,834	60.4	39.6
Nevada.....	2,542	212	67.13	70(l)	2,053	54.8	45.2
New Hampshire.....	5,527	89	65.95	75(c,f)	4,797	49.8	50.2
New Jersey.....	19,456	40	79.71	...	19,519	44.3	55.7
New Mexico.....	9,649	210	52.98	70(f,m)	6,096	63.4	36.6
New York.....	91,914	62	89.02	...	109,636	40.1	59.9
North Carolina.....	51,683	182	35.24	59.64(f)	21,382	72.7	27.3
North Dakota.....	7,942	142	82.49	...	7,414	45.0	55.0
Ohio.....	94,539	115	64.48	71(f,n)	75,302	53.4	46.6
Oklahoma.....	94,483	400	66.74	125	75,470	52.1	47.9
Oregon.....	18,038	110	78.75	...	16,308	46.9	53.1
Pennsylvania.....	50,842	49	50.48	...	33,775	60.9	39.1
Rhode Island.....	7,477	92	69.37	...	6,444	48.4	51.6
South Carolina.....	36,990	252	37.13	58	17,182	71.9	28.1
South Dakota.....	10,071	146	47.35	60	6,079	66.0	34.0
Tennessee.....	58,036	210	35.69	50	26,708	71.2	28.8
Texas.....	224,440	344	44.96	58	117,556	67.9	32.1
Utah.....	9,090	175	61.94	70(o)	7,031	54.2	45.8
Vermont.....	6,470	150	50.44	63	3,922	66.0	34.0
Virginia.....	16,098	62	34.26	...	7,011	70.3	29.7
Washington.....	55,606	220	94.15	295.75(f,j,p)	58,590	41.8	58.2
West Virginia.....	22,258	133	33.36	62(f)	8,458	75.2	24.8
Wisconsin.....	39,578	107	71.47	75	35,044	45.8	54.2
Wyoming.....	3,772	151	61.91	80(q)	2,984	55.1	44.9
District of Columbia.....	3,043	48	56.44	200(r)	2,133	58.0	42.0
Alaska.....	1,578	309	63.77	90	1,300	53.6	46.4
Hawaii.....	1,594	59	49.42	...	965	59.8	40.2
Puerto Rico.....	43,147	486	7.99	...	4,558	33.1	66.9
Virgin Islands.....	659	(s)	18.53	...	189	45.9	54.1

*Prepared by the Social Security Administration, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. All data subject to revision.

(a) Based on population estimated by the Social Security Administration as of July, 1957.

(b) Except for recipient rate includes recipients under age 65 in Colorado and payments to these recipients without federal participation. There were 4,219 in June, 1957.

(c) May be exceeded for care in licensed nursing home and other special needs.

(d) \$60 maximum for recipient living with self-supporting relative.

(e) \$75 maximum for recipients in approved nursing homes.

(f) Maximum shown is for usual maximum plus a specified amount for payment into pooled fund for medical care as follows: Florida, \$3.12; Illinois, \$17; Maine, \$4; New Hampshire, \$15; New Mexico, \$5; North Carolina, \$0.64; Ohio, \$6; Washington, \$20.75; and West Virginia, \$2.

(g) May be exceeded to provide vendor payments for medical care for cases receiving only such payments.

(h) May be exceeded for medical care.

(i) \$62 for each of 2 or more recipients. \$95 maximum to provide special care and \$105 maximum to provide nursing care.

(j) Represents maximum for all assistance in family.

(k) \$90 if hospitalized or receiving care in nursing home. In Wayne County, unlimited supplementation is allowed.

(l) May be exceeded to provide 50 per cent of unmet need.

(m) \$80 maximum if 2 persons in budget group, plus pooled fund premium.

(n) May be exceeded for surgical aid, nursing and convalescent care, medical supplies, and drugs.

(o) Less per recipient when 2 or more recipients in family. May be exceeded to prevent undue hardship. Higher maximums specified in certain situations.

(p) May be exceeded to prevent undue hardship.

(q) \$135 maximum for 2 recipients in family.

(r) Represents family maximum for assistance plus income; may be exceeded for contingent items.

(s) Number of recipients aided per 1,000 aged population not currently available. Rough estimate included in total.

TABLE 7

AID TO THE BLIND: SELECTED DATA ON RECIPIENTS, PAYMENTS AND FINANCING*

(Includes vendor payments for medical care and recipients receiving only such payments)

State or other jurisdiction	Recipients, June, 1957			Maximum payment permitted in state, December, 1956	Expenditures for assistance and administration, calendar year 1956 (in thousands)	Source of funds expended for assistance and administration, calendar year 1956, percentage from	
	Total number	Number per 100,000 population aged 18 and over(a)	Average payment per recipient, June, 1957			Federal funds	State and local funds
Total(b)	108,441	98	\$ 63.87	.....	\$83,227	47.2	52.8
Alabama.....	1,686	91	38.41	\$ 60(c)	694	72.6	27.4
Arizona.....	810	120	64.44	80	624	54.6	45.4
Arkansas.....	2,036	187	41.89	55(d)	1,011	68.7	31.3
California(b).....	13,421	148	91.80	99	15,382	38.8	61.2
Colorado.....	322	31	68.74	.....	291	48.9	51.1
Connecticut.....	328	21	102.36	.....	414	37.7	62.3
Delaware.....	233	86	70.28	85	194	51.9	48.1
Florida.....	2,540	98	54.00	63(e)	1,680	64.4	35.6
Georgia.....	3,499	159	48.11	60	1,946	66.7	33.3
Idaho.....	186	49	67.20	.....	154	51.9	48.1
Illinois.....	3,416	53	69.59	90(e,f)	3,125	49.7	50.3
Indiana.....	1,820	63	66.38	95(g)	1,571	49.4	50.6
Iowa.....	1,496	86	83.34	.....	1,457	45.1	54.9
Kansas.....	626	46	80.60	.....	594	46.1	53.9
Kentucky.....	3,268	178	39.87	58	1,476	70.0	30.0
Louisiana.....	2,305	129	74.47	95(h)	1,644	52.9	47.1
Maine.....	488	85	57.28	63(e)	357	62.1	37.9
Maryland.....	474	26	56.65	180(i)	324	58.3	41.7
Massachusetts.....	1,962	61	104.64	.....	2,409	34.6	65.4
Michigan.....	1,803	36	71.82	80(j)	1,453	50.8	49.2
Minnesota.....	1,168	56	95.48	.....	1,298	40.3	59.7
Mississippi.....	4,808	405	38.93	40	1,869	69.7	30.3
Missouri(b).....	5,114	178	60.00	60	3,748	50.1	49.9
Montana.....	417	105	68.52	.....	376	51.0	49.0
Nebraska.....	921	100	65.96	80	703	52.1	47.9
Nevada.....	120	72	82.10	.....	118	46.4	53.6
New Hampshire.....	253	68	69.84	71(c,e)	228	48.1	51.9
New Jersey.....	923	25	77.56	.....	922	47.5	52.5
New Mexico.....	401	88	56.28	69.50(e,k)	258	63.0	37.0
New York.....	4,282	38	95.28	.....	5,650	39.1	60.9
North Carolina.....	4,956	187	44.88	60	2,816	66.3	33.7
North Dakota.....	119	30	63.87	.....	98	51.1	48.9
Ohio.....	3,840	63	67.13	65(l)	3,021	55.2	44.8
Oklahoma.....	1,941	136	81.32	125	1,925	44.8	55.2
Oregon.....	318	28	83.06	.....	321	44.8	55.2
Pennsylvania(b).....	17,594	238	62.66	63(e)	12,558	28.0	72.0
Rhode Island.....	139	26	73.53	.....	149	46.4	53.6
South Carolina.....	1,766	132	41.86	58	882	69.0	31.0
South Dakota.....	190	44	47.83	60	122	65.4	34.6
Tennessee.....	3,007	138	41.00	50	1,597	68.2	31.8
Texas.....	6,525	117	49.00	58	3,790	66.3	33.7
Utah.....	221	46	70.38	70(m)	195	51.8	48.2
Vermont.....	136	58	53.46	63	86	64.9	35.1
Virginia.....	1,279	59	40.78	.....	671	66.2	33.8
Washington(b).....	780	46	116.78	292.75(e,i)	924	38.2	61.8
West Virginia.....	1,143	95	37.77	62(e)	490	72.1	27.9
Wisconsin.....	1,064	43	80.41	75	1,015	45.9	54.1
Wyoming.....	65	34	65.65	80(n)	54	53.2	46.8
District of Columbia.....	253	40	64.48	200(o)	202	55.4	44.6
Alaska.....	79	79	70.56	100	69	50.0	50.0
Hawaii.....	91	28	57.45	.....	77	54.6	45.4
Puerto Rico.....	1,784	170	7.91	.....	188	33.5	66.5
Virgin Islands.....	25	(p)	(q)	.....	9	44.8	55.2

*Prepared by the Social Security Administration, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. All data subject to revision.

(a) Based on population estimated by the Social Security Administration as of July, 1957.

(b) Data include recipients and payments made without federal participation. The number of recipients for June, 1957, are as follows: California, 341; Missouri, 599; Pennsylvania, 10,031; and Washington, 1.

(c) May be exceeded for care in licensed nursing home and other special needs.

(d) \$75 maximum for recipients in approved nursing homes.

(e) Maximum shown is for usual maximum plus a specified amount for payment into pooled fund for medical care as follows: Florida, \$3; Illinois, \$15; Maine, \$3; New Hampshire, \$11; New Mexico, \$4.50; Pennsylvania, \$3; Washington, \$17.75; and West Virginia, \$2.

(f) Maximum may be exceeded to provide vendor payments for medical care for cases receiving only such payments.

(g) May be exceeded for medical care.

(h) \$105 maximum to provide nursing care.

(i) Represents maximum for all assistance in family.

(j) \$90 if hospitalized or receiving care in nursing home. In Wayne County, unlimited supplementation is allowed.

(k) \$80 maximum if 2 persons in budget group, plus pooled fund premium.

(l) May be exceeded for surgical aid, nursing and convalescent care, medical supplies, and drugs.

(m) Less per recipient when 2 or more recipients in family. May be exceeded to prevent undue hardship. Higher maximums specified in certain situations.

(n) \$135 maximum for 2 recipients in family.

(o) Represents family maximum for assistance plus income; may be exceeded for contingent items.

(p) Number of recipients aided per 100,000 population aged 18 and over not currently available. Rough estimate included in total.

(q) Not computed; base too small.

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TABLE 8

AID TO THE PERMANENTLY AND TOTALLY DISABLED: SELECTED DATA ON RECIPIENTS, PAYMENTS AND FINANCING*

(Includes vendor payments for medical care and recipients receiving only such payments)

State or other jurisdiction	Recipients, June, 1957			Maximum payment permitted in state, December, 1956	Expenditures for assistance and administration, calendar year 1956 (in thousands)	Source of funds expended for assistance and administration, calendar year 1956, percentage from	
	Total number	Number per 1,000 population aged 18-64(a)	Average payment per recipient, June, 1957			Federal funds	State and local funds
Total	283,901	3.6	\$ 59.10	...	\$197,255	50.0	50.0
Alabama.....	12,921	8.0	35.90	\$ 60(b)	4,923	71.3	28.7
Arkansas.....	6,679	7.4	31.84	35(c)	2,319	73.1	26.9
Colorado.....	5,330	6.0	59.78	85	3,973	54.7	45.3
Connecticut.....	2,203	1.7	116.91	...	3,335	33.1	66.9
Delaware.....	363	1.5	62.92	...	287	56.9	43.1
Florida.....	5,567	2.5	53.40	65(d)	2,169	61.8	38.2
Georgia.....	13,551	7.0	46.99	60	6,765	66.8	33.2
Idaho.....	928	2.9	65.41	...	743	52.3	47.7
Illinois.....	12,903	2.3	81.21	103(d,e)	9,254	44.0	56.0
Kansas.....	4,222	3.7	75.34	...	3,577	45.7	54.3
Kentucky.....	3,978	2.5	37.88	58	111	64.5	35.5
Louisiana.....	14,604	9.2	50.26	55(f)	8,680	60.0	40.0
Maine.....	1,011	2.1	61.54	66(d)	512	58.9	41.1
Maryland.....	4,940	3.0	58.45	180(g)	3,620	56.4	43.6
Massachusetts.....	9,623	3.5	107.88	...	14,718	34.9	65.1
Michigan.....	2,919	.7	83.30	80(h)	2,490	44.2	55.8
Minnesota.....	1,631	.9	57.63	65	1,007	57.7	42.3
Mississippi.....	4,609	4.6	24.60	25	1,293	75.3	24.7
Missouri.....	14,398	6.0	56.89	60	9,138	63.9	36.1
Montana.....	1,499	4.5	69.32	...	1,275	50.9	49.1
Nebraska.....	1,367	1.8	56.77	65	781	58.5	41.5
New Hampshire.....	327	1.1	88.57	90(b,d)	328	42.4	57.6
New Jersey.....	4,734	1.4	91.13	...	4,560	40.1	59.9
New Mexico.....	1,853	4.5	55.07	70(d,i)	1,115	61.4	38.6
New York.....	38,806	3.9	90.37	...	49,500	39.5	60.5
North Carolina.....	15,001	6.3	39.95	60(d)	6,517	69.0	31.0
North Dakota.....	1,022	3.0	90.96	...	1,005	40.5	59.5
Ohio.....	9,251	1.8	53.39	60	5,765	63.4	36.6
Oklahoma.....	7,517	6.3	74.66	125	5,032	55.3	44.7
Oregon.....	3,591	3.7	92.52	...	3,459	42.4	57.6
Pennsylvania.....	13,416	2.1	59.26	...	10,237	52.9	47.1
Rhode Island.....	1,670	3.7	78.74	...	1,566	45.1	54.9
South Carolina.....	7,940	6.6	34.77	38	3,336	71.9	28.1
South Dakota.....	927	2.6	48.13	60	508	64.8	35.2
Tennessee.....	4,194	2.2	39.78	50	1,279	68.1	31.9
Utah.....	1,786	4.2	67.26	70(j)	1,485	51.4	48.6
Vermont.....	603	3.1	50.05	55	347	64.5	35.5
Virginia.....	5,486	2.9	42.09	...	2,737	64.8	35.2
Washington.....	5,380	3.7	105.13	299.25(d,g,k)	6,629	36.5	63.5
West Virginia.....	8,334	8.0	37.03	62(d)	3,504	72.4	27.6
Wisconsin.....	1,267	.6	107.75	80	1,552	33.9	66.1
Wyoming.....	523	3.2	63.84	80(l)	386	55.2	44.8
District of Columbia....	2,476	4.4	67.53	200(m)	1,887	54.7	45.3
Hawaii.....	1,260	4.3	60.00	...	965	52.0	48.0
Puerto Rico.....	21,186	22.0	8.68	...	2,557	33.3	66.7
Virgin Islands.....	105	(n)	19.81	...	31	46.0	54.0

*Prepared by the Social Security Administration, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. All data subject to revision.

(a) Based on population estimated by the Social Security Administration as of July 1, 1957.

(b) May be exceeded for care in licensed nursing home and other special needs.

(c) \$55 maximum for recipients in approved nursing homes.

(d) Maximum shown is for usual maximum plus a specified amount for payment into pooled fund for medical care as follows: Florida, \$5; Illinois, \$28; Maine, \$6; New Hampshire, \$30; New Mexico, \$5; North Carolina, \$1; Washington, \$24.25; and West Virginia, \$2.

(e) May be exceeded to provide vendor payments for medical care for recipients receiving only such payments.

(f) \$65 for each of 2 or more recipients, \$95 maximum to provide special care and \$105 maximum to provide nursing care.

(g) Represents maximum for all assistance in family.

(h) \$90 if hospitalized or receiving care in nursing home. In Wayne County unlimited supplementation is allowed.

(i) \$80 maximum if 2 persons in budget group, plus pooled fund premium.

(j) Less per recipient when 2 or more recipients in family. May be exceeded to prevent undue hardship. Higher maximums specified in certain situations.

(k) May be exceeded to prevent undue hardship.

(l) \$135 maximum for 2 recipients in family.

(m) Represents family maximum for assistance plus income; may be exceeded for contingent items.

(n) Number of recipients aided per 1,000 population aged 18-64 not currently available. Rough estimate included in total

TABLE 9

GENERAL ASSISTANCE: SELECTED DATA ON RECIPIENTS,
PAYMENTS AND FINANCING*

(Except for expenditures for assistance and administration, excludes vendor payments for medical care and recipients receiving only such payments)

Number of recipients, June, 1957					
State or other jurisdiction	Cases	Persons		Average payment per case, June, 1957	Expenditures for assistance and administration, calendar year 1956 (in thousands)
		Total	Number per 1,000 persons under 65 years of age(a)		
Total.....	294,000(b)	...	4.5(c)	\$54.90	\$313,929(d)
Alabama.....	107	134	(e)	12.28	55
Arizona.....	2,326	4,059	3.9	42.79	1,116
Arkansas.....	258	657	.4	13.00	432
California.....	29,017	52,419	4.2	53.07	24,320
Colorado.....	1,311	3,924	2.7	37.04	3,865
Connecticut.....	3,092	8,909	4.3	60.41	4,116(f,g)
Delaware.....	1,224	2,746	7.2	61.83	830
Florida(g).....	5,200	(h)	(h)	...	1,085(f)
Georgia.....	2,219	4,890	1.4	22.82	680
Idaho(i).....	46	66	.1	(j)	71
Illinois.....	28,249	66,847	7.7	70.96	41,968
Indiana(k).....	13,008	37,548	9.1	31.65	5,882
Iowa.....	3,536	7,444	3.1	31.30	4,796
Kansas.....	1,789	4,708	2.5	55.21	2,103
Kentucky.....	2,592	6,261	2.3	33.49	987(f)
Louisiana.....	9,371	10,181	3.6	45.17	5,069
Maine.....	2,172	6,143	7.7	36.21	2,905(l)
Maryland.....	2,411	3,727	1.4	56.39	1,566
Massachusetts.....	8,302	17,573	4.1	57.72	10,813
Michigan.....	20,793	62,136	8.6	74.81	31,763
Minnesota.....	5,622	13,667	4.6	55.57	8,745
Mississippi.....	926	1,170	.6	14.14	159(f)
Missouri.....	7,034	10,303	2.7	49.59	3,973
Montana.....	498	1,398	2.4	34.21	2,490
Nebraska.....	1,052	2,567	2.0	38.11	2,896(l)
Nevada(g).....	330	(h)	(h)	...	987(f)
New Hampshire.....	807	2,308	4.6	48.24	787(f)
New Jersey(k).....	6,986	19,589	3.9	85.31	8,905
New Mexico(i).....	419	532	.7	36.37	573
New York.....	26,430(m)	76,295(m)	5.1	78.29	34,256
North Carolina.....	2,218	5,229	1.3	23.43	3,084
North Dakota.....	316	(h)	(h)	39.22	661
Ohio.....	27,345	77,398	9.1	53.09	32,171
Oklahoma.....	7,712	(h)	(h)	16.98	1,618(f)
Oregon.....	3,700(g)	(h)	(h)	...	5,959
Pennsylvania.....	21,998	40,495	4.0	64.37	23,463
Rhode Island.....	3,462	7,641	10.6	67.51	3,835
South Carolina.....	1,504	2,138	1.0	23.72	728
South Dakota.....	1,098	2,147	3.4	35.52	1,721(l)
Tennessee.....	2,005	5,389	1.7	17.60	473(f,g)
Texas(g).....	9,600	(h)	(h)	...	2,497(f)
Utah.....	1,626	3,284	4.2	60.66	1,386
Vermont(g).....	1,100	(h)	(h)	...	589(f)
Virginia.....	1,873	(h)	(h)	34.95	1,153
Washington.....	10,684	17,303	7.2	66.69	12,377
West Virginia.....	2,060	3,195	1.7	34.37	1,825
Wisconsin.....	6,968	19,426	5.6	72.47	8,907(l)
Wyoming.....	312	1,085	3.7	48.73	757
District of Columbia.....	678	754	.9	66.30	568
Alaska.....	158	289	1.7	55.51	442
Hawaii.....	1,466	2,535	5.0	61.92	1,266
Puerto Rico.....	846	846	.4	26.42	214
Virgin Islands.....	130	140	(h)	19.05	42

*Prepared by the Social Security Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. All data subject to revision.

(a) Based on population estimated by the Social Security Administration as of July, 1957.

(b) Partly estimated; does not represent sum of state figures because total excludes for Indiana and New Jersey an estimated number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and burial only.

(c) Average for 44 states. See footnote (h).

(d) Excludes data on administration for 10 states. See footnote (f).

(e) Less than 0.05.

(f) Represents assistance payments only; data on administration not available.

(g) Estimated.

(h) Data not available.

(i) Incomplete.

(j) Not computed; base too small.

(k) Includes an unknown number of recipients of medical care, hospitalization, and burial only and payments for these services.

(l) Data on administration incomplete.

(m) Includes recipients of medical care only.

bility of the Bureau of Employment Security in the Department of Labor.

Information on the operation of the programs for which the Social Security Administration has direct responsibility, and on related programs, is reported monthly in the *Social Security Bulletin* and its *Annual Statistical Supplement* as well as in annual reports to Congress.

THE AGED

Estimates by the Bureau of the Census indicate that there were 14.9 million persons aged 65 and over in the continental United States in June, 1957. Persons receiving income under one or both of the income-maintenance programs for the aged made up almost two-thirds of all persons aged 65 and over. The proportion

benefiting under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program is estimated to have increased from the preceding year by about one-sixth, to 52 per cent.

Despite the growth in that program, public assistance still provided the main support for nearly 2 million aged persons and supplemented the insurance benefits for more than half a million persons. About 2.2 million aged persons were receiving benefits in June, 1957, under the retirement programs for railroad workers and government employees, the pension and compensation programs for veterans, or the unemployment insurance programs. More than a fifth of these persons were also getting Old-Age and Survivors Insurance benefits.

STATE PROGRAMS FOR THE AGING, 1956-57

IN the last two years state concern over problems of the aging has been manifested by three major trends. The first has been an extensive and growing recognition of the problems of an aging population. The second is a wide expansion of official agencies, established on a permanent basis, to stimulate interest in the problems of older persons, to conduct studies and to develop continuing plans and legislation for coordinated, statewide efforts to meet the problems. The third is heavy emphasis in state legislative and administrative activity on improving opportunities for productive employment of older persons.

In 1957 practically every inaugural message by a Governor to his legislature included an important section on aging. More legislation was discussed, debated and enacted in this field than ever before.

ORGANIZATION

The major organizational trend has been a change from the use of temporary study committees to commissions set up on a continuing basis. Accompanying this emphasis on continuity has been the inclusion of directors of state administrative agencies concerned with aging as members of the state commissions on the subject. A common pattern is one which places an interdepartmental committee with citizen and legislative members into one commission. By this means, agencies with operating responsibilities receive the advantage of a fresh citizens' approach and legislative cooperation. And through such organization, recommendations and proposals can more easily be translated into immediate administrative action or legislative enactment.

At least thirty-two states now have established official state agencies concerned on an over-all basis with problems of aging, as stimulative, advisory and coordinating bodies. A majority of these states have acted in the last two years to establish new agencies or to reactivate or reorganize older, inactive bodies. Others are in the process of

taking such steps. The rate of administrative advance indicates that within a relatively short period every state may have some form of permanent organization to meet problems of aging.

The report to the Governors' Conference, *The States and Their Older Citizens*, submitted by the Council of State Governments in 1955, suggested that the present and emerging problems of the aging and the breadth of their scope cut across nearly all departments of government. It indicated, therefore, that it might be more fruitful not to establish a new operating department, but rather to weld existing department activities into new, more effective action. For this purpose, it recommended use of an interdepartmental committee on aging, establishment of a special assistant on aging in the Governor's office, and a citizens' advisory committee.

Almost a fourth of the states moved in this direction in 1956 and 1957—among them California, Florida, Kansas, Michigan, Kentucky, Minnesota, North Carolina, Ohio, Wisconsin and Wyoming. As one example, the Governor of Minnesota in 1956 created an Interdepartmental Committee on Aging, consisting of the heads of a dozen state departments and agencies. A special assistant on aging was appointed in the office of the Governor, as was a Governor's Citizens Council on Aging. In 1957 the Minnesota legislature provided for a Special Consultant on Aging to be in the Department of Public Welfare and to act as executive secretary to the interdepartmental committee and the citizens' council. Legislation also authorized county welfare boards to appoint coordinators and citizens' advisory committees to develop and help coordinate public and private activities for the aging.

Special commissions or committees on problems of aging were created in other states, with various kinds of memberships. In Alabama, Connecticut, Iowa and New Hampshire, commissions were appointed

comprising state legislators, private citizens and heads of the relevant departments. Texas and Virginia established study commissions of legislators and private citizens. Illinois continued its legislative Committee on the Aging and the Aged. Indiana, Louisiana, Pennsylvania and West Virginia set up citizens' committees. And Oregon and New Jersey established state councils on aging, composed of private citizens and state department heads.

An example of a broad approach which combines official and private-citizen participation is that of New Jersey. Here a State Commission on Aging was created, composed of representatives of five state departments, four interested citizens appointed by the Governor, and a chairman, who also is to be the director of a new Division of the Aging in the Department of Health. This commission is to serve as the central, permanent agency to coordinate programs and services for the older residents of the state. In addition there is to be a Citizens Council on Aging, with a Board of Directors of fifteen members appointed by the Governor, and to include two Senators and two Assemblymen. The council's objective is to foster local community councils on aging and to provide for cooperation with them.

CONFERENCES

Many states in 1956 and 1957 held major conferences on aging under the leadership and call of their Governors. These conferences have mobilized the interest of localities through extensive discussions and have involved wide segments of the business, industrial, farming and labor communities. They have dramatized the problems of the aging and have led to concrete proposals for action, proposals which in many instances have been carried out.

Considerable impetus to this extension of interest was given by a Federal-State Conference on Aging held in Washington, D. C., from June 5 to 7, 1956. Governors of forty-three states sent official delegations to the conference, which provided an opportunity to share knowledge and experience among the states and between the states and the federal government. The conference, moreover, led to creation of a Federal-State Committee on Aging and to

specific suggestions and recommendations for state and federal action. In line with the committee's recommendations, the Council of State Governments has held conferences on problems of aging in connection with its regional meetings in the Midwest and the South, attended by legislators and state officials. At these conferences professional administrators in the field have been able to consult with legislators and other state officials, to exchange information, and to develop programs of action. As one result, the Southern Regional Conference of the Council of State Governments adopted a resolution urging the southern legislatures at their next sessions to consider means for expanding employment and other productive opportunities for their older citizens. Regional meetings were planned for other sections of the country.

FUNCTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

Every department of state government is concerned with problems of older persons and in greater or lesser degree undertakes activities relevant to their welfare. From the budget officer to the personnel director to the departmental director, responsibilities for maintaining and enlarging the productive potential of aging citizens are increasingly being asserted, shared and coordinated. The following review briefly summarizes some of the steps which the states have taken in the past biennium, classified by major functional areas.

Employment

Major emphasis has been placed on increasing employment opportunities for older persons. This effort is being promoted through conferences and educational programs with employers and labor unions; through use of special counselors in state employment services; through development of part-time employment, and through programs to retrain older workers.

At least three-fourths of the states now employ older worker specialists in their central employment services, and many have such specialists in some or all of their local offices.

For example, the Maryland Department of Employment Security appointed a technical staff member to devote full time to

the development of a program for promoting employment of older workers. The department also appointed an "older worker specialist" in each of its nineteen local offices; seven of the specialists devote full time to this program. The specialists are primarily responsible for development of employment counseling and job development programs for older workers and for keeping citizens of their communities informed of the problem.

In New York legislation in the 1956-57 biennium authorized municipalities to equip and maintain sheltered workshops established by non-profit organizations to provide training for persons who cannot find work because of age, chronic physical illness or other impairments. The New York Labor Department has employed job counselors and interviewers to provide special counsel and placement services for persons over 45. In 1957 the New York Social Welfare Department received funds to establish pilot projects designed to help prevent poverty in later life; projects approved include finding jobs for Old Age Assistance applicants, setting up model shelter workshops, and counseling and referral service open to the aged and their families.

In Oregon the Division of Rehabilitation and the State Industrial Accident Commission have developed working agreements to rehabilitate and place older workers. Rhode Island's legislature prohibited discrimination in employment on the basis of age for workers between 45 and 64, and Pennsylvania enacted similar legislation.

Those are a few of the examples. The great majority of the states report special recent activities designed to aid or facilitate employment of older persons.

Income Maintenance

In the area of income maintenance, heaviest stress has gone recently to ways of meeting the costs of major illness. About one-third of the states now have removed or liberalized previous ceilings on payments for hospitalization and other medical needs.

To deal with broader problems of incomes for older citizens, the states are adopting many programs.

In Colorado a constitutional amend-

ment in 1956 provided that all persons qualified to receive an old age pension are entitled to a minimum income of \$100 per month from an Old Age Pension Fund, for which 85 per cent of retail sales taxes and certain other taxes are dedicated. Funds remaining in the Old Age Pension Fund after full payment of pensions are to be transferred to a Stabilization Fund to be kept at \$5 million. After the Stabilization Fund has reached \$5 million, additional money in the Old Age Pension Fund is to be transferred to a Health and Medical Care Fund for health and medical care of old age pension recipients. This fund is not to exceed \$10 million in any fiscal year; any balances left in the Old Age Pension Fund are to go to the general revenue of the state. As of October, 1957, the \$5 million Stabilization Fund was filled, and funds were flowing into the Health and Medical Care Fund to begin a limited medical program in 1958.

Broad medical coverage also was authorized by a 1957 Arkansas law which provides for hospitalization, out-patient care, clinical examination and other medical service to be given by the University Medical Center to any persons certified by the State Department of Public Welfare. The state appropriated \$1 million for this program, to be matched by \$1 million in federal grants upon federal approval of an agreement between the University and the Welfare Department.

Many states increased their payments under Old Age Assistance. In addition, a number of states liberalized the conditions under which Old Age Assistance may be received, and several repealed their lien laws.

Housing

Although relatively few states have undertaken special efforts in housing for the aged, the number active in this field rose substantially. Among provisions were state subsidies to local housing authorities to meet special needs of aged persons; state loan funds for non-profit developers; state guarantees of housing bonds; regulations setting aside a portion of state aid for housing for older people; and special property tax relief for elderly persons who own their own homes.

For example, the Colorado legislature created a state authority for the purpose of building or acquiring homes for the aged, to be operated by non-profit organizations. The act set up a revolving fund to be used for building such homes, for operating expenses and for retirement of obligations. One state home in Colorado, designed specifically for the care of the aged and accommodating 150 persons, was opened in 1957. The 1956 Massachusetts legislature increased from \$15 million to \$30 million the amount of housing authority bonds which can be guaranteed for state aid to low-rent public housing for the elderly; the amount of annual contributions payable by the commonwealth was raised from \$375,000 to \$750,000. Montana amended its state housing authority law to include low-rent housing projects for its elderly. The New York Housing Commissioner set aside a portion of the dwelling units in public housing projects for occupancy by elderly people. Vermont legislation in 1957 also made public housing available for the aged and permitted local housing authorities to construct dwellings especially designed for them.

Physical and Mental Health

During 1956 and 1957 most of the states established bureaus or divisions of chronic diseases in their departments of health and mental health. Several states provided financial support for geriatric work in general hospitals and authorized state aid to nursing and old-age homes which meet proper standards of rehabilitation services to the aged. Consultants on aging were appointed in many departments of health, mental health and welfare. About half the states now authorize state aid to community mental health centers for early diagnosis and treatment and for promotion of good mental health.

Rehabilitation of disabled older persons received particular stress in a number of states. For example, the Connecticut legislature in 1957 authorized its Commission on the Care and Treatment of the Chronically Ill, Aged and Infirm to provide grants for development of home care programs and rehabilitation workshops under voluntary auspices. The home care was to include services of nurses, medical social workers,

nutritionists, physical and occupational therapists and use of proper technical and bedside equipment.

The Illinois Public Aid Commission developed a geriatric rehabilitation program in two counties as pilot projects for restoring to community living persons who otherwise would have to be admitted to nursing homes. Massachusetts established special facilities for care and rehabilitation of the aged in several hospitals and institutions. Home care programs on a demonstration or pilot basis received attention in Oregon and New York. Several states initiated or sponsored "meals on wheels" projects or other experiments to enable older persons to stay in their own homes and receive adequate nourishment.

The number of older persons in mental hospitals has been of major concern, and increasingly alternatives are being found to the hospitalization of senile but not psychotic people. States, which include Maine, Massachusetts, Ohio, Rhode Island and Virginia, have set up geriatric units or special geriatric buildings for care and treatment of such patients. Various states, including Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, New York, Nebraska, North Carolina, Ohio and Texas, have developed foster care programs for placement of senile persons.

A number of states provide special personnel in their mental health departments to give particular emphasis to the problems of the aged. During the biennium the Massachusetts Department of Mental Health established a section on geriatrics. The New York Department of Mental Hygiene added a consultant on services for the aged, whose responsibility includes finding ways and means of relieving the overcrowding of mental hospitals and fostering research in geriatrics. In Tennessee a director of psychological social work was appointed in the Department of Mental Health to study and develop gerontological services. A demonstration day care center, "Senior Citizens' Center," was established in Nashville as a result of the department's studies.

Education and Recreation

About one-third of the states now have one or more full-time persons assigned to general adult education, and eighteen states now provide state aid for general adult

education. The movement has grown significantly in the last two years. There is also growing awareness of needs for state recreation agencies, and provision of staffed recreation centers of various kinds was accelerated in the biennium.

Among examples in adult education are the following: In Maine—where the number of cities providing adult education doubled in 1956-57—a state director of special education was appointed to serve as consultant to superintendents of schools, local directors of adult education and persons supervising adult education programs. Local costs reimbursable by the state include the compensation of a certified counselor for individual counseling, case studies, placement, testing and similar activities. The New York legislature in 1956 authorized school districts to receive state aid amounting to \$2.50 for each forty-minute period of supervised services for aging and aged adults, including preretirement counseling, retraining for employment and other educational activities. The Department of Public Instruction in Pennsylvania now offers leadership and staff assistance to school districts that conduct education programs for the aging; a statewide committee on problems of retired teachers and other senior citizens was established to develop a program of information and to assist retired persons to become volunteer workers in community activities. Other states which assist classes that give special attention to the aging include Illinois, Indiana and Massachusetts. Massachusetts has free enrollment for people over 65 in university extension classes and correspondence courses.

Among programs to assist older persons in creative use of their leisure, New York in 1956 created an adult recreation council in its Education Department, with an appropriation of \$50,000; the legislature authorized cities to furnish recreational activities for adults over 60 and to receive state matching funds, federal and private aid for this purpose. The North Carolina State Recreation Commission made an extensive study of recreational needs of older

persons and published a manual which state agencies are using. The Rhode Island Department of Recreation assists communities in joint planning for recreational needs of older persons and cooperates with the State Committee on Aging to set up day centers and Golden Age Clubs. Wisconsin, like certain other states, has a consultant in the Department of Welfare to facilitate organization of recreational programs for residents of county homes.

Many state universities have taken active part in development of adult educational and recreational programs. For example, the University of Connecticut has an Institute of Gerontology which holds annual conferences on aging in conjunction with the State Gerontology Society. Similar activities are conducted at the Universities of Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Mississippi and New Hampshire.

Training and Research

It is recognized increasingly that basic advance in meeting the problems of older persons is dependent upon training of personnel and research in the fields of geriatrics, chronic illness and related subjects.

In approximately half of the states institutes of gerontology have been set up and are under way at state and private universities. As one example, legislation in Illinois in 1957 created a gerontological committee at the University of Illinois, consisting of nine members appointed by the President of the University, to establish a program of research and training. As another example, the National Institute of Mental Health made a grant to the University of Michigan to organize an interuniversity program for academic training in the field of aging and to stimulate research.

The problems of the aging are growing in our complex society. Much is being done at the state and community level to help meet them. Among the most hopeful measures, for the long pull, may well be the programs in research and training of personnel that are now in progress or being initiated.

CHILD-WELFARE AND YOUTH SERVICES*

ALL STATE governments recognize a basic responsibility to provide services for the care and protection of children and youth. These programs are variously organized and defined, but their overall purpose is to promote the wholesome growth and development of children and to prevent and relieve situations which damage or jeopardize their well-being. Child-welfare services, therefore, seek first to strengthen and preserve a normal family home for children, and where this is not possible, to provide the best substitute care according to the needs of each child.

ORGANIZATIONAL PATTERN

The most common organizational pattern is for the child-welfare services and the categorical public-assistance programs (Old Age Assistance, Aid to Dependent Children, Aid to the Needy Blind, and Aid to the Disabled) to be centered in a single state department of public welfare. Other program combinations also frequently placed in the same department are general assistance, corrections, or crippled-children's services. In some states the department of welfare has administrative responsibility for the local services, while in others administrative responsibility rests in the county, with general supervision and policy formulation coming from the state agency.

Whatever the arrangement may be, the state department has responsibility for leadership in the development of a program of services for children that is adequate in quality and coverage to meet the requirements of the state. The functions of program direction and development are usually assigned to a division of child welfare.

WIDE RANGE OF SERVICES

The content of child-welfare programs includes a wide range of specific services

which are designed to meet the needs of children according to their individual circumstances. Children who cannot be cared for in the homes of their own parents may be placed in foster family homes, or in institutions, or in adoptive homes. Children who have problems of behavior and of personal adjustment may require the services of highly skilled social workers or other specialists who may assist the child and his parents in resolving their difficulties, or the child may be placed in a foster home or specialized treatment center.

Another important aspect of a child-welfare service program is leadership in assisting communities to develop and maintain the services and facilities that are needed, under whatever auspices, and to uphold acceptable standards. The state child-welfare agency customarily has responsibility for the licensing of private agencies or individuals engaging in such activities as placing children for foster care and adoption and caring for children in foster homes, institutions, or day centers. An important aspect of the licensing function is the development of standards and the provision of professional consultation to the licensed agencies to assist them in their efforts to achieve and maintain standards consistent with the best interests of the children they serve.

CHANGING NEEDS, METHODS

In carrying out the general objectives of providing care and protection for children with special needs, the states look to their welfare departments not only to administer existing programs efficiently and effectively, but also to keep alert to new developments and changing conditions. As a consequence it may be found that some new services need to be established and new emphasis given to others. Depending upon the adequacy and flexibility of the statutes under which a program operates, these developments may

*Prepared by HAROLD HAGEN, Child Welfare Consultant, American Public Welfare Association.

be accommodated by administrative policy, or they may require legislative amendment.

The earlier child-welfare laws were frequently written in broad and permissive language, on the assumption that they should provide a wide latitude of discretion to the administrative agency. Experience has shown, however, that such terminology, while giving the department great latitude, has the disadvantage of not requiring the performance of specific functions. This can also be a handicap to the department in justifying its budgetary requests. Recent legislation has tended to be both more extensive and detailed in setting forth the child welfare functions and responsibilities of welfare departments, and this has resulted in programs that are better defined and understood.

Individual citizens as well as organizations concerned with improving social legislation frequently express a willingness to support measures to this end. One of the consequences of the complexities of modern life, however, is that even legislation affecting the welfare of children has become a highly technical subject. Moreover, the fabric of this body of laws is so interrelated that it is often futile to consider one piece at a time. Therefore it has been found that state child-welfare laws can be most effectively brought in line with current requirements by means of legislatively established code commissions or as a part of the continuing work of legislative councils. Such bodies have authority to conduct thoroughgoing investigations and to present carefully considered and comprehensive recommendations to the legislature.

AREAS OF EMPHASIS

During the 1956-1957 biennium the subject in the field of child welfare that received the greatest amount of attention by state legislatures was that of adoption. Action taken ranged from minor amendments to complete revisions. The central trend, however, was toward the greater protection of children by requiring adoptive placements to be made only by authorized social agencies.

The developments in state child-welfare programs are reflections of changing needs which are the result of many social and

economic factors. The spectacular reduction in the number of orphans, the increase in the number of working mothers, the greater mobility of the population, the rising economic status of most people, the wide coverage of assistance and insurance programs, the relatively recent popularization of adoption, and the vexing problem of juvenile delinquency, all react in some way on the problems and the needs of children and, in turn, on the services that must be provided. Program changes are also brought about as a consequence of new understandings and new professional techniques, and of new public awareness of the need for a certain type of service.

For example, the realization that foster family homes are generally more wholesome than institutions has resulted in major changes in all child-welfare programs. In that same line, it is also well understood that if skilled social services are available early enough, many families can be assisted and strengthened so that they can continue to care for their own children.

At any given time different states may be emphasizing different aspects of program development, but there are always some services which are of common concern. Among those which are currently receiving special attention are protective services, homemaker service, detention and shelter care, day care, and services in juvenile delinquency.

Protective Services

Protective services are specialized social casework services for or in behalf of children who are neglected or abused. They are usually provided on the basis of a complaint, but they do not represent the authority of the court and they do not have law enforcement responsibilities. The purpose of protective services is to investigate and evaluate complaints, and to assist parents in bringing about an improved home situation for the child. If these efforts fail, the situation must then be referred for court action.

Many communities throughout the country provide little or nothing in the way of protective services under either private or public auspices. There is great

concern, however, that such services must be developed, especially by the public agencies. A model law which would require the public welfare department to provide protective service is being recommended by a number of national organizations, representing primarily the private agencies. A few states, notably Missouri and Colorado, have established protective service programs in the public welfare agencies, and a growing number of localities, for example, Portland, Oregon, and Salt Lake City, Utah, are inaugurating or strengthening such services.

Homemaker Service

Homemaker service is not limited to the child-welfare field, but this has been its widest application. A homemaker is a carefully selected and trained woman who cares for children in their own homes during times when the parents, due to special circumstances such as illness or absence, are unable to carry the full responsibilities of parenthood. The homemaker is an employee of a social agency; she is assigned to a home as part of the social service plan which takes into account the over-all needs of the family and the objectives of the agency's service.

Homemaker service has been most extensively utilized by the private social agencies, but because of its potentialities for keeping families together in difficult times it is becoming more widely used by public agencies. Homemaker service is now available through public agencies in fourteen states, although usually not in all communities throughout the state. Quite often federal funds allocated for public assistance or child-welfare purposes have been used in some way to initiate or maintain this service.

No exact figures are available, but there are strong indications that many children now being cared for in long-term foster home and institutional placements could have remained in their own family homes if homemaker service had been available at the point of family crisis.

Detention Facilities

The maintenance of detention and shelter care facilities is ordinarily a function of local government. Detention facilities

are for the use of the juvenile court, and are frequently administered by the court. In most jurisdictions, however, the number of juveniles who require detention is so small that the cost of maintaining an adequate detention facility cannot be justified. As a consequence, a substantial number of children each year are held in adult jails and lock-ups. The use of regional detentional facilities in such situations frequently proves satisfactory. These may be maintained jointly by a number of counties, or by one of the departments of state government. Whether detention facilities are operated by state or local governments, the states are becoming increasingly aware of their responsibilities for leadership in the development of adequate detention facilities as an important part of the total services needed in dealing constructively with juvenile delinquency.

Day Care

Serious students of the social scene often express concern that many children are receiving inadequate care and attention because their mothers are working. At the same time it is apparent that work on the part of mothers has become a part of the American way of life. Day-care facilities in many communities, however, are lacking in capacity to meet current needs, and standards are uneven and often inadequate for the full protection of children under care. State welfare departments are encouraging the expansion of day-care centers where needed, and through their licensing and consultation functions they are working to develop more suitable standards of service.

Dealing with Delinquency

Services in juvenile delinquency are variously defined and organized in different states. It is generally agreed that all services which promote the well-being of children contribute to the prevention of delinquency. Those which are specifically identified as delinquency services, such as juvenile courts, training schools, and probation and parole, are usually concerned more with treatment or correction. There is, however, no clear or logical demarcation possible as between services that are designed to prevent and

treat delinquency and those that are not. State officials carrying responsibility for delinquency services recognize that as there are multiple causes there can be no single solution. For that reason there is a growing awareness that there must be a higher degree of coordination and integration among all programs serving children. Because of the increasing incidence of delinquency, states are also attempting to strengthen both the basic and specialized services by various means, such as recruiting and training greater numbers of professionally qualified personnel and by developing programs and facilities as changing needs and circumstances require.

Strengthening Family Life

A special development affecting the welfare of children has been the amendment of the federal Social Security Act in 1956 which authorizes federal matching of state funds expended for services "to strengthen family life" in the Aid to Dependent Children program. The fact that many families receiving ADC are involved in complex social circumstances, in addition to economic dependency, strongly supports the logic of providing social services to assist them in their efforts to overcome their problems. The expected results of such services, properly administered, would be to enhance the opportunities of the children to lead satisfying and useful lives, and to enable some of the families to become self-supporting. Since there are now about 1.8 million children on the ADC rolls, representing nearly 645,000 families, it can readily be

seen that the potentialities of such a service program are substantial.

Nearly every state has amended its public assistance plan to qualify for these matching provisions for the cost of services. To implement the plans, many are also strengthening their staff-training programs, conducting experimental projects to determine the most effective ways to provide such services, and augmenting the number of professional staff positions.

RIISING RESPONSIBILITIES

The rapid social and economic changes which are taking place throughout the nation often bring special complications to the lives of children. This places added responsibilities on the state welfare departments to give direction and leadership for the development of services which will, insofar as possible, avert undue hazards to the well-being of the nation's children and alleviate and correct the problems of those in difficulty.

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CHILDREN RECEIVING CHILD WELFARE CASEWORK SERVICE
FROM PUBLIC WELFARE AGENCIES
BY STATE AND BY LIVING ARRANGEMENTS,
DECEMBER 31, 1956*

State or other jurisdiction	Total	In homes of parents or relatives		In foster family homes		In institutions and elsewhere(a)	
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Total.....	294,678(b)	119,294	40	128,693	44	46,274	16
Alabama.....	9,638	6,640	69	2,047	21	951	10
Arizona.....	3,378	1,420	42	1,746	52	212	6
Arkansas.....	2,231	1,215	55	879	39	137	6
California.....	17,324	2,769	16	13,388	77	1,167	7
Colorado.....	2,728(b)	1,400	52	1,097	40	217	8
Connecticut.....	6,460(b)	1,213	19	4,062	64	1,053	17
Delaware.....	1,185	494	42	605	51	86	7
Florida.....	2,814	806	29	1,838	65	170	6
Georgia.....	3,976	1,214	31	2,273	57	489	12
Idaho.....	233	144	62	56	24	33	14
Illinois.....	4,699	785	17	3,370	72	544	11
Indiana.....	12,503	5,673	45	4,984	40	1,846	15
Iowa.....	2,748(b)	2,072	76	449	16	226	8
Kansas.....	1,835(b)	572	31	600	33	648	36
Kentucky.....	7,630	5,116	67	1,402	18	1,112	15
Louisiana.....	4,993	1,054	21	3,475	70	464	9
Maine.....	3,084(b)	1,127	37	1,713	56	220	7
Maryland.....	6,494	1,581	24	4,257	66	656	10
Massachusetts.....	6,281(b)	957	15	4,625	74	686	11
Michigan.....	2,321	1,067	46	1,142	49	112	5
Minnesota.....	12,120(b)	8,489	71	2,827	23	717	6
Mississippi.....	7,386	6,529	88	547	8	310	4
Missouri.....	4,437	2,328	52	1,851	42	258	6
Montana.....	914	479	52	354	39	81	9
Nebraska.....	1,811	831	46	385	21	595	33
Nevada.....	271(b)	102	38	142	52	26	10
New Hampshire.....	2,284	998	44	950	41	336	15
New Jersey.....	7,675	1,814	24	4,901	64	960	12
New Mexico.....	1,520	677	44	758	50	85	6
New York.....	39,063	4,335	11	21,280	55	13,448	34
North Carolina.....	14,398	7,600	53	3,956	27	2,842	20
North Dakota.....	802	649	81	84	10	69	9
Ohio.....	19,474(b)	6,938	36	8,594	44	3,883	20
Oklahoma.....	2,644	988	37	605	23	1,051	40
Oregon.....	4,196	2,192	52	1,808	43	196	5
Pennsylvania(c).....	4,373	1,927	44	1,709	39	737	17
Rhode Island.....	1,562	553	35	774	50	235	15
South Carolina.....	4,369	2,783	64	690	16	896	20
South Dakota.....	948	462	49	361	38	125	13
Tennessee.....	3,479	1,497	43	1,613	46	369	11
Texas.....	1,928	1,067	55	626	33	235	12
Utah.....	1,159	515	44	626	54	18	2
Vermont.....	1,683	704	42	773	46	206	12
Virginia.....	10,757	3,827	36	5,868	54	1,062	10
Washington.....	5,944	2,070	35	3,111	52	763	13
West Virginia.....	7,769	4,969	64	2,176	28	624	8
Wisconsin.....	9,418	4,480	47	4,225	45	713	8
Wyoming.....	420	274	65	138	33	8	2
Alaska.....	847	278	33	294	35	275	32
Hawaii.....	1,543	658	43	669	43	216	14
Puerto Rico.....	12,701	9,427	74	765	6	2,509	20
Virgin Islands.....	265	123	46	81	31	61	23
District of Columbia.....	3,963(b)	1,412	36	1,144	30	1,336	34

*Source: Children's Bureau, Social Security Administration, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

(a) Includes 36,169 children reported as living in institutions and 10,105 as living elsewhere. The children reported in institutions represent only those children served by workers attached

to state or local public welfare agencies and not all children receiving institutional care.

(b) Includes a number of children for whom whereabouts are unknown. For the total this is less than 1 per cent.

(c) Report incomplete; includes only the counties in which federal funds for child welfare services are expended.

THE LEGAL STATUS OF WOMEN*

THE two-year period 1955 to 1957 marked a continuation of the impressive gains that women have made in the economic and political life of the nation in the last half century. Women's increased participation in the labor force has given impetus to the removal of many legal discriminations. States took additional action with respect to women's rights under family and property law and their right to serve on juries. The federal Congress enacted legislation establishing a lower voluntary retirement age for women under the Social Security Act.

The following article highlights women's progress in a few legislative and political areas.

PUBLIC OFFICE—FEDERAL AND STATE

The number of women serving in the federal government reached a high of approximately 576,000 in 1957. Of numerical importance were those in the foreign service, where they constituted over half of all employees. The first woman career diplomat, Miss Frances Willis, was recently named Ambassador to Norway following her service as Ambassador to Switzerland. In another important department of the government, the Post Office, women represent almost one-half of the postmasters throughout the United States. New York State alone has 660 postmistresses.

High-level positions in the federal service to which women have recently been appointed include the chairmanship of the Subversive Activities Control Board, Judge of the United States Customs Court, and Associate Press Secretary to the President.

State legislatures convening in 1957 had a record number of women legislators—321, or an increase of twenty-three over 1956. The New England states elected the largest number of women representatives, New Hampshire leading with fifty-three,

followed by Vermont with fifty and Connecticut with forty-six. There are seven states in which no women have been elected to state legislatures.

State, county and municipal offices were also held by more women in 1957 than in the prior two-year period. At least thirty-six women are mayors of towns of substantial size, and eleven women are serving as city managers, a job formerly restricted to men. It has been estimated that 10,000 have been elected to municipal offices and 18,000 to county offices, in posts ranging from city police chief to county commissioner.

JURY SERVICE

Today women are eligible for jury service in all except three states—Alabama, Mississippi and South Carolina. In November, 1956, the citizens of West Virginia voted to amend the state constitution to permit women to serve on juries. The situation in Maryland is of special interest. Maryland has a compulsory jury service law for women, but the counties have the right to exempt themselves from coverage. In seventeen of its twenty-three counties jury service is compulsory, in two counties women may be excused on the basis of sex, and in four counties women are ineligible for jury service.

The following tabulation lists states, territories and commonwealths by type of jury service law and year of enactment:

<i>Compulsory laws</i>			
Arizona.....	1945	Montana.....	1939
California.....	1917	Nebraska.....	1943
Canal Zone.....	1949	New Jersey.....	1917
Colorado.....	1945	New Mexico.....	1951
Connecticut.....	1937	North Carolina...	1947
Delaware.....	1935	Ohio.....	1923
Guam.....	1955	Oklahoma.....	1952
Hawaii.....	1952	Oregon.....	1921
Illinois.....	1939	Pennsylvania.....	1921
Indiana.....	1920	South Dakota....	1947
Iowa.....	1920	Texas.....	1954
Maine.....	1921	Vermont.....	1943
Maryland.....	1947	West Virginia...	1956
Michigan.....	1918	Wyoming.....	1949

*Prepared by ALICE K. LEOPOLD, Assistant to the Secretary of Labor for Women's Affairs, Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor.

Voluntary laws

Alaska.....1923	Nevada.....1920
Arkansas.....1921	New Hampshire..1947
District of Columbia.....1927	New York.....1937
Florida.....1949	North Dakota....1921
Georgia.....1953	Puerto Rico.....1952
Idaho.....1943	Rhode Island....1927
Kansas.....1913	Tennessee.....1951
Kentucky.....1920	Utah.....1898
Louisiana.....1924	Virgin Islands...1945
Massachusetts...1949	Virginia.....1950
Minnesota.....1921	Washington.....1911
Missouri.....1945	Wisconsin.....1921

SOCIAL SECURITY

One of the most far-reaching legislative enactments affecting women was the 1956 amendment to the Social Security Act which lowered the age at which women are eligible for benefits from 65 to 62. For women workers and wives of retired workers who apply before reaching age 65, the monthly benefit is reduced. Dependent widows are entitled to a full annuity at 62.

It is estimated that nearly 44 million women workers have accumulated insurance credits through employment or self-employment in covered work during the twenty years the social security system has been in operation. The vast majority of married women who are not wage earners are protected through their husbands' employment, and other women may be eligible for payments as widows or dependent parents of insured workers. At the end of December, 1956, approximately 4.2 million women were receiving monthly Old-Age and Survivors Insurance benefits.

MARRIAGE

In recent years the trend has been toward stricter regulation of marriage and resultant abolition of common-law marriages in most states. Today only eighteen states recognize such marriages. Mississippi in 1956 enacted a law abolishing common-law marriages contracted after the effective date of the law.

The age at which a legal marriage may be contracted in the majority of states is 18 for males and 16 for females with parental consent, 21 for males and 18 for females without consent. In a few states the common-law age of consent to marriage, 12 for females and 14 for males, has not been abrogated by statute.

According to the most recent data of the Office of Vital Statistics of the United States Office of Health, Education, and Welfare,¹ the majority of first marriages are contracted by men and women at or above the legal age at which parental consent is not required—18 for females and 21 for males.

While marriages are at a high level numerically, the marriage rate has decreased slightly. The following tabulation gives numbers of marriages by population for selected years in the last two decades:²

Year	Population of continental United States	Marriages	Rate (per thousand)
1955...	164,303,000	1,531,000	9.3
1950...	150,697,361	1,667,231	11.1
1945...	132,481,000	1,612,992	12.2
1940...	131,669,275	1,595,879	12.1

There appears to be a trend to more rigid state requirements for issuance of a marriage license. Physical examinations are required of both applicants in all but a few states. A waiting period, either required by law or made necessary by procedures for health examination, is becoming more prevalent. (See table on page 359.)

DIVORCE

Estimates for 1955 indicated that of a population of 164,303,000 in the United States there were 1,531,000 marriages (9.3 per thousand population) and 377,000 divorces (2.3 per thousand population).³ Interestingly, the divorce rate declined steadily from 4.3 per thousand population in 1945 to 2.3 in 1955.

All states grant divorce on at least one

¹Marriages: Detailed Statistics for Reporting Areas, 1955. Vital Statistics Special Reports, Vol. 46, No. 7, 1957. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service; National Office of Vital Statistics.

²Marriages and Divorces—Vital Statistics Special Reports, Vol. 46, No. 12, 1957. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service; National Office of Vital Statistics.

³Marriages and Divorces: United States and each state and Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands (U. S.), 1955, Vital Statistics—Special Reports, Vol. 46, No. 12, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Office of Vital Statistics.

legal ground. The most common grounds enumerated in state laws are: adultery; cruelty, either mental or physical; desertion or abandonment; voluntary separation; habitual use of alcohol or drugs; insanity; and conviction of a felony (see table on page 360). Recent data of the Office of Vital Statistics⁴ indicate that of 150,381 divorces reported by twenty-five states, the legal grounds were as follows: adultery, 2,411; bigamy, 233; conviction of crime, 736; cruelty, 77,555; desertion, 25,684; drunkenness, 2,781; fraud, 135; insanity, 108; nonsupport, 2,307; under age, 10; other,⁵ 37,974; and not stated, 447.⁶

An interesting sidelight is revealed in the findings of a recent comparative study based on responses from 550 lawyers in Idaho who were requested to evaluate the real or basic causes of divorce in the cases they had handled over the period 1950-1953, and the legal grounds for divorce in Idaho during the same period. The statutory and non-statutory categories as grounds for divorce were markedly different. For instance, of the 10,435 divorces and annulments analyzed, adultery and drunkenness were legal grounds for decrees in 0.2 per cent and 0.6 per cent of the cases, respectively. In the questionnaire responses the lawyers attributed adultery as a basic cause in 18.6 per cent of the cases and drunkenness in 18.3 per cent of the cases. Cruelty, a legal ground in 72.5 per cent of the legal cases, was mentioned as a basic cause in 5.5 per cent of the cases covered by the questionnaire responses.⁷

The legal grounds for divorce in the various jurisdictions are usually the same for men and women, with the exception of non-support which is allowed to the wife

⁴Divorces and Annulments: Detailed Statistics for Reporting Areas, 1955, Vol. 46, No. 4, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Office of Vital Statistics.

⁵Includes information on legal grounds for both annulment and divorce in the reporting area, such as indignities, gross neglect, voluntary separation.

⁶Tabulation based on grounds specified in the laws of the individual state and not on basic or underlying causes of divorce.

⁷HARRY C. HARNSWORTH and MHYRA S. MINNIS, "Non-Statutory Causes of Divorce: The Lawyer's Point of View," *Marriage and Family Living*, Vol. XVII, No. 4, November, 1955, pp. 316-21.

in twenty-one jurisdictions and to the husband or wife in three states. However, the Office of Vital Statistics reports that seven out of ten divorces in 1955 in twenty-four states were granted to the wife, and most of the remainder to the husband. A small number of divorces were granted to "other" parties such as parent, guardian, cross-complainant, or both husband and wife.

UNIFORM RECIPROCAL ENFORCEMENT OF SUPPORT ACTS

In 1957 the Congress enacted a Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act for the District of Columbia, so that now such laws are in effect in all jurisdictions of the United States.

One of the most important features of this legislation is the provision making possible the enforcement of a support decree in any jurisdiction where the party who has liability for support may be found. In addition, these acts provide that public agencies may secure a prospective and continuing support order, as well as reimbursement for public assistance payments previously made. The acts have been used extensively by courts throughout the country. Such enforcement has, to a large extent, lightened the burden of welfare agencies and contributed to the preservation of the family unit by making it possible for the parties to become reconciled since the action is of a civil nature.

Legal emancipation of women and economic realities have not changed the fundamental rule that the husband and father is primarily liable for the support of the family. The proceedings under these acts are usually directed against the husband or father. However, the wife and mother may also be responsible, if the father is dead or incapable of supporting the family, and occasionally there is court enforcement of the woman's duty.

CONTRACTS AND PROPERTY RIGHTS

During the past century state legislatures, under the pressures of changing environment, changing social theories and philosophies and the feminist movement, enacted Married Women's Emancipation Acts. These acts, as their name implies, had as their purpose the removal of the disabilities
(Continued on page 362)

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MARRIAGE LAWS*

As of January 1, 1957

State	Age of consent to marriage(a)		Age below which parental consent is required		Common-law marriage recognized	Prohibited marriages of those with transmissible disease in infectious stage	Physical examination and blood test for male and female		Waiting period	
	Male	Female	Male	Female			(b)	Scope of laboratory test	Before issuance of license	After issuance of license
Alabama.....	17	14	21	18	★	.....	30 da.	(c)	.....	.....
Arizona.....	18	16	21	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	18	16	21	18	.....	.....	30 da.	(d)	3 da.	.....
California.....	(e)	(e)	21	18	.....	.....	30 da.	(d)	.....	.....
Colorado.....	18	16	21	18	★	.....	30 da.	(f)	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	16	16	21	21	.....	.....	40 da.	(d)	5 da.	.....
Delaware.....	18	16	21	18	.....	★	.....	.....	.....	(g)
District of Columbia.....	18	16	21	18	★	.....	.....	.....	3 da.	.....
Florida.....	18	16	21(h)	21(h)	★	.....	30 da.	(d)	3 da.	.....
Georgia.....	17	14	(i)	18	★	.....	30 da.	.....	5 da.	.....
Idaho.....	15	15	18	18	★	.....	30 da.	(f)	.....	.....
Illinois.....	18	16	21	18	.....	.....	15 da.	(c)	.....	.....
Indiana.....	18	16	21	18	★	.....	30 da.	(d)	.....	.....
Iowa.....	16	14	21	18	★	.....	20 da.	(d)	.....	.....
Kansas.....	(e)	(e)	21	18	★	.....	30 da.	(f)	3 da.	.....
Kentucky.....	16	14	21	21	.....	.....	15 da.	(d)	3 da.	.....
Louisiana.....	18	16	21	21	.....	.....	7 da.	(c)	.....	72 hrs.
Maine.....	(e)	(e)	21	18	.....	.....	30 da.	(d)	5 da.	.....
Maryland.....	18	16	21	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 da.	.....
Massachusetts.....	18	16	21	18	.....	.....	30 da.	(d)	5 da.	.....
Michigan.....	18	16	..	18	★	★	30 da.	(c)	3 da.	.....
Minnesota.....	16	15	21	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 da.	.....
Mississippi.....	(e)	(e)	21	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 da.	.....
Missouri.....	15	15	21	18	.....	.....	15 da.	(d)	3 da.	.....
Montana.....	18	16	21	21	★	.....	20 da.	(d)	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	18	16	21	21	.....	★	30 da.	(d)	.....	.....
Nevada.....	18	16	21	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	20	18	20	18	.....	★	30 da.	(d)	5 da.	.....
New Jersey.....	(e)	(e)	21	18	.....	★	30 da.	(d)	3 da.	.....
New Mexico.....	18	16	21	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	16	14	21	18	.....	.....	30 da.	(d)	3 da.	24 hrs.
North Carolina.....	16	16	18	18	.....	.....	30 da.	(c,j)	2 da.(k)	.....
North Dakota.....	18	15	21	18	.....	★	30 da.	(d,l)	.....	.....
Ohio.....	18	16	21	21	★	.....	30 da.	(d)	5 da.	.....
Oklahoma.....	18	15	21	18	★	★(m)	30 da.	(d)	.....	.....
Oregon.....	18	15	21	18	.....	.....	30 da.	(f,n)	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	16	16	21	21	★	.....	30 da.	(d)	3 da.	.....
Rhode Island.....	18	16	21	21	★	.....	40 da.	(j,o)	5 da.	.....
South Carolina.....	18	14	18	18	★	.....	.....	.....	1 da.	.....
South Dakota.....	18	15	21	21	★	.....	20 da.	(d)	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	16	16	(p)	(p)	.....	.....	30 da.	(c)	3 da.	.....
Texas.....	16	14	21	18	★	.....	15 da.	(c)	.....	.....
Utah.....	16	14	21	18	.....	★	30 da.	(f)	.....	.....
Vermont.....	16	14	21	18	.....	★	30 da.	(d)	.....	5 da.
Virginia.....	18	16	21(h)	21(h)	.....	.....	30 da.	(d)	.....	.....
Washington.....	(e)	(e)	21	18	.....	★	.....	.....	3 da.	.....
West Virginia.....	18	16	21(h)	21(h)	.....	.....	30 da.	(d)	3 da.	.....
Wisconsin.....	18	15	21	18	.....	.....	15 da.	(d)	5 da.	.....
Wyoming.....	18	16	21	21	.....	.....	30 da.	(c)	.....	.....

*Prepared by the Women's Bureau, United States Department of Labor.

(a) With parental consent.

(b) Time allowed between date of examination and issuance of license.

(c) Venereal diseases.

(d) Syphilis.

(e) Common-law age of consent to marriage in absence of statutory requirement, 14 for males and 12 for females.

(f) Syphilis and other venereal diseases.

(g) 24 hours, residents; 96 hours, nonresidents.

(h) Parental consent not required of previously married minors.

(i) If parties under 21, notice must be posted unless parent of female consents in person.

(j) Tuberculosis in infectious stage.

(k) In some counties if both applicants are nonresidents.

(l) Pulmonary tuberculosis in advanced stages or with any contagious venereal disease.

(m) Person infected with venereal disease who marries any other person guilty of a felony and upon conviction may be punished by penitentiary confinement from 1 to 5 years.

(n) Free from epilepsy, feeble-mindedness, mental illness or chronic alcoholism.

(o) Syphilis and gonorrhea.

(p) No general requirement for consent. Application must remain on file open to public unless judge suspends waiting period, or parent of female states that she is over 21 or clerk knows that both parties are over 21.

DIVORCE LAWS AS OF JANUARY 1, 1957*

State or other jurisdiction	Length of residence required before filing suit	Grounds for divorce												
		Adultery	Cruelty	Desertion	Alcoholism	Impotency	Neglect to provide	Insanity	Pregnancy at marriage	Bigamy	Separation or absence	Felony con- viction or im- prisonment	Indignities	Drug addict
Alabama.....	(a)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★(b)	★			★(c)		★
Arizona.....	1 year	★	★	★	★	★	★	★			★(b)	★	★	
Arkansas.....	60 days(f)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★(g)		★	★(g)	★	★	
California.....	1 year	★	★	★	★		★	★(g)				★		
Colorado.....	1 year	★	★	★	★	★	★	★(b)		★		★		★
Connecticut.....	3 years	★	★	★	★		★	★(b)			★(h)	★		
Delaware.....	2 years(f)	★	★	★	★		★	★(b)		★		★(i)		
Florida.....	90 days	★	★	★	★	★				★			★(k)	
Georgia.....	6 months	★	★	★	★	★		★(g,m)	★			★(j)		
Idaho.....	6 weeks	★	★	★	★		★	★(g)			★(b)	★		
Illinois.....	1 year(o)	★	★	★	★					★		★		
Indiana.....	1 year(p)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★(b)				★		
Iowa.....	1 year	★		★	★				★			★		
Kansas.....	1 year(r)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★(b)	★	★		★		
Kentucky.....	1 year	★	★	★	★	★		★(g)	★		★(b)	★		
Louisiana.....	(u)	★	★	★	★		★				★(i)	★	★	
Maine.....	6 months	★	★	★	★	★	★							★
Maryland.....	1 year(x)	★		★		★		★(g)		★	★(g)	★(x)		
Massachusetts.....	5 years(aa)	★	★	★	★	★	★					★(ab)		★
Michigan.....	1 year(ac)	★	★(ad)	★	★	★	★(ad)					★(g)		
Minnesota.....	1 year	★	★	★	★	★		★(b)			★(g)	★		
Mississippi.....	1 year	★	★	★	★	★		★(g,m)	★	★		★		★
Missouri.....	1 year	★	★	★	★	★		★	★			★	★	
Montana.....	1 year	★	★	★	★		★	★(b)				★		
Nebraska.....	2 years(ai)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★(b)				★(g)		
Nevada.....	6 weeks	★	★	★	★	★	★	★(i)			★(g)	★		
New Hampshire.....	1 year(aj)	★	★	★(g)	★(g)	★	★				★(g,ak)	★(al)		
New Jersey.....	2 years	★	★	★										
New Mexico.....	1 year	★	★	★	★	★	★	★(b)	★			★		
New York.....	(ao)	★												
North Carolina.....	6 months	★				★		★(b)	★		★(i,aq)			
North Dakota.....	1 year(r)	★	★	★	★		★	★(b)				★		★
Ohio.....	1 year	★	★		★	★	★			★	★(al)	★		
Oklahoma.....	1 year	★	★	★	★	★	★	★(b)	★			★		
Oregon.....	1 year	★	★	★	★	★		★(g)				★	★	
Pennsylvania.....	1 year	★	★	★		★				★(ar)		★	★	
Rhode Island.....	2 years	★	★	★	★	★	★				★(at)	★		★
South Carolina.....	1 year	★	★	★	★							★		★
South Dakota.....	1 year(av)	★	★	★	★		★	★(b)			★(i)	★	★	
Tennessee.....	2 years	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★(i)	★	★	
Texas.....	1 year	★	★	★				★			★(h)	★		
Utah.....	90 days	★	★	★	★	★	★	★			★(g)	★		
Vermont.....	6 months(x)	★		★			★	★(b)			★(g,h)	★		
Virginia.....	1 year	★		★			★		★			★		
Washington.....	1 year	★	★	★	★	★	★	★(i)			★(b)	★	★	
West Virginia.....	2 years(ai)	★	★	★	★							★		★
Wisconsin.....	2 years(f)	★	★	★	★(bb)	★	★				★(b)	★(g)		
Wyoming.....	60 days(ac)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★(i)	★		★(i)	★	★	
Dist. of Columbia..	2 years(ai)	★	★(bd)	★							★(b)	★(i)		
Alaska.....	2 years	★	★	★	★	★	★	★(g)				★	★	
Hawaii.....	2 years	★	★	★	★		★	★(g)				★(h)		★
Puerto Rico.....	1 year	★	★	★	★	★		★(h)			★(b)	★		★
Virgin Islands.....	6 weeks	★	★	★	★	★		★				★		

*Prepared by the Women's Bureau, United States Department of Labor.

(a) No specific period of residence required except when ground is abandonment or defendant is a nonresident, in which cases plaintiff must prove one year's residence; wife seeking divorce on non-support must prove 2 years' residence and spouses must have been separated during that time.

(b) Five years.

(c) Two years imprisonment, sentence 7 years or longer.

(d) Ala., N. Car. and Va., crime against nature; Alaska, N. Mex., Okla., Virgin Islands, incompatibility; Mo., Wyo., husband a vagrant; R. I., other gross misbehavior or wickedness; Vt., intolerable severity.

(e) Court may forbid remarriage.

(f) Action for divorce based on adultery or bigamy may be commenced at time cause of action arose, if either party was bona fide resident of state and has continued to be so until commencement of action.

(g) Three years.

(h) Seven years.

(i) Two years.

(j) Female under 16, male under 18, complaining party under age of consent at time of marriage not confirmed after reaching such age.

(k) Habitual violent and ungovernable temper.

(l) Defendant obtained divorce from complainant in other state.

(m) Mental incapacity at time of marriage.

(n) Felony conviction must comprehend sentence for 2 years to penitentiary.

(o) Six months if offense committed in state;

(p) Five years if on grounds of insanity.

(q) Where obtained by default of notice on publication only.

(r) Five years if on insanity grounds and insane spouse is inmate of out-of-state institution.

(s) Joining a religious sect disbelieving in marriage.

(t) Unchaste behavior of wife after marriage.

(u) One year in cases of separation of 2 or more years; no

statutory requirement for other grounds but separation decree from bed and board prerequisite, except for adultery or felony conviction.

(v) Absence of reconciliation for 1 year after judgment of separation, or public defamation, or fugitive from justice.

(w) One divorced for adultery may not marry the paramour.

(x) Insanity 2 years.

(y) Felony conviction plus sentence of at least 3 years, 18 months of which has been served.

(z) Any cause which by state law renders marriage null and void *ab initio*.

(aa) Three years if both parties were state residents at time of marriage.

(ab) Life sentence, or 5 years or more in penal institution.

(ac) No residence requirement of marriage solemnized in state and party applying for divorce has resided therein since marriage.

(ad) In the court's discretion.

(ae) At court's discretion to resident of state whose spouse has obtained divorce in another state.

(af) At court's discretion time may be shortened in cases of unusual hardship or compelling necessity. For defendant, court may prohibit remarriage within specific time not exceeding 2 years.

DIVORCE LAWS AS OF JANUARY 1, 1957*—Continued

Grounds for divorce								Period before parties may remarry		State, or other jurisdiction
Fraudulent contract	Crime before marriage	Violence	Infamous crime	Loathsome disease	Relationship within prohibited degrees	Other grounds		Plaintiff	Defendant	
..	★	★	(d)		60 days if no appeal	60 days if no appeal(e)	Alabama
..	★		1 year	1 year	Arizona
..		30 days	30 days	Arkansas
..		1 year	1 year	California
..		6 months	6 months	Colorado
★	★		Immediately	Immediately	Connecticut
..	(j)		1 year	1 year	Delaware
..	★	(l)		Immediately	Immediately	Florida
★	★	..		Fixed by court	Fixed by court	Georgia
..		Immediately	Immediately	Idaho
..	..	★	★	★		Immediately	Immediately	Illinois
..	★		2 years(q)	Immediately	Indiana
..	..	★		1 year	1 year	Iowa
★		6 months	6 months	Kansas
★	..	★	..	★	..	(s,t)		Immediately	Immediately	Kentucky
..	(v)		Wife, 10 months	Wife, 10 months(w)	Louisiana
..		Immediately	Immediately	Maine
..	(z)		Immediately	Immediately	Maryland
..		6 months	2 years	Massachusetts
..	(ac)		6 months if children under 17(af)	6 months if children under 17(af)	Michigan
..	★	..		6 months	6 months	Minnesota
..	★	..	★	(d)		Immediately	Immediately(ah)	Mississippi
..		Immediately	Immediately	Missouri
..		Immediately	Immediately	Montana
..	★		6 months	6 months	Nebraska
..	(am,an)		Immediately	Immediately	Nevada
..		3 months	3 months	New Hampshire
..	(d)		Immediately	Immediately	New Jersey
..		Immediately	Immediately	New Mexico
..	(d)		Immediately	(ap)	New York
..		Immediately(ad)	Immediately(ad)	North Carolina
..		Immediately(ad)	Immediately(ad)	North Dakota
★	(l)		Immediately	Immediately	Ohio
★	(l)		6 months	6 months	Oklahoma
..		6 months	6 months	Oregon
★	★	..		Immediately	Immediately(as)	Pennsylvania
..	(d,au)		6 months	6 months	Rhode Island
..		Immediately	Immediately	South Carolina
..		Immediately	Immediately(as)	South Dakota
..	..	★	★	(aw)		Immediately	Immediately(as)	Tennessee
..		Immediately; cruelty, 1 year	Immediately; cruelty, 1 year	Texas
..		6 months	6 months	Utah
..	★	(d)		6 months	2 years	Vermont
..	(d,ax)		4 months	4 months(ay)	Virginia
★	(az)		Immediately	Immediately	Washington
..		60 days	60 days(ba)	West Virginia
..	..	★	(bc)		1 year	1 year	Wisconsin
..	★	★	..	(d)		Immediately	Immediately	Wyoming
..	(d)		6 months	6 months	Dist. of Columbia
..	★	..	(be)		Immediately	Immediately(bf)	Alaska
..	(bg)		Immediately(bh)	Immediately(bh)	Hawaii
..	(d)		(bi)	(bi)	Puerto Rico
..				Virgin Islands

(ag) Continuous for 5 years under decree of limited divorce. Two years under order of separate maintenance.

(ah) In cases of adultery court may prohibit defendant from remarrying. After one year court may remove disability, on petition.

(ai) One year where cause of divorce arose within the jurisdiction; W. Va. no residence requirement when the action for divorce is based on adultery, if personal service on defendant can be had in the state.

(aj) Divorce suit may be commenced at any time if both parties are state residents or plaintiff is a resident and defendant personally served in the state.

(ak) Wife's absence out of state 10 years without husband's consent.

(al) One year.

(am) Joining a religious sect which prohibits cohabitation.

(an) When a wife of any alien or citizen of another state, living separate, has resided in the state, 3 years together, husband having left U. S. to become a foreign citizen and during that period has not come into state to claim marital rights or provide for wife.

(ao) Parties residents when offense committed; married in state; plaintiff resident when offense committed and action commenced; offense committed in state and injured party resident when action commenced.

(ap) Guilty party may not remarry during life of plaintiff unless court consents after 3 years on proof of good conduct.

(aq) Includes 2 years involuntary separation that is in consequence of a criminal act.

(ar) If spouse marries in reliance upon false rumor of death of other who has been absent 2 years, absent party may on return have marriage dissolved on ground of bigamy.

(as) Remarriage prohibited during life of plaintiff.

(at) 10 years separation.

(au) Void or voidable marriage.

(av) Divorce suits may be commenced any time if married in state and residents then until action; action may be commenced after 6 months residence if cause of action arose in state.

(aw) Refusal of wife to live with husband in the state and absents herself 2 years.

(ax) Wife a prostitute; 2 years a fugitive from justice under indictment.

(ay) If on grounds of adultery court may forbid defendant to remarry. Restriction may be removed after 6 months for good cause.

(az) Want of legal age or sufficient understanding.

(ba) Court may keep defendant from remarrying for a year.

(bb) Husband or wife habitual one year, wife given to intoxication.

(bc) Conduct on part of husband as may render living with him improper and unsafe.

(bd) Legal separation can be enlarged into an absolute divorce after 2 years, on petition.

(be) Grievous mental suffering.

(bf) May be limited at court's discretion not to exceed 1 month.

(bg) Attempt to corrupt sons or prostitute daughters; proposal of husband to prostitute wife; grave injury.

(bh) Man immediately, woman after 301 days.

(bi) Neither plaintiff nor defendant may remarry with a third party until action has been heard and determined on appeal, and if no appeal be taken, until expiration of 30-day period allowed by law to take appeal.

of coverture, emancipating married women so that they might stand as equals with their husbands in the eyes of the law.

Today a married woman's power to make a contract, run a business, convey a lot, or sue a defendant is only slightly different from that of her husband.

Pennsylvania in June, 1957, enacted a statute giving a married woman the "same right and power as a married man to acquire, own, possess, control, use, convey, lease or mortgage any property" or to make any contract or to sue and be sued.

These statutes vary considerably in terminology, but all of them emancipate women with respect to their separate estates. Because of the limitation in some of these laws there has continued to be conflict with respect to a married woman's right to sue her husband, both in contract and in tort. Most statutes do not permit actions by either spouse against the other. However, New York, North Carolina and Wisconsin permit either spouse to bring an action against the other for personal injuries. Alabama, Colorado, Connecticut, New Hampshire, North Dakota and South Carolina permit suits by either spouse for injuries to separate property or for recovery of such property held or controlled by the other. Such actions are limited to the wife only in Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware and New Hampshire. In Georgia a court decision permits the husband to bring the suit against his wife.

In contrast, Illinois by a 1953 statute expressly prohibits either spouse to sue the other for a tort committed during the marriage; and in Louisiana a statute, which in general terms bars married women from suing their husbands except for certain divorce and property actions, has been construed as barring a suit for personal injuries.

Inheritance Rights

The common-law estates of dower and curtesy have been abolished in all but a few jurisdictions. Today the laws of all the states except Delaware, North Carolina and Tennessee provide for uniformity of succession in real and personal property. The District of Columbia is the most recent jurisdiction to amend its law to provide that a husband or wife acquire equal rights of inheritance in the property of the other spouse.

A summary of the more important types of legislation affecting married women's contracts and property rights is available in the 1954-55 edition of *The Book of the States*, pp. 321-22.

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Corrections

STATE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS*

CORRECTIONAL trends during 1956 and 1957 have been characterized by two major factors, one qualitative and the other quantitative.

One of the most hopeful and significant developments in the field over the past quarter of a century has been the rise in public interest and support of acceptable correctional procedures. The growing concern of lay persons in correctional problems stands out as a noteworthy trend of the past twenty-four months. This is the "qualitative" factor.

The "quantitative" factor is noted in a continuous increase in the population of all types of correctional institutions, ranging from short-term units to the major prisons of the country. This will be dealt with in the next chapter in *The Book of the States*, "Prisoners in State Institutions," but the subject is important to consider here because it is a problem that daily confronts every prison administrator. And it may do so at the very time he is attempting to develop programs and procedures toward the rehabilitation of offenders.

The pressures involved on the one hand in meeting the problem of ever-increasing numbers of confined persons, calling for additional personnel and funds for daily administration, and on the other hand the

need for additional public money to support treatment procedures, conflict with each other. This may be illustrated in a number of jurisdictions. For example, California and New York, both having prisoners totaling in the neighborhood of 20,000, are two of the larger states that are making determined efforts to preserve past gains and at the same time provide adequate housing for a growing number of confined persons.

Along with these and other major problems is the encouraging factor of growing public interest. This may be traced to a number of factors, dating back to the period of prison riots and disturbances of 1952 and 1953. That time of grave concern to institutional administrators was discussed in detail in earlier issues of *The Book of the States* by this contributor. As an aftermath of the wave of institutional turmoil, it has been noted that in virtually every instance improvements followed. The advances in institutional administration were sparked and followed through by a comparable uprising in public indignation and interest. Once the pressures for solving riots subsided, public interest then was channelled into the area of long-range planning and a wide rethinking of state correctional policies.

This trend has been nurtured by such national groups as the American Correctional Association in the field of institutional administration and such organizations as the National Probation and Parole Association. The latter group, recipient of

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extensive grants from the Ford Foundation, has caused citizen committees to be created in at least eight of the larger states, many of them the scenes of earlier uprisings. Comprising leaders of industry, management and labor, these committees, working closely with the state authorities, have brought about major changes in parole, probation and juvenile court procedures.

The success of such endeavors, coordinated with the on-going programs of other national organizations in the field, has been the primary reason for an almost complete cessation of prison disturbances during the past two years. Minor flareups have been noted in one or two areas, for example the states of Montana and Utah. These were promptly controlled, and improvements were brought about through the devices of citizen interest and professional assistance "borrowed" from other states.

In Montana and Utah the official bodies concerned called on California for professional aid. This was provided through the assignment for an indefinite period of qualified institutional administrators. The Governors of the states involved have cooperated in the common interest of assuring the best possible institutional administration. This fact, in and of itself, has been of major importance and significance to correctional administrators. Career persons in the field can readily recall the days of the past when cooperation of this kind was virtually unknown.

Geared to the trend of the times, nationally as well as internationally, has been the development of the Civil Defense Advisory Council appointed by the United States Attorney General to work in cooperation with the Emergency Planning Staff of the United States Bureau of Prisons. While this unit is staffed by personnel of the Bureau of Prisons, it is advisory to the correctional field generally. Of primary importance is the development by the bureau's Emergency Planning Staff, in close working cooperation with the Advisory Council, of the "Institutional Planning Guide for Disaster Defense," a valuable manual for all correctional personnel. The training of institutional personnel and inmates has already proven of great value in

numerous areas of local disaster. It is the rare institution that is not, in some capacity, cooperating with local and state civil defense administrations. Should the need ever occur on a national scale, correctional institutions are ready to face the demands that will be theirs.

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE STATES

Although it is not possible to discuss within a few pages the notable advances in all states, the following illustrations will indicate pertinent developments and trends in at least some of the states. Omission of any state in this summary is not to be considered indicative of a lack of progress.

California: One of the major states to be plagued by continuous population increase, California has progressed despite the pressure of keeping pace with housing demands. Admittedly it is not up to schedule in its building program, and the major problem of migration that besets California generally is reflected within its correctional organization. Yet, with unusually able leadership and well-trained personnel in its correctional system, California stands out among jurisdictions of advanced performance in this field. Its use of a variety of institutions, each designed for a specific type of offender, and the close working coordination of the correctional and parole functions, serve to aid in rehabilitation. California is an advocate of the wide use of prison honor camps and farm units. For many years prisoners have worked on road building and maintenance projects, in forest-fire fighting units in cooperation with state and federal conservation officials, and in farm work generally. Sparked by the successful experience of the state, a number of California counties have followed suit to the point where some of the more outstanding camp projects in the country are now operated by California counties, notably Los Angeles County. Its Wayside Honor Rancho at Castaic has gained national prominence, particularly as a unit for the short-term offender. The wide and successful use of citizen advisory groups in California—in the areas of religion, prison labor and vocational training—supports the principle of close citizen participation in daily correctional administration.

Colorado: This state has gained as a result of citizen interest and a general reorganization of its prison policy. The scene of several national conferences related to correction, Colorado has profited as a result. Denver will be the locale of the 1959 Congress of Correction, sponsored by the American Correctional Association, and this is further evidence of emphasis in the state on corrections.

Connecticut: Previous plans in Connecticut to construct a \$16 million prison, reported in the last *Book of the States*, have been abandoned in favor of what may be termed more logical development. The state recently authorized a study of penological conditions by a lay committee. As a result of its findings, the administration of parole has been revised and improved, and plans are under consideration to reorganize one or two existing units as future branches of the state prison. Once this has been accomplished, the state will proceed with construction of a new adult correctional unit. Undoubtedly this will be less costly than the original unit reported upon two years ago. Connecticut, like its neighbor Massachusetts, is benefiting from special long-term studies conducted by committees composed of professional and lay persons. And it has also brought into its major institutions professionally trained leadership.

Delaware: Also as a result of citizen concern, Delaware in 1956 created a State Board of Corrections. With the impetus of special studies and the interested cooperation of state authorities and correctional personnel, the state is gaining from centralized administration. Its institutions have been realigned accordingly, and the former warden of the state prison serves as director of the system.

District of Columbia: Under competent professional direction, the correctional unit of the city of Washington continues to serve its citizens well. Alert to the value of experimentation in administration, the District department of correction is a leader in the short-term correctional area.

Florida: This southern state is profiting now from its recent adoption of centralized correctional administration under trained leadership.

Georgia: Georgia has constructed a num-

ber of local county jails in the post-war period. The new jails, of modern design and construction, are bringing important progress in the handling of the short-term offender.

Louisiana: As reported in earlier volumes, Louisiana has accomplished what has been termed a "modern miracle of penology." It has now abandoned and demolished the sorry prison camps of other years. With a new \$9 million plant, Louisiana continues to administer its correctional affairs under trained leadership and with progressive policies.

Massachusetts: During the past twelve months, the long task of the Wessell Committee was concluded, with major emphasis directed to the problem of probation and parole. Numerous revisions in the statutes have reorganized the administration of probation in particular. The antiquated and oldest of American penitentiaries still in use, Charlestown, was closed and demolished in 1956, exactly one hundred years after it was first officially condemned. A completely reorganized correctional system has resulted from the work and recommendations of the Wessell Committee.

Montana: As noted previously, Montana was the scene of a quickly controlled prison riot in 1957. The state administration, backed by leaders in industry and management, moved to invest funds in the correctional plant and program. The result has been a revitalized treatment program, establishment of a prison camp, and other improvements.

New Jersey: A significant trend in New Jersey is the acceptance by the state of an earlier development known as "Highfields." This is a treatment center for selected adolescent offenders, located on the former Charles A. Lindbergh estate. Long administered with private foundation funds, it was, in 1957, accepted officially by the state as a permanent unit of the Department of Institutions and Agencies. This is of much encouragement to New Jersey correctional personnel. It could well establish the principle of correctional experimentation on a trial basis, sponsored privately and, upon due proof of success, accepted by the state on a permanent basis. Notable progress also has been made at the

State Diagnostic Center at Menlo Park, where psychiatric direction gives promise for the determination of behavior patterns of offenders.

New York: The Empire State has embarked upon a program of prison camps for adult offenders, to be located in remote state forest areas. The first of a series of camps is now in operation, having been opened in 1956. Various experimental projects are in process in the state, one dealing with the grave question of the causes of recidivism. Centered at Sing Sing Prison, this project is under psychiatric direction and will involve the use of tranquilizing drugs in an effort to control recidivism. The State Department of Correction continues its active working relationship with the Frederick A. Moran Memorial Institute on Crime and Delinquency, and each year sponsors training sessions for departmental personnel. In New York City, the municipal correctional department is engaged in a program of building construction, and recently opened a multimillion dollar detention center for young adults. Another similar unit will be ready for occupancy in late 1958.

Ohio: This state continues to develop its long-range plan and building program for expansion. One immediate objective is to eliminate the old Ohio Penitentiary, situated in the congested section of Columbus. An evidence of citizen interest is noted in a project sponsored by the Cleveland Rotary Club designed to assist released inmates to obtain employment. Funds have been allocated to the project by the club.

Pennsylvania: Among numerous improvements in Pennsylvania one of the most notable is the establishment of a series of mobile camps for adult prisoners. Designed for movement as may be necessary in the interest of conservation projects, and available also for emergency and disaster use, each camp unit is composed of eight or ten trailers. The camps are specially designed for dormitory housing, feeding, recreation, etc. Pennsylvania has made notable strides since the days of the prison riot five years ago.

Texas: Another state to adopt centralized direction is Texas. What was formerly known as the Texas Prison System is now headed by the Texas Department of Cor-

rections. Continued progress has been made under able leadership. Over a decade the Texas correctional establishment has made vast improvements.

Federal: The federal system, operated by the United States Bureau of Prisons under the Department of Justice, stands out as one of the best coordinated systems in the country. Faced also with an expanding prison population, the bureau has requested funds from Congress to construct several new institutions, primarily one to replace Alcatraz. Spearheading numerous experimental projects, the bureau also conducts various staff training programs throughout the nation. The federal system with its career service likewise provides institutions for specific types of offenders.

Short-term Institutions: Frequently overlooked in discussions of correctional programs are the short-term institutions, operated generally by county or city governmental units. Much improvement is noted in this area, not only in construction of new facilities but in treatment procedures. Programs of group therapy, forestry and camp projects and other developments are common among some of the larger units. The City of Baltimore, for example, is spending more than \$6 million to replace an antiquated city jail. Nassau County, New York, recently opened a new \$4 million county jail. The Cook County House of Correction, Chicago, has completed an extensive building program, providing more and modern facilities. These are but some of the examples that could be noted. Some institutions, such as the Westchester County, New York, Penitentiary, maintain treatment programs for the alcoholic prisoner.

Correctional personnel are encouraged as they note the ever-increasing interest in professionalization in this field on the part of numerous universities and colleges. The life blood of correction in the days ahead is, quite obviously, in the hands of the centers of higher education. As is true with other fields, the problem of the future is that of attracting capable and trained youths. The states face crucial needs for them in corrections, just as they need skilled highway engineers, mental health personnel and school administrators. The management of institutions and agencies concerned with

hundreds of thousands of persons manifesting behavior problems is, obviously, a profession for trained and competent personnel.

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PRISONERS IN STATE INSTITUTIONS*

AT THE end of 1956 a total of 168,596 prisoners were confined in state prisons, reformatories, prison camps, etc., for adult offenders. This was the highest state prison population on record—higher by 3,615, or 2.2 per cent, than that of a year earlier. However, we note with some satisfaction that neither the rise in the population of state prisons, nor in new commitments to them, has kept pace with the growth in the general population. In 1940 a total of 122 prisoners per 100,000 of the civilian population were serving sentences in state prisons, as compared with only 102 per 100,000 in 1956. Similarly, commitments to state prisons numbered 44 per 100,000 in 1940, but only 39 per 100,000 in 1956. (See Table 1.)

NATIONAL PRISONER STATISTICS

The state figures in the accompanying tables were compiled from data furnished by the state prisons or correctional systems to the Federal Bureau of Prisons. The prisoner reporting program, now known as National Prisoner Statistics, was initiated by the Census Bureau in 1926, and was transferred to the Bureau of Prisons of the U. S. Department of Justice in 1950. The states normally report on standard forms, but in line with today's trend toward mechanization, and the tendency of the states to set up centralized statistical programs, four states—California, Michigan, New Jersey, and Washington—now furnish their prisoner commitment and discharge data punched on cards ready for machine processing by the Bureau of Prisons.

It may be noted in Table 2 that although prison population increased during 1956 in each of the country's four major regions—the Northeast, the North Central area, the South, and the West—decreases in prisoners occurred in sixteen states, among them

Massachusetts, Missouri, Kentucky, Vermont, West Virginia and Wyoming.

With 102 prisoners per 100,000 of the civilian population in state prisons, there was a wide variation among the states in their proportions of prisoners. (See Table 2.)

The District of Columbia's rate was higher than that of any state, 251 per 100,000, a rate attributable in part at least to the district's being the central "downtown" section of a large metropolitan area which includes portions of Maryland and Virginia. The lowest rates were those of New Hampshire and North Dakota, both of which had only 35 per 100,000 of their populations serving sentences in their prisons.

PRISONERS PAROLED

Prisoners released from state institutions during 1956 numbered 68,814, of which 38,288, or 55.6 per cent, were by parole. Every state used parole, but the proportions varied from a high of 99.2 per cent of releases in Washington State to 7.6 per cent in Oklahoma. In addition to Washington, nine states paroled more than 80 per cent of the prisoners they released: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Indiana, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio and Pennsylvania. Of the four major regions, the Northeast used parole most extensively—in 76.2 per cent of releases. The West almost equalled the Northeast: 74.4 per cent of its releases were by parole. In the North Central area 66.4 per cent were by parole, and in the South 30.9 per cent. (See Table 2.)

Wide differences among the states other than in number of prisoners and in proportions paroled may be noted in Table 2. For example, the number of reported escapes ranged from 334 in North Carolina to none at all in the District of Columbia, Nevada, North Dakota and Rhode Island. Incidentally, North Carolina, whose correctional system includes an extensive

*Prepared by JAMES V. BENNETT, Director, Bureau of Prisons, U. S. Department of Justice.

road-camp program, also reported 331 escapes returned. Presumably part of the disparity may be explained by differences in the way "escape" was defined. That is, one state might report as an "escape" and a "returned from escape," what another state would consider merely an "attempt to escape," and not report at all.

VARIATIONS IN STATE PRACTICES

Certain other differences between figures for the respective states were caused by variations in state practice as to which offenders of borderline type were sent to local institutions or institutions for juvenile delinquents rather than to those covered in these tables. About 100,000 prisoners were confined in local institutions—jails, work-

houses, houses of correction, etc.—and about 33,000 young offenders were in public training schools for juvenile delinquents.

FEDERAL PRISONERS

Sentenced prisoners in federal institutions at the end of 1956 numbered 20,134, and a total of 13,454 were received into them from the courts during the year. Thus federal institutions housed about 11 per cent of the prisoners confined in state and federal prisons; and commitments to federal institutions during the year constituted about 17 per cent of prisoners received from the courts into institutions operated by the state and federal governments. (See Table 1.)

TABLE 1
SENTENCED PRISONERS RECEIVED FROM COURT AND
PRESENT AT END OF YEAR IN STATE AND FEDERAL
INSTITUTIONS: 1939 TO 1956*

Year	Present at end of year			Received from court		
	All institutions	Federal institutions	State institutions	All institutions	Federal institutions	State institutions
	Number					
1956	188,730	20,134	168,596	77,029	13,454	63,575
1955	185,069	20,088	164,981	77,503	15,286	62,217
1954	182,051	20,003	162,048	79,946	16,685	63,261
1953	172,729	19,363	153,366	73,299	16,376	56,923
1952	167,374	18,014	149,360	69,986	15,305	54,681
1951	164,896	17,395	147,501	66,380	14,120	52,260
1950	165,496	17,134	148,362	68,846	14,237	54,609
1949	163,042	16,868	146,174	68,129	13,130	54,999
1948	155,086	16,328	138,758	62,805	12,430	50,375
1947	150,443	17,146	133,297	63,874	12,948	50,926
1946	139,430	17,622	121,808	60,653	14,950	45,703
1945	133,104	18,638	114,466	52,667	14,171	38,496
1944	131,884	18,139	113,745	49,690	14,047	35,643
1943	136,637	16,113	120,524	49,499	12,203	37,296
1942	149,788	16,623	133,165	58,262	13,725	44,537
1941	164,759	18,465	146,294	68,020	15,350	52,670
1940	172,980	19,260	153,720	72,378	15,109	57,269
1939	179,047	19,730	159,317	(a)	(a)	(a)
Rate per 100,000 of the estimated civilian population						
1956	114.2	12.2	102.0	46.6	8.1	38.5
1955	114.0	12.4	101.6	47.8	9.4	38.3
1954	114.4	12.6	101.9	50.3	10.5	39.8
1953	110.7	12.4	98.3	47.0	10.5	36.5
1952	109.1	11.7	97.4	45.6	10.0	35.7
1951	109.1	11.5	97.6	43.9	9.3	34.6
1950	110.2	11.4	98.8	45.8	9.5	36.4
1949	110.5	11.4	99.0	46.2	8.9	37.3
1948	106.8	11.2	95.6	43.3	8.6	34.7
1947	105.5	12.0	93.5	44.8	9.1	35.7
1946	100.8	12.7	88.0	43.8	10.8	33.0
1945	104.3	14.6	89.7	41.3	11.1	30.2
1944	104.1	14.3	89.8	39.2	11.1	28.1
1943	107.2	12.6	94.5	38.8	9.6	29.3
1942	114.4	12.7	101.7	44.5	10.5	34.0
1941	125.2	14.0	111.2	51.7	11.7	40.0
1940	131.4	14.6	116.8	55.0	11.5	43.5
1939	137.1	15.1	122.0	(a)	(a)	(a)

* Prepared by the Bureau of Prisons, United States Department of Justice.
(a) Comparable data not available.

TABLE 2
MOVEMENT OF SENTENCED PRISONERS IN STATE INSTITUTIONS, BY REGION AND STATE: 1956*
(Statistics on transfers which bring this table into balance are excluded)

Region and state	Prisoner population				Admissions during the year					Discharges during the year								
	Present Jan. 1, 1956	Present Dec. 31, 1956	Per cent change Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1956	Rate per 100,000 of the est. civilian population Dec. 31	Total	Re- ceived from court	Viola- tors re- turned	Re- turned from escape	Other ad- mis- sions (a)	Total	All releases	Releases		Condi- tional, except by parole	Un- condi- tional	Escape	Death, includ- ing execu- tion (b)	Other dis- charges (a)
												Num- ber	Per cent of all releases					
United States..	164,981	168,596	2.2	102	82,435	63,575	10,688	2,161	6,011	78,964	68,814	38,288	55.6	1,888	28,638	2,121	683	7,346
NORTHEAST.....	32,856	33,283	1.3	79	14,755	11,014	2,850	161	730	14,384	12,964	9,877	76.2	170	2,917	143	127	1,150
New England:																		
Maine.....	620	646	4.2	72	490	362	114	5	9	463	443	340	76.7	1	102	8	2	10
New Hampshire..	198	192	-3.0	35	81	67	13	1	...	84	81	71	87.7	1	9	1	1	1
Vermont.....	285	254	-10.9	69	184	158	25	1	...	222	219	61	27.9	71	87	1	...	2
Massachusetts...	1,995	1,879	-5.8	39	1,186	944	178	34	30	1,325	1,242	800	64.4	95	347	26	5	52
Rhode Island....	305	298	-2.3	37	276	269	7	...	...	284	284	80	28.2	...	204	...	...	...
Connecticut.....	1,260	1,263	0.2	57	829	603	161	10	55	825	762	611	80.2	2	149	10	3	50
Middle Atlantic:																		
New York.....	17,069	17,345	1.6	108	6,330	4,464	1,491	31	344	6,029	5,456	4,121	75.5	...	1,335	3	89	481
New Jersey.....	3,782	3,944	4.3	74	2,468	1,865	412	64	127	2,363	2,051	1,653	80.6	...	398	77	5	230
Pennsylvania....	7,342	7,462	1.6	68	2,911	2,282	449	15	165	2,789	2,426	2,140	88.2	...	286	17	22	324
NORTH CENTRAL..	46,741	47,401	1.4	97	22,514	16,162	4,013	455	1,884	21,893	19,011	12,622	66.4	498	5,891	483	205	2,194
East North Central:																		
Ohio.....	10,483	10,679	1.9	118	4,999	3,263	997	136	603	4,809	3,973	3,687	92.8	...	286	139	51	646
Indiana.....	4,462	4,632	3.8	105	2,794	1,400	651	50	693	2,625	1,839	1,489	81.0	...	350	50	19	717
Illinois.....	8,130	8,053	-0.9	86	2,545	1,919	378	7	241	2,589	2,263	1,048	46.3	...	1,215	7	41	278
Michigan.....	9,547	10,071	5.5	134	4,772	3,601	800	138	233	4,254	3,639	2,674	73.5	...	965	154	36	425
Wisconsin.....	2,281	2,336	2.4	62	1,719	1,283	371	15	50	1,756	1,675	1,100	65.7	442	133	20	7	54
West North Central:																		
Minnesota.....	1,964	2,063	5.0	64	997	693	272	12	20	878	832	680	81.7	...	152	17	5	24
Iowa.....	2,203	2,177	-1.2	81	866	711	88	28	39	889	816	331	40.6	2	483	23	18	32
Missouri.....	3,966	3,703	-6.6	88	1,612	1,502	69	40	1	1,901	1,832	467	25.5	...	1,365	43	14	12
North Dakota....	228	232	1.8	35	134	125	9	...	...	132	129	44	34.1	...	85	...	2	1
South Dakota....	423	451	6.6	66	340	310	27	3	...	310	306	110	35.9	54	142	2	1	1
Nebraska.....	1,080	1,072	-0.7	77	638	561	54	19	4	626	606	122	20.1	...	484	16	3	1
Kansas.....	1,974	1,932	-2.1	94	1,098	794	297	7	...	1,124	1,101	870	79.0	...	231	12	8	3

SOUTH.....	60,259	62,154	3.1	123	31,808	27,405	1,931	1,359	1,113	29,995	26,677	8,232	30.9	1,169	17,276	1,323	251	1,744
<i>South Atlantic:</i>																		
Delaware(c).....	172	226	31.4	57	124	118	3	3	.....	131	128	29	22.7	4	95	3	.....	.....
Maryland.....	4,685	5,117	9.2	187	4,338	4,130	156	52	.....	3,837	3,407	708	20.8	.....	2,699	55	11	364
Dist. of Columbia.....	2,020	2,119	4.9	251	883	733	138	1	11	731	664	172	25.9	346	146	.....	5	62
Virginia.....	4,869	4,869	.....	140	2,322	1,823	177	212	110	2,306	1,942	834	42.9	5	1,103	225	13	126
West Virginia.....	2,269	2,101	7.4	106	718	501	162	52	3	907	871	652	74.9	4	215	28	6	2
North Carolina.....	4,488	4,662	3.9	108	2,071	1,629	111	331	.....	1,897	1,542	593	38.5	.....	949	334	17	4
South Carolina.....	1,852	1,868	0.9	81	883	734	140	9	.....	944	899	74	8.2	.....	825	13	20	12
Georgia.....	5,701	5,908	3.6	163	2,248	1,955	121	172	.....	2,042	1,840	607	33.0	765	468	152	23	27
Florida.....	4,830	5,107	5.7	139	2,696	2,357	97	120	122	2,418	2,117	666	31.5	7	1,444	103	36	162
<i>East South Central:</i>																		
Kentucky.....	3,349	3,170	5.3	106	1,653	1,500	116	35	2	1,829	1,768	660	37.3	.....	1,108	36	14	11
Tennessee.....	2,723	2,713	0.4	79	1,101	931	75	79	16	1,136	1,031	327	31.7	.....	704	73	13	19
Alabama.....	5,222	5,407	3.5	174	3,385	3,045	157	169	14	3,232	3,002	515	17.2	.....	2,487	182	25	23
Mississippi.....	2,080	2,011	3.3	96	996	610	30	18	338	1,065	703	168	23.9	21	514	10	14	338
<i>West South Central:</i>																		
Arkansas.....	1,751	1,721	1.7	96	885	752	122	11	.....	915	898	568	63.3	.....	330	7	4	6
Louisiana.....	3,026	3,220	6.4	109	1,398	1,288	44	49	17	1,209	1,121	529	47.2	17	575	51	16	21
Oklahoma.....	2,600	2,664	2.5	121	1,324	1,248	29	32	15	1,259	1,186	90	7.6	.....	1,096	37	10	26
Texas.....	8,622	9,268	7.5	106	4,783	4,051	253	14	465	4,137	3,558	1,040	29.2	.....	2,518	14	24	541
WEST.....	25,125	25,761	2.5	110	13,358	8,994	1,894	186	2,284	12,692	10,162	7,557	74.4	51	2,554	172	100	2,258
<i>Mountain:</i>																		
Montana.....	529	586	10.8	93	499	421	64	13	1	442	427	329	77.0	.....	98	11	1	3
Idaho.....	520	526	1.2	85	337	251	42	9	35	331	274	164	59.9	.....	110	7	2	48
Wyoming.....	345	326	5.5	106	235	206	5	11	13	256	224	57	25.4	.....	167	10	1	21
Colorado.....	1,800	1,912	6.2	123	1,200	949	238	12	1	1,082	1,061	983	92.6	.....	78	11	5	5
New Mexico.....	724	764	5.5	97	416	375	31	10	.....	376	358	185	51.7	1	172	8	2	8
Arizona.....	1,055	1,118	6.0	108	640	609	23	1	7	570	550	319	58.0	.....	231	2	4	14
Utah.....	554	602	8.7	74	227	207	10	9	1	186	169	74	43.8	49	46	7	7	3
Nevada.....	373	370	0.8	155	210	202	8	.....	.....	212	209	29	13.9	1	179	.....	2	1
<i>Pacific:</i>																		
Washington.....	2,443	2,468	1.0	95	1,029	734	181	41	73	986	836	829	99.2	.....	7	31	16	103
Oregon.....	1,552	1,557	0.3	91	917	608	72	8	229	905	653	196	30.0	.....	457	3	7	242
California.....	15,230	15,532	2.0	119	7,648	4,432	1,220	72	1,924	7,346	5,401	4,392	81.3	.....	1,009	82	53	1,810

*Prepared by the Bureau of Prisons, United States Department of Justice.
(a) Other admissions and discharges include prisoner movement incident to court orders and to authorized temporary absences.
(b) Includes 65 executions, one of which was carried out under local jurisdiction.

(c) Figures cover the Newcastle County Workhouse for the entire year, and for the last six months of the year two other institutions, the Kent and Sussex County workhouses, which as of July 1, 1956, were united with it to form a state correctional system.

Defense and Public Protection

CIVIL DEFENSE IN THE STATES*

LEGISLATION

As reported in the last issue of *The Book of the States*, by the close of the 1953 legislative sessions every state had enacted a basic civil defense law. Such legislation had also been passed in Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. In the majority of instances, the laws adhered closely to the Model Civil Defense Act which had been developed by the Council of State Governments and the National Security Resources Board. Many of these state laws, however, were effective for specific periods of time. To continue the civil defense programs, such laws required extension at subsequent legislative sessions.

By the end of 1956, thirty-six states had approved legislation which provided workmen's compensation for specified categories, if not all, of civil defense workers injured on duty or while in training. In thirty-two of these states, such provision was made either in the basic civil defense law or in amendments. In the remaining four states, this was accomplished by amending the state workmen's compensation laws.

In twelve states either compulsory or elective workmen's compensation coverage was provided for all civil defense workers, whether engaged in training or on duty. The other states have limited their coverage to designated civil defense personnel,

such as those engaged in police and rescue operations. In some states coverage is specifically limited to injuries received during attack or while engaged in performing certain services on actual duty.

Covered volunteer civil defense workers in most states were classified as state employees or were given the same rights as state employees with respect to the workmen's compensation laws. In some states, however, such persons are classified as employees of the local political subdivision. Paid civil defense workers were provided the same benefits for injuries sustained on duty as other paid public employees.

INTERSTATE CIVIL DEFENSE AND DISASTER COMPACTS

Both the Federal Civil Defense Administration and state civil defense agencies continued their efforts to expand the scope of interstate civil defense and disaster compacts. A primary purpose served by such compacts is to enable two or more states to join forces in the event of a civil defense or natural disaster emergency. The cooperative action of the states in making advance plans for emergency action was regarded by many as providing an alternative to an excess either of centralization or decentralization of civil defense operations. A model compact, developed by the Council of State Governments and the National Security Resources Board, was followed almost completely by most of the states. The most substantial deviation from its terms was lack of permission in several

*Prepared by VINCENT J. BROWNE, Federal Civil Defense Administration.

states for civil defense forces to operate in natural disasters.

All of the states except one have provided the legal authority for civil defense compacts. By 1957 thirty-eight states had one or more such compacts in effect. Twenty of this number, as well as Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, had model compacts and had offered to enter into compacts with all other states. Thirteen states had model compacts but had not offered to compact with all other states.

Under the terms of the compacts authorization is given for supplementary agreements which provide detailed plans of operation in the various fields of civil defense activities. Development of these detailed plans of interstate operation, however, remained an important area of civil defense which needed increased attention.

Stimulus for development of some operational plans was supplied in part by the survival plan program which the Federal Civil Defense Administration initiated in 1955. The program was established when Congress made a \$10 million appropriation available to finance studies of specific survival problems in various states and cities.

FINANCING CIVIL DEFENSE

As indicated in the accompanying table, the states spent a total of \$77,369,000 for civil defense during the period from 1951 through 1956. Although every state made expenditures, there were wide variations. The largest outlays were by populous industrial states, led by New York, California, Ohio, Michigan and Pennsylvania. Many states provided that much of the responsibility for civil defense programs, including financing, should be vested in the hands of local governments.

Meantime, congressional appropriations for civil defense have fluctuated greatly, as follows: 1951, \$26,750,000; 1952, \$75,351,000; 1953, \$43,000,000; 1954, \$46,526,000; 1955, \$48,025,000; 1956, \$68,675,000; 1957, \$93,560,000. The most recent appropriation, for fiscal 1958, was \$39,300,000. This included \$17,000,000 for operating the Federal Civil Defense Administration, \$3,300,000 for emergency supplies and equipment, \$2,000,000 for surveys, plans and research, and \$17,000,000 for federal contributions.

Appropriations for the contributions program, which provides for grants to the states, remained one of the most significant elements of the total program. They were as follows: 1951, \$25,000,000; 1952, \$7,750,000; 1953, \$15,000,000; 1954, \$10,501,000; 1955, \$12,000,000; 1956, \$12,000,000; 1957, \$12,400,000 and \$17,000,000 for 1958. (Of the \$25,000,000 made available in 1951, \$10,400,000 was diverted to emergency supplies and equipment as the states did not match the full amount.)

These grants are made to the states on the basis of individual project applications approved by FCDA. All of the states, commonwealths, territories and possessions, with the exception of Alaska, are required to match federal funds on a 50-50 basis. In Alaska's case the matching ratio is 70 per cent federal and 30 per cent local.

The civil defense operations benefited by the contributions program continued to be much the same as during the preceding biennium. Most of the emphasis was placed upon communications equipment and attack warning. The 1958 program also includes allocations for construction and general equipment, medical supplies and equipment, mass care equipment, education services, public safety services, and engineering equipment and supplies.

MAJOR AREAS OF ACTIVITY

Most civil defense activity was centered around the 187 so-called target areas and the seventy-two critical target areas. The former include all standard areas as defined by the Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Areas, and all state capitals not already included as standard metropolitan areas. The seventy-two critical target areas are the standard metropolitan areas having 40,000 or more industrial employees as reported by the United States Department of Labor. Washington, D.C. is included because of its significance as the national capital.

A number of the critical target areas extend across state lines and, therefore, require interstate plans. Among such areas are Kansas City, Kansas, and Kansas City, Missouri; New York City and several cities in northeast New Jersey; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Camden, New Jersey; Washington, D.C. and neighboring cities

in Maryland and Virginia; and Wheeling, West Virginia and Steubenville, Ohio.

Considerable improvement was effected in the development of civil defense communications and attack warning. In 1952 it took twenty minutes to notify all key point centers for an alert. This time was reduced to eight minutes in 1956.

By July, 1957, survival plan projects were in various stages of completion in thirty-four states and cities. These were intended to be comprehensive studies of specific problems related to civil defense, including analyses of area population, command and control problems, movement capabilities of traffic and people, means of educating and informing the public, shelter availability, reception and care of evacuees, and essential resources. The projects were being supported with aid from contributions from the national government.

National, state and local civil defense agencies continued to assist the U. S. Air Force in carrying on the program of the Ground Observer Corps. Although some progress was noted, it was slow, and full achievement of the program objectives was not in sight. The Air Force estimated that as of June 30, 1956, the nation required 23,418 observation posts and 1,400,000 volunteers. There were 17,690 posts actually established and 474,425 volunteers. Of the volunteers, 351,089 were classified as active and 123,336 inactive.

The Federal Civil Defense Administration continued to recommend that state civil defense agencies be given the authority to coordinate relief activities following natural disasters. One of the principal reasons for this recommendation is that work in natural disasters provides training for those who will be expected to operate civil defense in the event of enemy attack. Legislation authorizing civil defense forces to take action in natural disasters was in effect in thirty-nine states in 1956 and pending in four others. In addition, five other jurisdictions had authorized such action by civil defense.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR CIVIL DEFENSE

Under the provisions of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, civil defense was declared to be primarily a responsibility of the states and their political subdivisions.

This assignment of responsibility as between the national government on the one hand and the state and local governments on the other has been challenged from the very beginning. In 1955 the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations recommended that the federal law be amended so as "to reallocate responsibility for civil defense from a primary State and local responsibility to a responsibility of the National Government, with States and localities retaining an important supporting role."

In 1956 and 1957 the matter of responsibility continued to be a subject of discussion and study. In a letter to the Administrator of the FCDA, dated July 17, 1956, President Eisenhower stated: "Should an emergency occur, our Nation's survival may be dependent upon the way each of us responds to his duty. In an area attacked, survival will initially rest mainly with the individual and the community. Therefore, to insure civil defense readiness, the Federal Government, despite its increased civil defense role, must remain in partnership with States, cities, and towns. Only in this way can we obtain more citizen participation, more vigorous efforts by States, local governments, and metropolitan areas, and more readiness by Congress to support necessary civil defense measures. Civil defense can never become an effective instrument for human survival if it becomes entirely dependent upon Federal action. We must continue to avoid Federal preemption of all civil defense programs which are so dependent upon widespread citizen participation. But it is now evident that the exigencies of the present threat require vesting in the Federal Government a large responsibility in our national plan of civil defense."

In 1956 and 1957 extensive study of the national civil defense program was made by a committee of the House of Representatives. The testimony offered before this committee by officials of the FCDA and the national government agencies was overwhelmingly in favor of increasing the role of the national government in civil defense, and a number of bills having this purpose were introduced in Congress. The most important differences among the bills concerned the extent to which federal respon-

sibility should be increased. One bill, for example, declared civil defense to be squarely a federal responsibility, the states and local governments having an important supporting role. Another proposed that civil defense be the joint responsibility of the several areas of government.

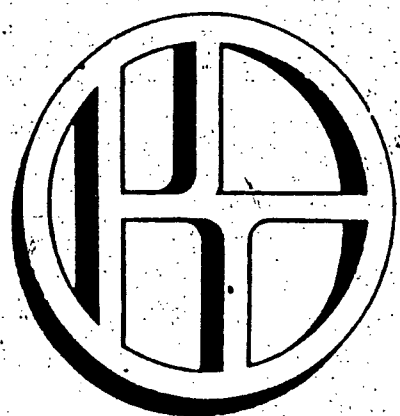
The Governors' Conference also directed attention to what it considered the inadequacy of the present Federal Civil Defense Act. It approved a report of a Special Committee of the Conference call-

ing for more federal responsibility for civil defense. The Governors' Conference of 1957 further recommended that state governments establish lines of succession for their executive branches and develop plans for assigning state employees, facilities and equipment in case of attack. It likewise urged that federal aid be made available to the State Defense Forces which the states were authorized to organize and maintain, in addition to their National Guards, by act of Congress in 1955.

CIVIL DEFENSE EXPENDITURES BY THE STATES, 1951-56*
(Expenditures in thousands)

State or other jurisdiction	1951-53	1954	1955	1956	Total
Alabama.....	\$ 107	\$ 112	\$ 180	\$ 42	\$ 441
Arizona.....	96	53	40	19	208
Arkansas.....	1	.....	30	42	73
California.....	5,702	4,916	3,013	1,258	14,889
Colorado.....	258	127	141	70	596
Connecticut.....	834	260	265	341	1,700
Delaware.....	188	127	65	210	590
District of Columbia.....	587	174	189	78	1,028
Florida.....	165	35	296	35	531
Georgia.....	375	325	396	235	1,331
Idaho.....	33	5	.....	6	44
Illinois.....	296	557	487	294	1,634
Indiana.....	168	79	215	74	536
Iowa.....	32	18	21	27	98
Kansas.....	1,206	19	25	34	1,284
Kentucky.....	46	27	76	33	182
Louisiana.....	412	178	189	173	952
Maine.....	216	89	161	194	660
Maryland.....	655	545	382	521	2,103
Massachusetts.....	1,090	1,380	323	623	3,416
Michigan.....	3,060	808	640	319	4,827
Minnesota.....	717	329	184	283	1,513
Mississippi.....	11	30	41	47	129
Missouri.....	340	395	170	75	980
Montana.....	41	37	40	13	131
Nebraska.....	61	23	12	18	114
Nevada.....	23	12	.....	14	49
New Hampshire.....	118	63	49	41	271
New Jersey.....	1,148	454	290	489	2,381
New Mexico.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9
New York.....	5,510	4,878	4,888	3,114	18,390
North Carolina.....	88	32	44	64	228
North Dakota.....	14	9	10	12	45
Ohio.....	1,636	1,596	1,199	1,099	5,530
Oklahoma.....	147	133	168	63	511
Oregon.....	262	260	252	417	1,191
Pennsylvania.....	866	1,526	1,803	393	4,588
Rhode Island.....	112	58	59	44	273
South Carolina.....	26	13	14	13	66
South Dakota.....	45	17	17	11	90
Tennessee.....	361	210	73	112	756
Texas.....	52	90	.....	106	248
Utah.....	98	41	51	20	210
Vermont.....	64	33	47	29	173
Virginia.....	147	266	54	95	562
Washington.....	591	278	206	119	1,194
West Virginia.....	40	26	26	23	115
Wisconsin.....	84	160	123	38	405
Wyoming.....	26	20	28	20	94
Total.....	\$28,155	\$20,823	\$16,982	\$11,409	\$77,369

*Based on data prepared for the Federal Civil Defense Administration by the U. S. Bureau of the Census.



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THE ARMY AND AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES*

THE Army National Guard and the Air National Guard constitute the first-line elements of the Reserve Forces of the Army and the Air Force. They are embodied as a whole in the "Ready Reserve" status defined in the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952. And Congress has repeatedly emphasized that the strength and organization of both must at all times be maintained and assured as part of the nation's first line defense.

Despite major changes in methods of warfare, and belt-tightening in the field of national defense, the Guard's pre-eminence as the major back-up components for the Regular Army and the Regular Air Force remained unshaken as fiscal year 1957 closed.

STRENGTH AND READINESS

It was not until February 1, 1956, that the last of the many National Guard units ordered into active federal service during the Korean Emergency was released to state control. But by this time, both the Army Guard and the Air Guard were well on their way to new highs in strength and combat-readiness.

By June 30, 1957, there were 5,493 federally recognized units of company or detachment size in the Army National Guard, with a strength of 36,795 officers and warrant officers and 385,383 enlisted men—a total increase of almost 50,000 since June 30, 1955. Even so, the higher figures represented a "forced" reduction, for budgetary reasons, from the high point of approximately 437,000 aggregate, which was reached in mid-May, 1957.

The Air National Guard, practically all of which had had to rebuild completely following release from Korean Emergency service, had climbed by June 30, 1957, to 588 federally recognized units with a

strength of 8,033 officers and 59,917 airmen.

Significant was the fact that all 490,128 officers and men in the Army National Guard and Air National Guard were members of organized tactical or combat-support type units. All units were of types intended for use on M-Day or very shortly thereafter, and not units or individuals whose services could be spared until long after a general mobilization.

In line with the policy of achieving the greatest possible combat-readiness, National Guard unit commanders were exercising ever increasing care in selecting qualified applicants for enlistment. As a result the rate of rejections by the National Guard Bureau, Departments of the Army and Air Force, was dropping to a negligible point. During fiscal 1957 the bureau had to turn back only 1.1 per cent of the men accepted by local units of the Army National Guard, and 1.5 per cent of those accepted by the Air National Guard.

Concurrently, the Regular Army and the Regular Air Force were placing more and more reliance upon the Guard not only for prompt readiness following a mobilization, but for an around-the-clock, day-in, day-out ability to respond instantly to any attack upon the United States.

For several years, the Army National Guard has had many units integrated into the anti-aircraft forces of the active services, in what is known as the "on-site" program. Under this program, personnel of 105 anti-aircraft artillery batteries from thirty battalions have occupied permanent gun sites in thirteen defended areas, previously manned by Regular Army units. On each site, around the clock, is a small force of National Guardsmen, employed full time as civilians to guard and maintain the guns, radar and other equipment, and prepare them for immediate operation in event of an attack. In such an event they would be reinforced by their part-time National Guard comrades. By the end of

*Prepared by the National Guard Association of the United States, in cooperation with the National Guard Bureau, Departments of the Army and the Air Force.

fiscal 1957 one of these battalions had been designated by the Army as the first to be trained for conversion into a NIKE missile-equipped unit.

In recognition of the emphasis placed on the "AAA on-site program" and the special nature of the AAA units' mission, every effort is made to recruit personnel from areas adjacent to the sites; and higher-age limits have been placed on initial enlistments in the type of units involved in the program than for others which, in time of war, could be expected to undergo more rigorous field operations.

In addition, many other National Guard divisions, and non-divisional units of essential types, were earmarked for priority in mobilization and deployment in event of war. Still others were pegged for prompt employment on specific missions in defense of critical areas.

In comparable manner, the Air National Guard was backing up the active air defenses of the nation by its Air Defense Augmentation Program. Generally known by the more descriptive term, "runway alert," this program means that at twenty strategic locations, two jet fighters and five combat-capable air crews always are on duty. The individuals—men who have normal, everyday occupations but who serve in the Air Guard and volunteer for the extra duty—are rotated for short periods of active duty, a day or several days at a time, which have to be taken from their regular jobs or from their days off. Similarly, the personnel of two aircraft warning units man radars and plotting boards around the clock, their operations being meshed in with the elaborate machinery for detecting and intercepting possible enemy aerial raiders many miles from their possible U. S. targets.

Tied in closely with the operational set-up of the Regular Air Force Air Defense Command, this operation has involved establishment of special communications links, "alert shacks" at the various Air National Guard bases, "scramble pads," administrative procedures, and close liaison.

Intercepts of suspect aircraft have been performed almost from the inception of the program on August 15, 1954. Since then units have flown an average of approx-

imately 21,000 hours a year. They have averaged 2.2 intercepts per scramble. The twenty squadrons involved have logged 62,966 flying hours, 26,964 scrambles, and 60,154 intercepts, with forty aircraft and 100 air crews. The *esprit de corps* of these units has reached a level exceeded only by units under actual combat conditions.

The National Guard now finds itself on the eve of sweeping changes paralleling those that have just begun to take place in the Regular Army; the adoption of the "Pentomic" form of divisional organization—"pent" for pentagonal, or five-sided structure built around five self-contained "battle groups" replacing the old infantry regiment, and "omic" for the atomic warfare capability.

These changes were impending as other major shifts within the Army Guard had just been completed. Principal of these was the conversion in 1955 of a sixth National Guard Infantry Division into an Armored Division, giving the Guard six armored and twenty-one infantry divisions. Similarly, a number of the separate infantry Regimental Combat Teams, which exist outside the divisional framework, had been transformed into Armor, Antiaircraft Artillery, Field Artillery or Engineer Combat Groups or Armored Cavalry Regiments.

Concurrently, changes were taking place, too, in the Air National Guard. Light Bombardment Wings were disappearing. Conversions resulted in an Air National Guard comprising twenty-five Fighter-Interceptor Wings, two Tactical Reconnaissance Wings, four Air Resupply Groups, and three Aeromedical Transport Squadrons, with their administrative and service support elements.

Little recognized by the average man was the growth of what is known as "light" aviation within the Army elements of the National Guard. During fiscal 1957, the Army Guard's 1,015 pilots on flying status flew 117,776 hours in 90 helicopters, 26 simulated instrument trainers, and 646 fixed-wing aircraft.

TRAINING

In the field of training, which is the primary peacetime mission of both the Army National Guard and Air National Guard,

there was a paradoxical situation. Dispute had developed over a Defense Department order limiting Army National Guard enlistments to men with prior active service or those who would take six months of active duty for training. It resulted in the development of a more liberal program which proved highly attractive to young men. But barely had this program got under way when it became apparent that funds would not be available to support the large cost. By the end of fiscal 1957 it had become necessary to hold back on recruiting generally, to let the Army National Guard's strength drop back to 400,000 officers and men. Enlistments for the six-months training program had to be curtailed, and advantage taken of the opportunity to defer for as much as a year the entry of many thousands of high school students into the program. As fiscal 1958 started, it also became necessary to reduce armory drills in the first quarter, and plan to regain them by doubling up some drills in the last quarter of the year. This would further retard training of the men.

Meantime, the training level had been advanced materially. Approximately 5,000 young Army Guardsmen voluntarily entered a special eight-weeks National Guard basic combat training course initiated by the Guard itself even before the six-months training program under the Reserve Forces Act came into existence. More than 1,000 others entered into a newly established eleven-weeks training program. And 25,612 entered the six-months program. All programs were conducted at Active Army installations.

In every state it had become a requirement that any young man without prior military service who wished to join the Air National Guard must agree to take eleven weeks of active duty for training with the Active Air Force. In fiscal 1957, 5,549 Air Guard enlistees entered such training, and 620 attended a six-months course.

In addition, a total of 23,937 National Guardsmen during the past two fiscal years attended Active Army or Air Force schools. Another 1,455 Air National Guard officers and Aviation Cadets attended pilot or observer training in a program which was beginning to be cut back for monetary reasons as fiscal 1957 ended.

Home study extension courses constituted still another source for technical and professional military training, with 16,379 officers and 29,090 enlisted men of the Army Guard enrolled in fiscal 1956, and 20,971 officers and 19,085 enlisted men participating in fiscal 1957.

The service schools and extension courses covered a wide range, from such elementary subjects as typing to the maintenance and repair of intricate electronic equipment; from basic "soldiering" to the high level of the Army War College and the Air University.

The Army National Guard, moreover, constantly stressed Officer Candidate School training for its future officers. Where possible, young Guardsmen attended the same OCS as Regular Army candidates. Others, unable to get away except during school vacations, took advantage of another National Guard-inspired means: Special National Guard OCS established during the summer months at Regular Army Schools. A third means was proving increasingly popular for hundreds of others: Officer Candidate Schools established in one or more localities in each of twenty-one states, conducting courses of instruction prescribed and checked by the Regular Army personnel but conducted by National Guardsmen. Twenty-one additional states planned to establish such schools by June 30, 1958.

The law prescribes at least forty-eight armory or air base drills and fifteen days of field training annually. In recent years—until the current cuts in defense appropriations—additional week-end drills for weapons firing and field exercises, and special staff training assemblies, had been authorized. In addition the officers and thousands of key noncommissioned officers give a great deal of their leisure time, and in many cases time from their jobs, to the administration and training of their units.

In the past few years a system of so-called "multiple" drills has multiplied the number of training hours without multiplying cost. Instead of following the time-honored plan of conducting one drill of two hours' duration, one night a week for forty-eight weeks, many units conduct two four-hour drills on a Saturday or a Sunday. To preserve the drill attendance habit, the prac-

tice frequently is to conduct two evening drills and one all-day drill each month.

Highly valuable to the National Guard and national defense were thousands of personnel employed full time as civilians but required to be members of National Guard units, to handle the administrative and equipment-maintenance loads of their units. More than 32,000 officers and men were working at such jobs in 1957. An aggregate payroll of nearly \$139 million annually for them was an investment in the proper safeguarding and maintenance of material worth billions of dollars.

ARMORIES AND FACILITIES

Following a slow start from the inauguration in 1950 of a cooperative federal-state armory construction program, beset by legal and administrative complications, hundreds of National Guard units were getting adequate, modern armories. National Guard armory projects constructed or planned under the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950, through June 30, 1957, are as follows:

<i>Status</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Federal Funds</i>
Completed	637	\$51,190,647
Under Contract	303	40,240,030
In Planning State	47	(est.) 6,000,000

All construction under this phase of the act is accomplished with 25 per cent state funds and 75 per cent federal funds; however, the state, or some other non-federal agency, furnishes the site and pays many incidental expenses.

The projects involved consist of new armory facilities, expansion or rehabilitation

of existing facilities, and motor vehicle storage buildings. As fiscal 1958 opened, the extent of future federal support for this program was uncertain. An unofficial survey indicated that various states had approximately \$35 million of matching funds ready for badly needed armory projects, which would indicate a requirement for \$105 million of federal funds. However, Congress appropriated only \$17 million for armories—far less than its share of matching funds.

National Guard "non-armory" projects—such facilities as shops, hangars, warehouses and office facilities—are constructed at 100 per cent federal expense. Projects constructed or planned through June 30, 1957, were as follows:

<i>Status</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Federal Funds</i>
Completed	133	\$10,077,754
Under Contract	73	4,976,325
In Planning State	93	(est.) 5,945,921

At the start of fiscal 1958 the administrative release of funds for construction of such facilities was slow, resulting in exposure of hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of costly military gear.

The Air National Guard, meantime, was operating from ninety-one flying installations and forty-one non-flying installations, with an ultimate program calling for ninety-four flying and forty-two non-flying installations.

As a result of the large strides taken, notably in the last few years, the National Guard, Army and Air, is in a state of readiness probably unequaled before in peace time.

STATE FIRE PROTECTION*

STATE responsibility for fire prevention and control has many aspects. It involves fire hazard legislation and statewide building codes. It has led to laws creating the office of state fire marshal and establishing his duties and authority. It extends to arson laws, laws which form the basis for city ordinances on fire protection and prevention, and laws authorizing formation and operation of fire departments in cities, towns and other governmental districts. The civil defense acts of various states also charge the state fire marshal or other state agency with fire control functions.

(For information on state action against forest fires see "State Forestry Administration," page 408.)

State fire officials operate in forty states, Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico. With few exceptions, they are known as State Fire Marshals, although their duties and activities vary somewhat. New York has a State Director of Safety, whose office handles certain functions usually associated with fire marshals. All state fire marshals have in common the function of investigating suspicious fires and detecting arson. Almost all states now define arson in terms of the Model Arson Law developed by the state fire marshals through the National Fire Protection Association. Another function common to nearly all marshals is inspection of buildings for fire hazards and issuing of corrective orders.¹

In twenty-one states and Hawaii, the office of state fire marshal is organized within the department of insurance. In five states and Alaska it is in the state police and in five others in a department of public

safety. There are six states in which the office constitutes a separate department. In Montana and West Virginia it is part of the Office of Auditor, in Ohio in the Department of Commerce. New York's Director of Safety is in the Executive Department.

"FIRE PREVENTION" LAWS

State laws—usually the state fire marshal's law—define certain powers of local units of government in fire matters. The state fire official usually can give supervision to local administration of prevention laws or codes. In a few cases he provides technical services—laboratory testing, analyses, technical training, etc.—which small municipalities cannot provide. The municipal fire chief usually is made a deputy state fire marshal.

The term "fire prevention" laws is used, in a limited sense, to mean laws dealing with various flammable liquids, gases, chemicals and explosives which are outside the scope of "building" laws. State laws attempt to cover a considerable range of fire hazards. There is more uniformity in treatment of these hazards than might be supposed, as most states follow recommendations of such bodies as the National Fire Protection Association.

Twenty-nine states now ban the unrestricted sale of fireworks. Public Law 385, adopted by Congress in 1954, supports the state legislation by prohibiting the transportation of fireworks into such states.

For the convenience of shippers, the idea is being advanced currently that all regulations applying to other explosives be left to the federal government. State and local fire officials are strongly supporting state and local regulation of the handling and transportation of explosives, and they doubt that federal regulations would be adequate to provide local safety. They do not wish to see good provisions of present state laws and municipal ordinances weakened.

As one current example of state action, California's State Fire Marshal has

*Prepared by HORATIO BOND, Chief Engineer, National Fire Protection Association.

¹See *Handbook of Fire Protection*, Eleventh Edition, 1954, published by National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch St., Boston 10, Massachusetts. Chapter IV, pages 64-92 inclusive, describes the various state offices and officers with fire protection responsibilities and includes a detailed tabulation of state fire legislation.

cently done important technical work helpful to all state officials who have regulations aimed at preventing needless loss of life due to the flammability of wearing apparel.

BUILDING LAWS

A number of states have building laws or regulations which apply statewide. Such regulations cover egress in new and existing buildings, fire safety features of construction, fire extinguishing equipment, special provisions in motion picture projection, outdoor places of assembly, and garages. Most state building laws exempt small residences, farm buildings and factories. State labor laws on exits or fire escape laws often are made to apply to industrial plants. Multiple family residences, in more populous states, such as New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania, are covered by tenement house acts. A few states have hotel laws, and state law provisions applying to theaters and places of assembly are usual. The largest properties, however, often are not covered by any regulatory law, state or municipal. These include lumber yards, storage warehouses, large mercantile buildings, industrial plants, piers and wharves. Even where there is a code of building laws, the technical problems involved in regulating these large properties usually are beyond the capacities of building officials.

New York State has taken steps to encourage uniformity in municipal building codes through the work of a State Building Code Commission. It has promulgated model building laws suitable for adoption and use by municipalities in the state covering one- and two-family dwellings (1951), multiple dwellings (1953), and nonresidential buildings (1956).

Attention is currently being given to loss-of-life fires. Many of these have occurred in nursing homes. The rapid spread of flame over wall surfaces has been an important factor in such tragedies. Many states are reviewing provisions of existing law which apply to nursing homes. Requirements for fire safety in them have been spelled out, with the help of state officials, in the most recent editions of the Building Exits Code of the National Fire Protection

Association. These requirements are being used in California, Connecticut, Georgia, Louisiana and a good many other states to define the detailed requirements for nursing homes that are authorized by existing laws relating to safety.

CIVIL DEFENSE

Numerous states have set up boards, such as the California State Fire Advisory Board, to provide for coordination of fire departments in civil defense and other emergencies. In some states such boards are authorized under legislation of World War II. It is common to find the state fire marshal either a member of the board or its principal executive officer.

It has not been customary for states to coordinate the administration of local fire departments nor to direct movements of fire fighting companies from one part of the state to another. In North Carolina, however, a State Volunteer Fire Department Act makes the fire departments in the state part of a statewide organization.

The pattern of state activities in the fire aspects of civil defense remains formative. Both the states and municipalities are reluctant to accept the idea that there must be a larger measure of state control of fire departments in connection with civil defense operations, but there is a trend in that direction.

There are peacetime advantages of increased state participation in fire department operations. A number of states operate information or control centers (sometimes in cooperation with the state fire marshal's office or state police) from which fire companies may be dispatched to deal with forest fires and other widespread emergencies. Most states are compiling inventories of fire equipment and are reviewing communication facilities between county and state control centers and municipal fire departments.

FIREMEN'S TRAINING

Practically all states have statewide programs for firemen's training, promoted by the fire marshal's office, state universities and other agencies. In most states such programs are administered by the state departments of vocational education.

Housing and Urban Renewal

THE STATES IN HOUSING AND URBAN RENEWAL*

THE Joint Federal-State Action Committee believes that effective action to meet the problems of slum clearance and urban renewal requires increased financial and administrative participation by the States. The Committee further feels that the States should organize for this purpose and be ready to assist their communities—technically and financially."

The above recommendation went to the President of the United States and to the Chairman of the Governors' Conference in December, 1957. It included the proposal that each state create a special housing and renewal agency and that state funds be used to finance advance planning for federally aided redevelopment projects initiated under Title I of the Housing Act of 1949.

The Joint Committee—comprising a Special Committee appointed by the Chairman of the Governors' Conference and a Federal Committee appointed by the President—included this recommendation among the half dozen that went into its first report. And it instructed its staff to draft later proposals for state participation in financing low-rental public housing, another phase of the urban renewal program that has always been federally supported.

The importance of the recommendation is linked to the fact that it came at a time

when the extent and gravity of problems of urban blight were beginning to sink home to the general public. There consequently has been a serious search for all possible sources of solution. The committee's report reflects recognition among the states that state action is needed to strengthen and enlarge the total slum clearance drive. In the words of the report, "State effort should add to the total investment in attacking, on a comprehensive basis, urban blight and in promoting urban health."

WIDER ACTION

There were other signs in 1956 and 1957 that the states' concern about slum problems was moving beyond the traditional "enabling" role (adoption of permissive legislation to give localities the right to accept federal aid). Increasingly, state dollars were being put into the movement. In half the states, as of the end of 1957, state agencies had undertaken urban planning programs under Section 701 of the Federal Housing Act of 1954. Thus the states were matching federal grants, on a 50-50 basis, either to initiate regional or metropolitan planning or to help towns of 25,000 population begin the job of analyzing their communities' resources and problems as a basis for later urban renewal action. Although the amount of money involved was a minute item in the states' budgets, the joint federal-state-local approach was getting a healthy try-out.

The same three-level participation was

*Prepared by MRS. DOROTHY GAZZOLO, Associate Director, National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials.

occurring in still another program, made possible through the 1954 Housing Act: the so-called demonstration grant program. Using federal grants to cover two-thirds of the cost and state funds for the balance, state agencies in Massachusetts, New York and Tennessee were testing techniques that, it was hoped, might speed the urban renewal job.

For example, the New York State Division of Housing in 1956 agreed to put some \$50,000 in staff time and study into the development of minimum housing standards that cities throughout the state might adopt and enforce. When the division completes its study in 1958, it may be able to offer a housing code system that will be of assistance not only to New York cities but to communities everywhere. The housing code aspect of renewal is one of the most complex and difficult of the whole program. Hence, to qualify for federal renewal aid, a city must either have such a code in force or be able to show that it is working toward the formulation and adoption of one.

SPECIAL TYPES OF HOUSING

More extensive and direct state expenditures for housing and urban renewal were made during 1956-57 in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania. These four states all support programs directed toward meeting special types of housing needs through loans and grants.

Connecticut has been assisting the middle-income family in search of moderate rental housing since 1947, through a system of direct loans to local housing authorities; since 1949 it has also administered a \$60 million home-mortgage program. As of late 1957, more than 6,000 homes had been financed through these state-held mortgages. Another 9,900 homes had been financed as of that time through a \$119 million moderate-rental housing program.

Housing for the elderly is the focus of important housing appropriations in Massachusetts. In 1954, the state initiated a program of guaranteeing local housing authority bonds to finance the building of housing for older people up to a limit of

\$5 million. By 1957, the limit had been increased to \$35 million. Earlier, the state had backed a \$200 million veterans rental housing program that resulted in more than 15,000 units, and a smaller "rent option" program under which some 1,700 units were sold to veterans five years after they were built.

The State of New York supplements federal low-rental public housing with a \$935 million program of its own. The state also administers a \$50 million limited dividend and cooperative housing program for the benefit of middle-income families. During 1956-57, New York developed a number of financing devices to meet middle-income housing needs, following loss of a referendum in November, 1956, through which it had been proposed to expand the limited dividend program to \$100 million. In a 1957 referendum relating to the same program, voters approved technical changes intended to drop rents for such housing by as much as \$2.50 per room.

In 1957, Pennsylvania added almost \$3 million to its \$20 million grant fund for use in building moderate-rental housing and for financing slum clearance projects.

As shown in the first column in the table on page 384, several other states have programs of direct financial aid for housing. By and large, the programs other than those noted above, are for veterans housing and are generally now inactive, some of them dating back to World War I or earlier. California's home loan program, however, is still extremely active, and it received a \$500 million expansion in a 1956 referendum. Oregon's veterans program is similar, but an effort in the legislature in 1957 to meet middle-income housing needs and extend similar home loan privileges to non-veterans was defeated.

In the main the pattern of state financial aid has been very largely one of "pilot" programs, aimed at alleviating some special type of housing need. Federal programs have been relied upon to do the basic job.

During 1956-57 proposals advanced in many states other than those states cited above unsuccessfully sought to initiate programs of housing, for either the aged

or middle-income families. Colorado, Iowa, Michigan, New Jersey and Oregon—to name a few—all considered major proposals in 1957.

ENABLING LEGISLATION

Almost uniformly the states have adopted enabling legislation to make federal-aid programs possible for local governments.

STATE LAWS AFFECTING HOUSING AND URBAN RENEWAL*

State or other jurisdiction	Direct state financial aid provided for housing to be rented or sold	Have state laws enabling municipalities to participate in federally aided low rent housing program	Have state laws enabling insurance company investment in direct ownership and management of large scale rental housing	Have state laws enabling private corporations to receive public aid for housing or redevelopment if dividends are limited	Have enacted state laws enabling municipalities to participate in urban redevelopment programs
Alabama.....	...	★	★★
Arizona.....	...	★★	★
Arkansas.....	...	★	★	★	★★
California.....	★	★	★	★	★★
Colorado.....	...	★	★	...	★
Connecticut....	★	★	★★
Delaware.....	...	★	...	★	★
Florida.....	...	★	...	★	(a)
Georgia.....	...	★	★	...	★★
Idaho.....	...	★	★	...	★★
Illinois.....	★	★	★	★	★★
Indiana.....	...	★	...	★	★★
Iowa.....	★	...	★★
Kansas.....	...	★	★	★	★★
Kentucky.....	...	★	...	★	★★
Louisiana.....	...	★	★	★	★(b)
Maine.....	...	★	★★(c)
Maryland.....	...	★	★	...	★★(d)
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..	...	★	...	★	★(e)
South Dakota...	...	★	★★
Tennessee.....	...	★	★	...	★★
Texas.....	...	★	...	★	★★
Utah.....	★
Vermont.....	...	★	★★
Virginia.....	...	★	★	★	★
Washington.....	★	★	★★
West Virginia...	...	★	★★
Wisconsin.....	★	★	★	★	★★
Wyoming.....	★
Dist. of Columbia	...	★	★	...	★★
Alaska.....	...	★	★★
Hawaii.....	★	★	...	★	★★
Puerto Rico.....	★	★	★★
Virgin Islands...	...	★	★(b)

*Prepared by the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials.

★★ Combined redevelopment-renewal legislation.

(a) A 1945 redevelopment law was held unconstitutional.

(b) Statute does not qualify for Title I, Housing Act of 1949.

(c) Applies only to Portland and Bangor.

(d) Applies only to Baltimore.

(e) Statute declared unconstitutional.

Thus forty-four states have adopted public housing enabling legislation, Kansas having been added to the list in 1957. In 1957 legislative sessions, enabling bills were considered in three of the four states not in the list, and it appears possible that by 1959 the score may be at or near 100 per cent. Most of the laws in this category date back to the 1930's, when federal aid for public housing first became available.

As of late 1957, legislation permitting localities to contract for federal aid in clearing slum areas for resale at a "written down" price, to private or institutional investors, existed in forty states. These laws made it possible for cities to take advantage of Title I of the Housing Act of 1949. Thirty-two of these are also broad enough to permit localities to administer over-all renewal programs: that is, programs combining full-scale slum clearance with neighborhood conservation. The need for this broadened type of legislation emerged following passage of the 1954 Housing Act, which introduced the concept of the combined operation. During 1954-55, thirteen states adopted such broadened laws, and in 1956-57 another nineteen took similar action, showing the willingness of the states to keep pace with the evolving urban rebuilding program.

On another level various state laws, in step with the renewal programs, ruled out racial discrimination or segregation in privately owned projects. A number of the basic enabling acts controlling publicly owned projects, and projects built on land cleared with public funds, carry anti-discrimination and anti-segregation clauses. As experience has mounted in the over-all renewal drive, it has been found that discrimination in the private housing market has made it difficult to carry out the intent of those laws. To make headway in this regard, the State of New York in 1955 prohibited racial or religious discrimination in privately owned housing financed by federally insured mortgages. A 1957 proposal to broaden the law to cover all private housing was defeated. During 1957 four more states—Massachusetts, New Jersey, Oregon and Washington—adopted laws comparable to the 1955 New York statute. Many other states are studying the broad question, including proposals for the all-inclusive type of legislation.

STATUS OF ACTIVITY

The status of activity as of the end of 1957, involving all of these laws and programs, can be summarized as follows:

Public Housing: Some 1,200 local housing authorities were operating about a million units of low or moderate-rental housing for families of low income, or the elderly, or veterans, or for families displaced by slum clearance action. Most of such housing was financed through federal agencies, some of it by states specified above, a small proportion by municipalities.

Redevelopment and Neighborhood Rehabilitation: Nearly 300 cities were participating in the federally aided program. More than 180 projects were in execution, involving purchase of over 2,300 acres of land and demolition of some 47,000 dwelling units. Seventy-one projects included rehabilitation activities, involving improvement and modernization of some 100,000 dwelling units.

As a gauge of how these accomplishments measure up against the job ahead, a statement from the December, 1957, issue of *Fortune* magazine has bearing: "In this second decade of postwar prosperity, in a time of steadily advancing living standards, the slum problem of our great cities is worsening. Today some 17 million Americans live in dwellings that are beyond rehabilitation . . . [it has been] estimated that it would cost something like \$100 billion, spread over a ten-year period, to wipe out slums."

Thus a good deal has been done. Much more remains to be accomplished. As 1957 ended it seemed clear that the states were preparing to increase their participation in the over-all effort materially.

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Natural Resources

WATER RESOURCES

THERE has been marked interest in water resources among the states in the last biennium, and widespread legislation has resulted. Numerous factors have contributed to this increased attention. The use of water is increasing at a rate more rapid than the increase in population. New industrial processes require more water. Agricultural methods are placing more emphasis on supplemental irrigation to produce larger yields as intensive farming becomes increasingly important. Domestic consumption of water is growing with the use of new appliances—automatic washing machines, dishwashers and air conditioners, for example. New patterns of population settlement, with metropolitan concentration predominant, not only produce higher per capita water consumption but create a supply and distribution problem. Urban concentrations, moreover, intensify existing pollution and flood control problems, and create new ones. More concentrated waste discharge results, and water runoff is intensified as streets, sidewalks and buildings cover greater proportions of land areas. In addition, a cyclical period of water shortage in many parts of the country has given emphasis to the long-range trends outlined above.

For all these reasons, states have seen new needs to meet demands by expanding existing functions, assuming new duties and revamping existing administrative arrangements.

Studies of water resource problems were

completed during this period in twenty-two states, bringing the number of states that have completed such investigations since 1950 to thirty-eight.¹ New assignments for further study, not yet completed, were made to legislative service agencies, special commissions, or other agencies, in eleven states.

The Council of State Governments, meantime, continued to give special attention to water resource programs. Its report, *State Administration of Water Resources*, 1957, described water programs and state agencies which administer them, summarized recent recommendations for changes in organization and presented factors for consideration in planning new administrative structures and programs. Numerous conferences of state officials on water problems were held in different parts of the country. A Presidential Advisory Committee on Water Resources Policy reported in January, 1956, and set forth a number of recommendations for federal-state-local cooperation in the field. Several private foundations also sponsored studies of state administration of water resources. The Conservation Foundation, for example, made a study of state water rights laws, and Resources for the Future dealt with administrative structure.

In legislation during the two-year period, more than three-fourths of the states passed

¹A complete, annotated listing of these reports is available in *Reports on Water Resources*, 1955, Council of State Governments, with a Supplement for 1956 and 1957.

important new laws relating to water. Almost one-third adopted measures affecting major changes in administrative structure, and more than half created new special districts to engage in water resource activity. The pages that follow summarize these developments under five broad headings: water resource administration and planning; interstate water compacts; pollution control; water supply and flood control; water rights and regulation of use.

ADMINISTRATION AND PLANNING

More than a fourth of the states in the two-year period created new administrative agencies to administer major water resource programs.

In Arkansas the legislature created a Water Conservation Commission of seven members, appointed by the Governor, to represent geographic districts and major classes of water users. The commission is to issue permits for impounding water and may allocate water from a stream when the supply is not sufficient to meet all lawful requirements.

In California a new Department of Water Resources was created. The act abolished the Office of State Engineer, the Division of Water Resources of the Department of Public Works, and the Water Project Authority. Except for functions related to appropriation of water, which were transferred to a newly created Water Rights Board, the department succeeded to all powers and functions pertaining to water or dams formerly vested in the abolished agencies. In addition it will represent California in administration of any water compacts. The State Water Resources Board was retained within the department (as the State Water Board) with advisory functions. Rules and regulations of the department must be approved by the board to be effective. One of the department's chief responsibilities is that of implementing the various elements of the state's new Water Plan as they are approved by the legislature.

In Colorado, a number of formerly independent state water agencies—the Water Conservation Board, the Division of Water Resources (including the State Engineer), the Division of Irrigation Engineers, the Water Commissioners, the Irrigation Dis-

trict Commission, the Game and Fish Commission and Department, and the Weather Control Commission—were included, unaltered as to powers and duties, within a new Department of Natural Resources. In addition, an independent Ground Water Commission was created to administer a new ground water law.

In Connecticut three former water agencies—the Water Commission, the Flood Control and Water Policy Commission and the Board for the Supervision of Dams, Dikes and Reservoirs—were consolidated into a new Water Resources Commission, composed of seven members representing the State Department of Health and major classes of water users. The commission will plan and coordinate all state activities concerning water policies, pollution abatement, flood control, shore erosion and the construction of dams, dikes and reservoirs.

In Florida a Water Resources Department was established in the State Board of Conservation. The department has responsibility to conduct studies of the state's water resources and to compile and analyze water resource data. The board was empowered to authorize the capture, storage, use and diversion of water beyond riparian or overlying land in excess of the average minimum flow of rivers, the average minimum level of lakes and the average minimum elevation for ground water. The board has authority to create water development and conservation districts, to operate under rules promulgated by it.

Provision was made for two new agencies in Georgia. A Water Quality Council, composed of four state officials ex officio and seven members to represent major classes of water users, will make recommendations to the State Board of Health regarding rules, regulations and policies on water quality control, and it will conduct hearings to review certain board orders or actions. A Water Resources Commission, consisting of the members of the Water Quality Council, has responsibility for inventorying the water resources of the state and gathering data.

In Massachusetts, a Division of Water Resources was established in the Department of Natural Resources. It is under the control of a Water Resources Commission,

consisting of six state officials serving ex officio and three representatives of major water users. The commission will study problems and recommend legislation concerning water resources, act as a coordinating agency between state departments and with the federal government and other states, and supervise projects in the state under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act.

The Mississippi Board of Water Commissioners was established to administer a new water appropriation law and to inventory the state's water resources.

A new Missouri Water Pollution Board, located within the Department of Public Health and Welfare, consists of six members evenly divided between the two major political parties and representing the major categories of water users.

In Nebraska, the former Department of Roads and Irrigation was divided into two departments. A new Department of Water Resources succeeded to functions of the former department pertaining to water resources, and a Director of Water Resources replaced the former State Engineer. Among other duties, the new department was to administer the state water rights laws, conduct water resource surveys, and supervise formation of various water districts. In addition, a Water Pollution Control Council was established in the Department of Health. It consists of nine members—three state officials, ex officio, and six members representing water users.

The Office of State Engineer in Nevada, an independent agency, was replaced by a Division of Water Resources in a newly established Department of Conservation and Natural Resources.

In Oklahoma all water resource functions formerly exercised by the Division of Water Resources of the Planning and Resources Board were transferred to a new Water Resources Board, composed of seven members representing geographic areas of the state and major classes of water users. In addition to the powers and duties transferred from the Planning and Resources Board, the law specifically directs the new board to develop statewide and local plans for conservation and use of water resources and to act as an intermediary in assisting local units to negotiate

contracts and agreements with the federal government for the development, storage and distribution of water.

In Tennessee, a Division of Water Resources, headed by the Water Engineer, was created in the Department of Conservation. The life of the Water Resources Commission (originally a legislative interim commission) was extended. It was directed to cooperate with the division in inventorying the state's water resources and in developing a basic water resource policy to be recommended to the legislature. In addition, the division is to define and propose water control districts in the state, if necessary, and to make plans for improving water supply in them.

A constitutional amendment and implementing legislation in Texas established the Water Development Board to administer loans, grants and other aid from the Water Development Fund, to be financed by the sale of \$100 million in bonds, also authorized by the amendment. The fund is to be used to aid various political subdivisions in the conservation, development and transportation of water resources. An additional \$100 million in bonds can be made available by the legislature.

INTERSTATE WATER COMPACTS

The interstate compact has come into increasing use in the last quarter century to establish interstate machinery for administration of regional water problems. The table that follows this chapter indicates the extent of use of the compact for this purpose.

During the last two years there has been action on six water resource compacts. California and Oregon ratified the Klamath River Compact, which apportions the waters of the Klamath River; Congressional approval was given. Massachusetts and New Hampshire ratified the Merrimack River Flood Control Compact, and Congress approved. The compact provides for interstate reimbursement for economic loss due to the location of flood control reservoirs and for studies to develop a comprehensive river basin plan for flood control and water utilization. A similar instrument, the Thames River Valley Flood Control Compact, was ratified by Connecticut and Massachusetts, and Congres-

sional approval was pending. Mississippi ratified the Tennessee River Basin Water Pollution Control Compact, and Pennsylvania the Great Lakes Basin Compact. Wyoming ratified the Bear River Water Apportionment Compact, and Congressional consent was pending.

POLLUTION CONTROL

Regulation and control of water quality are among the most important of state water tasks. Primary responsibility for water pollution control has traditionally been placed in bureaus of environmental sanitation of state health departments. However, responsibility now has become more diffused through assignments to other agencies. Likewise the emphasis on the purity of public supplies has broadened to include emphasis on over-all water supply for all uses.

Water pollution control boards or commissions have been formed in more than half the states to meet needs for coordination and for policy advice. The three new boards established in this field since 1955 have been noted above. Georgia's Water Quality Council is responsible only for making recommendations to the Board of Health and for conducting hearings. The board is the agency responsible for administration of the control program. In both Missouri and Nebraska the new pollution control boards have independent authority to administer programs of pollution control—issuing orders, adopting rules and regulations and requesting enforcement.

Congress in 1956 amended the Water Pollution Control Act in several important respects. Enforcement procedures were modified, so that federal court action to abate interstate pollution may be taken by the federal government at the request either of the state in which the pollution originates or of the state affected by it. Consent of the upstream state is no longer required. The amended act authorizes a five-year program of grants to states and interstate agencies to assist in developing their pollution control programs. It also authorizes grants to municipalities for construction of sewage treatment works after approval by the state water pollution control agency. Legislation in Maine, Mary-

land and Vermont provides for state grant programs specifically designed to assist localities in meeting local costs of projects eligible for construction grants under the federal act.

WATER SUPPLY AND FLOOD CONTROL

In recent years the states have placed increasing emphasis on commercial and domestic water supply. Traditionally, public water supply has been primarily a local government concern. Municipalities or special districts have had the major responsibility. But as the problems of an adequate supply have increased, the states have found it necessary to participate more directly in some cases, or to make more adequate provisions for local action. For example, the constitutional amendment and implementing legislation in Texas, referred to above, provides a system of financial aid to municipalities, special districts, river authorities, and other local governments. Such aid will take the form of state purchase of securities issued by localities to finance projects for conserving and developing the state's water resources. In New Jersey, the State Department of Conservation and Development was authorized to acquire land for a reservoir for a future water supply system. In California the legislature authorized state loans or direct grants to assist local public agencies in water development projects which conform to the State Water Plan for development of the state's water. Funds were appropriated for railroad and highway relocation at the site of the Oroville Reservoir—the first unit of the California Water Plan.

More than half the legislatures enacted measures to enable local areas to establish special districts for water supply or conservation.

The Michigan legislature authorized the incorporation of municipal authorities to operate water supply and transmission systems—such authority to include the territory of any two or more cities, villages or townships. A similar law in New Jersey authorized creation of authorities, to include counties and municipalities, for both water supply and sewage disposal. In Ohio the formation of regional water and sewer districts was authorized.

Steps were taken in a number of states to authorize new watershed or conservancy districts or subdistricts with power to participate in water supply projects and to cooperate with the state and national governments on such projects. By far the greatest legislative activity to those ends was for programs directly related to provisions of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of 1954 as amended. The 1956 amendments to that act permit aided projects to include such purposes as municipal and industrial supply, in addition to the original objectives of irrigation, drainage and flood control. The amendments also permit larger projects, up to 25,000 acre feet capacity, to receive aid. All flood control costs are to be borne by the federal government, and loans can be made to local participants to finance their participation.

In Alabama, Kentucky, Nebraska, New Mexico and Virginia, legislation authorized the formation of subdistricts within soil conservation districts, with the necessary powers to participate in construction of projects. Additional legislation in Nebraska authorized formation of watershed planning boards to coordinate plans of local, state and federal agencies. In Arkansas, Idaho, New York, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wyoming, new watershed or water conservancy districts were authorized, with powers to construct projects. The soil conservation districts in Louisiana, Massachusetts and Virginia were given broadened powers, for purposes including prevention of flood and sediment damage.

In a number of cases provision was made for state participation in projects for watershed protection and flood prevention. In Idaho the legislature approved state cooperation with federal or local agencies in developing works of improvement and to aid in their financing. The Illinois Department of Agriculture was authorized to enter into agreements with any federal agency or local watershed organization to furnish assistance in planning for works and for maintaining them. In Massachusetts the State Water Resources Commission was designated to supervise programs under the federal Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act; provision was made

for aid to local organizations for projects. Legislation in New York, noted above, provided for partial reimbursement by the state of costs for projects. In Oklahoma a small watershed flood control fund was created to assist soil conservation districts in acquiring land or easements for upstream flood control projects. The Virginia Soil Conservation Committee was authorized to offer financial assistance as well as technical aid to districts.

In 1956, the small flood control projects provisions of the Flood Control Act of 1948 were amended to allow, without specific Congressional action, expenditure of up to \$400,000 on any single project authorized by the United States Corps of Engineers under provisions of the act; and to allow such projects within areas protected by specifically authorized, larger projects. The authorization for total annual expenditures was also increased, from \$3 million to \$10 million. Legislation in California and Connecticut provided for state cooperation and contributions, along with local agencies, under the provisions of the federal act. The Connecticut legislature also authorized the Water Resources Commission to give assurances to the United States Corps of Engineers that necessary requirements for local participation will be met; the commission can provide financial aid when necessary.

Congress in 1957 authorized the Corps of Engineers to include in flood control and rivers and harbors projects space for water storage for municipal supply beyond the capacity necessary for the projects' major purposes. To qualify, state or local interests must contract for the space or water at a rate designed to reimburse the Corps for the added cost within fifty years. Legislation in Arkansas authorized formation of public non-profit regional water distribution districts which can serve as the local agencies to contract for water storage in federal reservoirs and then process and distribute the water. A Kansas act authorized creation of rural water districts to construct facilities for storage, transportation and utilization of water with aid from Farmers Home Administration loans and technical services provided under the Water Facilities Act of 1937.

One of the provisions of the Federal

Flood Insurance Act of 1956 was that, after June 30, 1958, flood zoning restrictions would be required as a precondition to any insurance, reinsurance, or loans under the act. The program is in abeyance because Congress did not appropriate for it in 1957. However, legislation in New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island and Tennessee authorized local governments to include protection from flood damage among the purposes of their zoning ordinances. In California, legislation provided for state assistance in developing flood plain zoning.

The Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956 provides for federal assistance in development of small irrigation projects (not over \$5 million estimated cost) by state and local governments in the seventeen western states. After approval, the federal government will make loans for reimbursable parts of the aided projects and grants for nonreimbursable portions. The program was put into effect in mid-1957 following correction of certain procedural deficiencies in the act at the 1957 Congressional session.

WATER RIGHTS AND REGULATION OF USE

One of the results of increased attention to water supply problems has been a marked interest in regulation of water use. In the western states, with a history of limited water supply, water rights law is fairly well established, embodying the appropriation system of allocation or a combination of appropriation and riparian doctrines. However, a number of western states are seeking clarification of the status of rights to ground water, since frequently only water on the surface or in well defined underground streams is clearly included under existing statutes.

In the eastern states there has been only limited statutory law concerning rights to use water. Primary reliance has been on court interpretation of common law doctrines, and frequently even case law is extremely limited. With the increase of supplemental irrigation and increased industrial use, competing water uses have served to focus attention on the problem.

Most of the studies referred to at the outset of this summary at least considered the regulation of water use, and some were

confined to surveys of water rights. Frequent proposals have been made for adaptation in eastern states of the statutory appropriation system. However, in only one case—Mississippi—has such a statute been adopted. Other eastern states have so far taken a more gradual approach and have looked to a modification of the riparian doctrine to meet new demands. This frequently has taken the form of a permit system regulating use. Sometimes regulation is to be applied only in case of demonstrated shortages. In both western and eastern states, a first-step, preceding more rigorous regulation, often is the requirement that information from well logs be supplied.

Two western states adopted new underground water codes during the biennium.

A Colorado statute created a Ground Water Commission to administer a new act. The commission, by designating an area as a "tentatively critical ground water district," may close it to further development of ground water, and the commission may cooperate with an elected District Advisory Board to maintain equitable water use. Outside critical areas, permits must be obtained for new ground water use. The drilling of wells is regulated, including licensing of well drillers, and information regarding the withdrawal of water must be supplied.

In Wyoming, legislation authorized the appointment of advisory boards on underground water in each water division of the state. The State Engineer is to determine the boundaries of districts and subdistricts overlying underground water sources. Districts requiring regulation in the public interest are designated as critical areas, and district advisory boards are to be elected to aid in administering ground water appropriation. The act also established a procedure for the granting of ground water appropriation permits, authorized regulation of well drilling and required that information regarding ground water use be provided.

Nebraska adopted legislation governing the spacing of irrigation wells and required information from well logs. A Texas law provided for cancelling all or part of permits to appropriate waters which have not been put to beneficial use for ten years.

This makes it possible to remove one of the uncertainties in the appropriation system—that of unused appropriations which are still valid.

In the eastern States, several water use regulation statutes were adopted. A permit system was established in Iowa, to be administered by the Natural Resources Council. Several types of use, including ordinary domestic use and livestock watering, were exempted from regulation. A Mississippi law established a Board of Water Commissioners to administer an appropriation system which applies only to streams larger than a certain designated flow, and, in any case, only above average minimum flow. Ground water was specifically excepted. A new Pennsylvania law required well drillers to register and to provide information from well logs. Virginia legislation authorized landowners to impound diffused surface water and authorized riparian owners, upon approval,

to capture water above average minimum flow.

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MAJOR STATE SERVICES INTERSTATE WATER COMPACTS

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Compacts (by major function) and compact commissions	States which are party to compact	Administrative agency Commission	Officials in each state	Federal repre- sentation on commission
Apportionment of Water				
1923 LaPlata River.....	Colo., N.Mex.	...	X	...
1923 South Platte River.....	Colo., Neb.	...	X	...
1923 Colorado River.....	Ariz., Calif., Colo., Nev., N.Mex., Utah, Wyo.	...	X	...
1939 Rio Grande River..... (Rio Grande Compact Commn.)	Colo., N.Mex., Texas	X	...	X
1943 Belle Fourche River.....	S.Dak., Wyoming	...	X	...
1943 Republican River..... (Republican River Commn.)	Colo., Kans., Neb.	X	...	...
1945 Costilla Creek..... (Costilla Creek Compact Commn.)	Colo., N.Mex.	X	...	...
1948 Snake River.....	Idaho, Wyoming	...	X	...
1949 Arkansas River..... (Arkansas River Compact Admin.)	Colo., Kans.	X	...	...
1949 Pecos River..... (Pecos River Commission)	N.Mex., Texas	X	...	...
1949 Upper Colorado River Basin..... (Upper Colorado River Commn.)	Ariz., Colo., N.Mex.	X	...	X
1951 Yellowstone River..... (Yellowstone River Commn.)	Utah, Wyoming	X	...	X
1951 Canadian River..... (Canadian River Commn.)	Mont., N.Dak., Wyo.	X	...	...
1953 Sabine River..... (Sabine River Compact Admin.)	N.Mex., Okla., Texas	X	...	X
1955 Bear River ² (Bear River Commission)	La., Texas	X	...	X
1957 Klamath River Basin.....	Idaho, Utah, Wyo.	X	...	X
	Cal., Ore.	X	...	X
Pollution Control				
1932 Tri-State Compact..... (Interstate Sanitation Commn.)	Conn., N.J., N.Y.	X	...	...
1939 Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Compact..... (Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commn.)	Ill., Ind., Ky., N.Y., Ohio, Pa., Va., W.Va.	X	...	X
1939 Potomac Valley Pollution and Conservation Compact ¹ (Interstate Commn. on the Potomac River Basin)	D.C., Md., Pa., Va., W.Va.	X	...	X
1947 New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Compact..... (New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Commn.)	Conn., Me., Mass., N.H., N.Y., R.I., Vt.	X	...	...
Flood Control				
1949 Connecticut River Flood Control Compact..... (Conn. River Valley Flood Control Commn.)	Conn., Mass., N.H., Vt.	X	...	...
1956 Merrimack River Flood Control Compact..... (Merrimack River Valley Flood Control Commn.)	Mass., N.H.	X	...	...
1957 Thames River Valley Flood Control Compact ²	Conn., Mass.	X	...	...
Multi-Purpose				
1937 Red River of the North..... (Tri-State Waters Commn.)	Minn., N.D., S.D.	X	...	...
1955 Great Lakes Basin ² (Great Lakes Commission)	Ill., Ind., Mich., Minn., Pa., Wis.	X	...	...

Dates listed are of first state ratifications of compacts.

¹In addition to pollution control, this compact provides for development of basin-wide plans for flood control, water supply and water power.

²Compact has not received Congressional ratification.

SOIL CONSERVATION*

SIGNIFICANT advances in the cooperative program to conserve soil and water resources were made in the 1956-57 period. Landowners and operators organized 106 new soil conservation districts under the enabling laws of their state governments and started the work of planning and applying conservation practices on their land. As of July 1, 1957, there were 2,770 such districts totaling 1,596,991,319 acres and including 4,517,715 farms and ranches. Nine out of every ten farms were within the districts, and more than 1,727,000 farmers were cooperating in their local district programs.

Nearly 1,200,000 farmers and ranchers were using their land with complete and detailed soil and water conserving plans tailored to their individual farms, with assistance of technicians of the Soil Conservation Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Valuable assistance was available to the districts through their state governments and agencies, and many county and civic groups. All state governments appropriated funds for use by their districts in acquiring necessary equipment, planting materials, field assistants for special jobs, office expenses or other expenditures essential to steady progress in applying conservation on the land. By the end of the fiscal year 1957, farmers and ranchers operating a total of 515,302,750 acres either had finished their conservation plans or were working on one or more of the planning stages.

Development of combined soil conservation and flood prevention programs progressed steadily, largely as a result of state legislation facilitating conservation activities on a complete watershed basis. A total of thirty-seven states enacted seventy-five pieces of legislation for this purpose during 1955, 1956 and 1957. All legislation was

designed to enable groups of people occupying watershed areas to organize projects and to cooperate with the U. S. Department of Agriculture in planning and carrying out their watershed conservation programs.

There were state legislative enactments in eighteen states in this field during 1957. In about half of the states, the new or amended laws consisted of a broadening of the soil conservation districts' functions to include flood prevention, irrigation, and drainage as authorized activities, in addition to erosion control. Seven states passed laws providing for the creation of subdistricts, or special districts, to enable the people to plan their watershed protection and flood control projects with boundaries extending beyond or bisecting soil conservation districts in order to conform with natural watershed boundaries.

Other state legislative actions pertained to the authority of states, counties, cities or towns, or other political subdivisions of a state, and to special purpose districts, to cooperate in development of watershed projects under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of 1954 (Public Law 566). Three states provided for state financial participation in watershed projects. In one state, two towns and two counties were authorized to carry out and maintain works of improvement for flood prevention under the act.

The need had arisen in several instances for authority for interstate cooperation in watershed planning and conservation. Two states provided such authority in legislation passed in 1957.

Work on the land to apply complete watershed plans in thirty-five small watersheds in twenty-three states was started in 1957, and nineteen other watersheds were authorized for operations by October of that year. Applications for watershed planning had been received by the Soil Conservation Service from 767 watershed groups in forty-seven states and Hawaii, of

*Prepared by DONALD A. WILLIAMS, Administrator, Soil Conservation Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

which 281 had been approved for planning. In the thirty-five watersheds where work on the land had started, it consisted of applying the remaining needed soil conservation practices, building floodwater retarding dams, silt and debris basins, dikes, ditches and floodways, and improving channels for prevention of flooding. In all of the watersheds, soil conservation plans already had been applied on much of the land through soil conservation district programs.

Water-retarding dams in combination with soil and water conservation measures in small watersheds proved effective in several states during flood-producing storms in 1957. More than 200 such dams had been constructed in fifty-eight pilot watersheds, and 455 in eleven major watersheds authorized by Congress for flood control works in combination with complete soil conservation plans and practices.

The Great Plains Conservation Program, authorized by Public Law 1021 in August, 1956, was launched during 1957, with an appropriation by Congress of \$10 million for the first year's work. The program is designed to assist farmers and ranchers in designated counties of the ten Great Plains States in carrying out conservation plans through long-term cost-sharing contracts that will minimize climatic hazards to agriculture in the region. The Soil Conservation Service was assigned responsibility for administering the program. It will be carried out in cooperation with local and state governments, the Great Plains Agricultural Council, soil conservation districts and farm organizations.

During 1956-57, the Soil Conservation Service provided technical assistance to soil conservation districts in all states and territories, to watershed protection and flood control organizations, to farmers participating in the conservation cost-sharing program of the Department of Agriculture and the Conservation Reserve of the Soil Bank, and to farmers engaging in group drainage and irrigation enterprises. By July 1, 1957, the Soil Conservation Service had completed soil conservation surveys for use in farm planning on 608 million acres, or more than half of the country's agricultural land. The information about the land and its conditions, ac-

quired by the surveys, also is available to the public for other uses.

An inventory of soil and water conservation needs was begun during 1956 to provide additional and accurate information on the extent of the conservation job remaining to be done. Committees in all states were set up to carry out local phases of the work. The inventory will be developed for each county in the United States and for appropriate subdivisions of the territories and Puerto Rico. It is intended to provide basic facts about kinds of soil, water and plant resources, as well as a realistic estimate of treatments needed to protect and improve these resources. All agencies concerned with land use, conservation, and management of land resources will cooperate in the inventory. The Soil Conservation Service was assigned leadership responsibility in collecting, analyzing and compiling the data and other information. When completed the inventory will be available to the public for many and various uses in addition to the planning of conservation work in all states.

The inventory will include estimates of watersheds which might be eligible for Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention projects and thus be of great value to local watershed groups and their state governments in organizing and planning for flood prevention works in combination with soil and water conservation measures.

The Soil Bank Act, passed by Congress in May, 1956, as Title I of the Agricultural Act of 1956, included features which contribute to soil and water conservation. It set forth a long-term Conservation Reserve Program offering all farmers and ranchers income protection while making needed adjustments in land use. Although its first purpose was to reduce the volume of production of crops in surplus, it is considered important as a conservation measure in that it specifies that land retired from crop production must be planted to grass or trees, or used for water storage facilities such as lakes and ponds. Payments, to help defray costs of establishing conservation practices on designated acreages, are made available to farmers and ranchers contracting to take advantage of the opportunity.

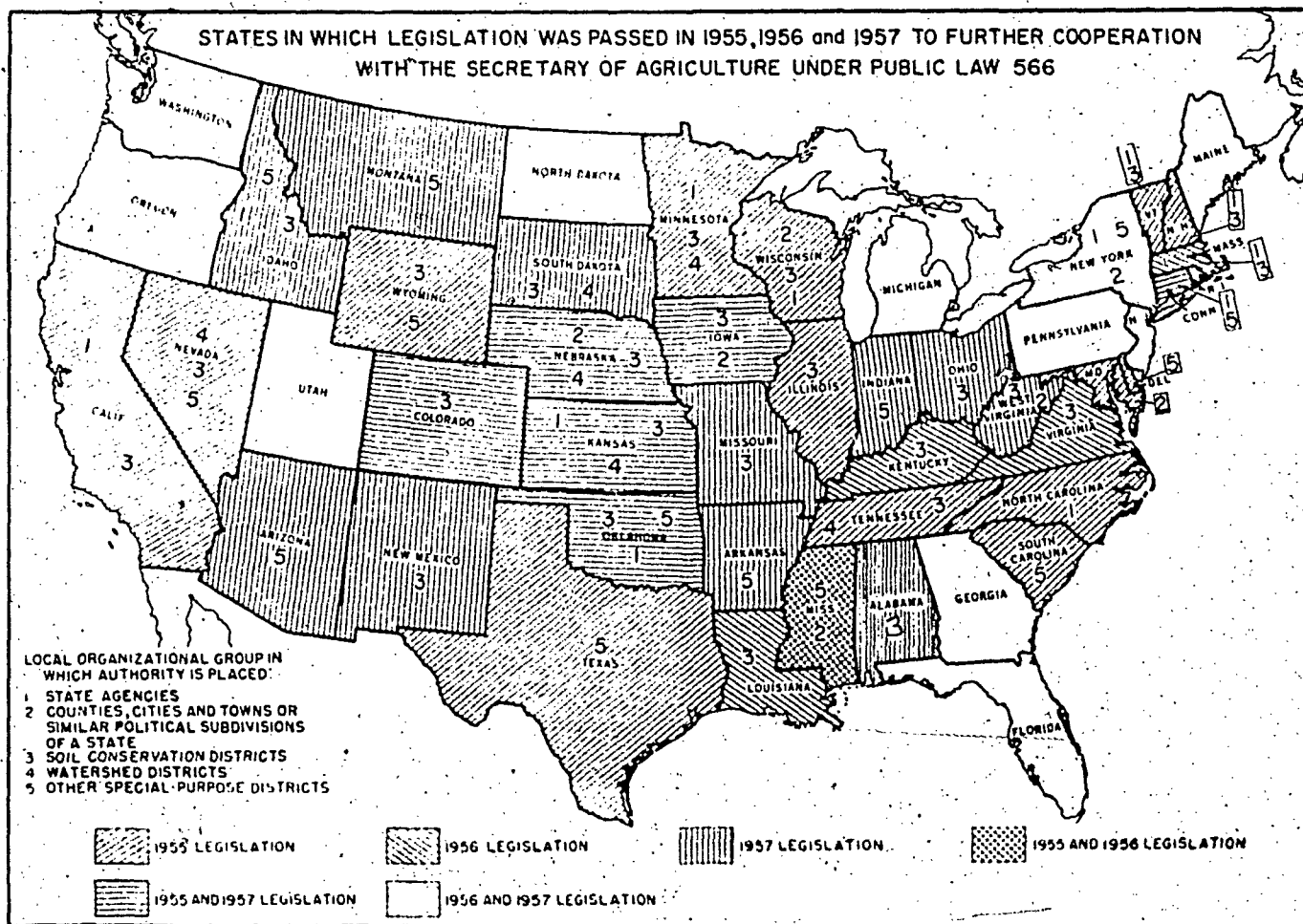
The Soil Conservation Service was given responsibility for counseling with farmers

regarding the suitability of their land for inclusion in the Soil Bank. In the first year of activities under this program, approximately 7 million acres were entered by contract in the Conservation Reserve. About 5 million acres were scheduled for planting to grass, 500,000 acres to trees, and 6,700 acres to permanent wildlife habitat. More than 560 acres were put to use for water storage by construction of ponds and dams. In 1954 and 1955 farmers and ranchers in soil conservation districts already had diverted some 3,500,000 acres of former cropland to grass and trees.

Drought in many parts of the country focused attention on soil and water relationships and the need to make better use of water resources. The newly launched Great Plains Conservation Program places high emphasis on all aspects of water conservation, including watershed protection, development and efficient use of water supplies, and management of cover and crop residues to improve soil permeability and water-holding capacity of soil. During the two years 1956 and 1957, farmers built 160,000 farm ponds for storage of runoff that otherwise would have been wasted. For diversion of runoff to storage reser-

voirs they constructed 11,590 miles of diversion ditches. Conservation use of water for irrigation was newly practiced on 3,725,000 acres; and 103,000 miles of terraces were built to save runoff for crop production on slopes. Farm drainage was done on 2,812,000 acres, and land leveling for water-saving irrigation was completed on 1,156,000 acres. Aside from these and other practices designed specifically to make efficient use of water, soil and water conservation practices of different types—such as contouring, residue management and stubble mulching, cover cropping, tree planting, and pasture planting and management for best plant cover and forage—were applied on many millions of acres of land in use for crops or grazing.

Funds appropriated in 1957 for soil and water conservation work to be administered by the Soil Conservation Service during 1958 totaled \$111,615,000. The largest part of the fund, \$72,545,000, will be used for conservation operations in soil conservation districts, with \$25,500,000 allocated to watershed protection projects, and \$13,220,000 to flood control works in eleven major watersheds authorized by Congress for long-term flood control treatment.



MAJOR STATE SERVICES

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STATUS OF WATERSHED APPLICATIONS

(Public Law 566, as amended)

As of October 1, 1957*

State or other jurisdiction	Applications received—Washington		Authorized for planning asst.		Authorized for operations	
	No.	Acres (1,000)	No.	Acres (1,000)	No.	Acres (1,000)
Alabama.....	12	593.8	6	144.8	1	11.8
Arizona.....	10	1,015.4	0	0	0	0
Arkansas.....	32	3,035.3	5	551.0	1	39.7
California.....	24	1,858.3	8	675.2	1	103.4
Colorado.....	14	1,355.2	5	826.2	1	2.4
Connecticut.....	7	149.2	5	123.1	1	5.1
Delaware.....	3	180.7	2	144.7	1	4.5
Florida.....	15	1,224.9	7	515.9	2	63.7
Georgia.....	45	1,938.7	10	260.1	4	93.5
Idaho.....	23	1,921.4	9	729.3	0	0
Illinois.....	5	163.7	5	163.7	1	3.3
Indiana.....	9	416.9	8	398.0	1	18.0
Iowa.....	16	376.5	9	124.7	1	3.1
Kansas.....	9	376.4	7	309.7	1	6.4
Kentucky.....	134	6,790.4	9	918.7	2	49.8
Louisiana.....	13	852.0	6	478.4	2	271.8
Maine.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland.....	9	222.0	6	131.9	3	45.1
Massachusetts.....	6	500.9	3	276.2	1	2.2
Michigan.....	3	158.7	3	158.7	0	0
Minnesota.....	20	1,680.5	4	358.0	1	88.1
Mississippi.....	12	495.0	6	277.4	0	0
Missouri.....	9	685.1	3	487.8	0	0
Montana.....	6	688.8	5	468.8	0	0
Nebraska.....	16	1,168.9	10	826.2	3	268.5
Nevada.....	7	1,103.3	5	851.1	0	0
New Hampshire.....	5	334.0	4	328.9	1	12.8
New Jersey.....	5	183.3	4	152.3	2	37.6
New Mexico.....	23	3,034.0	10	812.7	3	155.5
New York.....	5	418.5	5	418.5	0	0
North Carolina.....	16	715.9	7	395.2	0	0
North Dakota.....	32	5,938.5	10	1,923.8	0	0
Ohio.....	6	549.0	3	138.6	0	0
Oklahoma.....	33	3,797.1	9	1,097.9	4	470.3
Oregon.....	9	855.0	6	524.4	0	0
Pennsylvania.....	6	778.5	5	746.5	0	0
Rhode Island.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina.....	12	662.2	6	238.3	1	43.3
South Dakota.....	8	475.3	6	391.6	2	27.2
Tennessee.....	6	400.9	6	400.9	1	22.6
Texas.....	67	6,831.3	20	2,182.1	6	740.2
Utah.....	21	1,123.2	6	284.6	2	21.5
Vermont.....	6	541.6	2	160.4	0	0
Virginia.....	9	545.0	5	347.0	1	22.3
Washington.....	19	1,342.4	8	429.4	3	50.2
West Virginia.....	9	214.0	6	113.5	2	9.1
Wisconsin.....	5	179.5	5	179.5	1	5.2
Wyoming.....	4	466.5	2	60.9	0	0
Hawaii.....	2	50.0	0	0	0	0
Totals.....	767	58,387.2	281	21,526.7	57	2,698.2
Total states and other jurisdictions.....	47		45		31	

*Prepared by the Soil Conservation Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICTS

Cumulative to June 30, 1957*

State or other jurisdiction	Date district law became effective	Districts organ- ized (a) - (number)	Approximate area and farms within organized districts			Districts having memoranda of understand- ing with U. S. Dept. of Agriculture (b) (number)
			Total area (1,000 acres)	Farms and ranches (thousands)	Land in farms (1,000 acres)	
Alabama.....	Mar. 18, 1939	12	32,690	177	20,810	12
Arizona.....	June 16, 1941	47	41,163	8	19,489	47
Arkansas.....	July 1, 1937	75	33,712	145	17,944	74
California(c).....	June 23, 1938	139	52,583	85	20,563	134
Colorado.....	May 6, 1937	97	46,020	43	27,764	94
Connecticut.....	July 18, 1945	8	3,135	13	1,138	8
Delaware.....	Apr. 2, 1943	3	1,266	6	814	3
Florida.....	June 10, 1937	59	29,287	55	16,571	59
Georgia.....	Mar. 23, 1937	27	37,429	166	24,019	27
Idaho.....	Mar. 9, 1939	46	37,098	29	11,056	45
Illinois.....	July 9, 1937	97	32,448	171	29,643	97
Indiana.....	Mar. 11, 1937	75	18,066	117	14,882	72
Iowa.....	July 4, 1939	100	34,265	193	34,045	100
Kansas.....	Apr. 10, 1937	105	52,513	121	50,038	105
Kentucky.....	June 11, 1940	121	25,033	194	18,024	121
Louisiana.....	July 27, 1938	26	27,939	110	11,442	26
Maine.....	Mar. 25, 1941	15	16,485	22	3,449	15
Maryland.....	June 1, 1937	23	6,099	35	3,914	23
Massachusetts.....	June 28, 1945	15	4,998	17	1,439	15
Michigan.....	July 23, 1937	75	29,579	125	15,010	75
Minnesota.....	Apr. 26, 1937	75	31,083	128	24,367	73
Mississippi.....	Apr. 4, 1938	74	30,239	217	20,700	74
Missouri.....	July 23, 1943	33	11,768	59	9,588	32
Montana(d).....	Feb. 28, 1939	69	87,402	33	56,441	69
Nebraska.....	May 18, 1937	87	48,412	101	47,486	87
Nevada.....	Mar. 31, 1937	33	60,477	3	7,236	32
New Hampshire.....	May 10, 1945	10	5,771	10	1,457	10
New Jersey.....	July 1, 1937	12	4,785	23	1,674	12
New Mexico.....	Mar. 17, 1937	61	61,506	24	41,774	61
New York.....	July 20, 1940	46	24,561	95	13,972	45
North Carolina.....	Mar. 22, 1937	37	28,664	268	18,260	37
North Dakota.....	Mar. 16, 1937	77	44,594	62	42,071	77
Ohio.....	June 5, 1941	87	24,756	175	19,836	87
Oklahoma.....	Apr. 15, 1937	87	44,024	130	36,732	87
Oregon.....	Apr. 7, 1939	54	38,027	52	17,229	54
Pennsylvania.....	July 2, 1937	48	22,021	104	10,928	43
Rhode Island.....	Apr. 26, 1943	3	677	2	155	3
South Carolina.....	Apr. 17, 1937	44	19,395	124	11,069	44
South Dakota.....	July 1, 1937	69	38,201	61	38,201	69
Tennessee.....	Mar. 10, 1939	88	25,125	192	16,932	88
Texas(e).....	Apr. 24, 1939	172	162,230	289	139,422	171
Utah.....	Mar. 23, 1937	48	48,958	23	11,752	48
Vermont.....	Apr. 18, 1939	13	5,931	16	3,318	13
Virginia.....	Apr. 1, 1938	29	24,959	133	14,101	29
Washington.....	Mar. 17, 1939	76	38,391	67	17,890	76
West Virginia.....	June 12, 1939	14	15,272	68	7,308	14
Wisconsin.....	July 1, 1937	71	35,011	154	22,507	71
Wyoming.....	May 22, 1941	44	42,912	12	21,317	44
Total.....		2,726	1,586,960	4,457	1,015,787	2,702
Alaska.....	Mar. 25, 1947	9	4,391	1	104	8
Hawaii.....	May 19, 1947	16	3,370	5	2,330	15
Puerto Rico.....	July 1, 1946	17	2,185	54	1,792	17
Virgin Islands.....	June, 1946	2	85	1	64	2
Grand total.....		2,770	1,596,991	4,518	1,020,077	2,744

*Prepared by the Soil Conservation Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

(a) For specific procedure on organization of soil conservation districts, reference should be made to each of the respective state soil conservation district laws.

(b) Upon request, the U. S. Department of Agriculture enters

into memoranda of understanding with districts for such assistance from the departmental agencies as may be available.

(c) Includes the Imperial Irrigation District.

(d) Includes 10 state cooperative grazing districts.

(e) Includes 1 wind-erosion district.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK*

THE Cooperative Extension Service is the field educational arm of the United States Department of Agriculture and the state land-grant colleges and universities. Cooperative extension work derives its name from the fact that the Department of Agriculture, the land-grant institutions, and the county governments share in the financial support and subject-matter responsibilities for the beyond-the-classroom educational program in agriculture and home economics. Cooperative extension work is carried on in all of the states and in Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

For the fiscal year that ended June 30, 1957, a grand total of nearly \$119 million was available for cooperative extension work. Of this sum, \$69 million came from within the states, Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico, and nearly \$50 million from the federal government. Expenditures of funds from all sources in carrying out the work of the extension service for the 1955 fiscal year amounted to approximately \$101 million.

Through its county extension agents, the service works with farm people and other groups in carrying out educational programs in agriculture, home economics and 4-H Club activity. The service has a professional staff of 14,220. Of this total, 11,004 are agents in the counties, 3,112 are on the headquarters staffs in the states, and 104 are with the Federal Extension Service in the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

In Table 2, the number of extension workers in each of the states, Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico is shown for June 30, 1957. This table does not include those in the federal office.

Table 3 gives the sources of funds allotted for cooperative extension work in each of the states, Alaska, Hawaii and

Puerto Rico for the fiscal year that ended June 30, 1957.

Table 1 shows the increase in financial support of extension work within the states and from the federal government during the last ten years.

APPLYING RESEARCH

The results of research of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and of the state agricultural experiment stations and other research sources are the basic fund of knowledge upon which the educational work of the Cooperative Extension Service is based. County extension agents help rural people in adapting applicable research in agriculture and home economics to fit the local situation. Extension also carries on educational work in marketing with both farm and non-farm people. In order to further the utilization of agricultural products by industry, state and federal specialists work with their counterparts in industry to speed up the application of research.

INFLUENCE OF EXTENSION WORK

Reports of county extension agents place the total number of families influenced by some phase of extension work during 1956 at 10,290,879. This is 656,000 more than in 1955. Of the total number of families influenced in 1956, 4,041,924, or 39 per cent, were farm families.

A total of 6,405,988 families changed one or more agricultural practices in 1956 as a result of extension activities, and 6,538,799 families changed home practices. Of the number changing home practices, 35 per cent were farm, and the balance were rural non-farm, suburban, and urban families.

A new high of 2,164,294 boys and girls were enrolled in 4-H Club work in 1956. Of these club members, 1,344,456, or 62 per cent, came from farm homes. Related to the 4-H program is young men's and women's (YMW) work. This joint effort of all extension workers is designed for

*Prepared by C. M. FERGUSON, Administrator, Federal Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

people 18 to 30 years of age. In 1956, 262,710 young adults took part in YMW work.

Local voluntary leaders play an important part in helping county extension agents carry out local programs. County agents reported that 1,266,695 local leaders were actively engaged in forwarding extension work in 1956. This is 31,600 more than were reported in 1955.

Although county agents work primarily with farm and other rural people, many non-rural people are reached by the educational work of the Cooperative Extension Service, particularly in the fields of home economics, consumer marketing information, and horticulture.

NEW WORK

Within the last two years, extension workers have placed increased stress on helping county people to build long-range county extension programs. Planning ahead has always been an integral part of extension work, but the current approach involves more people and the building of programs that can be expected to meet the needs of five to ten years from now.

An intensive phase of extension work known as farm and home development,

which started on a nationwide basis in 1954, has continued to expand in response to the demand of families. By the end of 1955 this program was being conducted in about two-thirds of the counties in the country.

During the 1957 fiscal year, State Extension Services were actively engaged in a Rural Development Program in fifty-seven pilot counties. This program seeks to aid some 1.5 million disadvantaged rural families over the nation with less than \$1,000 yearly income each. Congress appropriated \$640,000 for the 1957 fiscal year to be allotted to states submitting proposals for intensive work of this type. A number of state, federal, and local agencies, as well as private groups, cooperate in this program, and local people have the leadership.

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The 4-H Story, A History of 4-H Club Work. FRANKLIN M. RECK. Iowa State College Press. Ames, Iowa. 1951.

TABLE 1
INCREASES IN FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF EXTENSION WORK
WITHIN STATES AND FROM FEDERAL SOURCES*
1947-1957

Source	1947 (fiscal year)	1957 (fiscal year)	Increase	Percentage of increase
State appropriations	\$12,854,612	\$ 40,516,260	\$27,661,648	215.2
County appropriations	11,076,115	26,209,212	15,133,097	136.6
Non-public	1,738,990	2,312,191	573,201	33.0
Total within the states	25,669,717	69,037,663	43,367,946	168.9
Federal	27,322,824	49,865,000	22,542,176	82.5
Total	52,992,541	118,902,663	65,910,122	124.4

*Prepared by the Federal Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

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TABLE 2
NUMBER OF COOPERATIVE EXTENSION AGENTS*(a)
June 30, 1957

State or other jurisdiction	Number of agricultural counties(b)	Directors and assistant directors	Administrative officers	Specialists	County agricultural work		County home economics work		4-H Club leaders and supervisors	Total
					Super- visors	County agents(c)	Super- visors	County home demonstration agents(c)		
Alabama.....	67	2	4	40	7	243	7	163	4	470
Arizona.....	14	2	..	15	..	30	1	12	2	62
Arkansas.....	75	3	3	34	5	173	7	109	3	337
California.....	58	1	..	71	8	298	5	85	8	476
Colorado.....	63	1	1	24	5	83	2	36	4	156
Connecticut.....	8	2	..	28	1	26	1	17	3	78
Delaware.....	3	1	..	18	1	6	1	6	1	34
Florida.....	67	2	1	43	4	139	6	88	5	288
Georgia.....	159	2	..	74	10	272	8	203	13	582
Idaho.....	44	2	..	24	3	63	2	29	2	125
Illinois.....	102	3	..	62	7	173	7	127	12	391
Indiana.....	92	2	1	84	7	178	6	76	12	366
Iowa.....	99	4	3	83	6	182	6	87	9	380
Kansas.....	105	2	1	69	6	178	8	95	7	366
Kentucky.....	120	2	4	43	8	223	6	124	8	418
Louisiana.....	64	2	5	51	9	183	6	145	6	407
Maine.....	16	2	1	20	1	28	..	29	2	83
Maryland.....	23	1	..	36	4	67	3	49	4	164
Massachusetts.....	14	1	1	15	2	32	1	24	4	80
Michigan.....	83	5	4	93	9	199	7	89	11	417
Minnesota.....	87	2	1	40	6	145	5	61	10	270
Mississippi.....	82	2	4	54	5	282	7	204	9	567
Missouri.....	115	2	2	62	7	279	7	116	8	483
Montana.....	56	2	1	21	2	70	3	33	4	136
Nebraska.....	93	2	1	51	8	124	5	52	7	250
Nevada.....	17	2	1	11	..	19	1	10	2	46
New Hampshire.....	10	2	..	16	1	31	1	18	2	71
New Jersey.....	21	2	1	38	2	58	2	32	2	137
New Mexico.....	32	2	1	20	3	60	2	32	5	125
New York.....	62	2	..	74	6	222	5	127	6	442
North Carolina.....	100	3	1	100	11	400	12	270	9	806
North Dakota.....	53	1	3	26	6	77	2	23	5	143
Ohio.....	88	4	2	79	4	168	6	89	8	360
Oklahoma.....	77	3	2	45	6	173	8	123	4	364
Oregon.....	36	6	2	55	4	108	4	46	4	229
Pennsylvania.....	67	6	..	30	..	166	3	80	3	288
Rhode Island.....	5	1	..	6	..	6	1	6	1	21
South Carolina.....	46	2	2	43	4	172	6	116	7	352
South Dakota.....	68	2	2	37	4	83	2	44	9	183
Tennessee.....	95	3	2	57	7	220	6	148	5	448
Texas.....	254	3	3	71	17	426	18	285	5	828
Utah.....	29	2	1	21	2	39	1	23	3	92
Vermont.....	14	1	..	17	1	25	1	17	2	64
Virginia.....	100	5	1	65	9	226	9	149	7	471
Washington.....	39	2	1	28	3	109	3	47	3	196
West Virginia.....	55	2	..	25	4	81	4	71	4	191
Wisconsin.....	71	4	1	71	5	180	4	76	8	349
Wyoming.....	23	2	1	18	2	37	1	22	3	86
Alaska.....	4	2	1	1	..	4	..	4	..	12
Hawaii.....	11	1	1	16	..	25	1	22	2	68
Puerto Rico.....	77	4	7	46	15	160	10	114	2	358
Total.....	3,163	121	74	2,171	247	6,951	230	4,053	269	14,116

*Prepared by the Federal Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.
(a) Agents holding federal appointment.

(b) 1950 Agricultural census.
(c) Includes 4-H Club agents.

TABLE 3.
SOURCES OF FUNDS ALLOTTED FOR COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN STATES,
ALASKA, HAWAII, AND PUERTO RICO*
For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1957

	Grand total	Total federal funds	Total within the states	Funds from federal sources		Funds from within the states		
				Smith-Lever Act as amended	Agricultural Marketing Act (Title II)	State and college	County	Non-public sources
Alabama.....	\$ 3,430,162.15	\$ 1,773,184.61	\$ 1,656,977.54	\$ 1,746,869.61	\$ 26,315.00	\$ 983,177.54	\$ 673,800.00	\$
Arizona.....	607,854.50	253,081.39	354,773.11	253,031.39	.....	377,013.11	47,760.00	.....
Arkansas.....	2,414,334.83	1,455,272.08	959,032.75	1,455,272.08	.....	528,649.75	369,322.00	61,092.00
California.....	5,486,894.36	1,260,868.01	4,226,026.35	1,218,384.01	42,484.00	2,979,107.35	1,246,919.00	.....
Colorado.....	1,353,637.08	507,894.08	845,743.00	501,331.08	6,510.00	421,030.00	424,035.00	708.00
Connecticut.....	809,700.49	255,032.49	554,668.00	218,339.49	6,693.00	310,333.00	230,085.00	14,250.00
Delaware.....	291,946.29	145,046.29	146,900.00	130,046.29	15,000.00	133,050.00	1,550.00	12,300.00
Florida.....	1,994,767.94	571,726.94	1,423,041.00	561,826.94	9,900.00	782,352.00	640,689.00	.....
Georgia.....	3,548,269.35	1,921,220.35	1,627,049.00	1,876,370.35	44,850.00	988,208.00	638,841.00	.....
Idaho.....	1,040,201.00	376,497.92	663,703.08	371,997.92	4,500.00	370,813.03	272,860.00	20,000.00
Illinois.....	3,792,878.86	1,490,392.86	2,302,486.00	1,456,192.86	21,200.00	1,018,500.00	.....	1,283,986.00
Indiana.....	3,181,273.86	1,265,145.25	1,916,128.61	1,224,145.25	41,000.00	983,070.00	918,058.61	15,000.00
Iowa.....	3,805,100.87	1,361,680.87	2,443,420.00	1,316,780.87	44,900.00	981,420.00	1,450,000.00	12,000.00
Kansas.....	3,294,187.59	968,997.59	2,325,190.00	929,912.59	39,035.00	534,210.00	1,719,900.00	71,080.00
Kentucky.....	3,109,680.80	1,798,480.80	1,311,203.00	1,744,280.80	54,200.00	828,000.00	483,200.00	.....
Louisiana.....	3,259,939.84	1,219,176.55	2,040,763.29	1,170,194.55	48,982.00	1,768,699.76	261,797.53	10,266.00
Maine.....	724,678.95	352,384.78	372,294.17	335,284.78	17,100.00	257,423.17	114,866.00	.....
Maryland.....	1,721,973.94	496,994.94	1,224,979.00	456,844.94	40,150.00	913,673.00	311,306.00	.....
Massachusetts.....	1,423,226.47	381,541.47	1,041,685.00	349,436.47	32,055.00	387,275.00	654,410.00	.....
Michigan.....	4,348,627.21	1,503,787.79	2,844,839.42	1,355,198.79	148,589.00	2,082,500.00	676,403.00	85,936.42
Minnesota.....	2,434,378.89	1,300,536.66	1,133,842.23	1,283,661.66	16,875.00	501,843.00	631,999.23	.....
Mississippi.....	3,483,460.93	1,853,521.54	1,629,939.39	1,824,041.54	29,480.00	862,500.00	716,602.92	50,836.47
Missouri.....	3,202,477.83	1,626,421.96	1,576,055.87	1,565,129.96	61,292.00	867,975.09	560,699.00	147,381.78
Montana.....	1,141,767.24	405,889.68	735,877.56	397,009.68	8,880.00	346,395.56	389,482.00	.....

Nebraska.....	1,992,923.56	786,086.38	1,206,837.18	776,186.38	9,900.00	751,977.18	450,000.00	4,860.00
Nevada.....	452,295.13	178,901.63	273,393.50	169,211.63	9,690.00	184,073.00	89,320.50	4,400.00
New Hampshire.....	525,799.44	178,402.43	347,397.01	169,875.43	8,527.00	222,147.01	120,850.00	3,696.00
New Jersey.....	1,577,112.96	362,603.79	1,214,509.17	345,103.79	17,500.00	685,954.00	524,859.17	
New Mexico.....	1,036,282.04	431,281.72	605,000.32	408,686.72	22,595.00	470,000.32	135,000.00	
New York.....	5,727,388.47	1,287,510.82	4,439,877.65	1,250,010.82	37,500.00	1,908,900.65	2,159,207.00	371,770.00
North Carolina.....	5,930,143.98	2,459,136.98	3,471,007.00	2,399,125.98	60,011.00	2,118,807.00	1,352,200.00	
North Dakota.....	1,140,109.57	562,035.57	578,074.00	548,635.57	13,400.00	188,000.00	139,074.00	
Ohio.....	3,269,073.87	1,707,540.87	1,561,533.00	1,666,372.87	41,168.00	808,132.00	711,489.00	41,912.00
Oklahoma.....	2,728,164.26	1,322,987.26	1,405,177.00	1,246,527.26	76,460.00	1,000,777.00	343,000.00	61,400.00
Oregon.....	2,401,755.29	560,423.27	1,841,332.02	522,908.27	37,515.00	1,329,468.02	511,864.00	
Pennsylvania.....	3,380,592.94	1,656,330.94	1,724,262.00	1,640,875.94	15,455.00	1,272,018.00	450,000.00	2,244.00
Rhode Island.....	238,471.32	97,953.82	140,517.50	94,141.82	3,812.00	112,740.50	23,300.00	4,477.00
South Carolina.....	2,370,538.08	1,296,985.74	1,073,552.34	1,289,235.74	7,750.00	915,000.00	152,072.34	6,480.00
South Dakota.....	1,262,508.93	554,128.93	708,380.00	549,078.93	5,050.00	497,240.00	206,500.00	4,640.00
Tennessee.....	3,191,489.49	1,799,564.49	1,391,925.00	1,763,851.49	35,713.00	900,000.00	491,925.00	
Texas.....	5,853,693.58	2,837,193.43	3,016,500.15	2,811,669.43	25,524.00	1,110,192.00	1,904,888.15	1,420.00
Utah.....	736,688.98	296,165.60	440,523.38	282,120.60	14,045.00	312,000.00	128,523.38	
Vermont.....	622,751.22	230,091.43	392,659.79	225,011.43	5,080.00	268,409.79	124,250.00	
Virginia.....	3,547,064.96	1,456,522.96	2,090,542.00	1,419,152.96	37,370.00	1,668,155.00	422,387.00	
Washington.....	1,889,296.69	657,279.34	1,232,017.35	641,213.34	16,066.00	725,212.28	506,505.07	300.00
West Virginia.....	1,574,577.27	894,527.61	680,049.66	890,808.61	3,719.00	420,709.66	256,340.00	3,000.00
Wisconsin.....	3,194,767.35	1,315,412.76	1,879,354.59	1,274,112.76	41,300.00	713,505.00	1,165,849.59	
Wyoming.....	743,744.78	258,105.12	485,639.66	254,105.12	4,000.00	331,416.66	154,223.00	
Alaska.....	180,015.00	80,744.21	99,270.79	79,244.21	1,500.00	98,170.79		1,100.00
Hawaii.....	683,909.79	246,736.29	437,173.50	231,736.29	15,000.00	437,173.50		
Puerto Rico.....	2,405,872.56	1,461,359.56	944,513.00	1,461,359.56		928,858.00		15,655.00
Unallotted.....	179,370.15	179,370.15		177,900.15	1,470.00			
Regional Contracts.....	164,840.00	164,840.00			164,840.00			
Grand total.....	\$118,902,662.93	\$49,865,000.00	\$69,037,662.93	\$48,370,000.00	\$1,495,000.00	\$40,516,259.77	\$26,209,212.49	\$2,312,190.67

*Prepared by the Federal Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH IN THE STATES*

AGRICULTURAL research is one of the vital services rendered by the state government to its citizens. It stimulates farm efficiency through intelligent application of science and technology to agriculture.

The public institution through which this service is made available in each state is the agricultural experiment station. The function of each station is to meet as adequately as possible the research needs pertaining to agriculture in the state. Farmers, businessmen, and industry serving agriculture may look to the station for solutions of numerous technical agricultural problems. The stations are responsible only to their state authorities, in most cases the land-grant colleges, and their boards, in two cases the special experiment station boards created by state statute.

In most states branch stations and outlying farms also are maintained for study of special area problems. The branch stations generally are under the main station's supervision.

As state institutions, the experiment stations do not come under the direction of the United States Department of Agriculture, but they are closely associated with the scientific research of the department. The department was created as a research and educational institution. In later years it has been given many other responsibilities, but it has never minimized the importance of its first assignment. This also has been true of the land-grant colleges and universities, of which the state experiment stations are an integral part:

Research at the experiment stations in the forty-eight states, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico is supported by state and federal appropriations and from a number of other sources. State appropriations available for the stations in fiscal 1956 totalled

\$56.3 million, and federal funds—under the Hatch Act and other authorizations—\$24.3 million. In addition \$13.5 million was available from sales by the stations; \$7.7 million from endowments, industrial fellowships, etc.; and about \$1.5 million from fees and miscellaneous sources. (See Table 1.)

The great bulk of those funds is used for the intrastate work of the stations, but in recent years a sizable fraction has been for regional research. In 1956 federal moneys for such research totalled \$7.9 million. While the federally appropriated regional research and grant funds constitute the nucleus of regional research support, substantial amounts of state moneys also go into it. During the period 1948–56, support of regional research by the states, consisting largely of state-appropriated moneys and some support from private and public co-operators, amounted to 41.1 per cent.

At the end of the 1956 fiscal year, 140 regional research projects were in operation. The program provides for planning and integration of research aimed at problem areas that extend beyond state boundaries. Proposals for regional research, when approved by the state experiment station directors in a region, have to be recommended by a committee of nine directors elected by and representing the station directors. Consideration and review are then given these recommendations by the State Experiment Stations Division in the U. S. Department of Agriculture before final approval on behalf of the Secretary of Agriculture.

In the state stations during the years of World War II many lines of agricultural research had to be deferred. Scientific manpower was needed for the immediate task of winning the war. By 1946 the experiment stations faced a serious personnel problem. Substantial increases to support them were needed. This was recognized by state appropriating bodies in most states and by Congress. In general, the experi-

*Prepared by E. C. ELTING, Deputy Administrator for Experiment Stations, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

ment stations now find themselves in a relatively stronger position than they were ten years ago. In 1947 the states had a total support from both state and federal sources of approximately \$35 million. By the end of the 1956 fiscal year that level had increased about threefold. At the close of the war, technical personnel numbered just over 5,000. In 1956 the research personnel of the experiment stations included 3,522 staff members devoting full time to station research and 4,885 who divided their time between research and teaching or extension work. The total in both categories was 8,407. (See Table 2.)

Recent growth has taken place at the main stations in the form of new buildings, improved and modern laboratory space, and employment of technicians trained to handle such instruments as electronic microscopes, complicated computing machines, radioisotopes, and many other scientific tools of modern research.

The substation phase of the program has been materially strengthened in many states through acquisition of additional experimental sites, construction of required buildings and laboratory space, and also through staffing with needed personnel. In 1946 there were about 250 substations and outlying farms. Today the number has doubled, so that the reported total of field laboratories and substations, in addition to the main experiment station in each state, now numbers 560 well established centers for attacking problems common to the areas involved.

There has been a rise in recent years in the total amount of experiment station research. The active projects conducted at the stations in 1956 numbered 5,266, a substantial increase over the total of 4,559 projects three years earlier. Thus the states are expanding their research programs substantially.

Research at the state experiment stations has brought a multitude of practical results that greatly affect the life of every citizen. Through it the nation has acquired new scientific knowledge to develop its agricultural resources and to solve many problems that previously stood in the way of human welfare. Weather has always been a hazard for farmers, but agricultural engineers have

sharply reduced the severe effects of cold, heat, dryness and dampness. Irrigation has made the difference between the high yields or crop failure in unusually dry years. With the introduction of barn hay driers, haying weather need no longer be a problem. Control and prevention of potentially devastating livestock diseases are made possible by basic research on the causes of disease, finding weak spots where feeding and management may be factors, and observing therapeutic effects of newly developed drugs and antibiotics. Major contributions have also been made in the breeding and development of new horticultural and crop plants that resist economically serious diseases, insects, and adverse weather conditions.

These are but a few of the many contributions agricultural research in the states, linked closely and cooperatively with that of the federal establishment, has made to our way of life. Without the productive capacity of American agriculture, made possible in large measure by agricultural research, the nation's industrial capacity might long ago have reached its ceiling. Intelligent employment of scientific knowledge in both industry and agriculture, under a system that fosters the widest leeway in the individual states to determine their major problems, and to direct research on these problems, is one of the foundation stones in maintaining the American standard of living.

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TABLE 1
NON-FEDERAL FUNDS AVAILABLE TO THE EXPERIMENT STATIONS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1956*(a)

Station	State appropriations	Special endowments, industrial fellowships, etc.	Fees	Sales	Miscellaneous	Balance from previous year	Total
Alabama.....	\$ 911,375.61	\$ 118,901.00		\$ 698,463.06		\$ 310,348.17	\$ 2,039,087.84
Alaska.....	167,500.00			74,529.43		70,612.76	312,642.19
Arizona.....	531,375.65	33,392.39		57,187.58		34,086.63	656,042.25
Arkansas.....	495,542.05	57,191.97		262,375.83		184,803.79	999,913.64
California.....	7,208,724.36	621,303.37		67,877.57		656,145.85	8,554,051.15
Colorado.....	510,076.16	292,537.64		218,625.78		187,306.55	1,208,546.13
Connecticut:							
State.....	423,967.31	17,300.00					441,267.31
Storrs.....	450,960.00	161,162.00	\$ 10,656.00			66,497.00	689,275.00
Delaware.....	179,210.00	60,018.00		107,909.18		61,569.63	408,706.81
Florida.....	3,240,928.50	119,650.22		374,549.26		150,987.35	3,886,115.33
Georgia.....	1,573,630.00	181,077.99		762,292.40	\$ 21,260.13	243,676.87	2,781,937.39
Hawaii.....	450,778.37			88,901.15	33,160.99	19,313.14	592,153.65
Idaho.....	593,604.65	21,687.58		199,918.57		168,513.47	983,724.27
Illinois.....	1,807,636.78	227,432.08		292,873.64			2,327,942.50
Indiana.....	1,354,577.60	190,296.95	229,984.30	610,752.40	31,173.07	358,633.26	2,775,417.58
Iowa.....	1,775,843.85	382,854.21		559,424.42	49,104.61	529,100.81	3,296,327.90
Kansas.....	1,220,727.00	127,029.66		559,357.43		152,606.47	2,059,720.56
Kentucky.....	587,996.05	214,925.86		265,200.75			1,068,122.66
Louisiana.....	2,256,672.62	82,234.69		187,126.66			2,526,033.97
Maine.....	259,609.57	52,284.11		42,462.00		45,528.55	399,884.23
Maryland.....	498,229.02	60,518.64		128,231.52		114,363.54	801,342.72
Massachusetts.....	562,299.51						562,299.51
Michigan.....	1,878,160.98	263,125.51				102,146.52	2,243,433.01
Minnesota.....	1,622,549.21	338,351.43	8,247.13	575,678.44			2,544,826.21
Mississippi.....	723,273.17	67,722.99		586,312.96	359.41	301,403.77	1,679,072.30
Missouri.....	543,325.22	91,084.72	173,604.98	195,713.92		237,103.23	1,240,832.07
Montana.....	779,771.00	11,440.35		356,444.94	80,000.00	186,196.84	1,413,853.13
Nebraska.....	685,454.83	69,196.02		659,631.49		126,347.44	1,540,629.78
Nevada.....	79,219.03	2,000.00		30,968.82		3,671.37	115,859.22
New Hampshire.....	130,000.00	28,736.57		17,674.61			176,411.18
New Jersey.....	1,307,402.42	342,977.33				5,948.95	1,656,328.70
New Mexico.....	400,345.00	11,000.00		39,158.91	500.00		451,003.91
New York:							
Cornell.....	2,750,920.84	337,344.97		522,587.11			3,610,852.92
State.....	1,051,241.09	41,222.30		69,556.27			1,162,019.66
North Carolina.....	1,423,905.66	48,444.67		166,590.57	150,810.04		1,789,750.94
North Dakota.....	553,557.01	30,251.76	1,123.78	220,647.76	68,951.37	239,709.75	1,114,241.43
Ohio.....	2,194,670.91	117,866.66		293,114.97		366,489.59	2,972,142.13
Oklahoma.....	1,060,629.00	45,294.00		396,703.82	5,785.00	243,952.87	1,752,364.69
Oregon.....	1,507,822.35	92,744.68	115,083.45	206,767.66			1,922,418.14
Pennsylvania.....	1,043,343.87	164,126.44		168,678.48	86,292.40	112,784.75	1,575,225.94
Puerto Rico.....	1,116,886.00				189,650.00	97,404.36	1,403,940.36
Rhode Island.....	99,034.12	38,526.34		30,032.24		62,395.97	229,988.67
South Carolina.....	500,850.36	51,888.52		191,696.62		56,525.78	800,961.28
South Dakota.....	464,000.00	9,783.28		120,330.76		96,589.34	690,703.38
Tennessee.....	590,500.00	112,622.69		205,472.46			908,595.15
Texas.....	1,299,919.12	425,196.78		1,498,844.90	264,480.95	854,444.86	4,342,886.61
Utah.....	400,000.00	172,775.81		87,283.73	7,219.60	102,876.70	770,155.84
Vermont.....	145,000.00	15,825.00		4,466.39		18,256.46	183,547.85
Virginia.....	996,946.16			128,694.14		115,166.14	1,240,806.44
Washington.....	1,797,514.37	163,687.31		323,218.06	9,658.35		2,294,078.09
West Virginia.....	208,500.00	6,150.00		200,855.35		159,149.48	574,654.83
Wisconsin.....	1,521,684.00	1,537,434.00		475,385.00			3,534,503.00
Wyoming.....	370,233.64	13,121.91		124,164.07		28,790.55	536,310.17
Total.....	\$56,307,924.02	\$7,671,740.40	\$538,699.64	\$13,454,733.08	\$998,405.92	\$6,871,448.56	\$85,842,951.62

*Prepared by the Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

(a) During the year funds available to the stations totalled \$110.1 million, comprising the amounts reported in this table and \$24.3 million in federal funds. Expenditures by the stations

totalled \$100.4 million, of which \$76.2 million comprised non-federal funds and \$24.2 million federal. Differences between funds shown as available and funds expended represent balances of non-federal moneys carried over at the end of the fiscal year.

MAJOR STATE SERVICES

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TABLE 2
PERSONNEL OF THE EXPERIMENT STATIONS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1956*

Station	Personnel				
	Full-time research	Research and teaching	Research and extension	Research, teaching, and extension	Workers engaged full or part time in research
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Alabama.....	86	61	...	4	151
Alaska.....	12	...	11	...	23
Arizona.....	64	52	...	...	116
Arkansas.....	39	64	...	3	106
California.....	183	405	...	...	588
Colorado.....	25	85	...	4	114
Connecticut:					
State.....	116	...	...	...	116
Storrs.....	33	35	...	18	86
Delaware.....	15	21	3	10	49
Florida.....	202	45	5	4	256
Georgia.....	111	66	1	9	187
Hawaii.....	42	19	...	...	61
Idaho.....	35	51	...	2	88
Illinois.....	106	107	13	17	243
Indiana.....	149	118	25	19	311
Iowa.....	82	120	17	20	239
Kansas.....	47	181	...	...	228
Kentucky.....	109	55	8	7	179
Louisiana.....	119	74	2	...	195
Maine.....	43	40	...	1	84
Maryland.....	19	38	14	32	103
Massachusetts.....	61	32	7	12	112
Michigan.....	98	143	17	7	265
Minnesota.....	53	189	6	4	252
Mississippi.....	71	67	1	3	142
Missouri.....	21	161	5	4	191
Montana.....	38	78	1	5	122
Nebraska.....	65	76	2	1	144
Nevada.....	15	15	2	7	39
New Hampshire.....	10	47	7	6	80
New Jersey.....	78	90	2	2	172
New Mexico.....	25	35	2	4	66
New York:					
Cornell.....	39	152	36	51	278
State.....	72	...	...	...	72
North Carolina.....	99	109	...	5	213
North Dakota.....	40	47	6	...	93
Ohio.....	59	136	6	4	205
Oklahoma.....	72	89	9	10	180
Oregon.....	80	120	6	6	212
Pennsylvania.....	1	253	...	3	257
Puerto Rico.....	129	...	...	...	129
Rhode Island.....	23	28	2	9	62
South Carolina.....	79	37	3	4	123
South Dakota.....	29	72	...	5	106
Tennessee.....	90	55	1	17	163
Texas.....	180	93	12	22	307
Utah.....	23	63	1	4	91
Vermont.....	8	26	6	15	55
Virginia.....	109	63	13	9	194
Washington.....	93	85	4	2	184
West Virginia.....	20	68	1	1	90
Wisconsin.....	81	115	4	23	223
Wyoming.....	24	43	1	4	72
Total.....	3,522	4,224	262	399	8,407

*Prepared by the Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

STATE FORESTRY ADMINISTRATION*

STATE forestry administration dates back almost seventy-five years to 1885, when California, Colorado, Ohio and New York took the lead in creating organizations to carry on forestry activities. By 1910, twenty-five states had established forestry organizations. They began as educational agencies, gathering and disseminating information as to the possibilities of forestry, or developed as strictly fire-protection organizations. Now forty-seven states have forestry administrative organizations.

In general the major activities of organized state forestry departments include:

1. Fire control.
2. Reforestation.
3. Administration of state forests.
4. Woodland management assistance.
5. Forest insect and disease control.
6. Supervision and administration of forest practices acts.

FOREST FIRE CONTROL

The forestry departments of forty-four states administer organized forest fire control on state and privately owned lands. These states cooperate with the federal government and receive financial aid under the provisions of the Clarke-McNary Act of June 7, 1924.

Altogether, approximately 435 million acres (1957 estimate) of non-federal forest and important non-timbered watershed lands need organized public fire control in addition to the protection that landowners themselves can or do provide. The hard core of the nation's forestry problem centers in forest lands in private ownership. They include three-quarters of the forests and comprise our most productive and most accessible forest lands. Three-quarters of this private forest land is held by $4\frac{1}{4}$ million small woodland owners, $3\frac{1}{4}$ million of whom are farmers. From these private holdings come nearly 85 per cent

of the nation's total requirements for lumber and other wood products. The large area involved, combined with high seasonal fire hazards and small owner-ships, makes the protection job a difficult one. In some sections the task is more difficult because of the deep-rooted habit of "firing the woods" to improve the range for livestock, or for other local reasons. The states, however, have made substantial progress in fire control, especially during the last decade.

During 1956, about 90 per cent of the lands needing public aid in fire control was given protection by the states and agencies cooperating with them. Protection is being extended to the remaining 10 per cent, or roughly 41 million acres, as rapidly as funds and facilities become available.

State fire protection agencies in 1956 confined the area burned to 0.4 per cent of the area protected.

Although many states have been carrying on forest fire control activities for forty-five years or more, the outstanding progress has taken place during recent years. In 1956 there were 83,000 fires on protected state and privately owned forest land, as compared with 94,446 in 1951 and an average of 101,899 during the previous five years. This reduction is encouraging, considering that each year an area of previously unprotected forest has been put under organized protection, and each year more and more people are using the wooded areas for recreation, bringing added risk of fires.

Marked progress has been made by the states both in improved facilities for quick discovery of fires and in measures for more effective action in fighting them. In large part this has been the result of more experience in all phases of fire control and of better organization, planning, and training. Important factors have been the continual and greater use by more states of airplanes and radios in detecting and re-

*Prepared by WM. J. STAHL, Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

porting fires and the development and use of mechanized, mobile, fire-suppression equipment, such as bulldozers, pumper tank trucks, plowing units, and the like. These have not replaced and probably never will entirely replace hand tools in fighting forest fires; but use of automotive equipment, made possible by more and better roads in forest areas, has greatly increased the effectiveness of state fire-suppression forces. Continuing fire research in cloud seeding, lightning dispersal, Detecto-Vision using TV for detection of fires, fire weather measurement and rating and fire behavior have aided.

The forty-four states with organized fire control now own 10,000 radios, 3,000 transportation trucks, 1,600 tanker trucks, 1,500 plows, 1,900 power pumps, 1,200 tractors, 350 jeeps with plows or tanks, 40 airplanes, 3,300 lookout towers for forest fire detection, and 24,000 miles of telephone lines for communication.

A recent state-by-state study, completed in 1957, indicated that it would cost about \$83.5 million to provide adequate, organized forest fire protection on the 435 million acres of forest land and non-forest watershed in state and private ownership which need such protection. About \$42 million—or half that amount—was being spent in the cooperative program as of 1956, \$32.9 million from state and private sources, \$9.5 million from federal. (See Table 1.)

INTERSTATE COMPACTS

Three interstate forest fire protection compacts have been activated. The compacts' purpose is to provide for more effective prevention and control of forest fires through integrated plans, maintenance of adequate control measures and facilities by member states, and mutual assistance in critical fire emergencies. The Northeastern Compact has been active since 1952; the Southeastern and South Central Compacts were organized in 1954. An additional compact, the Middle Atlantic, has now been ratified by Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

FOREST PEST CONTROL

Losses from insects and diseases in our forests are so great as to require the co-

operation of all affected landowners, state and federal agencies. To allow such pests to run unchecked is to invite a continued loss reliably estimated to amount to 7.3 billion board feet of our forest resources per year.

The Forest Pest Control Act of 1947 (Public Law 110, 80th Congress) authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with states and local groups in carrying out measures to suppress or control forest insects and diseases on all forest lands irrespective of ownership.

Some states have been active in detection and control work for many years, and thirty-eight states now have laws of varying force for control of forest pests. Seventeen states have responsibility vested in the state forester or a comparable conservation agency official; thirteen states in a Department of Agriculture or similar state agency; nine states in the State Entomologist, Pathologist, Plant Board or other specific agency. Nine states have reported no specific forest pest control laws. There is a need for the majority of the states to review their forest pest legislation to assure that proper authority and funds are available to permit direct, prompt, and effective control action on private lands. Suggested state legislation for control of forest pests is available through the Council of State Governments.

Until recently, protection of state and privately owned forest lands from insects and diseases in the main has been on those lands adjacent to or intermingled with federal land. Recently a trend toward more cooperative control work on state and private land has developed. Under the Forest Pest Control Act the first project on state and private land only was a spruce budworm control job in Maine in 1954. Since then a similar project for control of jack pine budworm in Wisconsin has been completed, and oakwilt control projects in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina and Kentucky have been started, all on state and private land only.

REFORESTATION

It is estimated that about 45 million acres of inadequately or non-stocked commercial forest land, non-federally owned, should be replanted to trees. In addition,

3 million acres of non-commercial forest land in non-federal ownership need forestation for watershed protection, wildlife habitat, parks, and uses other than timber production, and 3 million acres of wind-barrier planting are needed. In 1956 state agricultural stabilization and conservation committees estimated that about 12 million acres of lands now devoted to crop and tame hay should be planted to trees.

The states are promoting the forestation of these lands and are cooperating with the federal government under the terms of (1) Section 4 of the Clarke-McNary Act; (2) the Agricultural Conservation Program; (3) the Conservation Reserve Soil Bank Program; (4) the Flood Control Acts of 1936 and 1944; (5) Title IV of the Agricultural Act of 1956; (6) the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of 1956; and (7) the Great Plains Conservation Program.

The cooperative program under the Clarke-McNary Act provides that the states produce trees in their own nurseries (or buy them from commercial nurseries or other sources) and distribute them to their citizens at attractive prices below the cost of production. In a few cases, trees are actually given away under certain conditions. The federal government pays a part of the cost of doing this, the state pays another part, and the landowner the remainder. Forty-five states, Puerto Rico and Hawaii are now in this program. Its cost in 1956 was \$4.8 million, of which the states spent \$1.8 million, the federal government \$0.5 million, and the citizens who planted the trees \$2.5 million. The program produced 560 million trees, an increase of 95 million in just two years. This continues an encouraging trend of several years. However, since the close of World War II many states have been unable to satisfy the demand for planting stock, although they have expanded production tenfold.

The Conservation Reserve Soil Bank Program, Title I of the Agricultural Act of 1956, provides a temporary authority for tree planting as one of the conservation practices to be applied on land withdrawn from agricultural production. The U. S. Forest Service, through the resources of the state forestry agencies, furnishes

planting stock and technical forestry assistance to farmers engaged in planting trees for forestry purposes on the conservation reserve. It is estimated that from 3 to 5 million acres of trees and shrubs will be planted under conservation reserve contracts.

Under this program, forty-five state nurseries were improved and sixteen new nurseries constructed with federal and state funds. The resulting increased output will be supplemented by production from commercial, soil conservation district, industry, and other nurseries in order to meet nursery stock demands for a program that may establish nearly as much area in plantations as the 5.9 million acres of successful plantations in the country up to June 30, 1952.

In the program, the state forestry organization in each of thirty-eight states is cooperating: (1) in the production or acquisition and distribution of planting stock, or (2) in furnishing technical forestry assistance, or both, for the planting of trees and shrubs on Conservation Reserve land. Federal funds are advanced or reimbursed to the states for these purposes.

The program of assistance to states for tree planting and reforestation authorized by Title IV of the Agricultural Act of 1956 is a permanent one, to provide a broader base for assistance to the states in accomplishing their own forestation programs more rapidly. Many states are preparing project area forestation plans for this program. Others are expected to do so as soon as they obtain enabling legislation. The first state plans were approved in August, 1957.

The planting of trees in the United States was expected to exceed one million acres in fiscal 1957 and will probably double this rate within the following two or three years; however, even at this record rate it will take more than sixty years to restock all the plantable lands needing artificial forestation.

ADMINISTRATION OF STATE AND COMMUNITY FORESTS

State-owned forests constitute a very important part of state forestry administration. They serve as demonstration and research centers for proper forest protection,

reforestation and management. Harvesting of their timber crops provides added revenue and labor for local citizens. State forests are heavily used as recreational areas.

Practically all important timber states now have state forests. The acreage in 1956 totaled about 19 million, with the largest acreages located in Michigan, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, New York and Washington, each with more than a million acres. These figures are for areas strictly classified as "State Forests." If other forested areas, as parks and game refuges owned by the states, are included, the total of state-owned forest land exceeds 39 million acres. Outstanding progress is being made in their administration and management.

Many communities also own forests. Community forests are an old and popularly accepted part of forest conservation. Some are so long established and well managed that revenue from harvesting the timber has helped for many years to reduce local taxes. They provide other benefits, such as watershed protection, outdoor recreation, shelter for fish and game, and permanent jobs through the sustained production of all types of forest products. Such forests are found in all except five states and aggregate about 4½ million acres. The state forester is in the best position to assist in the development of community forests within a state.

FOREST MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE

Our timber supplies must be grown as a crop. Only 10 per cent of our forest land now supports virgin stands of timber. As indicated previously, our timber supply for the most part must come from privately

owned forest land, and small private holdings are especially important.

Considerable improvement has been achieved in the management of many of these small woodlands in the last few years, but much remains to be done. Forty-five state forestry departments (1957) cooperate with the federal government under provisions of the Cooperative Forest Management Act to bring this improved management into the woodlands of small owners, and to improve manufacturing techniques and plant efficiency in some 50,000 establishments of small-sawmill operators and other processors of primary forest products.

Working under the supervision of the state foresters, 313 service foresters are responsible for giving on-the-ground woodland-management assistance to individual small owners. Latest data show that 44,470 woodland owners were given management assistance under this cooperative program in 1957. In addition to the service foresters, most of the state foresters have staff assistants in forest management, and a few have additional management foresters not under the cooperative federal-state forest management program. Conservation foresters employed by the lumber, pulp and paper industries in several states are giving forest management assistance, principally in marking trees for cutting. Private consulting foresters in many states offer forest management assistance for a fee.

This cooperative program is yielding profits to the small forest owners and is helping to put the nation's timber supply on a more permanent basis. Additional benefits are erosion prevention, water conservation, flood control, a home for wildlife, and more attractive recreational areas.

TABLE 1

STATUS OF FEDERAL-STATE COOPERATIVE FOREST
FIRE CONTROL ON STATE AND PRIVATE FOREST LANDS*

State or other jurisdiction	Area needing protection (1,000 acres)	Area protected (1,000 acres)	Fire control expenditures, fiscal year 1956		
			State and private	Federal	Total
Alabama.....	19,990	19,990	\$ 820,821	\$ 362,259	\$1,183,080
Arkansas.....	16,962	16,716	815,003	285,043	1,100,046
California.....	19,500	19,500	6,702,912	1,373,806	8,076,718
Colorado.....	7,475	7,404	91,054	26,492	117,546
Connecticut.....	1,907	1,907	109,197	48,393	157,590
Delaware.....	440	440	10,464	9,400	19,864
Florida.....	19,940	15,043	2,134,500	582,025	2,716,525
Georgia.....	22,505	21,515	2,245,913	586,130	2,832,043
Idaho.....	6,963	6,963	299,587	142,007	441,594
Illinois.....	3,755	3,755	117,897	26,622	144,519
Indiana.....	4,255	4,255	173,845	.....	173,845
Iowa.....	1,968	1,968	27,223	25,000	52,223
Kentucky.....	11,253	7,096	305,513	101,648	407,161
Louisiana.....	14,141	11,751	1,249,934	307,016	1,556,950
Maine.....	16,692	16,692	632,876	225,510	858,386
Maryland.....	2,686	2,686	363,634	105,786	469,420
Massachusetts.....	3,293	3,293	365,720	108,941	474,661
Michigan.....	17,124	17,124	1,855,819	447,319	2,303,138
Minnesota.....	17,996	17,996	572,260	310,296	882,556
Mississippi.....	15,314	12,213	936,345	301,951	1,238,296
Missouri.....	13,835	8,566	547,989	203,925	751,914
Montana.....	6,000	6,000	226,457	80,572	307,029
Nevada.....	2,150	2,150	59,160	25,500	84,660
New Hampshire.....	4,176	4,176	161,682	65,816	227,498
New Jersey.....	2,294	2,294	293,607	92,106	385,713
New Mexico.....	4,060	1,360	19,633	17,608	37,241
New York.....	13,423	13,423	719,113	247,395	966,508
North Carolina.....	16,920	15,652	924,052	321,961	1,246,013
North Dakota.....	919	375	1,662	1,662	3,324
Ohio.....	4,973	4,973	213,061	75,413	288,474
Oklahoma.....	9,779	3,591	209,719	82,049	291,768
Oregon.....	11,995	11,995	2,182,587	615,679	2,798,266
Pennsylvania.....	14,659	14,659	765,410	189,606	955,016
Rhode Island.....	452	452	123,817	25,500	149,317
South Carolina.....	11,300	11,300	933,743	271,395	1,205,138
South Dakota.....	896	896	35,175	25,000	60,175
Tennessee.....	11,967	9,580	611,757	214,867	826,624
Texas.....	14,707	9,268	572,706	223,731	796,437
Utah.....	5,721	5,721	64,452	25,500	89,952
Vermont.....	3,504	3,504	48,748	25,500	74,248
Virginia.....	12,971	12,971	657,723	221,845	879,568
Washington.....	12,329	12,329	2,219,560	563,860	2,783,420
West Virginia.....	9,038	9,038	233,491	140,431	373,922
Wisconsin.....	15,590	15,590	1,242,509	347,668	1,590,177
Wyoming.....	1,557	533	.....	.....	.....
Hawaii.....	1,735	1,221	10,158	4,500	14,658
Total.....	431,109	389,924	\$32,908,488	\$9,484,733	\$42,393,221

*Prepared by the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

TABLE 2

COOPERATIVE FOREST MANAGEMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS
AND EXPENDITURES—FISCAL YEAR 1956*

State	Accomplishments		Expenditures		
	Number of woodland owners assisted	Woodland acres involved	Federal	State	Total
Alabama.....	118	19,630	\$ 5,910	\$ 6,703	\$ 12,613
Arkansas.....	228	42,985	11,350	22,604	33,954
California.....	776	95,215	8,391	50,444	58,835
Connecticut.....	584	18,276	10,600	21,352	31,952
Delaware.....	78	4,014	2,490	2,722	5,212
Florida.....	1,675	1,085,821	20,697	85,083	105,780
Georgia.....	1,123	185,913	19,190	62,957	82,147
Idaho.....	62	5,726	1,992	1,992	3,984
Illinois.....	793	23,510	23,659	39,385	63,044
Indiana.....	252	10,329	.....	7,723	.....
Iowa.....	422	16,494	7,083	17,723	24,806
Kentucky.....	449	23,088	17,909	36,253	54,162
Louisiana.....	220	27,589	13,175	23,323	36,498
Maine.....	2,337	55,485	21,800	46,713	68,513
Maryland.....	1,726	30,341	20,400	45,763	66,163
Massachusetts.....	280	9,519	5,500	7,614	13,114
Michigan.....	893	16,776	19,037	51,910	70,947
Minnesota.....	603	10,001	11,745	17,365	29,110
Mississippi.....	575	61,885	13,175	20,648	33,823
Missouri.....	1,376	170,466	25,566	53,269	78,835
Montana.....	13	11,746	6,500	6,719	13,219
New Hampshire.....	1,373	68,069	19,200	29,750	48,950
New Jersey.....	578	34,982	12,700	34,391	47,091
New York.....	4,136	254,956	20,100	156,493	176,593
North Carolina.....	854	70,807	24,195	35,872	60,067
North Dakota.....	55	718	2,750	3,989	6,739
Ohio.....	1,423	38,519	15,552	78,518	94,070
Oklahoma.....	361	1,130	5,245	5,245	10,490
Oregon.....	931	46,177	9,312	20,378	29,690
Pennsylvania.....	696	22,227	20,000	24,486	44,486
Rhode Island.....	114	16,185	2,450	4,154	6,604
South Carolina.....	1,251	149,927	17,520	42,430	59,950
South Dakota.....	178	2,765	2,623	2,623	5,246
Tennessee.....	671	51,470	16,500	17,347	33,847
Texas.....	719	51,353	13,350	17,548	30,898
Utah.....	.....	.....	2,639	2,640	5,279
Vermont.....	2,725	70,295	30,400	68,308	98,708
Virginia.....	3,268	194,821	33,100	111,664	144,764
Washington.....	897	43,747	12,550	24,482	37,032
West Virginia.....	472	6,989	17,854	17,854	35,708
Wisconsin.....	2,836	74,798	27,391	113,485	140,876
Total.....	38,121	3,124,744	\$571,600	\$1,432,199	\$2,003,799

*Prepared by the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

STATE PARKS*

THE 2,100 state parks and recreation areas in America continued to receive increased public use during the past biennium, as indicated by a rise in attendance of 21 per cent over 1954, to a total of more than 200 million visits in 1956. The states leading in total visits were New York, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and California, in that order. All categories of overnight use showed increases, but most noteworthy was that of tent and trailer camping, which rose 42 per cent to more than 9 million visitor days during 1956.

Expenditures to meet the requirements of this flood of visitors rose 34 per cent to over \$65 million in 1956, including an increase over 1954 of 77 per cent for park improvements. This reflected major construction programs in California, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania and West Virginia. The amount expended for lands in 1956, however, \$5,987,080, was very small in comparison with other expenditures.

Permanent personnel employed by state park agencies rose 18 per cent since 1954, to reach a total of 6,048, while seasonal personnel increased 22 per cent to a total of 8,884.

The total of 5,165,125 acres for the 2,100 areas was an increase of 131,692 acres during the two years. This acquisition included several large gifts. By far the greatest proportion of land purchased was obtained by a very few states. Nine states acquired eleven areas of surplus property from the federal government, most of which were properties used formerly for lighthouse or military purposes. Montana and Wyoming, through memoranda of understanding with the Bureau of Reclamation, have indicated their willingness to provide for the administration, development, operation and maintenance of the recreation and fish and wildlife features on all future reservoirs

constructed by the bureau in the respective states.

Of 150 areas acquired since 1954, the majority were relatively small. Among the more significant acquisitions were completion of New Jersey's purchase of the 90,000-acre Wharton Tract in the Southern Pine Barrens, intended for conservation and recreation purposes; a gift of 27,234 acres by former Governor Percival Baxter for addition to Baxter State Park in Maine; sizable additions to the Adirondack Park by New York; and the Breaks of Sandy Interstate Park in Kentucky and Virginia.

The importance of state parks in the total recreation picture is rapidly increasing. The trends toward a shorter work week, paid vacations in industry, longer vacations, pensions for retired persons, increased automobile travel, better highways, and increased interest in out-of-door activities point to a demand on the state parks that cannot be met by the present areas and facilities. It is believed that we may need twice as many state parks within the next two decades.

In cooperation with other federal, state and local agencies, and as authorized by law, the National Park Service began studies in 1957 that will inventory recreation resources, indicate long-range needs, evaluate the plans and programs of all concerned, and help formulate a comprehensive over-all plan that can provide a basis for public agencies at all levels of government to do appropriate shares in providing adequate recreation facilities. When requested, the National Park Service will cooperate with any state in working out statewide plans that will help in the acquisition and development of state parks. The states themselves, of course, will be responsible for any acquisition and development in carrying out such a plan.

Legislation in 1957 establishing a State Park Board in Arizona and a State Park and Recreation Commission in Utah marks an important milestone in state park his-

*Prepared by the National Park Service, U. S. Department of the Interior.

tory. All forty-eight states now have state park agencies to acquire, develop, and administer state park systems.

Several other states have enacted significant legislation affecting parks and recreation in the last two years. Arkansas created a State Publicity and Parks Commission, transferred to it the functions of the former Forestry and Parks Commission, and authorized the commission to finance construction of visitor facilities through revenue bonds to be repaid by fees from the park properties.

Illinois adopted an entrance fee system of a \$2.00 annual sticker per car or 10 cents per car per visit in parks of 100 acres or more. The California Division of Beaches and Parks received a record appropriation of \$48 million in 1956, largely from accumulated oil royalties, to permit carrying out a substantial portion of an \$82 million, five-year master plan for the state park system.

Massachusetts acquired three new parks, for one of which there is legislative authority to issue revenue bonds to meet development costs. The legislature also authorized a state-backed bond issue of \$2 million to construct an aerial tramway to the summit of Mt. Greylock in Mt. Greylock State Reservation.

Nebraska established a "sticker"-fee system, patterned largely on one used in Minnesota. Stickers are sold for \$1 and must be affixed to the windshields of all cars entering state recreation grounds. Proceeds are deposited in a State Recreation Ground Fund, and not over 10 per cent of the total may be used for administration of the act.

Pennsylvania adopted a law earmarking all rents and royalties from oil and gas leases from all state lands, except game and fish lands, for allocation by the Secretary of the Department of Forests and Waters for conservation, recreation, dams and flood control, or to match any federal grants that may be made for such purposes. For developing new state parks, approximately \$6 million was available for the year ending May 31, 1957, and \$4 million was expected annually thereafter. The borrowing power of the General State Authority was increased, and provision was made that \$1.7 million be allocated for essential state park improvements that cannot be financed from regular appropriations of the Department of Forests and Waters. An amount of \$2.5 million was made available for the protection and stabilization of Presque Isle Peninsula, including Pennsylvania State Park.

Vermont established a Department of Forests and Parks which includes a Forest Service and Park Service. Formerly the two branches were part of the Vermont Forest Service.

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THE BOOK OF THE STATES

ATTENDANCE IN STATE PARKS—1956*

State	Administrative agency	Day visitors	Overnight use	Total attendance
Alabama.....	Department of Conservation Division of State Parks, Monuments and Historical Sites	2,567,001	83,981	2,650,982
	Museum of Natural History	90,000		90,000
Arkansas.....	Mound State Monument	956,000	144,000	1,100,000
California.....	State Publicity and Parks Commission			
	Department of Natural Resources			
	Division of Beaches and Parks	10,473,035	2,363,303	12,836,338
Colorado.....	State Park and Recreation Board	NR	NR	NR
	State Historical Society of Colorado	61,000		61,000
Connecticut.....	State Park and Forest Commission			
	Park Department	3,352,435	363,073	3,715,508
Delaware.....	State Highway Department	147,967	43,029	190,996
	State Park Commission	179,000	500	179,500
Florida.....	Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials			
	Florida Park Service	2,503,603	92,252	2,595,855
Georgia.....	State Division of Conservation			
	Department of State Parks	3,094,311	67,000	3,161,311
Idaho.....	State Board of Land Commissioners			
	Department of Public Lands	50,000	19,650	69,650
Illinois.....	Department of Conservation			
	Division of Parks and Memorials	10,126,163	194,349	10,320,512
Indiana.....	Department of Conservation			
	Division of State Parks, Lands and Waters	2,354,603	430,216	2,784,819
Iowa.....	State Conservation Commission			
	Division of Lands and Waters	5,875,842	78,858	5,954,700
Kansas.....	Forestry, Fish and Game Commission	NR	NR	448,541
	State Park and Resources Authority	NR	NR	NR
Kentucky.....	Department of Conservation			
	Division of State Parks	4,000,000	210,000	4,210,000
Louisiana.....	State Parks and Recreation Commission	800,675	47,437	848,112
Maine.....	State Park Commission	318,431	101,977	420,408
	Baxter State Park Authority	10,000	20,877	30,877
Maryland.....	Board of Natural Resources			
	Department of Forests and Parks (State Parks and Recreation Areas)	2,791,586	60,555	2,852,141
	Maryland Tercentenary Memorial Commission	3,000		3,000
Massachusetts.....	Department of Natural Resources			
	Division of Forests and Parks			
	Bureau of Recreation	662,688	202,656	865,344
	Department of Public Works			
	Division of Public Beaches	2,750,000		2,750,000
	Deer Hill State Reservation Commission	150	10	160
	Mount Everett State Reservation Commission	3,000		3,000
	Mount Greylock State Reservation Commission	96,000	1,234	97,234
	Mount Sugarloaf State Reservation Commission	7,500		7,500
	Purgatory Chasm State Reservation Commission	40,000	400	40,400
	Wachusett Mountain State Reservation Commission	120,000	2,000	122,000
	Walden Pond State Reservation Commission	10,000		10,000
Michigan.....	Department of Conservation			
	Parks and Recreation Division	15,710,229	1,586,164	17,296,393
Minnesota.....	Mackinac Island State Park Commission	1,188,000	18,787	1,206,787
	Department of Conservation			
	Division of State Parks	2,016,655	186,041	2,202,696
Mississippi.....	Mississippi Park Service	583,000	15,490	598,490
Missouri.....	State Park Board	2,270,240	342,759	2,612,999
Montana.....	State Highway Department			
	State Parks Division	100,000	28,000	128,000
Nebraska.....	Game Forestation and Parks Commission			
	Land Management Division	1,093,827	31,674	1,125,501
Nevada.....	State Park Commission	NR	NR	NR
New Hampshire..	Forestry and Recreation Department			
	Recreation Division	2,071,175	131,867	2,203,042
New Jersey.....	Department of Conservation and Economic Development			
	Division of Planning and Development			
	Bureau of Forestry, Parks and Historic Sites	2,539,593	234,092	2,773,685
	Forestry and Parks Section	1,576,297		1,576,297
New Mexico.....	Palisades Interstate Park Commission	NR	NR	800,000
	State Park Commission	NR	NR	NR

MAJOR STATE SERVICES

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ATTENDANCE IN STATE PARKS—1956*—Continued

State	Administrative agency	Day visitors	Overnight use	Total attendance
New York.....	Conservation Department			
	Division of Parks (Headquarters and State Council of Parks)	.....	.....	.....
	Allegany State Park Commission	505,000	254,000	759,000
	Central New York State Parks Commission	1,135,146	108,771	1,243,917
	Finger Lakes State Parks Commission	1,512,780	149,620	1,662,400
	Genesee State Park Commission	625,500	41,500	667,000
	Long Island State Park Commission	12,996,580	17,020	13,013,600
	Niagara Frontier State Park Commission	4,490,540	.....	4,490,540
	Palisades Interstate Park Commission	3,315,541	449,306	3,764,847
	Taconic State Park Commission	443,334	9,205	452,539
	Thousand Islands State Park Commission	221,325	142,586	363,911
	Totals for Division of Parks	25,245,746	1,172,008	26,417,754
	Division of Lands and Forests			
	Bureau of Camps and Trails	1,713,983	1,090,191	2,804,174
	Education Department			
	Division of Archives and History			
	State Historic Sites Section	350,000	.....	350,000
North Carolina...	Department of Conservation and Development			
	Division of State Parks	1,509,023	40,679	1,549,702
	State Department of Archives and History			
	Historic Sites Division	50,000	400	50,400
North Dakota....	State Historical Society of North Dakota	290,000	63,200	353,200
Ohio.....	Department of Natural Resources			
	Division of Parks	11,568,469	253,738	11,822,207
	Ohio Historical Society			
	Division of Properties	2,305,868	.....	2,305,868
	Akron Metropolitan Park District (Virginia Kendall State Park)	123,784	.....	123,784
Oklahoma.....	Oklahoma Planning and Resources Board			
	Division of Recreation and State Parks	8,920,430	400,000	9,320,430
	Will Rogers Memorial Commission	500,000	.....	500,000
Oregon.....	Oregon State Highway Commission			
	State Parks Department	7,694,671	239,643	7,934,314
Pennsylvania....	Department of Forests and Waters			
	Division of Recreation	8,903,342	585,138	9,488,480
	Water and Power Resources Board (Pymatuning Reservoir)	1,195,400	113,150	1,308,550
	Bushy Run Battlefield Park Commission	229,000	435	229,435
	State Park and Harbor Commission of Erie			
	Pennsylvania State Park (Presque Isle)	2,508,566	.....	2,508,566
	Washington Crossing Park Commission	1,850,000	2,500	1,852,500
	Brandywine Battlefield Park Commission	23,450	.....	23,450
	Valley Forge Park Commission	1,846,601	2,019	1,848,620
	Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission	198,991	1,476	200,467
Rhode Island....	Department of Public Works			
	Division of Parks and Recreation	2,010,000	115,128	2,125,128
South Carolina...	South Carolina State Commission of Forestry			
	Division of State Parks	2,820,466	73,550	2,894,016
South Dakota....	South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks			
	Division of Forestry	NR	NR	1,489,234(a)
Tennessee.....	Department of Conservation			
	Division of State Parks	2,884,161	155,306	3,039,467
Texas.....	Texas State Parks Board	4,225,303	191,779	4,417,082
	Fannin State Park Commission	14,322	.....	14,322
	San Jacinto State Park Commission	650,000	.....	650,000
Utah.....	Utah State Historical Society	18,000	.....	18,000
Vermont.....	State Board of Forests and Parks			
	Department of Forests and Parks			
	Vermont Park Service	399,009	44,265	443,274
Virginia.....	Department of Conservation and Development			
	Division of Parks	1,093,655	112,554	1,206,209
Washington.....	State Parks and Recreation Commission	5,135,466	560,422	5,695,888
West Virginia....	Conservation Commission			
	Division of State Parks	1,575,726	60,136	1,635,862
Wisconsin.....	Wisconsin Conservation Department			
	Division of Forests and Parks	4,759,705	261,842	5,021,547
	State Historical Society of Wisconsin	82,054	.....	82,054
Wyoming.....	Wyoming State Park Commission	14,500	283	14,783
	The Historical Landmark Commission of Wyoming	22,500	.....	22,500
	Totals (89 agencies in 47 states)	185,325,197	12,642,073	200,705,045(b)

*Prepared by the National Park Service, U. S. Department of the Interior.

NR—Not Reported.

(a) Figures for Custer State Park not included.

(b) Total attendance as reported in the last column does not

equal the sum of day visitors and night use because no breakdown of attendance between day and overnight use was given by the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission of Kansas, the State Park Commission of New Mexico, and the South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks.

Labor and Industrial Relations

LABOR LEGISLATION, 1956-1957*

THE legislatures of each of the states, commonwealths, and territories met in regular session in 1956 or 1957, or in both years. Numerous labor laws were passed. Significant achievements in this field included a minimum-wage law in Vermont for the first time; statutory minimum rates set or raised for men, women and minors in seven jurisdictions; voluntary antidiscrimination acts changed to mandatory acts in Colorado and Wisconsin; a wage payment and wage collection law for the District of Columbia, which previously had none; and laws relating to occupational safety in the use of atomic energy in seven states. Under workmen's compensation laws, Texas provided for rehabilitation services for the first time, Kentucky and Pennsylvania changed from schedule to full coverage of occupational diseases, and maximum weekly benefits were increased in thirty-eight jurisdictions for temporary total disability.

WAGE STANDARDS APPLYING TO MEN, WOMEN AND MINORS

Vermont enacted a minimum-wage law for the first time in 1957, and Rhode Island and Puerto Rico in 1956 each passed a new law setting statutory minimum rates. The Vermont act, applicable to men, women and minors, set a statutory minimum of 75 cents an hour, and provided for wage-board procedure for the setting of such

items as allowances for tips, board or lodging. The statutory rate set in Rhode Island was 90 cents an hour, and it was raised to \$1.00 in 1957. The former act providing for wage-board procedure was not repealed except insofar as its provisions conflict with the new law. The Puerto Rico law, replacing two former acts, set statutory minimum rates ranging from 25 cents to \$1.00 an hour, depending upon the industry; it provided for wage-board procedure, as did one of the former acts.

Five jurisdictions raised statutory rates: Connecticut to \$1.00 an hour, Massachusetts to \$1.00 for occupations not covered by wage orders (80 cents in occupations covered by wage orders, and 57½ cents in wage orders for service people who regularly receive tips). Hawaii raised its minimum to 90 cents in the City and County of Honolulu and 85 cents in other counties—to go to \$1.00 an hour after July 1, 1958, in all areas. The New Hampshire rate was raised to 85 cents an hour. New Mexico raised the rate for "service employees," as defined in the law, to 65 cents, retaining its former 75-cent minimum for work in general employment.

Of the twelve minimum-wage laws now applying regardless of sex, eleven set statutory minimum-wage rates. The basic rates range from 75 cents to \$1.25 an hour.

A wage payment and collection law was provided for the District of Columbia for the first time. This law required payment of wages at least twice monthly, except where there is monthly payment by custom or

*Prepared by PAUL E. GURSKE, Director, Bureau of Labor Standards, U. S. Department of Labor.

contract, and authorized the District of Columbia Commissioners to accept workers' claims assigned to them for collection. Some type of wage-payment law is now in effect in forty-nine jurisdictions (all states except three). A number of wage-payment laws were amended in 1956. Coverage was extended under the New York law to "white-collar" workers; formerly not covered; in Texas to every establishment employing one or more persons; and in Maine to logging and lumbering operations. Utah increased from \$200 to \$400 the amount of wage claim which the Industrial Commissioner is authorized to take for collection.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Considerable activity in the field of industrial relations centered around the regulation of health and welfare funds. Five states—New York in 1956, and California, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Wisconsin in 1957—required registration and annual reports by the trustees of certain health and welfare funds.

Two states passed laws relating to mediation service. Florida created a mediation and conciliation service, authorized to offer assistance in settling labor disputes upon the request of either party, or, in the event of an imminent work stoppage, upon its own motion. In Oregon the former independent board of conciliation was abolished; a conciliation service within the labor department was set up in its stead, with the labor conciliator empowered to offer assistance on his own motion.

Several states also adopted laws relating to union activities. Louisiana repealed its general right-to-work act in 1956, and in the same session enacted a right-to-work law that applied only to agricultural laborers and workers engaged in the processing of certain agricultural products. In 1957 a right-to-work act was passed in Indiana, making eighteen¹ states that now have such acts, in addition to the limited Louisiana act.

Other measures affecting union activities

¹Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah and Virginia.

included a Connecticut act requiring labor unions having twenty-five members or more to file annual reports with the Secretary of State. A Massachusetts law required any employer hiring through an employment agency to notify such agency of any labor dispute in progress, and prohibited the hiring of any child during a labor dispute without the written consent of the child's parent.

Alabama and South Carolina passed several laws, each applicable to a particular county, requiring unions and other organizations to obtain permits from county officials before soliciting members within the county. A North Carolina law, also applying only to one county, required registration of dues-collecting organizations with the clerk of the Superior Court.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

Nine states passed laws dealing with the special health and safety hazards involved in the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. Coordinators of atomic development activities were authorized in Arkansas, Florida, Massachusetts, Ohio and Tennessee. Four of these—all except Florida—required licensing for certain atomic development activities. In addition, the South Dakota and Connecticut health departments were given rule-making authority for protection against radiation hazards; they also required registration by persons dealing with radioactive materials, as did laws in Illinois and North Dakota.

Several jurisdictions amended their safety laws in other respects. These included Alaska, where general safety rule-making authority was transferred from the Commissioner of Labor to a newly established Executive Board in the Alaska Safety Council; Pennsylvania, which established safety rules in connection with the use of explosives in blasting; and New York, which raised standards for employees working under compressed air.

DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT

Colorado and Wisconsin amended their laws against discrimination in employment on account of race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry, to make them mandatory rather than voluntary as formerly. There are now fourteen jurisdictions with

mandatory Fair Employment Practice Acts: Alaska, Colorado, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Washington and Wisconsin. These acts prohibit discrimination in employment and authorize the administering agency, in case of violation, to issue orders that are enforceable in the courts. Indiana and Kansas retain anti-discrimination laws that rely upon educational measures to secure voluntary compliance.

Three states in 1957 passed laws relating to older workers. Rhode Island prohibited discrimination in employment against persons between 45 and 65 because of age. A Pennsylvania act authorized the labor department to develop special counseling and placement services for older workers, as well as occupational rehabilitation programs. New York appropriated funds to its labor department for special counseling and placement service to persons over 45.

MIGRANT WORKERS

Laws for the protection of migratory agricultural workers were enacted in several states. These include a California law requiring registration with the labor commissioner of motor vehicles used to transport agricultural workers and also requiring that operators of such vehicles must be licensed chauffeurs. In New York employers were prohibited from using farm labor contractors and crew leaders who are not registered. Another New York act extended provisions governing farm labor camps to cover camps housing five or more persons, rather than ten as formerly. An amendment to the Wisconsin act that regulates labor camps included a requirement for immediate closing of non-certified camps. Texas established a Council on Migrant Labor to work for improved conditions for migrants.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

In this two-year period, practically every jurisdiction made one or more improvements in its workmen's compensation law.

Maximum weekly benefits for temporary total disability—the most common type of disability for which payments are awarded—were raised in thirty-five states, the

District of Columbia, Hawaii and Puerto Rico. These increases ranged from \$2.00 a week in four states to \$25 a week in Hawaii. In nine jurisdictions the raise was \$10 a week or more.

As shown on the attached table, there are now twenty-two jurisdictions that pay a maximum of \$40 a week or more for temporary total disability benefits, and ten of these set a maximum of \$50 or more a week.

Medical benefits were improved in fourteen states. In three of these—Nevada, Pennsylvania and Texas—unlimited medical benefits were provided for the first time. (Full medical benefits are now provided in thirty-five states, the District of Columbia, Hawaii and Puerto Rico.) Changes in the other eleven states were made in the amount payable, the time for which benefits are paid, or the type of service provided. The maximum amount was raised from \$1,000 to \$1,500 in Colorado and to \$2,500 in Louisiana. In Alabama the monetary maximum was raised from \$1,000 to \$1,200 and the time limitation from ninety days to six months. Montana extended the maximum period from eighteen to thirty-six months; it retained the basic \$2,500 monetary limit but removed the former limitation of \$1,000 on the additional amount that the board may allow in total disability cases.

Illinois, Montana, New Jersey, Utah, Vermont and Wyoming increased the amounts payable for artificial members, provided for their replacement as well as initial furnishing, or specified additional types of prostheses to be furnished. Vermont also extended both time and monetary limitations for medical services in case of occupational diseases. Missouri provided travel allowances in connection with medical examinations or medical treatment. Tennessee provided for necessary nursing services for one year.

Maximum burial benefits were raised in twelve states: to \$600 in Louisiana; \$525 in Utah; \$500 in Colorado, Florida, Maryland, Montana and Washington; \$400 in New Jersey, Alabama and Oregon; and \$350 in Nebraska. In Massachusetts the maximum was raised to \$500 where there are dependents and to \$1,000 where there are no dependents.

In more than half of the states one or more measures relating to coverage were

passed. Of special significance were three that related specifically to occupational diseases: in Illinois coverage of the occupational diseases act was made compulsory rather than elective; in Kentucky and Pennsylvania full coverage of occupational diseases was adopted for the first time. At present twenty-eight states, Alaska, Hawaii, the District of Columbia and the two federal laws in this field cover all occupational diseases. Added protection against radiation hazards was provided in 1957 in Illinois, New York and Oklahoma.

Other changes in coverage included a Massachusetts amendment extending compulsory coverage to employers of three or less in any employment determined by the Commissioner of Labor and Industries to be hazardous, and retaining elective coverage for all employers of three or less in non-hazardous employment. In Michigan compulsory coverage was extended to employers of three or more employees.

Other extensions of coverage included logging operations in Maine and corporation officers in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and South Dakota. Nebraska added employees of nonresident employers operating in that state, and Pennsylvania covered employees whose duties require them to go outside the state for as long as six months, rather than ninety days as before, when working for employers whose place of business is in the state.

Many changes also were made in coverage of public employees. Among those added were hospital employees in Wyoming; institution guards and attendants in Oklahoma; superintendents of penal or charitable institutions in Kentucky; volunteer firemen in South Dakota; volunteer policemen in Nevada; civil defense personnel while on training exercises in Illinois; members of the State Highway Patrol Reserve in Arizona; and municipal employees on employment outside the municipal limits in South Carolina.

Rehabilitation of injured workers was the subject of enactments in several states. Texas, for the first time, required the furnishing of all necessary physical rehabilitation for injured workmen, including proper fitting and training in the use of prosthetic appliances.

Monetary benefits for rehabilitation were raised under four laws. Minnesota raised from \$40 to \$45 a week the additional compensation payable to an injured worker during retraining. In Utah the amount payable for rehabilitation of a person suffering permanent partial disability from an occupational disease was raised from \$30 to \$35 a week for the first ten weeks and from \$16.50 to \$19.25 a week thereafter until the total award is paid. In addition Utah raised from \$600 to \$700 the maximum amount payable for each worker from the second-injury fund for rehabilitation. Under the Federal Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Act, and in the District of Columbia, maintenance benefits for workers undergoing rehabilitation were increased from \$10 to \$25 a week.

An independent Massachusetts Rehabilitation Commission was established to take the place of the former Massachusetts Rehabilitation Commission in the Department of Education. The new Commissioner (appointed by the Governor) has sole charge of the vocational rehabilitation of all handicapped persons except the blind. Among other powers and duties, the Commissioner is authorized to operate workshops for vocational training as an interim step in the rehabilitation process, and for remunerative employment when the labor market cannot absorb handicapped persons.

Missouri directed its Board of Rehabilitation to explore methods for returning to work injured workmen who have been rehabilitated, and to cooperate with the Department of Education and the State Employment Service in finding employment for such workers.

MAXIMUM BENEFITS FOR TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABILITY UNDER WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAWS*

As of September, 1957

State or other jurisdiction	Maximum percentage of wages	Maximum period	Maximum payments per week	Total maximum stated in law
Alabama.....	55-65(a)	300 weeks.....	\$ 31.00	.....
Alaska.....	65	24 months.....	100.00	.....
Arizona.....	65(b)	433 weeks.....	150.00, plus \$2.30 for each total dependent	.....
Arkansas.....	65	450 weeks.....	35.00	\$12,500
California.....	61½	240 weeks.....	50.00	12,000
Colorado.....	66½	Period of disability...	36.75	.....
Connecticut.....	60	Period of disability...	45.00	.....
Delaware.....	66½	Period of disability...	35.00	.....
District of Columbia..	66½	Period of disability...	54.00(c)	17,280
Florida.....	60	350 weeks.....	35.00	.....
Georgia.....	60	400 weeks.....	30.00	10,000
Hawaii.....	66½	Period of disability...	75.00	25,000
Idaho.....	55-65(a)	400 weeks; thereafter \$12 per week (\$15 if dependent wife) for period of disability, plus \$4-\$15 for children	28.00-48.00(a)	.....
Illinois.....	75-97½(a)	Period of disability...	39.00-45.00(a)	10,750-13,500 (a)
Indiana.....	60	500 weeks.....	36.00	15,000
Iowa.....	66½	300 weeks.....	32.00	.....
Kansas.....	60	416 weeks.....	34.00	.....
Kentucky.....	65	425 weeks.....	32.00	13,600
Louisiana.....	65	300 weeks.....	35.00	.....
Maine.....	66½	500 weeks.....	35.00	14,000
Maryland.....	66½	312 weeks.....	40.00	5,000
Massachusetts.....	66½	Period of disability...	35.00 for 13 weeks; then \$40; plus \$4 for each total dependent(b)	10,000, plus dependents' allowances
Michigan.....	66½	500 weeks.....	33.00-57.00(a)	(d)
Minnesota.....	66½	350 weeks(c).....	45.00	.....
Mississippi.....	66½	450 weeks.....	25.00	8,600
Missouri.....	66½	400 weeks.....	37.50	.....
Montana.....	50-66½(a)	300 weeks.....	28.00-42.50(a)	.....
Nebraska.....	66½	300 weeks; thereafter 45 per cent of wages, maximum \$27.50...	34.00	.....
Nevada.....	65-90(a)	433 weeks.....	37.50-51.92(a)	.....
New Hampshire.....	66½	341 weeks.....	37.00	12,617
New Jersey.....	In accordance with a "wage and compensation" schedule	300 weeks.....	40.00	.....
New Mexico.....	60	550 weeks.....	30.00	.....
New York.....	66½	Period of disability...	36.00	6,500
North Carolina.....	60	400 weeks.....	35.00	10,000
North Dakota.....	80	Period of disability...	31.50-45.50(a)	.....
Ohio.....	66½	520 weeks.....	40.25	8,000
Oklahoma.....	66½	300 weeks; may be extended to 500 weeks	35.00	.....
Oregon.....	50-75(a)	Period of disability...	30.00-66.92(a)	.....
Pennsylvania.....	66½	Period of disability...	37.50	.....
Puerto Rico.....	60	312 weeks.....	25.00	.....
Rhode Island.....	60	Period of disability(e)...	32.00	(e)
South Carolina.....	60	500 weeks.....	35.00	10,000
South Dakota.....	55	312 weeks.....	30.00	.....
Tennessee.....	65	300 weeks.....	32.00	.....
Texas.....	60	401 weeks.....	35.00	.....
Utah.....	60	312 weeks.....	35.00-47.25(a)	10,010-13,513.50(a)
Vermont.....	66½	330 weeks.....	30.00, plus \$2.00 for each dependent child under 21	9,900
Virginia.....	60	500 weeks.....	30.00	12,000
Washington.....	.....	Period of disability...	28.85-56.77(a)	.....
West Virginia.....	66½	208 weeks.....	33.00	.....
Wisconsin.....	70	Period of disability...	49.00(c)	.....
Wyoming.....	.....	Period of disability...	30.00-46.15(a)	.....
United States: Federal employees...	66½-75(a)	Period of disability...	121.15(c)	.....
Longshoremen.....	66½	Period of disability...	54.00(c)	17,280

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

(a) According to number of dependents. In Idaho, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming according to marital status and number of dependents.

(b) Additional benefits for dependents. In Massachusetts, maximum limited to weekly wage.

(c) Additional benefits in specific cases, such as vocational rehabilitation, constant attendant, etc.

(d) Not to exceed 500 times total weekly amount payable.

(e) After 1,000 weeks, or after \$16,000 has been paid, payments to be made from second-injury fund for period of disability.

CHILD-LABOR LEGISLATION, 1956-1957*

STATE LEGISLATION

DURING 1956 and 1957, several states made major changes in their child labor or school-attendance laws. Particularly significant were the Florida raises in minimum-age standards and the Missouri coverage of agricultural labor and domestic service.

Florida, which already had a 16-year minimum for factory work at any time, raised the minimum age from 14 to 16 for nonfactory work during school hours. It also restored the minimum age of 12 for work outside school hours, which had been reduced to 10 in 1953. In addition, the amendment provided that the hazardous occupations provisions of the law should apply to agriculture and domestic service in private homes.

Missouri extended coverage of all provisions of the child-labor law to agricultural labor and domestic service, and deleted the exemption formerly applying for children between 12 and 16 years of age working outside school hours in industries employing less than seven persons. A number of hazardous occupations were added to those prohibited for minors under 16, including occupations in any mine or quarry and those involved in exposure to radioactive substances. At the same time a few occupations were eliminated from this list, such as employment in any concert hall or theatre or in a restaurant.

Changes were made in some other states that applied to specific areas of child-labor legislation. In Tennessee the former exemption of "farm labor on or in plants processing farm products" was deleted, thus bringing such work under the law. A Virginia act set a minimum age of 14 for boys and 16 for girls for work in restaurants operated in connection with seasonal

hotels, and a minimum of 16, instead of 18, for employment of girls in lighted lobbies or offices of indoor theatres.

Two states enacted provisions relating to certain types of public performances. Children between 8 and 16 years of age in New Jersey were specifically permitted to be employed in theatrical productions during summer vacations, subject to certain limitations as to hours and number of performances. Under the new Florida act, minors between 14 and 18 may be employed until 11 p.m. in television appearances, style shows and modeling, without the approval of the Commissioner, and minors under 14 may be so employed with the approval of the Commissioner.

Some tightening as well as some relaxations were enacted in hours standards. Missouri set a maximum workweek of 40 hours instead of 48 for children under 16, and Florida set a 3-hour limitation on the work of minors under 16 on school days if there is school the following day. At the same time, both Missouri and Florida provided that children 14 and 15 years of age may work until 10 p.m. on nights preceding nonschool days. New Hampshire made farm work and domestic service for minors under 16 subject to the maximum hours and nightwork standards. This state also provided that during summer vacations all minors under 16 may be employed until 9 p.m., but in such cases the minor may not work more than 8 hours in any 24-hour period nor more than 48 hours in any one week.

Oregon exempted children under 16 employed in agriculture, in youth camps, or as newspaper carriers or vendors, from the prohibition of nightwork between 6 p.m. and 7 a.m.

Changes were made in certificate provisions of a few states. The upper age was reduced from 18 to 17 for required employment certificates in Nevada and from 21 to 18 for age certificate in Massachusetts. In Virginia, juvenile court judges were au-

*Prepared by PAUL E. GURSKE, Director, Bureau of Labor Standards, U. S. Department of Labor.

thorized to grant special work permits to children not otherwise qualified for a permit, if they deem it for the best interests of the children.

Virginia also provided that a part-time employment certificate may be issued for the employment of a child of 14 or 15 in a program of part-time school and part-time employment. Indiana and California each authorized programs to aid students in obtaining actual work experiences while still in school.

Several states made changes in their school laws. A Florida law permits county schools to be operated on a year-round basis, with pupils assigned so as to equalize the number attending school during any one quarter. In New York, \$10,000 was appropriated to reimburse local communities for the cost of conducting two experimental schools for migratory children.

The other changes related to required school attendance. Missouri tightened its law by removing the former exemption for children who have completed the common school course. On the other hand, Florida authorized the exemption from school attendance of any child upon the recommendation of a judge of the juvenile court and the agreement of the county superintendent.

Idaho and Utah provided for the exemption of children who are disciplinary problems (in Utah this applies only to minors 16 and over). In Nevada the upper

age for compulsory school attendance was reduced from 18 to 17 years.

Georgia and Louisiana each provided for suspension of their compulsory school-attendance laws—Georgia, in case of public disorder or to protect persons or property, and Louisiana in cases where integration has been ordered. North Carolina permitted nonattendance if a child is assigned against his parent's wishes to a public school attended by a child of another race. And in Mississippi the compulsory attendance provisions were repealed.

FEDERAL LEGISLATION

No amendments were enacted to the child-labor provisions of the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act during 1956 or 1957, but an additional hazardous occupations order was issued by the Secretary of Labor in 1956. Hazardous Occupations Order No. 13 prohibits the employment of minors under 18 in or about establishments in which clay construction products and silica brick or other silica refractories are manufactured, except in certain parts of the plants, such as offices.

Hazardous Occupations Order No. 6, which prohibits minors under 18 in occupations involving exposure to radioactive substances and to ionizing radiations, was amended in 1957, to clarify prohibition of employment where radioactive substances are present in the air in certain concentrations.

MAJOR STATE CHILD-LABOR STANDARDS AFFECTING MINORS UNDER 18*

As of September, 1957

(Because of limitations of space, occupational coverage is usually not indicated, nor are exemptions shown)

State or other jurisdiction	Basic minimum age(a)	Employment or age certificate required for minors up to age indicated	Maximum daily and weekly hours and days per week for minors of the ages indicated(b)	Nightwork prohibited for minors up to age indicated and for hours specified(b)
Alabama.....	16	17(c) 19 for employment in mines and quarries.	8-40-6, under 16. 4 hours on school days, 28 during school weeks for minors under 16.	After 7 p.m. and during regular school term before 7 a.m., under 16.
Arizona.....	14	16(c)	8-48, boys under 16, girls under 18 8-48, all employees in laundry department of laundry.	7 p.m. to 7 a.m., boys under 16, girls under 18.
Arkansas.....	14	16(c)	8-48-6, under 16. 10-54-6, minors 16-18.	7 p.m. to 6 a.m., under 16. 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., boys 16-18. 9 p.m. to 7 a.m., girls 16-18. 10 p.m. to 5 a.m., under 18.
California.....	15	18	8-48, under 18. Hours of work of minors under 18 when combined with hours required to attend school limited to 8 a day.	
Colorado.....	14	16(c)	8-48, under 16. 8-hour day, girls 16 and over.	After 8 p.m., under 16.
425 Connecticut.....	16	18	9-48-6, under 18. 8-48-6, under 18 in stores, and 14-16 in agriculture.	10 p.m. to 6 a.m., under 18.
Delaware.....	14	18	8-48-6, under 16. 10-55-6, girls 16 and over.	7 p.m. to 6 a.m., under 16.
Florida.....	16	18	8-40-6, under 16. Hours of work of minors under 16 limited to 3 hours a day when school is in session.	8 p.m. to 6:30 a.m., under 16, except that minors 14 and 15 may work until 10 p.m. when no school is scheduled for the following day. 10 p.m. to 5 a.m., minors 16-18. 9 p.m. to 6 a.m., under 16.
Georgia.....	16	18	8-40, under 16. 60-hour week, employees 16 and over in cotton and woolen factories. Hours of work limited to 4 hours on any day in which school attended by minor is in session.	
Idaho.....	14	No state provision but see (d) regarding federal certificates.	9-54, under 16. 9-hour day, girls 16 and over.	9 p.m. to 6 a.m., under 16.
Illinois.....	16	16(c)	8-48-6, under 16. 8-48, girls 16 and over. Daily hours of work of minors under 16 attending school limited to 3 a day, with combined hours of work and hours in school limited to 8 a day.	7 p.m. to 7 a.m., under 16.
Indiana.....	14	18	8-48-6, boys under 16, girls under 18.	7 p.m. to 6 a.m., minors under 16. 9 p.m. to 6 a.m., girls 16-18.

MAJOR STATE CHILD LABOR STANDARDS AFFECTING MINORS UNDER 18*—Continued

As of September, 1957

(Because of limitations of space, occupational coverage is usually not indicated, nor are exemptions shown)

State or other jurisdiction	Basic minimum age(a)	Employment or age certificate required for minors up to age indicated	Maximum daily and weekly hours and days per week for minors of the ages indicated(b)	Nightwork prohibited for minors up to age indicated and for hours specified(b)
Iowa.....	14	16(c)	8-48, under 16.	6 p.m. to 7 a.m., under 16.
Kansas.....	14	16(c)	8-48, under 16. 9-49½-6, minors 16 and over. 9-54-6, minors 16 and over in stores.	6 p.m. to 7 a.m., under 16. 9 p.m. to 6 a.m., minors 16 and over.
Kentucky.....	16	18	8-40-6, under 18. Daily hours of work for minors under 16 attending school limited to 3 on a school day, 23 during a school week; for such minors 16-18, 4 on a school day, 28 during a school week.	6 p.m. to 7 a.m., children under 15. 8 p.m. to 7 a.m., children 15. 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., 16-18.
Louisiana.....	16	18	8-44-6, under 18. 10-60, for minors 14-18 years employed in processing sugar cane or sorghum into sugar, molasses, or syrup, or in processing strawberries. Hours of work of minors under 16 employed outside school hours limited to 3 hours a day on any day when school is in session.	7 p.m. to 6 a.m., boys under 16, girls under 18 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., boys 16-18.
Maine.....	16	16(c)	8-48-6, under 16. 9-hour day, 54-hour week (50-hour week as a production worker), females 16 and over. Hours of work of minors under 16 enrolled in school limited to 4 on school days, 28 during school weeks.	.....
Maryland.....	16	18	8-40-6, under 16. 9-48-6, minors 16 and 17. Work of minors under 16 attending school and working outside school hours limited to 3 hours on school days and to 23 hours a week when schools are in session 5 or more days. Work of minors 16 and 17 attending day school and employed outside school hours limited to 4 hours on a school day and 28 hours a week when school is in session 5 or more days, and to 8 hours on nonschool days, and to 40 hours a week when school is in session less than 5 days.	7 p.m. to 7 a.m., under 16. 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., minors 16 and 17 attending day school.

Massachusetts	16	18	4-24, under 14 in farm work. 8-48-6, under 16. 9-48-6, minors 16-18.	6 p.m. to 6:30 a.m., under 16. 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., minors 16-18.
Michigan	14	18	10-48-6, under 18. Combined hours of work and hours in school for minors under 18 lim- ited to 48 a week.	9 p.m. to 7 a.m., minors under 16. 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., minors 16-18 attending school. 11 p.m. to 6 a.m., minors 16 and 17 not attending school. 6 p.m. to 6 a.m., girls under 18 in factories. 7 p.m. to 7 a.m., under 16.
Minnesota	14	16(c)	8-48, under 16. 54-hour week, girls 16 and over.	7 p.m. to 6 a.m., under 16.
Mississippi	14	No state provision, but see (d) regarding federal cer- tificates.	8-44, under 16. 10-60, 16 and over.	7 p.m. to 7 a.m., under 16, except that a child under 16 may work until 10 p.m. when there is no school the following day.
Missouri	14	16(c)	8-40-6, under 16. 9-54, girls 16 and over.	8 p.m. to 6 a.m., under 16. 1 a.m. to 6 a.m., girls 16 and over in certain cities.
Montana	16	"Any minors."	8-48, under 18.	7 p.m. to 6:30 a.m., under 16, except until 9 p.m. in summer vacations providing the children do not work more than 8 hours a day and 48 hours a week.
Nebraska	14	16(c)	8-48, under 16. 9-54, girls 16 and over.	6 p.m. to 7 a.m., under 16. 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., minors 16-18.
Nevada	14	17	8-48, boys under 16, girls under 18.	7 p.m. to 7 a.m., under 16.
New Hampshire	14	16(c)	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ -54, under 16. 10-48, under 18 in factories. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ -54, minors 16-18, other occu- pations.	5 p.m. to 8 a.m. (factory), under 16. 6 p.m. to 8 a.m., under 16. 9 p.m. to 6 a.m. (factories), girls 16 and over. 10 p.m. to 7 a.m. (stores), girls 16 and over. 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. (restaurants and hotels), girls 16 and over. Midnight to 6 a.m., boys 16-18.
New Jersey	16	18	8-40-6, under 18. 10-hour day, 6-day week, under 18 in agriculture. Combined hours of work and hours in school for minors under 16 limited to 8 a day.	6 p.m. to 7 a.m., under 16. 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., minors 16-18.
New Mexico	14	16(c)	8-44, under 16. 8-48-7, girls 16 and over.	7 p.m. to 7 a.m., under 16.
New York	16	18	8-40-6, under 16. 8-48-6, boys 16-18, girls 16 and over. Hours of work of minors 14-16 em- ployed outside school hours limited to 3 on a school day, 23 in a school week; for such minors 16 years of age, 4 on a school day, 28 in a school week.	5 p.m. to 8 a.m. (factory), under 16. 6 p.m. to 8 a.m., under 16. 9 p.m. to 6 a.m. (factories), girls 16 and over. 10 p.m. to 7 a.m. (stores), girls 16 and over. 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. (restaurants and hotels), girls 16 and over. Midnight to 6 a.m., boys 16-18.
North Carolina	16	18	8-40-6, under 16. 9-48-6, minors 16-18. Combined hours of work and hours in school for minors under 16 limited to 8 a day.	6 p.m. to 7 a.m., under 16. 9 p.m. to 6 a.m., girls 16-18. Midnight to 6 a.m., boys 16-18.
North Dakota	14	16(c)	8-48-6, under 16. 8-48-6, minors 16-18.	7 p.m. to 7 a.m., under 16.
Ohio	16	18	8-48-6, minors under 18. Combined hours of work and hours in school of children under 16 limited to 9 a day; employment of children under 14 limited to 4 hours a day.	6 p.m. to 7 a.m., minors under 16. 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., boys 16-18. 9 p.m. to 7 a.m., girls 16-18.

MAJOR STATE CHILD-LABOR STANDARDS AFFECTING MINORS UNDER 18*—Continued

As of September, 1957

(Because of limitations of space, occupational coverage is usually not indicated, nor are exemptions shown)

State or other jurisdiction	Basic minimum age(a)	Employment or age certificate required for minors up to age indicated	Maximum daily and weekly hours and days per week for minors of the ages indicated(b)	Nightwork prohibited for minors up to age indicated and for hours specified(b)
Oklahoma.....	14	16(c) 18 where continuation schools are established.	8-48, under 16, 9-54, girls 16 and over.	6 p.m. to 7 a.m., boys under 16, girls under 18, except that boys between 15 and 16 and girls between 15 and 18 may work until 11 p.m. in theatres as ushers, cashiers, and at concession stands.
Oregon.....	14	18	8-44-6, under 18. 10-hour day, minors under 18, canning. 8-44-5½, minors under 18 in laundry, cleaning, or dyeing establishment.	6 p.m. to 7 a.m., under 16, except those employed in agriculture, in youth camps, or as newspaper carriers or vendors.
Pennsylvania.....	16	18	8-44-6, under 18. Hours spent in school shall be considered as part of the work day or week for minors under 16.	7 p.m. to 7 a.m., under 16. 9 p.m. to 6 a.m., girls 16-18.
Rhode Island.....	16	16(c)	8-40, under 16. 9-48, minors 16-18.	6 p.m. to 6 a.m., under 16. 11 p.m. to 6 a.m., minors 16 and 17.
South Carolina.....	16	No state provision but see (d) regarding federal certificates.	8-40-5, employee in textile mills. 12-60, girls in stores.	8 p.m. to 5 a.m., under 16. After 10 p.m., girls 16 and over in stores.
South Dakota.....	14	16(c)	10-54, minors under 16, girls 16 and over.	After 7 p.m. for minors under 14 in mercantile establishments.
Tennessee.....	16	16(c)	8-40-6, under 18. Daily hours of work of minors under 16 attending school limited to 3 a day and 18 a week in school week; combined hours of work and school limited to 8 a day.	7 p.m. to 7 a.m., under 16. 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., 16-18.
Texas.....	15	Not required for minors 15 and over; see (d) regarding federal certificates.	8-48, under 15. 9-54, girls 16 and over.	10 p.m. to 5 a.m., under 15.
Utah.....	14	18	8-44-6, under 18. The hours of required school attendance must be counted as part of legal day or week.	6 p.m. to 7 a.m., girls under 18, boys under 16.
Vermont.....	14	16(c)	8-48-6, under 16. 9-50, minors 16-18.	7 p.m. to 6 a.m., under 16.
Virginia.....	16	18	8-40-6, under 18.	6 p.m. to 7 a.m., under 16. 10 p.m. to 7 a.m., girls 16-18 enrolled in school. 11 p.m. to 7 a.m., girls 16-18 not enrolled in school. 12 midnight to 7 a.m., boys 16-18.

Washington.....	14, boys 16, girls.	18	8-48-6, under 16 when school is in session. In computing hours, $\frac{1}{2}$ total attendance hours in school shall be included. 8-40-6, children under 16 when school not in session. 8-48-6, minors 16-18. 60-hour week, household and domestic employees.	7 p.m. to 6 a.m., under 16. Minors 16 and 17 attending school may be employed after 7 p.m. in authorized employments.
West Virginia.....	16	16(c)	8-40-6, under 16.	8 p.m. to 5 a.m., under 16.
Wisconsin.....	16	18	8-24-6, under 16, except 8-40-6, during school vacations. 8-40-6, minors 16, except 8-48-6, during school vacations. 8-48-6, minors 17.	8 p.m. to 7 a.m., under 16. 6 p.m. to 6 a.m., girls 16 and over, factories and laundries.
Wyoming.....	No provision except that children whose attendance at school is required by law may not be employed during school hours.	Issued for minors 14-16.	8-48-6, under 16. 8-48, girls 16 and over.	7 p.m. to 7 a.m., under 16. 10 p.m. to 7 a.m., girls 16-18.
429 Alaska.....	16		8-40-6, under 18. Combined hours of work and school for minors under 16 limited to 9 a day. Weekly hours for minors under 16 working outside school hours limited to 23 a week.	7 p.m. to 6 a.m., under 16.
District of Columbia.....	14	18	8-48-6, under 18.	7 p.m. to 7 a.m., boys under 16, girls under 18. 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., boys 16-18.
Hawaii.....	16 when child is legally required to attend school; otherwise 14.	18	8-40-6, under 16. Combined hours of work and hours in school for minors under 16 limited to 9 a day.	6 p.m. to 7 a.m., under 16.
Puerto Rico.....	16	18	8-40-6, under 18. Combined hours of work and school for "minors attending school" limited to 8.	6 p.m. to 8 a.m., under 16. 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., minors 16-18.

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

(a) The states listed as having a 16-year basic minimum age usually establish this age for factory employment at any time, or for any employment during school hours, or both; certain employment is permitted under 16 outside school hours and during school vacation, usually in nonfactory employment. The states listed as having a 14- or 15-year minimum age permit employment of children under these ages outside school hours or during school vacation, or in certain occupations at any time.

(b) Maximum hours and night-work regulations for minors under 16 usually apply to most occupations; sometimes, however, they apply only to certain establishments such as factories

or stores. Regulations applicable to minors 16 and 17 are usually less comprehensive in coverage than those applicable to minors under 16. Many states have special nightwork prohibitions for minors working as public messengers, and some have special prohibitions for other types of work, such as work in bowling alleys. These are not shown.

(c) In these states the law provides that age certificates may be issued upon request for minors 16 or over (17 or over in Alabama) or, although not specified in the law, such certificates are issued in practice for such minors.

(d) For the purposes of the Fair Labor Standards Act, federal certificates of age are issued upon request, by federal issuing officers.

STATE LABOR LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN*

WITH THE ever-increasing number and proportion of women workers, the need to safeguard their health and welfare has continued to be recognized through legislation. The history of labor legislation for women extends over a long period, beginning about 100 years ago, and growing in importance. Today all of the states, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico have special laws governing some aspects of women's hours, wages, or working conditions, although not every state or territory has enacted legislation in each of these fields.

All except five states have laws safeguarding women's maximum hours of work; in addition, about half require one day of rest in seven, and in almost all of the remaining states some day-of-rest protection is provided by Sunday or blue laws. Many states require specified meal periods and/or rest periods; some set minimum standards for plant facilities; and many have established standards pertaining to such subjects as industrial homework, night work prohibitions or regulations, or occupational prohibitions.

A total of thirty states,¹ the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico have minimum-wage laws. Laws of nine states and three other jurisdictions cover men as well as women. These laws either establish a statutory rate applicable to a wide coverage, or provide for the establishment of rates on an industry or occupation basis by wage-board procedures, or a combination of both types.

Sixteen states and Alaska have equal-pay laws, including the major industrial states which account for more than one-half of all employed women in the United States. State equal-pay laws, the great majority of which have been enacted dur-

ing the past fifteen years, point to wider recognition of women's economic status through the removal of wage discrimination based on sex.

RECENT STATE ACTION

From the early part of August, 1955, to September 1, 1957, legislatures in seventeen states enacted some forty-one statutes covering various standards of employment of women. In addition, Hawaii and Puerto Rico passed important minimum-wage legislation.

Minimum-Wage Legislation

The most active field of legislation from August, 1955, to September, 1957, was minimum wage. Vermont enacted minimum-wage legislation for the first time; Rhode Island and Puerto Rico, with minimum-wage laws, passed new legislation to establish statutory minimum-wage rates; six states amended existing legislation to raise statutory minimum rates; and other states amended minimum-wage laws to increase their effectiveness.

Statutory Rates. The Vermont statute of 1957 set a minimum of 75 cents an hour applicable to male and female employees in establishments with two or more persons. The act includes provisions for setting rates less than 75 cents an hour for learners, apprentices, and handicapped persons, and authorizes deductions for gratuities, board, lodging, apparel and other items or services supplied by the employer. Exempt from coverage of the act are persons employed in agriculture; domestic service in or about a private home, in the activities of a public supported nonprofit organization (except laundry employees, nurse aids or practical nurses), or in a bona fide executive, administrative or professional capacity; by the United States or by the state or any political subdivision thereof; as newsboys on home delivery, taxicab drivers, outside salesmen, or switchboard operators in a public tele-

*Prepared by ALICE K. LEOPOLD, Assistant to the Secretary of Labor for Women's Affairs, U. S. Department of Labor.

¹Exclusive of Delaware with a minimum-wage provision for minors only.

phone exchange with 750 or fewer stations; students attending school and working part time; and those subject to the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 as amended.

In Rhode Island, 1956 legislation established a statutory minimum-wage rate of 90 cents an hour applicable to male and female employees in establishments with four or more persons. This act was amended in 1957, increasing the statutory rate to \$1.00 an hour and establishing a rate of 75 cents an hour minimum for employees of educational, charitable, religious and nonprofit organizations where the employer-employee relation exists. In addition to establishing new rates, the amendment broadened the coverage of the original law and now permits an allowance for gratuities as part of the hourly wage in the amount of 10 cents an hour for taxicab drivers; a 30-cent an hour allowance for restaurants, hotels, and other industries remained the same as provided in the 1956 act. Various categories of employment are exempt from coverage. A Rhode Island minimum-wage law is still in effect for persons not covered by the 1957 statute.

Puerto Rico in 1956 passed a new minimum-wage law which changed existing legislation, providing for new procedures, coverage and minimum rates. The new statute established statutory rates for some industries and authorized minimum-wage boards, created in the act, to fix wages in other industries, and to revise them at least once every two years until attaining as rapidly as possible the minimum rate of \$1.00 an hour in all industries.

A trend toward higher minimum-wage rates was promoted by passage of an amendment to the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act in 1955 which raised the minimum to \$1.00 an hour effective in 1956. Previous to that amendment, Alaska, with a \$1.25 an hour rate established in early 1955, was the only jurisdiction with a statutory rate as high as or higher than \$1.00 an hour. Three other states (Connecticut, Massachusetts and Nevada), in addition to Rhode Island, amended their minimum-wage laws to establish a statutory rate of \$1.00 an hour. The Connecticut statute raised the highest basic minimum from 75 cents to \$1.00 an hour, and

established a rate of not less than 75 cents an hour for hotels, restaurants, inns and cabins, and apprentices and minors. In Massachusetts the rate was raised in 1955 from 75 to 90 cents an hour; and in 1956, to \$1.00 an hour, effective in January, 1957. The Massachusetts statutory rate of \$1.00 is not applicable to persons covered by wage-board procedures; the 1956 law provided that wage boards may not recommend rates lower than 80 cents an hour, an increase of 15 cents over the two-year period. In addition to raising the basic rate from 87½ cents to \$1.00 an hour, the Nevada statute excluded agricultural workers previously covered by the minimum-wage act.

Other amendments increasing statutory rates were passed in Hawaii, New Hampshire and New Mexico. A 1957 amendment in Hawaii raised the highest basic rate to 90 cents an hour until July 1, 1958, when the rate will be \$1.00 an hour, and provided for overtime pay of time and one-half after 44 hours a week until July 1, 1958; after 40 hours thereafter. Minimum-wage rates were increased twice in New Hampshire over the two-year period covered in this report. In 1957 the following hourly rates were established in New Hampshire, effective October 1: highest basic rate, 85 cents; laundry workers, nurse aids, and practical nurses in nonprofit hospitals and homes for the aged, 80 cents; theater ushers and pin boys, 75 cents; and learners, handicapped, persons under 20 or over 64 years of age, 75 cents. New Mexico increased the minimum rate for service employees from 50 to 65 cents an hour, retaining the 75-cent rate for nonservice employees.

Wage-Board Rates. In the twenty-four states and the District of Columbia where there are wage-board procedures for setting minimum wages, the same trend toward upward revision of the minimum wage was carried out. During the two-year period under consideration, thirteen states—Colorado, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, Utah, Wisconsin—and the District of Columbia revised forty-seven orders and issued four new ones. Nine of these wage orders have a rate of \$1.00 an

hour. In Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island orders were automatically raised by statute.

The following summary shows the highest hourly rates set by minimum-wage orders issued between August, 1955, and September 1, 1957:²

- \$1.00 for 9 orders in 5 states—Colorado, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York.
- \$.90 for 8 orders in 4 states—Massachusetts, Minnesota, New York, Rhode Island.
- \$.85 for 5 orders in 3 states—Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey.
- \$.80 for 10 orders in 3 states—Colorado, Massachusetts, Utah.
- \$.75 for 11 orders in 3 states—New Hampshire, Oregon, Utah and the District of Columbia.
- \$.70 for 3 orders in 2 states—Ohio, Wisconsin.
- Less than \$.70 for 5 orders in 2 states—North Dakota, Wisconsin.

More than half of the orders were concentrated in four industries: retail trade (ten), public housekeeping (nine), laundry (five) and laundry and dry cleaning (four); the other twenty-three orders were distributed among thirteen industries or occupations. The four new orders issued were: telephone exchange (Wisconsin), telephone and telegraph (Oregon), amusement (Minnesota), and amusement and recreation (Oregon).

Other Minimum-Wage Legislation. Amendments in Massachusetts authorized wage boards to recommend overtime rates after 40 hours a week and to submit reports after 90 instead of 60 days. Another clarified a provision for recommending lower rates for apprentices, learners and handicapped. A resolution was adopted in Massachusetts to study legislative proposals for overtime pay after 40 hours and rate of pay for other than regular hours of employment. An Idaho amendment redefined "wages," excluding tips and gratuities previously included, and strengthened enforcement procedures. In Wyoming an amendment authorized the Labor Com-

missioner, upon receipt of a complaint, to bring civil action on behalf of the employee. A resolution in Ohio requested the Department of Industrial Relations to call wage-board hearings; one in Michigan established a committee to study and make recommendations with respect to minimum-wage legislation; and another in North Dakota authorized a study of labor laws in other states covering wages, hours and working conditions in order to establish "modern and workable" statutes in North Dakota relating to employment.

Minimum-Wage Court Activity

Minimum-wage court activity in the State of New Jersey in 1956 and 1957 provided an outstanding example of progress directly benefiting many women workers. In wage orders applicable to three important woman-employing occupations—laundry, restaurant and mercantile—the State Labor Commissioner included provisions requiring time and one-half the employee's regular rate of pay for hours in excess of 40 a week. The constitutionality of the laundry order was challenged by a group of laundry employers. The principal issues contested were whether (1) an overtime rate higher than the basic minimum was an appropriate part of a minimum fair wage and could properly be included in the regulations added by the Commissioner to the recommendations of the wage board, and (2) such rate could be based on the employee's regular rate rather than on the basic minimum wage. The Commissioner, the Consumers League, other civic groups, and unions filed court briefs in support of the Commissioner's actions. In a favorable decision upholding the action of the Commissioner, the New Jersey Supreme Court decided:

"Overtime rates based on the wage actually paid reasonably subserve the purposes of the enactment in helping to secure a fair and reasonable compensation for services rendered and a minimum living wage. . . . We conclude that the Commissioner's determination to establish overtime rates based upon the 'regular hourly wage' as stated in Mandatory Order No. 10 (Laundry) must be sustained as a valid exercise of a properly delegated authority." (*Lane v. Holderman*, 23 N. J. 304, 129 A. 2d 8, 18, 19-1957.)

²This report includes only rates in effect prior to September 1, 1957. During the fall of 1957, rates were to be raised in California from 75 cents to \$1.00 an hour in 11 orders; in Rhode Island from 90 cents to \$1.00 in 3 orders; in the District of Columbia from 75 to 90 cents in 1 order; and in New Hampshire from 75 cents to 85 cents in 4 orders. In addition, New York has issued 3 orders requiring rates to go from 90 cents to \$1.00 in 1958.

Later the validity of both the restaurant and mercantile orders was contested by employer groups, but in each case the decision rendered was in favor of the State Labor Commissioner. The overtime provision was a point at issue in both cases, as well as other objections involving coverage, definitions and procedures. The restaurant order was declared valid by the State Supreme Court and the mercantile order was upheld by the Appellate Division of the Superior Court of New Jersey.

Hours of Work Legislation

Over the two-year period 1955 to 1957, Maine was the only state which enacted legislation modifying the basic standards governing hours of employment. One amendment to the 9-hour limitation for female employees prohibits females not only from being employed but from accepting employment over the hours limitation. Another amendment exempts employers from a provision requiring a record of hours worked for specified female employees.

Other Legislation

Three states—California, Massachusetts and New York—extended the effective dates of acts permitting relaxation of certain labor laws in times of emergencies.

California amended its equal-pay law to prohibit wage discrimination based on sex under collective bargaining contracts and to provide procedures for recovery of wages for violation of the act. Nebraska, a new state in the equal-pay field, passed a resolution endorsing the policy of equal pay for equal work without discrimination as to sex and urging adoption of the policy by all employers. Amendments to industrial homework statutes in California and Massachusetts revised and considerably strengthened such legislation.

Other legislative enactments of special interest to women were passed in several states. New Hampshire extended to commercial establishments the coverage of a law which sets standards for plant facilities and working conditions. Massachusetts established a Women's Division in the Department of Commerce for the promotion of business opportunities for women; and passed three resolutions, one providing

for a special commission to investigate and study the labor laws relating to the employment of women and minors, another to study the need for a women's and minors' division in the Department of Labor and Industries, the third providing for an investigation and study by the Department of Public Safety relating to the health and safety of women employed in certain industries and working under cold and freezing conditions.

SUMMARY OF STATE LABOR LAWS FOR WOMEN IN EFFECT SEPTEMBER 1, 1957

Minimum Wage

Thirty states, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico have minimum-wage laws. The laws generally are broad in coverage of industries, most of them all inclusive with a few listed exemptions, usually domestic service and agriculture. The Maine law applies only to fish packing. Unless otherwise indicated these laws apply to women and minors.

Alaska (any employee)	New Mexico (any employee)
Arizona	New York (any employee)
Arkansas (females)	North Dakota
California	Ohio
Colorado	Oklahoma (adult women)
Connecticut (any employee)	Oregon
District of Columbia	Pennsylvania
Hawaii (any employee)	Puerto Rico (any employee)
Idaho (any employee)	Rhode Island (any employee)
Illinois	South Dakota (females)
Kansas	Utah
Kentucky	Vermont (any employee)
Louisiana (females)	Washington
Maine	Wisconsin
Massachusetts (any employee)	Wyoming (any employee)
Minnesota	
Nevada (females)	
New Hampshire (any employee)	
New Jersey	

In fourteen of these jurisdictions—Alaska, Arkansas, Connecticut, Hawaii, Idaho, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont and Wyoming—minimum-wage rates are provided by the statute or by statute and wage order. In nineteen states and the District of Columbia minimum wages are not in effect until wage orders are issued for an individual occupation or industry.

Equal Pay

Sixteen states and Alaska have enacted statutes which prohibit discrimination in rate of pay because of sex: Alaska, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Washington. The Illinois and Michigan laws apply to manufacturing only.

Hours of Work

Daily and Weekly Hours. Forty-three states and the District of Columbia have laws limiting the daily and weekly hours of employment in one or more industries. Five states—Alabama, Florida, Indiana, Iowa and West Virginia—do not have such laws. The laws of Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico set no maximum but require payment of premium rates for time worked over specified hours.

In the tabulations which follow, the highest standard in each state (i.e., the fewest maximum hours) is shown. Standards given are applicable to one or more industries, and standards for Georgia, Montana and South Carolina are applicable to both men and women.

A large proportion of all women workers are employed in manufacturing, so it is important to note that the standards shown cover manufacturing, with the few following exceptions.³ Manufacturing establishments in Connecticut and Ohio have a 9-48-hour week; some industries in these states are on an 8-48-hour week. The maximum hours for manufacturing in Kansas are 9 a day, 49½ a week; the 8-48-hour week shown for Kansas is applicable to public housekeeping and telephone exchanges. In Montana the 8-48-hour limitation covers retail trade, wholesale trade and restaurants; 8 hours a day, with no weekly maximum, is the standard for manufacturing establishments. Maine production workers in manufacturing are on the 9-50-hour standard; nonproduction workers are permitted a 9-54-hour week. In Georgia and South Carolina the standards shown are applicable to one type of manufacturing only—cotton and woolen goods.

One-half of the states (twenty-four) and

the District of Columbia have set maximum hours of either 8 a day, 8-48 a week, or 48 or less a week. Nine states have set a maximum 9-hour day, and all but one of these (Idaho), have a weekly maximum of 50 to 54 hours. Minnesota has fixed no daily limitation on its statute, but has a 54-hour weekly limit. Nine states have set a maximum of 10 hours a day and from 50 to 60 hours a week.

Arizona.....	8-48	Nevada.....	8-48
Arkansas.....	8-3	New Hampshire..	10-48
California.....	8-48	New Jersey.....	10-54
Colorado.....	8-48	New Mexico.....	8-48
Connecticut....	8-48	New York.....	8-48
Delaware.....	10-55	North Carolina..	9-48
District of Columbia.....	8-48	North Dakota..	8½-48
Georgia.....	10-60	Ohio.....	8-48
Idaho.....	9	Oklahoma.....	9-54
Illinois.....	8-48	Oregon.....	8-44
Kansas.....	8-48	Pennsylvania....	10-48
Kentucky.....	10-60	Rhode Island...	9-48
Louisiana.....	8-48	South Carolina..	10-55
Maine.....	9-50	South Dakota...	10-54
Maryland.....	10-60	Tennessee.....	10-50
Massachusetts..	9-48	Texas.....	9-54
Michigan.....	9-54	Utah.....	8-48
Minnesota.....	54	Vermont.....	9-50
Mississippi.....	10-60	Virginia.....	9-48
Missouri.....	9-54	Washington.....	8
Montana.....	8-48	Wisconsin.....	9-50
Nebraska.....	9-54	Wyoming.....	8-48

Day of Rest. Twenty-two states and the District of Columbia have established a 6-day week for women employed in some or all industries. In six states both men and women employees are covered. The states providing for a 6-day work-week are:

Arizona	Kansas	North Carolina
Arkansas	Louisiana	North Dakota
California	Massachusetts	Ohio
(any employee)	(any employee)	Oregon
Colorado	Nevada	Pennsylvania
Connecticut ⁴	New	South Carolina
Delaware	Hampshire	Utah
District of	(any employee)	Wisconsin
Columbia	New Jersey	(any employee)
Illinois (any	New York	
employee)	(any employee)	

³Day-of-rest law provides, in effect, for 48-hour week. Nine hours daily permitted if overtime paid at one and one-half times the employee's regular rate.

⁴Connecticut also has a law, covering all employees in commercial occupations, or work in any industrial process, which prohibits work on Sunday but provides that the prohibition shall not apply if one day of rest is given within the next six days.

In addition, Puerto Rico and two states have laws with overtime pay provisions for a 7-day workweek which, in effect, encourages a 6-day workweek. A Rhode Island statute, enforced by the Department of Labor, prohibits employment on Sundays and holidays except to perform work of necessity and charity under special permit and provided time and one-half is paid.

A Kentucky law requires payment of time and one-half for work on seventh consecutive day for persons working at least 40 hours a week.

Puerto Rico provides for a day of rest but permits work on such day at double the employee's regular rate. Other states have laws prohibiting Sunday employment or have hour laws which, in effect, seem to provide for a day of rest. In fact, few states are without either labor legislation or Sunday employment laws providing for a day of rest.

Meal Periods. Over half of the states (twenty-six), the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico provide that meal periods, varying from one-third to one hour duration, must be allowed women employed in some or all industries, and four of these apply to men as well as to women:

Arkansas	Maine	North Carolina
California	Maryland	North Dakota
Colorado	Massachusetts	Ohio
Delaware	Nebraska (all employees)	Oregon
District of Columbia	Nevada	Pennsylvania
Indiana (all employees)	New Jersey	Puerto Rico
Kansas	(all employees)	Rhode Island
Kentucky	New Mexico	Utah
Louisiana	New York	Washington
	(all employees)	West Virginia
		Wisconsin

In addition, a Wyoming statute mentions a lunch period in its provision for required rest periods. Kentucky and North Dakota (listed above) combine meal and rest period provisions.

Rest Periods. Nine states (in addition to Kentucky and North Dakota, listed under meal period) have provided for rest periods, by statute in three and by wage order in six. Statutes in Nevada and Wyoming cover a variety of industries (Wyoming's applicable to women standing continuously); the law in Pennsylvania applies to

elevator operators not provided with seating facilities. Rest periods in one or more industries are provided by wage orders in six states—Arizona, California, Colorado, Oregon, Utah and Washington. Most of the provisions are for a 10-minute rest period within each half day of work.

Nightwork. In twenty-one states and Puerto Rico, nightwork for adult women is prohibited and/or regulated in certain industries or occupations. Two additional states—Arizona and Virginia—and the District of Columbia prohibit night messenger service for females under 21 (the Arizona law is also applicable to males under 21).

Eleven states and Puerto Rico prohibit nightwork for adult women in certain occupations or industries. In North Dakota and Washington the prohibition applies to elevator operators only; in Ohio, to taxicab drivers.

Connecticut	Nebraska	North Dakota
Indiana	(except on permit)	Ohio
(suspended until 1961)	New Jersey	Puerto Rico
Kansas	New York	South Carolina
Massachusetts		Washington

In ten other states, as well as in several states which prohibit nightwork in some occupations or industries, the employment of adult women at night is regulated either by provision for a lower maximum-hour limit for nightwork than for daywork, or by establishment of specific working-condition standards.

California	New Hampshire	Pennsylvania
Delaware	New Mexico	Rhode Island
Maryland	Oregon	Utah
		Wisconsin

Industrial Homework

Eighteen states and Puerto Rico have industrial homework laws or regulations. In all except Oregon the law applies to all persons; in that state it applies to women and minors only.

California	Missouri	Puerto Rico
Connecticut	New Jersey	Rhode Island
Illinois	New York	Tennessee
Indiana	Ohio	Texas
Maryland	Oregon	West Virginia
Massachusetts	Pennsylvania	Wisconsin
Michigan		

Employment Before and After Childbirth

Six states and Puerto Rico have laws prohibiting in one or more industries the employment of women immediately before and after childbirth. The periods during which women may not be employed follow:

Connecticut	4 weeks before and 4 weeks after
Massachusetts	4 weeks before and 4 weeks after
Missouri	3 weeks before and 3 weeks after
New York	4 weeks after
Vermont	2 weeks before and 4 weeks after
Washington	4 weeks before and 4 weeks after (several industries)
Washington	4 months before and 6 weeks after (laundry, dry cleaning, dye works)
Puerto Rico	4 weeks before and 4 weeks after

Rhode Island, under its Temporary Disability Insurance Act, provides that employed women are entitled to cash benefits for 6 weeks before and 6 weeks after childbirth.

Occupational Limitations

Occupations to which most of the prohibitory laws for adult women apply are mining and work in establishments serving liquor. Of twenty-five states with prohibitory laws, as listed below, seventeen prohibit women's employment in mines (several permit clerical work in them). Nine states prohibit employment of women mixing, selling or dispensing alcoholic liquors for on-premises consumption, and Georgia prohibits their employment in retail liquor stores.⁵ Eleven states have laws prohibiting other employment considered hazardous or injurious to health and safety. (The list does not include safety laws and codes regulating various aspects of working conditions.)

<i>Mines</i>		<i>Barrooms or liquor stores</i>
Alabama	Ohio	California
Arizona	Oklahoma	Connecticut
Arkansas	Pennsylvania	Georgia
Colorado	Utah	Illinois ⁶
Illinois	Virginia	Indiana
Indiana	Washington	Kentucky
Maryland	Wisconsin	Ohio
Missouri	Wyoming	Pennsylvania
New York		Rhode Island
		Wyoming

⁵In addition, a Florida statute authorizes the city of Tampa to prohibit females from soliciting customers to buy alcoholic beverages.

⁶Illinois state law authorizes city and county governments to prohibit.

Other Places and Occupations

Arizona—Occupations demanding constant standing.

Colorado—Coke ovens.

Massachusetts—Work on cores over 2 cubic feet or 60 pounds.

Michigan—Handling harmful substances; in foundries without approval of Department of Labor; operating polishing wheels, belts.⁷

Minnesota—Placing cores in or out of ovens; cleaning moving machinery.

Missouri—Cleaning or working between moving machinery.

New York—Working in basements of mercantile establishments or restaurants without permits;

coremaking, or in connection with coremaking, in a room in which the oven is also in operation.

Ohio—As crossing watchman, section hand, express driver, metal moulder, bellhop, gas or electric meter reader; in shoe-shining parlors, bowling alleys as pin setters, poolrooms; in delivery service on motor propelled vehicles of over 1-ton capacity; in operating freight or baggage elevators if doors not automatically or semi-automatically controlled; in baggage and freight handling; trucking and handling by means of hand trucks heavy materials of any kind; operating wheels, belts; in blast furnace and smelter.

Pennsylvania—Dangerous or injurious occupations.

Washington—Bellhop.

Wisconsin—Dangerous or injurious occupations.

The majority of the states with occupational limitations for adult women also have prohibitory legislation for persons under 21 years. In addition, nine states with no prohibitions for adult women have legislation prohibiting employment of persons under 21 years. Most of these occupational limitations for persons under 21 apply to establishments serving liquor and to driving of taxicabs, school buses or public vehicles; others prohibit employment of females under 21 in jobs demanding constant standing, or as messengers, bellhops, or caddies.

Employment Standards

Seating. Forty-five states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico have seating laws, all except one of them applying exclusively to women. The Florida law applies to both males and females. Illinois, Maryland and Mississippi have no seating laws.

Weight-Lifting. Ten states and Alaska have some regulation regarding the lifting

⁷Opinions of Attorneys General differ as to whether or not Michigan law applies only to employment underground.

or carrying of heavy weights by women. They are Alaska, California, Maryland (foundries), Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota (core rooms), New York (core rooms), Ohio, Oregon, Utah and Washington.

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EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ADMINISTRATION IN THE STATES*

I. THE LABOR MARKET

FISCAL years 1956 and 1957 were a period of economic expansion to levels well above those of any earlier time in our nation's history, not excluding war years.

The vigorous growth of the economy had its roots in the rapid recovery starting in late 1954 from the short post-Korea recession. By the spring of 1955 industrial production was at a rate equal to that of 1953, the record year to that time. In July, 1955, the industrial production index—139 per cent of the 1947-49 average—was 2 points higher than the rate for July, 1953. The production of all goods and services (Gross National Product) at the annual rate of \$397 billion in July-September, 1955, was more than \$30 billion higher than two years earlier. These gains resulted from rapid increases in personal consumption expenditures and in outlays for construction of all types. The annual rate of government expenditures for national security dropped by \$10 billion in the two years, while purchases of goods and services by State and local governments continued to rise.

By July, 1955, there were 67.5 million workers in the civilian labor force—a gain of 2 million over the year, compared with a usual increase of some 800,000 annually. Civilian employment totaled 65 million, a gain of 2.8 million workers in a year's time. Unemployment by July, 1955, had dropped to 2.5 million from 3.3 million a year earlier.

From these high levels at the beginning of fiscal 1956, there were further sharp gains in the production of goods and services. Consumer expenditures continued a rapid expansion, made possible by higher incomes for a larger number of workers than ever before, to which was added a

considerable expansion of consumer credit. In the latter part of fiscal 1956, while the over-all economy continued to expand, readjustments in some lines of activity were noted. For example, automobile production moved down from the record highs of the first half of the fiscal year; the volume of residential construction slackened; and production of household appliances and some other consumer goods was reduced. Total production of goods and services, however, continued to increase to record levels, although not at a record rate. The general picture for the last year and a half of the two-year period is one of sustained over-all growth.

Gains during this latter period were sustained largely by steadily increasing personal consumption expenditures, heavy and sharply rising outlays for new plant and equipment, and increasing expenditures by state and local governments. There was little change in the rate of expenditures by the federal government.

At the end of fiscal 1957 the total civilian labor force of 69.8 million was about a half million higher than a year earlier, but 3.2 million higher than in June, 1955. Total civilian employment of 66.5 million was about 400,000 higher than a year earlier, and was 2.9 million higher than in June of 1955. Nonagricultural employment rose by 3 million in two years to 59 million in June, 1957, and was 700,000 more than a year earlier. Because labor force increases in the two fiscal years very closely paralleled changes in employment, there was little change in the average level of unemployment, which continued to represent about 4 per cent of the civilian labor force. Insured unemployment during fiscal 1956 and 1957 was well below the average in the previous two years. In 1956 the weekly average was 1,173,000—about one-fourth below 1955—and in 1957 the weekly volume moved up to 1,295,000. The rate of insured unemployment was 3.2 per cent in fiscal 1957, slightly above that for the

*Prepared by ROBERT C. GOODWIN, Director, Bureau of Employment Security, U. S. Department of Labor.

preceding year but well below the 4.3 per cent in fiscal 1955.

II. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OPERATIONS

New applications for work declined 400,000 to 8.1 million in fiscal 1956 as total unemployment dropped about a quarter of a million and employment reached new highs. As fiscal 1957 began, however, the tempo of industrial activity was temporarily slowed by a labor dispute in the steel industry and continuing production adjustments in the auto industry. These factors, plus minor employment cutbacks in some durable goods industries in later months and a smaller-than-usual spring pickup in construction work, contributed to a moderate increase in new applications in fiscal 1957 to 8.5 million.

Registrations of men showed a somewhat sharper increase than of women—up about 7 per cent to 5.2 million; those for women rose 4 per cent to 3.3 million. At the same time, new work registrations of veterans, which had dropped more than one-tenth in fiscal 1956 to less than 1.9 million, remained almost unchanged in fiscal 1957. This leveling off reflected in part the steady decline in the number of service men released to civilian life—from more than 1 million in fiscal 1955 to about 400,000 in 1957.

Activities of employment counselors in local offices were accelerated in fiscal 1956 and 1957. Counseling interviews with job applicants edged up slightly in fiscal 1956, and gained 4 per cent in 1957 to 1.5 million. While both men and women job seekers shared in the increase during the two years, women showed a larger gain than men. On the other hand, interviews with veterans declined markedly in both fiscal years—11 per cent in 1956, and another 10 per cent in 1957 to 320,000. Employment counseling interviews with handicapped workers continued at approximately 170,000 in both years.

Total job placements, which had moved up to 15.4 million in fiscal 1956, edged down in fiscal 1957 to a little under 15 million. In both years nonfarm placements accounted for about two-fifths of total job placements.

Expanding job opportunities boosted nonfarm placements by 11 per cent in fiscal

1956 to approximately 6.2 million, with men accounting for a major portion of the rise. In fiscal 1957, however, nonfarm placements were down about 4 per cent to a little under 6 million. Men accounted for the bulk of this decline, with a reduction of 5 per cent to a little under 3.4 million.

Among the major industry groups, the sharpest placement reduction occurred in construction (14 per cent), as residential building activities leveled off from the high records of the preceding two years. Placements in manufacturing industries dipped 7 per cent in 1957 to 1,560,000. In the service and trade industries, where women account for a sizable proportion of the work force, placements remained almost unchanged.

In fiscal 1957, placements of veterans in nonfarm jobs showed about the same relative decline as for all men—down 6 per cent to somewhat less than 1.5 million. Such placements accounted for 43 out of every 100 nonfarm placements of men in fiscal 1957—a slightly smaller proportion than in the two preceding years. Nonfarm placements of handicapped workers increased by more than one-third in fiscal 1956 and edged up another 2 per cent in 1957 to nearly 300,000.

Farm placements in fiscal 1957 totaled 9 million—down slightly (3 per cent) from the previous year. Pool-type placements of farm job applicants gathered at an assembly point for a single day's work amounted to 5.2 million in fiscal 1957—about 140,000 less than in the preceding year.

III. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Improvement of the Program

Following the recommendations in the Economic Report of the President, a significant number of state legislatures strengthened their unemployment insurance systems in 1956 and 1957. Additional improvements occurred as the result of the federal enactment in 1954 of extensions of coverage.

Coverage

Effective January 1, 1956, employers of four to seven workers became subject to the Federal Unemployment Tax Act for the first time as a result of federal legisla-

tion enacted in 1954. Coverage was extended by this amendment to an estimated 350,000 small firms and 1.5 million workers. Twenty-eight states now cover employers with four or more workers; three states include employers of three or more; two, firms of two or more; and fifteen states, Alaska, the District of Columbia and Hawaii cover businesses employing one or more.

Benefits

The President's Economic Reports in both 1956 and 1957, while recognizing the gains made in amount and duration of benefits, again urged the states seriously to consider improvement of the benefit provisions of their laws. In 1956, when the legislatures of only fourteen states—and the United States Congress for the District of Columbia—considered amendments to the state employment security laws, benefit provisions were liberalized in five states.

In 1957, when the legislatures of forty-five states, Alaska and Hawaii, and the United States Congress for the District of Columbia met in regular session, twenty-three states improved one or more of their benefit provisions.

As in previous years, the greatest change was in maximum weekly benefits. In the two-year period, twenty-four states increased the maximum basic weekly benefit by amounts ranging from \$2.00 to \$11. Maximum basic weekly benefits now range from \$25 to \$41 and to \$45 for intrastate claimants in Alaska. (See Table 3.) Forty-one states, whose programs include over 88 per cent of all covered workers, now provide a maximum basic benefit of \$30 or more. Nineteen of these, with almost 50 per cent of the covered workers, have a basic maximum of \$35 or over. In 1957 several states increased the maximum augmented weekly benefit amount for claimants with dependents. Ten states now have higher maximum benefits for such claimants, varying from \$35 to \$60 and, in Alaska, to \$70 limited to claimants in Alaska with dependents in the territory.

Ten states liberalized their duration provisions during 1956 and 1957. Eight states with more than 25 per cent of all covered workers now meet the President's recom-

mendation of twenty-six weeks for all eligible claimants. Uniform duration of twenty to twenty-four weeks is provided by seven states. The other thirty-six states have variable durations ranging from sixteen to thirty weeks, with a maximum of twenty-six weeks or more in twenty-three states. (See Table 3.) Over 75 per cent of workers covered by unemployment insurance are employed in thirty-one states which provide a maximum duration of twenty-six weeks or more.

Financing of Benefits

In 1956 four states lowered the period of experience required for reduced rates. One state lowered the required employer ratios applicable to its schedule of reduced rates and increased the fund balance solvency requirement necessary for reduced rates to all employers under experience rating.

In 1957 three states made provision to permit limited voluntary contributions. Nine states made significant changes in their experience rating provisions, either establishing additional tax schedules or modifying existing schedules.

An additional development significant for the financing of the program was the increase in the taxable wage base in Alaska from \$3,600 to \$4,200. This leaves four states with a \$3,600 wage base, while forty-six states continue using the \$3,000 base applicable under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

Alaska also extended its employee contribution of 0.5 per cent by another three and one-half years until mid-1961. Finally, eighteen states amended their basic unemployment insurance laws to permit use of excess federal unemployment tax collections for administrative purposes. Thirteen states enacted legislation making appropriations from these funds, usually for erecting buildings.

In addition to these legislative developments, the Kentucky Unemployment Insurance Commission suspended all rates of less than 1 per cent for 1956, since its balancing account had fallen below the statutory requirement. In Michigan and New York a drop in the solvency account resulted in an additional mandatory assessment for 1957 of 0.5 per cent and 0.3 per cent respectively.

Disability Insurance

Two of the four states with temporary disability insurance systems made significant changes in their laws in 1956-57. Legislation establishing a new maximum weekly benefit amount of \$50 and increasing hospital payments to \$12 a day for twenty days was passed in California. The New York maximum benefit was raised to \$40 a week in 1956 and in 1957 to \$45. Maximum duration was increased to twenty weeks. New Jersey and Rhode Island retained their former benefit levels.

Claims and Benefits

Despite a sizable increase in the covered work force resulting from extension of coverage to federal civilian workers and workers in small firms, insured unemployment under state programs and the federal civilian employee program during fiscal 1956 and 1957 was well below the levels of the two preceding years. Insured unemployment averaged 1,173,000 per week in fiscal year 1956—more than one-fourth below 1955. In fiscal 1957, however, the average rose about 10 per cent to 1,295,000. During both years the average followed the usual pattern, dropping to a low point in October then rising to a midwinter high in January and February. In fiscal 1957 insured unemployment ranged from a low of 900,000 in October to a high of 1.7 million in February. For the year as a whole, the insured unemployment rate was 3.2 per cent, compared with 3.0 per cent in 1956 and 4.3 per cent in 1955.

Total initial claims, representing new spells of unemployment among workers covered by the two programs, dropped by more than 2 million in fiscal 1956 to 11.7 million, then moved up to 12.2 million in 1957. New initial claims (the first claim filed in a benefit year) fell by 1 million to 7 million in 1956. Corresponding to the upward movement of total initial claims, new claims rose by one-half million in fiscal 1957 to 7.5 million.

The number of unemployment insurance claimants who qualified to receive at least one benefit payment declined by nearly 1 million to 4.5 million in fiscal 1956, then rose to a little over 5 million in fiscal 1957. Weeks of unemployment compensated

showed a similar trend in the two fiscal years—dropping by nearly one-third in fiscal 1956 to 51.8 million, and rising in 1957 to 58.1 million. As a result, the average number of weeks of benefits drawn in both years was approximately 11.6, compared with 13.6 weeks in fiscal 1955. The proportion of claimants who exhausted their benefit rights fell from 29.4 per cent in fiscal 1955 to 23 per cent in 1956 and 22 per cent in 1957.

There was a steady increase in the average weekly benefit payment for total unemployment from \$25.05 in fiscal 1955 to \$26.33 in 1956 and \$27.53 in 1957. Each of these amounts represented new record highs. Despite the uptrend in the average weekly payment, total benefits paid dropped about \$463 million in fiscal 1956 to \$1.3 billion. In fiscal 1957, however, total benefits paid moved up to \$1.5 billion.

Operations of Program in Financing of Benefits

Part of the increase in total benefit payments in fiscal 1957 was due to the extension of coverage to small firms, effective in many states in January, 1956. Also contributing to the upturn in disbursements were the increases in benefit amounts provided under state laws and the rise in base period wages, especially for workers at the low end of the wage scale.

State Collections and Reserves

In 1954 the nationwide average employer tax rate amounted to 1.12 per cent of taxable wages, the lowest level since the inception of the program. Since experience rating formulas take into account levels of employment and unemployment over a period of years, the increased benefit costs in 1954 resulted in higher tax rates for many employers during 1955, 1956 and 1957. In 1956 the average employer tax rate rose to 1.18 per cent, in 1956 to 1.32 per cent, and the 1957 average rate is estimated at almost 1.4 per cent. Some of the 1956 increase was due to the inclusion of many newly covered small employers who were required to pay taxes at the standard rate of 2.7 per cent. These small firms are estimated to account for \$4 billion of the total taxable payrolls, which reached an all-time peak of \$109.9 billion in calendar 1956. As a result of the rise in both tax

rates and taxable wages, state tax receipts also increased over the \$1,142,000,000 collected in fiscal 1955. The collections amounted to \$1,328,722,000 in fiscal 1956 and \$1,537,127,000 in fiscal 1957. Reserve funds available for benefits also increased from \$8,011,358,000 on June 30, 1955 to \$8,243,525,000 on June 30, 1956, and then to \$8,514,585,000 on June 30, 1957.¹

For the country as a whole, the reserves on June 30, 1956, amounted to 7.6 per cent of taxable wages. On June 30, 1957, these reserves declined slightly to an estimated 7.5 per cent as taxable wages rose from \$99.9 billion in fiscal 1955 to \$108.9 billion in fiscal 1956 and an estimated \$114 billion in fiscal 1957.

Operations under the Employment Security Administrative Financing Act of 1954

During fiscal 1955, the first year in which this act was operative, the excess of federal unemployment tax collections over administrative expenditures was \$64.3 million. This sum was transferred to the federal account in the Unemployment Trust Fund in December, 1954. During the remainder of fiscal 1955, the federal account earned \$775,000 in interest, raising the balance on June 30, 1955, to \$65.1 million. At the beginning of fiscal 1956, \$86.8 million, representing the excess of collections over expenditures in fiscal 1955, was transferred to this account. In July, 1955, Alaska obtained the first loan (\$3 million). During fiscal 1956, the federal account earned \$3.5 million in interest, and on June 30, 1956, the balance amounted to \$152.4 million.

At the beginning of fiscal 1957, \$81 million, representing the excess of collections over expenditures during fiscal 1956, was appropriated to the Unemployment Trust Fund. Of this amount \$47.7 million was credited to the federal unemployment account to bring it to the statutory maximum of \$200 million. (This account serves as a revolving loan fund from which interest-free repayable advances are made to states whose unemployment insurance reserves are in danger of depletion.) The remainder, amounting to \$33.4 million, was credited to the individual accounts of the

fifty-one states in proportion to their 1955 taxable wages. Nine states received more than \$1 million each as a result of this distribution. The federal account was further increased during fiscal 1957 by \$5.1 million in interest earnings and by a reduction of Alaska's outstanding loan indebtedness. (In December, 1956, Alaska repaid its \$3 million indebtedness. In January, 1957, Alaska received a loan of \$2,630,000.) On June 30, 1957, the balance in the federal account stood at \$205.5 million.

Excess federal tax collections over expenditures during fiscal 1957 amounted to \$71.2 million. This surplus was allocated among the states at the beginning of fiscal 1958.

Unemployment Compensation for Veterans

By June 30, 1957, more than five million veterans with service after June 26, 1950, and before February 1, 1955, had returned to civilian life. About 1,300,000 had filed claims for unemployment compensation under Title IV of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, called the UCV program. These benefits are paid by the state employment security agencies under agreements with the Secretary of Labor.

An eligible veteran is entitled to benefits at the rate of \$26 a week for weeks of total unemployment up to a total of \$676. Veterans entitled to benefits of \$26 or more under a state employment security law or the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act cannot draw UCV until the other benefits have been exhausted. If entitled to benefits of less than \$26 a week under the other law, the veteran receives a UCV supplement up to \$26.

By June 30, 1957, 1 million veterans—about one-fifth of those who had returned to civilian life—had drawn \$331 million for 14 million weeks of unemployment. Almost 207,000 or 20 per cent of the total beneficiaries had drawn the statutory maximum—\$676—under the program.

Unemployment Compensation for Federal Workers

Under Title XV of the Social Security Act, 2.4 million federal civilian employees have the same unemployment insurance protection as if their employment and wages had been subject to a state law. The

¹See "Financial Developments Under State UI Programs," *Labor Market and Employment Security*, July, 1957.

state employment security agencies, which make the payments as agents of the Secretary of Labor, are reimbursed from a special fund appropriated to the Secretary.

During fiscal 1956 former federal employees were paid \$30 million for 1,157,000 weeks of unemployment. The following year, \$26 million was paid in benefits to former federal employees for 976,000 weeks of unemployment. These data are included in Table 2 as if the claimants had been covered under state laws.

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(The above materials are published by the Bureau of Employment Security, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington 25, D.C.)

TABLE 1
SELECTED EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ACTIVITIES
TOTAL, FISCAL YEARS 1956 AND 1957; BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 1957*

State or other jurisdiction	New applications(a)		Counseling interviews				Individuals tested ^b		Placements		
	Number	Percentage change from previous year	Total	Initial		Percentage change from previous year	Number	Percentage change from previous year	Total	Nonagricultural	
				Number	Percentage change from previous year					Number	Percentage change from previous year
Total 1955-1956.....	8,083,024	-4.5	1,444,669	846,144	-3		1,314,134	+19.7	15,422,143	6,173,684	+11.5
Total 1956-1957.....	8,546,028	+5.7	1,507,825	877,680	+3.7		1,448,607	+10.2	14,959,542	5,957,490	-3.5
Alabama.....	133,086	+7	14,165	9,379	+16.2		31,722	+12.7	174,436	99,231	+1.1
Arizona.....	86,445	+11.8	12,168	8,309	+21.5		12,850	+36.1	810,705	59,794	+3
Arkansas.....	123,560	+10.1	18,054	9,937	+23.8		20,550	-2.2	356,386	71,022	-5.8
California.....	898,454	+11.2	121,266	73,303	+8.0		106,569	+30.4	1,253,461	465,161	-2.0
Colorado.....	90,795	+13.9	17,713	12,956	+14.6		15,901	+9.3	204,735	83,388	-6.2
Connecticut.....	145,640	-1	25,095	14,444	+13.7		14,428	+1.9	106,830	94,075	-11.3
Delaware.....	15,564	+7.4	3,732	2,522	-2.9		2,313	+8.8	17,380	7,254	-15.7
Florida.....	176,300	+19.2	22,017	13,348	+1.9		33,842	+22.2	399,388	231,831	+4.8
Georgia.....	179,762	+7.2	22,971	15,244	+11.6		33,661	-7.6	317,691	114,229	-14.8
Idaho.....	47,608	+20.9	8,493	4,132	+13.2		6,190	+22.3	235,820	44,179	+4.4
Illinois.....	366,801	+7.0	69,840	40,162	+4.0		48,819	+15.7	354,112	229,482	-3.5
Indiana.....	213,878	+4.5	25,507	16,218	-3.3		21,375	+4.0	193,301	81,429	-14.1
Iowa.....	102,113	+4.3	20,901	12,096	+29.7		30,366	+28.4	111,959	77,622	-2.0
Kansas.....	90,890	+3.6	12,286	7,053	+1.4		8,532	+124.3	114,555	96,426	+3.5
Kentucky.....	130,091	+6.1	27,396	17,314	-10.9		29,900	-8.1	181,350	57,363	+2.5
Louisiana.....	118,793	+4	15,036	8,110	-15.3		14,306	-9.3	218,253	101,438	+1.7
Maine.....	29,260	+10.4	7,128	4,172	+7.8		3,003	-3.0	71,298	25,492	-7.0
Maryland.....	117,337	+7.4	25,342	16,455	-5.3		21,049	-3.2	167,028	74,376	-5.4
Massachusetts.....	211,750	+6.4	49,741	27,666	+6.3		27,183	-8.8	254,035	188,823	-11.0
Michigan.....	436,100	-7.4	61,952	37,996	-21.5		55,352	+17.7	323,759	145,993	-12.9
Minnesota.....	151,902	+4.1	14,819	8,180	-10.6		38,549	+5	173,436	110,365	-1.3
Mississippi.....	111,092	+4.6	13,676	7,521	-5.4		23,541	-7.5	1,611,427	82,717	-7.7
Missouri.....	212,902	-3.3	32,620	18,115	+4.6		40,953	+3.2	320,796	89,947	-5.6
Montana.....	46,583	+6.7	6,249	3,889	-7.7		5,371	-11.8	59,688	30,136	-15.4

Nebraska.....	61,399	+3.4	14,379	6,097	+9.2	16,175	+25.8	87,690	55,263	-14.7
Nevada.....	25,382	-5.8	3,307	2,398	+41.1	3,305	+47.9	31,746	23,636	-4.4
New Hampshire.....	26,040	+7.4	6,544	4,358	+11.4	4,320	+40.1	22,675	19,026	+1.1
New Jersey.....	240,022	+9.8	29,968	17,239	-2	13,135	-23.8	247,933	128,035	-1.7
New Mexico.....	49,022	+5.7	8,023	4,508	+37.9	7,349	+30.8	68,947	42,712	+9.2
New York.....	856,191	+5.0	164,123	104,801	+11.2	69,340	+1.8	988,858	841,162	+3.1
North Carolina.....	207,737	+7.5	30,948	17,729	+5.8	36,714	-9.7	576,051	153,279	-4.0
North Dakota.....	28,345	+4.1	4,267	2,509	-9	6,719	+12.5	43,373	23,556	+6.4
Ohio.....	497,805	+3.3	119,065	67,170	-1.2	86,768	+3.6	473,480	306,116	-8.0
Oklahoma.....	98,574	+11.5	21,686	12,721	+5.8	27,423	+16.8	186,062	134,508	-11.2
Oregon.....	100,034	+13.1	17,456	9,394	-1.9	18,358	-3.9	403,700	63,455	-19.0
Pennsylvania.....	500,222	+2.9	116,893	64,393	+1	68,761	-2	528,527	270,551	+9
Rhode Island.....	52,840	+11.1	11,294	4,985	+6.2	5,136	-3.1	18,559	11,347	-16.3
South Carolina.....	91,100	-5.8	12,444	8,577	-21.7	20,356	-13.5	230,064	79,993	-6.7
South Dakota.....	24,445	+7.9	3,671	2,077	+37.5	4,983	+49.7	25,360	11,358	-5.8
Tennessee.....	124,022	+1.1	29,262	17,451	-6.1	47,074	+5	999,940	100,449	-5.3
Texas.....	557,944	+9.4	94,570	50,363	+7.4	201,864	+45.7	1,012,509	526,808	-3.4
Utah.....	44,798	-7.2	10,561	7,722	+4.8	13,268	-19.9	64,548	36,456	-9.4
Vermont.....	16,182	+9.6	2,491	1,407	+7.2	1,765	-26.5	20,214	13,872	-12.3
Virginia.....	113,051	+2.4	45,714	25,295	+15.9	32,381	+12.0	203,438	81,174	-2.4
Washington.....	140,941	+3.5	28,289	12,296	-1.3	26,140	+1.6	295,578	96,920	+1.3
West Virginia.....	68,758	+13.1	11,854	7,592	+1.7	14,265	+13.6	56,995	27,515	-1.6
Wisconsin.....	168,186	+18.8	28,031	16,244	+11.7	36,556	+4.5	205,005	106,985	-2.9
Wyoming.....	18,637	+8.1	4,674	2,454	-2.6	2,206	+2.9	33,661	18,929	+4.6
District of Columbia.....	54,400	+12.1	19,803	10,129	+87.7	7,938	+79.5	35,007	34,995	-5.2
Alaska.....	15,725	-5	1,871	1,151	+4.5	6,193	-5.2	8,530	8,401	-21.2
Hawaii.....	22,419	+8.0	3,783	2,181	+33.7	3,035	+41.1	12,072	10,550	+15.3
Puerto Rico.....	103,418	+13.6	14,274	5,625	+2.0	20,665	+8.7	44,353	36,845	+13.7
Virgin Islands.....	1,683	+7.2	413	293	-15.1	90	(b)	2,838	2,821	-11.4

*Prepared by Office of Program Review and Analysis, Bureau of Employment Security,
U. S. Department of Labor.

(a) The number of applications taken should not be interpreted as a measure of the total

number of new job applicants at Employment Service offices, since there are some types of
applicants for whom written applications are not taken.

(b) No tests given during fiscal year 1956.

TABLE 2
SELECTED DATA ON STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE OPERATIONS
TOTAL FOR FISCAL YEARS 1956 AND 1957, BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 1957*

(Note: Except for subject employers, average contribution rates and funds available, figures include unduplicated data from claims filed by federal employees under the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program.)

State or other jurisdiction	Employers subject to state law	Initial claims(a)	Beneficiaries	Average weekly benefit amount paid for total unemployment	Average duration of benefit (weeks)	Total benefit payments(b) (in thousands)	Average employer contribution rate during calendar year(c) (per cent)	Funds available for benefits at end of fiscal year (in millions)(d)
Total 1955-1956.....	1,894,998(e)	11,669,939	4,457,710	\$26.33	11.6	\$1,312,732	1.18(f)	\$8,244
Total 1956-1957.....	2,026,838(g)	12,197,168	5,012,944	27.53	11.6	1,530,549	1.32(h)	8,515(i)
Alabama.....	19,553	148,495	65,038	20.09	11.7	14,992	1.12	85
Arizona.....	11,946	50,878	16,436	26.04	10.0	4,181	1.33	56
Arkansas.....	30,505	115,632	44,567	19.54	10.5	8,852	1.15	44
California.....	283,164	1,025,486	382,957	28.96	11.2	119,216	1.50	975
Colorado.....	13,859	49,997	18,783	27.40	9.9	4,969	.57	75
Connecticut.....	28,900	203,263	78,656	28.95	11.1	24,301	1.18	247
Delaware.....	8,462	23,430	16,177	30.55	9.9	4,722	.74	16
Florida.....	36,390	156,593	63,735	20.88	9.2	11,979	.74	94
Georgia.....	25,844	197,789	90,575	21.63	11.3	21,333	1.29	150
Idaho.....	13,342	30,918	17,234	26.97	11.0	5,044	1.36	36
Illinois.....	82,985	587,557	242,480	28.56	11.3	73,688	1.10	484
Indiana.....	32,362	321,086	152,719	26.81	10.0	39,331	1.09	210
Iowa.....	20,353	72,033	35,605	25.57	10.3	8,949	.60	110
Kansas.....	16,142	75,830	39,380	26.99	10.1	10,364	1.15	83
Kentucky.....	20,310	174,054	86,495	23.07	15.0	29,264	1.91	120
Louisiana.....	23,084	117,900	39,887	22.25	13.1	11,234	1.26	143
Maine.....	8,209	74,236	36,802	19.61	10.2	7,123	1.61	46
Maryland.....	45,037	160,359	87,904	26.16	7.6	16,649	1.00	118
Massachusetts.....	103,206	549,608	211,125	28.86	11.1	61,271	1.71	312
Michigan.....	53,810	738,761	338,122	34.11	12.1	135,520	1.28	301
Minnesota.....	39,729	136,730	72,933	24.67	13.0	23,077	.95	112
Mississippi.....	11,722	112,998	49,030	20.20	11.5	11,000	1.14	34
Missouri.....	32,794	308,870	120,610	21.74	9.6	23,493	1.00	219
Montana.....	16,453	36,492	18,991	24.88	11.6	5,479	1.26	44
Nebraska.....	10,881	41,810	22,714	25.20	11.6	6,480	.75	38
Nevada.....	6,034	26,576	11,994	32.23	11.3	4,288	1.94	19
New Hampshire.....	6,474	55,912	21,595	22.74	11.7	5,365	1.64	24
New Jersey.....	54,793	584,639	270,097	31.80	13.2	107,974	1.64	443
New Mexico.....	14,245	32,354	11,866	24.92	10.9	3,145	1.19	39
New York.....	283,565	1,975,033	634,771	30.34	12.1	218,550	1.49	1,308
North Carolina.....	29,595	393,036	169,680	17.80	10.1	29,619	1.32	178
North Dakota.....	5,038	14,036	8,670	27.11	12.6	2,890	1.50	9
Ohio.....	91,214	468,533	200,229	31.24	11.4	68,776	.74	620
Oklahoma.....	16,615	102,026	41,331	24.53	11.4	11,165	.98	52
Oregon.....	25,461	186,435	70,988	30.08	11.7	24,531	1.42	45
Pennsylvania.....	196,542	1,259,965	482,121	27.94	13.6	173,972	2.24	361
Rhode Island.....	20,182	167,809	60,848	27.22	10.9	16,868	2.70	30
South Carolina.....	11,795	134,228	50,630	21.05	11.6	12,047	1.15	74
South Dakota.....	4,965	13,336	7,036	23.27	10.7	1,701	.91	13
Tennessee.....	21,614	220,047	115,914	20.46	14.4	33,496	1.71	97
Texas.....	66,037	256,911	114,606	22.59	10.8	27,464	.65	297
Utah.....	16,356	38,455	16,947	28.67	10.7	5,000	1.12	38
Vermont.....	3,689	18,346	7,650	22.89	12.1	2,046	1.28	17
Virginia.....	24,609	115,314	60,738	20.73	8.2	9,997	.63	92
Washington.....	57,547	256,837	105,663	29.51	11.7	35,638	2.24	200
West Virginia.....	11,750	102,575	55,909	21.58	8.4	9,783	1.23	66
Wisconsin.....	30,211	171,333	97,527(j)	30.55	9.2	26,830	1.07	253
Wyoming.....	8,612	12,945	7,818	28.66	9.6	2,114	1.07	15
District of Columbia..	18,383	37,341	16,588	26.10	12.6	5,380	.69	57
Alaska.....	3,546	16,483	10,595	36.04	15.9	6,010	2.70	1(k)
Hawaii.....	8,924	21,724	11,577	25.34	11.6	3,115	1.04	23
Puerto Rico.....	.....	4,128	559	23.70	20.5	271	.....	.....
Virgin Islands.....	.....	6	2	21.06	(l)	1	.....	.....

*Prepared by Office of Program Review and Analysis, Bureau of Employment Security, U. S. Department of Labor.

(a) Excludes intrastate transitional initial claims in order to reflect more nearly instances of new unemployment.

(b) Adjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined wage plan.

(c) Data compiled on a calendar-year basis.

(d) Totals exclude \$200,000 in California, \$50,000,000 in New Jersey, and \$28,968,681 in Rhode Island, withdrawn in prior years for payment of disability benefits.

(e) Represents data as of June 30, 1956.

(f) For calendar year 1955.

(g) Represents data as of March 31, 1957.

(h) For calendar year 1956.

(i) Includes amounts credited to states' accounts in the Unemployment Trust Fund on July 1, 1956, under the provisions of the Employment Security Administrative Financing Act of 1954.

(j) Represents first payments on a "per employer" basis and therefore is not strictly comparable.

(k) Reflects \$3,000,000 advanced in July, 1955, which was repaid in December, 1956; also reflects \$2,630,000 advanced in January, 1957, from the federal account in Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund.

(l) Data not comparable.

TABLE 3
SIGNIFICANT BENEFIT PROVISIONS OF STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE LAWS,
AUGUST 17, 1957*

State or other jurisdiction	Qualifying wages or employment in base period (number times weekly benefit amount unless otherwise indicated)(a)	Computation (fraction of high-quarter wages, unless otherwise indicated)(b)	Weekly benefit amount(a)		Proportion of wages in base period(d)	Total benefits payable in benefit year			
			For total unemployment			Minimum		Maximum	
			Minimum(c)	Maximum(c)		Amount(e)	Weeks of total unemployment(e)	Amount(c)	Weeks of total unemployment(e)
Alabama.....	35; and \$112.01 in 1 quarter	1/26	\$6.00	\$28.00	1/3	\$70.00	11+	\$560	20
Alaska.....	1 1/4 times high-quarter wages but not less than \$500	1.8-1.1% of annual wages, plus \$5 for each dependent up to lesser of wba or \$25	10.00-15.00	45.00-70.00(c)	30-29%(d)	150.00(e)	15	1170-1820	26
Arizona.....	30; and wages in 2 quarters	1/25	5.00	30.00	1/3	50.00	10	780	26
Arkansas.....	30	1/21-1/27	7.00	26.00	1/3	70.00	10	468	18
California.....	30 times wba or 1 1/4 times high-quarter wages, if less, but not less than \$600 nor more than \$750	1/17-1/28	10.00	40.00	1/3	260.00	26	1040	26
Colorado.....	30	1/25	14.00	35.00-44.00(c)	1/3	140.00	10-26(c)	910-1144(c)	26
Connecticut.....	\$300; and wages in 2 quarters	1/26, plus \$4 for each dependent up to 1/2 wba	10.00-14.00	40.00-60.00	1/3	120.00(e)	12	1040-1560	26
Delaware.....	30	1/25	7.00	35.00	26%	77.00	11(e)	910	26
District of Columbia.....	1 1/4 times high-quarter wages but not less than \$276; and \$130 in 1 quarter	1/23, plus \$1 for each dependent up to \$3(c)	8.00-9.00	30.00(c)	1/3	92.00(e)	11+	780(c)	26
Florida.....	1 1/4 times high-quarter wages but not less than \$200	1/22-1/26	10.00	30.00	1/4	50.00	5	480	16
Georgia.....	40-45; and \$150 in 1 quarter	1/25	7.00	30.00	Uniform	140.00	20-22(c)	600-660(c)	20-22(c)
Hawaii.....	30	1/25	5.00	35.00	Uniform	100.00	20	700	20
Idaho.....	31+ - 38+ (\$472 for minimum wba); \$300 in 1 quarter and wages in 2 quarters	1/22-1/26	15.00	40.00	32-29%(d)	150.00	10	1040	26
Illinois.....	\$600; and \$150 outside high quarter	1/20, plus \$0.50-\$15.00 allowance for claimants with high-quarter wages more than \$639 and 1-4 dependents	10.00	30.00-45.00	39-32%(d)	230.00	23(e)	780-1170	26
Indiana.....	\$250; and \$150 in last 2 quarters	1/25	10.00	33.00	1/4	62.00	6+	660	20
Iowa.....	20	1/20	5.00	30.00	1/3	33.33	6+	720	24
Kansas.....	\$200 in 2 quarters or \$400 in 1 quarter	1/25 up to 1/2 of state average weekly wage but not more than \$34	5.00	34.00	1/3	67.00	13+	680	20
Kentucky.....	\$450	1.7-1.3% of annual wages	8.00	32.00	Uniform	208.00	26	832	26
Louisiana.....	30	1/20	5.00	25.00	1/3	50.00	10	500	20
Maine.....	\$300	2.2-1.1% of annual wages	7.00	33.00	Uniform	182.00	26	858	26
Maryland.....	36; and \$192.01 in 1 quarter and wages in 2 quarters	1/24, plus \$2 for each dependent up to \$8	10.00-12.00	35.00-43.00	Uniform	260.00(e)	26	910-1118	26

TABLE 3—Continued
SIGNIFICANT BENEFIT PROVISIONS OF STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE LAWS,
AUGUST 17, 1957*

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State or other jurisdiction	Qualifying wages or employment in base period (number times weekly benefit amount unless otherwise indicated) (a)	Weekly benefit amount(a)		Total benefits payable in benefit year					
		Computation (fraction of high-quarter wages, unless otherwise indicated) (b)	For total unemployment		Proportion of wages in base period(d)	Minimum		Maximum	
			Minimum(c)	Maximum(c)		Amount(e)	Weeks of total unemployment(e)	Amount(c)	Weeks of total unemployment(e)
Massachusetts...	\$500	1/19-1/30, plus $\frac{1}{2}$ for each dependent but total not to exceed average weekly wage	10.00-14.00	35.00(c)	34%	170.00(e)	17	910(c)	26
Michigan.....	14 weeks of employment at more than \$15	63-41% of average weekly wage(b)	10.00-12.00(c)	30.00-55.00	$\frac{3}{4}$ week of employment	95.00(e)	9+	780-1430	26
Minnesota.....	\$520	2.2-1.3% of annual wages	12.00	38.00	42-33%	216.00	18	988	26
Mississippi.....	30	1/26	3.00	30.00	Uniform	60.00	20	600	20
Missouri.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ times high-quarter wages; and \$200 in 1 quarter	1/25	8.00	33.00	$\frac{1}{4}$	100.00	12+	858	26
Montana.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ times high-quarter wages; and \$170 in 1 quarter	1/18-1/22	10.00	32.00	Uniform	220.00	22	704	22
Nebraska.....	At least \$100 in each of 2 quarters and \$400 in these 2 quarters	1/21-1/23	10.00	32.00	$\frac{1}{4}$	135.00	13+	640	20
Nevada.....	30	1/25, plus \$5 for each dependent up to \$20 but total may not exceed 6% of high-quarter wages	8.00-12.00(c)	37.50-57.50	$\frac{1}{4}$	80.00(e)	10	975-1495	26
New Hampshire..	\$400	2.0-1.2% of annual wages	9.00	32.00	Uniform	234.00	26	832	26
New Jersey.....	17 weeks of employment at \$15 or more	$\frac{3}{4}$ of average weekly wage up to \$45 and 2/5 of average weekly wage above \$45	10.00	35.00	$\frac{3}{4}$ week of employment	130.00	13	910	26
New Mexico.....	30; and \$156 in 1 quarter	1/26	10.00	30.00	2/5	120.00	12	720	24
New York.....	20 weeks of employment at average of \$15 or more	67-51% of average weekly wage	10.00	36.00	Uniform	260.00	26	936	26
North Carolina...	\$500	2.0-1.1% of annual wages	11.00	32.00	Uniform	286.00	26	832	26
North Dakota....	36; and wages in 2 quarters	1/24, plus \$1-\$3 per dependent, by schedule \$3-\$9	7.00-10.00	26.00-35.00	Uniform	140.00(e)	20	520-700	20
Ohio.....	20 weeks of employment and \$240	1/17-1/25, plus \$3 for each dependent up to \$6	10.00-13.00	33.00-39.00	$\frac{1}{4}$	120.00(e)	12	858-1014	26
Oklahoma.....	20; and wages in 2 quarters	1/20	10.00	28.00	$\frac{1}{4}$	67.00	6+	728	26
Oregon.....	37; but not less than \$700	1/26	15.00	40.00	$\frac{1}{4}$	233.00	15+	1040	26
Pennsylvania.....	32-42; and \$120 in 1 quarter	1/25 or $\frac{1}{2}$ of full-time weekly wage, if greater	10.00	35.00	Uniform	300.00	30	1050	30
Rhode Island.....	30	1/20	10.00	30.00	35-27%	104.00	10+	780	26

South Carolina	1½ times high-quarter wages but not less than \$240; and \$120 in 1 quarter	1/21-1/26	8.00	26.00	⅓	80.00	10	572	22
South Dakota	\$600; and wages in 2 quarters and \$250 in 1 quarter	1/22-1/24	12.00	28.00	27-22%	160.00	13+	560	20
Tennessee	40, 50, and 60; and \$182 in 1 quarter	1/24-1/26	8.00	30.00	Uniform	176.00	22	660	22
Texas	\$375 with \$250 in 1 quarter and \$125 in another or \$450 with \$50 in each of 3 quarters or \$1000 in 1 quarter	1/26	7.00	28.00	¼	94.00(e)	9+(e)	672	24
Utah	19 weeks of employment and \$400	1/26 up to ⅓ of state average weekly wage	10.00	37.00	(d)	150.00	15(e)	962	26
Vermont	30; and \$200 in 1 quarter and ⅓ of wages in last 2 quarters	1/22-1/26	10.00	28.00	Uniform	260.00	26	728	26
Virginia	30 (\$250 for minimum wba)	1/25	8.00	28.00	¼	64.00	8	504	18
Washington	\$860	2.0-1.1% of annual wages	17.00	35.00	26-29%(d)	204.00	12	910	26
West Virginia	\$500	1.8-1.0% of annual wages	10.00	36.00	Uniform	240.00	24	720	24
Wisconsin	14 weeks of employment at average of \$16 or more	63-51% of annual wages	11.00	38.00	7/10 week of employment	110.00	10	1007	26½
Wyoming	1½ times high-quarter wages; and \$250 in 1 quarter	1/25 up to 55% of state average weekly wage plus \$3 for each dependent up to \$6	10.00-13.00	41.00-47.00	3/10	120.00(e)	12	1066-1222	26

*Prepared by Bureau of Employment Security, U. S. Department of Labor.

(a) Weekly benefit amount is abbreviated throughout the table as wba.

(b) When state uses a weighted high-quarter formula, annual-wage formula or average-weekly-wage formula approximate fractions or percentages are taken at midpoint of lowest and highest normal wage brackets. When dependents' allowances are provided, the fraction applies to the basic amount; in Michigan, the percentage applies to claimants with no dependents (at minimum wba with dependents, 63-90% depending on number and type of dependents and at maximum wba with dependents 45-50%).

(c) When two amounts are given, higher includes dependents' allowances except in Colorado and Georgia. In Colorado higher figure includes 25% additional for claimants employed in Colorado by covered employers for 5 consecutive calendar years with wages in excess of \$1,000 per year and no benefits received; duration for all such claimants is increased to 26 weeks; in Georgia higher figure applies to claimants whose base-period wages are equal to 4 times minimum high-quarter wages for each wage bracket. Higher figure for minimum weekly benefit amount includes maximum allowance for one dependent; in Michigan, for one dependent child or two dependents other than a child; in Nevada, higher figure shown is payable only if high-quarter wage is at least \$183.34. Higher figure for maximum weekly benefit amount includes allowances for maximum number of compensable dependents. In the

District of Columbia, same maximum with or without dependents. Maximum augmented payment to individuals with dependents not shown for Massachusetts since any figure presented would be based on an assumed maximum number of dependents. In Alaska maximum for interstate claimants is \$25 and no dependents' allowances are payable.

(d) In states with weighted schedules, the per cent of benefits is figured at the bottom of the lowest and of the highest wage brackets; in Alaska, Idaho, Illinois and Washington claimants at some benefit levels may receive a slightly greater or smaller per cent of base-period wages as annual benefits. In Utah, duration is based on a ratio of annual wages to high-quarter wages (1.6-3.3).

(e) Figure shown applies to claimants with minimum weekly benefit amount and minimum qualifying wages except in Texas where claimants with minimum qualifying wages of \$375 with \$250 in 1 quarter and \$125 in another quarter are unable to receive the minimum weekly benefit amount. If qualifying wages are concentrated largely or wholly in high quarter, weekly benefit for claimants with minimum qualifying wages may be above minimum weekly benefit and consequently weeks of benefits less than minimum duration shown. In Delaware and Utah, statutory minimum; in Illinois, statutory minimum of 10 weeks not applicable at minimum weekly benefit amount. In other states noted, dependents' allowances add to potential benefits for claimants entitled to such allowances

State Regulatory Activities

DEVELOPMENTS IN PUBLIC UTILITY REGULATION*

THE regulation of public utilities is one of the most important functions of state government. A public utility is a type of business on which the public has to rely for an essential service—in the category of what the United States Supreme Court has called “business charged with the public interest.”

The following criteria might be used to distinguish a regulated public utility from a non-regulated business: (1) A utility tends to be a natural monopoly. (2) The individual and the economic life of a community depend on the services furnished by a utility. (3) A utility receives certain privileges from the public through its government in the form of franchises authorizing it to furnish service in an area.

A business undertaking must be determined to be a utility before it becomes subject to utility regulation. Such a determination may come about by historic or common law treatment, by statutory definition, or by statutory interpretation by the commissions or courts.

Regulation means that the owner of a public utility business gets certain advantages from the government and in return surrenders certain rights to the government with respect to operating his own business—rights he would enjoy if he were engaged in a non-utility business. The law requires the utility owner to give up the right to

charge what he pleases or serve whom he pleases or how he pleases—he must give good service to all without discrimination at a fixed price. In return, the utility is given an exclusive right to operate in a particular area.

Utilities generally meet those obligations, and regulation steps in where the utility fails to meet them. It is the object of regulation to see that fairness and justice are rendered to the customers, the investors, the management, and the employees of a utility.

Regulation acts in the public interest. It must protect the public from rates which are too high, because the public has no one else to go to for its utility service. On the other hand, regulation must protect the owner or investor in the service from a rate so low as to make the business deteriorate.

Many kinds of business have been brought under the category of regulated industry through the years. Electric, gas, railroad, water, telegraph, telephone, bus and truck, taxicab, air transport, petroleum pipeline companies are but the major utilities. In some states warehouses, ferry boats, toll roads, sewers, docks and others are regulated in the public interest.

All of the forty-eight states, as well as the District of Columbia, Hawaii and Puerto Rico, now have regulatory commissions or boards. Federal regulatory agencies such as the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Power Commission, the Federal Communications Commission, the Securities and Exchange Commission and the

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Civil Aeronautics Board cover the area of interstate operation in general.

State commissions vary somewhat in regulatory scope. For example, the Texas and Iowa state commissions do not regulate the telephone industry. The powers of the commissions also vary from state to state. But, generally speaking, the commissions have authority to regulate utility rates for residential, commercial and industrial users, sales to other utilities for resale, and rates for transport for the account of others; they may suspend proposed rate changes, initiate investigations of rates, and establish sliding scale rates. They have the power to establish standards of service and standards of safety, to regulate line extensions, interconnections, and the initiation and discontinuance of service. They can prescribe the system of accounts to be kept by the utility, require continuing property records, issue regulations for the preservation of records, and determine the units of property to be used in accounts. They control the issuance of licenses, franchises, permits, or certificates for initiation of service, for construction or abandonment of facilities, and related action. They exercise jurisdiction over the financial and corporate practices of utilities, including sale, purchase or merger of facilities, issuance of securities, purchase of securities of other utilities, transactions with affiliates, and reorganizations.

The state commissions are composed of from one official (Oregon and Rhode Island) to seven commissioners (South Carolina). The majority of states have three-member commissions. The terms of office for commissioners vary from three years in the District of Columbia and Hawaii to ten years in New York and Pennsylvania. In one state, Rhode Island, the administrator is appointed for an indefinite term. In a majority of states the term is six years.

In approximately two-thirds of the states the commissioners are appointed, in most cases by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. In the remaining third of the states they are selected by popular vote.

To assist the commissioners in the performance of their duties, the public service commissions have staffs of trained experts: lawyers, accountants, engineers, econo-

mists, etc. These employees are usually organized along bureau lines, either by function or type of utility. Functionally, the organization thus may have a secretary's office, a legal bureau, an accounting bureau, an engineering bureau, etc. If organized, instead, by type of utility, the commission will have a transportation division or bureau, an electric division, a gas division, a telephone division, a water division, etc.; in each division are the accountants, engineers and other trained personnel necessary to perform the work of that division. Or the commission's organization may take the form of some combination of the above two plans.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Expansion and Cost of Capital

The period since World War II has brought many problems to the utilities and to utility regulation. It has been a time of tremendous expansion. The United States economy expanded more than 80 per cent in the decade since 1945. The electric industry has grown at a slightly faster rate than the economy as a whole, while the telephone industry has grown at more than twice the rate.

This great growth has put a tremendous demand on all industry to expand plant, and this has resulted in a large demand on the capital markets. One of the greatest problems of utilities has been that of raising large sums of new capital, and this during a period when there has been an accelerated increase in the cost of money.

The utility industry is one of heavy capitalization. It needs \$2.50 to \$3.50 of assets for each dollar of revenue, while unregulated industry as a whole needs only 50 cents. Manufacturing industry has been able to obtain 85 per cent of its funds from internal sources, principally depreciation and reinvested earnings, while regulated industry has had to raise more than two-thirds of its funds from the security markets. This is true because utility earnings are at a lower rate than those of unregulated industry generally, because there is less depreciation expense by reason of the relatively long-lived characteristics of the utility plant, and because of the greater capital investment required by utilities. As a result of these factors, the utility in-

dustry, although it represents only about 13 per cent of the capital of all industry, has raised about 46 per cent of all the new capital obtained through security issues in the postwar period.

In the present inflationary climate, monetary policies have become progressively more restrictive as the Federal Reserve has sought to limit credit expansion and the upward pressures on prices and costs. The effect of these policies in the face of mounting demands for funds was to raise interest rates to the highest levels in about twenty-five years.

The banks and the securities markets were put under great pressure to provide funds, with the result that bank loans expanded to new high levels and there was a record volume of new security offerings at rising yields. High grade utility issues were offered at yields up to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Furthermore, some borrowers were forced to include in their offerings special features providing for non-callability of the issues or high redemption prices for a period of years.

Relocation of Facilities Due to Highway Construction

There are other problems besides the raising of new capital. One of them arises out of the tremendous highway program now under way. The days are long gone when it was a simple, inexpensive matter to relocate utility facilities due to construction or reconstruction of highways. The type of modern highway construction and the size of the program pose some difficult problems for utilities, especially small ones, and for state utility commissions. Some of them may be unsolvable. Suppose a small utility is saddled with enormously heavy relocation costs. How could the little company raise the capital needed to move its facilities? The cost might be more than its entire assets. How could the commission ask the company to charge anything less than the rates needed to support the greatly expanded investment? And on the other horn of the dilemma, how could the commission authorize rates absurdly out of line with rates charged in other communities in the state?

Although the Federal Highway Act of

1956 permits utility reimbursement for relocation of facilities, there is an important qualification—that the reimbursement not be in conflict with state law or contract arrangement.

This has led to efforts for implementing legislation at the state level. Of thirty-eight states in which bills were introduced during the 1957 legislative sessions to provide for reimbursement to utilities for relocation costs in connection with highway construction, fifteen states have passed such laws. These states are Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Maine, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas and Utah. Massachusetts passed such a law prior to 1957.

Of this list eleven states will reimburse utilities for their relocation costs on the interstate system of highways. These are Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Maine, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Texas.

Bills were vetoed in six states: Colorado, Kansas, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Wyoming. Bills in sixteen other states died because of adjournment or because they were killed in the legislature. These states are Alabama, Arkansas, Arizona, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin. In Georgia, a law was passed providing for reimbursement to publicly owned utilities for relocation costs; other bills providing for reimbursement to privately owned utilities, dead at this session, carry over to the next session of the legislature.

Rates

Generally speaking, utility rates are so fixed as to enable the company to realize sufficient revenue to meet all reasonable operating expenses, including taxes, plus a return on its investment. The valuation placed on its investment is commonly called its "rate base"; and the return, the "rate of return."

Rate Base

Prior to World War II, regulation was concerned largely with effecting rate re-

ductions. The economic inflation since then has reversed this situation. The commissions have been overwhelmed with requests for rate increases due to the inflation. This is a further complication in the determination of a rate base.

Several state legislatures took action on the method of establishing value during the spring of 1957. Minnesota adopted the standard of "fair value" through a law directing its commission to give due consideration to current value in making valuations of telephone property. Minnesota rate cases were formerly decided on an original cost standard. At the same time Maine departed from the "fair value" standard with the passage of a statute defining reasonable value as "cost of the property when first devoted to public use, prudent acquisition cost to the utility, less depreciation on each, and any other factors or evidence material and relevant thereto and such other factors shall not include current value." The number of states classified as "fair value" jurisdictions remains at fifteen.

Another state, Wyoming, followed its original cost precedent but made an allowance for inflationary attrition. In July, 1956, the Wyoming Public Service Commission issued an order on the application of Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company, 14 PUR 3d 230, in which it adopted the calendar year 1956 as the test period for rates. It stated: "Despite a general leveling of prices, inflation, to some extent, still exists at this time. Utility rates are established for the future, i.e., they operate prospectively. Considering these facts, we think it would be rather unrealistic not to use figures reflecting the company's investment, revenues and expenses for the current year in testing the justness and reasonableness of its proposed new rates, even though the same are based in part upon estimates."

The Oregon Public Utilities Commissioner in January, 1957, adopted an original cost rate base in a matter involving Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, 17 PUR 3d 434, but said: "The factor of attrition should be considered in arriving at a proper return." Shortly thereafter, the Kentucky Commission, in another tele-

phone case, recognized the upward spiral of costs and provided for the use of a future period of rate base in setting the rate. Some other states have taken the same or similar approaches to solution of this problem.

Rate of Return

Ten years ago, a rate of return of 5.5 to 6 per cent was not uncommon. Today it is not uncommon for a state commission to allow a rate of return in the range of 6 to 7 per cent. In considering either "rate base" or "rate of return" one caution is self-evident. The end result in determining the revenue requirements of a utility company is a function of the "rate of return" allowed on a "rate base" and either, considered alone, is meaningless without reference to the other.

A few examples of recent commission actions on rates will be in point:

The California Public Utilities Commission in January, 1957, recognized the effect of higher interest rates in a case involving Pacific Lighting Gas Supply Company, 18 PUR 3d 128. This decision allowed a 6.9 per cent rate of return to offset a declining trend in rate of return and to insure that 6.5 per cent, which it held to be reasonable, would be earned.

The West Virginia Commission granted the Cumberland and Allegheny Gas Company a rate increase upon a finding that a rate of return of 6.25 per cent was fair and reasonable. In a case involving the Boston Gas Company, the Massachusetts Commission found a rate of return of 6.25 per cent to be justified.

On March 5, 1957, the Georgia Commission issued an order on the applications of Alma Telephone Company, Nicholls Telephone Company and Patterson Telephone Company, for authority to increase rates for exchange telephone service in the areas served. The companies are owned and operated by brothers, more or less as one enterprise. After certain reallocations by the commission staff, it appeared that the rate of return on the alleged net investments varied from some 4.6 to 27 per cent, but on a combined basis the rate of return was 7.5 per cent on the total alleged net investments. The commission considered this more than adequate and the request

for increased rates was denied. This is the first instance, since the advent of "modern" regulation, in which the Georgia Commission has disregarded company organization (except in parent-subsidiary corporate relationships) and based its decision upon the combined results of separate proprietorships.

In the case of the Manufacturers Light and Heat Company, the Superior Court of Pennsylvania rejected the Pennsylvania Commission's judgment allowance of a fair return slightly above its findings for cost of capital; the court ordered the filing of appropriate tariffs, and refunds, to reflect a reduction in the rate of return to what were the commission's findings for cost of capital. (*Pittsburgh v. Pa. P.U.C.*, 182 Pa. Superior Ct. 376, 126 A (2) 777 (1956); *Pittsburgh v. Pa. P.U.C.*, 182 Pa. Superior Ct. 551, 127 A (2) 373 (1956)).

In the case of a natural gas company, which in the past was allowed 5.75 per cent to 6 per cent, the Maryland Commission—upon consideration of the capital structure, the cost of acquiring new capital, experience in past years, and present financial trends—allowed a rate of return between 6 and 6.25 per cent. (Case 5463—The Cumberland and Allegheny Gas Company.)

The Florida Commission allowed the Peninsular Telephone Company a rate of return of 7.08 per cent on a system rate base of \$57,817,562. The previous rate of return was about 5 per cent. The commission indicated that neither the rate base nor the rate of return as such is particularly important if the utility is allowed to earn sufficient dollars to meet various needs, such as operating expenses, including depreciation and taxes, fixed charges, dividends on preferred stock and common stock, and dollar reserves.

The Minnesota Commission on May 20, 1957, denied in full the application of the Northwestern Bell Telephone Company for an increase in rates. The commission estimated that the 1957 intrastate rate of return would be at least 6.2 per cent—the estimate based largely on a study of revenues, expenses and earnings per telephone during the past three years under present rates, with allowance for increased costs.

Economic Depreciation

In an order supporting economic depreciation, the Indiana Public Service Commission, in a landmark decision in January, 1957 (*Indiana Telephone Corporation*, 16 PUR 3d 490), made the following observation: "Depreciation is as much a cost of doing business as wages and salaries and other obvious operating expenses; depreciation is the cost of plant or property consumed from day to day in the production of services sold by a utility. Depreciation, or the cost of the plant consumed, measured in current dollars, and related to other factors as was done in the evidence presented herein tends to reflect a realistic picture of profits in which there is no understatement of cost or overstatement of profits."

The commission ordered the company to "Accrue depreciation upon the basis of the cost of its property repriced in current dollars; and file annual reports with the commission showing depreciation expense accrued on the basis of original cost and on the basis of cost repriced in current dollars; . . ." A rehearing has been granted in this case.

Accelerated Depreciation

Several methods have been authorized by the various state commissions to prescribe the accounting or rate treatment of deferred federal income taxes in connection with the liberalized depreciation under the provisions of Section 167 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. In some instances the commissions have not established a definite policy but have indicated how they treated accelerated depreciation and income tax deferral therefrom in recent rate cases.

One group of decisions required that the deferred income tax be treated as a tax saving and that there be recorded or allowed as an expense only those taxes which are payable currently. A second group prescribed recording of the deferred tax accumulation in restricted surplus. A third category, which appears to be the largest numerically, prescribed that the deferred tax accumulation be recorded in a special reserve. In still another approach, one commission provided for a charge to de-

preciation expense and a credit to depreciation reserve (in addition to depreciation computed on a straight-line basis) of an amount equal to the reduction in federal income tax resulting from the use of liberalized depreciation. Decisions in this regard remained to be made in several states.

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THE BOOK OF THE STATES

STATE PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSIONS

State	Regulatory authority	Chairman		Other members		
		Selection	Annual salary	Number	Selection	Annual salaries
Alabama.....	Public Service Commission	E	\$10,000(c)	2	E	\$ 9,400(c)
Arizona.....	Corporation Commission	E	9,600	2	E	9,600
Arkansas.....	Public Service Commission	A(a)	10,800	2	A(a)	10,800
California.....	Public Utilities Commission	A(b)	19,000	4	A(a)	19,000
Colorado.....	Public Utilities Commission	A(a)	9,000	2	A(a)	9,000
Connecticut.....	Public Utilities Commission	(b,d)	(e)	2	A(d)	(e)
Delaware.....	Public Service Commission	A	4,500	2	A	4,500
Florida.....	Railroad and Public Utilities Commission	E	12,500	2	E	12,500
Georgia.....	Public Service Commission	E	14,379	4	E	13,899
Idaho.....	Public Utilities Commission	A(a,b)	7,000	2	A(a)	7,000
Illinois.....	Commerce Commission	A(a)	15,000	4	A(a)	15,000
Indiana.....	Public Service Commission	A	10,000	2	A	9,500
Iowa.....	State Commerce Commission	E(b)	6,300(f)	2	E	6,300(f)
Kansas.....	Corporation Commission	A	9,000	2	A	8,500
Kentucky.....	Public Service Commission	A(a)	10,000	2	A(a)	7,500
Louisiana.....	Public Service Commission	E(b)	8,500	2	E	8,500
Maine.....	Public Utilities Commission	A(g)	10,125	2	A(g)	9,575
Maryland.....	Public Service Commission	A	9,000	2	A	8,000
Massachusetts.....	Department of Public Utilities	A	14,000	4	A	10,500
Michigan.....	Public Service Commission	A(a)	11,500	2	A(a)	11,000
Minnesota.....	Railroad and Warehouse Commission	E	11,500	2	E	11,500
Mississippi.....	Public Service Commission	E(b)	10,000	2	E	10,000
Missouri.....	Public Service Commission	A(a)	11,000	4	A(a)	11,000
Montana.....	Board of Railroad Commissioners(h)	E	7,500	2	E	7,500
Nebraska.....	State Railway Commission	E	7,000	2	E	7,000
Nevada.....	Public Service Commission	A	10,000	2	A	8,400(i)
New Hampshire.....	Public Utilities Commission	A(g)	9,464(j)	2	A(g)	9,464(j)
New Jersey.....	Board of Public Utility Commissioners	A(a)	18,000	2	A(a)	15,000
New Mexico.....	Public Service Commission	A(a)	8,400	2	A	8,400
New York.....	Public Service Commission	A	21,000	4	A	20,000
North Carolina.....	Utilities Commission	A	11,500	4	A	11,000
North Dakota.....	Public Service Commission	E	6,000	2	E	6,000
Ohio.....	Public Utilities Commission	A(a)	16,000	2	A(a)	16,000
Oklahoma.....	Corporation Commission	E	9,000(k)	2	E	9,000(k)
Oregon.....	Public Utility Commissioner(l)	A	12,500	None	..	.....
Pennsylvania.....	Public Utility Commission	A(a)	20,000	4	A(a)	19,000
Rhode Island.....	Public Utility Administrator(m)	A	8,522	None	..	.....
South Carolina.....	Public Service Commission	(b)	7,920	6	(n)	7,700
South Dakota.....	Public Utilities Commission	E(b)	6,600	2	E	6,600
Tennessee.....	Public Service Commission	E(b)	10,000	2	E	10,000
Texas.....	Railroad Commission	E	17,500	2	E	17,500
Utah.....	Public Service Commission	A(a)	7,300	2	A(a)	7,000
Vermont.....	Public Service Commission	A(a)	(o)	2	A(a)	2,500
Virginia.....	State Corporation Commission	(b,n)	14,000	2	(n)	13,500
Washington.....	Public Service Commission	A(a)	11,500	2	A(a)	10,000
West Virginia.....	Public Service Commission	A(a)	10,000	2	A(a)	10,000
Wisconsin.....	Public Service Commission	A(a)	14,500	2	A(a)	13,500
Wyoming.....	Public Service Commission	A(a)	9,000	2	A(a)	9,000

A—Appointed by Governor; E—Elected.

(a) Confirmed by Senate.

(b) Elected chairman by commission.

(c) Effective January, 1959, \$11,500 for president, and \$11,500 for commissioners.

(d) Nominated by Governor, confirmed by Senate and House.

(e) Base salary advances by \$540 annually from minimum of \$10,500 to maximum of \$14,820.

(f) To be increased to \$7,300 effective January, 1959.

(g) With advice and consent of the Council.

(h) Ex-officio Public Service Commission.

(i) For two full-time commissioners.

(j) Base salary advances by \$280.80 annually from minimum of \$9,464 to maximum of \$10,868.

(k) Commissioners' salaries to be increased to \$12,000; one effective January, 1959; one January, 1961; and one January, 1963.

(l) No commission; one commissioner only.

(m) No commission; one administrator only.

(n) Selected by General Assembly.

(o) Salary set by Emergency Board within range of \$7,500-\$8,500.

REGULATORY FUNCTIONS OF
STATE PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSIONS

State	Commissions have jurisdiction over rates of privately owned utilities rendering the following services											Commissions regulate municipally owned public utilities as to				
	Electric light and power	Manufactured gas	Natural gas	Street railways	Interurban railways	Motor buses	Motor trucks	Water	Telephone	Telegraph	Oil pipe line	Gas pipe line	Accounting	Rates and rate schedules	Issuance of securities	Service to consumers
Alabama.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	(a)	..	..	..	..
Arizona.....	★	..	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arkansas.....	★(b)	★	(c)	★	★	(c)	(c)	★	★	★	(c)	★	..	..	..	..
California.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	..	..
Colorado.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Connecticut.....	★	★	★	(e)	(e)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	..
Delaware.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	..	..	..	..
Florida.....	★	★	★	..	★	★	★	..	★	★	..	..	..	..	..	..
Georgia.....	★(b)	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	★	★	..	★(a)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Idaho.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	★	..	..	..	..
Illinois.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	..	..
Indiana.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	★(a)	★	★	★	★
Iowa.....	..	..	..	..	★	★	★	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kansas.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	(d)	(d)	..	(d)
Kentucky.....	★	★	★	..	..	..	..	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	..	..
Louisiana.....	★	..	★	★	..	★	★	★	★	★	(f)	(g)	..	..	..	..
Maine.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	★	★	★	★	★
Maryland.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)
Massachusetts.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	★	★	..	..	..	..	..	..
Michigan.....	★	★	★	(e)	(e)	★	★	..	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	..
Minnesota.....	..	..	..	(e)	(e)	★	★	..	★	..	..	..	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)
Mississippi.....	★	★	★	..	..	★	★	★	★	★	..	★	..	..	..	..
Missouri.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	(a)	..	(a)	..	..	..	..
Montana.....	(b)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	★	★	..	★
Nebraska.....	(j)	..	..	★	★	★	★	(j)	★	★	★(f)	★(f)	..	..	..	..
Nevada.....	★	(e)	★	(e)	(e)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	..	..
New Hampshire.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
New Jersey.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	★	★	★	★	★	(k)	(d)	(l)	(d)
New Mexico.....	★	★	★	(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	★	(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	(n)	(n)	(o)	(n)
New York.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	★	(p)	(p)	..	(p)
North Carolina.....	★	★	★	..	..	★(q)	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	..	..
North Dakota.....	★	★	★	..	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	..	..
Ohio.....	(r)	(r)	(r)	(s)	★	★	★	(r)	★	..	★	★	..	..	..	..
Oklahoma.....	★	..	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	..	..
Oregon.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pennsylvania.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	(d)	(d)	..	(d)
Rhode Island.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	(p)	(p)	..	(p)
South Carolina.....	★	★	..	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Dakota.....	★	★	..	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)
Tennessee.....	★	★	(t)	..	★	(u)	(u)	★	★	★	..	..	..	..	..	..
Texas.....	..	..	★	..	..	★	★	..	..	..	★	★	..	..	..	..
Utah.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	★	..	..	..	..
Vermont.....	★	★	..	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	(v)	(v)	(b)	(v)
Virginia.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	★	..	..	..	..
Washington.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	(w)	..	..	..	..
West Virginia.....	★	★	★	(e)	(e)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	★
Wisconsin.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	★
Wyoming.....	★	★	★	(e)	(e)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	★

(a) Intrastate.

(b) Authority does not extend to rural electrical cooperative units.

(c) Under Commerce Commission jurisdiction.

(d) Regulated only as to operations outside limits of municipality.

(e) No street or interurban railways operate as such in Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, West Virginia, Wyoming and Connecticut; some in Connecticut retain identity although using motor buses.

(f) If common carrier.

(g) Limited jurisdiction over natural gas pipe lines.

(h) With the exception of water.

(i) Telephone only.

(j) All publicly or municipally owned and exempt from jurisdiction by statute.

(k) Only annual report required.

(l) If plant has been adjudged to have general status as public utility.

(m) Under Corporation Commission jurisdiction.

(n) No commission jurisdiction.

(o) Initial issues and refunding.

(p) Certain jurisdiction over some types of municipally owned utilities.

(q) Fares only.

(r) Upon appeal within corporate limits; original jurisdiction in unincorporated areas.

(s) Only operations outside of corporate limits not contiguous.

(t) Local distribution only.

(u) Interurban.

(v) Electric only.

(w) No intrastate pipe lines in Washington.

STATE REGULATION OF INSURANCE*

THE 1956-57 *Book of the States* contains a general review of significant developments in state regulation of insurance since the decision in 1944 by the Supreme Court that insurance is commerce and passage of the McCarran Act of 1945, which reserved to the states the regulation of the business, limiting federal responsibility "... to the extent such business is not regulated by State Law." To avoid repetition the present article is confined to a review of activities from 1955 to 1957, inclusive.

During the past three years there have been important developments in efforts to preserve the exclusive regulation of the insurance business to the several states. This activity has extended into all three branches of government—executive, legislative and judicial. The most debated topic has been the attempted intervention by the Federal Trade Commission into the field of regulation of accident and health insurance advertising. The F.T.C. issued accusations against forty-one companies and three appeals of these cases have been decided by three separate United States Circuit Courts of Appeal (5th, 6th and 9th).¹ In each of these cases the companies which had been cited denied the jurisdiction of the F.T.C. and asserted that sole jurisdiction rested in the several states. This contention was upheld in each instance by the respective Circuit Courts of Appeal. Review of these decisions has been requested before the Supreme Court by the F.T.C.

At the National Association of Insurance Commissioners meeting in Los Angeles in June, 1955, the Chairman of the Executive

Committee appointed a joint N.A.I.C. and industry committee to draft rules and regulations to govern advertising in the accident and health insurance business. The N.A.I.C. adopted model rules and regulations at its December, 1955, meeting, and six months later at its meeting in June, 1956, received an Interpretative Guide to the previously adopted rules and regulations, to be used as an administrative guide. To date twenty-six states have adopted rules and regulations substantially following the recommendations of the N.A.I.C. under authority, in most instances, of the Uniform Fair Trade Practices Act sponsored by the association. Other states have taken effective administrative action under appropriate statutory provisions.

The N.A.I.C. committee which developed the advertising rules also participated in a trade practice conference called by the F. T. C. in February and April, 1956, following which, the F.T.C. adopted rules and regulations which are substantially similar to those of the N.A.I.C. Both the N.A.I.C. committee members and insurance companies participating in this conference were careful to disclaim any admission of jurisdiction of the federal agency and stated that the purpose was merely to act in the public interest and resolve the substantive questions without reference to the grave procedural issues involved.

In June, 1956, the N.A.I.C. approved a model bill for the regulation of employee welfare funds upon the recommendation of the Commercial Pension Funds and Trusteed Welfare Funds Subcommittee.² Statutes regulating these funds are now the law in the states of California, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, Washington and Wisconsin. At the present time the N.A.I.C. is developing a code of ethical practices with respect to the insuring of the benefits

*Prepared by JOSEPH A. NAVARRE, Commissioner of Insurance, State of Michigan, and President of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners.

¹*American Hospital and Life Ins. Co. v. F.T.C.*, 243 F. 2d 719 (5th Cir. April 9, 1957). *National Casualty Co. v. F.T.C.*, 245 F. 2d 883 (6th Cir. June 6, 1957). *Craft v. F.T.C.*, 244 F. 2d 882 (9th Cir. Feb. 27, 1957).

²This model bill was carried by the Committee on Suggested State Legislation, Council of State Governments, in *Suggested State Legislation—Program for 1957*, pp. 63-39.

of union or union-management welfare and pension funds. Among the chief provisions to be included in the suggested code are standards for the payment of commissions, allowances and fees and the periodic reporting of fund details to the trustees.

Through its Committee on Insurance Covering Installment Sales and Loans—in a study of classification of insureds in regard to rates for automobile collision insurance—the N.A.I.C. discovered that rating procedures were inadequate. The procedures, it was found, had resulted in overcharges for collision insurance in the case of numerous policyholders of some automobile collision insurers owned by finance companies engaged in the business of making automobile loans. The activities of this committee have resulted in surveys in a number of states and in refunds to substantial numbers of such insureds who were paying higher rates due to misclassification. Classification procedures for automobile collision insurance have also been revised to prevent the recurrence of such a problem.

The same committee also has had under consideration a model bill for regulation of credit life and credit accident and health insurance. Extensive hearings on this proposed uniform legislation have been held over the past year and a half, and the committee expected to recommend a bill for adoption by the N.A.I.C. in December, 1957.

The N.A.I.C. in June, 1956, adopted revisions to its Model Uniform Policy Provisions Law for Individual Accident and Sickness Insurance, providing policyholders with additional protection against precipitate cancellation of their accident and sickness policies.

The national association has under consideration the adoption of a new mortality table for life insurance. The need for such a study was highlighted by the deficiency reserve problem. A table constructed by the Society of Actuaries is receiving the attention of a committee of the N.A.I.C.

Recognizing that a system of modern statutes is the keystone to protection of the public interest, as well as a bulwark against federal assumption of state authority in the insurance field, a number of state insurance departments have sponsored the study, re-

vision and enactment of new insurance codes. During the period covered by this report Oklahoma and West Virginia enacted new revised insurance codes, and Michigan completed a major rearrangement and revision of its insurance laws. Texas also made major changes in its insurance laws, as did Alaska and Hawaii in theirs. These activities followed prior insurance code revisions in Arizona, Kentucky, Washington and Virginia. New insurance codes are presently under study or in the process of being prepared in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Mississippi and Montana.

The industry has been faced with rising expenses and losses, paralleling the general inflationary spiral. During 1956 and 1957, substantial underwriting losses on fire and casualty business were incurred by large numbers of insurers in these fields. Many state insurance departments have received and acted upon requests for rate increases. Studies are presently under way to improve the methods of collecting and reporting insurers' loss and expense experience, to eliminate the present time lag so that rates will be more up to date and based upon more current experience to the greatest extent possible.

Changes in the term rule relating to deduction in fire insurance rates for three- and five-year policies have been approved in a number of states and are under consideration in others. Study is being made of the advisability of eliminating five-year term fire policies as being against the public interest because rates are frozen for too long a period.

Other developments in the 1955-57 period have included increased competition in fire insurance rates, through an increase in the number of independent fire-rate filings. Insurance department decisions in New York, Arizona, Utah and Nevada, permitting partial subscribership by companies in fire insurance rating bureaus, such subscribership applying to certain types of rates rather than all rates, have encouraged reasonable competition in the fire insurance business.

Broadened coverages for automobile policyholders have been provided in the cases of the so-called "Family Automobile Policy" and similar policies. Use of "pack-

age" or multiple-line policies, such as "Homeowners" and "Commercial Block" policies, have been expanded, and the present trend is to combine a number of coverages previously sold in separate policies into one.

Constructive steps have been taken to establish insurance pools, subscribed to by practically the entire fire and casualty industry, in order to provide liability and property damage insurance covering private development of nuclear energy installations. This is an important function, since private concerns are hesitant to undertake development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes unless adequate insurance is provided to cover the tremendous potential liability inherent therein.

The next two years will be decisive in determining the future course of the fire and casualty industry as well as a number of individual companies. Present problems relating to rates and soundness of companies have been aggravated by the fact that, for the first time in the modern history of the business, both the fire and casualty lines are simultaneously having unsatisfactory loss ratios extending over a con-

siderable period of time. This coincides with increased expenses in both lines, resulting from the general inflationary influences prevalent in all fields of business. Progressive, enlightened and courageous regulation by state insurance supervisory officials is necessary, as they are aware, to assist in guiding the insurance industry into a more stable position.

Various model bills adopted by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, having as their aim the pre-emption of the regulation of insurance by the several states, have been widely enacted. Among those believed to be most essential the following actions have been taken. The N.A.I.C. Uniform Policy Provisions Law has been enacted in forty-five states, Alaska, Hawaii and the District of Columbia. The Uniform Fair Trade Practices Act has been enacted in forty-one states, Alaska and Hawaii. The Model Unauthorized Insurers Service of Process Act has been enacted in forty-two states, Alaska and Hawaii, and states which have not enacted this legislation in many cases have substantially similar provisions in their insurance laws.

THE UNIFORM SECURITIES ACT*

THE last two years have seen the approval of a Uniform Securities Act and publication of a book on *Blue Sky Law* by the present writer and Edward M. Cowett, who collaborated with him as research associate in the drafting of the act. These are the two end-products of a Study of State Securities Regulation which the writer undertook in 1954 at the request of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. The study was financed through a grant to the Harvard Law School by the Merrill Foundation for Advancement of Financial Knowledge, Inc., and was conducted in collaboration with an Advisory Committee containing representatives of the Conference, the American Bar Association, the National Association of Securities Administrators, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Investment Bankers Association of America, and the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., as well as a number of prominent "blue sky" lawyers from various parts of the country.

The act was approved in August, 1956, by the Conference and the American Bar Association, and shortly thereafter it was endorsed by the National Association of Securities Administrators. It embodies all three of the regulatory philosophies—the so-called fraud approach, registration of broker-dealers and agents (as well as investment advisers on an optional basis), and registration of securities. But it does so in such a way that a particular state could adopt only the first or the first two or all three approaches.

Today most of the forty-seven blue sky laws (which exist in Hawaii and in every state except Delaware and Nevada) embody elements of all three approaches. Only New Jersey follows the first approach alone, and Maryland the first two approaches without the third. Most of the

differences are within the registration provisions themselves, as well as the definitions, the exemptions and the substantive standards.

Nevertheless, the fact that a few states have no registration requirements of any kind—or, as in the case of New York, very slight registration requirements—was a psychological stumbling block to the approval of a uniform statute. This block was removed by the drafting of an act in four parts, the first three parts representing the three regulatory philosophies and the fourth containing those general provisions (definitions, exemptions, rule-making, judicial review, and so on) which are essential to a greater or lesser degree, regardless of which combination of the first three parts is adopted in a particular jurisdiction.

At the close of the 1956-57 legislative year the act had been adopted in something like complete form by Hawaii, Kansas (the pioneer blue sky state) and Virginia. Virginia had actually modeled her 1956 statute on an early draft of the act. Substantial portions of the act have also been adopted by the legislatures of Colorado, Missouri and New Mexico. And isolated provisions have been taken over by four more states—Georgia, Montana, Oregon and Texas.

The most popular provision so far has been the one which is also the most far-reaching in its implications. This is §303, called "Registration by Coordination." Basically it works this way: The registrant files the Securities and Exchange prospectus and any amendments with each state which has adopted §303. The blue sky administrator may require any additional information so long as it has been filed with the SEC in Washington. If certain simple time strictures are satisfied, the registration statement becomes effective under §303 the moment it becomes effective in Washington unless the blue sky administrator institutes a proceeding to bar effectiveness

*Prepared by Louis Loss, Professor of Law, Harvard University.

under the substantive standards of his statute. This makes for a streamlining of procedure and registration content without subordinating the regulatory philosophy at the state level to the disclosure philosophy which prevails under the federal statute. Either verbatim, or substantially so, §303 is now law in six jurisdictions—Colorado, Hawaii, Kansas, New Mexico, Texas and Virginia—except that New Mexico has incorporated only that aspect of §303, which goes to registration content without the automatic effectiveness feature.

The book on *Blue Sky Law*, published by Little, Brown and Co. in early 1958, is a general survey of that area of the law. Among other things, it describes certain administrative practices which were observed in the course of visits made to about half of the state administrators as well as a number of law firms; it contains detailed chapters on civil liability and the complex problems raised by the conflict of laws in this area; and it reprints the Uniform Securities Act together with the official comments and the lengthier sectional commentary of the draftsmen, which includes a detailed breakdown of the present law. Among the appendixes are a state-by-state bibliography and a table of approximately 1,300 blue

sky judicial decisions, arranged chronologically within each state.

The reception which the act has received thus far indicates that the major problem is likely to be one of avoiding too many modifications from state to state. If relative extremists on either side try to modify the act in every state so that it will better suit their tastes, it will be only natural for the other side to counter. In that event, the net result could be either a preservation of the status quo or the striking of a somewhat different balance in every state. On the other hand, the act would not have come this far if there had not been a very considerable amount of give and take on the part of virtually everybody consulted in the drafting toward the end of producing some practicable compromise.

The compromise is one which could not be expected to compare favorably with any theoretical ideal, but it has been forged out of many drafts considered from many quarters. And it would be a distinct improvement over the current state of affairs. If responsible spokesmen for government, industry and the bar continue in the same spirit, both the protection of investors and legitimate interstate business should benefit a great deal.

Section VIII

THE STATE PAGES

State Pages

THE following pages present individual summaries on the several states, commonwealths and territories.

Included are listings of certain of the executive officials, the Chief Justices of the Supreme Courts, officers of the legislatures, and members of the Commissions on Interstate Cooperation. Listings of all officials are as of January, 1958.

Concluding each page are population figures and other statistics, furnished by the United States Bureau of the Census. Most of the data on the following pages, however, were provided directly by agencies of the states themselves.

THE STATES OF THE UNION—HISTORICAL DATA

State or other jurisdiction	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)	Sept. 9, 1850	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 Georgia II to Trustees for Establishing the Colony of Georgia(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	29
Kansas.....	Topeka	Louisiana Purchase, 1803(d)	May 30, 1854	Jan. 29, 1861	34
Kentucky.....	Frankfort	Part of Virginia until admitted as state	(c)	June 1, 1792	15
Louisiana.....	Baton Rouge	Louisiana Purchase, 1803(g)	March 26, 1804	April 30, 1812	18
Maine.....	Augusta	Part of Massachusetts until admitted as state	(c)	March 15, 1820	23
Maryland.....	Annapolis	Charter, 1632, from Charles I to Calvert(e)	.....	April 28, 1788(f)	7
Massachusetts..	Boston	Charter to Massachusetts Bay Company, 1629(e)	.....	Feb. 6, 1788(f)	6
Michigan.....	Lansing	Northwest Territory, 1787	Jan. 11, 1805	Jan. 26, 1837	26
Minnesota.....	St. Paul	Northwest Territory, 1787(h)	March 3, 1849	May 11, 1858	32
Mississippi.....	Jackson	Mississippi Territory(i)	April 7, 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 by Mexico, 1848	March 2, 1861	Oct. 31, 1864	36
New Hampshire..	Concord	Grants from Council for New England, 1622 and 1629. Made royal province, 1679(e)	.....	June 21, 1788(f)	9
New Jersey.....	Trenton	Dutch settlement, 1618; 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(k)	March 2, 1861	Nov. 2, 1889	39
Ohio.....	Columbus	Northwest Territory, 1787	(c)	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, 1681(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	(c)	June 1, 1796	16
Texas.....	Austin	Republic of Texas, 1845	(c)	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	(c)	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	(c)	June 20, 1863	35
Wisconsin.....	Madison	Northwest Territory, 1787	April 20, 1836	May 29, 1848	30
Wyoming.....	Cheyenne	Louisiana Purchase, 1803(d,j)	July 25, 1868	July 10, 1890	44
Alaska.....	Juneau	Purchased from Russia, 1867	Aug. 24, 1912	.....	..
Guam.....	Agana	Ceded from Spain, 1898	Aug. 1, 1950	.....	..
Hawaii.....	Honolulu	Annexed, 1898	June 14, 1900	.....	..
Puerto Rico....	San Juan	Ceded from Spain, 1898	.....	July 25, 1952(l)	..
Virgin Islands...	Charlotte Amalie	Purchased from Denmark, January 17, 1917	.....	.....	..

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

(b) Portion of land obtained by Gadsden Purchase, 1853.

(c) No territorial status before admission to Union.

(d) Portion of land ceded by Mexico, 1848.

(e) One of the original 13 colonies.

(f) Date of ratification of U. S. Constitution.

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

(h) Portion of land obtained by Louisiana Purchase, 1803.

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

(j) Portion of land obtained from Oregon Territory, 1848.

(k) The northern portion and the Red River Valley were acquired by treaty with Great Britain in 1818.

(l) On this date Puerto Rico became a self-governing commonwealth by compact approved by the United States Congress and the voters of Puerto Rico as provided in U. S. Public Law 600 of 1950.

ALABAMA



Nicknames } The Cotton State Bird Yellowhammer
 } The Yellowhammer State Song Alabama
 Motto ... *We Dare Defend Our Rights* Entered the Union
 Flower Goldenrod December 14, 1819
 Capital City Montgomery



GOVERNOR
JAMES E. FOLSOM



HON. CHARLES M. COOPER
Chairman of the Commission
on Interstate Cooperation

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 MARY TEXAS HURT GARNER
 Attorney General. JOHN M. PATTERSON
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 State Auditor... MRS. AGNES BAGGETT
 State Comptroller..... JOHN GRAVES

ALABAMA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice..... J. ED LIVINGSTON
 Six Associate Members

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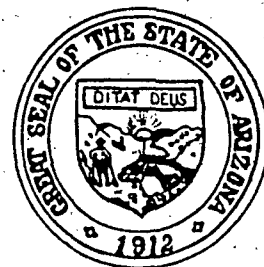
STATISTICS

Area (square miles).....51,078	Population (1950).....106,525
Rank in Nation.....27th	Rank in State.....3rd
Population (1956*).....3,135,000	Largest City.....Birmingham
Rank in Nation (1956*).....19th	Population (1950).....326,037
Density per square mile (1956*).....61.4	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....20
Number of Representatives in Congress.....9†	Number of Counties.....67
State University.....University of Alabama	
Site.....Tuscaloosa	
Capital City.....Montgomery	

*Population estimates as of July 1, 1956, subject to revision.
 †As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.

ARIZONA

Nickname. The Grand Canyon State Bird.....Cactus Wren
 Motto... *Ditat Deus* (God Enriches) Song..... *Arizona*
 Flower.....Saguaro Cactus Entered the Union
 Tree.....Palo Verde February 14, 1912
 Capital City.....Phoenix



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 Lieutenant GovernorNone
 Secretary of State WESLEY BOLIN
 Attorney General .. ROBERT MORRISON
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 State Auditor.. MRS. JEWEL W. JORDAN

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Chief Justice..... LEVI S. UDALL
 Four Associate Judges



HON. CLARENCE L. CARPENTER
 Chairman of the Arizona
 Legislative Council



GOVERNOR
 ERNEST W. MCFARLAND

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 Clerk of the House MRS. RUBY H. SANDERS
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Director: JULES M. KLAGGE

STATISTICS

Area (square miles).....113,575	Population (1950).....106,818
Rank in Nation.....5th	Rank in State.....1st
Population (1956*).....1,057,000	Largest City.....Phoenix
Rank in Nation (1956*).....35th	Population (1950).....106,818
Density per square mile (1956*).....9.3	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....3
Number of Representatives in Congress.....2†	Number of Counties.....14
State University.....University of Arizona	
Site.....Tucson	
Capital City.....Phoenix	

*Population estimates as of July 1, 1956; subject to revision.
 †As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.



Nickname. The Land of Opportunity	Bird..... Mockingbird
Motto..... <i>Regnat Populus</i> (The People Rule)	Song..... <i>Arkansas</i>
Flower..... Apple Blossom	Entered the Union... June 15, 1836
Capital City..... Little Rock	



GOVERNOR
ORVAL E. FAUBUS

HON. L. WEEMS TRUSSELL
Chairman of the Commission
on Interstate Cooperation

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Lieutenant Governor . NATHAN GORDON
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State Auditor JIMMY JONES
Comptroller KELLY CORNETT

- ARKANSAS
SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice CARLETON HARRIS
Six Associate Judges

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President Pro Tem of the Senate . J. LEE BEARDEN
Clerk of the House HAL MOODY
Secretary of the Senate ARTHUR M. SHIREY, JR.
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CHAIRMAN AND VICE-CHAIRMAN OF LEGISLATIVE AUDITING COMMITTEE, CHAIRMAN
OF COMMISSION ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS.

Secretary: MARCUS HALBROOK

STATISTICS

Area (square miles).....	52,675
Rank in Nation.....	26th
Population (1956*).....	1,815,000
Rank in Nation, (1956*).....	31st
Density per square mile (1956*).....	36.3
Number Representatives in Congress.....	6†
State University.....	University of Arkansas
Site.....	Fayetteville
Capital City.....	Little Rock

Population (1950).....	102,213
Rank in State.....	1st
Largest City.....	Little Rock
Population (1950).....	102,213
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population....	12
Number of Counties.....	75

*Population estimates as of July 1, 1956, subject to revision.
†As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.

CALIFORNIA

Nickname.....	The Golden State	Bird.....	California Valley Quail
Motto... <i>Eureka</i> (I Have Found It)		Song.....	<i>I Love You, California</i>
Flower.....	Golden Poppy	Entered the Union.	September 9, 1850
	Capital City.....	Sacramento	



OFFICERS

Governor..... GOODWIN J. KNIGHT
Lieutenant Governor..... HAROLD J. POWERS
Secretary of State... FRANK M. JORDAN
Attorney General... EDMUND G. BROWN
State Treasurer.... A. RONALD BUTTON
Auditor General..... WILLIAM H. MERRIFIELD
State Controller... ROBERT C. KIRKWOOD



HON. W. C. JACOBSEN
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation.



GOVERNOR
GOODWIN J. KNIGHT

CALIFORNIA
SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice..... PHIL S. GIBSON
Six Associate Justices

LEGISLATURE

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President Pro Tem		Speaker Pro Tem of the Assembly	
of the Senate	HUGH M. BURNS	CHARLES J. CONRAD
Secretary of the Senate.....	J. A. BEEK	Chief Clerk of the Assembly..	ARTHUR A. OHNIMUS

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W. C. JACOBSEN, Dir. of Agric.,
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 Uniform State Laws
FRANK M. JORDAN, Secy. of State
HAROLD J. POWERS, Lt. Gov.
 (Vacancy)

Senate Members
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RANDOLPH COLLIER
JAMES J. MCBRIDE
LOUIS G. SUTTON

Assembly Members
VINCENT THOMAS, *Vice-Chairman*
CHARLES J. CONRAD
CLAYTON A. DILLS
LLOYD W. LOWREY
R. H. MCCOLLISTER

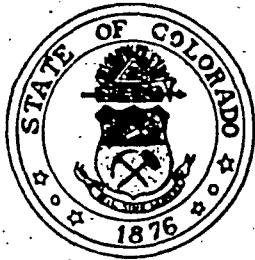
Ex-officio Members: THE GOVERNOR, COMMISSIONER ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS
Executive Secretary: CHARLES V. DICK

STATISTICS

Area (square miles).....	156,740
Rank in Nation.....	2nd
Population (1956*).....	13,433,000
Rank in Nation (1956*).....	2nd
Density per square mile (1956*).....	85.7
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	30†
State University.....	University of California
Sites.....	Berkeley and Los Angeles
Capital City.....	Sacramento

Population (1950)	137,572
Rank in State	6th
Largest City	Los Angeles
Population (1950)	1,970,358
Number of Cities over 10,000	113
Number of Counties	58

*Population estimates as of July 1, 1956, subject to revision.
†As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.



COLORADO

Nickname....The Centennial State Bird.....Lark Bunting
Motto.....*Nil Sine Numine* (Song.... *Where the Columbines Grow*)
(Nothing Without the Deity)
Flower.Rocky Mountain Columbine Entered the Union..August 1, 1876
Capital City.....Denver



GOVERNOR
STEPHEN L. R. McNICHOLS



HON. WALTER W. JOHNSON
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

OFFICERS

Governor..STEPHEN L. R. McNICHOLS
Lieutenant Governor..FRANK L. HAYS
Secretary of State...GEORGE J. BAKER
Attorney General...DUKE W. DUNBAR
State Treasurer....HOMER F. BEDFORD
State Auditor.....EARL E. EWING
State Controller.....JAMES A. NOONAN

COLORADO SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....E. V. HOLLAND
Six Associate Judges

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....FRANK L. HAYS
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....PETER CULIG, JR.
Speaker of the House.....CHARLES CONKLIN
Clerk of the House.....LEE MATTIES
Secretary of the Senate.....LUCILE SHUSTER

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

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ED HARDING
NORMAN W. OHLSON
MRS. RENA MARY TAYLOR

Ex-officio Members: THE GOVERNOR, PRESIDENT OF SENATE, SPEAKER OF HOUSE

STATISTICS

Area (square miles).....	103,922	Population (1950).....	415,786
Rank in Nation.....	7th	Rank in State.....	1st
Population (1956*).....	1,612,000	Largest City.....	Denver
Rank in Nation (1956*).....	33rd	Population (1950).....	415,786
Density per square mile (1956*).....	15.5	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....	10
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	4†	Number of Counties.....	63
State University.....	University of Colorado		
Site.....	Boulder		
Capital City.....	Denver		

*Population estimates as of July 1, 1956, subject to revision.
†As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.

CONNECTICUT

Nickname... The Constitution State Flower..... Mountain Laurel
 Motto..... *Qui Transtulit Sustinet* Bird..... Robin
 (He Who Transplanted Entered the Union. January 9, 1788
 Continues to Sustain)
 Capital City..... Hartford



OFFICERS

Governor..... ABRAHAM A. RIBICOFF
 Lieutenant Governor
 CHARLES W. JEWETT
 Secretary of State.. MILDRED P. ALLEN
 Attorney General.... JOHN J. BRACKEN
 State Treasurer..... JOHN OTTAVIANO
 State Auditors { RAYMOND I. LONGLEY
 RAYMOND S. THATCHER
 State Comptroller.... FRED R. ZELLER



HON. RAYMOND S. THATCHER
 Chairman of the Commission
 on Intergovernmental
 Cooperation



GOVERNOR
 ABRAHAM A. RIBICOFF

CONNECTICUT SUPREME COURT OF ERRORS

Chief Justice..... KENNETH WYNNE
 Four Associate Justices {

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate..... CHARLES W. JEWETT
 President Pro Tem Speaker of the House... NELSON C. L. BROWN II
 of the Senate..... THEODORE S. RYAN Clerk of the House..... JOHN WASSUNG
 Clerk of the Senate..... JOHN L. GERARDO

COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

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 RAYMOND S. THATCHER, State Auditor,
 Chairman
 JOHN J. BRACKEN, Atty. Gen.
 CHRISTY HANAS, Commissr. of Welfare
 FRED SCHUCKMAN, Dir. of Budget
 JOHN J. TYNAN, Commissr. of Motor
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 BENJAMIN J. KOPACZ
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 Speaker
 HARRY S. BURKE
 ROBERT T. CAIRNS
 MARJORIE D. FARMER
 J. TYLER PATTERSON, JR.
 JOSEPH J. ZAMBO

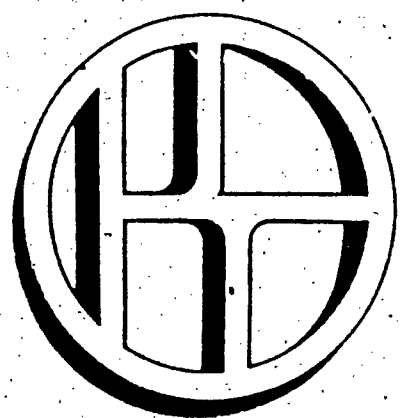
Ex-officio Members: THE GOVERNOR, PRESIDENT OF SENATE, SPEAKER OF HOUSE, BUDGET DIRECTOR,
 ATTORNEY GENERAL
 Secretary: HARRY H. LUGG

STATISTICS

Area (square miles)..... 4,899
 Rank in Nation..... 46th
 Population (1956*)..... 2,232,000
 Rank in Nation (1956*)..... 27th
 Density per square mile (1956*)..... 455.6
 Number of Representatives in Congress..... 6†
 State University..... University of Connecticut
 Site..... Storrs
 Capital City..... Hartford
 Population (1950)..... 1,773,397

Rank in State..... 1st
 Largest City..... Hartford
 Population (1950)..... 177,397
 Number of Cities and Towns over 10,000
 Population..... 47§
 Number of Counties..... 8

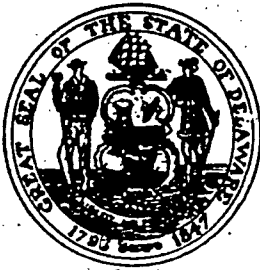
*Population estimates as of July 1, 1956, subject to revision.
 †As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.
 §Includes 26 towns over 10,000 population; excludes the
 17 towns which are consolidated with cities for governmental
 purposes.



**CONTINUED
ON NEXT
CARD**

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

DELAWARE



Nickname.....The Diamond State Bird.....Blue Hen Chicken
 Motto.....*Liberty and Independence* Song.....*Our Delaware*
 Flower.....Peach Blossom Entered the Union. December 7, 1787
 Capital City.....Dover



GOVERNOR
J. CALEB BOGGS



HON. CLAYTON M. HOFF
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

OFFICERS

Governor.....J. CALEB BOGGS
 Lieutenant Governor. DAVID P. BUCKSON
 Secretary of State. JOHN N. McDOWELL
 Attorney General
JOSEPH DONALD CRAVEN
 State Treasurer... MRS. VERA G. DAVIS
 State Auditor.....DALE E. WHEATLEY

DELAWARE SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice
CLARENCE A. SOUTHERLAND
 Two Associate Justices

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....DAVID P. BUCKSON
 President Pro Tem of the Senate.....CURTIS W. STEEN Speaker of the House.....HARRY E. MAYHEW
 Secretary of the Senate...THOMAS F. BAYARD III Clerk of the House.....WILLIAM J. GORDY

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 RALPH E. HALL
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 RAYMOND B. PHILLIPS, *Secretary*

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 ELWOOD F. MELSON, JR.

House Members
 HENRY B. APPLEFORD
 JAMES R. QUIGLEY
 JOSEPH B. WALLS

Ex-officio Member: THE GOVERNOR

Associate Members At Large: SECRETARY OF STATE, ATTORNEY GENERAL

STATISTICS

Area (square miles).....1,978
 Rank in Nation.....47th
 Population (1956*).....402,000
 Rank in Nation (1956*).....45th
 Density per square mile (1956*).....203.2
 Number of Representatives in Congress.....1†
 State University.....University of Delaware
 Site.....Newark
 Capital City.....Dover

Population (1950).....6,223
 Rank in State.....3rd
 Largest City.....Wilmington
 Population (1950).....110,356
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....1
 Number of Counties.....3

*Population estimates as of July 1, 1956, subject to revision.
 †As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.

FLORIDA

Nickname.....The Peninsula State Song.....*The Swanee River*
 Motto.....*In God We Trust* Tree.....Sabal Palmetto Palm
 Flower.....Orange Blossom Entered the Union..March 3, 1845
 Bird.....Mockingbird
 Capital City.....Tallahassee



OFFICERS

Governor.....LEROY COLLINS
 Lieutenant Governor.....None
 Secretary of State.....R. A. GRAY
 Attorney General..RICHARD W. ERVIN
 State Treasurer.....J. EDWIN LARSON
 State Comptroller.....RAY E. GREEN

FLORIDA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....GLENN TERRELL
 Six Associate Justices



HON. CHARLES TOM HENDERSON
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation



GOVERNOR
LEROY COLLINS

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....WM. A. SHANDS, Speaker Pro Tem of the House
 President Pro Tem ELBERT STEWART
 of the Senate.....IRLO O. BRONSON Clerk of the House.....MRS. LAMAR BLEDSOE
 Speaker of the House.....DOYLE E. CONNER Secretary of the Senate.....ROBERT W. DAVIS

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 CHAS. TOM HENDERSON,
 Asst. Atty. Gen., *Chairman*
 RICHARD W. ERVIN, Atty. Gen.
 JOE GROTEGUT, Exec. Secy. to
 Governor
 HARRY G. SMITH, Budget Dir.
 (Vacancy)

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 E. WM. GAUTIER
 DEWEY M. JOHNSON
 FLETCHER MORGAN
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 Designate

House Members
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 DOYLE E. CONNER, Speaker-
 Designate
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Ex-officio Members: THE GOVERNOR, PRESIDENT-DESIGNATE OF SENATE,
 SPEAKER-DESIGNATE OF HOUSE

STATISTICS

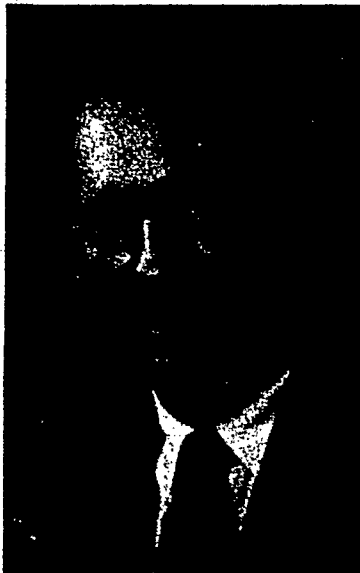
Area (square miles).....	54,262	Capital City.....	Tallahassee
Rank in Nation.....	25th	Population (1950).....	27,237
Population (1956*).....	3,770,000	Rank in State.....	12th
Rank in Nation (1956*).....	13th	Largest City.....	Miami
Density per square mile (1956*).....	69.5	Population (1950).....	249,276
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	8†	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....	28
State University.....	Florida State University	Number of Counties.....	67
Site.....	Tallahassee		
University of Florida.....	Gainesville		

*Population estimates as of July 1, 1956, subject to revision.
 †As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.

GEORGIA



Nickname.....The Cracker State Bird (unofficial)...Brown Thrasher
 Motto.*Wisdom, Justice, and Moderation* Song.....*Georgia*
 Flower.....Cherokee Rose Entered the Union. January 2, 1788
 Capital City.....Atlanta



GOVERNOR
MARVIN GRIFFIN



HON. JOHN E. SHEFFIELD
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

OFFICERS

Governor.....MARVIN GRIFFIN
 Lieutenant Governor
S. ERNEST VANDIVER
 Secretary of State
BEN W. FORTSON, JR.
 Attorney General.....EUGENE COOK
 State Treasurer..GEORGE B. HAMILTON
 State Auditor....B. E. THRASHER, JR.
 Comptroller General. ZACK D. CRAVEY

GEORGIA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....WM. H. DUCKWORTH
 Six Associate Justices

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....S. ERNEST VANDIVER
 President Pro Tem of the Senate.....DIXON OXFORD Speaker of the House.....MARVIN E. MOATE
 Secretary of the Senate...GEORGE D. STEWART Clerk of the House.....JOE BOONE

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members
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 EUGENE COOK, Atty. Gen.
 ZACK D. CRAVEY, Comptroller Gen.
 BEN W. FORTSON, JR., Secy. of State
 FRANK TAMPLIN, Member of House
 FRANK S. TWITTY, Member of House

Senate Members
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 JOHN P. DRINKARD
 GLENN W. ELLARD
 PEYTON S. HAWES
 JOHN W. LANGDALE
 S. ERNEST VANDIVER,
 President, Lt. Gov.

House Members
 JOHN E. SHEFFIELD, *Chairman*
 WM. T. DEAN
 J. ROY MCCracken
 MARVIN MOATE, Speaker
 GLENN S. PHILLIPS
 GEO. L. SMITH III

Ex-officio Members: THE GOVERNOR, PRESIDENT OF SENATE, SPEAKER OF HOUSE

STATISTICS

Area (square miles).....58,483
 Rank in Nation.....20th
 Population (1956*).....3,712,000
 Rank in Nation (1956*).....15th
 Density per square mile (1956*).....63.5
 Number of Representatives in Congress.....10†
 State University.....University of Georgia
 Site.....Athens
 Capital City.....Atlanta

Population (1950).....331,314
 —Rank in State.....1st
 Largest City.....Atlanta
 Population (1950).....331,314
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....23
 Number of Counties.....159

*Population estimates as of July 1, 1956, subject to revision.
 †As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.

IDAHO

Nickname.....The Gem State Bird.....Mountain Bluebird
Motto.....*Esto Perpetua* Song.....*Here We Have Idaho*
(Mayest Thou Endure Forever!)
Flower.....Syringa Entered the Union....July 3, 1890
Capital City.....Boise



OFFICERS

Governor ROBERT E. SMYLIE
Lieutenant Governor..... J. BERKELEY LARSEN
Secretary of State..... JAMES H. YOUNG
Attorney General..... GRAYDON W. SMITH
State Treasurer..... MRS. RUTH MOON
State Auditor..... RULON SWENSEN

IDAHO SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice..... WM. D. KEETON
Five Justices



GOVERNOR
ROBERT E. SMYLIE

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate..... J. BERKELEY LARSEN
President Pro Tem of the Senate... O. J. BUXTON Speaker of the House..... ELVON HAMPTON
Secretary of the Senate..... ARNOLD WILLIAMS Clerk of the House..... C. A. BOTTOLFSSEN

STATISTICS

Area (square miles).....	82,769	Population (1950).....	34,393
Rank in Nation.....	10th	Rank in State.....	1st
Population (1956*).....	625,000	Largest City.....	Boise
Rank in Nation (1956*).....	43rd	Population (1950).....	34,393
Density per square mile (1956*).....	7.6	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....	9
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	2†	Number of Counties.....	44
State University.....	University of Idaho		
Site.....	Moscow		
Capital City.....	Boise		

*Population estimates as of July 1, 1956, subject to revision.
†As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.

ILLINOIS



Nickname.....The Prairie State Bird.....Cardinal
 Motto.*State Sovereignty-National Union* Song.....*Illinois*
 Flower.....Native Violet Entered the Union.*December 3, 1818*
 Capital City.....Springfield



GOVERNOR
 WILLIAM G. STRATTON



HON. HUGH GREEN
 Chairman of the Commission on
 Intergovernmental Cooperation

OFFICERS

Governor.....WILLIAM G. STRATTON
 Lieutenant Governor
JOHN WM. CHAPMAN
 Secretary of State
CHARLES F. CARPENTIER
 Attorney General....LATHAM CASTLE
 State Treasurer.....ELMER J. HOFFMAN
 State Auditor.....ELBERT S. SMITH

ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....CHARLES H. DAVIS
 „ Six Associate Justices

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....JOHN WM. CHAPMAN
 President Pro Tem Speaker of the House.....WARREN L. WOOD
 of the Senate.....ARTHUR J. BIDWILL Clerk of the House.....FRED W. RUEGG
 Secretary of the Senate....EDWARD E. FERNANDES

COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

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 RICHARD G. BROWN, Exec. Officer,
 Ill. Teachers College Bd.
 LATHAM CASTLE, Atty. Gen.
 MORTON H. HOLLINGSWORTH, Dir.,
 Dept. of Finance
 JACK F. ISAKOFF, Dir. of Research,
 Ill. Legislative Council, Secy.

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 WM. LYONS
 LILLIAN E. SCHLAGENHAUF
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 ROBERT T. MCLOSKEY
 FRANK C. WOLF
 WARREN L. WOOD, *Speaker*

Ex-officio Members: THE GOVERNOR, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, SPEAKER OF HOUSE,
 ATTORNEY GENERAL, DIRECTOR OF FINANCE

STATISTICS

Area (square miles).....55,935
 Rank in Nation.....23rd
 Population (1956*).....9,432,000
 Rank in Nation (1956*).....4th
 Density per square mile (1956*).....168.6
 Number of Representatives in Congress.....25†
 State University.....University of Illinois
 Site.....Urbana

Capital City.....Springfield
 Population (1950).....81,628
 Rank in State.....5th
 Largest City.....Chicago
 Population (1950).....3,620,962
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....72
 Number of Counties.....102

*Population estimates as of July 1, 1956, subject to revision.
 †As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.

INDIANA

Nickname.....	The Hoosier State	Bird.....	Cardinal
Motto....	<i>The Crossroads of America</i>	Flower.....	Peony
Song..	<i>On the Banks of the Wabash</i>	Entered the Union	
	<i>Far Away</i>		December 11, 1816
Capital City.....	Indianapolis		



OFFICERS

Governor.....HAROLD W. HANDLEY
Lieutenant Governor
.....CRAWFORD F. PARKER
Secretary of State...FRANK A. LENNING
Attorney General...EDWIN K. STEERS
State Treasurer....ADOLPH L. FOSSLER
State Auditor.....ROY T. COMBS



HON. W. O. HUGHES
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation



GOVERNOR
HAROLD W. HANDLEY

INDIANA
SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....JAMES A. EMMERT
Four Associate Judges

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....	CRAWFORD F. PARKER
President Pro Tem of the Senate..... (Vacancy)	Speaker of the House.....
Secretary of the Senate.....	ALBERT E. FERRIS
	Clerk of the House.....
	WILLIAM BRUMMETT

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EDWIN W. BEAMAN, Commissr.
 Dept. of Revenue •
NOBLE ELLIS, Chmn., Alcoholic
Beverage Commn.
WM. H. HARDWICK, Dir.,
 Div. of Budget
CHAS. M. MADDOX, Commissr.,
 Highway Commn.
JOHN W. VAN NESS, Chmn.,
 Public Service Commn.

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JOHN M. HARLAN
WARREN W. MARTIN, JR.
SAMUEL C. MCQUEEN
CRAWFORD F. PARKER, Lt. Gov.

House Members

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LAURENCE D. BAKER
GEO. S. DIENER, *Speaker*
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PHILLIP C. JOHNSON
WALTER H. MAEHLING, *Secy.*
JOHN W. WAINWRIGHT
ROBERT S. WEBB

Ex-officio Members: THE GOVERNOR, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, SPEAKER OF HOUSE

STATISTICS

Area (square miles).....	36,205
Rank in Nation.....	37th
Population (1956*).....	4,413,000
Rank in Nation (1956*).....	11th
Density per square mile (1956*).....	121.9
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	11†
State Universities	
Indiana University.....	Bloomington
Purdue University.....	Lafayette

Capital City.....	Indianapolis
Population (1950).....	427,173
Rank in State.....	1st
Largest City.....	Indianapolis
Population (1950).....	427,173
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population....	39
Number of Counties.....	92

*Population estimates as of July 1, 1956, subject to revision.
†As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.

IOWA



Nickname.....The Hawkeye State Bird.....Eastern Goldfinch
Motto.. *Our Liberties We Prize and* Song..... *Iowa*
 Our Rights We Will Maintain Entered the Union
Flower.....Wild Rose December 28, 1846
Capital City.....Des Moines



GOVERNOR
HERSCHEL C. LOVELESS



HON. ROBERT R. RIGLER
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

OFFICERS

Governor.....HERSCHEL C. LOVELESS
Lieutenant Governor..W. H. NICHOLAS
Secretary of State..MELVIN D. SYNHORST
Attorney General....NORMAN A. ERBE
State Treasurer....M. L. ABRAHAMSON
State Auditor.....C. B. AKERS
State Comptroller..GLENN D. SAKSFIELD

IOWA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....HENRY K. PETERSON
Eight Associate Justices

LEGISLATURE

President Pro Tem of the Senate.....ALAN VEST President of the Senate.....W. H. NICHOLAS
Speaker of the House.....W. L. MOOTY
Clerk of the House.....WM. R. KENDRICK
Secretary of the Senate.....RICHARD BERGLUND

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

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JOHN J. O'CONNOR
CARROLL PRICE
DAVID O. SHAFF
W. H. TATE

House Members

M. N. BROWN
LAWRENCE A. FALVEY
NEIL E. JOHNS
EMIL L. NOVAK
ELMER H. VERMEER

Secretary: CLAYTON L. RINGGENBERG, Director, Legislative Research Bureau

STATISTICS

Area (square miles).....56,045	Capital City.....Des Moines
Rank in Nation.....22nd	Population (1950).....177,965
Population (1956*).....692,000	Rank in State.....1st
Rank in Nation (1956*).....23rd	Largest City.....Des Moines
Density per square mile (1956*).....48.0	Population (1950).....177,965
Number of Representatives in Congress.....8†	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....23
State University.....University of Iowa	Number of Counties.....99
Site.....Iowa City	

*Population estimates as of July 1, 1956, subject to revision.
†As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.

KANSAS

Nickname....The Sunflower State Bird.....Western Meadowlark
Motto.....*Ad Astra per Aspera* Song.....*Home on the Range*
(To the Stars Through Difficulties) Animal.....American Buffalo
Flower.....Native Sunflower Entered the Union January 29, 1861
Capital City.....Topeka



OFFICERS

Governor.....GEORGE DOCKING
Lieutenant Governor
.....JOSEPH W. HENKLE, SR.
Secretary of State..PAUL R. SHANAHAN
Attorney General
.....JOHN ANDERSON, JR.
State Treasurer...RICHARD T. FADELY
State Auditor.....GEORGE ROBB
State Controller.....ROY SHAPIRO



HON. JOSEPH W. HENKLE, SR.
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation



GOVERNOR
GEORGE DOCKING

KANSAS SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....JAY S. PARKER
Six Associate Justices

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate..JOSEPH W. HENKLE, SR.
President Pro Tem of the Senate..PAUL R. WUNSCH Speaker of the House.....JESS TAYLOR
Acting Secretary of the Senate..RALPH E. ZARKER Clerk of the House.....A. E. ANDERSON

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

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JOHN A. ANDERSON, JR., Atty. Gen.
JAMES W. BIBB, Budget Director
WM. C. SALOME, Dir., Dept. of
Administration
PAUL R. SHANAHAN, Secy. of State

Senate Members
JOSEPH W. HENKLE, SR.,
Lt. Gov., *Chairman*
FRANK S. HODGE
MERL L. LEMERT
JOHN A. POTUCEK
RALPH R. RINKER
VERNON STROBERG

House Members
JESS TAYLOR, Speaker,
Vice-Chairman
EDWARD W. BEAMAN
CLARK KUPPINGER
FRED MEEK
THOS. VAN CLEAVE, JR.

Ex-officio Members: THE GOVERNOR; LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR; SPEAKER OF HOUSE;
ATTORNEY GENERAL; DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Secretary: FRED E. GULICK, Assistant Revisor of Statutes

STATISTICS

Area (square miles).....82,108
Rank in Nation.....12th
Population (1956*).....2,103,000
Rank in Nation (1956*).....29th
Density per square mile (1956*).....25.6
Number of Representatives in Congress.....6†
State University.....University of Kansas
Site.....Lawrence

Capital City.....Topeka
Population (1950).....78,791
Rank in State.....3rd
Largest City.....Wichita
Population (1950).....168,279
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....25
Number of Counties.....105

*Population estimates as of July 1, 1956, subject to revision.
†As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.

KENTUCKY



Nickname.....The Bluegrass State Bird.....Cardinal
 Motto.....*United We Stand,
 Divided We Fall* Song.....*My Old Kentucky Home*
 Flower.....Goldenrod Entered the Union....June 1, 1792
 Capital City.....Frankfort



GOVERNOR
ALBERT B. CHANDLER



HARRY LEE WATERFIELD
Chairman of the Legislative
Research Commission

OFFICERS

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 Lieutenant Governor
HARRY LEE WATERFIELD
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 Attorney General....JO M. FERGUSON
 State Treasurer....HENRY H. CARTER
 State Auditor....MARY LOUISE FOUST
 State Comptroller:WALTER E. BROMLEY

KENTUCKY COURT OF APPEALS

Chief Justice.....JOHN R. MOREMEN
 Six Associate Justices

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate..HARRY LEE WATERFIELD
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 Chief Clerk of the Senate....CHARLES WAGGONER Clerk of the House.....JAMES CUBBAGE

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(Functions as Commission on Interstate Cooperation)

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 Floor Leader
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 Leader
 MORRIS WEINTRAUB, Speaker

Ex-officio Members: All Members of Commission are *Ex-officio*
Administrative Assistant: ORBA F. TRAYLOR

STATISTICS

Area (square miles).....	39,864	Capital City.....	Frankfort
Rank in Nation.....	36th	Population (1950).....	18,104
Population (1956*).....	3,017,000	Rank in State.....	9th
Rank in Nation (1956*).....	20th	Largest City.....	Louisville
Density per square mile (1956*).....	75.7	Population (1950).....	369,129
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	8†	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....	15
State University.....	University of Kentucky	Number of Counties.....	120
Site.....	Lexington		

*Population estimates as of July 1, 1956, subject to revision.
 †As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.

LOUISIANA

Nickname.....The Pelican State Bird (unofficial).....Eastern Brown Pelican
Motto...*Union, Justice and Confidence* Song.....*Song of Louisiana*
Flower.....Magnolia Entered the Union...April 30, 1812
Capital City.....Baton Rouge



OFFICERS

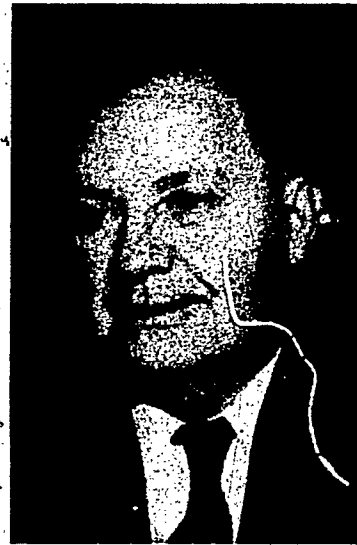
Governor.....EARL K. LONG
Lieutenant Governor.....LEATHER E. FRAZAR
Secretary of State.....WADE O. MARTIN, JR.
Attorney General.....JACK P. F. GREMILLION
State Treasurer.....A. P. TUGWELL
State Auditor.....WILLIAM J. DODD

SUPREME COURT OF LOUISIANA

Chief Justice.....JOHN B. FOURNET
Six Associate Justices



HON. LETHER E. FRAZAR
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation



GOVERNOR
EARL K. LONG

LEGISLATURE

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CHAIRMAN OF TAX COMMISSION, ATTORNEY GENERAL, AND CHAIRMAN OF PLANNING
COMMISSION

STATISTICS

Area (square miles).....45,162	Capital City.....Baton Rouge
Rank in Nation.....31st	Population (1950).....125,629
Population (1956*).....3,004,000	Rank in State.....3rd
Rank in Nation (1956*).....21st	Largest City.....New Orleans
Density per square mile (1956*).....66.5	Population (1950).....570,445
Number of Representatives in Congress.....8†	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....17
State University.....Louisiana State University	Number of Parishes.....64
Agricultural and Mechanical College	
Site.....Baton Rouge	

*Population estimates as of July 1, 1956, subject to revision.
†As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.

MAINE



Nickname... The Pine Tree State Bird..... Chickadee
 Motto..... *Dirigo* (I Guide) Song..... *State of Maine Song*
 Flower..... Pine Cone and Tassel Entered the Union. March 15, 1820
 Capital City..... Augusta



GOVERNOR
EDMUND S. MUSKIE



HON. WILLIAM R. COLE
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

OFFICERS

Governor..... EDMUND S. MUSKIE
 Lieutenant Governor..... None
 Secretary of State.... HAROLD I. GOSS
 Attorney General... FRANK F. HARDING
 State Treasurer. FRANK S. CARPENTER
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MAINE SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT

Chief Justice... ROBERT B. WILLIAMSON
 Five Associate Justices

LEGISLATURE

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STATISTICS

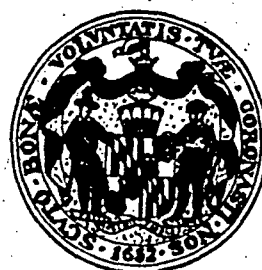
Area (square miles)..... 32,562	Capital City..... Augusta
Rank in Nation..... 38th	Population (1950)..... 20,913
Population (1956*)..... 910,000	Rank in State..... 6th
Rank in Nation (1956*)..... 36th	Largest City..... Portland
Density per square mile (1956*)..... 27.9	Population (1950)..... 77,634
Number of Representatives in Congress..... 3†	Number of Cities and Towns over 10,000
State University..... University of Maine	Population..... 13
Site..... Orono	Number of Counties..... 16

*Population estimates as of July 1, 1956, subject to revision.
 †As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.

MARYLAND

Nickname The Old Line State
 Motto *Scuto Bonae Voluntatis
 Tuae Coronasti Nos*
 (With the Shield of Thy Good-will
 Thou Hast Covered Us)
 Capital City Annapolis

Flower Black-eyed Susan
 Bird Baltimore Oriole
 Song *Maryland, My Maryland*
 Entered the Union . . April 28, 1788



OFFICERS

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MARYLAND COURT OF APPEALS

Chief Judge FREDERICK W. BRUNE
 Four Associate Judges



HON. ALBERT W. QUINN
 Chairman of the Commission on
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GOVERNOR
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STATISTICS

Area (square miles)	9,881	Capital City	Annapolis
Rank in Nation	41st	Population (1950)	10,047
Population (1956*)	2,812,000	Rank in State	11th
Rank in Nation (1956*)	22nd	Largest City	Baltimore
Density per square mile (1956*)	284.6	Population (1950)	949,708
Number of Representatives in Congress	7†	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population	11
State University	University of Maryland	Number of Counties	23
Site	Baltimore and College Park		

*Population estimates as of July 1, 1956, subject to revision.
 †As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.

MASSACHUSETTS



Nickname.....The Bay State
Motto.....*Ense Petit Placidam
Sub Libertate Quietem*
(By the Sword We Seek Peace,
but Peace Only Under Liberty)
Capital City.....Boston

Flower.....Mayflower
Bird.....Chickadee
Song (unofficial).....*Massachusetts*
Tree.....Elm
Entered the Union.....February 6, 1788



GOVERNOR
FOSTER FURCOLO



HON. HOLLIS M. GOTT
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

OFFICERS

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Lieutenant Governor
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State Auditor.....THOMAS J. BUCKLEY
State Comptroller
.....FRED A. MONCEWICZ

MASSACHUSETTS SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT

Chief Justice....RAYMOND S. WILKINS
Six Associate Justices

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JOHN J. TOOMEY

Secretary: PHILIP M. MARKLEY

STATISTICS

Area (square miles).....7,867
Rank in Nation.....44th
Population (1956*).....4,812,000
Rank in Nation (1956*).....9th
Density per square mile (1956*).....611.7
Number of Representatives in Congress.....14†
Institution of Higher Education
.....University of Massachusetts
Site.....Amherst

Capital City.....Boston
Population (1950).....801,444
Rank in State.....1st
Largest City.....Boston
Population (1950).....801,444
Number of Cities and Towns over 10,000
Population.....88§
Number of Counties.....14

*Population estimates as of July 1, 1956, subject to revision.
†As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.
§Includes 49 towns over 10,000 population.

MICHIGAN

Nickname....The Wolverine State
 Motto.....*Si Quæris Peninsulam
 Amoenam Circumspice*
 (If You Seek a Pleasant Peninsula,
 Look Around You)
 Capital City.....Lansing

Flower.....Apple Blossom
 Bird.....Robin
 Song (unofficial)
*Michigan, My Michigan*
 Entered the Union January 26, 1837



OFFICERS

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 Attorney General.....PAUL L. ADAMS
 State Treasurer....SANFORD A. BROWN
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MICHIGAN SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....JOHN R. DETHMERS
 Seven Associate Justices



HON. PHILIP A. HART
 Chairman of the Commission on
 Interstate Cooperation



GOVERNOR
 G. MENNEN WILLIAMS

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 of the House.....DON R. PEARS
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 Speaker

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 ATTORNEY GENERAL
Secretary: MRS. MELITA LANNING

STATISTICS

Area (square miles).....57,022
 Rank in Nation.....21st
 Population (1956*).....7,516,000
 Rank in Nation (1956*).....7th
 Density per square mile (1956*).....131.8
 Number of Representatives in Congress.....18†
 State Universities
 University of Michigan.....Ann Arbor
 Michigan State University.....East Lansing

Capital City.....Lansing
 Population (1950).....92,129
 Rank in State.....6th
 Largest City.....Detroit
 Population (1950).....1,849,568
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....55
 Number of Counties.....83

*Population estimates as of July 1, 1956, subject to revision.
 †As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.

MINNESOTA



Nickname.....The Gopher State Bird (unofficial).....American Goldfinch
 Motto.....*L'Etoile du Nord*
 (The Star of the North) Song.....*Hail! Minnesota*
 Flower.....Moccasin Flower Entered the Union..May 11, 1858
 Capital City.....St. Paul



GOVERNOR
ORVILLE L. FREEMAN



HON. HARRY A. SIEBEN
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

OFFICERS

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 Lieutenant Governor
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 Secretary of State..JOSEPH L. DONOVAN
 Attorney General.....MILES LORD
 State Treasurer.....VAL BJORNSON
 State Auditor.....STAFFORD KING

MINNESOTA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....ROGER L. DELL
 Six Associate Justices

LEGISLATURE

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 President Pro Tem of the Senate.....THOMAS P. WELCH Speaker of the House.....A. I. JOHNSON
 Secretary of the Senate.....H. Y. TORREY Clerk of the House.....GEORGE H. LEAHY

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 JOHN R. MURPHY, Asst. Atty. Gen.
 ARTHUR NAFTALIN, Commissr., Dept. of Admin., *Secretary*
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STATISTICS

Area (square miles).....	80,009	Capital City.....	St. Paul
Rank in Nation.....	13th	Population (1950).....	311,349
Population (1956*).....	3,241,000	Rank in State.....	2nd
Rank in Nation (1956*).....	18th	Largest City.....	Minneapolis
Density per square mile (1956*).....	40.5	Population (1950).....	521,718
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	9†	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....	23
State University.....	University of Minnesota	Number of Counties.....	87
Site.....	Minneapolis		

*Population estimates as of July 1, 1956, subject to revision.
 †As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.

MISSISSIPPI

Nickname.....	The Magnolia State	Bird.....	Mockingbird
Motto.....	<i>Virtute et Armis</i> (By Valor and Arms)	Song.....	<i>Mississippi</i>
Flower.....	Magnolia	Entered the Union	December 10, 1817
Capital City.....	Jackson		



OFFICERS

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Lieutenant Governor. CARROLL GARTIN
Secretary of State. . . HEBER A. LADNER
Attorney General . . . JOE T. PATTERSON
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State Auditor E. B. GOLDING
State Comptroller
. W. P. McMULLAN, JR.



HON. CLARENCE A. PIERCE, JR.
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation



GOVERNOR
JAMES P. COLEMAN

MISSISSIPPI
SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....HARVEY McGEHEE
Five Associate Justices

LEGISLATURE

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President Pro Tem of the Senate.EARL EVANS, JR.	Speaker of the House..... WALTER SILLERS
Secretary of the Senate	
.....MRS. HALLA MAY TURNER	Clerk of the House..... ROMAN KELLY

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	CHARLES FIELD	RUSSELL FOX
	STANFORD MORSE	WILBURN HOOKER
	WILLIAM O. SEMMES	C. B. NEWMAN
		WALTER J. PHILLIPS
		FRANK SHANAHAN
	<i>Ex-officio Member:</i> THE GOVERNOR	
	<i>Secretary:</i> MRS. HALLA MAY TURNER	

STATISTICS

Area (square miles).....	47,248	Capital City.....	Jackson
Rank in Nation.....	30th	Population (1950).....	98,271
Population (1956*).....	2,124,000	Rank in State.....	1st
Rank in Nation (1956*).....	28th	Largest City.....	Jackson
Density per square mile (1956*).....	45.0	Population (1950).....	98,271
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	6†	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....	15
State University.....	University of Mississippi	Number of Counties.....	82
Site.....	Oxford		

*Population estimates as of July 1, 1956, subject to revision.
†As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.

MISSOURI



Nickname.....The Show-Me State Flower.....Hawthorn
 Motto. *Salus Populi Suprema Lex Esto* Tree.....Dogwood
 (Let the Welfare of the People Bird.....Bluebird
 Be the Supreme Law) Song.....Missouri Waltz
 Entered the Union..August 10,1821
 Capital City.....Jefferson City



GOVERNOR
JAMES T. BLAIR, JR.



HON. FLOYD R. GIBSON
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

OFFICERS

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 Lieutenant Governor. EDWARD V. LONG
 Secretary of State
 WALTER H. TOBERMAN
 Attorney General... JOHN M. DALTON
 State Treasurer..... M. E. MORRIS
 State Auditor..... HASKELL HOLMAN

MISSOURI SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....S. P. DALTON
 Six Associate Justices

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....EDWARD V. LONG
 President Pro Tem Speaker of the House.....ROY HAMLIN
 of the Senate..... FLOYD R. GIBSON Chief Clerk of the House.....AUSTIN HILL
 Secretary of the Senate.....JOSEPH A. BAUER

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 HASKELL HOLMAN, Auditor

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 OFFICER, ATTORNEY GENERAL, CHIEF OF STAFF OF PLANNING BOARD
Secretary: WILLIAM R. NELSON

STATISTICS

Area (square miles).....69,226	Population (1950).....25,099
Rank in Nation.....17th	Rank in State.....9th
Population (1956*).....4,255,000	Largest City.....St. Louis
Rank in Nation (1956*).....12th	Population (1950).....856,796
Density per square mile (1956*).....61.5	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....30
Number of Representatives in Congress.....11 †	Number of Counties.....114
State University.....University of Missouri	
Site.....Columbia	
Capital City.....Jefferson City	

*Population estimates as of July 1, 1956, subject to revision.
 †As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.

MONTANA

Nickname.....	The Treasure State	Bird.....	Meadowlark
Motto.....	<i>Oro y Plata</i>	Song.....	<i>Montana</i>
	(Gold and Silver)	Entered the Union	
Flower.....	Bitterroot,		November 8, 1889
	Capital City.....	Helena	



OFFICERS

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Lieutenant Governor.....	PAUL CANNON
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Attorney General.....	FORREST H. ANDERSON
State Treasurer.....	HORACE CASEY
State Auditor.....	JOHN J. HOLMES
State Controller.....	WILLIAM F. KOCH



GOVERNOR
HUGO ARONSON

MONTANA
SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice..... JAMES T. HARRISON
Four Associate Justices

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....PAUL CANNON

President Pro Tem of the Senate
.....ROBERT S. COTTON

Speaker of the House.....EUGENE H. MAHONEY

Chief Clerk of the House.....ALLEN L. DONAHUE

Secretary of the Senate.....WALTER MACK

STATISTICS

Area (square miles).....	145,878	Population (1950).....	17,581
Rank in Nation.....	3rd	Rank in State.....	5th
Population (1956*).....	638,000	Largest City.....	Great Falls
Rank in Nation (1956*).....	42nd	Population (1950).....	39,214
Density per square mile (1956*).....	4.4	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....	7
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	2†	Number of Counties.....	56
State University.....	Montana State University		
Site.....	Missoula		
Capital City.....	Helena		

*Population estimates as of July 1, 1956, subject to revision.
†As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.

NEBRASKA



Nickname... The Cornhusker State Bird..... Western Meadowlark
 Motto..... *Equality Before the Law* Song..... (Four unofficial)
 Flower..... Goldenrod Entered the Union... March 1, 1867
 Capital City..... Lincoln



GOVERNOR
VICTOR E. ANDERSON



HON. HAL BRIDENBAUGH
Chairman of the Commission on
Intergovernmental Cooperation

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 State Treasurer..... RALPH W. HILL
 State Auditor..... RAY C. JOHNSON

NEBRASKA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice..... ROBERT G. SIMMONS
 Six Associate Judges

LEGISLATURE

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 Speaker of the Legislature..... JOHN E. BEAVER

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 HARRY L. PIZER
 RAY SIMMONS
 KARL E. VOGEL

Ex-officio Members: THE GOVERNOR, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, SPEAKER OF THE LEGISLATURE,
 ATTORNEY GENERAL, TAX COMMISSIONER

Secretary: HUGO F. SRB, Clerk of the Legislature

STATISTICS

Area (square miles).....	76,663	Population (1950).....	98,884
Rank in Nation.....	14th	Rank in State.....	2nd
Population (1956*).....	1,414,000	Largest City.....	Omaha
Rank in Nation (1956*).....	34th	Population (1950).....	251,117
Density per square mile (1956*).....	18.4	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....	10
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	4†	Number of Counties.....	93
State University.....	University of Nebraska		
Site.....	Lincoln		
Capital City.....	Lincoln		

*Population estimates as of July 1, 1956, subject to revision.
 †As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.

NEVADA

Nickname.....The Silver State Bird (unofficial) .Mountain Bluebird
 Motto.....*All for Our Country* Tree.....Single-leaf Piñon
 Flower.....Sagebrush Entered the Union .October 31, 1864
 Capital City.....Carson City



OFFICERS

Governor.....CHARLES H. RUSSELL
 Lieutenant Governor.....REX BELL
 Secretary of State.....JOHN KOONTZ
 Attorney General..HARVEY DICKERSON
 State Treasurer.....DAN W. FRANKS
 Legislative Auditor....A. N. JACOBSON
 State Controller.....PETER MERIALDO

NEVADA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....MILTON B. BADT
 Two Associate Justices



HON. BRUCE BARNUM
Chairman of the Legislative
Commission



GOVERNOR
CHARLES H. RUSSELL

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....REX BELL Speaker of the Assembly. WILLIAM D. SWACKHAMER
 President Pro Tem Speaker Pro Tem
 of the Senate.....FRED H. SETTELMAYER of the Assembly.....CHESTER S. CHRISTENSEN
 Secretary of the Senate.....HERBERT ROWNTREE Chief Clerk of the Assembly... CYRIL O. BASTIAN

LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL BUREAU (Functions as Commission on Interstate Cooperation)

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 FARRELL L. SEEVERS
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 WILSON MCGOWAN (Alternate)

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 CHESTER S. CHRISTENSEN
 MARVIN B. HUMPHREY
 ARCHIE POZZI, JR.
 FREDERICK L. HILL (Alternate)

Legislative Counsel: J. E. SPRINGMEYER

STATISTICS

Area (square miles).....109,789
 Rank in Nation.....6th
 Population (1956*).....247,000
 Rank in Nation (1956*).....48th
 Density per square mile (1956*).....2.2
 Number of Representatives in Congress.....1†
 State University.....University of Nevada
 Site.....Reno
 Capital City.....Carson City

Population (1950).....3,082
 Rank in State.....7th
 Largest City.....Reno
 Population (1950).....32,497
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....3
 Number of Counties.....17

*Population estimates as of July 1, 1956, subject to revision.
 †As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.

NEW HAMPSHIRE



Nickname.....The Granite State Bird.....Purple Finch
 Motto.....*Live Free or Die* Song..... *Old New Hampshire*
 Flower.....Purple Lilac Entered the Union... June 21, 1788
 Capital City.....Concord



GOVERNOR
LANE DWINELL



HON. LOUIS C. WYMAN
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

OFFICERS

Governor.....LANE DWINELL
 Lieutenant Governor.....None
 Secretary of State... HARRY E. JACKSON
 Attorney General... LOUIS C. WYMAN
 State Treasurer.....ALFRED S. CLOUES
 State Comptroller... ARTHUR E. BEAN

NEW HAMPSHIRE SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....FRANK R. KENISON
 Four Associate Justices

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate... ERALSEY C. FERGUSON Speaker of the House.... W. DOUGLAS SCAMMAN
 Clerk of the Senate.....BENJAMIN F. GREER Clerk of the House..... GEORGE T. RAY, JR.

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 Gen., *Chairman*
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 FREDERICK N. CLARKE,
 Commissr. of Motor Vehicles
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House Members
 WILLIAM H. CRAIG, JR.
 CHARLES P. HALEY
 W. DOUGLAS SCAMMAN, Speaker
 DORIS M. SPOLLETT
 GORDON TIFFANY

Ex-officio Member and Chairman: ATTORNEY GENERAL

STATISTICS

Area (square miles).....9,304
 Rank in Nation.....43rd
 Population (1956*).....560,000
 Rank in Nation (1956*).....44th
 Density per square mile (1956*).....60.2
 Number of Representatives in Congress.....2†
 State University.. University of New Hampshire
 Site.....Durham
 Capital City.....Concord

Population (1950).....27,988
 Rank in State.....3rd
 Largest City.....Manchester
 Population (1950).....82,732
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....10
 Number of Counties.....10

*Population estimates as of July 1, 1956, subject to revision.
 †As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.

NEW JERSEY

Nickname.....The Garden State Song (unofficial)
Motto.....*Liberty and Prosperity* *New Jersey Loyalty Song*
Flower.....Purple Violet Entered the Union
Bird.....Eastern Goldfinch December 18, 1787
Capital City.....Trenton



OFFICERS

Governor.....ROBERT B. MEYNER
Lieutenant Governor.....None
Secretary of State...EDWARD J. PATTEN
Attorney General:
.....GROVER C. RICHMAN, JR.
State Treasurer....AARON K. NEELD
State Auditor.....FRANK DURAND
State Comptroller
.....ABRAM M. VERMEULEN

NEW JERSEY SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....JOSEPH WEINTRAUB
Six Associate Justices



HON. JOSEPH E. McLEAN
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation



GOVERNOR
ROBERT B. MEYNER

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....ALBERT McCAY
President Pro Tem of the Senate Speaker of the Assembly.....ELDEN MILLS
.....WAYNE DUMONT, JR. Clerk of the Assembly.....HARRY DUDKIN
Secretary of the Senate...HENRY H. PATTERSON

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members	Senate Members	House Members
ROBERT B. MEYNER, Governor	RICHARD R. STOUT, <i>Vice-Chairman</i>	JOHN W. DAVIS
JOSEPH E. McLEAN, Commissr., Dept. of Conserv. & Econ. Develop., <i>Chairman</i>	GEORGE B. HARPER	BENJAMIN FRANKLIN III
CARL HOLDERMAN, Commissr., Labor & Industry	THOMAS J. HILLERY	ROBERT E. KAY
DWIGHT R. G. PALMER, Com- missr., Highway Dept.	WILLIAM F. KELLY, JR.	MARTIN KESSELHAUT
EDW. J. PATTEN, Secy. of State	ALBERT McCAY	WILLIAM V. MUSTO

Ex-officio Member: THE GOVERNOR
Secretary: JAMES H. SMITH, JR. *Treasurer:* J. LYMAN BROWN

STATISTICS

Area (square miles).....7,522	Population (1950).....438,776
Rank in Nation.....45th	Number of Cities and Townships over 10,000
Population (1956*).....5,403,000	Population.....93
Rank in Nation (1956*).....8th	Number of Counties.....21
Density per square mile (1956*).....718.3	
Number of Representatives in Congress.....14†	
State University§.....New Brunswick	
Capital City.....Trenton	
Population (1950).....128,009	
Rank in State.....4th	
Largest City.....Newark	

*Population estimates as of July 1, 1956, subject to revision.
†As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.
§The State College for the Benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanics Arts maintained by the Trustees of Rutgers College, the Agricultural Experiment Station maintained by the same Trustees, the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, the New Jersey College for Women, and the other departments of higher education maintained by the Trustees of Rutgers College were collectively designated as the State University of New Jersey by P.L. 1945, c.49.



OFFICERS

NEW MEXICO
SUPREME COURT

LEGISLATURE

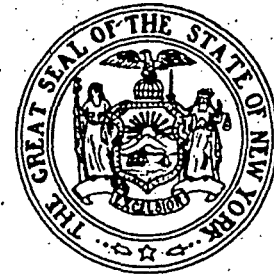
COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

STATISTICS

*Population estimates as of July 1, 1956, subject to revision
†As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.

NEW YORK

Nickname.....The Empire State Bird.....None
 Motto.....*Excelsior* (Higher) Song.....(Four unofficial)
 Flower.....Rose Entered the Union...July 26, 1788
 Capital City.....Albany



OFFICERS

Governor.....AVERELL HARRIMAN
 Lieutenant Governor
GEORGE B. DE LUCA
 Secretary of State
CARMINE G. DESAPIO
 Attorney General...LOUIS J. LEFKOWITZ
 State Comptroller....ARTHUR LEVITT

NEW YORK COURT OF APPEALS

(Highest Appellate Court)

Chief Judge.....ALBERT CONWAY
 Six Associate Members



HON. ELISHA T. BARRETT
 Chairman of the Joint Legislative
 Committee on Interstate
 Cooperation



GOVERNOR
 AVERELL HARRIMAN

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate GEORGE B. DE LUCA
 President Pro Tem of the Senate WALTER J. MAHONEY
 Speaker of the Assembly.....OSWALD D. HECK
 Clerk of the Assembly.....ANSLEY B. BORKOWSKI
 Secretary of the Senate.....WILLIAM S. KING

JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members*	Senate Members	House Members	Ex-officio Members of all Joint Legis. Comm.
GEORGE M. BRAGALINI, Tax Commissr.	ELISHA T. BARRETT, <i>Chairman</i>	GEORGE F. DANNEBROCK	SENATE MAJ. LEADER
ALFRED M. HAIGHT, Counsel to Comp- troller	GILBERT T. SEELYE, <i>Vice-Chairman</i>	BENJAMIN H. DEMO	SENATE MIN. LEADER
ARTHUR H. LEVITT, Comptroller	FRANK S. MCCULLOUGH	LOUIS KALISH, <i>Secretary</i>	CHMN., SENATE FINANCE COMM.
JAMES G. LYONS, Asst. Commissr., Agric. and Markets	MACNEIL MITCHELL	OREST J. MARESCA	SPEAKER OF ASSEMBLY
MILTON D. STEWART, Exec. Asst. Counsel to Governor	FRED G. MORITT (Vacancy)	LEO P. NOONAN	ASSEMBLY MAJ. LEADER
		PAUL L. TALBOT	ASSEMBLY MIN. LEADER
			CHMN., ASSEMBLY WAYS & MEANS COMM.

*Administrative members are advisory only.

STATISTICS

Area (square miles).....47,944	Population (1950).....134,995
Rank in Nation.....29th	Rank in State.....6th
Population (1956*).....16,195,000	Largest City.....New York City
Rank in Nation (1956*).....1st	Population (1950).....7,891,957
Density per square mile (1956*).....337.8	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population....56
Number of Representatives in Congress....43†	Number of Villages over 10,000 Population...16
State University.....Albany	Number of Counties.....62
Capital City.....Albany	

*Population estimates as of July 1, 1956, subject to revision.
 †As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.

The seal of the State of North Carolina, featuring a circular design with the text "THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA" around the perimeter. The central image depicts two female figures, Liberty and Justice, standing on either side of a central column topped with a Phrygian cap. Liberty holds a scroll, and Justice holds a scale. The date "1776" is inscribed above the figures.



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NORTH DAKOTA

Nickname....The Flickertail State Bird.....Western Meadowlark
Motto.....*Liberty and Union, Now* Song.....*North Dakota Hymn*
 and Forever, One and Inseparable
Flower.....Wild Prairie Rose Entered the Union. November 2, 1889
Capital City.....Bismarck



OFFICERS

Governor JOHN E. DAVIS
Lieutenant Governor CLYDE DUFFY
Secretary of State BEN MEIER
Attorney General LESLIE R. BURGUM
State Treasurer ALBERT JACOBSON
State Auditor CURTIS OLSON

NORTH DAKOTA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice G. GRIMSON
Four Associate Judges



GOVERNOR
JOHN E. DAVIS

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate CLYDE DUFFY
President Pro Tem of the Senate BEN J. WOLF
..... EMIL TORNO Speaker of the House
..... Clerk of the House GERALD L. STAIR
Secretary of the Senate VIC GILBREATH

LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH COMMITTEE

(Functions as Committee on Interstate Cooperation)

Senate Members

RALPH DEWING, *Vice-Chmn.*
RALPH ERICKSTAD
DONALD HOLAND
O. S. JOHNSON
A. W. LUICK

House Members:

RALPH BEEDE, *Chairman*
GEORGE BERNISON
R. FAY BROWN
ADAM GEFREH, *Secretary*
ARTHUR A. LINK
CLARENCE POLING

Director: C. EMERSON MURRY

STATISTICS

Area (square miles).....	70,057	Capital City.....	Bismarck
Rank in Nation.....	16th	Population (1950).....	18,640
Population (1956*).....	657,000	Rank in State.....	4th
Rank in Nation (1956*).....	41st	Largest City.....	Fargo
Density per square mile (1956*).....	9.4	Population (1950).....	38,256
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	2†	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....	5
State University....University of North Dakota		Number of Counties.....	53
Site.....Grand Forks			

*Population estimates as of July 1, 1956, subject to revision.
†As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.



OHIO

Nickname.....The Buckeye State Bird.....Cardinal
Motto.....(None) Song.....(Several unofficial)
Flower.....Scarlet Carnation Entered the Union..March 1, 1803
Tree....(Aesculus glabra) Buckeye Capital City.....Columbus



GOVERNOR
C. WILLIAM O'NEILL



HON. EVERETT H. KRUEGER, JR.
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

OFFICERS

Governor.....C. WILLIAM O'NEILL
Lieutenant Governor..PAUL M. HERBERT
Secretary of State....TED W. BROWN
Attorney General.....WILLIAM SAXBE
State Treasurer.....ROGER W. TRACY
State Auditor.....JAMES A. RHODES

OHIO SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....CARL V. WEYGANDT
Six Associate Judges

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....PAUL M. HERBERT
President Pro Tem
of the Senate.....C. STANLEY MECHAM Speaker of the House.....ROGER CLOUD
Clerk of the Senate.....THOMAS E. BATEMAN Chief Clerk of the House.....CARL GUESS

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members	Senate Members	House Members
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EVERETT H. KRUEGER, JR., Chmn., Public Util. Commn., <i>Chairman</i>	PAUL M. HERBERT, Lt. Gov.	ROGER CLOUD, Speaker
WILLIAM A. CARROLL, Dir., Dept. of Commerce	DELBERT L. LATA	J. FRANK MCCLURE
CHARLES M. NOBLE, Secy. to Governor, Dept. of Highways	STEPHEN R. O'LENICK	KLINE L. ROBERTS
WILLIAM SAXBE, Atty. Gen.	GORDON RENNER	KENNETH A. ROBINSON
JOHN A. SKIPTON, Dir., Dept. of Finance	ROBERT R. SHAW	EUGENE J. SAWICKI
ARTHUR VORYS, Supt. of Insurance	FRANK J. SVOBODA	FRANCIS D. SULLIVAN
CHALMERS P. WYLIE, Asst. to Governor	WILLIAM TYRRELL	ROBERT E. ZELLAR

Ex-officio Members: THE GOVERNOR, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, SPEAKER OF HOUSE

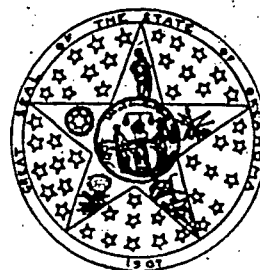
STATISTICS

Area (square miles).....	41,000	Bowling Green University.....	Bowling Green
Rank in Nation.....	34th	Central State College.....	Wilberforce
Population (1956*).....	9,096,000	Capital City.....	Columbus
Rank in Nation (1956*).....	5th	Population (1950).....	375,901
Density per square mile (1956*).....	221.9	Rank in State.....	3rd
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	23†	Largest City.....	Cleveland
State Universities		Population (1950).....	914,808
Ohio State University.....	Columbus	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....	79
Ohio University.....	Athens	Number of Counties.....	88
Miami University.....	Oxford		
Kent State University.....	Kent		

*Population estimates as of July 1, 1956, subject to revision.
†As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.

OKLAHOMA

Nickname.....The Sooner State Bird.....\Scissor-tailed Flycatcher
Motto.....*Labor Omnia Vincit* Song.....*Oklahoma*
(Labor Conquers All Things)
Flower.....Mistletoe Entered the Union
Tree.....Redbud November 16, 1907
Capital City.....Oklahoma City



OFFICERS

Governor.....RAYMOND GARY
Lieutenant Governor
.....COWBOY PINK WILLIAMS
Secretary of State.....ANDY ANDERSON
Attorney General..MAC Q. WILLIAMSON
State Treasurer.....JOHN D. CONNER
State Auditor.....A. S. J. SHAW

OKLAHOMA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....EARL WELCH
Eight Associate Judges



HON. B. E. HARKEY
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation



GOVERNOR
RAYMOND GARY

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate..COWBOY PINK WILLIAMS Speaker of the House.....B. E. HARKEY
President Pro Tem of the Senate..DON BALDWIN Speaker Pro Tem of the House..FLOYD SUMRALL
Secretary of the Senate.....LEO WINTERS Chief Journal Clerk of the House..LOUISE STOCKTON

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

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Office of Governor
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BURTON LOGAN, Budget Officer
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Dept.
MAC Q. WILLIAMSON, Atty. Gen.

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Vice-Chairman
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FRANK OGDEN

Ex-officio Members: THE GOVERNOR, PRESIDENT PRO TEM OF SENATE, SPEAKER OF
HOUSE, BUDGET OFFICER, ATTORNEY GENERAL

Secretary: JACK A. RHODES

STATISTICS

Area (square miles).....69,031
Rank in Nation.....18th
Population (1956*).....2,237,000
Rank in Nation (1956*).....26th
Density per square mile (1956*).....32.4
Number of Representatives in Congress.....6†
State University.....University of Oklahoma
Site.....Norman

Capital City.....Oklahoma City
Population (1950).....243,504
Rank in State.....1st
Largest City.....Oklahoma City
Population (1950).....243,504
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....23
Number of Counties.....77

*Population estimates as of July 1, 1956, subject to revision.
†As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.

Capital City.....Salem



OFFICERS

OREGON SUPREME COURT
Chief Justice..... WILLIAM C. PERRY
Six Associate Justices

President of the Senate.....BOYD OVERHULSE Speaker of the House.....PAT DOOLEY
Chief Clerk of the Senate.MRS. ZYLPHA ZELL BURNS Chief Clerk of the House.MRS. EDITH BYNON LOW

House Members
CLARENCE BARTON
PAT DOOLEY, Speaker
W. H. HOLMSTROM
GEORGE H. LAYMAN

*Population estimates as of July 1, 1956, subject to revision.
†As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.

PENNSYLVANIA

Nickname.....The Keystone State Song.....No official song
Motto. *Virtue, Liberty and Independence* Entered the Union
Flower.....Mountain Laurel December 12, 1787
Bird.....Ruffed Grouse Capital City.....Harrisburg



OFFICERS

Governor.....GEORGE M. LEADER
Lieutenant Governor...ROY E. FURMAN
Secretary of the Commonwealth
.....JAMES A. FINNEGAN
Attorney General, THOMAS D. McBRIDE
State Treasurer.....ROBERT E. KENT
Auditor General...CHARLES C. SMITH
Secretary of Internal Affairs
.....GENEVIEVE BLATT

PENNSYLVANIA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice...CHARLES ALVIN JONES
*Six Associate Judges



HON. JOHN H. DENT*
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation



GOVERNOR
GEORGE M. LEADER

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....ROY E. FURMAN
President Pro Tem Speaker of the House.....W. STUART HELM
of the Senate.....M. HARVEY TAYLOR Chief Clerk
Secretary of the Senate.....A. H. LETZLER of the House.....LLOYD WOOD

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

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FRANCIS A. PITKIN, Dir., Bur. Comm. Devel.,
Vice-Chairman
GENEVIEVE BLATT, Secy. of Internal Affairs
JAMES A. FINNEGAN, Secy. of the
Commonwealth, Secretary
MAURICE K. GODDARD, Secy. of Forests
& Waters
ROBERT F. KENT, State Treas.
JOSEPH J. LAWLER, Secy. of Highways
CHARLES C. SMITH, Auditor Gen.

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JOHN H. DENT, Chairman*
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THOMAS P. HARNEY
ROWLAND B. MAHANY
HUGH J. McMENAMIN
G. ROBERT WATKINS
EDWARD B. WATSON

House Members
DAVID M. BOIES
ALLEN M. GIBSON
BLAINE C. HOCKER
ALBERT W. JOHNSON
ANTHONY J. PETROSKY
ALBERT S. READINGER
NORMAN WOOD

*Elected to Congress January 21, 1958.

Ex-officio Member: THE GOVERNOR

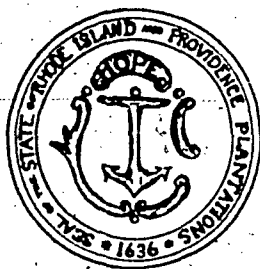
STATISTICS

Area (square miles).....45,045
Rank in Nation.....32nd
Population (1956*).....10,964,000
Rank in Nation (1956*).....3rd
Density per square mile (1956*).....243.4
Number of Representatives in Congress.....30†
Institution of Higher Education
Pennsylvania State University...State College

Capital City.....Harrisburg
Population (1950).....89,544
Rank in State.....7th
Largest City.....Philadelphia
Population (1950).....2,071,605
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....96
Number of Counties.....67

*Population estimates as of July 1, 1956, subject to revision.
†As allocated on basis of 1950 population.

RHODE ISLAND



Nickname (unofficial). Little Rhody Song.....*Rhode Island*
 Motto.....*Hope* Tree (unofficial)..... Maple
 Flower (unofficial)..... Violet Entered the Union... May 29, 1790
 Capital City..... Providence



GOVERNOR
DENNIS J. ROBERTS



HON. PRIMO IACOBUCCI
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

OFFICERS

Governor..... DENNIS J. ROBERTS
 Lieutenant Governor
 ARMAND H. COTÉ
 Secretary of State. JOHN A. NOTTE, JR.
 Attorney General... J. JOSEPH NUGENT
 Director of Department of
 Administration.... JAMES C. COLTON
 General Treasurer
 RAYMOND H. HAWKSLEY
 Controller..... M. JOSEPH CUMMINGS

RHODE ISLAND SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice..... FRANCIS B. CONDON
 Four Associate Justices

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate..... ARMAND H. COTÉ
 President Pro Tem
 of the Senate..... HOYT W. LARK Speaker of the House..... HARRY F. CURVIN
 Secretary of the Senate.... JOHN A. NOTTE, JR. Recording Clerk
 of the House..... PAUL B. McMAHON

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members	Senate Members	House Members
DENNIS J. ROBERTS, Governor	PRIMO IACOBUCCI, <i>Chairman</i>	JOSEPH E. MALLEY,
SIDNEY CLIFFORD, Commissr. on Uni-	ARMAND H. COTÉ, President	<i>Vice-Chairman</i>
form State Laws	WILLIAM M. DAVIES, JR.	ROBERT A. CALDWELL
J. JOSEPH NUGENT, Atty. Gen.	C. GEORGE DESTEFANO	HARRY F. CURVIN,
JOSEPH PEZZULO	JOHN G. McWEENEY	Speaker
WILLIAM C. E. WILCZEK		ALFRED U. MENARD
(Two vacancies)		JOHN J. WRENN

Ex-officio Members: THE GOVERNOR, PRESIDENT OF SENATE, SPEAKER OF HOUSE,
 ATTORNEY GENERAL
Secretary: JAMES J. BRADY

STATISTICS

Area (square miles)..... 1,214	Capital City..... Providence
Rank in Nation..... 48th	Population (1950)..... 248,674
Population (1956*)..... 828,000	Rank in State..... 1st
Rank in Nation (1956*)..... 37th	Largest City..... Providence
Density per square mile (1956*)..... 682.0	Population (1950)..... 248,674
Number of Representatives in Congress..... 2†	Number of Cities and Towns over 10,000
Institutions of Higher Education	Population..... 17
University of Rhode Island..... Kingston	Number of Counties..... 5
R. I. College of Education..... Providence	

*Population estimates as of July 1, 1956, subject to revision.
 †As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Nickname.....The Palmetto State Bird.....Carolina Wren
Motto.....*Animis Opibusque Parati* Song.....*Carolina*
(Prepared in Mind and Resources) Tree.....Palmetto
Flower.....Yellow Jessamine Entered the Union...May 23, 1788
Capital City.....Columbia



OFFICERS

Governor
.....GEORGE BELL TIMMERMAN, JR.
Lieutenant Governor
.....ERNEST F. HOLLINGS
Secretary of State
.....O. FRANK THORNTON
Attorney General.....T. C. CALLISON
State Treasurer.....JEFF B. BATES
State Auditor.....J. M. SMITH
Comptroller General....E. C. RHODES

SOUTH CAROLINA SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....TAYLOR H. STUKES
Four Associate Justices



HON. EDGAR A. BROWN
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation



GOVERNOR
GEORGE BELL TIMMERMAN, JR.

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....ERNEST F. HOLLINGS
President Pro Tem Speaker of the House.....SOLOMON BLATT
of the Senate.....EDGAR A. BROWN Clerk of the House.....INEZ WATSON
Clerk of the Senate.....LOVICK O. THOMAS

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members	Senate Members	House Members
GEORGE BELL TIMMERMAN, JR., Governor	EDGAR A. BROWN, <i>Chairman</i>	R. J. AYCOCK
SOLOMON BLATT, Speaker of House	REMBERT C. DENNIS	TRACY J. GAINES
L. G. MERRITT, Dir., Legislative Council	L. MARION GRESSETTE	JOHN T. GENTRY
LOVICK O. THOMAS, Clerk of Senate	JAMES P. MOZINGO III	LEWIS H. MCCLAIN
O. FRANK THORNTON, Secy. of State	J. D. PARLER	ALBERT W. WATSON
INEZ WATSON, Clerk of House		

Ex-officio Member: THE GOVERNOR

STATISTICS

Area (square miles).....30,305	Capital City.....Columbia
Rank in Nation.....39th	Population (1950).....86,914
Population (1956*).....2,353,000	Rank in State.....1st
Rank in Nation (1956*).....25th	Largest City.....Columbia
Density per square mile (1956*).....77.6	Population (1950).....86,914
Number of Representatives in Congress.....6†	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population... 9
State University.... University of South Carolina	Number of Counties.....46
Site.....Columbia	

*Population estimates as of July 1, 1956, subject to revision.
†As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.



SOUTH DAKOTA

Nickname.....The Coyote State Bird.....Ringnecked Pheasant
Motto.....*Under God the People Rule* Song.....*Hail, South Dakota*
Flower.....Pasque Flower Entered the Union.November 2,1889
Capital City.....Pierre



GOVERNOR
JOE FOSS



HON. PHIL SAUNDERS
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

OFFICERS

Governor.....JOE FOSS
Lieutenant Governor.....L. R. HOUCK
Secretary of State.....CLARA HALLS
Attorney General.....PHIL SAUNDERS
State Treasurer.....ED. T. ELKINS
State Auditor.....F.A. ALLBEE
State Comptroller.....J. C. PENNE

SOUTH DAKOTA SUPREME COURT

Presiding Judge.....ALEX RENTTO
Four Other Judges

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....L. R. HOUCK
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....ART B. ANDERSON Speaker of the House.....NILS A. BOE
.....ART B. ANDERSON Chief Clerk of the House....WALTER J. MATSON
Secretary of the Senate.....NIELS P. JENSEN

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

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CHARLES BRUETT, Secy. of Agric.
ED. T. ELKINS, Treas.
MORRIS HALLOCK, Budget Dir.
CLARA HALLS, Secy. of State

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HILBERT BOGUE
L. R. HOUCK, Lt. Gov.
HAGEN KELSEY
ALFRED D. ROESLER
DON STRANSKY

House Members
ELDEN E. ARNOLD
NILS A. BOE, Speaker
SULLIVAN BARNES
HOBART H. GATES
RALPH A. NAUMAN

Ex-officio Member: THE GOVERNOR

STATISTICS

Area (square miles).....	76,536	Largest City.....	Sioux Falls
Rank in Nation.....	15th	Population (1950).....	52,696
Population (1956*).....	696,000	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....	6
Rank in Nation (1956*).....	40th	Number of Organized Counties.....	64
Density per square mile (1956*).....	9.1	Number of Unorganized Counties.....	3§
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	2†		
State University.....	University of South Dakota		
Site.....	Vermillion		
Capital City.....	Pierre		
Population (1950).....	5,715		
Rank in State.....	10th		

*Population estimates as of July 1, 1956, subject to revision.
†As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.

§Unorganized County of Armstrong annexed to Dewey County during 1952.

TENNESSEE

Nickname....The Volunteer State Bird Mockingbird
 Motto.....*Agriculture and Commerce* Song:..... *My Homeland, Tennessee*
 Flower.....Iris Entered the Union.... June 1, 1796
 Capital City.....Nashville



OFFICERS

Governor.....FRANK G. CLEMENT
 Lieutenant Governor.. JARED MADDUX
 Secretary of State.....JOE C. CARR
 Attorney General
 GEORGE F. McCANLESS
 State Treasurer.....RAMON T. DAVIS
 State Comptroller
 WILLIAM R. SNODGRASS

TENNESSEE SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....ALBERT B. NEIL
 Four Associate Judges



HON. HAROLD V. MILLER
Chairman of the Commission on
Intergovernmental Cooperation



GOVERNOR
FRANK G. CLEMENT

LEGISLATURE

Speaker of the Senate.....JARED MADDUX Speaker of the House.....JAMES L. BOMAR
 Clerk of the Senate.....JOHN W. COOKE, JR. Clerk of the House.....L. BUCHANAN LOSER

COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

Administrative Members	Senate Members	House Members
FRANK G. CLEMENT, Governor	J. WELDON BURROW	NORMAN BINKLEY, JR.
HAROLD V. MILLER, Exec. Dir., Planning Commn., <i>Chairman</i>	CUYLER DUNBAR	JAMES L. BOMAR, Speaker
EDWARD J. BOLING, Dir. of Budget	DALE GLOVER	DARTON DEMENT
BUFORD ELLINGTON, Commissr. of Agric.	ERNEST GUFFEY	RICHARD T. MOORE
GEORGE F. McCANLESS, Atty. Gen.	JARED MADDUX, Lt. Gov.	JOHN M. PURDY
WILLIAM R. SNODGRASS, Comptroller	RILEY RANDEL	JAMES H. QUILLEN

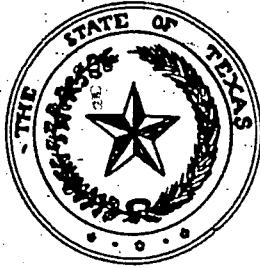
Ex-officio Members: THE GOVERNOR, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, SPEAKER OF HOUSE,
 ATTORNEY GENERAL, DIRECTOR OF PLANNING COMMISSION

STATISTICS

Area (square miles).....41,797	Capital City.....Nashville
Rank in Nation.....33rd	Population (1950).....174,307
Population (1956*).....3,466,000	Rank in State.....2nd
Rank in Nation (1956*).....17th	Largest City.....Memphis
Density per square mile (1956*).....82.9	Population (1950).....396,000
Number of Representatives in Congress.....9†	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....16
State Universities:	Number of Counties.....95
University of Tennessee.....Knoxville	
Memphis State University.....Memphis	
Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State University.....Nashville	

*Population estimates as of July 1, 1956, subject to revision.
 †As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.

TEXAS



Nickname... The Lone Star State Bird..... Mockingbird
 Motto..... *Friendship* Song..... *Texas, Our Texas*
 Flower..... Bluebonnet Entered the Union
 December 29, 1845
 Capital City..... Austin



GOVERNOR
PRICE DANIEL

OFFICERS

Governor PRICE DANIEL
 Lieutenant Governor BEN RAMSEY
 Secretary of State..... ZOLLIE STEAKLEY
 Attorney General WILL WILSON
 State Treasurer JESSE JAMES
 State Auditor C. H. CAVNESS
 State Comptroller ROBERT S. CALVERT

TEXAS SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice..... JOHN E. HICKMAN
 Eight Associate Justices

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate..... BEN RAMSEY
 President Pro Tem of the Senate JEP S. FULLER Speaker of the House..... WAGGONER CARR
 Secretary of the Senate... CHARLES A. SCHNABEL Chief Clerk of the House
 MRS. DOROTHY HALLMAN

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members	Senate Members	House Members
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HOMER GARRISON, JR., Dir., Public Safety	HENRY B. GONZALEZ	ROBERT L. BOWERS, JR.
DEWITT GREER, Highway Engineer	CHARLES HERRING	STANLEY BOYSEN
ZOLLIE STEAKLEY, Secy. of State	OTTIS E. LOCK	B. H. DEWEY, JR.
WILL WILSON, Atty. Gen.	GEORGE MOFFETT	VIRGINIA DUFF
JOHN H. WINTERS, Dir. Dept. of Public Welfare	JARRARD SECREST	TRUETT LATIMER

Ex-officio Members: THE GOVERNOR, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, SPEAKER OF HOUSE,
 SECRETARY OF STATE, ATTORNEY GENERAL
Secretary: JESS M. IRWIN, JR.

STATISTICS

Area (square miles)..... 263,513	Capital City..... Austin
Rank in Nation..... 1st	Population (1950)..... 132,459
Population (1956*)..... 8,925,000	Rank in State..... 5th
Rank in Nation (1956*)..... 6th	Largest City..... Houston
Density per square mile (1956*)..... 33.9	Population (1950)..... 596,163
Number of Representatives in Congress.... 22†	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.... 72
State University..... University of Texas	Number of Counties..... 254
Site..... Austin	

*Population estimates as of July 1, 1956, subject to revision.
 †As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.

UTAH

Nickname.....The Beehive State
 Motto.....*Industry*
 Flower.....Sego Lily
 Bird.....Seagull
 Capital City.....Salt Lake City

Song.....*Utah, We Love Thee*
 Tree.....Blue Spruce
 Entered the Union.....January 4, 1896



OFFICERS

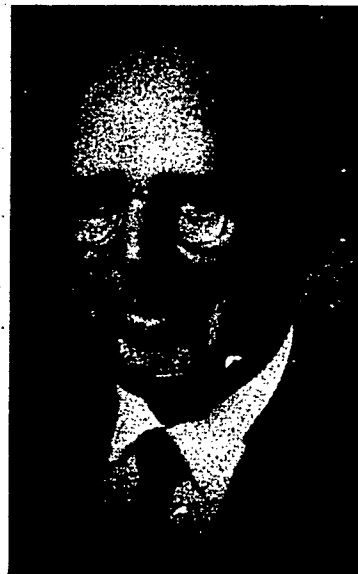
Governor.....GEORGE D. CLYDE
 Lieutenant Governor.....None
 Secretary of State...LAMONT F. TORONTO
 Attorney General E. RICHARD CALLISTER
 State Treasurer...SHERMAN J. PREECE
 State Auditor.....SID LAMBOURNE

UTAH SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice...ROGER I. McDONOUGH
 Four Associate Justices



HON. JAREN L. JONES
 Chairman of the Utah Legislative
 Council



GOVERNOR
 GEORGE D. CLYDE

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....ORVAL HAFEN
 Secretary of the Senate...QUAYLE CANNON, JR.
 Speaker of the House.....JAREN L. JONES
 Chief Clerk of the House.....HENRY NYGAARD

UTAH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

(Functions as Commission on Interstate Cooperation)

Citizen Members

CHARLES E. PETERSON
 LORENZO E. PETERSON
 LORIN F. WHEELWRIGHT

Senate Members

ORVAL HAFEN, *Vice-Chairman*
 REED BULLEN
 GLEN M. HATCH
 ALONZO F. HOPKIN
 SHERMAN P. LLOYD

House Members

JAREN L. JONES, *Chairman*
 ORVILLE GUNTHER
 RICHARD C. HOWE
 RALPH A. SHEFFIELD
 CARL H. TAYLOR

Director: LEWIS H. LLOYD

STATISTICS

Area (square miles).....	82,346	Capital City.....	Salt Lake City
Rank in Nation.....	11th	Population (1950).....	182,121
Population (1956*).....	812,000	Rank in State.....	1st
Rank in Nation (1956*).....	39th	Largest City.....	Salt Lake City
Density per square mile (1956*).....	9.9	Population (1950).....	182,121
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	2†	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....	4
State Universities		Number of Counties.....	29
Utah State University.....	Logan		
University of Utah.....	Salt Lake City		

*Population estimates as of July 1, 1956, subject to revision.
 †As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.

VERMONT



Nickname...Green Mountain State Bird.....Hermit Thrush
 Motto.....*Freedom and Unity* Song.....*Hail, Vermont*
 Flower.....Red Clover Entered the Union...March 4, 1791
 Capital City.....Montpelier



GOVERNOR
JOSEPH B. JOHNSON

OFFICERS

Governor.....JOSEPH B. JOHNSON
 Lieutenant Governor.....ROBERT T. STAFFORD
 Secretary of State.....HOWARD E. ARMSTRONG
 Attorney General.....FREDERICK M. REED
 State Treasurer.....GEORGE H. AMIDON
 State Auditor.....DAVID V. ANDERSON

VERMONT SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....OLIN M. JEFFORDS
 Four Associate Justices

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....ROBERT T. STAFFORD
 President Pro Tem of the Senate.....ROBERT S. BABCOCK
 Speaker of the House.....CHARLES H. BROWN
 Clerk of the House.....O. FAY ALLEN, JR.
 Secretary of the Senate.....FRANKLIN S. BILLINGS, JR.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members	Senate Members	House Members
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FREDERICK M. REED, Atty. Gen.	GRAHAM S. NEWELL, <i>Secretary</i>	MRS. FLORENCE M. WARD
REINHOLD W. THIEME, Commissr. of Water Resources	JOHN J. WACKERMAN	DERICK VANDERBILT WEBB

Ex-officio Member: ATTORNEY GENERAL

STATISTICS

Area (square miles).....9,278	Population (1950).....8,599
Rank in Nation.....42nd	Rank in State.....4th
Population (1956*).....370,000	Largest City.....Burlington
Rank in Nation (1956*).....46th	Population (1950).....33,155
Density per square mile (1956*).....39.9	Number of Cities and Towns over 10,000
Number of Representatives in Congress.....1†	Population.....5
State University.....University of Vermont and State Agricultural College	Number of Counties.....14
Site.....Burlington	
Capital City.....Montpelier	

*Population estimates as of July 1, 1956, subject to revision.
 †As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.

VIRGINIA

Nickname.....The Old Dominion Bird.....Cardinal
Motto.....*Sic Semper Tyrannis* Song.. *Carry Me Back to Old Virginia*
(Thus Ever to Tyrants)
Flower.....Dogwood Entered the Union...June 25, 1788
Capital City.....Richmond



OFFICERS

Governor..... J. LINDSAY ALMOND, JR.
Lieutenant Governor
..... A. E. S. STEPHENS
Secretary of the Commonwealth
..... MARTHA B. CONWAY
Attorney General.. A. S. HARRISON, JR.
State Treasurer... E. B. PENDLETON, JR.
Auditor of Public Accounts
..... J. GORDON BENNETT
Comptroller..... S. C. DAY, JR.

VIRGINIA SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS

Chief Justice.... EDWARD W. HUDGINS
Six Associate Justices



HON. RAYMOND V. LONG
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation



GOVERNOR
J. LINDSAY ALMOND, JR.

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate..... A. E. S. STEPHENS
President Pro Tem of the Senate..... CHARLES T. MOSES Speaker of the House..... E. BLACKBURN MOORE
Clerk of the House..... E. GRIFFITH DODSON
Clerk of the Senate..... BEN D. LACY

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members	Senate Members	House Members
J. LINDSAY ALMOND, JR., Governor	LLOYD C. BIRD	EARL M. BROWN
RAYMOND V. LONG, Dir., Dept. of Conserv. and Devel., <i>Chairman</i>	JOHN A. K. DONOVAN	HENRY STUART CARTER
J. GORDON BENNETT, Auditor of Public Accts.	GARLAND GRAY	CONLEY E. GREER
RICHARD W. COPELAND, Commissr. of Welfare	EUGENE B. SYDNOR, JR.	SHIRLEY T. HOLLAND
(Two vacancies)	EDWARD E. WILLEY	JOSEPH E. PROFFIT
	<i>Ex-officio Member: THE GOVERNOR</i>	
	<i>Secretary: MRS. O. C. LAMM</i>	

STATISTICS

Area (square miles).....39,893	Population (1950).....230,310
Rank in Nation.....35th	Rank in State.....1st
Population (1956*).....3,651,000	Largest City.....Richmond
Rank in Nation (1956*).....16th	Population (1950).....230,310
Density per square mile (1956*).....91.5	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population....21§
Number of Representatives in Congress.....10†	Number of Counties.....98§
State University.....University of Virginia	
Site.....Charlottesville	
Capital City.....Richmond	

*Population estimates as of July 1, 1956, subject to revision.
†As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.
§Elizabeth City County became a part of the city of Hampton and Warwick County became the independent city of Warwick during July, 1952.

WASHINGTON



Nickname....The Evergreen State Song.....*Washington Beloved*
 Motto.....*Alki (By and By)* Entered the Union
 Flower.... Western Rhododendron November 11, 1889
 Bird.....Willow Goldfinch Capital City.....Olympia



GOVERNOR
ALBERT D. ROSELLINI



HON. JOHN L. O'BRIEN
Chairman of the Washington
Legislative Council

OFFICERS

Governor.....ALBERT D. ROSELLINI
 Lieutenant Governor
JOHN A. CHERBERG
 Secretary of State..VICTOR A. MEYERS
 Attorney General..JOHN J. O'CONNELL
 State Treasurer.....TOM MARTIN
 State Auditor.....CLIFF YELLE

WASHINGTON SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....MATTHEW W. HILL
 Eight Associate Judges

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....JOHN A. CHERBERG
 President Pro Tem Speaker of the House.....JOHN L. O'BRIEN
 of the Senate.....EDWARD F. RILEY Chief Clerk of the House.....S. R. HOLCOMB
 Secretary of the Senate.....WARD BOWDEN

WASHINGTON LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

(Functions as Commission on Interstate Cooperation)

Senate Members

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 HERBERT H. FREISE
 ROBERT R. GREIVE
 ANDY HESS
 GEORGE W. KUPKA
 DALE M. NORDQUIST
 EDWARD F. RILEY
 JOHN N. RYDER
 PATRICK SUTHERLAND
 VICTOR ZEDNICK, *Secretary*

House Members

JOHN L. O'BRIEN,
Chairman
 GORDON SANDISON,
Vice-Chairman
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 ROBERT BERNETHY
 GORDON J. BROWN
 NEWMAN H. CLARK
 DONALD ELDRIDGE
 BERNARD J. GALLAGHER
 A. L. RASMUSSEN
 HARRY A. SILER
 ROBERT D. TIMM

Executive Secretary: DONALD C. SAMPSON

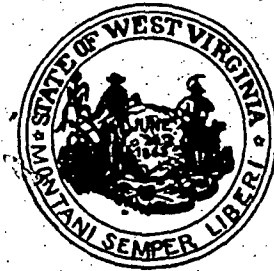
STATISTICS

Area (square miles).....	66,786	Capital City.....	Olympia
Rank in Nation.....	19th	Population (1950).....	15,819
Population (1956*).....	2,667,000	Rank in State.....	13th
Rank in Nation (1956*).....	24th	Largest City.....	Seattle
Density per square mile (1956*).....	39.9	Population (1950).....	467,591
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	7†	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....	20
State University.....	University of Washington	Number of Counties.....	39
Site.....	Seattle		
Washington State College.....	Pullman		

*Population estimates as of July 1, 1956, subject to revision.
 †As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.

WEST VIRGINIA

Nickname....The Panhandle State Bird.....Cardinal
Motto.....*Montani Semper Liberi* Song (unofficial)...*West Virginia Hills*
(Mountaineers Are Always Freeman)
Flower.....Big Rhododendron Entered the Union...June 20, 1863
Capital City.....Charleston



OFFICERS

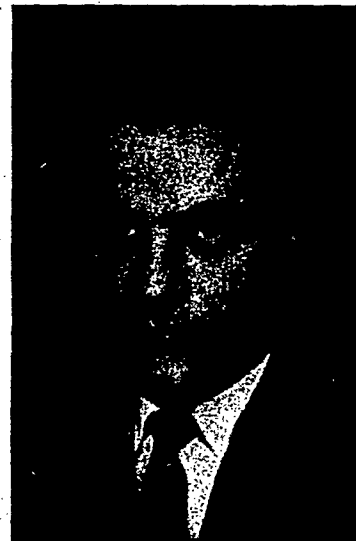
Governor.....CECIL H. UNDERWOOD
Lieutenant Governor.....None
Secretary of State...MRS. HELEN HOLT
Attorney General.....W. W. BARRON
State Treasurer.....OREL J. SKEEN
State Auditor.....EDGAR B. SIMS

WEST VIRGINIA SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS

President.....FRANK C. HAYMOND
Four Associate Judges



HON. CARL M. FRASURE
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation



GOVERNOR
CECIL H. UNDERWOOD

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate...RALPH J. BEAN
President Pro Tem of the Senate...WARD WYLIE Speaker of the House.....WM. E. FLANNERY
Clerk of the Senate.....J. HOWARD MYERS Clerk of the House.....C. A. BLANKENSHIP

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

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CECIL H. UNDERWOOD, Governor
CARL M. FRASURE, Dept. of Political
Science, Univ. of West Virginia,
Chairman
W. W. BARRON, Atty. Gen.
GEO. B. VIEWEG, JR., Commissr.
Dept. of Finance and Admin.
(Two vacancies)

Senate Members

RALPH J. BEAN, Pres. of
Senate
THEODORE M. BOWERS
LLOYD JACKSON
HARRY E. MOATS
GLENN TAYLOR
HERBERT TRAUBERT

House Members

HOBART BOOTH, JR.
WM. E. FLANNERY, Speaker
EARL HAGER
WM. J. PARKER
GEO. H. SEIBERT, JR.
RICHARD WHETSELL

Ex-officio Members: THE GOVERNOR, PRESIDENT OF SENATE, SPEAKER OF HOUSE

STATISTICS

Area (square miles).....24,080
Rank in Nation.....40th
Population (1956*).....1,983,000
Rank in Nation (1956*).....30th
Density per square mile (1956*).....82.4
Number of Representatives in Congress.....6†
State University....University of West Virginia
Site.....Morgantown
Capital City.....Charleston

Population (1950).....73,501
Rank in State.....2nd
Largest City.....Huntington
Population (1950).....86,353
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....13
Number of Counties.....55

*Population estimates as of July 1, 1956, subject to revision.
†As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.

WISCONSIN



Nickname.....The Badger State Bird.....Robin
Motto.....Forward Animal.....Badger
Flower.....Wood Violet Song.....(Several unofficial)
Tree.....Sugar Maple Entered the Union...May 29, 1848
Capital City.....Madison



GOVERNOR
VERNON W. THOMSON



HON. FRANK E. PANZER
Chairman of the Commission on
Interstate Cooperation

OFFICERS

Governor.....VERNON W. THOMSON
Lieutenant Governor
.....WARREN P. KNOWLES
Secretary of State
.....ROBERT C. ZIMMERMAN
Attorney General
.....STEWART G. HONECK
State Treasurer...MRS. DENA A. SMITH
State Auditor.....J. JAY KELIHER

WISCONSIN SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....JOHN E. MARTIN
Six Associate Justices

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate....WARREN P. KNOWLES
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....FRANK E. PANZER Speaker of the Assembly....ROBERT G. MAROTZ
Chief Clerk of the Assembly....ARTHUR L. MAY
Chief Clerk of Senate.....LAWRENCE R. LARSEN

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members	Senate Members	House Members
VERNON W. THOMSON, Governor	FRANK E. PANZER, <i>Chairman</i>	ROBERT G. MAROTZ, Speaker,
STEWART G. HONECK, Atty. Gen.	EARL LEVERICH	<i>Vice-Chairman</i>
M. G. TOEPEL, Chief, Legis. Ref. Library	ROBERT S. TRAVIS	HARVEY R. ABRAHAM
M. W. TORKELSON, Consultant to State		WARREN A. GRADY
Chief Engineer, <i>Secretary</i>		

Ex-officio Member: THE GOVERNOR

STATISTICS

Area (square miles).....54,705	Population (1950).....96,056
Rank in Nation.....24th	Rank in State.....2nd
Population (1956*).....3,764,000	Largest City.....Milwaukee
Rank in Nation (1956*).....14th	Population (1950).....637,392
Density per square mile (1956*).....68.8	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....34
Number of Representatives in Congress.....10†	Number of Counties.....71
State University.....University of Wisconsin	
Site.....Madison	
Capital City.....Madison	

*Population estimates as of July 1, 1956, subject to revision.
†As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.

WYOMING

Nickname.....The Equality State Bird.....Meadowlark
Motto.....*Cedant Arma Togae* Song.....(Two unofficial)
(Let Arms Yield to the Gown)
Flower.....Indian Paint Brush Entered the Union...July 10, 1890
Capital City.....Cheyenne



OFFICERS

Governor.....N. MILWARD L. SIMPSON
Lieutenant Governor.....None
Secretary of State
.....EVERETT T. COPENHAVER
Attorney General...THOMAS O. MILLER
State Treasurer...CHARLES B. MORGAN
State Auditor...MINNIE A. MITCHELL
State Superintendent of Public
Instruction.....VELMA LINFORD

WYOMING SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice.....FRED H. BLUME
Two Associate Justices



HON. EVERETT T. COPENHAVER
Chairman of the Commission on
Intergovernmental Cooperation



GOVERNOR
MILWARD L. SIMPSON

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....EARL BOWER
President Pro Tem of the Senate Speaker of the House.....LEE KEITH
.....AL HARDING Chief Clerk of the House...HERBERT C. POWNALL
Chief Clerk of the Senate....FRANCES D. CLARK

COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

Administrative Members	Senate Members	House Members
MILWARD L. SIMPSON, Governor	NORMAN BARLOW	LEE KEITH, Speaker
EVERETT T. COPENHAVER, Secy. of State, Chairman	EARL BOWER, Pres. of Senate	MARLIN T. KURTZ
DEAN BORTHWICK, Admin. Asst. to Governor	S. REED DAYTON	PETER E. MADSEN
RICHARD O. HALL, Asst. Budget Officer	SAM FRATTO	JOHN ORTON
EARL LLOYD, State Planning & Water Conserv. Dir.	FRANK C. MOCKLER	WILLIAM F. SWANTON
THOMAS O. MILLER, Atty. Gen.	J. W. MYERS	OTIS WRIGHT

Ex-officio Members: THE GOVERNOR, PRESIDENT OF SENATE, SPEAKER OF HOUSE

STATISTICS

Area (square miles).....97,506	Capital City.....Cheyenne
Rank in Nation.....8th	Population (1950).....31,935
Population (1956*).....321,000	Rank in State.....1st
Rank in Nation (1956*).....47th	Largest City.....Cheyenne
Density per square mile (1956*).....3.3	Population (1950).....31,935
Number of Representatives in Congress.....1†	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....5
State University.....University of Wyoming	Number of Counties.....23
Site.....Laramie	

*Population estimates as of July 1, 1956, subject to revision.
†As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.

ALASKA



Flower Forget-me-not Bird..... Alaska Willow Ptarmigan
 Song *Alaska's Flag* Purchased from Russia by
 The United States.. March 30, 1867
 Capital City..... Juneau



GOVERNOR
MIKE STEPOVICH

OFFICERS

Governor..... MIKE STEPOVICH
 Territorial Secretary..... WAINO E. HENDRICKSON
 Attorney General..... J. GERALD WILLIAMS
 Treasurer..... HUGH J. WADE
 Controller..... WILLIAM BROWN

DISTRICT COURT OF ALASKA

Justices

1st Division..... RAYMOND J. KELLY
 2nd Division..... WALTER HODGE
 3rd Division..... JAMES LEWIS MCCARREY, JR.
 4th Division..... VERNON D. FORBES

Appointed by the President of The United States

LEGISLATURE

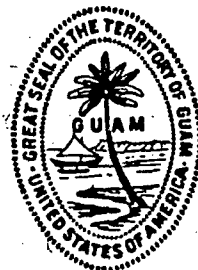
President of Senate..... VICTOR C. RIVERS
 President Pro Tem of the Senate. WILLIAM BELTZ Speaker of the House..... RICHARD J. GREUEL
 Secretary of the Senate
 MRS. KATHERINE T. ALEXANDER Chief Clerk of the House. MRS. DOLORES D. GOAD.

STATISTICS

Area (square miles)	571,065	Capital City.....	Juneau
Population (1955).....	209,000	Population (1950).....	5,956
Density per square mile (1955).....	.4	Largest city.....	Anchorage
Delegate to Congress.....	1	Population (1950).....	11,254
University.....	University of Alaska	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....	1
Site.....	College, Alaska		

GUAM

Nickname.....Pearl of the Pacific Ceded to the United States by
Spain.....December 10, 1898
Capital City.....Agana Created a Territory August 1, 1950



OFFICERS

Governor.....RICHARD BARRETT LOWE
Territorial Secretary.....MARCELLUS GRAEME BOSS
Attorney General.....LOUIS A. OTTO, JR.
Treasurer.....GALO L. SALAS
Comptroller.....SEGUNDO C. AGUON

DISTRICT COURT OF GUAM

Judge.....PAUL D. SHRIVER
Appointed by President with consent of the Senate



GOVERNOR
RICHARD BARRETT LOWE

LEGISLATURE

Speaker.....A. B. WON PAT Clerk.....DOROTHEA S. N. FURUKAWA
Vice-Speaker.....M. U. LUJAN Legislative Staff Director.....JUAN M. TUNCAP
Legislative Secretary.....V. B. BAMBA

STATISTICS

Area (square miles).....203	Capital City.....Agana
Population (1950).....59,498	Population (1950).....1,330
Density per square mile (1950).....293	Largest City.....Sinajana
	Population (1950).....3,069



HAWAII

Nickname...Paradise of the Pacific
Motto.....*Ua Mau Ke Ea O Ka
Aina I Ka Pono* (The Life of the
Land Is Perpetuated in Right-
eousness)

Flower.....Red Hibiscus
Song.....*Hawaii Pono*
Annexed to United States
.....July 7, 1898

Capital City.....Honolulu



GOVERNOR
WILLIAM F. QUINN

OFFICERS

Governor.....WILLIAM F. QUINN
Secretary of Territory.....FARRANT L. TURNER
Attorney General.....HERBERT Y. C. CHOY
Treasurer.....KAM TAI LEE
Comptroller.....MICHAEL MIYAKE

SUPREME COURT OF HAWAII

Chief Justice.....PHILIP L. RICE
Two Associate Justices

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....WILLIAM H. HEEN
Vice-President of the Senate.....MRS. DEE DUPONTE
Clerk of the Senate.....WM. S. RICHARDSON
Speaker of the House.....O. VINCENT ESPOSITO
Clerk of the House.....HERMAN LUM

STATISTICS

Area (square miles).....	6,407	Capital City.....	Honolulu
Population (1955).....	564,000	Population (1950).....	248,034
Density per square mile (1955).....	88.0	Largest City.....	Honolulu
Delegate to Congress.....	1	Population (1950).....	248,034
University.....	University of Hawaii	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....	2
Site.....	Honolulu	Number of Counties.....	5*

*Including the County of Kalawao which is under the jurisdiction of the Board of Health.

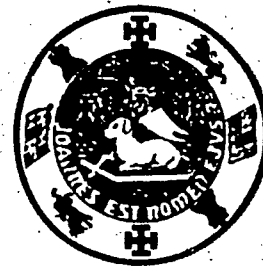
PUERTO RICO

Song.....*La Borinqueña*

Became a Territory of the United States... December 10, 1898

Became a self-governing Commonwealth..... July 25, 1952

Capital City.....San Juan

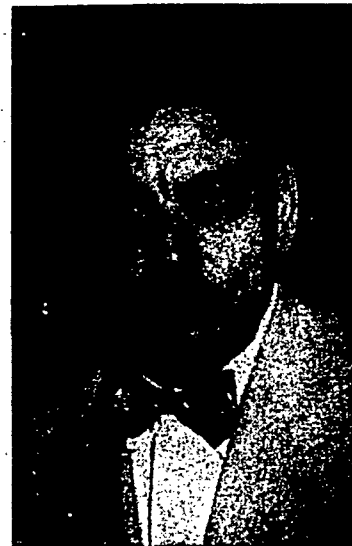


OFFICERS

Governor.....LUIS MUÑOZ-MARÍN
 Secretary of State.....ROBERTO SÁNCHEZ-VILELLA
 Secretary of Justice.....J. B. FERNANDEZ BADILLO
 Resident Commissioner for Puerto Rico in the United States
ANTONIO FERNÓS ISEÑ
 Secretary of the Treasury.....RAFAEL PICÓ
 Controller.....RAFAEL DE J. CORDERO

SUPREME COURT OF PUERTO RICO

Chief Justice.....LUIS NEGRÓN FERNÁNDEZ
 Six Associate Judges



GOVERNOR
LUIS MUÑOZ-MARÍN

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....SAMUEL R. QUIÑONES
 Vice-President of the Senate.....LUIS A. NEGRÓN-LÓPEZ
 Secretary of Senate.....JULIO C. TORRES
 Speaker of the House.....E. RAMOS-ANTONINI
 Vice-President of the House.....MARÍA LIBERTAD GÓMEZ
 Secretary of the House.....NÉSTOR RIGUAL

STATISTICS

Area (square miles).....3,423
 Population (1955).....2,263,000
 Density per square mile (1955).....661.1
 Delegate to Congress.....1
 University.....University of Puerto Rico
 Site.....Río Piedras
 Capital City.....San Juan
 Population (1950).....368,756*
 Largest City.....San Juan
 Population (1950).....368,756*
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....14
 Number of Municipalities.....76

*The increase to 368,756 (total urban population of the Capital City, San Juan) is due to the fact that Río Piedras, which is physically close to San Juan was, by law, consolidated with San Juan into one municipality.

VIRGIN ISLANDS



Formerly known as Danish West Indies

Flower..... Tecoma Stans Purchased from Denmark
(Yellow Elder or Yellow Cedar) January 17, 1917

Capital City..... Charlotte Amalie



GOVERNOR
WALTER A. GORDON

OFFICERS

Governor WALTER A. GORDON
Government Secretary JOHN D. MERWIN
Commissioner of Finance PERCY DE JONGH
Government Comptroller PETER BOVE

DISTRICT COURT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

Acting Judge ALBERT B. MARIS
United States Attorney LEON P. MILLER

LEGISLATURE

President of the Legislature AUBREY A. ANDUZE
Legislative Secretary (Vacancy)

The Legislature is composed of eleven members known as Senators. The Virgin Islands are divided into three legislative districts as follows: the District of St. Thomas, the District of St. Croix, and the District of St. John. Two Senators are elected from the District of St. Thomas; two from the District of St. Croix; one from the District of St. John, and the other six are At-Large

and are elected by electors of the Virgin Islands as a whole. The term of office of each member of the Legislature is two years. Regular sessions of the Legislature are held annually, commencing on the second Monday in April, and continue in regular session for not more than sixty consecutive calendar days in any calendar year.

STATISTICS

Area—St. Croix (square miles).....	80	Population (1950)—St. Thomas.....	13,813
St. Thomas (square miles).....	32	Density per square mile (1950).....	432
St. John (square miles).....	20	Population (1950)—St. John.....	749
		Density per square mile (1950).....	37
Population (1950)—St. Croix.....	12,103	Capital City..... Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas	
Density per square mile (1950).....	151	Number of Municipalities.....	2

THE GOVERNORS, JANUARY, 1958

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Governor</i>	<i>Political party</i>	<i>Term of office in years</i>	<i>Present term began January</i>	<i>Number of previous terms</i>	<i>Maximum consecutive terms allowed by constitution</i>
Alabama.....	James E. Folsom	(D)	4	1955	1(a)	(b)
Arizona.....	Ernest W. McFarland	(D)	2	1957	1	..
Arkansas.....	Orval E. Faubus	(D)	2	1957	1	..
California.....	Goodwin J. Knight	(R)	4	1955	1(c)	..
Colorado.....	Stephen L. R. McNichols	(D)	2(t)	1957	..	..
Connecticut.....	Abraham A. Ribicoff	(D)	4	1955	..	..
Delaware.....	J. Caleb Boggs	(R)	4	1957	1	2
Florida.....	LeRoy Collins	(D)	4	1957	(d)	(b)
Georgia.....	Marvin Griffin	(D)	4	1955	..	(b)
Idaho.....	Robert E. Smylie	(R)	4	1955	..	..
Illinois.....	William G. Stratton	(R)	4	1957	1	..
Indiana.....	Harold W. Handley	(R)	4	1957	..	(b)
Iowa.....	Herschel C. Loveless	(D)	2	1957	..	..
Kansas.....	George Docking	(D)	2	1957	..	..
Kentucky.....	Albert B. Chandler	(D)	4	1955(e)	1(f)	(b)
Louisiana.....	Earl K. Long	(D)	4	1956(g)	1(v)	(b)
Maine.....	Edmund S. Muskie	(D)	2(u)	1957	1	..
Maryland.....	Theodore R. McKeldin	(R)	4	1955	1	2
Massachusetts.....	Foster Furcolo	(D)	2	1957	..	..
Michigan.....	G. Mennen Williams	(D)	2	1957	4	..
Minnesota.....	Orville L. Freeman	(h)	2	1957	1	..
Mississippi.....	James P. Coleman	(D)	4	1956	..	(b)
Missouri.....	James T. Blair, Jr.	(D)	4	1957	..	(b)
Montana.....	J. Hugo Aronson	(R)	4	1957	1	..
Nebraska.....	Victor E. Anderson	(R)	2	1957	1	..
Nevada.....	Charles H. Russell	(R)	4	1955	1	..
New Hampshire.....	Lane Dwinell	(R)	2	1957	1	..
New Jersey.....	Robert B. Meyner	(D)	4	1958	1	2
New Mexico.....	Edwin L. Mechem	(R)	2	1957	2(i)	2
New York.....	Averell Harriman	(D)	4	1955	..	..
North Carolina.....	Luther H. Hodges	(D)	4	1957	(j)	(b)
North Dakota.....	John E. Davis	(R)	2	1957	..	..
Ohio.....	C. William O'Neill	(R)	2(t)	1957	..	2
Oklahoma.....	Raymond Gary	(D)	4	1955	..	(b)
Oregon.....	Robert D. Holmes	(D)	4	1957(k)	..	2
Pennsylvania.....	George M. Leader	(D)	4	1955	..	(b)
Rhode Island.....	Dennis J. Roberts	(D)	2	1957	3	..
South Carolina.....	George B. Timmerman, Jr.	(D)	4	1955	..	(b)
South Dakota.....	Joe Foss	(R)	2	1957	1	2(p)
Tennessee.....	Frank G. Clement	(D)	4	1955	1	(l)
Texas.....	Price Daniel	(D)	2	1957	..	..
Utah.....	George D. Clyde	(R)	4	1957	..	..
Vermont.....	Joseph B. Johnson	(R)	2	1957	1	..
Virginia.....	J. Lindsay Almond, Jr.	(D)	4	1958	..	(b)
Washington.....	Albert D. Rosellini	(D)	4	1957	..	..
West Virginia.....	Cecil H. Underwood	(R)	4	1957	..	(b)
Wisconsin.....	Vernon W. Thomson	(R)	2	1957	..	..
Wyoming.....	Milward L. Simpson	(R)	4	1955	..	..
Alaska.....	Mike Stepovich	(R)	4	1957(m)	..	..
Guam.....	Richard B. Lowe	(R)	4	1956(n)	..	..
Hawaii.....	William F. Quinn	(R)	4	1957(o)	..	..
Puerto Rico.....	Luis Munoz-Marin	(q)	4	1957	2	..
Virgin Islands.....	Walter A. Gordon	(R)	(r)	1955(s)	..	..

(a) 1947-51.

(b) Cannot succeed himself.

(c) Succeeded to office October, 1953, to fill unexpired term of Governor Earl Warren. Elected in November, 1954, for a full term (1955-59).

(d) Elected in 1954 to fill unexpired term of Governor Dan McCarty. Elected in November, 1956, for a full term (1957-61).

(e) December, 1955.

(f) 1935-39; resigned October, 1939.

(g) May, 1956.

(h) Democrat-Farmer-Labor Party.

(i) 1951-53; 1953-55.

(j) Succeeded to office November, 1954, filling unexpired term of Governor William B. Umstead. Elected in November, 1956, for a full term (1957-61).

(k) Elected in November, 1956, to fill unexpired term (1955-59) of Governor Paul Patterson.

(l) A 1953 constitutional amendment changed Governor's term from two to four years with no immediately succeeding term for one elected and qualified for a four-year term effective 1955.

(m) June 1957.

(n) October, 1956.

(o) September, 1957.

(p) State law prohibits nomination for a third successive term.

(q) Popular Democratic Party.

(r) Indefinite term, serves at pleasure of the President.

(s) October, 1955.

(t) Four years beginning January, 1959.

(u) Four years effective with 1958 election.

(v) Succeeded to office June, 1939. Elected for full terms (1948-52), (1956-60).

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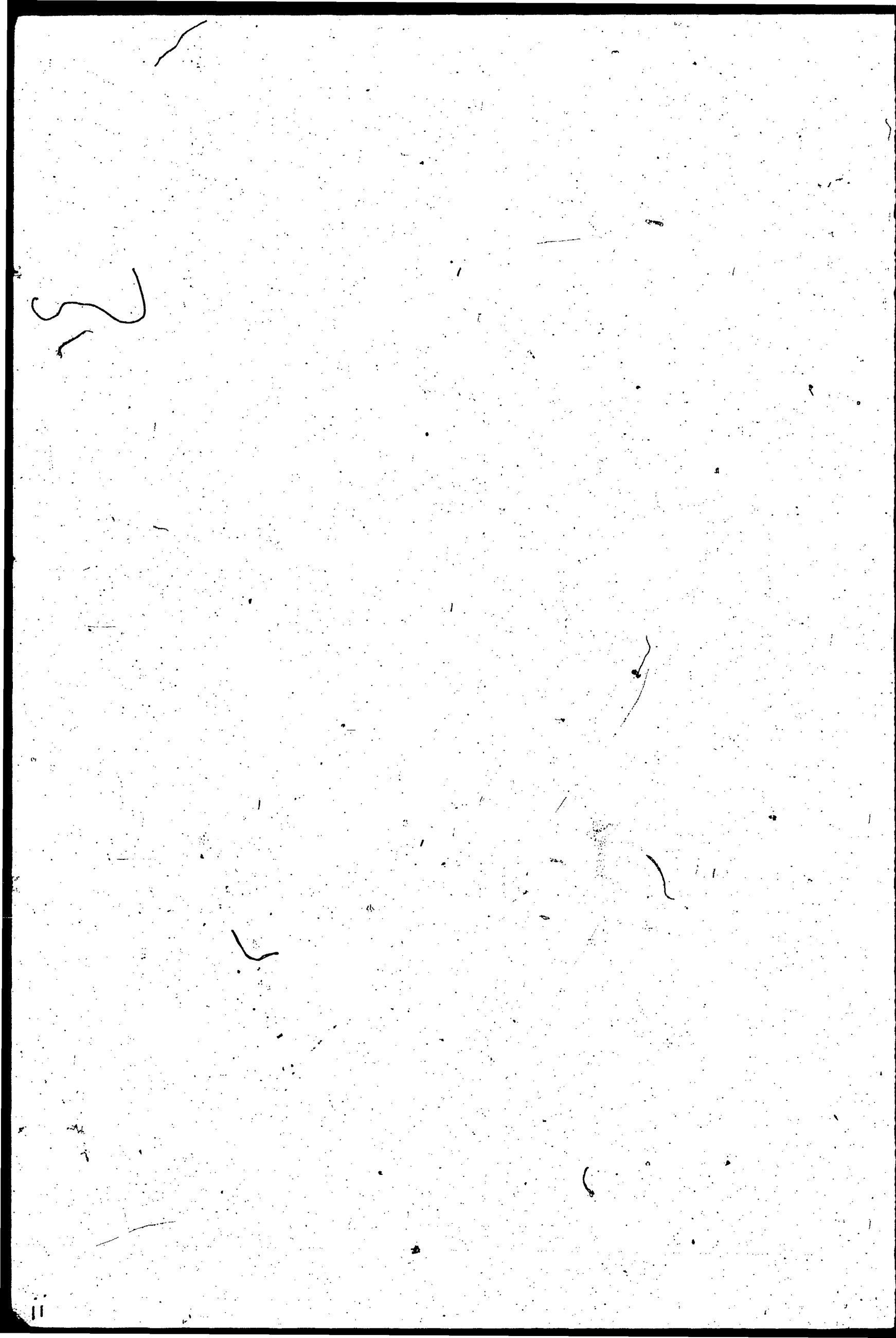
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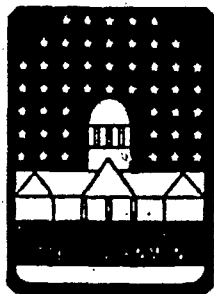
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FOREWORD

The Book of the States, issued biennially, is designed to provide information on the structures, working methods, financing and functional activities of the state governments. It deals with their executive, legislative and judicial branches, their intergovernmental relations, and their major areas of public service. Two *Supplements* present comprehensive listings of state officials and members of the legislatures.

This volume, *Supplement I* of the 1958-59 edition of *The Book of the States*, is based on information received from the states by the end of November, 1958. It lists the elective administrative officials, the elective Supreme Court Justices, and the members of the legislatures for 1959, whether newly elected or holdover. Most of the lists of legislators are unofficial, as final certification has not been possible so soon after the election of November 4. In some cases post-election contests are pending or possible. However, every effort for accuracy has been made by state officials who provided the information and by the Council of State Governments.

Supplement I includes only the state offices that are filled by statewide popular vote and the members of the legislatures. Comprehensive rosters of appointed administrative officials will appear in *Supplement II*, to be published in the autumn of 1959.

The Council of State Governments acknowledges with thanks the invaluable help of many state officials and members of the legislative service agencies who have furnished the information for this publication.

BREVARD CRIHFIELD
Executive Director
The Council of State Governments

Chicago, Illinois
December, 1958

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ELECTIVE OFFICERS OF THE STATES FOR 1959*

ALABAMA

Governor.....	JOHN PATTERSON (D)	Superintendent of	
Lieutenant Governor		Education....	FRANK R. STEWART (D)
.....	ALBERT BOUTWELL (D)	Commissioner of Agriculture and	
Secretary of State.....	BETTYE FRINK (D)	Industries.....	R. C. BAMBERG (D)
Attorney General		Public Service Commission	
.....	MACDONALD GALLION (D)	President.....	C. C. OWEN (D)
Treasurer.....	MRS. AGNES BAGGETT (D)		JIMMY HITCHCOCK (D)
Auditor. MARY TEXAS HURT GARNER (D)			SIBYL POOL (D)

Supreme Court

Chief Justice.....J. ED LIVINGSTON

Associate Justices

JAMES S. COLEMAN, JR.
JOHN L. GOODWYN
THOMAS S. LAWSON

PELHAM J. MERRILL
ROBERT T. SIMPSON, JR.
DAVIS F. STAKELY

ALASKA

Governor.....	WILLIAM A. EGAN (D)	Secretary of State.....	HUGH J. WADE (D)
---------------	---------------------	-------------------------	------------------

ARIZONA

Governor.....	PAUL FANNIN (R)	Corporation Commission	
Secretary of State.....	WESLEY BOLIN (D)	.....	A. P. BUZARD (D)
Attorney General....	WADE CHURCH (D)		GEORGE F. SENNER, JR. (D)
Treasurer.....	H. Y. SPRAGUE (D)		E. T. WILLIAMS, JR. (D)
Auditor.....	MRS. JEWEL W. JORDAN (D)	Tax Commission	
Superintendent of Public		Chairman.....	THAD M. MOORE (D)
Instruction.....	W. W. DICK (D)		W. E. STANFORD (D)
Mine Inspector.....	R. V. HERSEY (D)		WARREN PETERSON (D)

Supreme Court

Chief Justice.....M. T. PHELPS

Associate Justices

CHARLES C. BERNSTEIN
J. MERCER JOHNSON

FRED C. STRUCKMEYER
LEVI S. UDALL

*Political affiliations are indicated by the following abbreviations: Republican (R), Democrat (D), Democrat-Farmer-Labor (DFL), Popular Democratic Party (PDP). (NP) signifies that election to the office is on a non-partisan basis and does not necessarily indicate lack of party affiliation for the official.

ARKANSAS

Governor.....	ORVAL E. FAUBUS (D)	Treasurer.....	J. VANCE CLAYTON (D)
Lieutenant Governor		Auditor.....	JIMMY JONES (D)
.....	NATHAN GORDON (D)	Commissioner of State Lands	
Secretary of State.....	C. G. HALL (D)	.....	SAM JONES (D)
Attorney General....	BRUCE BENNETT (D)		

Supreme Court

Chief Justice CARLETON HARRIS

Associate Justices

J. SEABORNE HOLT
JAMES D. JOHNSON
E. F. McFADDIN

CALIFORNIA

Governor.....	EDMUND G. BROWN (D)	Superintendent of Public	
Lieutenant Governor		Instruction.....	ROY E. SIMPSON (NP)
	.....GLENN M. ANDERSON (D)	Board of Equalization	
Secretary of State.	FRANK M. JORDAN (R)		PAUL LEAKE (D-R)
Attorney General....	STANLEY MOSK (D)		JOHN W. LYNCH (D)
Treasurer.....	BERT A. BETTS (D)		RICHARD NEVINS (D)
Controller.....	ALAN CRANSTON (D)		GEORGE R. REILLY (D-R)

Supreme Court*

Chief Justice.....PHIL S. GIBSON

Associate Justices

JESSE W. CARTER
MARSHALL F. McCOMB
B. REY SCHAUER

COLORADO

Governor .STEPHEN L. R. McNICHOLS (D)	Regents of the University of
Lieutenant Governor	Colorado RICHARD R. BERNICK (D)
. ROBERT L. KNOUS (D)	FRED M. BETZ, JR. (D)
Secretary of State ..GEORGE J. BAKER (D)	CHARLES D. BROMLEY (R)
Attorney General ..DUKE W. DUNBAR (R)	ELWOOD M. BROOKS (D)
TreasurerTIM ARMSTRONG (D)	THOMAS A. GILLIAM (D)
AuditorHOMER F. BEDFORD (D)	ALBERT E. SMITH (D)
Board of Education ..ALVA B. ADAMS (D)	
CLARENCE BLISS (D)	
HUGH E. CHASTAIN (D)	
ANNA C. PETTEYS (R)	
ALLEGRA SAUNDERS (D)	

Supreme Court

Chief Justice.....FRANCIS J. KNAUSS

Associate Judges

EDWARD C. DAY
WILLIAM E. DOYLE
ALBERT T. FRANTZ.

*Members appointed by Governor and confirmed by popular election.

ELECTIVE OFFICERS FOR 1959

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CONNECTICUT

Governor ABRAHAM A. RIBICOFF (D) Attorney General . . . ALBERT L. COLES (D)
 Lieutenant Governor
 JOHN N. DEMPSEY (D) Treasurer JOHN A. SPEZIALE (D)
 Secretary of State . . . ELLA T. GRASSO (D) Comptroller RAYMOND THATCHER (D)

DELAWARE

Governor J. CALEB BOGGS (R) Treasurer MRS. BELLE EVERETT (D)
 Lieutenant Governor
 DAVID P. BUCKSON (R) Auditor ERNEST E. KILLEN (D)
 Attorney General
 JANUAR D. BOVE, JR. (R) Insurance Commissioner
 HARRY S. SMITH (D)

FLORIDA

Governor LE ROY COLLINS (D) Commissioner of Agriculture
 Secretary of State R. A. GRAY (D) NATHAN MAYO (D)
 Attorney General RICHARD ERVIN (D)
 Treasurer J. EDWIN LARSON (D) Railroad and Public Utilities
 Comptroller RAY E. GREEN (D) Commission ALAN S. BOYD (D)
 Superintendent of Public
 Instruction THOMAS D. BAILEY (D) JERRY W. CARTER (D)
 WILBUR C. KING (D)

Supreme Court

Chief Justice GLENN TERRELL*

Associate Justices

ELWYN THOMAS
 B. K. ROBERTS
 CAMPBELL THORNAL

T. FRANK HOBSON
 E. HARRIS DREW
 STEPHEN C. O'CONNELL

GEORGIA

Governor S. ERNEST VANDIVER (D) Commissioner of Agriculture
 Lieutenant Governor
 GARLAND T. BYRD (D) PHIL CAMPBELL (D)
 Secretary of State
 BEN W. FORTSON, JR. (D) Commissioner of Labor . BEN T. HUIET (D)
 Attorney General EUGENE COOK (D) Public Service Commission
 Treasurer GEORGE B. HAMILTON (D) Chairman MATT. L. MCWHORTER (D)
 Comptroller General
 ZACK D. CRAVEY (D) ALLEN CHAPPELL (D)
 Superintendent of Schools
 CLAUDE PURCELL (D) WALTER R. McDONALD (D)
 BEN T. WIGGINS (D)
 CRAWFORD L. PILCHER (D)

Supreme Court

Chief Justice W. H. DUCKWORTH

Associate Justices

BOND ALMAND
 T. S. CANDLER
 J. HAROLD HAWKINS

T. GRADY HEAD
 CARLTON MOBLEY
 LEE B. WYATT

*A new chief justice will be selected in January, 1959.

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IDAHO

Governor.....ROBERT E. SMYLIE (R)	Treasurer.....RUTH G. MOON (D)
Lieutenant Governor	Auditor.....JOE R. WILLIAMS (D)
.....W. E. DREVLOW (D)	Superintendent of Public
Secretary of State..ARNOLD WILLIAMS (D)	Instruction.....D. F. ENGLEKING (D)
Attorney General..FRANK L. BENSON (D)	Mine Inspector..GEORGE D. FLETCHER (D)

Supreme Court

Chief Justice.....JAMES W. PORTER

Associate Justices

E. T. KNUDSON
HENRY F. MCQUADEE. B. SMITH
C. J. TAYLOR

ILLINOIS

Governor....WILLIAM G. STRATTON (R)	Trustees of the University of Illinois
Lieutenant Governor	HOWARD W. CLEMENT (D)
.....JOHN WILLIAM CHAPMAN (R)	RICHARD A. HAREWOOD (D)
Secretary of State	GEORGE WIRT HERRICK (D)
.....CHARLES F. CARPENTIER (R)	EARL M. HUGHES (R)
Attorney General...LATHAM CASTLE (R)	WAYNE A. JOHNSTON (R)
Treasurer.....JOSEPH D. LOHMAN (D)	HAROLD POGUE (D)
Auditor of Public	TIMOTHY W. SWAIN (R)
Accounts.....ELBERT S. SMITH (R)	FRANCES BEST WATKINS (D)
Superintendent of Public	KENNEY E. WILLIAMSON (D)
Instruction....GEORGE T. WILKINS (D)	

Supreme Court

Chief Justice.....JOSEPH E. DAILY

Associate Justices

GEORGE W. BRISTOW
CHARLES H. DAVIS
HARRY B. HERSHEYBRYON O. HOUSE
RAY I. KLINGBIEL
WALTER V. SCHAEFER

Clerk.....MRS. EARLE BENJAMIN SEARCY

INDIANA

Governor.....HAROLD W. HANDLEY (R)	Treasurer.....JACK A. HAYMAKER (D)
Lieutenant Governor	Auditor.....ALBERT A. STEINWEDEL (D)
.....CRAWFORD F. PARKER (R)	Superintendent of Public
Secretary of State...JOHN R. WALSH (D)	Instruction...WILLIAM E. WILSON (D)
Attorney General..EDWIN K. STEERS (R)	

Supreme Court

Chief Justice.....FREDERICK LANDIS

Associate Justices

HAROLD E. ACHOR
NORMAN F. ARTERBURNARCH N. BOBBITT
AMOS W. JACKSONReporter.....MRS. VIRGINIA B. CAYLOR
Clerk.....MRS. ALICE C. CAVANAUGH

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Governor	HERSCHEL C. LOVELESS (D)	Auditor	CHET B. AKERS (R)
Lieutenant Governor		Secretary of Agriculture	CLYDE SPRY (R)
	EDWARD J. McMANUS (D)	Commerce Commission	
Secretary of State			HAROLD E. HUGHES (D)
	MELVIN D. SYNHORST (R)		BERNARD J. MARTIN (D)
Attorney General . .	NORMAN A. ERBE (R)		RAY H. THOMPSON (R)
Treasurer	M. L. ABRAHAMSON (R)		

Governor.....	GEORGE DOCKING (D)	Treasurer.....	GEORGE HART (D)
Lieutenant Governor		Auditor.....	GEORGE ROBB (R)
.....	JOSEPH W. HENKLE, SR. (D)	Superintendent of Public	
Secretary of State		Instruction..	A. F. THROCKMORTON (R)
.....	PAUL R. SHANAHAN (R)	Commissioner of Insurance	
Attorney General		FRANK SULLIVAN (R)
.....	JOHN A. ANDERSON, JR. (R)	State Printer..	LILLIE M. WASHABAUGH (D)

Governor.....	A. B. CHANDLER (D)	Superintendent of Public Instruction	
Lieutenant Governor		ROBERT R. MARTIN (D)
.....	HARRY LEE WATERFIELD (D)	Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and	
Secretary of State		Statistics.....	BEN J. BUTLER (D)
.....	MRS. THELMA STOVALL (D)	Railroad Commission	
Attorney General...	JO M. FERGUSON (D)		WALTER J. BAILEY (D)
Treasurer.....	HENRY H. CARTER (D)		FRANK L. MCCARTHY (D)
Auditor.....	MARY LOUISE FOUST (D)		FRANK A. STUBBLEFIELD (D)

ROBERT B. BIRD	JOHN R. MOREMEN
AMOS EBLEN	PORTER SIMS
JAMES B. MILLIKEN	BRADY M. STEWART
Clerk.....	DORIS OWENS

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LOUISIANA

Governor.....	EARL K. LONG (D)	Register of State Land Office	
Lieutenant Governor		FRANK ODOM (D)
.....	LEATHER E. FRAZAR (D)		
Secretary of State		Board of Education	
.....	WADE O. MARTIN, JR. (D)		ROBERT H. CURRY (D)
Attorney General			JOSEPH J. DAVIES, JR. (D)
.....	JACK P. F. GREMILLION (D)		LEON GARY (D)
Treasurer.....	A. P. TUGWELL (D)		ISOM J. GUILLORY (D)
Comptroller.....	WILLIAM J. DODD (D)		C. RAYMOND HEARD (D)
Superintendent of Public			GEORGE T. MADISON (D)
Education....	SHELBY M. JACKSON (D)		ELEANORE H. MEADE (D)
Commissioner of Agriculture and			ALFRED E. ROBERTS (D)
Immigration..	SIDNEY J. MCCRORY (D)		NASH C. ROBERTS, JR. (D)
Public Service Commission			MERLE M. WELSH (D)
	E. S. CLEMENTS (D)		(1 vacancy)
	NATHANIEL B. KNIGHT, JR. (D)		
	JOHN J. McKEITHEN (D)		

Supreme Court

Chief Justice.....JOHN B. FOURNET

Associate Justices

JOE B. HAMITER
WALTER B. HAMLIN
FRANK W. HAWTHORNE

E. HOWARD McCALEB, JR.
AMOS LEE PONDER
JAMES D. SIMON

MAINE

Governor.....CLINTON A. CLAUSON (D)

MARYLAND

Governor.....	J. MILLARD TAWES (D)	Comptroller.....	LOUIS L. GOLDSTEIN (D)
Attorney General			
.....	C. FERDINAND SYBERT (D)		

Court of Appeals

Chief Judge.....FREDERICK W. BRUNE

Associate Judges

HALL HAMMOND
WILLIAM L. HENDERSON

WILLIAM R. HORNEY
STEDMAN PRESCOTT

MASSACHUSETTS

Governor.....FOSTER FURCOLO (D)
Lieutenant Governor
.....ROBERT F. MURPHY (D)
Secretary of the Commonwealth
.....(Vacancy)
Attorney General
.....EDWARD J. MCCORMACK, JR. (D)
Treasurer and Receiver
General.....JOHN F. KENNEDY (D)
Auditor.....THOMAS J. BUCKLEY (D)

Executive Council

JOSEPH RAY CRIMMINS (D)
EDWARD J. CRONIN (D)
MICHAEL F. FAVULLI (D)
ABRAHAM H. KAHALAS (D)
PATRICK J. McDONOUGH (D)
AUGUSTUS G. MEANS (R)
ERNEST S. STASIUM (D)
RAYMOND F. SULLIVAN (D)

ELECTIVE OFFICERS FOR 1959

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MICHIGAN

Governor	G. MENNEN WILLIAMS (D)	University of Michigan Board of Regents
Lieutenant Governor		ROSCOE O. BONISTEEL (R)
.....	JOHN B. SWAINSON (D)	CARL BRABLEC (D)
Secretary of State . . .	JAMES M. HARE (D)	LELAND I. DOAN (R)
Attorney General	PAUL L. ADAMS (D)	OTTO E. ECKERT (R)
Treasurer	SANFORD A. BROWN (D)	CHARLES S. KENNEDY (R)
Auditor General		IRENE ELLIS MURPHY (D)
.....	FRANK S. SZYMANSKI (D)	EUGENE B. POWER (D)
Superintendent of Public		DONALD N. D. THURBER (D)
Instruction	LYNN M. BARTLETT (D)	Board of Agriculture
Highway Commissioner		CLARK L. BRODY (R)
.....	JOHN C. MACKIE (D)	C. ALLAN HARLAN (D)
		ARTHUR K. ROUSE (R)
		CONNOR D. SMITH (D)
		DON STEVENS (D)
		JAN B. VANDERFLOEG (D)

Supreme Court

Chief Justice JOHN R. DETHMERS

Associate Justices

EUGENE F. BLACK
LELAND W. CARR
GEORGE EDWARDS
THOMAS M. KAVANAGH

HARRY F. KELLY
TALBOT SMITH
JOHN D. VOELKNER

MINNESOTA

Governor . . .	ORVILLE L. FREEMAN (DFL)	Treasurer	VAL BJORNSON (R)
Lieutenant Governor		Auditor	STAFFORD KING (R)
.....	KARL F. ROLVAAG (DFL)	Railroad and Warehouse Commission	
Secretary of State		RONALD L. ANDERSON (DFL)	
.....	JOSEPH L. DONOVAN (DFL)	HJALMAR PETERSON (DFL)	
Attorney General	MILES LORD (DFL)	PAUL A. RASMUSSEN (DFL)	

Supreme Court

Chief Justice ROGER L. DELL

Associate Judges

FRANK T. GALLAGHER
THOMAS GALLAGHER
OSCAR R. KNUTSON

MARTIN A. NELSON
LEROY E. MATSON
WILLIAM P. MURPHY

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

MISSISSIPPI

Governor.....J. P. COLEMAN (D)	Land Commissioner
Lieutenant Governor	.....ROBERT E. GRAHAM (D)
.....CARROLL GARTIN (D)	Commissioner of Agriculture and
Secretary of State....HEBER LADNER (D)	Commerce.....S. E. CORLEY (D)
Attorney General..JOE T. PATTERSON (D)	Highway Commission
Treasurer.....ROBERT D. MORROW (D)	W. F. DEARMAN (D)
Auditor.....E. BOYD GOLDING (D)	JOHN D. SMITH (D)
Superintendent of Public Education	ROY C. ADAMS (D)
.....J. M. TUBB (D)	Public Service Commission
Tax Collector...WILLIAM F. WINTER (D)	NORMAN A. JOHNSON, JR. (D)
Commissioner of Insurance	W. E. MOORE (D)
.....WALTER DELL DAVIS (D)	RUBEL L. PHILLIPS (D)

Supreme Court

Chief Justice.....HARVEY McGEHEE

Associate Justices

WILLIAM G. ROBERDS	JAMES G. HOLMES
LEE D. HALL	R. OLNEY ARRINGTON
PERCY M. LEE	W. N. ETHRIDGE, JR.
JOHN W. KYLE	ROBERT G. GILLESPIE
Clerk.....TOM Q. ELLIS	

MISSOURI

Governor.....JAMES T. BLAIR, JR. (D)	Attorney General..JOHN M. DALTON (D)
Lieutenant Governor	
.....EDWARD V. LONG (D)	Treasurer.....M. E. MORRIS (D)
Secretary of State	
.....WALTER H. TOBERMAN (D)	Auditor.....HASKELL HOLMAN (D)

Supreme Court*

Chief Justice.....FRANK HOLLINGSWORTH

Associate Justices

S. P. DALTON	C. A. LEEDY, JR.
HENRY I. EAGER	CLEM F. STORCKMAN
LAURANCE MASTICK HYDE	HENRY J. WESTHUES

MONTANA

Governor.....J. HUGO ARONSON (R)	Superintendent of Public
Lieutenant Governor..PAUL CANNON (D)	Instruction.....HARRIET MILLER (R)
Secretary of State...FRANK MURRAY (D)	Railroad and Public Service
Attorney General	Commission.....JACK HOLMES (D)
.....FORREST H. ANDERSON (D)	AUSTIN B. MIDDLETON (D)
Treasurer.....HORACE CASEY (D)	PAUL T. SMITH (D)
Auditor.....JOHN J. HOLMES (D)	

*Members appointed by Governor and confirmed by popular election.

ELECTIVE OFFICERS FOR 1959

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MONTANA—Continued

Supreme Court

Chief Justice.....JAMES T. HARRISON

Associate Justices

HUGH R. ADAIR

R. V. BOTTOMLY

ALBERT H. ANGSTMAN

WESLEY CASTLES

Clerk.....THOMAS KEARNEY

NEBRASKA

Governor.....RALPH BROOKS (D)* Railway Commission

Lieutenant Governor

JOSEPH J. BROWN (R)

.....DWIGHT W. BURNEY (R)

RICHARD H. LARSON (R)

Secretary of State.....FRANK MARSH (R)

WAYNE R. SWANSON (R)

Attorney General.....CLARENCE S. BECK (R)

Treasurer.....RICHARD LARSEN (D)* University of Nebraska Regents

Auditor of Public Accounts

RICHARD E. ADKINS (NP)

.....RAY C. JOHNSON (R)

J. G. ELLIOTT (NP)

Board of Education

FRANK O. FOOTE (NP)

A. J. CRABTREE (NP)

B. N. GREENBERG (NP)

RAYMOND W. GILMORE (NP)

CLARENCE E. SWANSON (NP)

W. RAY HILL (NP)

J. LEROY WELSH (NP)

MORRIS E. JACOBS (NP)

FRANK E. LANDIS (NP)

HAMILTON F. MITTEN (NP)

Supreme Court

Chief Justice.....ROBERT G. SIMMONS

Associate Justices

P. E. BOSLAUGH

FRED W. MESSMORE

EDWARD F. CARTER

ADOLPH WENKE

E. B. CHAPPELL

JOHN W. YEAGER

NEVADA

Governor.....GRANT SAWYER (D) Board of Regents of State University

Lieutenant Governor.....REX BELL (R)

FRED M. ANDERSON (NP)

Secretary of State.....JOHN KOONTZ (D)

WELD ARNOLD (NP)

Attorney General...ROGER D. FOLEY (D)

N. E. BROADBENT (NP)

Treasurer.....DAN W. FRANKS (D)

NEWTON H. CRUMLEY (NP)

Controller.....KEITH LEE (D)

WILLIAM H. ELWELL (NP)

Superintendent of State

RAYMOND GERMAIN (NP)

Printing.....J. A. MCCARTHY (D)

ARCHIE C. GRANT (NP)

Inspector of Mines

LOUIS E. LOMBARDI (NP)

.....MERVIN J. GALLAGHER (D)

WILLIAM TYSON (NP)

*Contested.

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NEVADA—Continued

Supreme Court

Chief Justice..... CHARLES M. MERRILL

Associate Justices

MILTON B. BADT

FRANK McNAMEE

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Governor..... WESLEY POWELL (R) Executive Council

ROGER BRASSARD (D)

JAMES H. HAYES (R)

THOMAS H. KEENAN (R)

DANIEL A. O'BRIEN (R)

HAROLD WEEKS (R)

NEW JERSEY

Governor..... ROBERT B. MEYNER (D)

NEW MEXICO

Governor..... JOHN BURROUGHS (D)

Lieutenant Governor

..... EDWARD V. MEAD (D)

Secretary of State.... BETTY FIORINA (D)

Attorney General..... FRANK ZINN (D)

Treasurer..... JOE CALLAWAY (D)

Auditor..... ROBERT CASTNER (D)

School Superintendent... TOM WILEY (D)

Commissioner of Public

Lands..... MURRAY E. MORGAN (D)

Corporation Commission

Chairman..... JAMES F. LAMB (D)

JOHN BLOCK, JR. (D)

INGRAM B. PICKETT (D)

Supreme Court

Chief Justice..... EUGENE D. LUJAN

Associate Justices

DAVID W. CARMODY

J. C. COMPTON

JAMES B. MCGHEE

DANIEL K. SADLER

NEW YORK

Governor... NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER (R)

Lieutenant Governor

..... MALCOLM WILSON (R)

Attorney General

..... LOUIS J. LEFKOWITZ (R)

Comptroller..... ARTHUR LEVITT (D)

NEW YORK—Continued

Court of Appeals

Chief Justice.....ALBERT CONWAY

Associate Justices

ADRIAN P. BURKE
CHARLES S. DESMOND
MARVIN R. DYECHARLES W. FROESSEL
STANLEY H. FULD
JOHN VAN VOORHIS

NORTH CAROLINA

Governor.....LUTHER H. HODGES (D)	Superintendent of Public
Lieutenant Governor	Instruction...CHARLES F. CARROLL (D)
.....LUTHER E. BARNHARDT (D)	Commissioner of Agriculture
Secretary of State.....THAD EURE (D)	.....L. Y. BALLENTINE (D)
Attorney General	Commissioner of Insurance
.....MALCOLM B. SEAWELL (D)	.....CHARLES F. GOLD (D)
Treasurer.....EDWIN GILL (D)	Commissioner of Labor.FRANK CRANE (D)
Auditor.....HENRY L. BRIDGES (D)	

Supreme Court

Chief Justice.....J. WALLACE WINBORNE

Associate Justices

WM. H. BOBBITT
E. B. DENNY
CARLISLE HIGGINSJEFF D. JOHNSON, JR.
R. HUNT PARKER
WILLIAM B. RODMAN, JR.

NORTH DAKOTA

Governor.....JOHN E. DAVIS (R)	Commissioner of Insurance
Lieutenant Governor....C. P. DAHL (R)	.....A. J. JENSEN (R)
Secretary of State.....BEN MEIER (R)	Commissioner of Agriculture and
Attorney General..LESLIE R. BURGUM (R)	Labor.....MATH DAHL (R)
Treasurer.....JOHN R. ERICKSON (R)	Tax Commissioner.
Auditor.....CURTIS OLSON (R)	J. ARTHUR ENGEN (NP)
Superintendent of Public Instruction	Public Service Commission
.....M. F. PETERSON (NP)	ANSON J. ANDERSON (R)
	ERNEST D. NELSON (R)
	MARTIN VAALER (R)

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

NORTH DAKOTA—Continued

Supreme Court

Chief Justice.....G. GRIMSON

Associate Justices

THOMAS J. BURKE
JAMES MORRIS

P. O. SATHRE
(1 vacancy)

OHIO

Governor.....MICHAEL V. DI SALLE (D)

Lieutenant Governor

.....JOHN W. DONAHEY (D)

Secretary of State....TED W. BROWN (R)

Attorney General...MARK McELROY (D)

Treasurer.....JOSEPH T. FERGUSON (D)

Auditor.....JAMES A. RHODES (R)

Board of Education

EDWARD C. AMES (NP)
WALTER E. BECKJORD (NP)
ESTHER L. CARMAN (NP)
WILFRED G. FOREMAN (NP)
RUSSELL HOY (NP)
JAMES P. LAVEY (NP)
ROBERT A. MANCHESTER (NP)
RUTH D. MAYNE (NP)
ELLIOTT E. MEYERS (NP)
WARD M. MILLER (NP)
JOHN W. MORRISON (NP)
CHARLTON MYERS (NP)
FRANCIS PAYNE (NP)
WAYNE E. SHAFFER (NP)
CECIL M. SIMS (NP)
LOREN E. SOUERS, JR. (NP)
FRANCIS W. SPICER (NP)
MRS. JEANETTE S. WAGNER (NP)
PAUL L. WALKER (NP)
ROBERT W. WALKER (NP)
ERIC V. WEBER (NP)
HAROLD WHITAKER (NP)

Supreme Court

Chief Justice.....CARL V. WEYGÄNDT

Associates Judges

JAMES F. BELL
THOMAS J. HERBERT
JOHN M. MATTHIAS

JAMES G. STEWART
KINGSLEY A. TAFT
CHARLES B. ZIMMERMAN

ELECTIVE OFFICERS FOR 1959

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OKLAHOMA

Governor . . . J. HOWARD EDMONDSON (D)	Commissioner of Charities and
Lieutenant Governor . . GEORGE NIGH (D)	Corrections BUCK COOK (D)
Secretary of State . . . JOHN D. CONNER (D)	Examiner and Inspector
Attorney General	. . . . . JOHN M. ROGERS (D)
. MAC Q. WILLIAMSON (D)	Commissioner of Insurance
Treasurer . . . WILLIAM A. BURKHART (D)	. . . . . JOE B. HUNT (D)
Auditor ANDY ANDERSON (D)	Commissioner of Labor . . JIM HUGHES (D)
Superintendent of Public	Chief Mine Inspector
Instruction OLIVER HODGE (D)	. . . . . JOHN M. MALLOY (D)
Corporation Commission	Assistant Mine Inspectors
Chairman RAY C. JONES (D)	JOE HOBSON (D)
. WILBURN CARTWRIGHT (D)	JOHN W. MOORE (D)
. HAROLD FREEMAN (D)	BUCK PERRY (D)
	SAM C. WELLS (D)

Supreme Court

Chief Justice EARL WELCH

Associate Justices

WILLIAM A. BERRY	PAT IRWIN
W. H. BLACKBIRD	FLOYD L. JACKSON
DENVER N. DAVISON	N. B. JOHNSON
HARRY L. S. HALLEY	BEN T. WILLIAMS
Clerk	ANDY PAYNE

Criminal Court of Appeals

Presiding Judge JOHN A. BRETT

Associate Judges

KIRKSEY NIX	JOHN C. POWELL
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OREGON

Governor MARK O. HATFIELD (R)	Superintendent of Public
Secretary of State (Vacancy)	Instruction REX PUTNAM (NP)
Attorney General	Labor Commissioner
. ROBERT Y. THORNTON (D)	. . . . . NORMAN O. NILSEN (D)
Treasurer SIG UNANDER (R)	

Supreme Court

Chief Justice WILLIAM C. PERRY

Associate Justices

HALL S. LUSK	GEORGE ROSSMAN
WILLIAM M. McALLISTER	GORDON SLOAN
KENNETH J. O'CONNELL	HAROLD J. WARNER

THE BOOK OF THE STATES**PENNSYLVANIA**

Governor.....DAVID L. LAWRENCE (D) Treasurer.....ROBERT E. KENT (R)
 Lieutenant Governor JOHN M. DAVIS (D)
 Secretary of Internal Affairs
GENEVIEVE BLATT (D) Auditor General..CHARLES C. SMITH (R)

Supreme Court

Chief Justice.....CHARLES ALVIN JONES

Associate Justices

JOHN C. BELL, JR.
 CURTIS BOK
 HERBERT B. COHEN

BENJAMIN R. JONES
 THOMAS D. McBRIDE
 MICHAEL A. MUSMANNO

PUERTO RICO

Governor.....LUIS MUÑOZ-MARÍN (PDP)

RHODE ISLAND

Governor...CHRISTOPHER DEL SESTO (R) Attorney General..J. JOSEPH NUGENT (D)
 Lieutenant Governor
JOHN A. NOTTE, JR. (D) General Treasurer
 Secretary of State
AUGUST P. LAFRANCE (D) RAYMOND H. HAWKSLEY (D)

SOUTH CAROLINA

Governor.....ERNEST F. HOLLINGS (D) Comptroller General
 Lieutenant Governor
BURNET R. MAYBANK (D) ELDRIDGE C. RHODES (D)
 Secretary of State
O. FRANK THORNTON (D) Superintendent of Education
 Attorney General.DANIEL R. McLEOD (D) JESSE T. ANDERSON (D)
 Treasurer.....JEFF B. BATES (D) Adjutant General
FRANK D. PINCKNEY (D)
 Commissioner of Agriculture
WILLIAM L. HARRELSON (D)

SOUTH DAKOTA

Governor.....RALPH HERSETH (D) Superintendent of Public
 Lieutenant Governor
JOHN F. LINDLEY (D) Instruction...M. F. CODDINGTON (NP)
 Secretary of State...SELMA SANDNESS (D) Commissioner of School and
 Attorney General
PARNELL J. DONOHUE (D) Public Lands.....BERNARD LINN (R)
 Treasurer.....ALBERT O. HAMRE (R) Public Utilities Commission
 Auditor.....HARRIET HORNING (D) C. L. DOHERTY (R)
 FRED LINDEKUGEL (R)
 C. A. MERKLE (R)

Supreme Court

Presiding Judge.....CHARLES S. HANSON

Judges

HAROLD J. BOGUE
 ALEX RENTTO

EVERETT D. ROBERTS
 ST. CLAIR SMITH

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[illegible]

Chief Justice.....A. B. NEIL

HAMILTON S. BURNETT JOHN E. SWEPSTON
ALAN M. PREWITT PRIDE TOMLINSON

Governor	PRICE DANIEL (D)	Commissioner of the General Land Office	BILL ALLCORN (D)
Lieutenant Governor . . .	BEN RAMSEY (D)	Railroad Commission Chairman . . .	ERNEST O. THOMPSON (D)
Attorney General	WILL WILSON (D)		OLIN CULBERSON (D)
Comptroller of Public Accounts	ROBERT S. CALVERT (D)		WILLIAM J. MURRAY, JR. (D)
Treasurer	JESSE JAMES (D)		
Commissioner of Agriculture	JOHN C. WHITE (D)		

Chief Justice.....JOHN E. HICKMAN

ROBERT W. CALVERT	ROBERT W. HAMILTON
FRANK P. CULVER, JR.	JAMES R. NORVELL
JOE R. GREENHILL	CLYDE E. SMITH
MEADE F. GRIFFIN	RUEL C. WALKER

Presiding Judge.....W. A. MORRISON

LLOYD W. DAVIDSON KENNETH K. WOODLEY

UTAH

Governor....GEORGE DEWEY CLYDE (R) Attorney General...E. R. CALLISTER (R)
 Secretary of State Treasurer.....SHERMAN J. PREECE (R)
LAMONT F. TORONTO (R) Auditor.....SID LAMBOURNE (R)

Supreme Court

Chief Justice.....J. ALLAN CROCKETT

Associate Justices

F. HENRI HENRIOD
 ROGER I. McDONOUGH

LESTER A. WADE
 GEORGE W. WORTHEN

VERMONT

Governor.....ROBERT T. STAFFORD (R)* Attorney General.FREDERICK A. REED (R)
 Lieutenant Governor
ROBERT S. BABCOCK (R) Treasurer.....GEORGE H. AMIDON (R)
 Secretary of State
HOWARD E. ARMSTRONG (R) Auditor.....DAVID V. ANDERSON (R)

VIRGINIA

Governor....J. LINDSAY ALMOND, JR. (D) Attorney General
 Lieutenant GovernorA. S. HARRISON, JR. (D)
A. E. S. STEPHENS (D)

WASHINGTON

Governor.....ALBERT D. ROSELLINI (D) Auditor.....CLIFF YELLE (D)
 Lieutenant Governor Superintendent of Public
JOHN A. CHERBERG (D) Instruction...LLOYD J. ANDREWS (NP)
 Secretary of State Commissioner of Public Lands
VICTOR A. MEYERS (D)BERT COLE (D)
 Attorney General
JOHN J. O'CONNELL (D) Insurance Commissioner
 Treasurer.....TOM MARTIN (D)WILLIAM A. SULLIVAN (D)

Supreme Court

Chief Justice.....FRANK P. WEAVER

Associate Justices

CHARLES T. DONWORTH
 ROBERT C. FINLEY
 HARRY ELLSWORTH FOSTER
 MATTHEW W. HILL

ROBERT T. HUNTER
 JOSEPH A. MALLERY
 RICHARD B. OTT
 HUGH J. ROSELLINI

*Contested.

ELECTIVE OFFICERS FOR 1959

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WEST VIRGINIA

Governor.....	CECIL H. UNDERWOOD (R)	Auditor.....	EDGAR B. SIMS (D)
Secretary of State...	JOE F. BURDETT (D)	Superintendent of Free	
Attorney General....	W. W. BARRON (D)	Schools.....	R. VIRGIL ROHRBOUGH (R)
Treasurer.....	OREL J. SKEEN (D)	Commissioner of Agriculture	
		.....	JOHN T. JOHNSON (D)

Supreme Court of Appeals

President.....FRANK C. HAYMOND

Associate Justices

THORNTON G. BERRY, JR.
CHAUNCEY BROWNING

HARLAN M. CALHOUN
LESLIE E. GIVEN

WISCONSIN

Governor.....	GAYLORD A. NELSON (D)	Attorney General.	JOHN W. REYNOLDS (D)
Lieutenant Governor..	PHILLEO NASH (D)	Treasurer.....	EUGENE M. LAMB (D)
Secretary of State		Superintendent of Public	
.....	ROBERT C. ZIMMERMAN (R)	Instruction..	GEORGE E. WATSON (NP)

Supreme Court

Chief Justice.....JOHN E. MARTIN

Associate Justices

GROVER L. BROADFOOT
TIMOTHY BROWN
GEORGE R. CURRIE

WILLIAM H. DIETERICH
THOMAS E. FAIRCHILD
E. HAROLD HALLOWS

WYOMING

Governor.....	J. J. HICKEY (D)	Auditor.....	MINNIE A. MITCHELL (R)
Secretary of State....	JACK R. GAGE (D)	Superintendent of Public	
Treasurer.....	C. J. ROGERS (R)	Instruction.....	VELMA LINFORD (D)

Supreme Court

Chief Justice.....FRED H. BLUME

Associate Justices

HARRY S. HARNSBERGER

GLENN PARKER

DIRECTORY OF STATE LEGISLATORS

The following rosters of legislators are unofficial for most states, and some later revision may be required. The lists, however, are based on careful compilation of election returns up to December 1, 1958. *Supplement II*, to be issued in the autumn of 1959, will contain lists of appointive officers.

Political affiliations are indicated by the following abbreviations: Democrat (D), Republican (R), Democrat-Farmer-Labor (DFL), Independent, Independentist (I), Popular Party (P), Popular Democratic Party (PDP), Unity (U), Virgin Islands Party (VI).

ALABAMA (LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Democrats 35 Republicans 0

L. K. ANDREWS, Union Springs (D)
DAVE ARCHER, 204 Eustis St., Huntsville (D)
RUFUS BARNETT, 327 Magnolia St., Ozark (D)
ROBERT R. BERRYMAN, Box 573, Town Creek (D)
WILL G. CAFFEY, JR., Box 388, Mobile (D)
JAMES S. CLARK, Eufaula (D)
ROLAND COOPER, Camden (D)
NORMAN R. CRAWFORD, Marion (D)
RYAN DEGRAFFENRIED, 1001 First Natl. Bank Bldg., Tuscaloosa (D)
LAWRENCE DUMAS, 1414 Brown-Marx Bldg., Birmingham (D)
E. O. EDDINS, Demopolis (D)
CARL S. FARMER, Abbeville (D)
JOHN E. GAITHER, Heflin (D)
WALTER C. GIVHAN, Safford (D)
GEORGE E. GODFREY, Jamestown (D)
CARL C. GOLSON, Fort Deposit (D)
JOE W. GRAHAM, Box 163, Maplesville (D)
AUBREY D. GREEN, York (D)
E. B. HALTOM, JR., Box 532, Florence (D)
W. C. HINES, LaFayette (D)
R. G. KENDALL, JR., Evergreen (D)
G. KYSER LEONARD, 516 North St., Talladega (D)
HUGH MOSES, Hamilton (D)
DENNIS PORTER, Chatom (D)
WOODROW WILSON ROBERTS, Fayette (D)
VAUGHAN HILL ROBISON, 1532 Dunbar Ave., Montgomery (D)
ELWOOD RUTLEDGE, Box 169, Haleyville (D)

YETTA G. SAMFORD, JR., Box 272, Opelika (D)
A. C. SHELTON, Jacksonville (D)
ALTON L. TURNER, Luverne (D)
DOUGLAS S. WEBB, Box 142, Atmore (D)
W. F. WILSON, Havana (D)
W. CARVEL WOODALL, Box 395, Tallassee (D)
D. DONALD WORD, Box 282, Scottsboro (D)
JAMES RAY WYATT, Ashville (D)

House of Representatives

Democrats 106 Republicans 0

CHARLES C. ADAMS, Alexander City (D)
CHARLES H. ADAMS, Box 975, Dothan (D)
WOODROW ALBEA, 321-23 Reynolds Bldg., Anniston (D)
VIRGIS M. ASHWORTH, Box 381, Centreville (D)
RICHARD M. AVERY, Greensboro (D)
GEORGE F. BAILEY, 2144 Meadow Lane Dr., Montgomery (D)
ROY A. BARNETT, Marion (D)
L. GARDNER BASSETT, 206 Orange St., Troy (D)
TOM BEVILL, Jasper (D)
KENNETH H. BISHOP, RFD 2, Cherokee (D)
ROLAND H. BOUNDS, Box 458, Thomasville (D)
A. L. BOYD, Box 454, Troy (D)
L. W. BRANNAN, JR., Foley (D)
JAMES A. BRANYON II, Box 600, Fayette (D)
ALBERT P. BREWER, Box 1487, Decatur (D)
A. D. BRITTON, JR., RFD, Bucatunna, Mississippi (D)
ROBERT H. BROADFOOT, 302 W. Alabama St., Florence (D)
A. J. BROOKS, Box 46, Fort Deposit (D)
BERNARD CABINESS, 103 Appletree St., Scottsboro (D)

A. K. CALLAHAN, 913 First Natl. Bank Bldg., Tuscaloosa (D)
 ASHLEY L. CAMP, JR., Box 491, Talladega (D)
 JOHN S. CASEY, Box 266, Heflin (D)
 W. RALPH CHAMBERS, RFD 1, Columbia (D)
 DREXEL COOK, Elba (D)
 BUFORD L. COPELAND, 524 Chestnut St., Gadsden (D)
 HOMER W. CORNETT, Box 88, Phenix City (D)
 V. BUREN DANIEL, Nanafalia (D)
 ROBERT S. DICKSON, JR., Lowndesboro (D)
 BRUCE W. DODD, RFD 3, Moulton (D)
 J. K. EDWARDS, 3612 Huntsville Ave., Brighton (D)
 ROLAND R. FAULK, Samson (D)
 ARTHUR LOUIS FERGUSON, 2507 20th St., Northport (D)
 CHARLES R. FRANKLIN, Goodwater (D)
 BOB GILCHRIST, 504 Short St., Hartselle (D)
 M. D. GILMER, Marion Junction (D)
 F. LAMONT GLASS, 845 Ft. Dale Rd., Greenville (D)
 ALFRED W. GOLDTHWAITE, 26 S. Perry St., Montgomery (D)
 O. J. GOODWYN, 352 Bell Bldg., Montgomery (D)
 W. P. GORDON, Box 361, Oneonta (D)
 CHARLES B. GRANT, JR., RFD, Demopolis (D)
 W. WALLACE GROSS, Scottsboro (D)
 E. A. GROUBY, Prattville (D)
 JOHN J. GUTHRIE, RFD 3, Cullman (D)
 B. V. HAIN, Box 155, Selma (D)
 E. K. HANBY, 403 Noojin Bldg., Gadsden (D)
 JACK HANKINS, Vernon (D)
 FRANK HARDY, RFD 6, Box 300, Selma (D)
 ROBERT E. HARRIS, RFD 5, Fort Payne (D)
 JESSE E. HARVEY, Cuba (D)
 JOHN H. HAWKINS, JR., 1841 Montclair Dr., Birmingham (D)
 OLIN C. HEARN, Box 31, Albertville (D)
 JOSEPH M. HOCKLANDER, 302 First Federal Savings Bldg., Mobile (D)
 KENNETH F. INGRAM, Ashland (D)
 J. M. JENKINS, Box 384, Roanoke (D)
 HARDAWAY JOHNSON, Eclectic (D)
 J. T. JOHNSON, RFD 1, Notasulga (D)
 LEONARD JOHNSTON, Wetumpka (D)
 FLETCHER JONES, Box 741, Andalusia (D)
 RALPH L. JONES, Monroeville (D)
 McDOWELL LEE, Clio (D)
 HUGH A. LOCKE, JR., 923 Frank Nelson Bldg., Birmingham (D)
 ROBERT LOCKE, Butler (D)
 CHARLES G. LONG, Box 297, Florence (D)
 T. R. LONG, Uniontown (D)
 W. L. MARTIN, JR., Eutaw (D)
 ROY W. MCCLENDON, Shawmut (D)
 JOE C. MCCORQUODALE, JR., Jackson (D)
 M. B. MCLENDON, Box 247, Union Springs (D)
 RALPH A. MEADE, Cedar Bluff (D)
 HUGH D. MERRILL, Box 1486, Anniston (D)
 HUGH MORROW III, 214 Woodward Bldg., Birmingham (D)
 JOHN A. MURPHY, 817 First Natl. Bank Bldg., Mobile (D)
 SAM C. NETTLES, JR., Arlington (D)
 BILL NICHOLS, Sylacauga (D)
 GREGORY OAKLEY, Pine Apple (D)
 W. E. ODEN, 402 High St., Russellville (D)

GUY OWENS, Luverne (D)
 WALTER EMMETT PERRY, JR., 610 Frank Nelson Bldg., Birmingham (D)
 J. J. PIERCE, 2038 Myrtlewood Dr., Montgomery (D)
 J. B. POWELL, Box 387, Union Springs (D)
 IRA D. PRUITT, Livingston (D)
 CHARLES H. RAMEY, Akron (D)
 HOLT RAST, RFD 13, Box 106, Birmingham (D)
 H. E. RAY, Haleyville (D)
 CHARLES REYNOLDS, Lanett (D)
 N. L. REYNOLDS, 2225 California St., Huntsville (D)
 ROSCOE ROBERTS, JR., Terry Hutchens Bldg., Huntsville (D)
 GRADY ROGERS, RFD 1, Tuskegee (D)
 HUGH ROZELLE, Bank of Atmore Bldg., Atmore (D)
 WILEY SALTER, Evergreen (D)
 JOHN SELF, Box 597, Hamilton (D)
 TRAM SESSIONS, Liberty Natl. Life Ins. Co. Bldg., Birmingham (D)
 ALONZO SHUMATE, Box 63, Jasper (D)
 JOSEPH W. SMITH, Box 464, Phenix City (D)
 R. RUSH SMITH, Ashville (D)
 EMORY R. SOLOMON, Headland (D)
 FRANCIS W. SPEAKS, Box 535, Clanton (D)
 HENRY B. STEAGALL II, Box 226, Ozark (D)
 ULIE B. SULLIVAN, Carrollton (D)
 H. B. TAYLOR, Box 278, Georgiana (D)
 SIM A. THOMAS, Eufaula (D)
 CLEMENT C. TORBERT, JR., Opelika Natl. Bank Bldg., Opelika (D)
 CHARLES S. TRIMMIER, Box 1133, Mobile (D)
 GRANVILLE N. TURNER, RFD 2, Toney (D)
 PETE TURNHAM, 606 Moore Mill Rd., Auburn (D)
 C. P. WALKER, Alabaster (D)

ALASKA

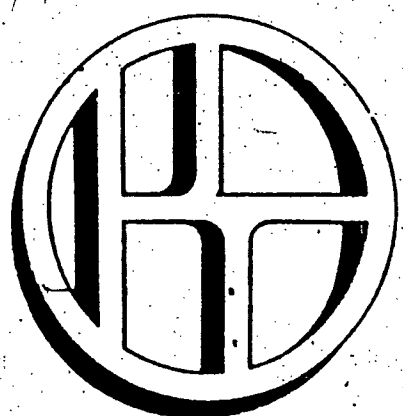
(LEGISLATURE)

Senate

• Democrats 17 Republicans 2

WILLIAM E. BELTZ, Unalakleet (D)
 WILLIAM K. BOARDMAN, Box 1955, Ketchikan (R) *
 HOWARD C. BRADSHAW, Box 56, Sitka (D)
 LESTER BRONSON, Nome (D)
 JOHN B. COGHILL, Box 521, Nenana (R)
 J. EARL COOPER, 212 First National Bank, Anchorage (D)
 HUBERT A. GILBERT, Box 844, Fairbanks (D)
 EBEN HOPSON, Barrow (D)
 B. J. LOGAN, Third & B Sts., Cordova (D)
 GEORGE B. McNABB, Box 682, Fairbanks (D)
 ROBERT J. McNEALY, Box 1912, Fairbanks (D)
 JOHN A. MCNEES, Box 239, Nome (D)
 IRWIN L. METCALF, Box 54, Seward (D)
 RALPH E. MOODY, 341 "F" St., Anchorage (D)
 JAMES NOLAN, Box 771, Wrangell (D)
 ALFRED OWEN, Uganik Bay (D)
 FRANK PERATROVICH, Box 27, Klawock (D)
 MRS. IRENE E. RYAN, Box 2264, Anchorage (D)
 W. O. SMITH, 3104 N. Tongass, Ketchikan (D) *
 THOMAS B. STEWART, Box 1371, Juneau (D)
 JACK E. WEISE, Box 654, Bethel (R)

*Undecided



**CONTINUED
ON NEXT
CARD**

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

House of Representatives

Democrats 33 Republicans 5 Independents 2.

ROBERT R. BLODGETT, Nome (D)
 FRANK E. CASHEL, Box 203, Sitka (D)
 FRANCIS X. CHAPADOS, 515 Third St., Gracel,
 Fairbanks (D)
 JOHN E. CURTIS, Kotzebue (R)
 PETER M. DEVEAU, Box 3577, Kodiak (D)
 WILLIAM M. ERWIN, 239 7th Ave., Seward (D)
 CHARLES E. FAGERSTROM, Box 126, Nome (D)
 MRS. HELEN A. FISCHER, 304 E. Ninth Ave.,
 Anchorage (D)
 JAMES E. FISHER, 534 Second Ave., Anchorage (D)
 CHARLES J. FRANZ, Port Moller (D)
 ORAL E. FREEMAN, 2743 Third Ave., Ketchikan (D)
 ROBERT GIERSDORF, 1501 Lathrop St., Fairbanks
 (D)
 DOUGLAS GRAY, Box 1221, Douglas (D)
 RICHARD J. GREUEL, 512 Northward Bldg.,
 Fairbanks (D)
 HENRY L. HAGG, Kodiak (D)
 JAY S. HAMMOND, Box 280, Naknek (I)
 HAROLD Z. HANSEN, Cordova (I)
 DONALD HARRIS, Box 44, McGrath (R)
 JOHN S. HELLENTAL, Reed Bldg., Anchorage (D)
 EARL D. HILLSTRAND, Box 41, Anchorage (D)
 JAMES HOFFMAN, Box 573, Bethel (R)
 ANDREW HOPE, Box 652, Sitka (D)
 JAS. J. HURLEY, Bodenbergl Loop Rd., Palmer (D)
 AXEL C. JOHNSON, Kwigak (D)
 CHARLES M. JONES, Craig (D)
 PETER J. KALAMARIDES, Box 1346, Anchorage (D)
 BRUCE KENDALL, Box 205, Valdez (R)
 JOHN E. LONGWORTH, Box 328, Petersburg (R)
 R. S. McCOMBE, Chicken (D)
 RUSS E. MEEKINS, 1540 K St., Anchorage (D)
 JAMES E. NORENE, Box 1517, Anchorage (D)
 JOHN NUSUNGINYA, Point Barrow (D)
 GRANT H. PEARSON, McKinley Park (D)
 ALLAN L. PETERSEN, Kenai (D)
 JOHN L. RADER, 227 1/2 Fourth Ave., Anchorage
 (D)
 MORGAN W. REED, Skagway (D)
 J. RAY ROADY, 605 Main St., Ketchikan (D)
 ROBERT E. SHELDON, 1007 2nd St., Fairbanks (D)
 MRS. DORA M. SWEENEY, 517 N. Franklin St.,
 Juneau (D)
 WARREN A. TAYLOR, Box 200, Fairbanks (D)

ARIZONA
 (LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Democrats 27 Republicans 1

BEN ARNOLD, Coolidge (D)
 GLENN BLANSETT, Box 95, Joseph City (D)
 C. CLYDE BOLLINGER, 729 Spring St., Kingman
 (D)
 HILLIARD T. BROOKE, Box 551, Phoenix (D)
 NELSON BROWN, Box 509, Nogales (D)
 CLARENCE L. CARPENTER, Box 1326, Miami (D)
 HIRAM S. CORBETT, Box 5018, 179 N. Main,
 Tucson (R)
 CARL GALE, Box 1161, Duncan (D)
 HAROLD C. GISS, 501 Eighth Ave., Yuma (D)
 CHARLES S. GOFF, Casa Grande (D)

MELVIN C. GREER, St. Johns (D)
 DAN S. KITCHEL, Bisbee (D)
 LYNN LOCKHART, Springerville (D)
 JOHN MICKELSON, Thatcher (D)
 ROBERT E. MORROW, E. Highway 66, Kingman
 (D)
 FRANK G. MURPHY, 1620 N. 11th Ave., Phoenix
 (D)
 CHAS. H. ORME, SR., Mayer (D)
 DAVID H. PALMER, Box 1063, Prescott (D)
 ROBERT W. PROCHNOW, 16 W. Aspen Ave.,
 Flagstaff (D)
 J. MORRIS RICHARDS, Box 151, Winslow (D)
 M. L. SIMMS, Box 518, Clifton (D)
 C. B. SMITH, 923 Morley Ave., Nogales (D)
 JIM SMITH, Central (D)
 A. R. SPIKES, 2009 Tenth St., Douglas (D)
 WILLIAM A. SULLIVAN, Box 391, Globe (D)
 RAY H. THOMPSON, Parker (D)
 FRED F. UDINE, 418 W. Sherman St., Williams (D)
 DAVID S. WINE, 6902 Acoma Pl., Tucson (D)

House of Representatives

Democrats 55 Republicans 25

JOSEPH L. ALLEN, 204 S. Summit, Prescott (D)
 CARL AUSTIN, 442 S. Eighth Pl., Phoenix (D)
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 TOM W. BERRY, Box 791, Clifton (D)
 G. O. BILES, Box 747, Morenci (D)
 CHARLES O. BLOOMQUIST, 1206 11th St., Douglas
 (D)
 W. G. BODELL, 3221 Flanwill, Tucson (R)
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 LEWIS B. BRAMKAMP, Wickenburg (D)
 NELSON D. BRAYTON, 823 Merritt St., Miami (D)
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 (R)
 R. E. BURNHAM, Box 267, Globe (D)
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 DAVID H. CAMPBELL, 2546 E. Roma, Phoenix (R)
 CONRAD JAMES CARREON, Box 741, Phoenix (D)
 EMILIO CARRILLO, 100 S. Melrose, Tucson (D)
 HAROLD L. COOK, 2022 E. Silvana, Tucson (D)
 W. L. COOK, Willcox (D)
 CLYDE M. DALTON, Box 1609, Bisbee (D)
 SHERMAN R. DENT, 3228 E. Almeria, Phoenix (D)
 L. WALDO DEWITT, 1018 W. Eighth St., Mesa (R)
 LEE F. DOVER, 1100 Warren Ave., Winslow (D)
 MARIE S. EARL, 2016 E. Moreland, Phoenix (D)
 ARNOLD ELIAS, 1206 W. St. Mary's Rd., Tucson
 (D)
 MRS. GERRY ELIOT, 340 W. Latham, Phoenix (R)
 MABEL S. ELLIS, 107 E. Gurley, Prescott (D)
 THOMAS D. FRIDENA, 717 N. Sixth Ave., Tucson
 (D)
 JACK E. GARDNER, 2922 W. Garfield, Phoenix (D)
 ANDREW J. GILBERT, 204 Vista, Warren (D)
 J. J. GLANCY, 1712 E. Jefferson, Kingman (D)
 CHET GOLDBERG, JR., 429 W. Flower St., Phoenix
 (R)
 J. O. GRIMES, 916 Roosevelt St., Tempe (D)
 ROBERT R. HATHAWAY, Duquesne Rd., Nogales
 (D)
 JOHN H. HAUGH, RFD 6, Box 655, Tucson (R)
 DAVID G. HAWKINS, 1829 N. Park Ave., Tucson (R)
 MERLE E. HAYS, 9618 N. 12th St., Phoenix (D)

PRISCILLA H. HAYS, 1539 W. Keim Dr., Phoenix (R)
 F. A. HIGGINS, 1915 E. Rancho Dr., Phoenix (R)
 DOUGLAS S. HOLSCLAW, 1746 E. Fifth St., Tucson (R)
 V. S. HOSTETTER, 100 Calle Encanto, Tucson (R)
 MARSHALL HUMPHREY, 700 Carla Vista Dr., Chandler (R)
 ETTA MAE HUTCHESON, 337 S. Fourth Ave., Tucson (D)
 EMOGENE JENNINGS, 119 E. Coronado, Phoenix (R)
 SIDNEY KARTUS, 2107 S. 15th Pl., Phoenix (D)
 JAMES L. KENNEDY, 934 Calle Bocina, Tucson (D)
 ELMER G. KING, 250 W. Buist, Phoenix (D)
 ROBERT L. KLAUER, Box 1412, Yuma (D)
 THOMAS M. KNOLES, JR., Box 179, Flagstaff (D)
 AUGUSTA T. LARSON, Lakeside (R)
 MILTON O. LINDNER, Box 606, Clarkdale (D)
 MILTON LINES, Box 64, Pima (D)
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 RAY MARTIN, 3946 Calle de Jardin, Tucson (D)
 GENE B. McCLELLAN, 8307 N. 29th Dr., Phoenix (R)
 CECIL D. MILLER, Box 11, Yuma (D)
 WILLIAM I. MINOR, 130 W. Adams, Tucson (D)
 CHARLES MOODY, Coolidge (D)
 ROBERT L. MYERS, 1821 Palmcroft Way N.W., Phoenix (R)
 CHARLES H. OATMAN, 3000 W. Roma Ave., Phoenix (D)
 RUTH PECK, 510 E. Medlock Dr., Phoenix (R)
 WILLIAM S. PORTER, 15 E. Second Ave., Mesa (R)
 S. EARL PUGH, 3440 W. Palm Lane, Phoenix (D)
 DON REESE, 5205 N. Monte Vista, Scottsdale (R)
 T. C. RHODES, Box 446, Avondale (D)
 MRS. EDWYNNE C. ROSENBAUM, Box 609, Globe (D)
 ARTHUR B. SCHELLENBERG, 212 E. Hayward Ave., Phoenix (R)
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 JAMES S. SHREEVE, Box 683, St. Johns (D)
 CARL SIMS, SR., 809 W. Magnolia, Phoenix (D)
 FREDERICK S. SMITH, Box 425, Superior (D)
 BILL STEPHENS, 5735 N. 32nd Dr., Phoenix (D)
 BOB STUMP, 2850 Westward Blvd., Phoenix (D)
 E. B. THODE, 913 N. Olive Dr., Casa Grande (D)
 E. L. TIDWELL, RFD 1, Box 530, Safford (D)
 MARTIN P. TOSCANO, 1038 N. 25th Pl., Phoenix (D)
 WM. F. VIPPERMAN, JR., 1811 N. 28th St., Phoenix (D)
 EMMETT S. WALKER, 1541 Rocalla Ave., Ajo (D)
 THOMAS C. WEBSTER, 6951 E. Hayne Pl., Box 6216, Tucson (R)
 ALVIN WESSLER, 1711 N. Desmond Lane, Tucson (R)

ARKANSAS

(GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

Senate

Democrats 35 Republicans 0

TOM ALLEN, Brinkley (D)
 JOE LEE ANDERSON, Helena (D)
 RUDOLPH BATES, Mount Ida (D)
 J. LEE BEARDEN, Leachville (D)
 CLARENCE E. BEEL, Parkin (D)
 DOUG BRADLEY, Jonesboro (D)

JACK V. CLARK, Box 688, Texarkana (D)
 BOB DODSON, RFD 3, Magnolia (D)
 JOHN ELDRIDGE, Augusta (D)
 RUSSELL ELROD, Siloam Springs (D)
 ELLIS M. FAGAN, 901 Spring, Little Rock (D)
 MORRELL GATHRIGHT, 707 W. 23rd, Pine Bluff (D)
 ARTIE GREGORY, 1615 E. 15th, Little Rock (D)
 ROBERT HARVEY, Swifton (D)
 OLEN HENDRIX, Antoine (D)
 MAX HOWELL, Rector Bldg., Little Rock (D)
 Q. BYRUM HURST, Hot Springs (D)
 GAITHER C. JOHNSTON, Box 381, Dermott (D)
 GUY H. JONES, Conway (D)
 SAM M. LEVINE, Natl. Bldg., Pine Bluff (D)
 ROY W. MILUM, Harrison (D)
 H. H. PRICE, Pocahontas (D)
 ROY L. RIALES, SR., Mena (D)
 JERRY SCREETON, Hazen (D)
 MARSHALL SHACKLEFORD, JR., Box 214, El Dorado (D)
 JACK S. SHELTON, Monticello (D)
 JIMMY SLACK, Arkadelphia (D)
 CHARLES F. SMITH, 317 E. Broadway, West Memphis (D)
 FRED H. STAFFORD, Marked Tree (D)
 CLIFTON WADE, Fayetteville (D)
 MACK A. WEST, Paragould (D)
 DAN WHITE, First Natl. Bank Bldg., Ft. Smith (D)
 OLIVER R. WILLIAMS, Sheridan (D)
 ROBERT HAYS WILLIAMS, Russellville (D)
 JACK YATES, Ozark (D)

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Democrats 100 Republicans 0

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 WILSON T. BETHEA, Hampton (D)
 JOHN P. BETHELL, Des Arc (D)
 JOHNNY H. BOATRIGHT, 5903 Ellsworth Rd., Ft. Smith (D)
 CLAY BRAZIL, Morrilton (D)
 DONNIE BRYANT, Batesville (D)
 DAVID BURLESON, Fayetteville (D)
 BEN BYNUM, Dermott (D)
 EUGENE CANADA, Velda Rose Motel, Hot Springs (D)
 GROVER C. CARNES, Stuttgart (D)
 STERLING R. COCKRILL, JR., Hall Bldg., Little Rock (D)
 HARRY B. COLAY, Magnolia (D)
 CLIFFORD COLE, Piggott (D)
 J. H. COTTRELL, JR., 111 E. Seventh, Little Rock (D)
 MARIÓN H. CRANK, Foreman (D)
 HARDY W. CROXTON, Rogers (D)
 GEORGE DAVIS, Horatio (D)
 ROY S. DUNN, Booneville (D)
 CHADD L. DURRETT, Strong (D)
 MILT EARNHART, 2319 S. Greenwood, Ft. Smith (D)
 JAMES J. EDWARDS, Blytheville (D)
 LONNIE ETHERIDGE, Weldon (D)
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 E. C. FLEEMAN, Manila (D)

- VIRGIL T. FLETCHER, 112 E. Conway, Benton (D)
 GUY W. FRENCH, Weiner (D)
 ROY GALYEAN, Gravette (D)
 J. E. GARNER, Sta. B, Box 98, Ft. Smith (D)
 CECIL GIBSON, Evening Shade (D)
 PAUL GRAHAM, Walnut Ridge (D)
 JACK GWIN, Sheridan (D)
 MRS. MATTIE HACKETT, Stamps (D)
 H. J. HALL, Clinton (D)
 O. P. HAMMONS, Forrest City (D)
 VANCE HICKMAN, Harrison (D)
 B. S. HINKLE, Waldron (D)
 C. C. HOLLENSWORTH, Warren (D)
 EDWIN E. HOPSON, McGehee (D)
 EZRA HORTON, Marshall (D)
 G. P. HOUSTON, Heber Springs (D)
 H. H. HOWARD, Blytheville (D)
 MARCUS J. HOWELL, Wabash (D)
 R. C. JOHNSON, JR., Grady (D)
 CLARKE KINNEY, Hughes (D)
 CLYDE KINSLOW, RFD 4, Russellville (D)
 VIRGIL C. KOLB, Clarksville (D)
 GUS L. LADD, JR., West Helena (D)
 A. M. LEDBETTER, JR., Conway (D)
 JOEL Y. LEDBETTER, Boyle Bldg., Little Rock (D)
 J. HUGH LOOKADOO, Arkadelphia (D)
 ODE L. MADDOX, Oden (D)
 RAYMOND L. MAYS, Rison (D)
 GUS L. MCCracken, Flippin (D)
 TONY McDONALD, Paragould (D)
 JOE P. MELTON, JR., Lonoke (D)
 JOHN E. MILLER, Melbourne (D)
 BOSS MITCHELL, Danville (D)
 J. H. MOODY, Bald Knob (D)
 JOHN O. MOORE, 2014 Laurel St., Texarkana (D)
 ROLAND MORRIS, Pochontas (D)
 L. L. MORROW, Mena (D)
 E. L. MOSLEY, Camden (D)
 A. C. MOWERY, JR., RFD 3, Huntsville (D)
 N. B. MURPHY, Hamburg (D)
 CECIL B. NANCE, JR., West Memphis (D)
 KNOX NELSON, 1602 Ash, Pine Bluff (D)
 JACK S. OAKES, Augusta (D)
 MRS. GORDON P. OATES, 5001 Country Club,
 Little Rock (D)
 GERALD V. PARTEE, Marcella (D)
 JAMES A. POMEROY, RFD 5, El Dorado (D)
 SAM POWELL, Mountain Home (D)
 CARL PURNELL, RFD 10, Box 904, Pine Bluff (D)
 LUCIEN C. ROGERS, Earle (D)
 JAMES L. SHAVER, JR., Ben Block Bldg., Wynne
 (D)
 RAY S. SMITH, JR., Arkansas Natl. Bank Bldg., Hot
 Springs (D)
 GEORGE W. STAGG, Brinkley (D)
 JOHN STATES, Jonesboro (D)
 DON STEEL, Nashville (D)
 CHAS. W. STEWART, JR., Box 575, Fayetteville (D)
 DEWEY D. STILES, Malvern (D)
 ALVIS STOKES, Murfreesboro (D)
 KENNETH SULGER, Joiner (D)
 F. A. TEAGUE, BERRYVILLE (D)
 WM. H. THOMPSON, Marked Tree (D)
 L. WEEMS TRUSSELL, Box 688, Fordyce (D)
 T. E. TYLER, 105 W. 12th, Little Rock (D)
 RALPH UNDERHILL, Beebe (D)
 PAUL VAN DALSEM, Perryville (D)
 C. O. WAHLQUIST, Prescott (D)
 J. P. WALT, Altheimer (D)
 GLENN F. WALTHER, Boyle Bldg., Little Rock (D)
 W. L. WARD, SR., Marianna (D)
 LOWELL WHITTINGTON, Star Rte., Cecil (D)
 EARL WILLIS, Monticello (D)
 MILTON J. WILLIS, Van Buren (D)
 NORMAN WIMPY, RFD 2, Jonesboro (D)
 GAYLE WINDSOR, JR., Comm. Natl. Bank Bldg.,
 Little Rock (D)

CALIFORNIA

(LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Democrats 26 Republicans 13
 (1 vacancy)

- STANLEY ARNOLD, Box 150, Susanville (D)
 JOHN WM. BEARD, 895 Broadway, El Centro (D)
 SWIFT BERRY, 115 Canal St., Placerville (R)
 CHARLES BROWN, Shoshone (D)
 HUGH M. BURNS, Box 748, Fresno (D)
 PAUL L. BYRNE, 244 W. Third St., Chico (R)
 CARL L. CHRISTENSEN, 937 Sixth St., Eureka (D)
 JAMES A. COBEY, 646 W. 26th St., Merced (D)
 RANDOLPH COLLIER, 551 N. Main St., Yreka (R)
 NATHAN F. COOMBS, Migliavacca Bldg., Napa (R)
 NELSON S. DILWORTH, RFD 1, Box 288, Hemet
 (R)
 RICHARD J. DOLWIG, 515 Allerton St., Redwood
 City (R)
 HUGH P. DONNELLY, 953 Sierra Dr., Turlock (D)
 A. A. ERHART, Box 506, Pismo Beach (R)
 FRED S. FARR, Box 3305, Carmel (D)
 HUGO FISHER, 4345 Arcadia, San Diego 3 (D)
 LUTHER E. GIBSON, 516 Marin St., Vallejo (D)
 DONALD L. GRUNSKY, 130 Rogers Ave., Watson-
 ville (R)
 JOHN J. HOLLISTER, JR., Winchester Canyon,
 Goleta (D)
 JOHN W. HOLMDAHL, 2300 Dashwood Ave., Oak-
 land (D)
 ED. C. JOHNSON, Box 31, Marysville (R)
 EUGENE MCATEER, 130 Santa Ana Ave., San
 Francisco 27 (D)
 JAMES J. MCBRIDE, Box 708, Ventura (D)
 JOHN F. MCCARTHY, 819 A St., San Rafael (R)
 GEORGE J. MILLER, Box 909, Martinez (D)
 ROBERT I. MONTGOMERY, 8361 Flint Ave., Han-
 ford (D)
 JOHN A. MURDY, JR., 6662 Heil Ave., Huntington
 Beach (R)
 VIRGIL O'SULLIVAN, Williams (D)
 JOSEPH A. RATTIGAN, 2414 Mendota Way, Santa
 Rosa (D)
 EDWIN J. REGAN, Weaverville (D)
 RICHARD RICHARDS, State Bldg., Los Angeles (D)
 ALBERT S. RODDA, 3636 W. Curtis Park Dr.,
 Sacramento (D)
 STANFORD C. SHAW, 121 W. "E" St., Ontario (D)
 ALAN SHORT, 1016 Bank of America Bldg.,
 Stockton (D)
 JACK SLATTERY, Finley (D)
 WALTER W. STIERN, 2901 Skyline Blvd., Bakers-
 field (D)

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JOHN F. THOMPSON, RFD 3, Box 408, San Jose (R)
J. HOWARD WILLIAMS, 920 N. "E" St., Porterville (R)

Assembly

Democrats 47 Republicans 33

BRUCE F. ALLEN, 20130 Thompson Rd., Los Gatos (R)
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MONTIVEL A. BURKE, 100 N. First St., Alhambra (R)
PHILLIP BURTON, 995 Market St., San Francisco (D)
JOHN A. BUSTERUD, 201 Edgewood Ave., San Francisco 17 (R)
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CHARLES EDWARD CHAPEL, Box 777, Inglewood 5 (R)
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CHARLES J. CONRAD, 13444 Moorpark St., Sherman Oaks (R)
GLENN E. COOLIDGE, Coolidge Bldg., Felton (R)
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EDWARD E. ELLIOTT, 1171 N. Miller Ave., Los Angeles 63 (D)
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EDWARD M. GAFFNEY, 295 Sanchez St., San Francisco 17 (D)

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WILLIAM S. GRANT, 236 E. Third St., Long Beach 15 (R)
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FRANK LANTERMAN, 4420 Encinas Dr., La Canada (R)
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THOMAS J. MACBRIDE, 519 Forum Bldg., Sacramento (D)
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S. C. MASTERSON, 413 Tenth St., Richmond (D)
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LESTER A. McMILLAN, 3670 Wilshire Blvd., Rm. 529, Los Angeles 5 (D)
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ALLEN MILLER, 205 Mission Bldg., San Fernando (D)
DON MULFORD, 6460 Mystic St., Oakland (R)
WILLIAM A. MUNNELL, 908 S. Atlantic Blvd., Los Angeles 22 (D)
EUGENE G. NISBET, 200 E. 13th St., Upland (D)
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, 1095 Market St., San Francisco 3 (D)
ALAN G. PATTEE, 155 Corral de Tierra Rd., Salinas (R)
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THOMAS M. REES, 1135 S. Beverly Dr., Los Angeles 35 (D)
WILLIAM BYRON RUMFORD, 1500 Stuart St., Berkeley 3 (D)
JACK SCHRAGE, Box 1101, El Cajon (R)
HAROLD T. SEDGWICK, 1359 Myers St., Oroville (R)
JOSEPH C. SHELL, 3723-B Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles 5 (R)
BRUCE SUMNER, 112 W. Third St., Santa Ana (R)
HOWARD J. THELIN, 500 N. Brand Blvd., Glendale 3 (R)

VINCENT THOMAS, 526 N. Hanford Ave., San Pedro (D)
 JESSE M. UNRUH, 4915 Ninth Ave., Los Angeles 43 (D)
 JEROME R. WALDIE, 500 Lynn Ave., Antioch (D)
 JOHN C. WILLIAMSON, 9801 Holland St., Bakersfield (D)
 GEORGE A. WILLSON, 4035 Santa Ana St., Huntington Park (D)
 CHARLES H. WILSON, 2914½ W. Slauson Ave., Los Angeles 43 (D)
 GORDON H. WINTON, JR., The Stoddard Bldg., Merced (D)
 EDWIN L. Z'FERG, 3101 Perryman Way, Sacramento (D)

COLORADO

(GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

Senate

Democrats 22 Republicans 13

CHARLES E. BENNETT, 330 S. Olive Way, Denver (D)
 NEAL D. BISHOP, 439 S. Emerson St., Denver (D)
 WILLIAM E. BLEDSOE, Hugo (R)
 GEORGE L. BROWN, 3120 Steele St., Denver (D)
 VERNON A. CHEEVER, 825 Pasco Blvd., Colorado Springs (R)
 DAVID J. CLARKE, 2501 Albion St., Denver (D)
 JOHN J. CLEARY, 1160 Gaylord St., Denver (D)
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 PETER CULIG, JR., 2110 Spruce St., Pueblo (D)
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 JAMES E. DONNELLY, 901 Park St., Trinidad (D)
 DONALD P. DUNKLEE, 727 Washington St., Denver (D)
 ROCKARD E. FINLEY, Center (D)
 CARL W. FULGHUM, 1131 Palmer Ave., Glenwood Springs (R)
 FRANK L. GILL, Hillrose (R)
 WILKIE HAM, Lamar (D)
 A. W. HEWETT, 2530 Iris, Boulder (R)
 RICHARD F. HOBBS, 1702 Bonny Brae St., Pueblo (D)
 HARRY M. LOCKE, Hartsel (R)
 ROY H. MCVICKER, 9985 W. 32nd Ave., Wheatridge (D)
 ED C. MILLER, Johnstown (D)
 JAMES W. MOWBRAY, 611 Howard St., Delta (D)
 FLOYD OLIVER, 800 19th St., Greeley (D)
 CHARLES T. PORTER, Lewis (D)
 RANGER ROGERS, Ridge Rd., Littleton (R)
 HERRICK S. ROTH, 2887 S. Monroe, Denver (D)
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 L. T. SKIFFINGTON, 114 Cave St., Manitou Springs (R)
 L. P. STRAIN, 702 Cimarron Ave., La Junta (R)
 RENA MARY TAYLOR, Palisade (R)
 SAM T. TAYLOR, 403 E. Kansas St., Walsenburg (D)
 J. WILLIAM WELLS, 35 S. Maine, Brighton (D)
 PAUL E. WENKE, RFD 2, 110 Ridgcrest Rd., Fort Collins (R)

HESTIA WILSON, Nucla (D)
 EARL A. WOLVINGTON, 731 Fairhurst St., Sterling (R)

House of Representatives

Democrats 44 Republicans 21

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 FORREST BURNS, Lycan (D)
 EDWARD J. BYRNE, 475 Quebec St., Denver (D)
 JOSEPH V. CALABRESE, 2707 W. 46th Ave., Denver (D)
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 RUTH B. CLARK, 440 Circle Dr., Fort Collins (R)
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 M. C. KRUEGER, Idaho Springs (D)
 C. P. LAMB, Brush (R)
 WILLIAM O. LENNOX, 1418 N. Tejon St., Colorado Springs (R)
 GEORGE LORTON, Alamosa (D)
 NOBLE LOVE, RFD 2, LaSalle (D)
 ANDRÉS D. LUCAS, 4001 W. 78th St., Westminster (D)
 CARL J. MAGNUSON, RFD 2, Eaton (R)
 PHILLIP MASSARI, 407 Goddard Ave., Trinidad (D)
 VINCENT MASSARI, 216 Lincoln St., Pueblo (D)
 HIRAM A. MCNEIL, RFD 4, Montrose (D)
 ISAAC E. MOORE, 2555 Glenarm St., Denver (D)
 MICHAEL F. MORRISSEY, 2811 Harrison St., Denver (D)
 JAMES T. O'DONNELL, 2100 Magnolia St., Denver (D)

NORMAN W. OHLSON, 1431 Wood Ave., Colorado Springs (R)
 ELIZABETH E. PELLET, Rico (D)
 GUY POE, Holyoke (D)
 HOWARD B. PROPST, Box 11, Merino (R)
 C. H. QUINLAN, Antonito (R)
 ROY R. ROMER, 2045 Eudora St., Denver (D)
 RAYMOND H. SIMPSON, Cope (R)
 WALTER R. STALKER, Kirk (R)
 JOHN E. STRELTZER, 1578 S. Clermont St., Denver (D)
 ANNE M. THOMPSON, Rocky Ford (R)
 ALBERT J. TOMSIC, Walsenburg (D)
 JOHN D. VANDERHOOF, 338 Park Dr., Glenwood Springs (R)
 OAKLEY WADE, Las Animas (R)
 LOUIS C. WERTZ, Center (R)
 BETTY KIRK WEST, 2917 Thatcher Ave., Pueblo (D)
 JANE WOODHOUSE, 1727 E. Seventh Ave., Denver (D)
 ARTHUR M. WYATT, RFD 1, Box 119, Durango (R)
 WILLIAM R. YOUNG, 3031 S. Marion St., Englewood (D)

SAMUEL LEBON, 392 Trumbull St., Hartford (D)
 EDWARD L. MARCUS, 38 Trumbull St., New Haven (D)
 PETER P. MARIANI, 127 Tyler Ave., Eastern Pt., Groton (R)
 JAMES J. MCCARTHY, JR., 23 Cedric Ave., Derby (D)
 JAMES F. MCGRATH, 216 Tracy Ave., Waterbury (D)
 ANTHONY P. MILLER, 218 Charles St., South Meriden (D)
 MARIO A. OREFICE, Columbus Ave., Niantic (D)
 FRANK A. PICCOLO, 103 Chatham St., New Haven (D)
 JOHN F. PICKETT, JR., 252 Main St., Middletown (D)
 CLEMENT L. RAITERI, JR., 239 Main St., Stamford (D)
 JOHN J. RELIHAN, 765 Myrtle Ave., Bridgeport (D)
 JOHN M. SCANLON, 141 Lincoln St., New Britain (D)
 MRS. GLORIA SCHAFER, Tumblebrook Rd., Woodbridge (D)
 ABNER W. SIBAL, 15 Cannon St., Norwalk (R)
 ALFIO C. URBINATI, 75 Coit St., Norwich (D)
 WILLIAM J. VERRIKER, 77 W. Ridge Dr., Waterbury (D)

CONNECTICUT

(GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

Senate

Democrats 29 Republicans 7

CHARLES T. ALFANO, Marbern Dr., Suffield (D)
 GEORGE B. ANGEVINE, RFD, Cornwall Bridge (R)
 ANTHONY J. ARMENTANO, 136 Hubbard Rd., Hartford (D)
 WALLACE BARNES, 161 Grove St., Bristol (R)
 RUSSELL I. BOYCE, Mapleview Rd., Wallingford (D)
 ROBERT P. BURNS, 199 Benham St., Torrington (D)
 NORMAN A. BUZAID, 9 1/2 Delay St., Danbury (D)
 FRANCIS C. CADY, Kent (R)
 EDWARD J. CALDWELL, 226 E. Pasadena Pl., Bridgeport (D)
 JOSEPH A. COUTU, 286 Summit St., Willimantic (D)
 DAVID J. DICKSON, JR., 209 W. Main St., Stafford Springs (D)
 FRED J. DOOCY, Ellington Rd., Wapping (D)
 PAUL J. FALSEY, 223 Lombard St., New Haven (D)
 MAURICE J. FERLAND, 15 Westfield Ave., Danielson (D)
 MRS. FLORENCE D. FINNEY, 59 River Rd., Cos Cob (R)
 LOUIS I. GLADSTONE, 71 Washington Ave., Bridgeport (D)
 ARTHUR H. HEALEY, 45 Howard Ave., New Haven (D)
 NORMAN HEWITT, 10 Brooklawn Terr., Fairfield (D)
 JOHN A. HOLBROOK, SR., Essex Rd., Westbrook (R)
 THOMAS J. KERRIGAN, JR., 14 Stanwood St., Hartford (D)

House of Representatives

Democrats 141 Republicans 138

JOHN D. ADAMS, 5 Harriet Ave., Waterbury (D)
 NATHAN K. ALLISON, Box 1, Granby (R)
 JAMES H. ALLYN, Masons Island, Mystic (R)
 PAUL M. ANDREWS, 104 Oregon Rd., Cheshire (R)
 IRVING L. ARONSON, 4 Level Rd., Manchester (D)
 ROBERT B. AUGUST, Avon (R)
 DOMINIC J. BADOLATO, 164 Penn Ave., New Britain (D)
 JACK BANNER, Moodus (D)
 ROBERT H. BARNES, Pine Knoll, Uncasville (D)
 DAVID M. BARRY, 32 Scarborough Rd., Manchester (D)
 JOHN W. BARTOK, RFD 2, Mansfield Center (D)
 LEON J. BASCOM, Great Neck Rd., Waterford (R)
 JOHN H. BEEBE, RFD 3, Old Lyme (R)
 NELSON I. BEERS, 59 Lockwood Ave., Old Greenwich (R)
 ALBERT K. BENTLEY, RFD 2, Torrington (R)
 EDWARD J. BERGIN, 45 Vine St., Ansonia (D)
 STANLEY A. BIGOS, 228 Pearl St., Thompsonville (D)
 JOSEPH A. BILLINGS, Box 169, Dayville (D)
 MRS. BEULAH L. BLACKMAN, 5087 Main St., Trumbull (R)
 JOHN E. BLAKE, Box 143, Willimantic (D)
 PATRICK J. BOURASSA, E. Plymouth Rd., Terryville (D)
 MAX F. BREVILLIER, RFD 2, Old Lyme (R)
 HENRY M. BRODERICK, 55 N. Main St., Windsor Locks (D)
 GERTRUDE BROWN, South St., Plymouth (D)
 MRS. IDA B. BROWN, RFD 2 Southbridge, Massachusetts (R)
 RALPH J. BROWN, 174 Sport Hill Rd., Easton (R)
 MRS. ELIZABETH H. BUDD, 87 Coleman Rd., Wethersfield (R)

- HARRY S. BURKE, 734 Silver Lane, East Hartford (D)
 GARRETT BURKITT, SR., 86 Prospect St., Ansonia (D)
 DANIEL J. BURNS, Box 477, New Hartford (D)
 JAMES J. BYRNES, Box 158, Pomfret (R)
 LAWRENCE J. CACCIOLA, 86 Old Mill Rd., Middletown (D)
 ROBERT T. CAIRNS, Box 529, Madison (R)
 RENATO B. CALCHERA, RFD 1, Stafford Springs (D)
 CORNELIUS F. CALDWELL, 356 Seymour Ave., Derby (D)
 FRANK E. CALHOUN, Cornwall (R)
 LEONARD T. CALVERT, Spring Glen Dr., Granby (R)
 RALPH J. CAPRIO, 3 Wycliff Terr., Seymour (D)
 GUSTAF A. CARLSON, RFD 1, Madison (R)
 RUSSELL V. CARLSON, Park Lane, New Milford (R)
 LANSING T. CARPENTER, Haddam (R)
 JOHN J. CARROLL, Westview Dr., Naugatuck (D)
 JOHN A. CARROZZELLA, 35 S. Main St., Wallingford (D)
 JOHN M. CASEY, RFD, Wapping (D)
 LOUIS T. CHARLES, JR., 54 Morris St., Danbury (D)
 JOHN F. CIPRIANO, 219 Maple Ave., North Haven (R)
 JARVIS N. CLAPP, Main St., Ellington (R)
 HARRIET L. CLARK, RFD, Litchfield (R)
 RUBIN COHEN, McDonald Rd., Colchester (D)
 THOMAS R. COLEMAN, 93 Lincoln St., Hamden (D)
 ANTHONY COLLELO, Moosup (D)
 MERRITT M. COMSTOCK, Essex (R)
 FRANCIS J. CONLON, Goshen (R)
 EDWARD CONNELL, RFD 1, Colchester (D)
 ALBERT L. CONTE, 165 Thomas St., West Haven (D)
 MICHAEL P. CONWAY, Baltic (D)
 FRANK T. CORRIGAN, Mattatuck Ave., Waterbury 12 (D)
 ELLSWORTH L. COVELL, Andover (R)
 G. GORDON COWLES, Box 115, North Woodbury (R)
 CHARLES K. CRARY, RFD 1, Norwich (D)
 PETER A. CROMBIE, 1 Riverdale Rd., Thompsonville (D)
 MRS. HELEN H. CRONK, Woodbury (R)
 MRS. MARY V. Z. CUNNINGHAM, New Canaan (R)
 DAVID W. DEAKIN, 19 Oxford St., Bethel (D)
 ANTONIO E. DEMUTH, Wauregan (D)
 MRS. JUANINE S. DePAOLO, 189 Summit St., Southington (D)
 JOSEPH W. DIGRIS, 14 Moss Ave., Seymour (D)
 ALFRED C. DION, 106 Woodstock Ave. Putnam (D)
 NANCY CARROLL DRAPER, RFD 2, Ridgefield (R)
 KEITH E. DUBAY, 62 Hardwick Rd., Bristol (D)
 MARSHALL N. DUDLEY, 151 Whitfield St., Guilford (R)
 ROBERT E. DU VERGEY, Canaan (R)
 RAYMOND J. DZIALO, 92 Chestnut St., Middletown (D)
 MORRIS EARLE, Box 194, Wilton (R)
 RALPH L. EARLE, 101 Mansfield Rd., North Haven (R)
 NICHOLAS B. EDDY, New Hartford (R)
 ROBERT J. EIPPER, Roxbury (R)
 CHARLES H. ELLIOTT, High St., Clinton (R)
 KATHARINE A. EVARTS, Cobble Rd., Kent (R)
 PHILIP C. FAIRBANK, Ingham Hill Rd., Old Saybrook (R)
 EDWIN L. FARIS, Candlewood Isle (R)
 WILLIAM F. FARLEY, 19 Ann St., Jewett City (D)
 MRS. MARJORIE D. FARMER, 14 Highland Ave., Darien (R)
 JAMES E. FARRELL, 30 Washington Manor, West Haven (D)
 JAMES FARREN, 107 Elm St., Naugatuck (D)
 HENRY FERNE II, Greens Farms Rd., Westport (R)
 E. C. K. FINCH, Ponus Ridge Rd., New Canaan (R)
 MRS. EVELYN S. FISHER, RFD 2, Southbury (D)
 MRS. RUTH W. FLANAGAN, 2 James St., Windsor Locks (D)
 DECLAN J. FOLEY, 57 Brace Rd., Newington (D)
 MRS. ESTHER FRANKEL, RFD, Amston (D)
 JACK FRANKEL, Lebanon (D)
 GENNARO W. FRATE, 47 Hecker Ave., Darien (R)
 MRS. VIOLET A. FROST, 391 Main St., Cromwell (D)
 J. ALBERT GAFFNEY, 7 E. Pratte Ave., Taftville (D)
 HENRY J. GAUDET, 98 White Rock Dr., Windsor (D)
 ROLAND N. GAUTHIER, Windham Center (D)
 MRS. SOPHIA GEDRIM, RFD, Broad Brook (D)
 ERAINE L. GENEST, Morris Rd., RFD 2, Prospect (D)
 MAURICE R. GERSTEN, 36 Elm St., Tariffville (R)
 KENNETH E. GEYER, 441 Church St., Wethersfield (R)
 SAMUEL S. GOOGEL, 272 Main, New Britain (D)
 FRANK W. GRAY, Breakneck Hill, Middlebury (R)
 JOHN M. GRIFFITH, 92 Great Hill Rd., East Hartford (D)
 JOHN G. GROPO, 18 Cherry St., Winsted (D)
 HAROLD K. GROTH, West Hartland (R)
 LEON J. GWIAZDOWSKI, 71 Ashland St., Jewett City (D)
 GARDINER H. HALL, Box 67, South Willington (R)
 HARRY HAMMER, 32 Elm St., Rockville (D)
 MRS. LUCY T. HAMMER, Cherry Hill, Branford (R)
 HANS HANSEN, RFD, Canterbury (R)
 CHARLES N. HARLOW, JR., 27 Lakeview Dr., Coventry (D)
 MRS. EVA M. HARRIS, RFD 4, Norwich (D)
 ALBERT J. HARVEY, 245 Summit St., Willimantic (D)
 FRANCIS W. HEMS, RFD, Rockfall (D)
 MRS. MARY HILL, 5 Maxson Pl., New London (D)
 MORRIS B. HOGAN, RFD 1, Unionville (R)
 WILLIAM C. HOGAN, 43 Ingraham Pl., Bristol (D)
 RALPH H. HOLABIRD, Foxon Rd., North Branford (R)
 RAY D. HOLDRIDGE, RFD 2, Gales Ferry (R)
 JOHN E. HOLT, RFD, Still Pond, Hampton (R)
 ROBERT P. HOWARD, 31 Hardwood Rd., Plainville (D)

- ROBERT N. HUNZIKER, 125 Gem St., Stratford (D)
 ALLAN C. INNES, 48 Clay St., Thomaston (R)
 ALDEN A. IVES, Box 261, Morris (R)
 BURTON J. JACOBSON, Fan Hill Rd., RFD 4,
 Stepney Depot (R)
 WILFRED X. JOHNSON, 85 Cleveland Ave.,
 Hartford (D)
 FRANCIS S. KANE, 15 Main St., Southington (D)
 MARY A. KATONA, 1919 Black Rock Tpk.,
 Fairfield (D)
 HARVEY A. KATZ, 89 Talcott Rd., Glastonbury
 (D)
 RICHARD A. KEEFE, Box 2, Hebron (D)
 ROBERT R. KEELER, 35 Nod Rd., Ridgefield (R)
 THOMAS E. KEENEY, Somersville (R)
 JOHN R. KELTY, 205 Burton St., Watertown (D)
 THOMAS F. KELLY, 111 Borrmann Rd., East
 Haven (D)
 WILLIAM G. KIELWASSER, 116 Gorham Ave.,
 Hamden (R)
 RALPH M. KILBURN, Center St., Collinsville (R)
 JASON H. KINGSLEY, RFD 1, Lebanon (R)
 WILFRED A. LAFLEUR, North Grosvenor Dale (D)
 GUIDO LAGROTTA, New Preston (R)
 FLOYD A. LAIRD, Sharon (R)
 AXEL LARSEN, Woodstock (R)
 SAMUEL B. LAWRENCE, Lawrence Farm, Ware-
 house Point (D)
 ROY S. LEE, North Stonington (R)
 JUDSON H. LEGEY, North Canton (R)
 LEO H. LEMOINE, Lakeville (R)
 CHARLES H. LEONARD, Stage Rte., Rockville (D)
 MRS. HELEN M. LESTER, South St., Litchfield (R)
 MRS. LORETTA LEWITZ, RFD 5, Norwich (D)
 ELI B. LIFSHITZ, New Britain Ave., Rocky Hill (D)
 FREDERICK A. LITTLE, 69 Country Club Rd.,
 Groton (R)
 MRS. RUTH LOJZIM, RFD 2, West Willington (R)
 MRS. FLORENCE S. LORD, RFD 2, East Hampton
 (D)
 PATRICK J. LOVETT, 33 Hawley Ave., Milford (D)
 STEPHEN LOVZIM, RFD 3, Coventry (D)
 ARTHUR J. LUCAS, JR., Box 125, North Windham
 (D)
 JOHN M. LUPTON, Norfield Rd., Weston (R)
 RAYMOND C. LYDDY, 108 Pierce Ave., Bridgeport
 (D)
 MRS. HELEN H. MACKIE, 193 North Ave., West-
 port (R)
 DANIEL J. MAHANEY, 1309 Bank St., Waterbury
 (D)
 MRS. CARRIE F. MANSFIELD, RFD 7, Norwich (R)
 WILLIAM O. MANWARING, Old Black Pt. Rd.,
 Niantic (R)
 ROBERT W. MARSH, Redding Ridge (R)
 THEODORE V. MARSTERS, RFD 1, Litchfield (R)
 EVERETT W. MARTIN, 431 Dogwood Rd., Orange
 (R)
 LUTHER B. MARTIN, JR., East Hartland (R)
 CHARLES M. MCCOLLAM, JR., 2 Blackman Ave.,
 Bethel (D)
 PALMER S. MCGEE, JR., 50 Merriman St., Union-
 ville (R)
 RODNEY J. MCMAHON, 536 Worthington Ridge,
 Berlin (D)
 LEROY E. MILLARD, RFD 2, Winsted (R)
 MRS. DOROTHY R. MILLER, RFD 2, Manchester
 (R)
 LOTUS M. MILLS, 217 Haviland Rd., Stamford (D)
 WILLIAM A. G. MINOT, Old Mill Rd., Greenwich
 (R)
 JOHN A. MISCIKOSKI, 67 Butler St., Torrington (D)
 CARMEN MORELLI, 720 Matianuck Ave., Windsor
 (D)
 JAMES N. MULREED, 53 Crane Rd., Stamford (D)
 JAMES E. MURRAY III, 111 Kenwood Ave., Fair-
 field (D)
 WILLIAM A. MURRAY, JR., Brookfield Farm,
 Durham (D)
 BENITO MUZIO, Box 157, Staffordville (D)
 RUSSELL R. NAUGHTON, 218 Stockade Rd., South
 Glastonbury (R)
 ABNER B. NEWTON, Durham (R)
 JOHN H. NOBLE, Cedar Knolls, New Milford (R)
 E. FENN NOURSE, Lebanon (R)
 RICHARD C. NOYES, Prattling Pond Rd., Farm-
 ington (R)
 ERNEST NUCCI, Main St., Deep River (D)
 WILLIAM J. O'BRIEN, JR., 23 Hilltop Dr., Portland
 (D)
 JOHN J. O'LOUGHLIN, Oswegatchie Rd., Water-
 ford (D)
 ROBERT S. ORCUTT, Podunk Rd., Guilford (R)
 EDWIN F. OSBORN, Sherman (R)
 MRS. CLARA P. O'SHEA, 65 Bethany Rd., Beacon
 Falls (D)
 JOSEPH OTTAVIANO, JR., 139 Cedar Grove Ave.,
 New London (D)
 LOUIS J. PADULA, 11 Rome St., Norwalk (R)
 WILLIAM F. PAKULIS, Brooklyn (D)
 BIRDSEY G. PALMER, Voluntown (D)
 JOHN H. PAONESSA, RFD 3, Box 223, East Hamp-
 ton (R)
 MARCEL G. PARE, 66 Lawrence St., Hartford (D)
 J. TYLER PATTERSON, JR., Neck Rd., Old Lyme
 (R)
 FRANK H. PEPE, 122 Derby Ave., Derby (D)
 MRS. MYRTLE S. PERRI, Box 24, Pine Rock Park,
 Shelton (D)
 EDWARD A. PETELA, 329 Main St., Branford (D)
 A. SEARLE PINNEY, Brookfield (R)
 H. WARD PINNEY, 150 Mountain Ave., Bloomfield
 (D)
 MRS. HARRIET PITT, Woodstock (R)
 SIDNEY S. PLATT, Southbury (R)
 JOSEPH T. PLOSZAJ, RFD 3, Colchester (D)
 ARTHUR B. POWERS, 151 Meadow Lane, Berlin (D)
 MRS. NORA A. POWERS, 41 Maple St., Plainville
 (D)
 WILLIAM W. PROUT, Russell Ave., Suffield (R)
 JOSEPH J. PURTILL, 34 W. Broad St., Pawcatuck
 (D)
 THOMAS F. QUINLAN, New Preston (R)
 JOHN A. RAND, Salisbury (R)
 BRUCE B. RANDALL, SR., Bridgewater (D)
 NARCISSE I. RAVENELLE, North Grosvenor Dale
 (D)
 MRS. MARGARET S. REINHARDSEN, RFD 2, West
 Redding (R)
 ANDREW REPKO, Box 45, West Willington (R)
 FOSTER H. RICHARDS, RFD 3, Willimantic (R)
 MRS. MURIEL RICHARDS, 28 Home Acres Ave.,
 Milford (D)
 ALFRED J. RING, 257 Crown St., Meriden (D)
 LAURENCE H. ROBERTS, Box D, Riverton (R)
 HERBERT F. ROBERTSON, JR., Box 313, Norfolk (R)

VICTOR G. ROMAN, 384 Main St., Portland (D)
 JOSEPH M. ROURKE, 65 Spring St., New Haven (D)
 LESLIE RUDOLPH, 22 Canna Dr., East Haven (D)
 JOHN B. SAGLIO, RFD 1, Deep River (R)
 ROBERT SATTER, 75 Brookside Rd., Newington (D)
 JOHN SAYLES, RFD 1, Moosup (D)
 BENJAMIN M. SCHLOSSBACH, Westbrook (R)
 RICHARD D. SEYMOUR, Hartford Ave., East Granby (R)
 MRS. HELEN C. SHANLEY, RFD 1, Box 376, Thomaston (D)
 WILLIAM T. SHEA, 341 Wall St., Meriden (D)
 RICHARD W. SHEEHAN, 22 Grove St., West Hartford (R)
 WILLIAM J. SHEEHY, Washington (R)
 JOHN SHOSTAK, Pequot Dr., Norwalk (R)
 RALPH M. SHULANSKY, 57 W. Ridge Dr., West Hartford (R)
 HENRY J. SIMONEAU, 55 Mechanic St., Danielson (D)
 EARL W. SMITH, RFD 2, Winsted (R)
 EDWARD E. SMITH, RFD, East Haddam (D)
 EDWIN O. SMITH, Mansfield Depot (R)
 JOHN H. SMITH, Star Rte., Chaplin (R)
 WILLIAM F. SMITH II, Sharon (R)
 OSCAR A. SNAY, West Goshen (R)
 MRS. JEANNE F. SPALLONE, RFD 1, Deep River (D)
 GERARD S. SPIEGEL, 3141 Main St., Bridgeport (R)
 RAYMOND E. SPIELMAN, Campbell Ave., Vernon (D)
 ARTHUR D. STEIN, SR., Falls Village (R)
 J. RAYMOND STEVENS, Box 1, Bethlehem (R)
 MRS. MARGARET STREKAS, Somers (R)
 DANIEL F. SULLIVAN, West Suffield (R)
 BURTON L. SWEET, RFD 2, Stafford Springs (R)
 MRS. ESTHER K. TAFT, 360 Washington St., Norwich (D)
 DEAN F. TAYLOR, Ann Ave., Shelton (D)
 MRS. ZENA H. TEMKIN, 24 Torrington West St., Torrington (D)
 CHARLES W. TERRELL, JR., 6 West St., Newtown (R)
 ROBERT J. TESTO, 85 Russo Terr., Bridgeport (D)
 KATHERINE M. TRACY, 108 Bailey Rd., Rocky Hill (D)
 RICHARD L. TRAYNER, RFD, Canterbury (R)
 J. McCULLOUGH TURNER, Porter Hill Rd., Bethany (R)
 BERTHA A. VADNAIS, 112 Battey St., Putnam (D)
 MICHAEL J. VERNÓVAI, 71 Dalton St., Watertown (D)
 MRS. INA VESTAL, Amity Road, Woodbridge, New Haven 15 (R)
 MRS. EMMA M. VON HAGEN, Higganum (R)
 MICHAEL A. VULCANO, SR., 7 Prince St., Danbury (D)
 JERRY WAGNER, 4 Craigemore Rd., Bloomfield (D)
 ANTHONY E. WALLACE, 7 Grimes Brook Rd., Simsbury (R)
 JAMES P. WALSH, 29 Walnut St., Winsted (D)
 CLAUDE P. WATROUS, Chester (R)
 DORMAN HUBBARD WEAVER, Pomfret Center (R)
 ALBERT R. WEBBER, Box 1493, New Haven (D)

ANTHONY I. WELLS, 1455 S. Main St., Cheshire (R)
 GEORGE K. WHITE, 17 Summit St., East Hampton (D)
 MRS. MILDRED M. WHITE, North Stonington (R)
 LAVERGNE H. WILLIAMS, Columbia (R)
 REGINALD H. WOOD, 31 High St., Mystic (R)
 JOHN P. WOODS, RFD 3, Currituck Rd., Newtown (R)
 GEORGE F. WRIGHT, 7 Baird Ct., Stratford (D)
 MRS. JULIA T. WRIGHT, 305 Old Grassy Hill Rd., Orange (R)
 JOSEPH J. ZAMBO, RFD 2, Mansfield Center (D)
 JOSEPH T. ZANOBI, Valley View Rd., Norfolk (R)
 BENNIE ZEMKE, 147 Hall Ave., Wallingford (D)

DELAWARE

(GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

Senate

Democrats 11 Republicans 6

ALLEN J. COOK, Kenton (D)
 JACOB A. CORRELL, 622 S. College Ave., Newark (R)
 REYNOLDS DUPONT, Greenville (R)
 LEMUEL H. HICKMAN, Frankford (D)
 WALTER J. HOEY, Milford (D)
 HARRY E. MAYHEW, Milford (D)
 CALVIN R. McCULLOUGH, 605 Central Ave., Holloway Terr., New Castle (D)
 PETER NECHAY, Goldsboro, Maryland (D)
 HENRY T. PRICE, N. Main St., Smyrna (D)
 JOHN E. REILLY, SR., 436 S. Heald St., Wilmington (D)
 WALTON H. SIMPSON, Camden (R)
 JAMES H. SNOWDEN, 3703 Washington St., Wilmington (R)
 HARVEY B. SPICER, Georgetown (R)
 CURTIS W. STEEN, Dagsboro (D)
 EARLE M. TULL, Seaford (D)
 JESSE F. WATSON, Townsend (D)
 WILMER F. WILLIAMS, 2926 New Rd., Roselle, Wilmington (R)

House of Representatives

Democrats 26 Republicans 9

T. LEES BARTLESON, 105 North Rd., Lindamere, Wilmington (R)
 WILLIAM T. BEST, Rehoboth Beach (R)
 ELMER L. BETTS, Felton (D)
 GEORGE W. CAIN, Harrington (D)
 R. ALLEN CANNON, Seaford (D)
 JAMES W. CARMEAN, Dagsboro (D)
 CARLTON CLIFTON, Milford (D)
 R. C. DAVIDSON, St. Georges (D)
 RUSSELL D. DINEEN, 1804 N. Monroe St., Wilmington (D)
 EDGAR ENGLISH, Greenwood (D)*
 NORMAN ESKRIDGE, Bridgeville (D)
 HARVEY P. FIFER, Rising Sun (R)
 CHESTER GOVE, Townsend (D)
 WILLIAM E. GRAVES, Gravel Hill Rd., Georgetown (D)
 TILGHMAN F. JOHNSON, Roxana (R)

*Contested.

PAUL H. KENNEY, Delmar (D)
 CHARLES C. KING, Smyrna (D)
 CHARLES F. KLEINBACH, Cooches Bridge Rd.,
 RFD 1, Newark
 JOSEPH S. LATINA, 204 N. Bancroft Pkwy.,
 Wilmington (D)
 HARRY G. LAWSON, 1406 Riverview Ave.,
 Wilmington (R)
 PAUL F. LIVINGSTON, 511 Pine St.,
 Wilmington (D)
 EDWARD LONG, JR., Long Point Rd., Dover (D)
 MRS. MARGARET MANNING, 605 Greenbank Rd.,
 Marshallton, Wilmington (R)
 F. EARL MCGINNIS, JR., Forest Brook Glen,
 Wilmington (D)*
 WILLIAM W. OPDYKE, JR., Hartly (D)
 WILLIAM J. PASKEY, JR., Felton (D)
 ROBERT E. PAWSON, 21 Marlin Dr.,
 Brookside Pk., Newark (R)
 CHARLES R. PRYOR, Clayton (D)
 JAMES R. QUIGLEY, Hare's Corner,
 New Castle (D)
 CHARLES F. RICHARDS, 314 N. Bradford St.,
 Dover (R)
 GEORGE A. ROBBINS, Milford (D)
 PAUL E. SHOCKLEY, 731 W. Fourth St.,
 Wilmington (D)
 SHERMAN W. TRIBBITT, Odessa (D)
 JOSEPH B. WALLS, Lewes (D)
 EDWARD F. WRIGHT, Clayton (D)

FLORIDA
 (LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Democrats 37 Republicans 1

TOM ADAMS, Box 215, Orange Park (D)
 PHILIP D. BEALL, Box 862, Pensacola (D)
 HARVIE J. BELSER, Bonifay (D)
 J. A. BOYD, Box 901, Leesburg (D)
 NEWMAN C. BRACKIN, Crestview (D)
 T. DREW BRANCH, Sumatra (D)
 IRLO O. BRONSON, Kissimmee (D)
 DOYLE E. CARLTON, JR., Wauchula (D)
 WILSON CARRAWAY, Box 870, Tallahassee (D)
 S. D. CLARKE, Monticello (D)
 JAMES E. CONNOR, Box 5, Brooksville (D)
 J. EMORY CROSS, Box 411, Gainesville (D)
 W. T. DAVIS, Madison (D)
 FRED O. DICKINSON, JR., 3020 Vincent Rd.,
 West Palm Beach (D)
 JOE EATON, 1125 duPont Bldg., Miami (D)
 L. K. EDWARDS, JR., Irvine (D)
 E. WILLIAM GAUTIER, 1200 Magnolia St., New
 Smyrna Beach (D)
 J. C. GETZEN, JR., Bushnell (D)
 SAM M. GIBBONS, Box 1363, Tampa 1 (D)
 TRAVIS A. GRESHAM, JR., 2110 First St., Fort
 Myers (D)
 H. H. HAIR, JR., Live Oak (D)
 W. RANDOLPH HODGES, Cedar Key (D)
 J. FRANK HOUGHTON, 401 Florida Theatre Bldg.,
 St. Petersburg (R)
 CHARLEY E. JOHNS, Starke (D)
 DEWEY M. JOHNSON, Quincy (D)
 SCOTT KELLY, Box 1651, Lakeland (D)

*Contested.

HARRY J. KICLITER, Box 1173, Fort Pierce (D)
 BART KNIGHT, Box 375, Blountstown (D)
 G. T. MELTON, Box 971, Lake City (D)
 B. C. PEARCE, East Palatka (D)
 VERLE A. POPE, Box 519, St. Augustine (D)
 ED H. PRICE, JR., Bradenton (D)
 JOHN RAWLS, Marianna (D)
 WAYNE E. RIPLEY, 224 Lynch Bldg., Jacksonville
 (D)
 DOUGLAS STENSTROM, Sanford (D)
 HARRY O. STRATTON, Callahan (D)
 JOHN A. SUTTON, 64 E. Central Ave., Orlando (D)
 GEORGE W. TEDDER, JR., 314 Radio Bldg., Ft.
 Lauderdale (D)

House of Representatives

Democrats 92 Republicans 3

EMERSON ALLSWORTH, 761 Evanston Circle, Ft.
 Lauderdale (D)
 GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Monticello (D)
 C. FRED ARRINGTON, Havana (D)
 REUBIN O'D. ASKEW, 504 Florida Natl. Bank
 Bldg., Pensacola (D)
 T. H. ASKINS, 415 Alachua St., Fernandina
 Beach (D)
 JOHN L. AYERS, Box 125, Brooksville (D)
 DEMPSEY J. BARRON, Box 1241, Panama City (D)
 THOS. D. BEASLEY, Box 207, DeFuniak Springs (D)
 JAMES N. BECK, 1000 Division St., Palatka (D)
 RALPH J. BLANK, JR., 326 Pan A Bldg., West Palm
 Beach (D)
 WILBUR H. BOYD, 2117 Seventh St., Palmetto (D)
 WILLIAM S. BOYLSTON, 7539 Midnight Pass Rd.,
 Sarasota (D)
 THOMAS M. CARNEY, 518 Hall Bldg., St. Peters-
 burg (R)
 HAL CHAIRES, Old Town (D)
 WILLIAM V. CHAPPELL, JR., 4 South Magnolia St.,
 Ocala (D)
 LAWTON M. CHILES, JR., Box 1142, Lakeland (D)
 MACK N. CLEVELAND, JR., Box 220, Sanford (D)
 DOYLE E. CONNER, Box 631, Starke (D)
 CECIL G. COSTIN, JR., 221 Reid Ave., Port St. Joe
 (D)
 A. H. CRAIG, 20 Granada St., St. Augustine (D)
 JOHN J. CREWS, JR., Drawer 467, Macclenny (D)
 RALPH E. CUNNINGHAM, JR., Box 511, Marathon
 (D)
 WELFORN DANIEL, Box 635, Clermont (D)
 A. P. DRUMMOND, Box 238, Bonifay (D)
 GEORGE M. EDMONDSON, Box 877, Venice (D)
 DAVID C. ELDREDGE, 6850 S. W. 32nd St., Miami
 55 (D)
 OSEE R. FAGAN, Gainesville (D)
 GORDON V. FREDERICK, 204 North Park Ave.,
 Sanford (D)
 DON FUQUA, Altha (D)
 BEN HILL GRIFFIN, JR., Box 368, Frostproof (D)
 J. J. GRIFFIN, JR., 435 Florida Ave., St. Cloud (D)
 WILLIAM E. HARRIS, Box 578, Panama City (D)
 R. O. HATCHER, JR., RFD 1, Box 28, Mayo (D)
 JOHN M. HATHAWAY, Box 638, Punta Gorda (D)
 W. C. HERRELL, 201 Curtiss Pkwy., Miami
 Springs (D)
 GEORGE L. HOLLAHAN, JR., 7210 Red Rd., South
 Miami (D)
 MALLORY E. HORNE, Tallahassee (D)

R. L. HOSFORD, Hosford (D)
 JACK C. INMAN, 913 Florida Natl. Bank Bldg.,
 Orlando (D)
 W. M. INMAN, Quincy (D)
 MRS. GEORGE W. JOHNSON, 505 Peachtree Rd.,
 Orlando (D)
 O. W. JONES, Box 595, Perry (D)
 FREDERICK B. KARL, First Federal Bldg., Daytona
 Beach (D)
 MORRISON KIMBROUGH, RFD 2, Milton (D)
 ROBERT E. KNOWLES, 1515 First Ave., W.,
 Bradenton (D)
 H. E. LANCASTER, Trenton (D)
 WOODIE A. LILES, Box 551, Plant City (D)
 HOWARD LIVINGSTON, Box 246, Sebring (D)
 ROBERT T. MANN, 309 Wallace S. Bldg., Tampa 2
 (D)
 W. ALLEN MARKHAM, Box 428, Okeechobee (D)
 FRANK MARSHBURN, Bronson (D)
 JOHN E. MATHEWS, JR., 630 Lynch Bldg., Jack-
 sonville (D)
 RAY MATTOX, Winter Haven (D)
 J. W. McALPIN, White Springs (D)
 JOE A. McCLAIN, Box 4, Dade City (D)
 CHARLES E. MINER, Box 6348, Clewiston (D)
 RICHARD C. MITCHELL, 107 Midyette-Moor
 Bldg., Tallahassee (D)
 SAM MITCHELL, Vernon (D)
 OLIVER NASH, Apalachicola (D)
 WILLIAM G. O'NEILL, Box 253, Ocala (D)
 BERNIE C. PAPPY, 1021 Washington St., Key West
 (D)
 J. TROY PEACOCK, 600 N. Green, Marianna (D)
 OTIS R. PEAVY, Box 204, Madison (D)
 JOE H. PEEPLES, JR., Venus (D)
 JAMES H. PRUITT, Box 638, Eau Gallie (D)
 W. H. REEDY, Box 1408, Eustis (D)
 C. A. ROBERTS, Lake Butler (D)
 EMMETT S. ROBERTS, 636 S. E. Second St., Belle
 Glade (D)
 HOUSTON W. ROBERTS, RFD 5, Live Oak (D)
 E. C. ROWELL, Webster (D)
 BOBBY RUSS, RFD 2, Crawfordville (D)
 JAMES T. RUSSELL, 910 First Federal Bldg., St.
 Petersburg (R)
 A. J. RYAN, JR., 269 S. W. Ninth St., Dania (D)
 S. D. SAUNDERS, Box 326, Green Cove Springs (D)
 W. R. SCOTT, Bin 2, Stuart (D)
 B. E. SHAFFER, 1609 N. Highland Avenue,
 Clearwater (R)
 WALTER O. SHEPPARD, 1410 Dean St.,
 Fort Myers (D)
 JOHN S. SHIPP, JR., 1003 Sixth St., Marianna (D)
 RUPERT JASEN SMITH, 206 Raulerson Bldg., Fort
 Pierce (D)
 S. C. SMITH, Box 231, Arcadia (D)
 GEORGE B. STALLINGS, JR., 5127 Pirates Cove Rd.,
 Jacksonville 10 (D)
 CHARLES D. STEWART, 94 S. Choctawhatchee Rd.,
 Ft. Walton Beach (D)
 GEORGE STONE, RFD 1, Atmore, Alabama (D)
 ALLISON R. STRICKLAND, RFD 1, Inverness (D)
 JAMES H. SWEENEY, JR., Box 958, DeLand (D)
 RALPH D. TURLINGTON, 113 N. Main St.,
 Gainesville (D)
 F. CHARLES USINA, St. Augustine (D)
 L. B. VOCELLE, Box 488, Vero Beach (D)
 W. L. WADSWORTH, Box 396, Bunnell (D)

JAMES L. WALKER, Box 475, Naples (D)
 HARRY W. WESTBERRY, 152 Tallulah Ave.,
 Jacksonville (D)
 TOM WHITAKER, JR., 308 Tampa St., Tampa 2
 (D)
 B. D. WILLIAMS, Box 471, Lake City (D)
 G. W. WILLIAMS, RFD 1, Wauchula (D)
 JAMES H. WISE, 302 E. Cedar Ave., Crestview (D)

GEORGIA

(GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

Senate

Democrats 53 Republicans 1

JOE B. ADAMS, Box 186, Barnesville (D)
 CLARENCE E. BARRETT, SR., Cleveland (D)
 WALTER W. BARRETT, McRae (D)
 WILLIAM H. BREEDLOVE, Watkinsville (D)
 R. C. BROOKS, Reynolds (D)
 CHARLIE BROWN, Box 30, Atlanta 1 (D)
 JOHN B. BUFF, JR., Ringgold (D)
 R. E. CANNON, Clayton (D)
 J. DOUGLAS CARLISLE, Bankers Ins. Bldg., Macon
 (D)
 H. EULOND CLARY, Thomson (D)
 W. J. CROWE, Sylvester (D)
 ROBERT CULPEPPER, JR., Camilla (D)
 JAMES F. DARBY, Vidalia (D)
 NORMAN B. DOSTER, Rochelle (D)
 W. E. DREW, Preston (D)
 CARL R. DYKES, Hinesville (D)
 HENRY C. EDENFIELD, Swainsboro (D)
 FRANK L. GEARRELD, Franklin (D)
 JOHN W. GREER, Lakeland (D)
 BROUGHTON C. HAYS, Colquitt (D)
 J. T. HOLT, Baxley (D)
 NOAH HOLTON, SR., Box 446, Douglas (D)
 SHERRARD HORNE, Americus (D)
 WALLACE L. JERNIGAN, Box 68, Homerville (D)
 ROBERT H. JORDAN, Talbotton (D)
 T. E. KENNEDY, JR., Ashburn (D)
 C. W. KIKER, SR., Blue Ridge (R)
 A. T. LAND, Allentown (D)
 JOE N. LANIER, Harrison (D)
 E. M. LINDSEY, RFD 2, Lenox (D)
 V. E. LINDSEY, Fort Gaines (D)
 D. M. LIVINGSTON, Cedartown (D)
 ASA M. MARSHALL, JR., Eatonton (D)
 R. J. MARSHBURN, Shalom Farm, Homer (D)
 SAM P. MCGILL, Washington (D)
 RUSSELL J. MERCER, Metter (D)
 T. WATSON MOBLEY, Girard (D)
 C. O. NIXON, Covington (D)
 CHAS. A. PANNELL, Chatsworth (D)
 ELDRIDGE WELLS PERRY, Buena Vista (D)
 PARKER PURCELL, Carnesville (D)
 H. N. RAMSEY, SR., Springfield (D)
 HARRY H. REDWINE, Fayetteville (D)
 THOMAS A. ROACH, Ball Ground (D)
 ALLEN P. ROPER, Greensboro (D)
 CARL E. SANDERS, Augusta (D)
 MACK C. SCREWS, Newton (D)
 TYRON SHAW, Ludowici (D)
 JOSEPH S. SKELTON, Hartwell (D)
 R. L. SLADE, JR., Hawkinsville (D)
 CHARLES C. SMITH, St. Marys (D)
 CLARENCE R. VAUGHN, JR., Conyers (D)

C. P. WATSON, Concord (D)
BARRY WRIGHT, JR., Box 268, Rome (D)

House of Representatives

Democrats 201 Republicans 3

(1 vacancy)

FRANCIS W. ALLEN, Box 451, Statesboro (D)
ROBERT E. ANDREWS, 734 Simmons St., Gainesville (D)
B. FRANK ARNSDORFF, Springfield (D)
GEORGE T. BAGBY, Box 308, Dallas (D)
W. D. BALLARD, 38 West Square, Covington (D)
MAC BARBER, Commerce (D)
J. L. BARNETT, RFD 1, Elmodel (D)
CARL BARRETT, Holly Springs (D)
LEON HODGES BAUGHMAN, Cedar Springs (D)
J. LUCIUS BLACK, Preston (D)
D. B. BLALOCK, 40 Nimmons St., Newnan (D)
EDGAR BLALOCK, Jonesboro (D)
HAROLD A. BOGGS, Box 177, Danielsville (D)
ARTHUR K. BOLTON, RFD B, Griffin (D)
HENRY BOSTICK, Tifton (D)
A'DELBERT BOWEN, Cuthbert (D)
J. W. BOZEMAN, JR., Meigs (D)
J. O. BRACKIN, Iron City (D)
W. H. BRADLEY, Cartersville (D)
W. FRANK BRANCH, Box 287, Tifton (D)
ORIS BRASWELL, Alamo (D)
EDWARD T. BRENNAN, Box 338, Savannah (D)
GEORGE B. BROOKS, Crawford (D)
WILSON BROOKS, 613 Grant Bldg., Atlanta (D)
ROGER M. BUDD, 2501 Churchill Dr., Valdosta (D)
GEORGE D. BUSBEE, 109 1/2 N. Washington St., Albany (D)
JOHNNIE L. CALDWELL, Crawley St., Thomaston (D)
H. CHRIS CALLIER, Talbotton (D)
ALBERT CAMPBELL, 116 N. Main St., LaFayette (D)
BUFORD W. CARR, Vienna (D)
GEO. H. CARSWELL, Box 147, Irwinton (D)
PORTER W. CARSWELL, Bellevue Plantation, Waynesboro (D)
PHILIP M. CHANDLER, 500 N. Tattnall St., Milledgeville (D)
FRANK S. CHEATHAM, JR., 406 Georgia State Bank Bldg., Savannah (D)
HUGH G. CHEEK, Butler (D)
ELMER JOHN COALSON, RFD 3, Rockmart (D)
STEVE M. COCKE, Dawson (D)
ROBERT E. COKER, Rhine Bldg., LaFayette (D)
JIMMY CONNER, Box 632, Hazlehurst (D)
JULIAN H. COX, 285 College Ave., Athens (D)
S. P. CRAVEN, RFD 1, Carrollton (D)
BRASWELL DRUE DEEN, JR., Dixon St., Alma (D)
ROSCOE DENMARK, Hinesville (D)
HARRY DICUS, 208 Murrah Bldg., Columbus (D)
ANDERSON DILWORTH, Royston (D)
A. B. C. DORMINY, JR., 701 W. Central Ave., Fitzgerald (D)
JAMES B. DORSEY, Abbeville (D)
J. EBB DUNCAN, 1510 Maple St., Carrollton (D)
LAMAR E. DUNN, Williamson (D)
TALMAGE B. ECHOLS, Box 349, Thomaston (D)
C. W. EDWARDS, SR., 904 Reynolds St., Augusta (D)

S. THOMAS ELLIS, McDonough (D)
BYROM M. FITZGERALD, Ludowici (D)
WILLIAM M. FLEMING, JR., 3 Johnson Bldg., Augusta (D)
JAMES H. FLOYD, Box 521, Trion (D)
WALES T. FLYNT, Crawfordville (D)
WILEY B. FORDHAM, 4 S. Main St., Statesboro (D)
A. A. FOWLER, JR., Douglasville (D)
WYMAN FOWLER, Soperton (D)
WILLIAM BRADFORD FREEMAN, Forsyth (D)
J. B. FUQUA, 2220 Edgewood Dr., Augusta (D)
ED. GOBLE, RFD 4, Ellijay (D)
CHARLES L. GOWEN, 1st National Bank Bldg., Brunswick (D)
HARRY E. GREEN, Montrose (D)
R. A. GRIFFIN, Bainbridge (D)
FRANK L. GROSS, Toccoa (D)
MADDOX J. HALE, Trenton (D)
H. G. HALL, Leesburg (D)
J. BATTLE HALL, Box 1267, Rome (D)
RENDER HILL, Greenville (D)
WILTON HILL, Reidsville (D)
BEN A. HODGES, 1304 Suwannee Dr., Waycross (D)
EUGENE W. HOLCOMBE, 507 Alexander Circle, Marietta (D)
HOWELL HOLLIS, 1238 Second Ave., Columbus (D)
TOM C. HOOD, Box 33, Cleveland (D)
N. DUDLEY HORTON, JR., Eatonton (D)
GRADY L. HUDDLESTON, Fayetteville (D)
D. D. HUDSON, Ocilla (D)
JOE J. HURST, Georgetown (D)
BUFORD A. INGLE, Box 26, Resaca (D)
THOMAS T. IRVIN, RFD 1, Mt. Airy (D)
BEN JESSUP, Cochran (D)
M. MERRILL JOHNSON, 314 Harvey St., Millen (D)
SPENCER H. JOHNSON, Indian Springs (D)
FRANCIS JOINER, Box 151, Tennille (D)
CLARENCE C. JONES, 512 Magnolia St., Jesup (D)
DAVID C. JONES, Sylvester (D)
ROBERT W. JONES, Blairsville (D)
THAD M. JONES, Box 28, Plains (D)
W. T. JONES, Roberta (D)
LUTHER JORDAN, Star Rte., Lula (D)
W. HARVEY JORDAN, Leary (D)
HENRY A. KEEVER, Cartersville (D)
ROY R. KELLY, Monticello (D)
EDWARDS CULVER KIDD, JR., Milledgeville (D)
WILLIAM R. KILLIAN, Brunswick (D)
W. H. KIMMONS, 310 Highway Ave., Blackshear (D)
JOE N. KING, Box 118, Cusseta (D)
JOE KIRKLAND, RFD 1, Pearson (D)
C. O. LAM, Hogansville (D)
ULYSSES S. LANCASTER, RFD 1 Box 40, Gray (D)
WILLIAM L. LANIER, Metter (D)
J. FLOYD LARKINS, Box 116, Hoboken (D)
WILLIAM J. LEE, RFD 1, Forest Park (D)
JOSEPH E. LOGGINS, Summerville (D)
LEONARD N. LOKEY, Box 167, Thomson (D)
H. W. LOTT, Nashville (D)
JOHN W. LOVE, JR., Ringgold (D)
W. HERSCHEL LOVETT, 409 E. Jackson St., Dublin (D)
SIDNEY LOWREY, RFD 1, Rome (D)
JAMES A. MACKAY, 214 Masonic Bldg., Decatur (D)

HARRY MAGOON, Hartwell (D)
 JAMES C. MANN, Conyers (D)
 R. C. MASSEE, Hawkinsville (D)
 CHAPPELLE MATTHEWS, 116 Shackelford Bldg., Athens (D)
 DORSEY RHUDOLPH MATTHEWS, RFD 1, Multrie (D)
 RALPH MCCLELLAND, 1404 First National Bank Bldg., Atlanta (D)
 W. T. McCOWN, 818 S. Main St., Cedartown (D)
 J. ROY McCracken, Avera (D)
 NORMAN A. McGEE, Box 654, Savannah (D)
 T. HAMP MCGIBONY, Greensboro (D)
 HENRY G. MCKEMIE, Coleman (D)
 ANDREW W. MCKENNA, 2358 Old Holton Rd., Macon (D)
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 QUIMBY MELTON, JR., RFD 3, Box 411, Griffin (D)
 HENRY R. MILHOLLIN, RFD 2, Douglas (D)
 J. H. MILLER, Elberton (D)
 JERRE CHAPPELL MILLER, JR., Jeffersonville (D)
 MARVIN E. MOATE, Sparta (D)
 HENRY W. MOORE, JR., Dahlonga (D)
 WARREN S. MOORMAN, Lakeland (D)
 HANDSEL MORGAN, Buford (D)
 F. REID MULL, Blue Ridge (R)
 HAROLD L. MURPHY, Buchanan (D)
 DOWNING MUSGROVE, Homerville (D)
 JIMMY D. NESMITH, Box 309, Manchester (D)
 DAVID L. NEWTON, RFD 2, Norman Park (D)
 VANCE NICHOLS, Hiawasse (R)*
 COLQUITT HURST ODOM, 706 Third Ave., Albany (D)
 JOHN D. ODOM, Kingsland (D)
 WILBUR A. ORR, JR., Washington (D)
 ROY P. OTWELL, Cumming (D)
 TOM C. PALMER, JR., Pelham (D)
 JAMES W. PARIS, Winder (D)
 H. WALSTEIN PARKER, RFD 6, Sylvania (D)
 THOMAS A. PARKER, Churchwell Apts., Waycross (D)
 W. C. PARKER, Baxley (D)
 HENRY N. PAYTON, Box 554, Newnan (D)
 B. E. PELHAM, Ellaville (D)
 GLENN S. PHILLIPS, SR., Harlem (D)
 JOHN LEE PHILLIPS, Monroe (D)
 J. TAYLOR PHILLIPS, 302-3 Grand Bldg., Macon (D)
 MAC PICKARD, Box 1657, Columbus (D)
 W. HAYS PICKETT, Jasper (R)
 LOUIS T. RAULERSON, Haylow (D)
 JACK B. RAY, Norwood (D)
 RAYMOND M. REED, 1 Rosalyn Lane, Smyrna (D)
 H. BEN RODGERS, Folkston (D)
 J. ARTIE ROGERS, Franklin (D)
 BEN B. ROSS, Lincolnton (D)
 EMORY L. ROWLAND, Wrightsville (D)
 GUY W. RUTLAND, JR., 703 Clairmont Ave., Decatur (D)
 R. E. SAFFOLD, Vidalia (D)
 ROBERT L. SCOGGIN, Rome (D)
 W. FRED SCOTT, Box 71, Thomasville (D)
 JOHN E. SHEFFIELD, JR., Quitman (D)
 JACK W. SHUMAN, Pembroke (D)
 SAM S. SINGER, Lumpkin (D)

*Contested.

GEO. L. SMITH II, Swainsboro (D)
 GEORGE T. SMITH, Cairo (D)
 J. R. SMITH, Rose Ave., Barnesville (D)
 M. M. SMITH, 650 Hurt Bldg., Atlanta (D)
 VIRGIL T. SMITH, RFD 5, Dalton (D)
 J. LESTER SOUTER, Montezuma (D)
 WILLIAM BURTON STEIS, Hamilton (D)
 E. C. STEVENS, Buena Vista (D)
 EARL P. STORY, Lawrenceville (D)
 ERNEST W. STRICKLAND, RFD 2, Claxton (D)
 W. S. STUCKEY, SR., Eastman (D)
 MARVIN LESTER SUMMERS, RFD 2, Cordele (D)
 BUCK TABB, Colquitt (D)
 HOWARD H. TAMPLIN, Madison (D)
 HENRY TAYLOR, Star Rte., Gainesville (D)
 JOHN L. TAYLOR, Attapulugus (D)
 A. F. TERRY, Chatsworth (D)
 W. G. TODD, Gibson (D)
 WM. P. TROTTER, 209 Springdale, LaGrange (D)
 M. KING TUCKER, Box 54, Waynesboro (D)
 FRANK S. TWITTY, Camilla (D)
 HIRAM K. UNDERCOFLER, Americus (D)
 JOE C. UNDERWOOD, Mt. Vernon (D)
 FRED H. WALKER, Box 624, Valdosta (D)
 WIMBRIC WALKER, McRae (D)
 R. HERMAN WATSON, Warner Robins (D)
 D. WARNER WELLS, Fort Valley (D)
 HUBERT H. WELLS, Watkinsville (D)
 DANIEL H. WHITE, Darien (D)
 WILSON B. WILKES, Adel (D)
 GEORGE J. WILLIAMS, RFD 1, Axson (D)
 W. M. WILLIAMS, 630 Brenau Lane, Gainesville (D)
 HAROLD S. WILLINGHAM, 841 Church St., Marietta (D)
 EDGAR H. WILSON, 1186 S. Jackson Springs Rd., Macon (D)
 HOMER E. WINKLE, 118 W. King St., Dalton (D)
 CLYDE S. YOUNG, Rebecca (D)

GUAM

(LEGISLATURE)

Unicameral

Popular Party 21

JOHN L. ANDERSON (P)
 GEORGE M. BAMBA (P)
 VICENTE B. BAMBA (P)
 RICARDO J. BORDALLO (P)
 JOSE C. CASTRO (P)
 ALFRED CHING (P)
 ADRIAN L. CRISTOBAL (P)
 ANTONIO C. CRUZ (P)
 ALFRED S. N. FLORES (P)
 WILLIAM D. L. FLORES (P)
 MANUEL U. LUJAN (P)
 PEDRO C. LUJAN (P)
 JESUS C. OKIYAMA (P)
 TOMAS C. OOKA (P)
 PAUL D. PALTING (P)
 JOAQUIN A. PEREZ (P)
 FLORENCIO T. RAMIREZ (P)
 JAMES T. SABLAN (P)
 JUAN Q. SAN MIGUEL (P)
 MANUEL F. ULLOA (P)
 ANTONIO B. WON PAT (P)

HAWAII

(TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Democrats 16 Republicans 9

KAZUHISA ABE, 3-4 Young Bldg., Hilo (D)
 MATSUKI ARASHIRO, Kalaheo (D)
 GEORGE R. ARIYOSHI, 210 National Bldg., 1109 Bethel St., Honolulu (D)
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 GEORGE FUKUOKA, Wailuku (D)
 WILLIAM H. HILL, Box 747, Hilo (R)
 DAN K. INOUE, 200 Capital Investment Bldg., Honolulu (D)
 HERBERT C. JACKSON, Box 225, Wailuku (R)
 MITSUYUKI KIDO, 2041 Keeaumoku St., Honolulu (D)
 BERNARD J. KINNEY, Box 81, Kamuela (R)
 HERBERT K. H. LEE, 502 Professional Center, 1481 S. King St., Honolulu (D)
 OREN E. LONG, 2054 Makiki St., Honolulu (D)
 RICHARD LYMAN, JR., Pahoa, Puna (R)
 PATSY T. MINK, Suite 10, 926 Bethel St., Honolulu (D)
 NOBORU MIYAKE, Box 4, Waimea (R)
 THOMAS S. OGATA, Box 443, Wailuku (D)
 TOM T. OKINO, Box 343, Hilo (D)
 HEDDEN PORTEUS, Alexander and Baldwin, Ltd., Box 3440, Honolulu (R)
 SAKAE TAKAHASHI, Central Pacific Bank Bldg., Honolulu (D)
 WILFRED C. TSUKIYAMA, 1495 River St., Honolulu (R)
 JULIAN R. YATES, SR., Captain Cook (R)
 NADAO YOSHINAGA, 1950 Vineyard St., Wailuku (D)

House of Representatives

Democrats 33 Republicans 18

RAY F. ADAMS, Box 442, Wailuku (D)
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 ELMER F. CRAVALHO, Kula (D)
 PEDRO DELA CRUZ, Box 225, Lanai City, Lanai (D)
 DOROTHY DEVEREUX, 2721 Huapala St., Honolulu (R)
 WEBLEY EDWARDS, Hawaii Telradio, Ltd., Box 5368, Honolulu (R)
 O. VINCENT ESPOSITO, 412 Trustco Bldg., Honolulu (D)
 AL EZELL, Box 48, Lihue (D)
 CLARENCE W. H. FONG, 2160 Hillcrest Dr., Honolulu (R)

YASUTAKA FUKUSHIMA, 312 McCandless Bldg., 925 Bethel St., Honolulu (R)
 JOSEPH R. GARCIA, JR., Box 295, Hakalau (R)
 THOMAS P. GILL, 4104 Round Top Dr., Honolulu (D)
 STANLEY I. HARA, 211 Kilauea Ave., Hilo (D)
 WALTER HARADA, 1764 Puowaina Dr., Honolulu (D)
 SIDNEY I. HASHIMOTO, 2910 Pahoehe Pl., Honolulu (D)
 FLORA K. HAYES, 1614 Emerson St., Honolulu (R)
 WALTER M. HEEN, Suite 4, Friend Bldg., 926 Bethel St., Honolulu (D)
 MANUEL S. HENRIQUES, Box 368, Kapaa (D)
 FRANK C. JUDD, 951 Makaiwa St., Honolulu (R)
 HIRAM K. KAMAKA, 850 Richards St., Honolulu (D)
 HIROSHI KATO, 300 Liberty Bank Bldg., Honolulu (D)
 CHARLES E. KAUAHANE, 2015 Lohilani St., Honolulu (D)
 SAMUEL WILDER KING, 45-630 Halekou Rd., Kaneohe (R)
 RAYMOND M. KOBAYASHI, Box 694, Hilo (D)
 TAKESHI KUDO, Box 268, Honaunau, Kona (D)
 JOHN C. LANHAM, 527 Avocado St., Wahiawa (D)
 SPARK M. MATSUNAGA, 226 Cen. Pacific Bank Bldg., 1019 Smith St., Honolulu (D)
 DAVID MCCLUNG, 1439-D Pensacola St., Honolulu (D)
 JOHN MILLIGAN, Box 122, Puunene (R)
 HOWARD Y. MIYAKE, 1258-C Kamaile St., Honolulu (D)
 GEORGE M. OKANO, Box 92, Pearl City (D)
 AKONI PULE, Box 265, Halaula, Kohala (D)
 AMBROSE J. ROSEHILL, 4342 Kilauea Ave., Honolulu (R)
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 AKIRA SAKIMA, 298 Kalihi St., Honolulu (D)
 JAMES Y. SHIGEMURA, 2555 Saul Pl., Honolulu (D)
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 JACK K. SUWA, Box 88, Kurtistown (D)
 YOSHITO TAKAMINE, Box 185, Honokaa (D)
 ROBERT E. TERUYA, 1934 Naio St., Honolulu (R)
 BARNEY TOKUNAGA, Box 278, Wailuku (R)
 DAVID K. TRASK, JR., 128 W. Kane St., Kahului (D)
 JAMES H. WAKATSUKI, 1408-1 Middle St., Honolulu (D)
 J. HOWARD WORRALL, Box 581, Honolulu 9 (R)
 WADSWORTH YEE, 1549 Thurston Ave., Honolulu (R)
 YOSHICHI YOSHIDA, Box 527, Kapaa (R)

IDAHO

(LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Democrats 27 Republicans 17

HOLGER ALBRETHSEN, Hailey (D)
 ART M. AMSTOY, Jerome (D)
 GLENN E. BANDELIN, Sandpoint (D)
 K. C. BARLOW, Burley (R)

LLOYD BARRON, Fairfield (R)
 FREDERICK W. BERGESON, Shelley (R)
 GEORGE L. BLICK, Castelford (R)
 C. A. BOTTOLFSÉN, Arco (R)
 GEORGE BROWN, Bonners Ferry (D)
 CARL R. BURT, Boise (R)
 CLAUDE BURTENSHAW, Rexburg (D)
 O. J. BUXTON, Driggs (D)
 LEONARD CARDIFF, Pierce (R)
 FRED M. COOPER, Grace (R)
 J. RAY COX, JR., Coeur d'Alene (D)
 VERNON DANIEL, Payette (R)
 RUSSELL DANIELS, Malad (D)
 NORA L. DAVIS, Emmett (D)
 DENNIE V. DONAHUE, Mackay (D)
 JAMES DONART, Weiser (D)
 DON FREDERICKSEN, Gooding (D)
 ERNEST GAFFNEY, Plummer (D)
 RODNEY A. HANSEN, Rupert (R)
 HOWARD D. HECHTNER, Lapwai (D)
 J. REID HOGGAN, Preston (D)
 W. EVERT JOHNSTON, Grangeville (D)
 HAROLD LOUGH, Moscow (D)
 DONALD MCLEOD, Nezperce (D)
 VARD MEADOWS, American Falls (R)
 ROBERT H. MILLS, Garden Valley (R)
 ARTHUR P. MURPHY, Mullan (D)
 JACK M. MURPHY, Shoshone (R)
 A. W. NAEGLE, Ucon (R)
 HARRY NOCK, Cascade (D)
 LESTER C. PALMER, Council (D)
 G. L. PARKINS, Marsing (D)
 JOHN A. RASMUSSEN, Kilgore (R)
 HOWARD SIMS, Salmon (D)
 NELLIE CLINE STEENSON, Pocatello (D)
 GEORGE W. WARREN, Montpelier (D)
 R. M. WETHERELL, Mountain Home (D)
 CY YOUNG, St. Anthony (D)
 GRANT L. YOUNG, Rigby (R)
 R. H. YOUNG, Parma (R)

House

Democrats 36 Republicans 23

ERNEST ALLEN, Nampa (R)
 WOODROW BEAN, Cascade (D)
 ALVIN B. BENSON, Melba (D)
 BARTON A. BRASSEY, Placerville (R)
 GEORGE F. BROCKE, Kendrick (D)
 JOHNNY CARLSON, Coeur d'Alene (D)
 PETE T. GENARRUSA, Carey (R)
 J. VARD CHATBURN, Albion (R)
 LEONARD S. CORNFORTH, Sterling (D)
 GEORGE L. CROOKHAM, Caldwell (R)
 ROBERT DOOLITTLE, Priest River (D)
 WILFORD J. DREDGE, Soda Springs (R)
 W. D. EBERLE, Boise (R)
 MARK FARMER, Blackfoot (D)
 WM. M. FROME, St. Anthony (R)
 H. GRANT GARDNER, Fruitland (R)
 JOSEPH R. GARRY, Plummer (D)
 LEO J. HANDY, Heyburn (D)
 ORVAL HANSEN, Idaho Falls (R)
 W. L. HENDRIX, Boise (R)
 C. H. HIGER, Emmett (D)
 GEORGE HOWELL, Salmon (R)
 KAY JORGENSEN, Moore (D)
 SAM KAUFMAN, Boise (R)

PERNECY D. KENT, Mackay (D)
 WILLIAM A. KERSEY, SR., Jerome (D)
 IRA W. KISTLER, Gooding (D)
 FLOYD KISLING, Deitrich (D)
 KARL KLINGLER, Rexburg (R)
 ROY M. LAIRD, Dubois (R)
 WILLIAM J. LANTING, Hollister (R)
 ROBERT LENAGHEN, Pocatello (D)
 HERMAN J. McDEVITT, Pocatello (D)
 HELEN J. MILLER, Glenns Ferry (D)
 J. W. MONROE, Culdesac (D)
 CARL C. MOORE, Lewiston (D)
 WILLIAM J. MURPHY, Wallace (D)
 W. DEAN PALMER, Preston (R)
 JENKIN PALMER, Malad (R)
 DONALD J. PIEPER, Idaho Falls (D)
 GREGG POTVIN, American Falls (D)
 IONE E. RAMBEAU, Orofino (D)
 HAROLD REID, Mohler (D)
 A. M. RICH, Montpelier (D)
 TED SCOTT, Twin Falls (R)
 W. J. SEWELL, Driggs (D)
 ALLAN G. SHEPARD, Boise (R)
 HAROLD SNOW, Moscow (R)
 NAOMI E. STEBBINS, Wardner (D)
 W. CLAY SUTTON, Midvale (D)
 LA VAUGHN TAYLOR, Rigby (D)
 T. F. TERRELL, Pocatello (D)
 HARRY TURNER, Twin Falls (R)
 MARVIN VANDENBERG, Bonners Ferry (D)
 FRED WALTON, Fairfield (D)
 BILL WEBSTER, Coeur d'Alene (D)
 TONY WESSELS, Cottonwood (D)
 CHARLES WINKLER, Council (D)
 C. ROBERT YOST, Caldwell (R)

ILLINOIS

(GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

Senate

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 ARTHUR J. BIDWILL, 1403 Bonnie Brae, River Forest (R)
 PAUL W. BROYLES, Mt. Vernon (R)
 MARVIN F. BURT, 115 S. Benson Blvd., Freeport (R)
 ROBERT R. CANFIELD, RFD 4, Rockford (R)
 PHILIP J. CAREY, 11533 S. Campbell, Chicago (D)
 ROLLIE C. CARPENTER, Ancona (R)
 ROBERT E. CHERRY, 924 W. Castlewood Terr., Chicago (D)
 DENNIS J. COLLINS, 545 Northern Lane, DeKalb (R)
 WILLIAM J. CONNORS, 232 E. Walton St., Chicago (D)
 R. G. CRISENBERRY, 328 N. 11th St., Murphysboro (R)
 A. L. CRONIN, 9550 S. Winston Ave., Chicago (D)
 DAVID DAVIS, 1114 E. Monroe St., Bloomington (R)
 ANTHONY J. DE TOLVE, 1038 S. Sangamon, Chicago (D)

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 HERSHEL S. GREEN, RFD 1, West York (R)
 WILLIAM L. GRINDLE, 600 S. 19th St., Herrin (D)
 EGBERT B. GROEN, 3 Rosewood Lane, Pekin (R)
 FRED J. HART, 501 W. Bluff St., Streator (R)
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 GORDON E. KERR, Brookport (R)
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 WILLIAM LYONS, 501 E. Elm, Gillespie (D)
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 HUBERT W. WOODRUFF, 2516 W. Kenwood, Peoria (R)
 PAUL A. ZIEGLER, N. Second St., Carmi (D)

House of Representatives

Democrats 91 Republicans 86

JOHN W. ALSUP, 1712 N. Church St., Decatur (D)
 CHARLES F. ARMSTRONG, 6942 S. Prairie Ave., Chicago (D)
 ROBERT AUSTIN, 2118 20th Avenue-Way, East Moline (R)
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 BERT BAKER, 600 N. Madison, Benton (D)
 WARREN O. BILLHARTZ, New Baden (R)
 LOUIS F. BOTTINO, RFD 2, Lockport (R)
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 ROBERT L. BURHANS, 5508 Montclair Ave., Peoria (R)
 MARION E. BURKS, 1513 Asbury Ave., Evanston (R)
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 PETER M. CALLAN, 22 S. Hamlin Ave., Chicago (D)
 LOUIS F. CAPUZI, 710 N. Rockwell St., Chicago (R)
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 JOHN W. CARROLL, 26 S. Merrill Ave., Park Ridge (R)
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 ROBERT F. CASEY, 217 Gladstone Ave., Aurora (R)
 PAUL G. CEASER, 3622 S. Oak Park Ave., Berwyn (D)
 CLYDE L. CHOATE, 211 Sanborn Dr., Anna (D)
 CHARLES W. CLABAUGH, 901 W. Daniel St., Champaign (R)
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 TERREL E. CLARKE, 4065 Garden Ave., Western Springs (R)
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 ELMER W. CONTI, 2211 N. 77th Ave., Elmwood Park (R)
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 ROBERT CRAIG, Indianola (D)
 THOMAS J. CURRAN, 2011 S. Ashland Ave., Chicago (R)
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 S. O. DALE, 307 S. E. Fourth St., Fairfield (R)
 JOHN M. DALEY, 8159 S. Talman Ave., Chicago (D)
 LEE E. DANIELS, 366 Elm Ave., Elmhurst (R)
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 BERNARD J. FIO RITO, 4048 N. Leamington Ave., Chicago (D)
 WAYNE FITZGERRELL, Sesser (R)
 J. HORACE GARDNER, 6014 S. Indiana Ave., Chicago (R)
 DAVE GLENN, 311 Cumberland St., Greenup (D)
 ELWOOD GRAHAM, 6711 S. Langley Ave., Chicago (R)
 PAUL GRAHAM, 1317 S. 17th St., Mattoon (R)
 PETER C. GRANATA, 1025 S. May St., Chicago (R)
 HUGH GREEN, 711 W. Douglas Ave., Jacksonville (R)
 MABEL E. GREEN, 2210 11th Ave., Rockford (R)
 EDWIN R. HAAG, RFD 50, Breese (D)
 ALBERT W. HACHMEISTER, 423 W. Barry Ave., Chicago (R)
 CLARENCE G. HALL, 28 N. Sandusky St., Catlin (R)
 MICHAEL E. HANNIGAN, 6646 S. Honore St., Chicago (D)
 OSCAR HANSEN, 4507 N. Long Ave., Chicago (R)
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 LLOYD CURLY HARRIS, 3233 Aubrey Ave., Granite City (D)
 WILLIAM C. HARRIS, 709 S. Vermillion St., Pontiac (R)
 RAE C. HEIPLE II, 207 E. Jefferson St., Washington (R)
 JOHN JEROME HILL, 960 Mountain St., Aurora (D)
 WALTER E. HILL, 246 W. Walnut St., Canton (R)
 ORVAL W. HITTMEIER, RFD 2, Litchfield (R)
 WILLIAM C. HOLLERICH, 200 W. Cleveland St., Spring Valley (D)
 JAMES D. HOLLOWAY, RFD 1, Sparta (D)
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 DAVID HUNTER, JR., RFD 3, Rockford (R)
 JEANNE C. HURLEY, 623 Central Ave., Wilmette (D)
 H. B. IHNNEN, 330 East Ave., Quincy (R)
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 NATHAN J. KAPLAN, 6049 N. Bernard St., Chicago (D)
 NATHAN J. KINNALLY, 7515 S. Chappel Ave., Chicago (D)
 RAY KOEHLER, 409 W. North St., Grayville (D)
 CHARLES H. KORDOWSKI, 2624 W. Logan Blvd., Chicago (D)
 J. LISLE LAUFER, Hampshire (R)
 CLYDE LEE, 818 Pace Ave., Mt. Vernon (D)
 NOBLE W. LEE, 5541 S. Woodlawn Ave., Chicago (R)
 JOSEPH J. LELIVELT, 1231 S. 15th Ave., Maywood (D)
 HENRY M. LENARD, 8111 S. Colfax Ave., Chicago (D)
 JOHN F. LEON, 1811 N. Tripp Ave., Chicago (D)
 FRANCIS J. LOUGHRAN, 1220 Sterling Ave., Joliet (D)
 JAMES P. LOUKAS, 2509 W. Gunnison St., Chicago (D)
 ALLEN T. LUCAS, 2216 Whittier Ave., Springfield (D)
 GEORGE E. LUEHRS, RFD 1, Kankakee (R)
 FRANK LYMAN, 718 W. Gordon Terrace, Chicago (D)
 JOHN P. MANNING, 528 Sixth St., Rochelle, (R)
 FRANK A. MAREK, 5434 W. 31st St., Cicero (R)
 SAMUEL L. MARTIN, 324 Coney Ave., Watseka, (R)
 WALTER McAVOY, 6039 S. California Ave., Chicago (R)
 ROBERT W. MCCARTHY, 555 11th St., Lincoln (D)
 A. B. MCCONNELL, RFD 2, Woodstock (R)
 C. L. MCCORMICK, Vienna (R)
 DEAN McCULLY, 401 Maple Ave., Minonk (R)
 MICHAEL H. McDERMOTT, 6706 S. Wood St., Chicago (D)
 BERNARD McDEVITT, 21 N. Mason Ave., Chicago (R)
 W. J. McDONALD, 1904 Edith St., Murphysboro (R)
 ROBERT T. McLOSKEY, 323 S. Eighth St., Monmouth (R)
 ABNER J. MIKVA, 5545 S. Kenwood Ave., Chicago (D)
 CHARLES O. MILLER, 2493 N. Milwaukee Ave., Chicago (R)
 OTIS L. MILLER, SR., 413 S. Virginia Ave., Belleville (R)
 PETER J. MILLER, 1932 N. Kedvale Ave., Chicago (R)
 MILES E. MILLS, Effingham (D)
 WILLIAM A. MOORE, 318 S. Elliott St., Olney (D)
 JOHN K. MORRIS, RFD 1, Chadwick (D)
 W. J. MURPHY, Petite Lake, Antioch (R)
 RICHARD A. NAPOLITANO, 1057 N. Sacramento Ave., Chicago (D)
 GEORGE NOONAN, 2952 S. Parnell Ave., Chicago (D)
 JOHN C. PARKHURST, 1607 W. Margaret, Peoria (R)
 CECIL A. PARTEE, 5836 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago (D)
 BERNARD M. PESKIN, 326 Southgate Drive, Northbrook (D)
 LEO PFEFFER, Seymour (D)
 FERNE CARTER PIERCE, RFD 1, Box 64, Malta (D)
 WILLIAM PIERCE, 305 Hunter Ave., Rockford (D)
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WILLIAM E. POLLACK, 3829 N. Seeley Ave., Chicago (R)
 PAUL POWELL, Vienna (D)
 PAUL J. RANDOLPH, 850 N. DeWitt Pl., Chicago (R)
 C. R. RATCLIFFE, 1407 Jefferson St., Beardstown (D)
 WILLIAM A. REDMOND, 238 S. Addison, Bensenville (D)
 WALTER J. REUM, 232 N. Ridgeland Ave., Oak Park (R)
 BEN S. RHODES, 1211 Broadway, Normal (R)
 MAURINO R. RIGHTON, 255 Crescent Dr., Chicago Heights (R)
 PAUL E. RINK, 1549 24th St., Rock Island (D)
 ROLLO R. ROBBINS, Augusta (R)
 WILLIAM H. ROBINSON, 3625 S. Vincennes Ave., Chicago (R)
 BARRETT F. ROGERS, Atlanta (R)
 SAM ROMANO, 1418 S. Fairfield Ave., Chicago (D)
 MATT ROPA, 1758 W. Cermak Rd., Chicago (D)
 MICHAEL A. RUDDY, 1700 W. Garfield Blvd., Chicago (R)
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 JOSEPH P. SANDRO, 1918 N. 74th Ave., Elmwood Park (D)
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 JACK E. WALKER, 18018 Arcadia Ave., Lansing (R)
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 CARL H. WITTMOND, Brussels (D)
 FRANK C. WOLF, 4046 W. 26th St., Chicago (D)
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INDIANA

(GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

Senate

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 EUGENE BAINBRIDGE, 8309 Northcote Ave., Munster (D)
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 ARTHUR P. GOBLENTZ, Liberty Mills (R)
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 A. MORRIS HALL, Box 784, Marion (R)
 ROBERT S. JUSTICE, 216 E. Broadway, Logansport (R)
 CHARLES R. KELLUM, Mooresville (R)
 MARSHALL F. KIZER, 117 W. Garro St., Plymouth (D)
 EARL F. LANDGREBE, Box 270, Valparaiso (R)
 CHARLES M. MADDOX, Otterbein (R)
 WESLEY MALONE, 325 Vine St., Clinton (R)
 C. WENDELL MARTIN, 920 Circle Tower, Indianapolis (R)

CLIFFORD H. MASCHMEYER, 531 West Norwood Ave., Clarksville (D)
 GEORGE W. McDERMOTT, 303 Walnut St., Alexandria (R)
 SAMUEL C. McQUEEN, 9 N. Walnut St., Brazil (R)
 MAURICE MENDENHALL, 306 E. Fifth St., Sheridan (R)
 MERRETT R. MONKS, 312 S. Main St., Winchester (D)
 RICHARD NEWHOUSE, Morristown (R)
 ROBERT P. O'BANNON, 118 Elliott St., Corydon (D)
 JOHN R. REES, RFD 4, Columbus (R)
 JOEL D. RHODES, Westcott Place Farm, Centerville (R)
 RICHARD O. RISTINE, 311 Ben Hur Bldg., Crawfordsville (R)
 DAVID ROGERS, 121 E. Fifth St., Bloomington (D)
 JOHN C. RUCKELSHAUS, 129 E. Market St., Room 1000, Indianapolis (R)
 LUCIUS SOMERS, RFD 1, Hoagland (R)
 JAMES W. SPURGEON, 915 W. Spring St., Brownstown (D)
 HOWARD STEELE, 602 S. Main St., Knox (R)
 RUEL W. STEELE, 1013 Lincoln, Bedford (R)
 J. RUSSELL TOWNSEND, JR., 811 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis 4 (R)
 EARL M. UTTERBACK, 400 S. 40th E., Kokomo (D)
 CHESTER K. WATSON, 621 Gettle Bldg., Fort Wayne (D)
 MELVILLE E. WATSON, E. Main St., Greenfield (D)
 MATTHEW WELSH, 305 Busseron St., Vincennes (D)
 ALBERT W. WESSELMAN, 8801 Petersburg Rd., Evansville (R)

House of Representatives

Democrats 79 Republicans 21

EDWARD X. ADAMS, 4831 Broadway, Indianapolis (D)
 WILLIAM E. BABINCSAK, 1856 South River Dr., Munster (D)
 J. J. BAILEY, 2941 George St., Anderson (D)
 L. PARKER BAKER, RFD 1, Cicero (R)
 PAUL M. BAKER, 1409 Race St., New Castle (D)
 CABLE G. BALL, Box 657, Lafayette (R)
 NICK BALOG, JR., 2711 Kenwood St., Hammond (D)
 BIRCH E. BAYH, JR., RFD 2, West Terre Haute (D)
 WALTER J. BENEVILLE, 402 Kewanna Dr., Jeffersonville (D)
 WILLIAM P. BIRCHLER, Armistice Hill, Cannelton (R)
 JOHN I. BRADSHAW, JR., 1006 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Indianapolis (D)
 RALPH A. BRASSIE, 718 S. Tenth St., Lafayette (R)
 MAX E. BRYDENTHAL, 4337 Carrollton Ave., Indianapolis (D)
 E. REX BURKS, 2026 Hobart St., Indianapolis (D)
 OTIS C. BURRUS, Beechwood Lane, Zionsville (D)
 MARION J. BUSHEMI, 112 W. 45th Ave., Gary (D)
 LELAND C. BUXTON, Blocher (D)
 IVAN J. CARSON, 318 N. Weston, Rensselaer (R)
 MAURICE CHASE, RFD 6, Bedford (R)

MRS. MILDRED CHURILLA, 4724 Tod Ave., East Chicago (D)
 CHARLES CLEM, RFD 2, Princeton (D)
 PAUL E. COMBS, 228 Ogden St., Washington (R)
 WILLIAM F. CONDON, East Main St., Greentown (D)
 JOHN F. COPPES, 351 East Walnut St., Nappanee (R)
 OWEN L. CREGELIUS, RFD 5, Crawfordsville (R)
 LUCILLE CURRIE, 4550 Guilford Ave., Indianapolis 5 (D)
 ROBERT E. DAILEY, 820 E. 33rd St., Marion (D)
 THEODORE DAVIS, Greens Fork (D)
 EDWARD DEGELMAN, 2603 Reed, Fort Wayne 5 (D)
 PATRICK J. DELANEY, 2738 N. Talbott, Indianapolis (D)
 CARROLL M. DENNIS, RFD 1, Box 839, Indianapolis (D)
 CARROL F. DILLON, 305 Court Bldg., Evansville (D)
 HARRY O. DOUGHERTY, 919 Lemcke Bldg., Indianapolis (D)
 JOHN W. EARNSHAW, 208 Hillsdale Ave., Greencastle (D)
 EDWARD P. ELSNER, JR., 912 N. Drive, Seymour (D)
 GEORGE L. FISHER, RFD 2, Leesburg (R)
 DONALD E. FOLTZ, RFD 3, Clinton (D)
 CHESTER W. FRANKE, 425 S. Brooks St., Columbus (R)
 HOMER FROMAN, Marengo (D)
 CHARLES R. GRADY, 277 W. Sixth St., Peru (D)
 ROBERT E. GRAMELSPACHER, 515 W. Sixth St., Jasper (D)
 WILLIAM G. GREIF, 668 Lombard, Evansville (D)
 JOE A. HARRIS, Box 142, Carlisle (D)
 HERMANN R. HENRY, RFD 1, Box 32, Franklin (D)
 WILLIAM H. HERRING, RFD 2, Linton (D)
 GERALD R. HERSHBERGER, 601 Sunset Dr., Logansport (D)
 J. HOWARD HETZLER, RFD 1, Wabash (R)
 JAMES S. HUNTER, 3910 Carey St., East Chicago (D)
 ANDREW JACOBS, JR., 930 Lemcke Bldg., Indianapolis 4 (D)
 BURL JOHNSON, RFD 6, Decatur (D)
 JEROME C. KAYSER, 1305 S. Roosevelt Dr., Evansville (D)
 JAMES T. KENT, 415 N. Park St., Bloomington (D)
 HENRY J. KINTZELE, JR., RFD 2, Box 134-A, Michigan City (D)
 ROBERT G. KIRBY, RFD 2, New Castle (D)
 CHARLES W. KIRK, JR., 213 E. Spring St., New Albany (D)
 JOHN L. KIRKPATRICK, RFD 1, Box 38, Fortville (D)
 JOSEPH E. KLEN, 6607 Marshall Ave., Hammond (D)
 JEAN R. LAGRANGE, 221 Holton Rd., LaPorte (D)
 MARIE THERESA LAUCK, 1458 S. Meridian St., Indianapolis (D)
 LYLE S. LEAS, 722 N. Main St., Auburn (D)
 ALEXANDER LYSOHIR, 111 W. Main St., Portland (D)
 WALTER H. MAEHLING, 514 Cherry St., Terre Haute (D)

FRANK C. MASSEY, 105 E. Washington St., Muncie (D)
 BYRON McCAMMON, RFD 1, South Whitley (D)
 ROBERT D. McFADDEN, RFD 2, Martinsville (D)
 FOREST N. McLAUGHLIN, 810 N. Michigan St., Plymouth (D)
 HAROLD F. MILLER, 2206 S. Main St., Goshen (D)
 REX S. MINNICK, Box 122, Brazil (D)
 JOHN E. MITCHELL, RFD 1, Flat Rock (D)
 PAUL MYERS, RFD 2, Bloomington (R)
 WISHER MYERS, 200 N. Main St., Veedersburg (R)
 LEO J. NOBBE, RFD 3, Batesville (D)
 ROBERT W. OLIGER, 320 S. East St., Greensburg (D)
 ELLSWORTH C. PETERSON, Ligonier (R)
 PAUL E. PIERCE, 5039 E. 34th St., Indianapolis (D)
 SAMUEL H. POWER, 900 E. Clinton St., Frankfort (D)
 OTTO POZGAY, 24621 State Road 2, South Bend (D)
 JOHN L. PRENTICE, 213 W. Water St., Paoli (D)
 RALPH RADER, Box 246, Akron (R)
 ROBERT LEE ROCK, 109 E. Ninth St., Anderson (D)
 CHARLES H. SCHENK, RFD 4, Vincennes (D)
 ROBERT D. SCHUTTLE, 18 Northwest Fourth St., Evansville (D)
 GLENN R. SLENKER, Box 182, Monticello (R)
 DELBERT E. SMITH, RFD 2, Galveston (D)
 EUGENE E. SMITH, 318 E. Branning Ave., Fort Wayne (D)
 HOWARD W. SNYDER, 601 E. Tasher St., South Bend 14 (D)
 JOHN W. STACY, 542 Main St., Lawrenceburg (D)
 GEORGE W. STOCKSDALE, 407 Riverside, Huntington (D)
 PAUL E. STRATE, Freelandville (D)
 W. WAYNE TOWNSEND, RFD 1, Upland (D)
 CARL TYNER, RFD 2, Russiaville (D)
 JOHN W. WAINWRIGHT, RFD 1, Wolcottville (R)
 RALPH H. WALTZ, Box 189, Hagerstown (R)
 CHARLES E. WEEKS, 1405 Glenn Ellyn Dr., Muncie (D)
 HUBERT E. WERNEKE, 125 N. 34th St., Terre Haute (D)
 ROY WEST, Star Route, Amo (R)
 RICHARD E. WRIGHT, Box 321, Winchester (R)
 DONALD R. YEAGLEY, 1709 E. Donald St., South Bend 14 (D)
 CHARLES H. YOUNG, 330 W. Suttentfield, Fort Wayne 6 (D)
 JOSEPH W. ZACHARIAS, 14 Westwood Blvd., Connersville (D)

IOWA

(GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

Senate

Republicans 33 Democrats 17

LAURENCE M. BOOTHBY, Cleghorn (R)
 HOWARD C. BUCK, Melbourne (R)
 GUY G. BUTLER, Rolfe (R)
 FRANK C. BYERS, Marion (R)
 JOE COLEMAN, Clare (D)

DUANE E. DEWEL, Algona (R)
 J. T. DYKHOUSE, Rock Rapids (R)
 WALTER E. EDELEN, Garner (D)
 EARL ELIJAH, Clarence (R)
 CHARLES F. EPPERS, Keokuk (D)
 NORVAL EVANS, Randolph (R)
 J. LOUIS FISHER, Osceola (R)
 ANDREW G. FROMMELT, Dubuque (D)
 RAYMOND R. GILLESPIE, Dexter (D)
 C. EDWIN GILMOUR, Grinnell (D)
 JACOB GRIMSTEAD, Lake Mills (R)
 PETER F. HANSEN, Manning (D)
 WILLIAM H. HARBOR, Henderson (R)
 JIM O. HENRY, Carson (R)
 EUGENE M. HILL, Newton (D)
 GENE L. HOFFMAN, West Grove (D)
 CARL HOSCHEK, Burlington (D)
 FRANK HOXIE, Shenandoah (R)
 IRVING D. LONG, Manchester (R)
 J. KENDALL LYNES, Plainfield (R)
 CARROLL F. McCURDY, Oskaloosa (D)
 JACK MILLER, Sioux City (R)
 JAKE B. MINCKS, Ottumwa (D)
 R. G. MOORE, Dunlap (D)
 D. C. NOLAN, Iowa City (R)
 GEORGE E. O'MALLEY, Des Moines (D)
 JOHN J. O'CONNOR, Strawberry Point (D)
 LYNN POTTER, Cresco (D)
 X. T. PRENTIS, Mount Ayr (R)
 CARROLL PRICE, Knoxville (R)
 G. W. PRINCE, Guthrie Center (R)
 LAWRENCE PUTNEY, Gladbrook (R)
 ROBERT R. RIGLER, New Hampton (R)
 CARL H. RINGGENBERG, Ames (R)
 JACK SCHROEDER, Davenport (R)
 GEORGE L. SCOTT, West Union (R)
 DAVID O. SHAFF, Clinton (R)
 JOHN D. SHOEMAN, Atlantic (R)
 W. C. STUART, Chariton (R)
 FRANCIS A. TURNER, Corning (R)
 CLIFFORD M. VANCE, Mount Pleasant (R)
 JOHN A. WALKER, Williams (R)
 HARRY F. WATSON, Sanborn (R)
 GEORGE W. WEBER, Columbus Junction (R)
 MELVIN H. WOLF, Waterloo (D)

House of Representatives

Republicans 57 Democrats 51

DON G. ALLEN, Jr., Adel (R)
 JOHN E. ANDREWS, Des Moines (D)
 DEAN AUBREY, Ottumwa (D)
 BERNARD R. BALCH, Waterloo (R)
 JOHN A. BAUMHOVER, Carroll (D)
 WILLIAM BOHI, Havelock (D)
 JAMES E. BRILES, Corning (R)
 ADRIAN BRINCK, West Point (D)
 JOHN J. BROWN, Emmetsburg (D)
 CHARLES R. BURTCH, Osage (R)
 M. A. CAGLEY, Ionia (D)
 JOHN CAMP, Bryant (R)
 LAWRENCE D. CARSTENSEN, Clinton (R)
 REED CASEY, Corydon (D)
 LEROY CHALUPA, Pleasant Plain (R)
 CLARENCE CHRISTOPHEL, Waverly (R)
 WILLIAM J. COFFMAN, North English (R)
 ROBERT E. CONNER, Ottumwa (D)
 RAY C. CUNNINGHAM, Ames (D)

J. D. CURRIE, Schaller (R)
 W. E. DARRINGTON, Persia (R)
 RILEY DIETZ, Davenport (R)
 ELMER H. DEN HERDER, Sioux Center (R)
 ROBERT R. DODDS, Danville (D)
 DONALD V. DOYLE, Sioux City (D)
 JOHN L. DUFFY, Dubuque (D)
 KEITH H. DUNTON, Thronburg (D)
 FLOYD P. EDGINGTON, Sheffield (R)
 PAUL W. EGGERS, Knoxville (D)
 RUSSELL ELDRED, Anamosa (R)
 RAYMOND EVELAND, Kelley (D)
 KATHERINE M. FALVEY, Albia (D)
 K. W. FUELLING, Farmersburg (D)
 HAROLD O. FISCHER, Wellsburg (R)
 RAYMOND FISHER, Grand Junction (R)
 JOSEPH B. FLATT, Winterset (R)
 ROY W. FRANK, Cresco (R)
 WILLARD M. FREED, Gowrie (D)
 ROBERT D. FULTON, Waterloo (D)
 ROYCE GORDY, Bloomfield (D)
 CHARLES E. GRASSLEY, New Hartford (R)
 JOHN GRAY, Oskaloosa (R)
 ROSCOE E. GREENWOOD, Emerson (R)
 MERLE W. HAGEDORN, Royal (D)
 FRED W. HALL, Humboldt (D)
 EUGENE HALLING, Orient (R)
 A. C. HANSON, Inwood (R)
 R. P. HARRINGTON, Independence (D)
 CARL HIRSCH, Indianola (R)
 ELMER A. HOTH, Postville (R)
 HAROLD HOUSTON, Dow City (D)
 FRED M. JARVIS, Alta (R)
 W. J. JOHANNES, Ashton (D)
 NEIL E. JOHNS, Toledo (R)
 FRED L. JOHNSON, Hamburg (D)
 HARVEY W. JOHNSON, Exira (R)
 OREN H. JOHNSON, Kanawha (D)
 DONALD L. KIMBALL, Fayette (R)
 GILBERT E. KLEFSTAD, Council Bluffs (D)
 LESTER L. KLUEVER, Atlantic (R)
 VERN LISLE, Clarinda (R)
 CLARENCE E. LOHFF, Holstein (D)
 CASEY LOSS, Algona (D)
 J. HENRY LUCKEN, Akron (R)
 ROBERT E. MAGGERT, Afton (R)
 FRANKLIN S. MAIN, Lamoni (D)
 FRANK L. MARTIN, Cedar Rapids (D)
 ELROY MAULE, Onawa (D)
 WILLIAM McARTHUR, Mason City (D)
 CLARK H. McNEAL, Belmond (R)
 A. L. MENSING, Lowden (R)
 JACK MILROY, Vinton (R)
 JOHN L. MOWRY, Marshalltown (R)
 HAROLD MUELLER, Manly (D)
 ROBERT W. NADEN, Webster City (R)
 JOHN M. NAUGHTON, Sioux City (D)
 HENRY C. NELSON, Forest City (R)
 NIELS J. NIELSEN, Ringsted (D)
 T. O. NUTT, Douds (R)
 CONRAD OSSIAN, Stanton (R)
 THOMAS P. O'TOOLE, Dubuque (D)
 KENNETH E. OWEN, Centerville (D)
 JAMES E. PATTON, Manchester (R)
 GEORGE L. PAUL, Brooklyn (R)
 NEAL PIERCE, Russell (R)
 GEORGE P. RAPSON, Cherokee (R)
 HOWARD C. REPPERT, JR., Des Moines (D)

SAMUEL E. ROBINSON, Guthrie Center (R)
 JOHN B. ROCKWELL, Mount Pleasant (R)
 JACK A. ROONEY, Council Bluffs (D)
 GAIL RUSK, Newton (D)
 HILLMAN H. SERSLAND, Decorah (R)
 E. WAYNE SHAW, Charles City (R)
 LESTER SICKELS, Kellerton (R)
 MARVIN W. SMITH, Paullina (R)
 DAVID M. STANLEY, Muscatine (R)
 PETER STEENHUSEN, Irwin (D)
 RICHARD L. STEPHENS, Ainsworth (R)
 KEN STRINGER, Davenport (R)
 DEWEY SUMMA, Rockwell City (D)
 SCOTT SWISHER, Iowa City (D)
 HOWARD TABOR, Baldwin (D)
 PAUL M. WALTER, Union (R)
 STANLEY WATTS, Murray (D)
 CHARLES WEIK, Spirit Lake (D)
 IVAN WELLS, Bedford (D)
 FRED W. WIER, Letts (R)
 HERBERT F. WILSON, Cedar Rapids (D)

KANSAS

(LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Republicans 32 Democrats 8

W. M. BEALL, Clay Center (R)
 WILLIAM S. BOWERS, Ottawa (R)
 W. R. BROWN, JR., Emmett (R)
 SAM C. CHARLSON, Manhattan (R)
 RALPH L. DAVISON, Washington (R)
 F. O. DOTY, Pittsburg (D)
 PHILIP J. DOYLE, Beloit (R)
 WADE M. FERGUSON, Parsons (D)
 EDWARD GORDON, Highland (R)
 FRANK S. HODGE, Hutchinson (R)
 VERNE E. HOISINGTON, Paradise (R)
 CLIFFORD R. HOPE, JR., Garden City (R)
 WORDEN R. HOWAT, Wakeeney (D)
 DONALD S. HULTS, Lawrence (R)
 HOWARD M. IMMEL, Iola (R)
 LAURIN W. JONES, Dodge City (R)
 CHARLES B. JOSEPH, Potwin (D)
 AUGUST W. LAUTERBACH, Colby (R)
 F. J. LEDOUX, Holton (R)
 MERL L. LEMERT, Sedan (R)
 JOSEPH H. McDOWELL, Kansas City (D)
 WALTER L. McVEY, Independence (R)
 C. R. MONG, Neodesha (R)
 JOHN H. MURRAY, Leavenworth (R)
 JAMES B. PEARSON, RFD 3, Kansas City (R)
 JAMES W. PORTER, New England Bldg.,
 Topeka (R)
 JOHN A. POTUCEK, Wellington (D)
 WILFORD RIEGLE, Emporia (R)
 RALPH R. RINKER, Great Bend (R)
 OWEN E. ROOT, Parker (D)
 FAYETTE E. ROWE, Columbus (R)
 WM. B. RYAN, Norton (R)
 THEO A. SANBORN, Belleville (R)
 GARNER E. SHRIVER, Schweiter Bldg., Wichita
 (R)
 GLEE S. SMITH, JR., Larned (R)
 ERNEST W. STRAHAN, Salina (R)
 VERNON STROBERG, Newton (R)

WM. H. WARD, Marion (R)
JOE WARREN, Maple City (D)
PAUL R. WUNSCH, Kingman (R)

House of Representatives

Republicans 69 Democrats 56

IRA ABILDGAARD, Oxford (R)
HOWARD ADAMS, Maple Hill (R)
JOHN O. ADAMS, Osborne (D)
WM. H. ADDINGTON, Elkhart (R)
ROBERT A. ANDERSON, Ottawa (R)
TED APPL, Bison (D)
J. E. ARNDT, Emporia (D)
CHARLES ARTHUR, Manhattan (R)
TOM BAUGHMAN, Elk Falls (D)
ALVIN BAUMAN, Sabetha (D)
EDWARD W. BEAMAN, Hoyt (R)
CLAUDE BELL, McDonald (R)
HARVE L. BENDURE, Parsons (D)
CLIFFORD R. BISBEE, Meade (R)
W. A. BLAIR, Oswego (R)
WILLIAM W. BLAIR, Atchison (R)
L. J. BLYTHE, White City (R)
REX R. BORGEN, Asherville (R)
JOHN D. BOWER, McLouth (R)
EDWARD B. BOYD, Larned (R)
ROY N. BRENN, Colby (D)
C. N. BRESSLER, Wamego (R)
KARL A. BRUECK, Paola (D)
RAYMOND F. CARLSON, Morrowville (R)
F. M. CARTER, Syracuse (D)
JOHN W. CASEBEER, McPherson (D)
FLOYD CASEMENT, Sedan (R)
A. R. CHAMBERS, Iola (R)
H. M. CHRISTENSEN, Concordia (R)
JOHN J. CONARD, Greensburg (R)
ROBERT CRAM, St. Francis (R)
RALPH S. CROW, Bennington (D)
W. W. CROWNOVER, Oakley (D)
JAMES CUBIT, Garnett (R)
JAMES P. DAVIS, 1300 N. Fifth St., Kansas City (D)
KELSO DEER, Augusta (D)
AMBROSE L. DEMPSEY, RFD, Leavenworth (D)
MAX L. DICE, Johnson (R)
LEO B. DIXON, Hanston (R)
GRANT DOHM, Grinnell (R)
E. J. DREILING, Hays (D)
CHARLES H. DUFEE, Ness City (R)
WM. P. EDWARDS, Bigelow (R)
HUBERT FATZER, Fellsburg (R)
WALTER FORD, Ulysses (D)
BILL FRIBLEY, Crestline (R)
MARSHALL G. GARDINER, Leavenworth (D)
F. H. GEIGER, Everest (R)
JACK GLAVES, 3834 N. Clarence, Wichita (D)
ROY E. GWIN, Sr., Leoti (R)
RALPH E. HANGEN, Wellington (D)
L. C. HAZEN, Denton (R)
CHARLES F. HEATH, Salina (R)
ALLEN HIBBARD, Medicine Lodge (R)
CLYDE HILL, Yates Center (R)
REED C. HOFFMAN, Enterprise (R)
JAMES W. INGWERSEN, LeRoy (D)
FRANCIS JACOBS, Phillipsburg (R)
BEATRICE JACQUART, Satanta (R)
GEORGE JELINEK, Ellsworth (D)

HUBERT JOHNSON, Anthony (D)
DON JOSEPH, Whitewater (D)
DAVID W. KESTER, Eureka (R)
HOWARD S. KILLIAN, Junction City (D)
JERRY KOLACNY, Goodland (D)
CLARK KUPPINGER, 4502 W. 63rd Terr., Prairie Village (R)
BEN LERVOLD, Scandia (R)
THOS. R. LIBERT, Coffeyville (D)
AUBURN G. LIGHT, Liberal (R)
FRANK LILL, Emporia (D)
CLYDE LITTLER, Cottonwood Falls (R)
DAROLD D. MAIN, 812 Mulvane, Topeka (D)
JIM MANGAN, Dodge City (D)
D. B. MARSHALL, Jr., Lincoln (R)
MARION P. MATHEWS, Winfield (R)
CURTIS R. MCCLINTON, 1205 E. 12th, Wichita (D)
G. R. MCGUIRE, Chanute (D)
FRED MEEK, Idana (R)
FRED W. MEYER, Jewell (R)
JOSEPH M. MIKESIG, 250 N. 14th St., Kansas City (D)
WM. L. MITCHELL, 119 W. Sherman, Hutchinson (R)
VERNON E. MULCH, Scott City (D)
HAROLD E. MULVILLE, Dighton (R)
TURNER M. MURRELL, 2500 Moundview, Topeka (R)
H. K. NANCE, Montezuma (D)
IRVING NILES, Lyndon (D)
WM. NOVOTNY, Pratt (D)
CHARLES A. OTT, Wakeeney (R)
GEORGE E. PEPPER CORN, 706 Massachusetts, Lawrence (D)
RICHARD R. ROCK, Arkansas City (D)
HERBERT A. ROGG, Russell (D)
DALE E. SAFFELS, Garden City (D)
DON SALMON, Hiattville (R)
BOB SCALLORN, 1826 W. 30th St., Wichita (D)
TONY N. SCHARTZ, Great Bend (D)
JOE SCHAUB, Arcadia (D)
JACK SCOTT, Riverton (D)
W. H. SHATTUCK, Ashland (D)
LAWRENCE D. SLOCOMBE, Peabody (R)
AD SMITH, Hoxie (D)
E. R. SONNENBERG, Smith Center (R)
CECIL D. STARGEL, Hudson (D)
EDWIN STEWART, Stockton (D)
E. E. STONECIPHER, Pittsburg (D)
WM. STUTZ, Effingham (D)
FERN CATHERINE SWEARENGER, Hill City (D)
ROBERT G. TAGGART, 607 Jackson, Topeka (R)
JESS TAYLOR, Tribune (R)
ERNEST A. UNRUH, Newton (R)
THOMAS VANCLEAVE, Jr., Commercial Natl. Bank Bldg., Kansas City (D)
DICK VANLANDINGHAM, Spivey (R)
TOM VAN SICKLE, Fort Scott (R)
JOHN F. VERMILLION, Independence (R)
J. W. WALLACE, Moundridge (R)
DICK WELLMAN, Alden (R)
RAY WELSH, Weskan (R)
R. D. WESLEY, Norton (R)
WALLACE M. WHITE, Coldwater (R)
J. O. WHITESIDE, Neodesha (D)
IMAN C. WIATT, Lakin (R)
RICHARD WIEGERS, Marysville (D)

ODD WILLIAMS, 1047 Massachusetts, Lawrence (R)
 PAUL A. WOLF, Hugoton (D)
 E. R. WOODWARD, Oberlin (R)
 ROSS W. ZIMMERMAN, Abbyville (R)

KENTUCKY

(GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

Senate

Democrats 29 Republicans 9

JOHN C. ANGELIS, Lexington, Ky. (D)
 FRANK H. BASSETT, JR., Hopkinsville (D)
 H. STANLEY BLAKE, Carlisle (D)
 J. MURRAY BLUE, Clay (D)
 BERNARD J. BONN, Louisville (D)
 ULYSSES G. BYERS, Welch's Creek (R)
 CASSIUS M. CLAY, Paris (D)
 A. E. CORNETT, Hyden (R)
 CHARLES H. DAVIS, Jackson (D)
 MRS. J. HARRY DAVIS, Grayson (R)
 MARTIN J. DUFFY, JR., Louisville (D)
 O. O. DUNCAN, Whitley City (R)
 MERLIN B. FIELDS, Hazard (D)
 CABELL D. FRANCIS, Stanford (D)
 WAYNE W. FREEMAN, Mayfield (D)
 LLOYD M. GREENE, Cave City (D)
 JAMES R. HAMILTON, Georgetown (D)
 BROADUS E. HICKERSON, Lebanon (D)
 CLYDE S. HOWARD, Elizabethtown (D)
 JERRY FENCE HOWELL, Price (D)
 PAUL JACKSON, Versailles (D)
 J. E. JOHNSON, South Williamson, W. Virginia (D)
 ED. J. KELLY, Flemingsburg (D)
 ALVIN KIDWELL, Sparta (D)
 DENVER C. KNUCKLES, Middlesboro (R)
 FRED V. LUCAS, London (R)
 C. W. A. McCANN, Louisville (D)
 STROTHER MELTON, Paducah (D)
 SCOTT MILLER, JR., Louisville (R)
 GEORGE E. OVERBEY, SR., Murray (D)
 LOUIS REUSCHER, Newport (D)
 E. W. RICHMOND, Owensboro (D)
 C. W. ROBINSON, Bowling Green (D)
 WENDELL VAN HOOSE, Tutor Key (R)
 JAMES C. WARE, Covington (D)
 ED P. WARINNER, Albany (R)
 JOHN W. WILLIS, Greenville (D)
 GATES F. YOUNG, Louisville (D)

House of Representatives

Democrats 73 Republicans 25
 (2 vacancies)

FELIX S. ANDERSON, Louisville (D)
 EDGAR F. ARNOLD, JR., Madisonville (D)
 EDWARD E. BACH, Campton (D)
 WALLACE BARTLEY, Summer Shade (R)
 LON CARTER BARTON, Mayfield (D)
 CHARLES E. BAUMGARDNER, SR., Louisville (D)
 OWEN BILLINGTON, Murray (D)
 JOHN B. BRECKINRIDGE, Lexington (D)
 ARCHIE BROWN, Stearns (R)
 CHARLES W. BUCHANAN, Barbourville (R)
 W. A. BUCKNER, Evarts (R)
 BEN BURRESS, Greensburg (R)

A. F. BUSH, Ravenna (D)
 D. C. CASEY, JR., Mt. Eden (D)
 OTIS R. CHAUDOIN, Pewee Valley (D)
 JOHN ALVES CLORE, Henderson (D)
 ORVIN G. COFFEY, Jamestown (R)
 T. FOWLER COMBS, Pembroke (D)
 EVERETT E. COOK, Smithland (D)
 MARLOW WEBSTER COOK, Louisville (R)
 BILL CORNETT, Hindman (D)
 PAUL W. CORNETT, East Bernstadt (R)
 VERNOR O. COTTENGIM, Covington (D)
 WILLIAM J. CRECELIUS, Louisville (D)
 PAUL FORD DAVIS, White Mills (D)
 WALTER F. DAVIS, Brownsville (R)
 ALBERT DEMPSEY, Inez (R)
 CHESTER DUFF, Hazard (R)
 ADDISON L. EVERETT, Maysville (D)
 JOHN W. FARMER, Louisville (D)
 FINNELL L. FIELDS, Brooksville (D)
 ORVILLE F. FINNEY, Guthrie (D)
 THOMAS P. FITZPATRICK, Covington (D)
 R. DOUGLAS FORD, Owensboro (D)
 CLAY GAY, Hyden (R)
 JOHN W. GREENE, Sandy Hook (D)
 ROBERT L. GULLETTE, Nicholasville (D)
 JAMES P. HAHN, Greenville (D)
 SAM HALE, West Prestonsburg (D)
 WILLIAM WEATHERS HALEY, Winchester (D)
 MRS. ANN BUTCHER HALL, Bypro (D)
 CHARLES H. HART, Sharpsburg (D)
 WILLIAM K. HENRY, Georgetown (D)
 BROOKS HINKLE, Paris (D)
 LEONARD HISLOPE, Somerset (R)
 HOMER HODGES, Leitchfield (R)
 RICHARD HOPKINS, Calhoun (D)
 DURHAM W. HOWARD, Pineville (R)
 PAUL R. HUDDLESTON, Bowling Green (D)
 JOHN J. ISLER, Covington (D)
 H. NICK JOHNSON, Harlan (R)
 HILLARD KINCER, Neon (D)
 GILBERT W. KINGSBURY, Ft. Mitchell (D)
 EDWIN KUBALE, JR., Danville (D)
 GEORGE H. LOVELACE, Barlow (D)
 HARRY KING LOWMAN, Ashland (D)
 JAMES WILLIAM LYON, Greenup (D)
 SHELBY McCALLUM, Benton (D)
 R. C. McGUIRE, JR., Paducah (D)
 WILLIE McREYNOLDS, Scottsville (D)
 TRUE MACKEY, Mt. Olivet (D)
 CLARENCE RICHARD MILLER, Louisville (D)
 ALTON MOORE, Frankfort (D)
 JAMES H. NEWBERRY, Hiseville (D)
 JOE E. NUNN, Cadiz (D)
 FOSTER OCKERMAN, Lexington (D)
 JERRY W. PARRISH, Richmond (D)
 WARREN PEACE, Rockhold (R)
 ROGER E. QUALLS, Olive Hill (R)
 PAUL T. RATCLIFFE, Shelbyville (D)
 EDWIN A. RAUSCH, Louisville (D)
 THOMAS L. RAY, Fairdale (D)
 JACK RAYBOURNE, JR., Springfield (D)
 HOBART RAYBURN, Vanceburg (R)
 VERNON REED, Hodgenville (D)
 WAYLAND RENDER, Centertown (R)
 CARL R. REYNOLDS, Booneville (R)
 RUSSELL REYNOLDS, Beattyville (D)
 C. J. RICHARDS, Lebanon (D)
 ROY SEARCY, Carrollton (D)

W. J. SMITH, Belfry (D)
 JACK E. SOWARDS, Pikeville (R)
 ALBERT STEIGER, JR., Louisville (D)
 RALPH O. STITH, Guston (D)
 PAT TANNER, Owensboro (D)
 ED THOMAS, Dry Ridge (D)
 STANLEY R. THOMAS, Mt. Sterling (D)
 T. HERBERT TINSLEY, Warsaw (D)
 EULICK WALSH, Louisville (D)
 WILL TOM WATHEN, Morganfield (D)
 MORRIS WEINTRAUB, Newport (D)
 ALVAN W. WELLS, Bardstown (D)
 MURPHY WHITEHEAD, Broadhead (R)
 CLAUDE R. WILLEN, Burkesville (R)
 CHARLES ALLEN WILLIAMS, Paducah (D)
 EMERY WILSON, Stanford (D)
 CHARLES W. WIRSCH, Highland Heights (R)
 PAUL E. YOUNG, Olmstead (D)

LOUISIANA
 (LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Democrats 39 Republicans 0

GABRIEL ANTOINE ACKAL, 429 W. Main St.,
 New Iberia (D)
 ROBERT A. AINSWORTH, JR., 1776 Arabella St.,
 New Orleans (D)
 FARRELL A. BLANCHARD, Box 412, Donaldson-
 ville (D)
 W. J. CLEVELAND, 324 W. Northern Ave.,
 Crowley (D)
 F. E. COLE, E. Mississippi Ave., Many (D)
 BRENHAM C. CROTHERS, Box 272, Ferriday (D)
 JACKSON B. DAVIS, 975 Thora Blvd., Shreve-
 port (D)
 J. D. DEBLIEUX, 208 N. Leo, Baton Rouge (D)
 CHARLES E. DEICHMANN, 4220 Canal St.,
 New Orleans (D)
 CRAWFORD H. DOWNS, 809 Johnston St.,
 Alexandria (D)
 FRANK M. EDWARDS, Big Creek Rd., Amite (D)
 LAURANCE EUSTIS, JR., 1105 Jefferson Ave.,
 New Orleans (D)
 OLAF J. FINK, 107 Aurora Dr., New Orleans (D)
 W. D. FOLKES, St. Francisville (D)
 LOUIS H. FOLSE, 7200 St. Claude Ave., Arabi (D)
 SYLVAN FRIEDMAN, Natchez (D)
 JACK C. FRUGÉ, 705 Hi School Dr., Ville
 Platte (D)
 R. C. GASPARD, 304 St. Valerie, Abbeville (D)
 HARRY H. HOWARD, 625 Sopaparu St., New
 Orleans (D)
 HERMAN W. JONES, 407 Tatum, Minden (D)
 R. E. KING, Box 190, Winnsboro (D)
 HENRY D. LARCADE, JR., 546 S. Court St.,
 Opelousas (D)
 SPEEDY O. LONG, Tullos (D)
 REXFORD C. McCULLOUGH, 319 N. Sterling St.,
 Lafayette (D)
 DANIEL A. McGOVERN III, 6738 Haynes Blvd.,
 New Orleans (D)
 JOHN S. NELSON, 307 Charropin St., Port
 Allen (D)
 JOHN O'CONNOR, 7364 Beryl, New Orleans (D)
 B. R. PATTON, Farmerville (D)

JOHN J. PETRE, 5157 Wildair Dr., New
 Orleans (D)
 W. M. RAINACH, Summerfield (D)
 A. O. RAPPELET, Box 217, Galliano (D)
 B. B. RAYBURN, 606 Avenue B, Bogalusa (D)
 B. H. ROGERS, Grand Cane (D)
 ANDREW L. SEVIER, Rosedale Plantation,
 Tallulah (D)
 HUBERT M. SIMS, RFD 1, Mer Rouge (D)
 GUY W. SOCKRIDER, JR., 2000 12th St., Lake
 Charles (D)
 JAMES D. SPARKS, 2104 Island Dr., Monroe (D)
 ARSENE L. STEWARD, 33 Country Club Circle,
 DeRidder (D)
 ALVIN T. STUMPF, 614 First St., Gretna (D)

House of Representatives

Democrats 100 Republicans 0
 (1 vacancy)

BERT A. ADAMS, 515 Texas St., Leesville (D)
 SAMUEL F. ALBRO, 2824 Annunciation St.,
 New Orleans (D)
 SHELBY ALFORD, Kentwood (D)
 I. J. ALLEN, Box 36, Jonesboro (D)
 FRANK J. ALTMYER, 1435 Annunciation St.,
 New Orleans (D)
 ROBERT ANGELLE, Breaux Bridge (D)
 CLARENCE C. AYCOCK, 519 Main St.,
 Franklin (D)
 ALLEN M. BABINEAUX, RFD 2, Box 152,
 Lafayette (D)
 KENNETH C. BARRANGER, 7414 Maple St.,
 New Orleans (D)
 D. ELMORE BECNEL, Box 55, Laplace (D)
 JAMES E. BEESON, 416 Shrewsbury Ct.,
 Jefferson (D)
 J. M. BELISLE, 1350 Alabama Ave., Many (D)
 ELMER L. BERNARD, 407 Whitehead Blvd.,
 Port Allen (D)
 RICHARD J. BERTRAND, Box 203, Lafayette (D)
 HENRY P. BRENNAN, 1836 Clouet St., New
 Orleans (D)
 JAMES R. BRIGNAC, RFD 3, Denham
 Springs (D)
 C. CYRIL BROUSSARD, 8221 Pritchard Place,
 New Orleans (D)
 ALGIE D. BROWN, 331 McCormick St.,
 Shreveport (D)
 J. MARSHALL BROWN, 3820 St. Charles Ave.,
 New Orleans (D)
 AUGUST J. CAMPAGNA, Box 147, Chalmette (D)
 SAMUEL C. CASHIO, Maringouin (D)
 NICHOLAS CEFALU, Amite (D)
 MONNIE T. CHEVES, 210 Whitefield Dr.,
 Natchitoches (D)
 FERAY CLARK, 812 W. 2nd St., Kaplan (D)
 WALTER P. CLARK, 621 S. Rendon St.,
 New Orleans (D)
 ASHTON B. COLLIER, Atlanta (D)
 S. P. CRANE, Star Rte. 2, Box 44, Jonesville (D)
 J. ALLEN DAIGRE, 105 Edgewater Dr., New
 Iberia (D)
 VAIL M. DELONY, 1002 Lake St., Lake
 Providence (D)
 ALTON R. DE NUX, 617 N. Monroe St.,
 Marksville (D)

C. KENNETH DESHOTEL, Box 154,
Washington (D)
FRANK J. DIESI, 127 Davis St., Opelousas (D)
C. FRED DONALDSON, 2329 Mendez St.,
New Orleans (D)
HOLMAN E. DONALDSON, Box 176, Kinder (D)
LASLEY J. DOWNES, 1004 Julia St., Rayville (D)
FRANCIS DUGAS, 103-W. Second St.,
Thibodaux (D)
CARROLL L. DUPONT, Grand Caillou Rte.,
Houma (D)
ALVIN DYSON, Box 38, Cameron (D)
W. GILBERT FAULK, 1404 Emerson Ave.,
Monroe (D)
T. T. FIELDS, Farmerville (D)
HOWARD B. FONTENOT, Chat Rd., Ville
Platte (D)
E. C. FREMAUX, 311 Second St., Rayne (D)
FRANK FULCO, 124 Atlantic St., Shreveport (D)
T. H. GAHARAN, Box 578, Jena (D)
JOHN S. GARRETT, 111 Bridgeman St.,
Haynesville (D)
W. WAYNE GAUDIN, 2549 Adams Ave.,
Baton Rouge (D)
LAWRENCE GIBBS, 3718 Grammont, Monroe (D)
E. D. GLEASON, RFD 3, Minden (D)
EUGENE G. GOUAUX, Lockport (D)
E. W. GRAVOLET, JR., Pointe-a-la-Hache (D)
VERNON J. GREGSON, 3728 Banks St., New
Orleans (D)
E. J. GRIZZAFFI, 607 Brashear Ave., Morgan
City (D)
WILLIAM J. HANKINS, 2724 St. Bernard Ave.,
New Orleans (D)
E. H. HAYNES, Box 117, Natchitoches (D)
BEN F. HOLT, 161 North Drive, Alexandria (D)
WELLBORN JACK, 2300 Fairfield Ave.,
Shreveport (D)
J. THOS. JEWELL, 249 Main St., New Roads (D)
HORACE LYNN JONES, Box 776, DeQuincy (D)
CLAUDE KIRKPATRICK, 1111 N. Church St.,
Jennings (D)
EDGAR H. LANCASTER, JR., 314 Monroe St.,
Tallulah (D)
NICHOLAS J. LAPARA, 1014 Jackson Ave., New
Orleans (D)
JAMES R. LEAKE, St. Francisville (D)
EDWARD F. LEBRETON, JR., 1328 Second St.,
New Orleans (D)
BRYAN J. LEHMANN, JR., Box 411, Norco (D)
JOHN S. LEWIS, 705 S. Pine St., DeRidder (D)
JAMES D. MARTIN, 202 Lessard St., Donaldson-
ville (D)
JOHN J. MATASSA, 2608 Esplanade Ave., New
Orleans (D)
PATRICK B. MCGITTIGAN, 1217 Annunciation St.,
New Orleans (D)
JESSE D. McLAIN, 722 W. 23rd Ave.,
Covington (D)
ROBERT J. MUNSON, Cheneyville (D)
PETER W. MURTES, 1424 Valence St., New
Orleans (D)
SPENCER MYRICK, Oak Grove (D)
L. D. NAPPER, 35 University Dr., Ruston (D)
TED L. NELSON, 702 W. Michigan,
Hammond (D)
W. S. PECK, Sicily Island (D)
WILLIAM C. PERCY, Clinton (D)

WILLARD L. RAMBO, Box 1, Georgetown (D)
JOHN F. RAU, JR., 620 Olive St., Harvey (D)
BERNARD E. REGAN, Box 351, Crowley (D)
MARVIN ROBERTS, RFD 1, Logansport (D)
LAURIE J. ROUSSEL, Hester (D)
A. T. SANDERS, JR., 1925 Martin Ave., Baton
Rouge (D)
J. C. SEAMAN, Waterproof (D)
DOUGLAS J. SHOWS, 435 Michigan Ave.,
Bogalusa (D)
BUFORD SMITH, Effie (D)
JASPER K. SMITH, Box 627, Vivian (D)
W. C. STEEN, JR., RFD 1, Box 69, Kelly (D)
FORD E. STINSON, Benton (D)
JOHN P. SULLIVAN, 821 Sumner St., New
Orleans (D)
FLETCHER S. SUTTON, Gibsland (D)
SIDNEY S. SYLVESTER, Star Rte., Washington (D)
LLOYD G. TEEKELL, 2123 Cypress Lane,
Alexandria (D)
GEORGE D. TESSIER, 1443 Joseph St., New
Orleans (D)
RISLEY C. TRICHE, Philosopher St., Napoleonville
(D)
LON TYNDALL, 1426 Watkins St., Lake
Charles (D)
ANTHONY J. VESICH, JR., 3227 Lafitte Ave.,
New Orleans (D)
LESTER P. VETTER, Carrol St., Coushatta (D)
LUCIEN T. VIVIEN, JR., 3129 Derby Pl., New
Orleans (D)
WOODROW WILSON, 752 Boatner, Bastrop (D)
LANTZ WOMACK, RFD 1, Winnsboro (D)

MAINE

(LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Republicans 20 Democrats 12
(1 vacancy)

JEAN CHARLES BOUCHER, 697 Sabbattus St.,
Lewiston (D)
EZRA JAMES BRIGGS, Caribou (R)
OSCAR H. BROWN, Eastport (R)
MILES F. CARPENTER, 15 Coburn Ave.,
Skowhegan (R)
ARTHUR H. CHARLES, 293 State St., Portland
(R)
JAMES E. COFFIN, 5 Middle St., Freeport (D)
WILLIAM R. COLE, Liberty (R)
WILMOT S. DOW, Waldoboro (R)
LEO F. DUNN, 10 Dayton St., Augusta (D)
ARMAND DUQUETTE, 69 Pike St., Biddeford (D)
PETER J. FARLEY, 31 Green St., Biddeford (D)
ANDREW J. FOURNIER, 42 Locke St., Saco (D)
EARLE M. HILLMAN, 812 Broadway, Bangor (R)
GEORGE H. HUNT, 171 Second St., Hallowell (D)
ALTON A. LESSARD, 6 White St., Lewiston (D)
CLAIR H. LEWIS, RFD 2, Pittsfield (D)
MRS. HAZEL C. LORD, 14 Mellen St., Portland
(R)
PETER M. MACDONALD, 409 Franklin St.,
Rumford (D)
ROBERT MARTIN, 10 Elm St., Augusta (R)
SHELTON C. NOYES, Rangeley (R)
CLARENCE W. PARKER, Sebec Station (R)

FRANK M. PIERCE, Bucksport (R)
 JOHN H. REED, Fort Fairfield (R)
 NORMAN R. ROGERSON, 46 North St., Houlton (R)
 RODNEY E. ROSS, JR., 1024 Washington St., Bath (R)
 LEO ST. PIERRE, 256 Park St., Lewiston (D)
 CARL M. STILPHEN, 9 Claremont St., Rockland (R)
 MURRAY W. THURSTON, Bethel (D)
 GEORGE W. WEEKS, 17 Goudy St., South Portland (R)
 RICHARD C. WILLEY, 56 Church St., Ellsworth (R)
 ALLAN WOODCOCK, JR., 87 Wiley St., Bangor (R)
 J. HOLLIS WYMAN, Milbridge (R)

House of Representatives

Republicans 93 Democrats 57

(1 vacancy)

JOSEPH A. ALIBERTI, 225 Penobscot St., Rumford (D)
 OTIS BACON, RFD 1, Oakland (R)
 MRS. ETHEL B. BAKER, Orrington (R)
 RALPH E. BARNETT, 17 Viles St., Augusta (D)
 JOHN L. BAXTER, JR., 19 Lancey St., Pittsfield (R)
 EMERY O. BEANE, JR., 8 Flagg St., Augusta (D)
 C. MARTIN BERMAN, 112 Gamage Ave., Auburn (R)
 HAROLD BRAGDON, RFD 1, Washburn (R)
 ARNOLD W. BRIGGS, 186 Dartmouth St., Portland (D)
 WARREN A. BROCKWAY, RFD 2, Milo (R)
 DWIGHT A. BROWN, 75 Birch Ave., Ellsworth (R)
 E. EARLE BROWN, JR., 65 Dunning Blvd., Bangor (R)
 LESTER E. BROWN, Fowler Rd., Cape Elizabeth (R)
 JAMES M. CAHILL, Bingham (D)
 HOWARD W. CALL, Cumberland (R)
 EDWARD L. CARON, 60 South St., Biddeford (D)
 JOHN E. CARTER, Box 12, Etna (R)
 JOHN H. CARVILLE, Stratton (R)
 F. PERLEY CASWELL, New Sharon (R)
 DANIEL O. CHAPMAN, 235 Highland Ave., Gardiner (R)
 MELVILLE CHAPMAN, RFD 1, Norway (R)
 RICHARD P. CHOATE, 55 Second St., Hallowell (R)
 MRS. AUGUSTA K. CHRISTIE, Box 688, Presque Isle (R)
 DONALD J. CLARK, Black Point Rd., Scarborough (R)
 LUCIA M. CORMIER, Rumford (D)
 ALBERT E. COTE, 138 Bartlett St., Lewiston (D)
 HOWARD L. COUSINS, JR., 70 Harthorn Ave., Bangor (R)
 PAUL A. COUTURE, 124 Oxford St., Lewiston (D)
 JAMES F. COX, 316 Main St., Dexter (R)
 JAMES A. COYNE, 11 Pleasant Pl., Waterville (D)
 BENJAMIN S. CROCKETT, Freeport (R)
 CLEVELAND P. CURTIS, 10 Pleasant St., Bowdoinham (R)
 CHARLES W. CYR, RFD 5, Augusta (D)
 IRENEE CYR, 5 Forest Ave., Fort Kent (D)

WILLIAM T. DANES, 3 Sylvan Rd., South Portland (R)
 ELBRIDGE B. DAVIS, Calais (R)
 PAUL A. DAVIS, 100 Haskell St., Westbrook (D)
 R. BLANCHE DEAN, West Buxton (R)
 WILLIAM E. DENNETT, 185 Rogers Rd., Kittery (R)
 ROY K. DENNISON, East Machias (R)
 HENRY J. DESMARAIS, 280 Main St., Sanford (D)
 ERNEST W. DODGE, High St., Guilford (R)
 WILLIAM T. DOSTIE, 2 Garand St., Waterville (D)
 HAROLD L. DOW, Main St., Eliot (R)
 NEWMAN B. DOYLE, RFD 5, Caribou (D)
 JAMES T. DUDLEY, Box 25, West Enfield (D)
 P. PAUL DUFOUR, 508 S. Main St., Old Town (D)
 CHRISTOPHER DUMAINE, West Winds, Readfield (R)
 ARTHUR J. DUMAIS, JR., 50 Fairlawn Ave., Lewiston (D)
 PHILIP E. DUNN, RFD 1, Mechanic Falls (R)
 WILLIAM G. EARLES, 489 Ocean St., South Portland (R)
 JOSEPH T. EDGAR, Bar Harbor (R)
 HAROLD C. EDGERLY, RFD, Sangerville (R)
 E. PERRIN EDMUNDS, 22 High St., Fort Fairfield (R)
 CARLETON E. EDWARDS, RFD, Poland Spring (D)
 SHEPARD H. EDWARDS, SR., Stockton Springs (R)
 ALBERT W. EMMONS, Kennebunk (R)
 R. LAFAYETTE ERVIN, 53 Main St., Houlton (R)
 DANIEL J. FRAZIER, JR., Box 17, Lee (R)
 ALOYSIUS GALLANT, Box 216, Eagle Lake (D)
 VINAL G. GOOD, Box 8, East Sebago (R)
 RAE D. GRAVES, Northeast Harbor (R)
 NELSON C. HANCOCK, Nobleboro (R)
 MRS. BERNICE B. HANSON, East Lebanon (R)
 WELDEN W. HANSON, Bradford (R)
 WILLIAM ROBERT HARDY, Hope (R)
 MRS. IDA M. HARRINGTON, Patten (R)
 WILBUR H. HARRIS, Greenville (D)
 ORVILLE B. HAUGHN, RFD 2, Bridgton (R)
 ROBERT H. HEALD, Union (R)
 JOSEPH J. HEALY, 116 Pine St., Portland (D)
 MRS. CATHERINE I. HENDRICKS, 460 St. John St., Portland (D)
 MURRAY L. HENDSBEE, Box 12, RFD 1, Madison (D)
 RALPH B. HILTON, Anson (D)
 LESTER N. HOBBS, Milton Mills, New Hampshire (R)
 RICHARD R. HODGKINS, Box 5, Greene (R)
 KENNETH A. HUGHES, St. Albans (R)
 LEE G. HUTCHINSON, Star Rte., Dixfield (R)
 EMILE JACQUES, 148 Lincoln St., Lewiston (D)
 LOUIS JALBERT, 83 Elm St., Lewiston (D)
 FLAVE M. JEWELL, Box 31, Monticello (R)
 DONALD C. JEWETT, RFD 4, Gardiner (R)
 JAMES L. JOHNSON, Stockholm (D)
 HENRY G. JONES, 995 Sawyer St., South Portland (R)
 ANDREW A. KARKOS, SR., 110 Free St., Lisbon Falls (D)
 RONALD L. KELLAM, 136 1/2 Highland St., Portland (D)
 DAVID J. KENNEDY, Milbridge (R)

MRS. JANE CALLAN KILROY, 190 Pine St., Portland (D)
 WILLIAM L. KINCH, 40 Church St., Livermore Falls (D)
 MRS. MINNIE E. C. KNAPP, 3 South St., Yarmouth (R)
 JOHN L. KNIGHT, Box 503, Rockland (R)
 BERTRAND A. LACHARITE, 1 Nancy Dr., Brunswick (D),
 VINAL C. LANCASTER, Dixfield (D)
 MELVIN LANE, 303 Main St., Waterville (D)
 ALFRED LANTAGNE, 204 Granite St., Biddeford (D)
 LEON G. LEBEL, Van Buren (D)
 FRANK LEMELIN, Fairfield (D)
 RAYMOND J. LETOURNEAU, 12 Payne St., Springvale (D)
 FRED H. LINDSAY, 609 S. Main St., South Brewer (R)
 ROBERT S. LINNELL, 25 Clinton St., South Portland (R)
 CHARLES R. LOWERY, 24 Pleasant St., Brunswick (D)
 EDWIN F. MADDOX, Vinalhaven (R)
 PHILIP J. MATHEWS, 30 School St., Berwick (R)
 DONALD H. MATHIESON, Freedom (R)
 SIDNEY D. MAXWELL, Box 158, Wilton (D)
 HOWARD W. MAYO, 353 High St., Bath (R)
 EDWARD C. MILLER, 82 Dartmouth St., Portland (D)
 JOHN R. MONROE, Monroe (R)
 ROBERT E. MOORE, Casco (R)
 J. HARLAND MORSE, 360 Fairfield St., Oakland (R)
 NAPOLEON L. NADEAU, 131 Hill St., Biddeford (D)
 HAROLD E. PARSONS, RFD, Canton (R)
 J. FRANCIS PERRY, MRA, Bangor (R)
 TEDCASTLE B. PERRY, Easton (R)
 EDWIN H. PERT, 995 Middle St., Bath (D)
 SAMUEL W. PHILBRICK, 454 State St., Bangor (R)
 SUMNER T. PIKE, 2 Church St., Lubec (R)
 SAMUEL L. PITTS, Harrison (D)
 JEROME G. PLANTE, 82 Lake Ave., Old Orchard Beach (D)
 ERNEST O. PORELL, 53 Conant St., Westbrook (D)
 HERMAN F. PRUE, Ashland (D)
 GEORGE D. RANKIN, JR., Landing Rd., Southport (R)
 CARLTON DAY REED, JR., Woolwich (D)
 HARRY I. ROLLINS, Belfast (R)
 DANA A. ROWE, Limerick (R)
 FRANCIS J. ROWE, 30 Pleasant St., Madawaska (D)
 ROSWELL H. RUSSELL, 21 Quebec St., Portland (D)
 LEON M. SANBORN, Johnson Rd., Gorham (R)
 ADDISON C. SAUNDERS, Bethel (D)
 MYRON F. SHEPARD, Box 115, Stonington (R)
 CARL R. SMITH, East Corinth (R)
 MRS. MARGUERITE H. SMITH, RFD 3, Cumberland Center (R)
 JAMES S. STANLEY, Box 94, Bangor (R)
 ARNOLD G. STORM, Sherman Mills (R)
 ROLAND R. TARDIFF, 30 Charles St., Lewiston (D)
 HARRY T. TREWORGY, Box 28, Orono (R)

CHARLES F. TRUMBULL, Box 125, Fryeburg (R)
 BENJAMIN A. TURNER, Auburn (R)
 ROBERT G. WADE, 344 Lake St., Auburn (R)
 HOWARD P. WALLS, 97 Lincoln St., Millinocket (D)
 WILLIAM H. WALSH, JR., RFD 1, Bucksport (R)
 E. ASHLEY WALTER, JR., Waldoboro (R)
 HARRY A. WARREN, 46 Winter St., Saco (D)
 EDWARD P. WESTON, Hallowell (R)
 ROBERT H. WHEATON, Princeton (R)
 EDWIN P. WHITING, 187 Madison Ave., Skowhegan (R)
 GILMAN B. WHITMAN, Box 204, Bryant Pond (R)
 HARRY R. WILLIAMS, Hodgdon (R)
 RALPH E. WINCHENPAW, Friendship (R)
 BYRON P. YOUNG, West Gouldsboro (D)

MARYLAND

(GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

Senate

Democrats 26 Republicans 3

SAMUEL W. BARRICK, 114A W. Church St., Frederick (D)
 JOSEPH A. BERTORELLI, 314 South High St., Baltimore 2 (D)
 J. RAYMOND BUFFINGTON, JR., 1231 N. Calvert St., Baltimore 2 (D)
 ROBERT P. DEAN, Centreville (D)
 GEORGE W. DELLA, 500 Maryland Trust Bldg., Baltimore 2 (D)
 WALTER R. DORSEY, Leonardtown (D)
 BERNARD I. GONDER, Oakland (D)
 PHILIP H. GOODMAN, 139 Equitable Bldg., Baltimore 2 (D)
 EDWARD T. HALL, Prince Frederick (R)
 HARRY R. HUGHES, 103 Gay St., Denton (D)
 WILLIAM S. JAMES, Office St., Bel Air (D)
 GUY JOHNSON, 227 E. Main St., Elkton (D)
 J. ALVIN JONES, 1359 N. Calhoun St., Baltimore 17 (D)
 JOSEPH V. MACH, 2408 E. Madison St., Baltimore 5 (D)
 FREDERICK C. MALKUS, JR., Court Lane Bldg., Cambridge (D)
 MARY L. NOCK, 914 Camden Ave., Salisbury (D)
 JOHN CLARENCE NORTH, Easton (D)
 EDWARD S. NORTHROP, 8615 Connecticut Ave., Chevy Chase (D)
 JOHN T. PARRAN, JR., Byrnes Rd., Indian Head (D)
 LOUIS N. PHIPPS, 67 College Ave., Annapolis (D)
 HARRY THOMAS PHOEBUS, Princess Anne (R)
 JAMES A. PINE, 24 W. Pennsylvania Ave., Towson 4 (D)
 GEORGE B. RASIN, JR., Chestertown (D)
 JOHN L. SANFORD, JR., Berlin (D)
 CHARLES M. SEE, 508 Forster Ave., Cumberland (R)
 FRANK E. SHIPLEY, Savage (D)
 GEORGE E. SNYDER, 539 W. Howard St., Hagerstown (D)
 EDWARD O. WEANT, JR., Court St., Westminster (D)
 H. WINSHIP WHEATLEY, JR., 4319 Hamilton St., Hyattsville (D)

House of Delegates

Democrats 116 Republicans 7

MURRAY ABRAMSON, 803 Brooks Lane, Baltimore 17 (D)
 JOSEPH A. ACKER, 2702 Hugo Ave., Baltimore 18 (D)
 CAMILLO N. ANTONELLI, 525 N. Ellwood Ave., Baltimore 5 (D)
 CARL W. BACHARACH, 210 E. Lexington St., Baltimore 2 (D)
 ALGER Y. BARBEE, 9809 Capitol View Ave., Silver Spring (D)
 ALBERT F. BAUMANN, 1505 Jackson St., Baltimore 30 (D)
 HENRY T. BAYNES, 781 Washington Blvd., Baltimore 30 (D)
 RUDY BEHOUNEK, 2406 E. Monument St., Baltimore 5 (D)
 EARL BENNETT, 305 Talbot Ave., Cambridge (D)
 EDWARD A. BITTNER, 642 Harvey St., Baltimore 30 (D)
 ORLANDO B. BLADES, N. Main St., Preston (D)
 A. GORDON BOONE, Masonic Bldg., Towson 4 (D)
 ELROY G. BOYER, Chestertown (D)
 ELZA E. BRAY, 130 Oak St., Oakland (R)
 CHARLES R. BROCKMEYER, Carrolton Manor, Severna Park (D)
 EDWARD W. BROOKS, 4333 Glenmore Ave., Baltimore 6 (D)
 ELBERT E. BUCKEL, Bittinger (D)
 JOSEPH E. BULLOCK, 104 N. Highland Ave., Baltimore 24 (D)
 WILLIAM F. BURKLEY, Elkton (D)
 JAMES H. CALDWELL, 223 South Blvd., Salisbury (D)
 ROBERT POWELL CANNON, 207 N. Division St., Salisbury (D)
 MAURICE CARDIN, 233 Equitable Bldg., Baltimore 2 (D)
 JAMES CLARK, JR., Ellicott City (D)
 GALE B. COHILL, RFD 1, Clearspring (D)
 CHARLES E. COLLINS, Box 191, Frederick (D)
 FRANK A. COMBS, Box E, Leonardtown (D)
 THOMAS F. CONLON, JR., 529 Avirett Ave., Cumberland (D)
 EDNA P. COOK, 8319 Piney Branch Rd., Silver Spring (D)
 NOEL SPEIR COOK, 5 Broadway, Frostburg (R)
 CLARENCE H. CORKRAN, JR., Court Lane Bldg., Cambridge (D)
 WILLIAM P. CORRIGAN, 432 E. Fort Ave., Baltimore 30 (D)
 CHARLES W. COSS, 100 N. Potomac St., Hagerstown (D)
 CHARLES F. CULVER, 303 Frederick Rd., Catonsville 29 (D)
 J. JOSEPH CURRAN, JR., 603 Radnor Ave., Baltimore 12 (D)
 JAMES S. DEMBOWSKI, 236 S. Patterson Pk. Ave., Baltimore 24 (D)
 IRMA G. DIXON, 1906 McCullough St., Baltimore 17 (D)
 BENNIE C. DOWELL, Lusby (D)
 FRED B. DRISCOLL, 719 Oldtown Rd., Cumberland (R)
 TILGHMAN EATON, Chester (D)

HENRY FOWLER, Mechanicsville (D)
 SOL J. FRIEDMAN, 2615 Keyworth Ave., Baltimore 15 (D)
 FRANCIS X. GALLAGHER, 1500 Northbourne Rd., Baltimore 12 (D)
 P. PARKE GEIGER, 715 Potomac Ave., Hagerstown (D)
 MORTON H. GETZ, Main St., Bel Air (D)
 JOSEPH H. HAHN, JR., W. Green St., Westminster (R)
 PRESTON L. HALE, Hampstead (D)
 JAMES E. HANCE, Mutual (D)
 HENRY H. HANNA, JR., Woodland Rd., Salisbury (D)
 FRANK H. HARRIS, Perryville (D)
 W. RANDOLPH HARRISON, Tilghman (D)
 THOMAS H. HEDRICK, 216 W. Madison St., Baltimore 1 (D)
 W. DALE HESS, Fallston (D)
 RUSSELL O. HICKMAN, Whaleyville (D)
 WILLIAM L. HODGES, 1225 W. Cross St., Baltimore 30 (D)
 FRANCES HOLUB, 2634 E. Ashland Ave., Baltimore 5 (D)
 WILLIAM M. HOUCK, Box 114, Thurmont (D)
 CHARLES B. HUYETT, 20 N. Potomac St., Hagerstown (D)
 W. PAUL JOINER, Worton (D)
 ESTEL C. KELLEY, 12 Greene St., Cumberland (R)
 CHESTER G. KOSAKOWSKI, 635 S. Lakewood Ave., Baltimore 24 (D)
 W. GARRETT LARRIMORE, 12 Church Circle, Annapolis (D)
 JAMES C. LATHAM, RFD 4, Box 53, Easton (D)
 BLAIR LEE III, 400 Warrenton Dr., Silver Spring (D)
 SAMUEL C. LINTON, JR., Grayton (D)
 ROBERT CHARLES LONG, Westover (D)
 ERNEST A. LOVELESS, JR., 41 Horseshoe Dr., Clinton (D)
 THOMAS HUNTER LOWE, Easton (D)
 H. KEMP MACDANIEL, 5717 Oakland Rd., Baltimore 27 (D)
 HERVEY G. MACHEN, 4328 Farragut St., Hyattsville (D)
 RICHARD D. MACKIE, RFD 3, Elkton (D)
 WILBUR W. MAGIN, RFD 6, Westminster (D)
 JOHN N. MAGUIRE, 825 Eastern Ave., Baltimore 21 (D)
 MARVIN MANDEL, 506 Equitable Bldg., Baltimore 2 (D)
 CLARENCE B. MASON, Big Pool (D)
 CHARLES MCC. MATHIAS, JR., 106 W. Second St., Frederick (R)
 RICHARD M. MATTHEWS, Court Lane Bldg., Cambridge (D)
 JOSEPH H. McELWEE, 201 Reynolds Ave., Hagerstown (D)
 EDWARD J. McNEAL, 1227 Northview Rd., Baltimore 18 (D)
 JOHN F. McNULTY, 207 S. Hammonds Ferry Rd., Linthicum (D)
 RIDGELY P. MELVIN, JR., 212 Duke of Gloucester St., Annapolis (D)
 THOMAS L. MERRYWEATHER, 404 Boundary Ave., Cambridge (D)
 JOHN H. MITCHELL, La Plata (D)

CHARLES M. MOORE, 717 Ontario St.,
Havre de Grace (D)
DANIEL M. MURRAY, JR., Ellicott City (D)
WILLIAM J. MYERS, 4101 Brooklyn Ave.,
Baltimore 25 (D)
C. PHILIP NICHOLS, 150 Washington Blvd.,
Laurel (D)
JOHN J. NOWAKOWSKI, 305 S. Ellwood Ave.,
Baltimore 24 (D)
THOMAS R. O'FARRELL, RFD, Westminster (D)
WILLIAM C. O'MALLEY, 3037 Northern Pkwy.,
Baltimore 14 (D)
CHARLES PANUSKA, 2416 E. Fairmount Ave.,
Baltimore 24 (D)
RALPH W. PARKS, Crisfield (D)
MARK O. PILCHARD, RFD 3, Pocomoke City (D)
NORMAN E. POLK, Pocomoke City (D)
EGBERT L. QUINN, Crisfield (D)
LESTER B. REED, Mt. Savage (R)
ALAN M. RESNICK, 1613 Munsey Bldg.,
Baltimore 2 (D)
ORLANDO RIDOUT IV, RFD 2, St. Margarets,
Annapolis (D)
CHARLES ELLIOTT RISLEY, Grasonville (D)
JEROME ROBINSON, 300 Sun Life Annex Bldg.,
Baltimore 2 (D)
RICHARD T. ROMBRO, 44 Equitable Bldg.,
Baltimore 2 (D)
LANDALE G. SASSER, JR., Upper Marlboro (D)
LESLIE E. SAVAGE, Friendsville (D)
MARGARET C. SCHWEINHOUT, 3601 Saul Rd.,
Rock Creek Hills, Kensington (D)
CARLTON R. SICKLES, 1203 Quebec St., Langley
Park (D)
JAMES J. SILK, 742 N. Decker Ave.,
Baltimore 24 (D)
EDGAR P. SILVER, 44 Equitable Bldg., Baltimore
2 (D)
CHARLES H. SMELSER, RFD 2, Union Bridge (D)
ALEXANDER STARK, 36 Equitable Bldg.,
Baltimore 2 (D)
ROY N. STATEN, 3012 Dunglow Rd.,
Dundalk 22 (D)
JOSEPH D. TYDINGS, 301 Davison Chemical Bldg.,
Baltimore 2 (D)
HERBERT H. TYLER, 1956 Edgewood Rd.,
Towson 4 (D)
JOSEPH A. URBAN, 510 N. Belnord Ave.,
Baltimore 5 (D)
GARY L. UTTERBACK, 110 W. 13th St.,
Frederick (D)
C. CLIFTON VIRTS, 5 W. Church, Frederick (D)
J. GRAHAME WALKER, 5608 Overlea Rd.,
Bethesda (D)
WILLIAM WALSH, Liberty Trust Bldg.,
Cumberland (D)
ELMER E. WALTERS, 17 N. Curley St.,
Baltimore 24 (D)
VERDA WELCOME, 2101 Liberty Heights Ave.,
Baltimore 17 (D)
E. HOMER WHITE, JR., 438 Pennsylvania Ave.,
Salisbury (D)
JOHN M. WHITMORE, Box 69, Annapolis (D)
PERRY O. WILKINSON, 6404 Queens Chapel Rd.,
Hyattsville (D)
JAMES A. WISE, Denton (D)
CHARLES W. WOODWARD, JR., 10 Maryland
Ave., Rockville (D)

MASSACHUSETTS

(GENERAL COURT)

Senate

Democrats 24 Republicans 16

JOHN J. BEADES, 278 Minot St., Boston (D)
PAUL H. BENOIT, 171 Lebanon Hill, Southbridge
(D)
OTTO F. BURKHARDT, 26 First St., Westfield (R)
HAROLD W. CANAVAN, 53 Lancaster St., Revere
(D)
RICHARD R. CAPLES, 25 William Jackson Ave.,
Boston (D)
JAMES J. CORBETT, 55 Stone Ave., Somerville (D)
ROBERT CRAMER, South St., Williamstown (D)
MRS. LESLIE B. CUTLER, 1010 South St.,
Needham (R)
MAURICE A. DONAHUE, 140 Pine St., Holyoke
(D)
C. EUGENE FARNAM, 42 Wyman St., Medford
(R)
WILLIAM D. FLEMING, 56 Henshaw St., Worcester
(D)
MRS. MARY L. FONSECA, 102 Webster St., Fall
River (D)
A. FRANK FOSTER, 472 Norfolk St., Boston (D)
DONALD L. GIBBS, 37 Claremont St., Newton
(R)*
JOSEPH FRANCIS GIBNEY, 119 Thompson Rd.,
Webster (D)
PHILIP A. GRAHAM, 293 Bridge St., Hamilton
(R)
KEVIN B. HARRINGTON, 45 Washington Sq.,
Salem (D)
WILLIAM C. HAYS, 455 Lexington St., Waltham
(R)*
CHARLES W. HEDGES, 304 Beale St., Quincy (R)
JAMES W. HENNINGAN, JR., 24 Bowditch Rd.,
Boston (D)
CHARLES V. HOGAN, 36 Baltimore St., Lynn (D)
NEWLAND H. HOLMES, 83 Webb St., Weymouth
(R)
WARREN S. KEITH, 429 Copeland St., Brockton
(R)
FRED LAMSON, 36 Dodge St., Malden (R)
FRANCIS L. LAPPIN, 36 Chapman St., Dracut (R)
HAROLD R. LUNDGREN, 48 Gifford Dr.,
Worcester (R)
WILLIAM C. MADDEN, 955 Massachusetts Ave.,
Lexington (D)
RALPH C. MAHAR, 125 Fountain St., Orange
(R)
FRANCIS X. MCCANN, 19 Hutchinson St.,
Cambridge (D)
PETER M. MCCORMACK, 110 Chestnut St.,
Brookline (D)
ARTHUR J. MULLEN, 325 Sconticut Neck Rd.,
Fairhaven (D)
CHARLES W. OLSON, W. Union St., Ashland (R)
JOHN F. PARKER, 429 Cohannet St., Taunton (R)
JOHN E. POWERS, 158 M St., Boston (D)
MICHAEL LO PRESTI, 30 Shawsheen Rd., Boston
(D)
JAMES P. RURAK, 34 Margin St., Haverhill (D)*
MRS. ELIZABETH A. STANTON, 102 Cedar St.,
Fitchburg (D)

*Contested.

EDWARD C. STONE, Box H, Osterville (R)
 WILLIAM X. WALL, 179 Spruce St., Lawrence (D)
 STANLEY J. ZAROD, 537 Main St., Springfield (D)

House of Representatives

Democrats 145 Republicans 95

HARRY B. ALBRO, Main St., Harwich (R)
 WALTER T. ANDERSON, 4 Becket Rd., Belmont (R)
 JULIUS ANSEL, 22 Wales St., Boston (D)
 JOHN A. ARMSTRONG, 14 Nelson St., Plymouth (R)
 JOHN GEORGE ASIAF, 92 Elliot St., Brockton (D)
 J. ROBERT AYERS, 114 Merriam St., Weston (R)
 FRED A. BAUMEISTER, 12 Prospect Ave., Winthrop (R)
 RAYMOND H. BEACH, 493 Main St., Wilbraham (R)
 ROGER L. BERNASHE, 17 Tourtelotte St., Chicopee (D)
 FRANCIS BEVILACQUA, 15 Day St., Haverhill (D)
 CHARLES A. BISBEE, JR., Chesterfield (R)
 VINSON BLANCHARD, 109 Chestnut St., Abington (R)
 CARLTON H. BLISS, 117 Church St., North Attleborough (R)
 BELDEN G. BLY, JR., 46 Auburn St., Saugus (R)
 STANLEY J. BOCKO, 32 Mt. Pleasant St., Billerica (D)
 ROBERT J. BOHIGIAN, 17 Converse St., Worcester (D)
 FRANK E. BOOT, 2 Bulfinch Terr., Lynn (R)
 GORDON D. BOYNTON, 121 St. Stephen St., Boston (R) *
 MALCOLM B. BOYNTON, 253 School St., Whitman (R)
 G. EDWARD BRADLEY, 40 Benton Rd., Somerville (D)
 JOHN C. BRESNAHAN, 144 Berkeley St., Lawrence (D)
 JOSEPH E. BRETT, 254 Fenno St., Quincy (D)
 LAWRENCE F. BRETTE, 90 Lowell St., Somerville (D)
 JOHN D. BROWN, 15 Hemenway St., Boston (R)
 JOHN BROX, 1363 Broadway, Dracut (R)
 JOHN P. BUCKLEY, 7 Robin Hood Rd., Arlington (D)
 THADDEUS BUCZKO, 47 Butler St., Salem (D)
 GEORGE H. BURGESSON, 48 Forest Ave., Brockton (R)
 ANTHONY J. BURKE, 14 Suffield St., Worcester (D)
 WALTER T. BURKE, 55 Walnut St., Natick (D)
 GARDINER E. CAMPBELL, 24 Wave Ave., Wakefield (R)
 JOHN J. CAMPBELL, 406 Broadway, Cambridge (D)
 MICHAEL H. CANTWELL, 50 Mariposa St., Boston (D)
 CHARLES W. CAPRANO, 52 Cooper St., Boston (D)
 MICHAEL J. CARROLL, 56 Mudge St., Lynn (D)
 RALPH W. CARTWRIGHT, JR., 161 Warren St., Randolph (R)

*Contested.

WILLIAM J. CASEY, 74 Osgood St., Lawrence (D)
 MICHAEL CATINO, 109 Traincroft, Medford (D)
 JOHN J. CAVANAUGH, 15 Washington Ave., Holyoke (D)
 ALEXANDER J. CELLA, 25 Braemore Rd., Medford (D)
 HARRISON CHADWICK, 24 Everett Ave., Winchester (R)
 STEPHEN T. CHMURA, 4 Elm St., Holyoke (D)
 PETER J. CLOHERTY, 2 Fidelis Way, Boston (D)
 THOMAS F. COADY, JR., 11 Leonard Ave., Cambridge (D)
 ANTHONY M. COLONNA, 203 Warren Rd., Framingham (D)
 JAMES F. CONDON, 49 St. Margaret St., Boston (D)
 LLOYD E. CONN, 68 Hillside Ave., Melrose (R)
 GILBERT M. COROA, 100 Stanley St., Fall River (D)
 JOHN W. COSTELLO, 572 Centre St., Boston (D)
 LEO J. COURNOYER, 384 Main St., Southbridge (D)
 RUSSELL H. CRAIG, 35 Munroe St., Lynnfield (R)
 ROBERT Q. CRANE, 10 Burton St., Boston (D)
 JAMES J. CRAVEN, JR., 9 St. John St., Boston (D)
 WALLACE B. CRAWFORD, 103 Spadina Pkwy., Pittsfield (R)
 JOHN J. CRONIN, 5 Rhine St., Lawrence (D)
 SIDNEY Q. CURTISS, Guilden Hollow Rd., Sheffield (R)
 JOHN A. DAVIS, 33 Overlook Rd., Marblehead (R)
 JOHN F. X. DAVOREN, 180 Purchase St., Milford (D)
 AMELIO A. DELLA CHIESA, 11 Hughes St., Quincy (R)
 HARRY DELLA RUSSO, 407 Revere St., Revere (D)
 JAMES DE NORMANDIE, Trapelo Rd., Lincoln (R)
 DOMENIC V. DEPARI, 31 Prentice St., Worcester (D)
 WILFRED A. DEROSIER, 356 Centre St., Brockton (R)
 CORNELIUS DESMOND, JR., 460 E. Merrimack St., Lowell (D)
 THEOPHILE J. DESROCHES, 214 Tinkham St., New Bedford (D)
 GERARD F. DOHERTY, 39 Washington St., Charlestown (D)
 JOHN F. DOLAN, 39 East St., Ipswich (R)
 RICHARD T. DOLAN, 18 Vine St., Westfield (D)
 EDMUND J. DONLAN, 176 Park St., Boston (D)
 HENRY C. DONNELLY, 46 June St., Worcester (D)
 THOMAS F. DONOHUE, 75 Pine St., Woburn (D)
 HAROLD L. DOWER, 939 Main St., Athol (R)
 CHARLES ROBERT DOYLE, 12 Danville St., Boston (D)
 CHARLES E. LUKE DRISCOLL, 77 East St., Northbridge (R)
 JOHN T. DRISCOLL, 50 Clearwater Dr., Boston (D)
 JAMES V. DUFFY, 12 Morton St., Taunton (D)
 JOHN M. EATON, JR., 15 Lang St., Concord (R)
 THOMAS E. ENRIGHT, 81 Parker St., Pittsfield (D)
 THOMAS F. FALLON, 298 Main St., Clinton (D)

- MANUEL FARIA, 589 S. Main, Fall River (D)
 THOMAS F. FARRELL, 5 Norwood St., Worcester (D)
 MICHAEL PAUL FEENEY, 999 River St., Boston (D)
 LAURENCE F. FELONEY, 133 Larch St., Cambridge (D)
 RICHARD A. FERULLO, 17 Cherry St., Medford (D)
 CORNELIUS T. FINNEGAN, JR., 294 Wentworth Ave., Lowell (D)
 WILLIAM H. FINNEGAN, 30 High St., Everett (D)
 THOMAS M. FLAHERTY, 43 Beechwood Rd., Waltham (D)
 VERNON R. FLETCHER, 86 Westford St., Chelmsford (R)
 MAURICE R. FLYNN, JR., 36 E. Border Rd., Malden (D)
 JEREMIAH J. FOLEY, 34 Barrett St., Northampton (D)
 JOHN W. FRENNING, 14 Carver St., Boston (R)
 JOSEPH GARCZYNSKI, JR., 22 Lyman Rd., Chicopee (D)
 FRANK S. GILES, 827 Riverside Dr., Methuen (R)
 LOUIS H. GLASER, 72 Bainbridge St., Malden (D)
 EDWIN D. GORMAN, 30 Arlington St., Holyoke (D)
 THOMAS T. GRAY, 814 Alden St., Springfield (R)
 GEORGE GREENE, 40 Schuyler St., Boston (D)
 HENRY W. HALLINAN, 61 Main St., Peabody (D)
 DAVID B. HAMILTON, 28 Saxon Rd., Worcester (R)
 SAMUEL HARMON, 10 Wales St., Boston (D)
 EDWARD D. HARRINGTON, JR., 170 South Rd., Holden (R)
 RUSSELL P. HAYDEN, 41 Ellsworth Ave., Stoughton (D)
 ARTHUR G. HEANY, 390 Dedham St., Newton (R)
 WILLIAM J. HILL, 50 Beach St., Revere (D)
 HERBERT B. HOLLIS, 607 Washington St., Braintree (R)
 CHARLES F. HOLMAN, 8 Belmont St., Norwood (R)
 J. PHILIP HOWARD, Harvard Ave., Westminster (R)
 RICHARD L. HULL, 199 Main St., Rockport (R)
 WALTER F. HURLBURT, 20 Dunnell Rd., Greenfield (R)
 CHARLES IANNELLO, 887 Harrison Ave., Boston (D)
 JOHN P. IVASCYN, 17 Lincoln St., Webster (D)
 CARL R. JOHNSON, JR., 80 West St., Braintree (D)
 ERNEST A. JOHNSON, 18 Gosnold St., Worcester (R)
 ALLAN F. JONES, Hyannis Rd., Barnstable (R)
 OSWALD L. JORDAN, 159 Ruthven St., Boston (D)
 WILLIAM F. JOYCE, 1669 Commonwealth Ave., Boston (D)
 SUMNER Z. KAPLAN, 29 Russell St., Brookline (D)
 WILLIAM FRANCIS KEENAN, 14 Pine Ridge Rd., Boston (D)
 JAMES A. KELLY, JR., Stafford St., Oxford (D)
 JAMES H. KELLY, 372 Arborway, Boston (D)
 ARCHIBALD E. KENEFICK, 967 Middlesex St., Lowell (D)
 GEORGE V. KENNEALLY, JR., 31 Franconia St., Boston (D)
 JOHN P. KENNEDY, 50 Thurman Pk., Everett (D)
 EDWARD L. KERR, 19 Audrey Rd., Belmont (R)
 GREGORY B. KHACHADOORIAN, 32 Churchill Ave., Arlington (R)
 CORNELIUS F. KIERNAN, 22 Phillips St., Lowell (D)
 PHILIP K. KIMBALL, 770 Dickinson St., Springfield (R)
 WILLIAM J. KINGSTON, 38 Sterns Terrace, Springfield (D)
 THOMAS E. KITCHEN, 63 Colfax St., Fall River (D)
 FREYDA P. KOPLOW, 84 Alberta Rd., Brookline (R)
 WALTER T. KOSTANSKI, 27 Ferry Rd., Montague (R)
 MATTHEW J. KUSS, 40 Bowers St., Fall River (R)
 JOHN J. LAWLESS, 125 Plantation St., Worcester (D)
 JAMES R. LAWTON, 25 Gary St., Brockton (D)
 FRANK F. LEMOS, 81 Thompson St., New Bedford (D)
 PETER J. LEVANTI, 233 Heywood St., Fitchburg (D)
 EMMIT J. LINE, 47 Sherwood Ave., West Springfield (R)
 JOHN J. LINEHAN, 67 Pontiac St., Boston (D)
 GERALD P. LOMBARD, 123 Myrtle Ave., Fitchburg (D)
 JOHN J. LONG, 1582 Pleasant St., Fall River (D)
 WILLIAM LONGWORTH, 25 Stevens St., Methuen (R)
 JOHN D. B. MACMILLAN, 96 Hartwick St., Springfield (R)
 J. ROBERT MAHAN, 103 Boutelle St., Leominster (D)
 FRANCIS J. MARR, 70 Clarendon Ave., Lynn (D)
 RICO MATERA, 110 Faywood Ave., Boston (D)
 JOSEPH F. McEVoy, JR., 210 Powder House Blvd., Somerville (D)
 JOHN J. MCGLYNN, 20 Cushing St., Medford (D)
 JAMES R. MCINTYRE, 92 Sachem St., Quincy (D)
 MANUEL W. MEDEIROS, 109 Russells Mills Rd., Dartmouth (D)
 PAUL C. MENTON, 100 Robbins Rd., Watertown (D)
 JOHN J. MOAKLEY, 17 Roseclair St., Boston (D)
 ROBERT F. MOONEY, 46 W. Chester St., Nantucket (D)
 WILLIAM J. MORAN, 35 Curtis Ave., Somerville (D)
 EDWARD S. MORROW, 17 Germain Ave., Haverhill (R)
 WILLIAM D. MORTON, 64 Damien Rd., Wellesley (R)
 CHARLES A. MULLALY, JR., 10 Preston St., Millville (D)
 JAMES G. MULLEN, 1355 Canton Ave., Milton (D)
 ROBERT J. MULLIGAN, 36 Ely Rd., Boston (D)
 CORNELIUS J. MURRAY, 2 Haskell St., Beverly (R)
 HAROLD C. NAGLE, 110 Park St., Fall River (D)
 JOHN J. NAVIN, 15 Preston St., Marlborough (D)
 MICHAEL A. NAZZARO, JR., 89 Endicott St., Boston (D)
 MARY B. NEWMAN, 60 Martin St., Cambridge (R)
 THOMAS M. NEWTH, 57 Middlesex Ave., Swampscott (R)
 JAMES RICHARD NOLEN, 140 Church St., Ware (D)
 LEO J. NORMANDIN, 272 Davis St., New Bedford (D)
 WILLIAM F. NOURSE, Harding St., Medfield (R)
 WALTER W. O'BRIEN, Center St., Raynham (R)
 DAVID J. O'CONNOR, 1558 Tremont St., Boston (D)
 GEORGE H. O'FARRELL, 51 Wesmur Rd., Malden (D)
 JOSEPH M. O'LOUGHLIN, 117 Stratford St., Boston (D)
 GEORGE J. O'SHEA, JR., 264 Boston St., Lynn (D)
 DANIEL M. O'SULLIVAN, 118 Hamilton St., Boston (D)
 WILLIAM F. OTIS, 305 Beacon St., Boston (R)
 CHARLES L. PATRONE, 81 Prospect St., Boston (D)

T. CLARK PERKINS, 53 School St., Hingham (R)
 FRANCIS W. PERRY, Temple St., Duxbury (R)
 VITE J. PIGAGA, 15 Fairfax Rd., Worcester (D)
 LINCOLN G. POPE, JR., 13 Kenilworth St., Boston (D)
 MICHAEL A. PORRAZZO, 198 Orient Ave., Boston (D)
 GEORGE W. PORTER, 63 Silver Lake Dr., Agawam (R)
 MEYER PRESSMAN, 37 Central Ave., Chelsea (D)
 STUART D. PUTNAM, 34 Burbank Rd., Longmeadow (R)
 PHILIP A. QUINN, 101 Main St., Spencer (D)
 ROBERT H. QUINN, 32 Auckland St., Boston (D)
 WILLIAM I. RANDALL, 122 Edgell Rd., Framingham (R)
 GEORGE E. RAWSON, 22 Marlboro St., Newton (R)
 LEO J. REYNOLDS, 2 Thayer St., Worcester (D)
 FRANK G. RICO, 75 Floral St., Taunton (D)
 DANIEL H. RIDER, 177 Fair Oaks Park, Needham (R)
 HAROLD E. ROSEN, 47 Greenlodge St., Dedham (R)
 NATHAN ROSENFELD, 40 Cedar St., Milford (R)
 RAYMOND F. ROURKE, 36 Hudson St., Lowell (D)
 EDMUND R. ST. JOHN, JR., 14 Country Club Ave., Adams (R)
 ROGER A. SALA, 1 Pebble St., North Adams (D)
 JOS. D. SAULNIER, 122 Fern, New Bedford (R)
 ANTHONY M. SCIBELLI, 200 Maple St., Springfield (D)
 JOHN R. SENNOTT, JR., 21 Irving St., Cambridge (D)
 VINCENT J. SHANLEY, 73 Parsons St., Boston (D)
 CHARLES L. SHEA, 201 Manet Ave., Quincy (D)
 ANTONIO L. SILVA, 179 Orchard St., New Bedford (D)
 JOSEPH SILVANO, 642 Chestnut Hill Ave., Brookline (R)
 MICHAEL J. SIMONELLI, 7 Kenneson Rd., Somerville (D)
 FLETCHER SMITH, JR., 124 Park St., Easthampton (R)
 LAWRENCE P. SMITH, 95 Butler St., Lawrence (D)
 GEORGE W. SPARTICHINO, 151 Raymond St., Cambridge (D)
 GEORGE I. SPATCHER, 959 Pleasant St., Attleboro (R)
 C. CLIFFORD STONE, 157 Water St., Clinton (R)
 WILLIAM C. SULLIVAN, 36 Wolcott St., Springfield (D)
 JOHN A. SWEENEY, 40 Parkside St., Springfield (D)
 JOSEPH A. SYLVIA, Wing Rd., Oak Bluffs (R)
 ALVIN C. TAMKIN, 23 Pasadena Rd., Boston (D)
 ARMAND N. TANCRAITI, 47 Huntington St., Springfield (D)
 FRANK D. TANNER, 26 Mineral St., Reading (R)
 EDNA B. TELFORD, 54 Pleasant St., Plainville (R)
 GEORGE H. THOMPSON, 611 Commercial St., Weymouth (R)
 JOHN F. THOMPSON, 59 Fairway Dr., Ludlow (D)
 GEORGE B. THOMSON, 72 Sargent Rd., Swampscott (R)
 IRENE K. THRESHER, 667 Chestnut St., Newton (R)
 J. ROBERT TICKLE, 904 Gardner Neck Rd., Swansea (D)
 JOHN J. TOOMEY, 395 Windsor St., Cambridge (D)
 HENRY A. TURNER, 104 Washington Ave., Waltham (R)

WARREN A. TURNER, Chapel St., Lee (R)
 JOHN T. TYNAN, 57 M. St., Boston (D)
 THEODORE J. VAITSES, 13 Laurel St., Melrose (R)
 ALFRED R. VOKE, 60 Garland St., Chelsea (D)
 JOSEPH F. WALSH, 80 Orchard St., Lynn (D)
 MARTIN H. WALSH, 165 Oak St., Gardner (D)
 BARCLAY H. WARBURTON, Jeffrey's Neck Rd., Ipswich (R)
 CHESTER H. WATEROUS, High St., Pepperell (R)
 NORMAN S. WEINBERG, 33 Wade St., Boston (D)
 BENJAMIN H. WHITE, 16 Chestnut St., Groveland (R)
 PHILIP F. WHITMORE, North Sunderland Rd., Sunderland (R)
 JOHN W. WHITTEMORE, 43 Otis St., Newton (R)
 CLARENCE S. WILKINSON, 19 Lovett St., Beverly (R)
 ARTHUR WILLIAMS, 127 Haverhill St., Andover (R)
 THOMAS C. WOJTKOWSKI, 541 Onota St., Pittsfield (D)
 ALTON H. WORRALL, Weweantic Shores, Wareham (R)
 ALBERT H. ZABRISKIE, 242 Merrimac St., Newburyport (D)
 PAUL G. ZOLLO, 13 Forest St., Danvers (R)

MICHIGAN (LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Republicans 22 Democrats 12

FRANK ANDREWS, Hillman (R)
 FRANK D. BEADLE, 150 Brown St., St. Clair (R)
 CHARLES S. BLONDY, 2605 Sturtevant, Detroit 6 (D)
 BASIL W. BROWN, 17462 Mitchell, Detroit 12 (D)
 LEWIS G. CHRISTMAN, 3085 Hilltop Dr., Ann Arbor (R)
 ARTHUR A. DEHMEL, RFD 2, Unionville (R)
 PATRICK J. DOYLE, 6327 Payne St., Dearborn (D)
 RAYMOND D. DZENDZEL, 18501 Shiawassee, Detroit (D)
 CHARLES R. FEENSTRA, 2181 44th St. S.E., Grand Rapids (R)
 JOHN W. FITZGERALD, 219 W. Jefferson, Grand Ledge (R)
 LYNN O. FRANCIS, 2205 Ashman, Midland (R)
 CLYDE H. GEERLINGS, 69 E. 26th St., Holland (R)
 CLARENCE F. GRAEBNER, 4621 Ashland Dr., Saginaw (R)
 PERRY W. GREENE, 220 Mayfield N.E., Grand Rapids (R)
 EDWARD HUTCHINSON, 662 W. Main St., Fennville (R)
 GARLAND B. LANE, 2737 Swayze St., Flint (D)
 HARRY LITOWICH, RFD 2, Box 501, Highland Ave., Benton Harbor (R)
 L. HARVEY LODGE, 6610 Longworth, Waterford (R)
 CHARLES O. McMANIMAN, 711 Memorial Rd., Houghton (D)
 JOHN MINNEMA, 1123 Randolph St., Traverse City (R)
 WILLIAM E. MIRON, 518 S. Eighth St., Escanaba (D)
 CARLTON H. MORRIS, 206 Woodward Ave., Kalamazoo (R)

HASKELL L. NICHOLS, 703 S. Webster, Jackson (R)
 STANLEY NOVAK, 8150 Burnette, Detroit 4 (D)
 ELMER R. PORTER, RFD 2, Blissfield (R)
 CHARLES T. PRESCOTT, Prescott (R)
 PHILIP RAHOI, 527 Smith St., Iron Mountain (D)
 STANLEY F. ROZYCKI, 8087 Sirron, Detroit 34 (D)
 HAROLD M. RYAN, 3610 Bedford Ave., Detroit 24 (D)
 JOHN P. SMEEKENS, 40 Balfour Dr., Coldwater (R)
 JOHN H. STAHLIN, 222 S. Broas, Belding (R)
 GEORGE C. STEEH, 38 Lodewyck, Mt. Clemens (D)
 LLOYD A. STEPHENS, 402 N. Main St., Scottville (R)
 PAUL C. YOUNGER, 1212 S. Genesee Dr., Lansing (R)

House of Representatives

Republicans 55 Democrats 55

LESTER J. ALLEN, RFD 1, Ithaca (R)
 LLOYD L. ANDERSON, 3769 Lincolnshire, Pontiac (R)
 RAYMOND J. APLEY, JR., 20 Roseview, Mt. Clemens (D)
 HOMER ARNETT, 614 Denner, Kalamazoo (R)
 WILLIAM BAIRD, 3830 Audubon Rd., Detroit 24 (D)
 WILFRED G. BASSETT, 405 Dwight Bldg., Jackson (R)
 HARVEY J. BEADLE, 17233 Centralia, Detroit (D)
 ADOLPH BLANCHARD, 1215 Third St., Bay City (R)
 ANDREW BOLT, Box B-4, Grand Rapids 7 (R)
 EDWARD A. BORGMAN, 1154 Alto Ave. S.E., Grand Rapids 7 (R)
 WILLARD I. BOWERMAN, JR., 311 American State Bank Bldg., Lansing (R)
 JOHN T. BOWMAN, 19004 Connecticut, Roseville (D)
 CHARLES A. BOYER, Savings Bank Bldg., Manistee (R)
 JAMES BRADLEY, 3750 Concord St., Detroit (D)
 ROY H. BRIGHAM, 150 Jericho Rd., Battle Creek (R)
 JAMES CLARKSON, 23525 Valley View, Detroit 41 (D)
 ANDREW W. COBB, RFD 3, Elsie (R)
 ROLLO G. CONLIN, Tipton (R)
 CLYDE E. COOPER, 953 Wilcox Ave., White Cloud (R)
 WILLIAM R. COPELAND, 3536 21st St., Wyandotte (D)
 LOUIS C. CRAMTON, Lapeer Savings Bank Bldg., Lapeer (R)
 EDGAR CURRIE, 2265 Pasadena, Detroit 38 (D)
 HARRY A. DEMASO, 40 S. LaVista Blvd., Battle Creek (R)
 O. ROOSEVELT DIGGS, 3908 McDougall, Detroit (D)
 FRED R. DINGMAN, 9643 Sussex, Detroit (D)
 GEORGE DUNN, Pigeon (R)
 GEORGE H. EDWARDS, 273 Hague, Detroit (D)
 HARRY T. EMMONS, 5980 Byron Center Ave., Byron Center (R)
 ARNELL ENGSTROM, 540 W. Eighth St., Traverse City (R)
 EINAR E. ERLANDSEN, 1014 N. 16th St., Escanaba (D)

EDWIN A. FITZPATRICK, 9595 Pinehurst, Detroit (D)
 JOHN J. FITZPATRICK, 5844 Baker St., Detroit (D)
 JAMES N. FOLKS, 6810 Moscow Rd., Horton (R)
 JOSEPH J. GIACHINO, 910 W. Ludington, Iron Mountain (D)
 LLOYD GIBBS, RFD 2, Portland (R)
 ROBERT S. GILBERT, Lawyers Bldg., 715 Court St., Saginaw (R)
 GEORGE A. GILLESPIE, 218 Genesee St., Gaines (R)
 ALLISON GREEN, RFD 1, Kingston (R)
 GAIL HANDY, RFD 1, Eau Claire (R)
 WILLIAM HAYWARD, 1839 Sycamore, Royal Oak (R)
 JOHN C. HITCHCOCK, 438 E. Jarvis, Hazel Park (D)
 ALBERT R. HERRIGAN, 4030 Brownell Blvd., Flint (D)
 HOLLY E. HUBBELL, 11165 Gratiot Rd., Saginaw (R)
 HAROLD W. HUNGERFORD, 2223 Forest Ave., Lansing 10 (R)
 GLENN HUNSBERGER, 4329 Hunsberger Ave. N.E., Grand Rapids 5, (R)
 JOSEPHINE D. HUNSINGER, 13933 Minock, Detroit (D)
 JOSEPH I. JACKSON, 53 Grove, Highland Park (D)
 DOMINIC J. JACOBETTI, 625 Bluff St., Box 62, Negaunee (D)
 EDWARD H. JEFFRIES, 2507 Hurlbut, Detroit (D)
 JOHN KILBORN, 615 State St., Petoskey (R)
 JOSEPH J. KOWALSKI, 9164 Steel, Detroit (D)
 ARTHUR J. LAW, 27 Miami Road, Pontiac (D)
 T. JOHN LESINSKI, 11445 Conant, Detroit 12 (D)
 BEN E. LOHMAN, RFD 2, Hamilton (R)
 FRANK A. MAHONEY, 4112 Larchmont, Detroit (D)
 ROBERT D. MAHONEY, 19971 Dresden, Detroit (D)
 FREDERIC J. MARSHALL, White Marble Springs, Allen (R)
 LUCILLE H. MCCOLLOUGH, 7517 Kentucky, Dearborn (D)
 HIRAM MCNEELEY, 3230 Walnut St., Inkster (D)
 CLARENCE B. MEGGISON, 207 Stover Rd., Charlevoix (R)
 LOUIS MEZZANO, 901 Pierce St., Wakefield (D)
 JAMES P. MIELOCK, Whittemore (R)
 GEORGE F. MONTGOMERY, 15792 Meyers Rd., Detroit (D)
 JOHN C. MORRIS, 121 McDonald St., Midland (R)
 CLAYTON T. MORRISON, Pickford (R)
 ERNEST MURPHY, 4302 Nottingham, Detroit 24 (D)
 WALTER G. NAKKULA, 5850 Cedar Lake Rd., RFD 4, Gladwin (R)
 CARROLL C. NEWTON, RFD 2, Delton (R)
 WALTER H. NILL, 3337 Jefferson St., Muskegon Heights (D)
 MICHAEL NOVAK, 19658 Caldwell, Detroit (D)
 E. D. O'BRIEN, 13392 Promenade, Detroit (D)
 FRANK J. O'BRIEN, 17521 Muirland, Detroit 21 (D)
 MICHAEL J. O'BRIEN, 4317 W. Euclid, Detroit (D)
 JOSEPH J. O'CONNOR, 3158 Ewald Circle, Detroit 38 (D)

FRED O. OLSEN, Sheridan (R)
 PAUL J. PARKER, 3801 Herrick St., Flint (D)
 DON R. PEARS, 104 Lake St., Buchanan (R)
 EMIL A. PELTZ, Box 9, Rogers City (R)
 JOHN J. PENCZAK, 11700 Pinehurst, Detroit (D)
 ALEXANDER PETRI, 73 W. Josephine,
 Ecorse (D)
 HARRY J. PHILLIPS, 2956 Electric Ave.,
 Port Huron (R)
 F. CHARLES RAAP, RFD 2, Twin Lake (D)
 HANS C. RASMUSSEN, RFD 1, Iris Road,
 Ludington (R)
 FARRELL E. ROBERTS, 2486 Lafay Dr.,
 West Bloomfield, Pontiac (R)
 WILLIAM ROMANO, 7543 Paige Ave., Warren (D)
 CYRIL H. ROOT, RFD 4, Box 2, Kalamazoo (R)
 EDSON V. ROOT, JR., Arlington Rd., Bangor (R)
 WILLIAM A. RYAN, 1582 Defer Pl., Detroit (D)
 GEORGE WAHR SALLADE, 728 Onondaga, Ann
 Arbor (R)
 HUGH SMALE, 19708 Fielding, Detroit (D)
 JOHN M. SOBIESKI, 20433 Spencer, Detroit (D)
 WILLIAM C. STERLING, 226 S. Macomb St.,
 Monroe (D)
 RUSSELL H. STRANGE, JR., RFD 1, Clare (R)
 ADAM SUMERACKI, 6420 Mitchell Ave., Detroit (D)
 JAY M. TERBUSH, JR., 118 Elizabeth St., Owosso
 (R)
 WILLIAM HARRY THORNE, 25851 Powers,
 Dearborn (D)
 ROGER B. TOWNSEND, 767 E. Stewart Ave.,
 Flint (D)
 GEORGE M. VAN PEURSEM, 129 E. Main St.,
 Zeeland (R)
 FLOYD E. WAGNER, 205 N. Broadway St.,
 Cassopolis (R)
 ROBERT E. WALDRON, 532 University Pl.,
 Grosse Pointe (R)
 GILBERT L. WALES, 816 Wilson Ave.,
 Stambaugh (D)
 JAMES F. WARNER, 1305 Grant St.,
 Ypsilanti (R)
 THOMAS J. WHINERY, 17 Prospect Ave. S.E.,
 Grand Rapids 3 (R)
 CHARLINE WHITE, 263 E. Palmer, Detroit (D)
 FRANK D. WILLIAMS, 20192 Renfrew, Detroit 21
 (D)
 ANDREW H. WISTI, 1121 Summit St., Hancock (D)
 CHESTER WOZNAK, 2626 Evaline, Hamtramck
 (D)
 RAYMOND C. WURZEL, North Street Post Office,
 St. Clair Co. (R)
 FREDERICK YATES, 8634 LaSalle, Detroit (D)
 RALPH H. YOUNG, 635 Hillcrest Ave., East
 Lansing (R)

MINNESOTA
 (LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Members 67*

CLAUDE H. ALLEN, 909 Lakeview Ave., St. Paul
 ERNEST J. ANDERSON, Frost
 C. J. BENSON, Ortonville
 ALF BERGERUD, 5100 Ridge Rd., Edina
 GORDON H. BUTLER, 2410 Branch St., Duluth

*Non-partisan election.

HOMER M. CARR, 25 Fifth St., Proctor
 FAY GEORGE CHILD, Maynard
 JOHN T. DAVIES, 235 20th Ave. S., Minneapolis
 W. B. DOSLAND, 1209 Fourth St. S., Moorhead
 ROBERT R. DUNLAP, Plainview
 CHRIS L. ERICKSON, Fairmont
 DANIEL S. FEIDT, 1715 W. FRANKLIN,
 Minneapolis
 RICHARD E. FERRARIO, 13 F E. 12th St., Duluth
 W. J. FRANZ, Mountain Lake
 DONALD FRASER, 813 Seventh St. S.E.,
 Minneapolis
 GROVER C. GEORGE, RFD 3, Goodhue
 H. P. GOODIN, 3818 Thomas Ave. N.,
 Minneapolis
 KARL F. GRITTNER, 824 Cherokee Ave., St. Paul
 NORMAN W. HANSON, Cromwell
 RUDOLPH HANSON, 236 Hyde Bldg., Albert Lea
 HENRY M. HARREN, Albany
 WM. C. F. HEUER, Bertha
 P. J. HOLLAND, Box 473, Austin
 STANLEY W. HOLMQUIST, Grove City
 VAL IMM, 1515 N. Broad, Mankato
 C. ELMER JOHNSON, Almelund
 RALPH W. JOHNSON, Isanti
 J. A. JOSEFSON, Minneota
 HAROLD KALINA, 115 36th Ave. N.E.,
 Minneapolis
 A. M. KEITH, 405 14th Ave. S.E., Rochester
 J. R. KELLER, 59 E. Broadway, Winona
 HERMAN J. KORDING, 3533 36th Ave. S.,
 Minneapolis
 FRANKLIN P. KROEHLER, Henderson
 LEW W. LARSON, Mabel
 NORMAN LARSON, Ada
 LEO J. LAUERMAN, Olivia
 CLIFFORD LOFVEGREN, RFD 3, Alexandria
 MICHAEL E. MCGUIRE, Montgomery
 JOHN H. MCKEE, 1002 Bemidji Ave., Bemidji
 JOHN A. METCALF, Shakopee
 C. C. MITCHELL, Princeton
 LOUIS A. MURRAY, E. Grand Forks
 HAROLD S. NELSON, 363 E. Broadway, Owatonna
 EDWARD G. NOVAK, 1424 Arundel St., St. Paul
 HAROLD J. O'LOUGHLIN, 1137 Portland Ave.,
 St. Paul
 JOHN L. OLSON, RFD 2, Box 24, Worthington
 ELMER PETERSON, 3124 Third Ave. W., Hibbing
 HAROLD R. POPP, Hutchinson
 JOHN L. RICHARDSON, 506 Eighth St. N., St.
 Cloud
 CHARLES W. ROOT, 5104 Colfax Ave. S.,
 Minneapolis
 GORDON ROSENMEIER, 606 First St. S.E., Little
 Falls
 RAPHAEL SALMORE, 718 W. Pine, Stillwater
 HAROLD W. SCHULTZ, 1176 E. Hawthorne Ave.,
 St. Paul
 VLADIMIR SHIPKA, Grand Rapids
 DONALD SINCLAIR, Stephen
 A. O. SUNDET, RFD 3, Faribault
 PAUL A. THUET, 401 Marion Pl., S. St. Paul
 CLIFF UKKELBERG, Clitherall
 JOSEPH VADHEIM, Tyler
 THOMAS D. VUKELICH, 312 Nebraska Ave.,
 Gilbert
 HARRY L. WAHLSTRAND, Willmar
 NORMAN J. WALZ, 1140 W. Ave., Detroit Lakes

THOMAS P. WELCH, Buffalo
 LESLIE E. WESTIN, 2160 Edgerton, St. Paul
 ROY E. WISETH, Goodridge
 DONALD O. WRIGHT, 1112 Washburn Ave. S.,
 Minneapolis
 JOHN M. ZWACH, Walnut Grove

House of Representatives

Members 131*

JAMES L. ADAMS, 631 E. 19th St., Minneapolis
 DELBERT F. ANDERSON, Starbuck
 HAROLD J. ANDERSON, 4919 Colfax Ave. S.,
 Minneapolis
 HAROLD R. ANDERSON, 333 Page Ave.,
 North Mankato
 JOHN TRACY ANDERSON, 1048 Van Slyke Ave.,
 St. Paul
 MOPPY ANDERSON, Preston
 WENDELL ANDERSON, 852 E. Wheelock Pkwy.,
 St. Paul
 GEORGE L. ANGSTMAN, Mora
 HARRY BASFORD, Wolf Lake
 WAYNE R. BASSETT, 117 Lake Ave., Worthington
 EVERETT BATTLES, Warroad
 ERNEST BEEDLE, 508 E. Belvidere St., St. Paul
 BURNETT J. BERGESON, Twin Valley
 ELMER E. BERGLUND, 600 Pershing Ave., Bemidji
 E. J. CHILGREN, Littlefork
 THOMAS N. CHRISTIE, 1219 Lakeview Ave.,
 Minneapolis
 FRED A. CINA, Aurora
 EDMOND F. CONN, RFD 2, Alden
 DAN CONROY, Dumont
 ROY H. CUMMINGS, Luverne
 LAWRENCE P. CUNNINGHAM, RFD 3, Pipestone
 WALTER E. DAY, Bagley
 AUBREY W. DIRLAM, Redwood Falls
 ROY E. DUNN, Pelican Rapids
 L. L. DUXBURY, JR., Caledonia
 STANLEY A. ENEBO, 3304 E. 25th St.,
 Minneapolis
 ODEAN ENESTVEDT, Sacred Heart
 L. B. ERDAHL, Frost
 CLARENCE I. EVENSON, 419 S. Fifth, Moorhead
 JACK FENA, 812 E. 25th St., Hibbing
 JOHN M. FITZGERALD, 108 Sunrise Ave.,
 New Prague
 RICHARD W. FITZSIMONS, Argyle
 DONALD T. FRANKE, 835 10½ St. S.W.,
 Rochester
 SAM FRANZ, Mountain Lake
 GEORGE A. FRENCH, 5140 Penn Ave. S.,
 Minneapolis
 STANLEY J. FUDRO, 2322 Second St. N.E.,
 Minneapolis
 PETER X. FUGINA, 5 Merritt Dr., Virginia
 GRAHAM FULLER, Ivanhoe
 FRANK FURST, Lake City
 CLIFF GRABA, RFD 2, Sebeka
 GEORGE E. GRANT, Mille Lacs
 GEORGE P. GRUSSING, 727 S. Main, Clara City
 CARL G. HAGLAND, 1913 S. Sixth St.,
 Minneapolis
 CHARLES L. HALSTED, 103 Fifth Ave. N.E.,
 Brainerd

JOHN A. HARTLE, 1121 Austin Rd., Owatonna
 M. K. HEGSTROM, St. James
 H. J. HENNING, Pelican Rapids
 ALVIN O. HOFSTAD, Madison
 WILLIAM H. HOUSE, West Star Rte., Two Harbors
 FRED H. HUEBNER, Donnelly
 CARL M. IVERSON, Ashby
 CARL A. JENSEN, 209 S. Fifth, Sleepy Eye
 VICTOR L. JOHNSON, Lake Bronson
 VICTOR N. JUDE, Maple Lake
 WALTER C. JUNGCLAUS, Glencoe
 LEM KAERCHER, Ortonville
 GEORGE W. KARVONEN, Deer Creek
 J. J. KELLY, 210 Redwood, Marshall
 JOHN J. KINZER, Cold Spring
 WALTER K. KLAUS, Farmington
 GEORGE B. KRENIK, Le Center
 EUGENE P. KNUDSEN, Kandiyohi
 ROBERT C. KUCERA, Medical Arts Bldg.,
 Northfield
 FRANCIS LABROSSE, 3138 Restromel St., Duluth
 CLARENCE G. LANGLEY, 615 Maple St., Red Wing
 ALF LARSON, Hayfield
 ROBERT LATZ, 1220 Morgan Ave N.,
 Minneapolis
 A. W. LOVIK, 517 W. Fifth St., Park Rapids
 SALLY LUTHER, 1937 Kenwood Pkwy.,
 Minneapolis
 GEORGE MANN, Windom
 HARVEYDALE MARUSKA, Angus
 GLENN D. MCCARTY, 2221 Humboldt Ave. S.,
 Minneapolis
 JOHN D. MCGILL, 508 Harriet, Winona
 MARTIN J. MCGOWAN, JR., 349 E. Snelling Ave.,
 Appleton
 WILLIAM B. MCKENZIE, 45 Tierney Ave., St. Paul
 DONALD MCLEOD, Lewiston
 LEO D. MOSIER, 4340 Washburn Ave. N.,
 Minneapolis
 AUGUST B. MUELLER, Arlington
 WILLARD M. MUNGER, 7408 Grand Ave., Duluth
 GEORGE E. MURK, 3357 Lincoln St. N.E.,
 Minneapolis
 HOWARD NELSON, Lindstrom
 R. N. NELSON, 321 N. Sixth St., Breckenridge
 JULIAN O. NEWHOUSE, 1207 Bryant St.,
 Alexandria
 JOHN H. NORDIN, RFD 1, (E. Bethel Village)
 Bethel
 O. GERHARD NORDLIE, Litchfield
 ROGER F. NOREEN, 121 N. 16th Ave. E., Duluth
 BIRGER NURMINEN, RFD 1, Aitkin
 RICHARD W. O'DEA, 92 Wildwood Beach Rd.,
 Mahtomedi
 HOWARD OTTINGER, Chaska
 ALFRED J. OTTO, 194 Summit Ave., St. Paul
 RICHARD J. PARISH, 4101 Quail Ave. N.,
 Minneapolis
 CLIFTON PARKS, 1678 Beechwood Ave., St. Paul
 HARVEY N. PAULSON, RFD 3, Sleepy Eye
 C. DONALD PETERSON, 4809 Wilford Way,
 Minneapolis
 JACK M. PETERSON, 1406 Anderson Rd., Duluth
 ANTHONY PODGORSKI, 642 Van Buren Ave.,
 St. Paul
 PETER S. POPOVICH, 470 Summit, St. Paul
 JOSEPH PRIFREL, JR., 1031 Woodbridge St.,
 St. Paul

*Non-partisan election.

DEWEY REED, 1449 Sixth Ave. N., St. Cloud
 ROBERT G. RENNER, Walker
 RICHARD W. RICHIE, 509 Fred St., St. Paul
 LOREN S. RUTTER, Kinney
 EMIL SCHAFFER, 709 1/2 W. Maple St., Austin
 ROY SCHULZ, RFD 4, Mankato
 MARVIN C. SCHUMANN, Rice
 FRED W. SCHWANKE, Deerwood
 ROD SEARLE, RFD 1, Waseca
 WILLIAM L. SHOVELL, 466 Johnson Pkwy.,
 St. Paul
 JOHN P. SKEATE, 609 Taylor St. N.E.,
 Minneapolis
 DONALD E. SWENSON, 217 W. Eighth St.,
 Mankato
 EDWIN T. SWENSON, 418 W. Wilkin, Stillwater
 GLEN W. SWENSON, Buffalo
 HELMER THOMPSON, 715 Fifth St. N., Staples
 TEMAN THOMPSON, Lanesboro
 EDMUND C. TIEMANN, Melrose
 EDWARD J. TOMCZYK, 1614 California St. N.E.,
 Minneapolis
 GLENN TRUESDELL, Pine City
 G. J. VAN DE RIET, 316 Lake Ave., Fairmont
 PETER VAN SANTEN, Battle Lake
 EDWARD J. VOLSTAD, 3327 25th Ave. S.,
 Minneapolis
 ROY L. VOXLAND, Kenyon
 GEORGE WANGENSTEEN, Bovey
 ARNE C. WANVICK, 215 W. Third St., Duluth
 CURTIS B. WARNEKE, Wood Lake
 REUBEN WEE, Balaton
 GEORGE P. WETZEL, 706 Second St. S.E.,
 Little Falls
 B. M. WICHTERMAN, Plummer
 HARVEY A. WILDER, Crookston
 D. D. WOZNIAK, 1216 Bayard, St. Paul
 F. GORDON WRIGHT, 2912 Chowen Ave. S.,
 Minneapolis
 LAWRENCE YETKA, 1709 Selmsier Ave., Cloquet

ROBERT E. LEE GENTRY, Mount Olive (D)
 TILLMAN H. GODBOLD, Box 407, Oxford (D)
 MRS. HOWARD M. HAILEY, Gholson (D)
 STANTON A. HALL, Hattiesburg (D)
 KELLY J. HAMMOND, Box 569, Columbia (D)
 WM. L. KLING, Red Lick (D)
 WM. O. KNIGHT, Box 326, Amory (D)
 LONIS C. LADNER, Kiln (D)
 DAVID F. LAMBERT, JR., Box 26, Belmont (D)
 JOHN C. LOVE, Box 527, Kosciusko (D)
 JAMES R. LOWE, 217 East St., Batesville (D)
 WM. BROOKS LUCAS, Macon (D)
 H. B. MAYES McGEHEE, Box 188, Meadville (D)
 WM. F. MARTIN, RFD 1, Bentonla (D)
 GILLESPIE V. MONTGOMERY, Box 1009, Meridian
 (D)
 STANFORD E. MORSE, JR., Box 265, Gulfport (D)
 HUSHEL L. MOSS, Box 108, Raleigh (D)
 CLAUDE M. NORMAN, Hopedale Farm, Hickory
 (D)
 GEORGE W. OWENS, Box 93, Pontotoc (D)
 RICHARD H. PRIDGEN, Box 83, Monticello (D)
 THOMAS ROBINSON, Box 77, Jackson (D)
 WM. F. ROSENBLATT, JR., Glendale Farms,
 Fort Adams (D)
 WM. OLIVER SEMMES, Box 240, Grenada (D)
 JEWEL G. SMITH, Box 107, Heidelberg (D)
 GORDON L. SMITH, Box 906, Greenwood (D)
 ETHELBERT D. STRIBLING, Box 337, Philadelphia
 (D)
 WM. AMOS STRICKLAND, RFD 4, Laurel (D)
 WM. F. TURMAN, Star Route, Highway 51 South,
 Horn Lake (D)
 GEORGE B. WALKER, Stoneville (D)
 THOMAS A. WATSON, Box 154, Carrollton (D)
 ZACK B. WHISENANT, 204 Camp Ave., New
 Albany (D)
 THOMAS M. WILLIAMS, SR., Box 210, Lexington
 (D)
 GEORGE M. YARBROUGH, Box 17, Red Banks (D)

MISSISSIPPI (LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Democrats 49 Republicans 0

GEORGE L. ADAMS, 710 N. Union St., Natchez (D)
 WM. B. ALEXANDER, Cleveland (D)
 FRANK D. BARLOW, Crystal Springs (D)
 ELLIS B. BODRON, 406 First Natl. Bank Bldg.,
 Vicksburg (D)
 HUGH BOREN, Tupelo (D)
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 Columbus (D)
 WILTON V. BYARS, Box 106, Bruce (D)
 BLAND H. CAMPBELL, 3529 Galloway Ave.,
 Jackson (D)
 WADE COLE, Mayersville (D)
 COLLIE E. DUNNAM, Richton (D)
 ROBERT F. ERWIN, Box 312, Ackerman (D)
 EARL EVANS, JR., Canton (D)
 ROBERT D. EVERITT, Box 36, Ruleville (D)
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 OLLIE L. GARMON, JR., Marks (D)

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Democrats 140 Republicans 0

LUTHER W. ADAMS, RFD 1, Tupelo (D)
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 ROBERT E. ANDERSON, RFD 3, Box 211, Wesson
 (D)
 OTTO E. ANDERSON, Canton (D)
 JOHN H. ANDERSON, Pontotoc (D)
 JESSE M. ASH, Potts Camp (D)
 CHESTER L. AVERA, State Line (D)
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 DENNIS M. BAKER, Batesville (D)
 JAMES E. BAXTER, Box 729, Meridian (D)
 RICHARD P. BIRCHETT, Yazoo City (D)
 MARION F. BISHOP, RFD 2, Box 246, Indianola
 (D)
 MAURICE R. BLACK, RFD 1, Carrollton (D)
 WM. JOEL BLASS, Wiggins (D)
 EDGAR LEE BOTELER, JR., Riverdale Farms,
 Grenada (D)
 WM. HOWARD BRASHER, Banner (D)
 LAWRENCE L. BRODY, RFD 1, Box 62, Byhalia
 (D)

- TOMMY N. BROOKS, RFD 1, Carthage (D)
 VERNON O. BULLOCK, RFD 3, Tylertown (D)
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 THOMAS E. CALDWELL, Box 1704, Jackson (D)
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 COLUMBUS T. CRABTREE, Macon (D)
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 BARRON DREWRY, Corinth (D)
 MURRY GIRT DUNCAN, Star Route, Springville (D)
 THOMAS MCCRORY DUNCAN, Belmont (D)
 TOM W. DUNLAP, Box 26, Okolona (D)
 BLAINE H. EATON, Taylorsville (D)
 SPURGEON B. EURE, 2011 Mamie St., Hattiesburg (D)
 JOE BROOKS EZELL, Louisville (D)
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 WOODROW W. HEWITT, Meadville (D)
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 BEN J. HIBBUN, Oxford (D)
 EDWIN W. HOOKER, SR., Lexington (D)
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 THOMPSON MCCLELLAN, Box 165, West Point (D)
 HENRY L. MCKNIGHT, RFD, Redwood (D)
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 PAUL D. MEASELL, RFD 5, Union (D)
 ALBERT V. MILLER, Rolling Fork (D)
 THOMAS P. MONTGOMERY, Pickens (D)
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 JOSEPH G. MOSS, Box 144, Raymond (D)
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 ZEALOUS P. POLK, Oakvale (D)
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 THOMAS U. SISSON, Box 456, Gulfport (D)
 BENNETT E. SMITH, Box 215, Ackerman (D)
 THOMAS F. SNOWDEN, RFD 2, Meridian (D)
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 JOHNNY N. TACKETT, Box 157, Aberdeen (D)
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 BEDFORD S. WADDELL, Crystal Springs (D)
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 PARHAM McATEE WATKINS, Port Gibson (D)
 JAMES V. WEBB, Noxapater (D)
 JAMES T. WEEMS, Heidelberg (D)
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 THOMAS J. WILKINS, Box 53, Brooksville (D)
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 ESKER K. WINDHAM, Box 302, Booneville (D)
 WILLIE D. WOMACK, JR., Box 217, Belzoni (D)
 JOSEPH E. WROTEN, Box 2765, Greenville (D)
 STANFORD YOUNG, Waynesboro (D)

MISSOURI

(GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

Senate

Democrats 26 Republicans 8

OMER AVERY, Troy (D)
 LEE AARON BACHLER, Anderson (D)
 JOHN P. BARRETT, 1627 Veronica, St. Louis (D)
 EARL R. BLACKWELL, Hillsboro (D)
 JASPER M. BRANCATO, 1509 Pennsylvania, Kansas City (D)
 ROBERT M. COLEMAN, Temple Bldg., Kansas City (D)
 NOEL COX, Spokane (R)
 HARTWELL G. CRAIN, 8600 Sappington Rd., Crestwood 23 (R)
 JACK S. CURTIS, 1324 E. Loren, Springfield (R)
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 ARKLEY W. FRIEZE, 1224 S. Maple, Carthage (R)
 FLOYD R. GIBSON, 701 N. Union, Independence (D)
 C. R. HAWKINS, Brumley (R)
 J. MORRIS HILL, 15 Belwood Dr., Lebanon (R)
 WM. E. HILSMAN, 5934 Enright, St. Louis (D)
 EDWARD J. HOGAN, JR., 4630 Farlin, St. Louis (D)
 RAYMOND B. HOPFINGER, 5916 Berkeley Drive, Berkeley 21 (D)
 JOHN A. JOHNSON, Ellington (D)
 JACK C. JONES, 102 N. Rea, Carrollton (D)
 KELSO JOURNEY, RFD 1, Clinton (D)
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 EDGAR J. KEATING, 351 N. Van Brunt, Kansas City (D)
 JAMES P. KELLY, RFD 1, Trenton (R)
 MICHAEL KINNEY, Holland Bldg., St. Louis (D)
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 JOHN W. NOBLE, 400 Washington, Kennett (D)
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 WM. ORR SAWYERS, RFD 3, St. Joseph (D)
 GEORGE A. SPENCER, RFD 6, Columbia (D)
 ALBERT M. SPRADLING, JR., 225 Keller, Cape Girardeau (D)
 WM. BAXTER WATERS, First Natl. Bank Bldg., Liberty (D)
 JAMES M. WEBBE, 948 Hickory, St. Louis 4 (D)

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Democrats 112 Republicans 45

WILLIAM BRUCE ANDERSON, SR., Canton (D)
 LUTHER ARNOLD, Reeds Spring (R)
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 SPURGEON ATWILL, Iberia (R)
 RALPH J. AYRES, Tipton (D)
 JOHN F. BABER, 104½ N. Main St., Richmond (D)
 ALBERT M. BAILEY, 8935 Arvin Pl., St. Louis 23 (D)
 V. M. BALTZ, Eminence (D)
 M. E. BAUER, 316 N. Hardesty, Kansas City (D)
 DWIGHT BEALS, 5810 Forest, Kansas City (R)

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 EARL A. BOLLINGER, Fredericktown (D)
 W. T. BOLLINGER, JR., Van Buren (D)
 F. L. BRENTON, Cuba (R)
 EALUM E. BRUFFETT, Hammond (R)
 LUNA BUTLER, Albany (D)
 J. T. CAMPBELL, Faucett (D)
 PAUL D. CANADAY, 2127 College, Springfield (D)
 EDWARD M. CANNON, Troy (D)
 E. J. CANTRELL, 3406 Airway, St. Louis 14 (D)
 FRANK R. CARTER, Hartville (R)
 WM. F. CASEY, Potosi (D)
 E. R. CASSIDY, 813 W. 44th St., Kansas City (D)
 JENNIE CHINN, Shelbyville (D)
 CHRIS C. COLE, Crocker (D)
 ROBERT RAY COLE, RFD 3, Lebanon (R)
 EARL S. COOK, 902 E. Eighth, Trenton (R)
 RUSSELL CORN, Willow Springs (R)
 CORNELIUS COSTELLO, 3711 Holmes, Kansas City (D)
 WM. M. COUCH, Platte City (D)
 JAMES CLIFFORD CROUCH, Taneyville (R)
 OMER J. DAMES, O'Fallon (D)
 CURT DAVIDSON, Clinton (D)
 VERNON L. DAY, RFD 3, Box 342, Poplar Bluff (D)
 MARTIN DEGENHARDT, Perryville (R)
 ROBERT DEVOY, Brookfield (D)
 VIRGIL DOTY, RFD 3, Strafford (D)
 GEORGE DUENSING, JR., Concordia (R)
 GREGORY L. DUNN, 3620a Watson Rd., St. Louis (D)
 LOYD J. ESTEP, Sparta (R)
 WILLIAM B. EWALD, 541 S. Clay Ave., Kirkwood 22 (R)
 LYNN M. EWING, JR., 702 S. Adams, Nevada (D)
 C. KEENEY FAJEN, Cole Camp (R)
 EDWARD G. FARMER, JR., 721 N. Moffet, Joplin (R)
 GRANT I. FLAKNE, Carrollton (D)
 CHARLES W. FOLEY, Hayti (D)
 ROBERT H. FROST, Plattsburg (D)
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 J. BEN GARRETT, DeSoto (D)
 CLAUDE E. GAULDING, Ava (R)
 WILLIAM A. GEARY, JR., 5367 Queens Ave., St. Louis (D)
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 ROY HAMLIN, Hannibal (D)
 DEWEY L. HANKINS, Cassville (R)
 HELEN C. HARDY, Belle (D)
 M. W. MONTY HARLOW, 1553 S. Pickwick, Springfield (R)
 WARREN E. HEARNES, Charleston (D)
 W. R. HENRY, Camdenton (R)
 I. W. HENSON, Mill Spring (D)
 W. D. HIBLER, JR., Brunswick (D)
 PATRICK J. HICKEY, 4508 St. Leo Lane, St. Ann (D)

BRAYMER L. HICKMAN, Goodman (D)
 H. F. HOLLAND, Sheridan (R)
 CALVIN HOLLOWAY, Roscoe (D)
 NOEL G. HUGHES, Greenfield (R)
 JAMES R. HUNSUCKER, 4205 E. 65th St.,
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 EWING HURT, Pilot Grove (R)
 RICHARD H. ICHORD, Houston (D)
 OWEN R. JACKSON, Perry (D)
 CHARLES B. JAMES, Clarkton (D)
 NOBERT J. JASPER, Washington (D)
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 Kansas City (D)
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 ROGER E. KIRCHNER, Syracuse (R)
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 Neosho (D)
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 MATTHEW T. LONG, 3553a Tennessee,
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 City (D)
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 Warrensburg (D)
 OLIVE HEDGER MCGUIRE, Amoret (D)
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 JOY MESSICK, El Dorado Springs (D)
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 G. STAFFORD OWEN, Maysville (D)
 T. A. PENMAN, Portageville (D)
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 EUGENE POE, Downing (D)
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 BEN C. RIDDER, Bay (R)
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 F. E. ROBINSON, Edina (D)

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 GEORGE ST. PETER, Mill Grove (R)
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 LEWIS A. W. SIMPSON, Alton (D)
 JAMES C. SKAGGS, Ellington (D)
 HARRY W. SMITH, Sweet Springs (D)
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 Louis (D)
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 LEE C. SUTTON, Paris (D)
 JAMES G. TRIMBLE, RFD 1, Kearney (D)
 JAMES P. TROUPE, 932a N. 23rd St., St. Louis (D)
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 ORVILLE L. WOODARD, Farmington (D)
 J. L. WRIGHT, Wheatland (R)
 MARPLE S. WYCKOFF, Unionville (R)
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 ROBERT E. YOUNG, 1031 Clinton, Carthage (R)
 STEPHEN H. ZEILMAN, Linn (R)
 WILLIAM T. ZIMMERMAN, Warrenton (R)

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 WARD H. BELEY, Harlowton (D)
 CHARLES A. BOVEY, E. of Great Falls (D)
 J. S. BRENNER, Grant (R)
 BEN BROWNFIELD, Hammond (R)
 JOHN E. CARNEY, Scobey (D)
 EARL E. CLARK, Roundup (D)
 KENNETH COLE, Winnett (R)
 ROBERT S. COTTON, Glasgow (D)

HUGH C. CUMMING, Drummond (D)
 ROBERT A. DURKEE, Havre (D)
 EDWARD T. DUSSAULT, Western Bank Bldg.,
 Missoula (D)
 LESTER GOODWIN, Townsend (D)
 CHARLES W. GRANDEY, Terry (R)
 RAY A. GRANT, Miles City (D)
 WILLIAM A. GROFF, Victor (D)
 ARTHUR S. HAGENSTON, Glendive (D)
 R. C. HARKEN, Forsyth (I)
 REX HIBBS, 15 Valley Dr., Billings (R)
 J. M. HOFLAND, Vida (D)
 DAVID F. JAMES, Joplin (D)
 EARL C. KEISTER, Conrad (D)
 WEBSTER KELLER, Fishtail (D)
 C. E. LACOMBE, Superior (D)
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 EUGENE H. MAHONEY, Thompson Falls (D)
 D. M. MANNING, Hysham (D)
 WILLIAM J. MANNIX, Deer Lodge (R)
 RONALD McDONNELL, Big Timber (R)
 GORDON MCGOWAN, Highwood (D)
 GEORGE S. MCKENNA, Geyser (D)
 JAMES E. MCKENNA, Lewistown (D)
 LLOYD J. MICHAELS, Medicine Lake (D)
 CARL P. MINNETTE, Cut Bank (D)
 DONALD MORROW, Baker (D)
 STANLEY R. NEES, Poplar (D)
 RICHARD NIXON, Hogeland (D)
 FRANK R. REARDON, 801 Maryland, Butte (D)
 PAUL R. RICE, Bynum (D)
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 PAUL T. RINGLING, White Sulphur Springs (D)
 FRED L. ROBINSON, Malta (R)
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 GEORGE SIDERUS, Kalispell (D)
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 BEN STEIN, Livingston (D)
 BERTHA E. STREETER, Big Fork (R)
 C. R. THIESSEN, Lambert (D)
 GEORGE W. WILSON, Shelby (D)

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Democrats 61 Republicans 31 Independents 2

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 TIM M. BABCOCK, 2530 Augusta Lane, Billings (R)
 FRANCIS BARDANOUVE, Harlem (D)
 LLOYD BARNARD, Saco (D)
 PHIL H. BARNES, Big Horn (D)
 FRED E. BARRETT, Chester (D)
 LEONARD G. BASHOR, Ferdig (D)
 JAMES F. BATTIN, Fratt Bldg., Billings (R)
 CHRIS C. BENTZ, Ekalaka (R)
 TRUMAN G. BRADFORD, First Natl. Bank Bldg.,
 Great Falls (D)
 FRED O. BROEDER, Creston (R)
 JOSEPH CASEY, 413 Broadway, Helena (D)
 JOHN CAVAN, JR., Securities Bldg., Billings (R)

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 HOMER J. CLOWES, Glasgow (D)
 DAN H. CORCORAN, Ryegate (R)
 LUKE F. CURRY, 404 Sixth Ave. N., Great Falls
 (D)
 M. K. DANIELS, Deer Lodge (D)
 JOHN R. DEVIER, Glendive (D)
 PERCY DEWOLFE, Babb (D)
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 JOHN M. EMMONS, Anaconda (D)
 LESLIE ESKILDSEN, Malta (D)
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 ORVIN B. FJARE, Big Timber (R)
 MILTON FLADAGER, Peerless (R)
 SUMNER GERARD, Ennis (R)
 P. J. GILFEATHER, 225 Ford Bldg., Great Falls (D)
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 TOM HAINES, 1703 S. Fifth W., Missoula (R)
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 WELDON O. HIGHAM, Belfry (R)
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 RONALD W. HOLTZ, Floweree (D)
 GEORGE T. HOWARD, 408 E. Broadway, Missoula
 (R)
 JOHN H. JARDINE, Whitehall (D)
 ARTHUR N. JENSEN, Superior (D)
 JOHN KARLBERG, 320 S. Second W., Missoula (D)
 CLAUDE KIFF, Ringling (R)
 ED KOLAR, Geyser (R)
 OSCAR KVAALAN, Lambert (R)
 EDGAR LANGSTON, Harlowton (D)
 CURTIS E. LEES, Electric Bldg., Billings (D)
 JOHN H. LEUTHOLD, Molt (R)
 RAY M. LOMAN, Ronan (R)
 MICHAEL J. LOUGHRAN, 828 W. Quartz, Butte (D)
 JOHN J. McDONALD, Jordan (D)
 GEORGE MCGAFFICK, 31 E. Lyndale, Helena (D)
 DALE MCGARVEY, Kalispell (D)
 OWEN P. McNALLY, Anaconda (I)
 GORDON W. McOMBER, Fairfield (D)
 HENRY MERNIN, 2507 Elm St., Butte (D)
 GEORGE A. MORRISON, 2108 Third Ave. N., Great
 Falls (D)
 H. L. MOUDREE, Townsend (D)
 H. R. NEES, Forsyth (D)
 TED E. NELSTEAD, Miles City (R)
 NORRIS NICHOLS, Stevensville (R)
 DOLLY M. PAGE, Philipsburg (D)
 WINFIELD E. PAGE, Missoula (R)
 CECIL C. PARKER, Valier (D)
 HAROLD L. PAULSEN, 1114 Prospect Ave., Helena
 (R)
 EDWARD PICARD, 1915 S. Idaho, Butte (D)
 LISLE D. POWELL, Biddle (R)
 MAURICE POWERS, 37 W. Copper St., Butte (D)
 ROBERT S. RAUNDAL, Winnett (D)
 HARRISON REEDER, RFD 1, Bozeman (D)
 LEONARD D. REGAN, 2805 Third Ave. N., Great
 Falls (D)

FRED W. RIENECKE, Wibaux (R)
 DUANE RINDY, Baker (D)
 WALTER L. SALES, Bozeman (R)
 TED SCHWINDEN, Wolf Point (D)
 DENNIS M. SHEA, 2615 Phillips St., Butte (D)
 JOHN C. SHEEHY, Electric Bldg., Billings (D)
 CLARENCE SHELLEN, Holt Stage, Kalispell (D)
 ARTHUR SHELTON, Libby (D)
 JOSEPH STRNISHA, Hamilton (D)
 L. P. TONNER, Martin City (D)
 CLARENCE E. WALTON, Wilsall (R)
 R. J. WAYRYNEN, 1015 W. Silver, Butte (D)
 J. O. WOLD, Laurel (D)
 JAMES WOOD, JR., Loma (D)
 RALPH WOODRING, Shields Rte., Livingston (D)
 J. STEWART WRIGHT, Weldon Rte., Wolf Point (R)

NEBRASKA

Unicameral

Members 43*

JOHN ADAMS, SR., 2622 N. 24th St., Omaha
 JOHN AUFENKAMP, Julian
 KENNETH L. BOWEN, 510 "N" Webster, Red Cloud
 HAL BRIDENBAUGH, Dakota City
 JULIUS W. BURBACH, Crofton
 TERRY M. CARPENTER, Scottsbluff
 PETER H. CLAUSSEN, Leigh
 JOHN R. COOPER, SR., Humboldt
 HERBERT K. DIERS, Gresham
 JOHN G. DONNER, Elgin
 DALE ERLEWINE, Grant
 ALBERT A. FENSKE, Sunol (D)
 GEORGE C. GERDES, Marple Rte., Alliance
 EARL HOLLENBECK, Long Pine
 HANS O. JENSEN, 1207 Ninth St., Aurora
 SAM KLAVER, 304 Patterson Bldg., Omaha
 MARVIN M. LAUTENSCHLAGER, 1912 W. State St.,
 Grand Island
 OTTO H. LIEBERS, RFD 1, Lincoln
 RICHARD D. MARVEL, Hastings
 EDWIN T. McHUGH, Murdock
 WILLIAM S. MOULTON, 3340 N. 57th St., Omaha
 JOHN P. MUNNELLY, 3727½ "Q" St., Omaha
 FRANK NELSON, O'Neill
 OLIVER O. OLINGER, Tekamah
 MRS. FERN HUBBARD ORME, 3025 Sheridan Blvd.,
 Lincoln
 NORMAN A. OTTO, 2920 Avenue "E," Kearney
 JOHN O. PECK, Central Natl. Bank Bldg., Columbus
 HARRY L. PIZER, North Platte
 STANLEY L. PORTSCHE, 640 N. 48th, Lincoln
 JACK ROMANS, Ord
 ARNOLD J. RUHNKE, Plymouth
 RAY C. SIMMONS, 214 Fremont Natl. Bank Bldg.,
 Fremont
 WILLIAM R. SKARDA, JR., 1720 Monroe, Omaha†
 HAROLD B. STRYKER, RFD 2, Rising City
 ARTHUR W. SWANSON, 1024 East Ave., Holdrege
 GEORGE SYAS, 5312 Fontenelle Blvd., Omaha
 DAVID D. TEWS, Norfolk
 DONALD L. THOMPSON, RFD 3, McCook
 KARL E. VOGEL, 3724 Lincoln Blvd., Omaha
 JOE T. VOŠOBA, Wilber

*Nonpartisan election.

†Contested.

WILLARD H. WALDO, Dewitt†
 LEWIS WEBB, 418 W. Third St., Ogallala
 DWAIN WILLIAMS, 1042 S. Eighth St., Broken Bow

NEVADA

(LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Republicans 10 Democrats 7

RICHARD M. BLACK, 515 E. Fifth St., Winnemucca
 (R)
 B. MAHLON BROWN, 310 Fremont St., Las Vegas
 (D)
 WILLIAM E. DIAL, 301 W. Third St., Carson City
 (R)
 CARL F. DODGE, 625 W. Williams Ave., Fallon (R)
 MARTIN C. DUFFY, Goldfield (D)
 PETER ECHEVERRIA, 40 W. First St., Reno (D)
 WILLIAM J. FRANK, Tonopah (D)
 CHARLES D. GALLAGHER, 351 Clark St., Ely (R)
 FLOYD R. LAMB, Alamo (D)
 EDWIN T. LAURITZEN, Battle Mountain (R)
 WILSON MCGOWAN, Lovelock (R)
 WARREN L. MONROE, 100 Oak St., Elko (D)
 JOHN H. MURRAY, Eureka (R)
 FARRELL L. SEEVERS, Box 1427, Hawthorne (D)
 FRED H. SETTELMAYER, Gardnerville (R)
 JAMES M. SLATTERY, Box 9474, University
 Station, Reno (R)
 WALTER WHITACRE, Yerington (R)

Assembly

Democrats 33 Republicans 14

JAMES C. BAILEY, Box 1511, Reno (R)
 CYRIL O. BASTIAN, Caliente (D)
 JACK W. BAY, 36 Elysium Dr., Ely (D)
 HENRY W. BERRUM, Gardnerville (R)
 J. ROGER BISSETT, 118 W. Second St., Reno (D)
 NELSON C. BLEAK, Pioche (R)
 F. C. BUCKINGHAM, Paradise Valley (D)
 VERNON E. BUNKER, 924 N. Fourth St., Las Vegas
 (D)
 CHESTER S. CHRISTENSEN, 974 Pyramid Way,
 Sparks (D)
 M. J. CHRISTENSEN, 225 Fremont St., Las Vegas
 (D)
 JOE COLLINS, Collins Hotel, Ely (D)
 DON CRAWFORD, Vya, Nevada, via Cedarville,
 California (D)
 EVAN I. DESPAIN, 316 Ogden Ave., Ely (R)
 JAKE W. DIELEMAN, 667 Avenue 1, Boulder City
 (D)
 EDWARD A. DYER, JR., RFD 1, Box 45, Fallon (R)
 GENE EVANS, 610 W. Birch St., Elko (D)
 HAROLD E. FITZ, Stillwater Rd., Fallon (D)
 MAUDE FRAZIER, 1940 Ballard Dr., Las Vegas (D)
 JAMES I. GIBSON, 117 Beech St., Henderson (D)
 JOHN F. GIOMI, Smith (D)
 GEORGE HARMON, 110 E. Bonanza Rd., Las
 Vegas (D)
 HELEN HERR, 1332 S. Fifth St., Las Vegas (D)
 HARVEY R. HUMPHREY, Silver Peak (D)
 MARVIN B. HUMPHREY, Box 1750, Reno (R)

†Contested.

JACK J. HUNTER, JR., 237 Pine St., Elko (D)
 OSCAR D. JEPSON, 934 F. St., Sparks (D)
 GLENN H. JONES, Tonopah (D)
 RAYMOND L. KNISLEY, Lower Valley, Lovelock (D)
 HARLEY H. LEAVITT, Mesquite (D)
 HOWARD F. MCKISSICK, Suite 200, Ryland Bldg., Reno (R)
 GERARD J. MONAGHAN, 50 Bret Harte Ave., Reno (D)
 E. C. MURPHY, JR., 100 W. Maple St., Elko (R)
 MICHAEL R. NEVIN, Virginia City (D)
 BRUCE M. PARKS, 361 Baker St., Hawthorne (D)
 ALBERT E. PASQUALE, Paradise Valley (D)
 ARCHIE POZZI, JR., 3 Circle Dr., Carson City (R)
 CLARENCE A. RAMSEY, Spring St., Eureka (R)
 ROBERT A. REVERT, Beatty (D)
 HERBERT E. ROWNTREE, Smith (R)
 JAMES G. RYAN, 212 W. Utah Ave., Las Vegas (D)
 ROBERT L. SCHOUWEILER, 10505 Thomas Creek Rd., Reno (R)
 CHARLES R. SEIFERS, 701 Avenue F., East Ely (D)
 WILLIAM D. SWACKHAMER, Battle Mountain (D)
 HARRY B. SWANSON, 1590 Auburn Way, Reno (R)
 G. JOE VIANI, 302 A St., Hawthorne (D)
 RICHARD L. WATERS, SR., Carson City (D)
 ROY YOUNG, Elko (R)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

(GENERAL COURT)

Senate

Republicans 18 Democrats 6

BENJAMIN C. ADAMS, Derry (R)
 NATHAN T. BATTLES, RFD, East Kingston (R)
 EDWARD J. BENNETT, Bristol (R)
 LUCIEN E. BERGERON, 38 Chestnut St., Rochester (D)
 JOHN E. BUNTEN, RFD 2, Concord (R)
 MARYE WALSH CARON, 205 Mast Rd., Manchester (D)
 NEIL C. CATES, North Conway (R)
 CHARLES H. CHENEY, SR., 92 N. State St., Concord (R)
 JAMES C. CLEVELAND, New London (R)
 CURTIS C. CUMMINGS, Colebrook (R)
 PAUL H. DANIEL, 139 Boutwell St., Manchester (D)
 PHILIP S. DUNLAP, RFD 1, Concord (R)
 CHARLES C. EATON, Stoddard (R)
 ROBERT ENGLISH, Hancock (R)
 NELLE L. HOLMES, Amherst (R)
 CECIL CHARLES HUMPHREYS, Box 256, New Castle (R)
 PAUL G. KARKAVELAS, 3 Hayes Lane, Dover (R)
 LAURIER LAMONTAGNE, 223 Portland St., Berlin (D)
 EDA C. MARTIN, 42 Pleasant St., Littleton (R)
 NORMAN A. PACKARD, 2380 Elm St., Manchester (R)
 LOUIS W. PAQUETTE, 93 Ash St., Nashua (D)
 PAUL E. PROVOST, 1790 Brown Ave., Manchester (D)
 JAMES P. ROGERS, 1105 N. Main St., Laconia (R)
 JOSEPH D. VAUGHAN, RFD 1, Box 60, Newport (R)

House of Representatives

Republicans 264 Democrats 136

GRETA M. AINLEY, 1165 Union St., Manchester (R)
 JAMES F. ALLEN, Rindge (R)
 GEORGE W. ANGUS, 45 Park Ave., Claremont (R)
 CHARLES F. ARMSTRONG, Littleton (R)
 THOMAS ARMSTRONG, 504 Spruce St., Manchester (R)
 MARION H. ATWOOD, Sanbornton (R)
 THEODORE AUCELLA, Bennington (R)
 MARY R. AYER, Pittsfield (R)
 MRS. ELLIS J. AYRE, 507 Main St., Laconia (R)
 ELSIE C. BAILEY, 64 Main St., Newport (D)
 CLAUDE J. BAKER, Stewartstown (R)
 LOUIS S. BALLAM, Walpole (R)
 NELSON E. BARKER, Stratham (R)
 JESSE A. BARNEY, Rumney (R)
 ROLAND C. BATCHELDER, Deerfield (R)
 JAMES C. BATES, SR., Chichester (R)
 GEORGE H. BEARD, 15 Elm St., Lebanon (R)
 GERARD J. BELANGER, 148 Bismark St., Manchester (D)
 AGENOR BELCOURT, 38 Perham St., Nashua (D)
 KENNETH G. BELL, Plymouth (R)
 FRANK J. BENNETT, 52 Washington St., Keene (R)
 ALFRED A. BERGERON, 101 Dickey St., Manchester (D)
 DOROTHY B. BERRY, Barrington (R)
 STANLEY J. BETLEY, 143A Manchester St., Manchester (D)
 LAURENCE A. BEVAN, Durham (R)
 L. WALDO BIGELOW, JR., Warner (R)
 ARCHIE BIRCH, Lyman (R)
 KENNETH M. BISBEE, Derry (R)
 OSCAR P. BISSONETTE, 15 Euclid Ave., Nashua (D)
 EDMOND G. BLAIR, Epping (D)
 ROBERT R. BLAISDELL, SR., 209 Lafayette Rd., Portsmouth (R)
 DANIEL R. BLANCHARD, Jackson (R)
 ALICE F. BLANCHETTE, Fourth St., Dover (D)
 JOSEPH E. BOISVERT, Salmon Falls (D)
 RALPH W. BOISVERT, 1 Thomas St., Nashua (D)
 LESLIE BOOMHOWER, 39 W. Bow St., Franklin (R)
 ARTHUR A. BOUCHARD, 61 Burgess St., Berlin (D)
 ARTHUR BOULEY, 14 Sawyer St., Nashua (D)
 PAUL E. BOUTHILLIER, 86 W. Hollis, Nashua (D)
 J. EDWARD BOUVIER, East Swanzey (R)
 ARTHUR L. BRADBURY, 18 Oak St., Claremont (R)
 DAVID J. BRADLEY, Hanover (R)
 RICHARD L. BRADLEY, Woodstock (R)
 ORSON H. BRAGDON, RFD, Mt. Vernon (R)
 FREDERICK W. BRANCH, JR., Goffstown (D)
 GROVER C. BRECK, Wentworth (D)
 CORNELIUS M. BROSNAHAN, 6 Olive St., Nashua (D)
 ALBERT H. BROWN, Strafford (R)
 EDWARD E. BROWN, 148 Gilsum St., Keene (R)
 HERBERT E. BROWN, 79 Laurel St., Newport (R)
 MARY S. BROWN, Center Sandwich (R)
 HILDA C. F. BRUNGOT, 1285 Main St., Berlin (R)
 ALMON M. BUCKLIN, Alexandria (R)
 HENRY I. BURBANK, 20 Webster St., Laconia (R)
 CARLL L. BURLEIGH, Tilton (R)
 L. FAY BURRILL, Littleton (R)
 ADOLPH J. BURROWS, 30 Tutherly St., Claremont (D)

- WALTER O. BUSHEY, Groveton (D)
 PHILIP E. CALCUTT, 2 Tuttle Lane, Dover (R)
 CHARLES W. CARKIN, Durgin Lane,
 Portsmouth (R)
 LEWIS H. CARPENTER, Henniker (R)
 RALPH S. CARR, Epsom (R)
 GEORGE G. CARTER, North Hampton (R)
 BEATRICE BEAULIEU CARY, 271 Canal St.,
 Manchester (D)
 DENNIS F. CASEY, 381 Belmont St.,
 Manchester (D)
 LESLIE M. CHAMBERLAIN, Wolfeboro (R)
 STANLEY A. CHAMBERLAIN, Plymouth (R)
 EDWARD CHAMPAGNE, 621 Somerville St.,
 Manchester (D)
 EARLE W. CHANDLER, Bartlett (R)
 PETER P. CHARLAND, 11 Pleasant St.,
 Franklin (D)
 ARTHUR J. CHARTRAIN, 82 Harbor Ave., Nashua
 (D)
 JEREMIAH A. CHASE, Durham (R)
 LILA S. CHASE, 13 Thomas St., Concord (R)
 GEORGE L. CHENEY, Newton (R)
 MARIE A. CHRISTIANSEN, Milan Rd., Berlin (R)
 JAMES CHRISTY, 557 Calef Rd., Manchester (D)
 G. CARROLL CILLEY, Iron Works Rd., Concord
 (R)
 RUSSELL G. CLAFLIN, Wolfeboro (R)
 EDWARD D. CLANCY, 1182 Hanover St.,
 Manchester (D)
 HARRY E. CLARK, Derry (R)
 ARNOLD T. CLEMENT, 92 Winter St.,
 Rochester (R)
 GEORGE F. CLEMENT, Landaff (R)
 WILLIAM E. COLBATH, 38 Fisher St., Dover (R)
 MARTHA COLE, 63 Manchester St., Nashua (R)
 LYMAN E. COLLISHAW, Exeter (R)
 RITA COLLYER, Lisbon (R)
 JOSEPH J. COMI, 19 Albin St., Concord (R)
 JOSEPH T. COMPAGNA, 499 Cilley Road,
 Manchester (D)
 ROBERT H. CONGDON, Troy (D)
 HARVEY H. CONVERSE, Pittsburg (R)
 MABEL THOMPSON COOPER, 22 Webster St.,
 Nashua (R)
 CLOVIS J. CORMIER, Box 325, Somersworth (D)
 ERNEST R. COUTERMARSH, 5 West St., Lebanon
 (D)
 FRANK L. CROCKETT, Gorham (R)
 R. WAYNE CROSBY, Hillsborough (R)
 AMELIA H. CROSS, 224 Circuit Rd., Portsmouth
 (R)
 ROGER J. CROWLEY, SR., 134 Calef Rd.,
 Manchester (D)
 WILLIAM J. CULLITY, 338 Laurel St.,
 Manchester (D)
 CHARLES L. CUSHMAN, Orford (R)
 CARMINE F. D'AMANTE, 174 North St.,
 Claremont (D)
 C. CECIL DAME, Greenland Rd., Portsmouth (R)
 EDWARD J. DANEALT, Hudson (D)
 HARRY J. DANFORTH, 166 Myrtle St.,
 Manchester (R)
 CHARLES E. DANIEL, 139 Boutwell St.,
 Manchester (D)
 ALICE DAVIS, 3 Tow Path Lane, East Concord (R)
 MRS. DAGMAR DAVIS, Woodstock (R)
 FRED DAVIS, RFD 2, Windsor, Vermont (R)
 DAVID DEANS, JR., Milford (R)
 GERARD J. DEGRACE, 41 Upland St., Manchester
 (D)
 EUGENE DELISLE, SR., 662 Harvard St.,
 Manchester (D)
 MARGARET B. DELUDE, North Charlestown (R)
 ROMEO DESILETS, 220 Wight St., Berlin (D)
 J. HECTOR DESJARDINS, 5 St. John St., Dover (D)
 ALTON G. DESNOYER, 44 Broad St., Claremont (D)
 MARCUS E. DIFFENDERFER, Ossipee (R)
 ALBERT N. DION, 399 Kimball St., Manchester (D)
 JOHN B. DIONNE, 118 Vine St., Nashua (D)
 MARY C. DONDERO, 1 Fairview Dr., Portsmouth
 (D)
 FRANK J. DOWD, 144 Washington St., Penacook
 (D)
 MAURICE J. DOWNING, Box 538, Newport (D)
 ELMER H. DOWNS, North Conway (R)
 GEORGE G. DRAPER, SR., Wilton (R)
 ROBERT B. DREW, Farmington (R)
 ROBERT DUCHANO, Wakefield (R)
 THOMAS C. DUNNINGTON, 230 Washington St.,
 Dover (R)
 OLIVER A. DUSSAULT, 825 Second Ave., Berlin (D)
 CHESTER F. DUTTON, Peterborough (R)
 EDWIN W. EASTMAN, Exeter (R)
 ROBERT H. EASTMAN, Ashland (R)
 SCOTT F. EASTMAN, RFD, Goffstown (D)
 JOSEPH F. ECKER, 315 Lake Ave., Manchester (D)
 GEORGE H. EDSON, Pleasant St., Lebanon (D)
 ELLERTON H. EDWARDS, Antrim (R)
 WILLIAM O. EMERSON, RFD 2, Whitefield (R)
 JERRY W. EMERY, Stark (R)
 WILLIAM M. FALCONER, Milford (R)
 GROVER C. FARWELL, Brookline (D)
 ELLEN FAULKNER, West Surry Rd., Keene (R)
 MYRON B. FELCH, Seabrook (R)
 EMMET J. FLANAGAN, 84 Court St., Dover (D)
 JOSEPH T. FLYNN, Boscawen (R)
 HARRY H. FOOTE, 387 Richards Ave.,
 Portsmouth (R)
 ROXIE A. FORBES, Marlow (R)
 GUY J. FORTIER, 49 Mt. Forest St., Berlin (D)
 MARTHA McD. FRIZZELL, Charlestown (R)
 FOREST A. FROST, Winchester (R)
 WILLIAM L. GAFFNEY, 3 Oak St., Claremont (D)
 REBECCA A. GAGNON, 450 Goebel St., Berlin (D)
 CHRISTOPHER F. GALLAGHER, Hudson (D)
 ROBERT L. GALLOWAY, SR., Walpole (R)
 GEORGE L. GAMACHE, Hudson (D)
 LORENZO P. GAUTHIER, 22 Laval St.,
 Manchester (D)
 CHARLES H. GAY, Derry (R)
 JOSEPH H. GEISEL, 811 Maple St., Manchester (R)
 ARTHUR H. GILBERT, SR., Bath (R)
 GEORGE GILMAN, Farmington (R)
 WIGGIN S. GILMAN, 24 West Bow St., Franklin (D)
 GEORGE J. GINGRAS, 22 Hanover St., Nashua (D)
 HENRY F. GOODE, 298 Myrtle St., Manchester (R)
 ANN J. GOODWIN, Hollis (R)
 ANNE B. GORDON, Jaffrey (R)
 JOSHUA H. GORDON, Sandown (R)
 WILLIAM P. GOVE, South St., Concord (R)
 BELLE F. GOWING, Dublin (R)
 GEORGE W. W. GRAHAM, Gorham (R)
 JOSEPH L. GRAHAM, Canaan (R)
 ALFRED P. GRANDMAISON, 25 Sawyer St., Nashua
 (D)

SAMUEL GREEN, 55 Trenton St., Manchester (R)
 JAMES R. GRIFFIN, 70 Temple St., Nashua (D)
 MARGARET A. GRIFFIN, Auburn (R)
 FRANK J. GRIMES, 52 Portland Ave., Dover (D)
 JOHN B. GUAY, 17 Maple St., Lebanon (D)
 NARCISSE V. GUILBEAULT, Suncook (D)
 NAPOLEON A. HABEL, 48 Orange St., Somersworth (D)
 JACOB M. HACKLER, RFD 1, Keene (R)
 HAROLD B. HAGGETT, Belmont (R)
 CHARLES P. HALEY, 16 Sunset Terr., Keene (R)
 A. KENNETH HAMBLETON, Goffstown (R)
 STUART HANCOCK, 29 Rockland Rd., Concord (R)
 RICHARD D. HANSON, RFD 3, Concord (R)
 WALTER A. HARKINS, 67 Summer St., Laconia (D)
 MYRON B. HART, Weirs Beach (R)
 NICK HART, 736 Hall St., Manchester (D)
 WINFRED E. HARTIGAN, 145 Charles St., Rochester (D)
 HAROLD W. HASKINS, Lyme (R)
 CHARLES P. HAYWARD, Milford (R)
 ELIZABETH W. HAYWARD, Hanover (R)
 DANIEL J. HEALY, 366 Lake Ave., Manchester (D)
 JOSEPH P. HEALY, 189 Green St., Manchester (D)
 ARTHUR F. HENRY, 382 N. State St., Concord (R)
 ROSAMOND HERRICK, RFD 1, Hillsborough (R)
 NETTIE M. HILL, Center Conway (R)
 FORREST W. HODGDON, Tuftonboro (R)
 ALTON M. HODGMAN, Pelham (R)
 HERBERT E. HOWE, Tilton (R)
 ELMER M. HUNT, Salisbury (R)
 DOUGLASS E. HUNTER, Sr., Hampton (R)
 GEORGE J. HURLEY, 25 Blucher St., Manchester (D)
 EDWARD J. INGRAHAM, 72 Atkinson St., Portsmouth (D)
 T. WADE JENKINS, New Castle (R)
 HARRY S. JOHNSON, 185 North Main St., Rochester (R)
 KATHERINE G. JOHNSON, Monroe (R)
 HAROLD L. JONES, Fremont (R)
 SETH M. JUNKINS, Hampton (R)
 PETER S. KARAGIANIS, 79 Gale Ave., Laconia (R)
 JOHN J. KEARNS, 72 "B" St., Manchester (D)
 WILLIAM F. KEEFE, 132 Raleigh Way, Portsmouth (D)
 JEREMIAH J. KEETING, Keene (D)
 FRED KELLEY, Littleton (R)
 CHARLES W. KIMBALL, 731 Beech St., Manchester (R)
 HAYFORD T. KIMBALL, Derry (R)
 PHYLLIS A. KIMBALL, Jefferson (R)
 JOHN W. KING, 97 Summerside Ave., Manchester (D)
 MEDA L. KINGHORN, Piermont (D)
 WALTER P. KRETOWICZ, 18 Fairview, Keene (D)
 ARTHUR A. LABRANCHE, Newmarket (D)
 RENE C. LACAILLADE, 18 Jackson St., Laconia (R)
 ALPHONSE LACASSE, 68 Lafayette St., Rochester (D)
 CLARENCE J. LACASSE, 685 Carroll St., Berlin (D)
 ELI LAFLAMME, 125 S. Main St., Penacook (D)
 ALPHONSE H. LAFOND, Hooksett (D)
 GEORGE E. LAFOND, 36 Clinton St., Manchester (D)
 EDWARD T. LAFRANCE, 424 Cedar St., Manchester (D)
 STEWART LAMPREY, Moultonborough (R)

GEORGE A. LANG, 78 Ray St., Manchester (R)
 CALVIN J. LANGFORD, Raymond (R)
 WILFRED J. LARTY, Woodsville (R)
 JOHN LATOUR, 40 Dexter St., Nashua (D)
 ALPHONSE O. LAVASSEUR, 298 Main St., Manchester (D)
 GEORGE L. LAVOIE, 434 Cilley Rd., Manchester (D)
 LAURENT A. LEBLANC, 175 South Wilson St., Manchester (D)
 CHARLES J. LECLERC, 275 Somerville St., Manchester (D)
 HOWARD S. LEGALLEE, RFD 1, Hudson (R)
 MAX W. LEIGHTON, Central Ave., Dover (R)
 ARTHUR B. LEONARD, 12 School St., Franklin (R)
 CLARENCE LESSELLS, 49 Warren St., Concord (R)
 ALBERT D. LITTLEHALE, Durham (R)
 EDWARD F. LOCKE, New Boston (R)
 SUZANNE LOIZEAUX, Plymouth (R)
 M. ROY LONDON, New London (R)
 MARTHA A. LONG, Kingston (R)
 MARION M. LORD, RFD 4, Laconia (R)
 DONALD W. MACISAAC, 5 School St., Lakeport (R)
 JAMES F. MALLEY, Box 71, Somersworth (D)
 SARKIS N. MALOOMIAN, 8 Emery St., Somersworth (D)
 THOMAS E. MANNING, 149 Pine St., Manchester (D)
 JAMES E. MANNION, 14 Grove St., Concord (R)
 HARRY N. MARCH, Colebrook (R)
 ERNEST MARCOUX, 21 Mulberry St., Nashua (D)
 EDWARD T. MARTEL, 96 Whittemore Ave., Manchester (D)
 LOUIS ISRAEL MARTEL, 102 Bridge St., Manchester (D)
 ARTHUR G. MARX, Alstead (R)
 JOHN F. MASTON, 289 Bartlett St., Manchester (D)
 FRED MAXFIELD, 18 Linden St., Rochester (R)
 PAUL B. MAXHAM, 123 South St., Concord (R)
 ALBERT MAYNARD, 151 Beech St., Nashua (D)
 ARTHUR H. MCALLISTER, Barnstead (R)
 JAMES E. MCCULLOUGH, 36 Woodbury St., Keene (R)
 GEORGE M. MCGEE, Sr., Lincoln (D)
 JAMES F. MCGRATH, Pittsfield (R)
 NORMAN A. McMEEKIN, Woodsville (R)
 GEORGE R. MERRIFIELD, Sunapee (R)
 SAYRE MERRILL, Exeter (R)
 JAMES B. MISKELLY, 272 Court St., Keene (R)
 ROBERT S. MONAHAN, Hanover (R)
 REUBEN S. MOORE, Bradford (R)
 EDWARD W. MORRIS, 100 Bedford St., Manchester (D)
 IDANELLE T. MOULTON, New Durham (R)
 JOHN B. MULAIRE, Hooksett (R)
 HENRY S. MURCH, Jr., 140 Summer St., Portsmouth (R)
 SAM J. NAHIL, 62 South St., Claremont (R)
 JOSEPH C. NALETTE, 259 Notre Dame Ave., Manchester (D)
 GENEVIEVE S. NEALE, Hanover (D)
 LEWIS A. NELSON, Contoocook (R)
 HENRY C. NEWELL, 166 School St., Concord (R)
 ELMER B. NICKERSON, Goffstown (R)
 GEORGE R. NICKERSON, Tamworth (R)
 GUY W. NICKERSON, Madison (R)
 MAURICE H. NOEL, 41 Parker St., Manchester (D)
 THOMAS F. NOLAN, 214 Laurel St., Manchester (D)

- PAUL L. NORMANDIN, 73 Woodland Ave., Laconia (D)
 LOVELL V. OAKES, Colebrook (R)
 MICHAEL F. O'CONNOR, 21 Watson St., Manchester (D)
 WALLACE B. OLIVER, Marlborough (R)
 EUGENE J. O'NEIL, 52 Perley St., Concord (R)
 JAMES E. O'NEIL, Chesterfield (R)
 DAVID O'SHAN, 25 Pine St., Laconia (R)
 D. EVERETT PALMER, RFD 1, East Kingston (D)
 MILDRED L. PALMER, Plaistow (R)
 GEORGE S. PAPPAGIANIS, 60 1/2 Walnut St., Nashua (D)
 BERT L. PEASLEE, Reeds Ferry (R)
 ELWOOD PEASLEE, 33 S. Main St., Concord (R)
 LEONARD B. PEEVER, Salem (R)
 ADELARD J. PELISSIER, 713 Harvard St., Manchester (D)
 PHILIP H. PERRAULT, 758 Glen Ave., Berlin (D)
 CLARENCE B. PERRY, Newbury (R)
 KARL J. PERSSON, Candia (R)
 JAMES PETTIGREW, 1838 Elm St., Manchester (R)
 VICTOR E. PHELPS, Andover (D)
 MANNING H. PHILBRICK, Rye (R)
 SEELY W. PHILBRICK, Springfield (R)
 MARION L. PHILLIPS, Box 24, Claremont (R)
 JULIUS Q. PICKERING, Hancock (R)
 RAYMOND V. PICKERING, Meredith (D)
 LAURENCE M. PICKETT, 136 Island St., Keene (D)
 LEWIS R. PIKE, Fitzwilliam (R)
 JOHN PILLSBURY, 117 Harrison St., Manchester (R)
 ERNEST L. PINKHAM, Northwood (R)
 ROBERT E. PLOURDE, 21 Union St., Suncook (D)
 BOWDOIN PLUMER, Bristol (R)
 ALFRED W. POORE, Goffstown (R)
 J. DANIEL PORTER, 75 Prospect St., Lebanon (R)
 R. WILBUR POTTER, Milan (R)
 HAROLD F. PRESBY, RFD 2, Pittsfield (R)
 FERNE PRESCOTT, RFD 1, Fremont (R)
 OSCAR C. PRESCOTT, 22 Holman St., Laconia (R)
 HERMAN A. RANDALL, Lee (R)
 WARREN H. REID, Milton (R)
 BENJAMIN M. RICE, Peterborough (R)
 HARRIETT W. B. RICHARDSON, 1 Birchwood Pl., Dover (R)
 MILBURN F. ROBERTS, North Conway (R)
 CONRAD W. ROBINSON, 86 Warren St., Concord (R)
 FRANK A. ROBINSON, RFD, Amesbury, Mass. (R)
 ERNEST L. ROLFE, 82 Main St., East Rochester (R)
 ARTHUR S. ROLLINS, RFD 4, Laconia (R)
 MARJORIE L. ROULSTON, Salem (R)
 HECTOR J. ROUSSEAU, 58 Bremer St., Manchester (D)
 JESSE R. ROWELL, 31 Pleasant St., Newport (R)
 PASQUALE RUFO, 194 Rumford St., Concord (R)
 AMOS E. RUSSELL, 6 Chestnut Hill, Claremont (R)
 FRANK E. RYAN, 116 Allds St., Nashua (D)
 FRANK C. SABLUSKI, 80 Linwood St., Nashua (D)
 ANGELINE M. ST. PIERRE, 9 Highland Ave., Rochester (D)
 ERNEST W. SALTMARSH, 17 Laurel St., Concord (R)
 HENRY J. SALVAIL, 40 Granite St., Nashua (D)
 ISAAC H. SANBORN, Enfield (R)
 RALPH SANBORN, Hampton Falls (R)
 WILLIAM A. SAUNDERS, 31 Courtland St., Nashua (R)
 JOHN B. SAWYER, Winchester (R)
 THOMAS R. SHEEHY, Newfields (R)
 HOWELL F. SHEPARD, Londonderry (R)
 FRANK H. SHERIDAN, 176 Madison Ave., Berlin (D)
 ARTHUR L. SIMONDS, Lancaster (R)
 GEORGE W. SMITH, 186 Bell St., Manchester (D)
 HERMAN L. SMITH, Exeter (R)
 JOSEPH F. SMITH, Meredith (R)
 CONRAD E. SNOW, Gilmanton Iron Works (R)
 TRACY M. SPALDING, Plainfield (R)
 CARL C. SPOFFORD, Jaffrey (R)
 DORIS M. SPOLLETT, Hampstead (R)
 CLIFFORD D. STEARNS, Hinsdale (R)
 MALCOLM J. STEVENSON, Bethlehem (R)
 BERT STINSON, Stratford (D)
 EDWARD J. STOKES, Freedom (D)
 LLOYD H. STONE, SR., Warner (D)
 PHILIP T. STONEMETZ, 53 Silver St., Dover (R)
 ROBERT B. STYLES, Groveton (D)
 THOMAS F. SULLIVAN, 746 Hall St., Manchester (D)
 GUY A. SWENSON, JR., 18 Ridge Rd., Concord (R)
 WALTER E. SWETT, Lancaster (R)
 ALEXANDER M. TAFT, Greenville (R)
 ADA C. TAYLOR, Whitefield (R)
 WALTER P. TENNEY, Chester (R)
 ROY L. TERRILL, Box 340, Keene (R)
 JOHN H. TERRY, JR., Westmoreland (R)
 ALONZO J. TESSIER, 303 Auburn St., Manchester (D)
 WILFRID G. THIBAUT, 17 Orange St., Nashua (R)
 GEORGE D. THIBEAULT, 121 Main St., Suncook (D)
 ARTHUR E. THOMPSON, Wilmot (R)
 WILLIAM S. THOMPSON, 30 Beaton St., Franklin (D)
 WILLIAM T. THOMPSON, New Ipswich (R)
 JOHN M. TOBIN, 607 Beacon St., Manchester (D)
 HECTOR J. TROMBLY, 3 Salvail Ct., Nashua (D)
 ARTHUR F. TURNER, Gilsum (R)
 JOHN TWARDUS, Newmarket (D)
 GEORGE W. UNDERHILL, 10 Stark St., Nashua (R)
 H. THOMAS URIE, New Hampton (R)
 MARCEL A. VACHON, 132 Bellevue St., Manchester (D)
 ISRAEL H. VADNEY, Franconstown (R)
 EDGAR G. VARNEY, 23 Charles St., Rochester (R)
 GEORGE W. VARRELL, 178 School St., Lakeport (R)
 ARTHUR J. VINCENT, RFD 1, Somersworth (D)
 EDWARD J. WALSH, 294 Pine St., Manchester (D)
 WILLIAM J. WARDWELL, 111 Essex Ave., Portsmouth (R)
 PEYTON R. H. WASHBURN, Alstead (R)
 THOMAS WATERHOUSE, JR., Windham (R)
 SUMNER W. WATSON, Gonic (D)
 EDNA B. WEEKS, Greenland (R)
 KIRKE W. WHEELER, 50 N. Lincoln St., Keene (R)
 GLADYS L. WHIPPLE, 17 Shaw St., Lebanon (R)
 EDNA K. WHITE, 229 Pleasant St., Portsmouth (R)
 JULIA H. WHITE, 35 Salter St., Portsmouth (R)
 GUY M. WIGGIN, Mt. Vernon St., Dover (R)

RALPH M. WIGGIN, SR., RFD 2, Box 17,
Manchester (R)
PHILIP S. WILLEY, Campton (R)
HOWARD S. WILLIS, Salem (R)
PATRICK J. WINSTON, 435 Hanover St.,
Manchester (D)
JOHN A. WIRKKALA, Lempster (R)
HARRY A. WOOD, 21 Brewster St., Portsmouth
(R)
TIMOTHY W. WOODMAN, 274 N. Main St.,
Concord (R)

NEW JERSEY
(LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Republicans 13 Democrats 8

JOSEPH W. COWGILL, 709 Market St., Camden (D)
ROBERT C. CRANE, 295 N. Broad St.,
Elizabeth (R)
WAYNE DUMONT, JR., 701 Hillcrest Blvd.,
Phillipsburg (R)
FRANK S. FARLEY, 503 Schwehm Bldg., Atlantic
City (R)
DONAL C. FOX, 671 Broad St., Newark 2 (D)
ANTHONY J. GROSSI, 493 E. 39th St., Paterson (D)
HAROLD W. HANNOLD, 15A Cooper St.,
Woodbury (R)
GEORGE B. HARPER, Layton (R)
THOMAS J. HILLERY, 195 N. Main St., Boonton (R)
WALTER H. JONES, 15 Main St., Hackensack (R)
WILLIAM F. KELLY, JR., 51 Glenwood Ave.,
Jersey City (D)
WESLEY L. LANCE, Main St., Glen Gardner (R)
JOHN A. LYNCH, 55 Paterson St., New Brunswick
(D)
W. STEELMAN MATHIS, 229 Main St., Toms
River (R)
ALBERT MCCAY, 117 Main St., Mount Holly (R)
WILLIAM E. OZZARD, 27 N. Bridge St., Somerville
(R)
SIDO L. RIDOLFI, 383 W. State St., Trenton (D)
CHARLES W. SANDMAN, JR., 421 Washington St.,
Cape May (R)
W. HOWARD SHARP, 702 Wood St., Vineland (D)
RICHARD R. STOUT, Allenhurst Natl. Bk. Bldg.,
Alenhurst (R)
JOHN A. WADDINGTON, RFD 3, Salem (D)

General Assembly

Democrats 42 Republicans 18

CLIFTON T. BARKALOW, 2 E. Main St., Freehold (R)
RAYMOND H. BATEMAN, North Branch (R)
ALFRED N. BEADLESTON, 12 Broad St., Red-
Bank (R)
SAMUEL L. BIBER, 64 Hamilton St., Paterson (D)
MRS. CLARA K. BIVONA, 70 Park Ave.,
Rutherford (R)
RAYMOND E. BOWKLEY, Allerton Rd., Annandale
(R)
MAURICE V. BRADY, 47 Duncan Ave., Jersey
City (D)
IRENE BROWN, 270 Fairmount Ave., Jersey City
(D)
THOMAS F. CONNERY, JR., 623 Cooper St.,
Camden (D)

J. EDWARD CRABIEL, 38 Highland Dr., Milltown
(D)
LEROY J. D'ALOIA, 24 Commerce St., Newark (D)
JOHN W. DAVIS, Fort Mott Rd., RFD 3, Salem
(D)
PIERCE H. DEAMER, JR., 38 W. Main St.,
Bergenfield (R)
THOMAS E. DURKIN, JR., 24 Branford Pl., Newark
(D)
CHARLES E. FARRINGTON, 188 Nassau St.,
Princeton (D)
DANIEL F. FLYNN, 556 Ridge St., Newark (D)
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN III, 53 Maple Ave.,
Morristown (R)
C. WILLIAM HAINES, Marne Highway, Masonville
(R)
FREDERICK H. HAUSER, 1000 Hudson St.,
Hoboken (D)
MRS. MILDRED BARRY HUGHES, Blue House,
Morris Ave., Union (D)
WILLIAM F. HYLAND, 130 N. Broadway, Camden
(D)
ROBERT E. KAY, 107 E. Wildwood Ave.,
Wildwood (R)
JOSEPH M. KEEGAN, 663 Main Ave., Passaic (D)
MARTIN KESSELHAUT, 11 Commerce St., Newark
(D)
JOHN J. KJEWski, 30 Garrison Ave., Jersey City
(D)
MURRAY R. KLEPESCH, 1060 Broad St., Newark
(D)
MRS. BETTY McNAMARA KORDJA, 85 Mary St.,
Paterson (D)
CHARLES W. KRAUS, 114 Larch Ave., Bogota (R)
ALAN KRAUT, 840 Bergen Ave., Jersey City (D)
WILLIAM KURTZ, 172 John St., South Amboy (D)
ISADORE LAUFER, 203 W. Bigelow St., Newark (D)
IRWIN LEWINE, 92 Central Ave., Caldwell (D)
RICHARD A. LYNCH, 25 North End Terr.,
Bloomfield (D)
JOSEPH J. MARAZITI, 117 Cornelia St., Boonton
(R)
EARL A. MARRYATT, 190 Demarest Ave., Closter
(R)
WILLIAM MARTIN, 98 W. 28th St., Bayonne (D)
WALTER MARUT, 130 Locust Ave., Wallington (R)
ELMER M. MATTHEWS, 744 Broad St., Newark (D)
JAMES M. MCGOWAN, 1201 Chestnut St.,
Elizabeth (D)
FRANK E. MELONI, 45 N. Fifth St., Camden (D)
LEO J. MICHNEVICH, 30 Ridge Rd., North
Arlington (D)
GEORGE M. MILLER, 2260 Elizabeth Ave.,
Scotch Plains (D)
WILLIAM V. MUSTO, 1000 Hudson Blvd.,
Union City (D)
VINCENT R. PANARO, 126 N. Montgomery St.,
Trenton (D)
LEONARD D. RONCO, 194 Washington Ave.,
Belleville (D)
DOUGLAS RUTHERFORD, Sparta (R)
ROBERT F. SABELLO, 80 70th St., Guttenberg (D)
PAUL M. SALSBERG, 641 Guarantee Trust Bldg.,
Atlantic City (R)
MRS. LETTIE E. SAVAGE, 215 Forest Ave., Lakewood
(R)
CARMINE SAVINO, JR., 251 Ridge Rd.,
Lyndhurst (R)

ALBERT S. SMITH, Guarantee Trust Bldg.,
Atlantic City (R)
DAVID I. STEPACOFF, 280 Hobart St., Perth
Amboy (D)
RAYMOND J. STEWART, 810 Broad St. Bk. Bldg.,
Trenton (D)
STANLEY A. STOLOWSKI, 40 Park Pl., Newark (D)
THOMAS C. SWICK, 83 S. Main St.,
Phillipsburg (D)
ROBERT H. WEBER, Main St., Greenwich (D)
ROBERT J. WEGNER, 555 E. 41st St., Paterson (D)
FRANCIS J. WERNER, 822 N. 30th St., Camden (D)
MRS. MADELINE A. WILLIAMS, 295 Halsted St.,
East Orange (D)
JOHN J. WILSON, 517 Dorian Pl., Westfield (D)

NEW MEXICO (LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Democrats 24 Republicans 8

HAROLD M. AGNEW, 2488 45th, Los Alamos (D)
VINCENT BESLEY, Silver City (D)
DANIEL A. BURGUETE, Vaughn (R)
M. P. CARR, 718 Ave. C, Fort Sumner (D)
FABIAN CHAVEZ, JR., 404 San Antonio, Santa Fe
(D)
TIBO CHAVEZ, Belen (D)
I. N. CURTIS, 116 Lovato Lane, Santa Fe (D)
F. J. DANGLADE, Drawer 1687, Lovington (D)
HORACE DE VARGAS, Box 565, Espanola (D)
ERIC FREELOVE, La Jara, 1, Cuba (R)
WILLIAM C. GALLAGHER, Eagle Nest (D)
EARL HARTLEY, 2901 Gidding, Clovis (D)
KENNETH R. JOHNSTON, 308 Broadway, Truth or
Consequences (D)
VINCE LEE, 1206 Ohio, Alamogordo (R)
T. E. LUSK, Bujac Bldg., Carlsbad (D)
PALEMON MARTINEZ, Box 196, Taos (D)
I. N. McALISTER, Nara Visa (D)
GORDON E. MELODY, Box 57, Las Vegas (D)
J. G. MOORE, Box 247, Carrizozo (R)
R. C. MORGAN, 223 S. Main, Portales (D)
CHARLES C. MUMMA, 508 Arrington, Farmington
(R)
WILLIAM W. OSBORN, 1508 Madison, Roswell (D)
EARL PARKER, Box 497, Estancia (D)
RICHARD H. POUSMA, 200 W. Hill, Gallup (R)
JOHN F. RICE, 2102 Inez, N.E., Albuquerque (R)
JESSE L. RICHARDSON, 1061 N. Armijo, Las Cruces
(D)
DIDIO SALAS, Bernalillo (D)
NAPOLEON F. SANCHEZ, Mora (R)
LON V. SCHUBERT, Roy (D)
I. M. SMALLEY, 107 E. Spruce, Deming (D)
R. H. WAMEL, Animas (D)
W. C. WHEATLEY, 405 Walnut, Clayton (D)

House of Representatives

Democrats 60 Republicans 6

HARRY S. ALLEN, 308 N. Monterey, Box 545,
Farmington (D)
GEORGE AMAYA, 1023 Navajo, Gallup (D)
R. F. DEACON ARLEDGE, 127 Ninth St., S.W.,
Albuquerque (D)

OSCAR H. BEASLEY, 2314 Kimo, N.E.,
Albuquerque (D)
GEORGE BLOCKER, Box 580, Jal (D)
MAYO BOUCHER, 500 N. Second, Belen (D)
W. G. BRADLEY, Hondo (R)
STANLEY J. BRASHER, Box 217, Albuquerque (D)
TRAVIS BREM, 326 E. Spruce, Deming (D)
WALKER BRYAN, 302 W. Riverside Dr.,
Carlsbad (D)
SIMON BUSTAMANTE, 752 Dalbey, Las Vegas (D)
JACK CAMPBELL, 224 J. P. White Bldg., Roswell (D)
ANDERSON CARTER, Box 508, Portales (D)
ANDREW J. CLOUD, 710 Pratt, Carlsbad (D)
FRED COLE, 410 S. Roselawn, Artesia (D)
JANE HYDE COSPER, Bluewater (D)
ARTHUR COY, 207 A. W. Broadway, Farmington
(D)
W. O. CULBERTSON, JR., Box 598, Las Vegas (D)
ISHMAEL SANCHEZ DAVIS, 911 Edith, S.E.,
Albuquerque (D)
M. S. DICKINSON, Tucumcari (D)
MACK EASLEY, Box 2587, Hobbs (D)
REUBEN W. EVANS, Box 363, Truth or
Consequences (D)
FRED W. FOSTER, Box 769, Silver City (D)
RALPH GALLEGOS, 634 Gomez, Santa Fe (D)
RAFAEL GARCIA, Lumberton (D)
REGINALDO J. GARCIA, 1761 Bryn Mawr, N.E.,
Albuquerque (D)
H. C. GILLILAND, 321 Walnut, Clayton (D)
LAWRENCE GOODELL, 1408 W. Fourth, Roswell (D)
WILLIE O. GREASER, 906 S. Adams, Tucumcari (D)
ALBERT R. GREER, 405 1/2 W. Broadway,
Farmington (D)
WILLIAM GRIJALVA, JR., 321 E. Jefferson, Gallup
(D)
FINIS LEROY HEIDEL, Box 905, Lovington (D)
FRANK HEIMANN, Roy (R)
BRUCE KING, Stanley (D)
ARMANDO LARRAGOITE, JR., 803 Agua Fria,
Santa Fe (D)
ALBERT O. LEBECK, Box 268, Gallup (D)
MAX MAEZ, Springer (R)
ED MARCHANT, 403 Yale, S.E., Albuquerque (D)
JAMES T. MARTIN, Box 269, Las Cruces (D)
ROBERT C. MARTIN, Red Rock (D)
ARSENIO J. MARTINEZ, Espanola (D)
ALBERT MATLOCK, RFD 4, Clovis (D)
R. L. MAYSE, 2002 Solano, Las Cruces (D)
J. B. MCCOY, 1522 San Carlos, S.W.,
Albuquerque (D)
JOHN J. MERSHON, Cloudcroft (D)
ALFONSO MONTOYA, Bernalillo (D)
DAVID C. MONTOYA, 2026 N. Gonzales, Las Vegas
(D)
JACK MORGAN, Box 355, Lordsburg (D)
MORGAN NELSON, RFD 2, Box 80, Roswell (D)
W. E. OVERTON, Yesso (D)
LOUIS S. PAGE, 351 Fourth St., Santa Rosa (D)
ALVA J. PARKER, North Star Rte., Elida (D)
JAMES R. PATTON, Box 392, Las Cruces (D)
LAUDENTE QUINTANA, Wagon Mound (R)
EDUARDO RAEI, Ranchos de Taos (R)
THOMAS R. ROBERTS, 1217 Sixth St., Los Alamos
(R)
JAMES W. RUTHERFORD, 412 Tulane, N.E.,
Albuquerque (D)
DELFIN SANCHEZ, Espanola (D)

DALE SCOTT, Box 507, Alamogordo (D)
 WILFORD J. SHUMWAY, Box 338, Reserve (D)
 M. S. SMITH, 402 E. Grand, Clovis (D)
 RICHARD TRAUB, 609 Fourth St., N.W.,
 Albuquerque (D)
 LUIS A. TRUJILLO, Box 662, Taos (D)
 CARL M. TURNER, Box 632, Socorro (D)
 LEVI L. TURNER, Box 1117, Raton (D)
 HELEN WELLS, Mountainair (D)

NEW YORK
 (LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Republicans 34 Democrats 24

DANIEL G. ALBERT, 85 Stratford Rd., Rockville
 Centre (R)
 WARREN M. ANDERSON, 724 Security Mutual
 Bldg., Binghamton (R)
 ELISHA T. BARRETT, 252 E. Main, Bay Shore (R)
 OWEN M. BEGLEY, 467 State St., Schenectady (D)
 ALBERT BERKOWITZ, 38 Columbus St., Granville
 (R)
 JEREMIAH B. BLOOM, 157 W. 57th St., New York
 19 (D)
 JACK E. BRONSTON, 82-09 188th St., Hollis (D)
 EARL W. BRYDGES, 426 Third St., Niagara Falls
 (R)
 E. OGDEN BUSH, Delancey (R)
 FRANK COMPOSTO, 1701 11th Ave., Brooklyn 18 (D)
 WILLIAM F. CONDON, 25 Holls Terr. N., Yonkers (R)
 WILLIAM T. CONKLIN, 7905 Colonial Rd., Brooklyn
 (R)
 JOHN H. COOKE, 7297 Broadway, Alden (R)
 WALTER E. COOKE, 319 St. Johns Pl., Brooklyn (D)
 GEORGE CORNELL, 225 Broadway, New York (R)
 D. CLINTON DOMINICK III, Sloane Rd., Newburgh
 (R)
 THOMAS A. DUFFY, 33-32 75th St., Jackson Hts. (D)
 JULIAN B. ERWAY, 37 Morris St., Albany (D)
 AUSTIN W. ERWIN, 70 Main St., Geneseo (R)
 JOHN H. FARRELL, 233 Broadway, New York 7 (D)
 JACOB H. GILBERT, 280 Madison Ave., New York
 (D)
 HARRY GITTLESON, 201 Roebling St., Brooklyn (D)
 FRANK J. GLINSKI, 44 Sprenger Ave., Buffalo (D)
 JANET HILL GORDON, 42 N. Broad St., Norwich (R)
 SAMUEL L. GREENBERG, 149 Broadway, New York
 (D)
 A. GOULD HATCH, 42 East Ave., Rochester 4 (R)
 ERNEST I. HATFIELD, 46 Cannon St., Poughkeepsie
 (R)
 NATHANIEL T. HELMAN, 292 Madison Ave., New
 York 17 (D)
 JOHN H. HUGHES, 821 Onondaga Co. Savings
 Bank Bldg., Syracuse (R)
 WILLIAM S. HULTS, JR., 921 Port Washington
 Blvd., Port Washington (R)
 HAROLD J. JERRY, 200 Madison Ave., Elmira (R)
 HARRY KRAF, 711 Walton Ave., Bronx (D)
 THOMAS J. MACKELL, 63-25 Saunders St., Rego
 Pk. (D)
 WALTER J. MAHONEY, 607 Genesee Bldg., Buffalo
 (R)
 JOHN J. MARCHI, 350 Sharon Ave., Richmond,
 Staten Island (R)

JOSEPH R. MARRO, 25 Broad St., New York 4 (D)
 FRANK S. McCULLOUGH, 11 Third St., Rye (R)
 ROBERT C. McEWEN, 314 Ford St., Ogdensburg
 (R)
 GEORGE R. METCALF, 34 Dill St., Auburn (R)
 MAC NEIL MITCHELL, 36 W. 44th St., New York
 (R)
 JOHN P. MORRISSEY, 110 East End Ave., New
 York (D)
 IRVING MOSBERG, 437 Fifth Ave., New York (D)
 JOSEPH F. PERICONI, 1409 Edison Ave., Bronx (R)
 DUTTON S. PETERSON, Odessa (R)
 GEORGE H. PIERCE, 305 Masonic Temple, Olean
 (R)
 FRANK J. PINO, 1865 W. Third St., Brooklyn (D)
 FRED J. RATH, 105 Oriskany St. W., Utica (R)
 WILLIAM ROSENBLATT, 185 Montague St., Brooklyn
 (D)
 LAWRENCE M. RULISON, 328 Farmer St., Syracuse
 (R)
 GILBERT T. SEELYE, 96 Lakehill Rd., Burnt Hills
 (R)
 HERBERT I. SORIN, 387 Bradford St., Brooklyn (D)
 EDWARD J. SPENO, 933 Surrey Dr., East Meadow
 (R)
 SEYMOUR THALER, 41 Deepdene Rd., Forest Hills
 (D)
 FRANK E. VAN LARE, 96 Roxborough Rd.,
 Rochester (R)
 WALTER VAN WIGGEREN, 2 Seld Block, Herkimer
 (R)
 JAMES L. WATSON, 670 Riverside Dr., New York (D)
 HENRY A. WISE, 204 Watertown Natl. Bank Bldg.,
 Watertown (R)
 JOSEPH ZARETSKI, 60 E. 42nd St., New York 17 (D)

Assembly

Republicans 92 Democrats 58

MELVILLE E. ABRAMS, 1309 W. Farms Rd., Bronx
 (D)
 WILLIAM E. ADAMS, 201 Puritan Rd., Tonawanda
 (R)
 HAROLD H. ALTRO, 242 S. Transit St., Lockport
 (R)
 EDWARD J. AMANN, JR., 42 Richmond Tr., Staten
 Island (R)
 CHRISTIAN H. ARMBRUSTER, 154 Boulder Trail,
 Yonkers (R)
 SIDNEY H. ASCH, New York Law School, 244
 William St., New York (D)
 RAY STEPHENS ASHBERY, 40 Whigg St., Trumans-
 burg (R)
 BERNARD AUSTIN, 401 Broadway, New York 13 (D)
 BERTRAM L. BAKER, 399 Jefferson Ave., Brooklyn
 (D)
 ANTHONY BARBIERO, 47 Law St., Valley Stream
 (R)
 RICHARD J. BARTLETT, Star Rte., Glens Falls (R)
 DANIEL BECKER, Dogwood Lane, M.D. 25, New-
 burgh (R)
 SAMUEL I. BERMAN, 751 St. Marks Ave., Brooklyn
 (D)
 JERRY W. BLACK, RFD Trumansburg (R)
 SAMUEL BONOM, 1521 Oriental Blvd., Brooklyn (D)
 WILLIAM E. BRADY, 97 Mansion St., Coxsackie (R)
 WILLIAM BRENNAN, 82-09 Ankener Ave., Elmhurst
 (D)

- JOHN R. BROOK, 15 Broad St., New York 5 (R)
 DON H. BROWN, 21 Downer St., Baldwinsville (R)
 THOMAS H. BROWN, 349 Marshland Ct., Troy (R)
 BESSIE BUCHANAN, 555 Edgecombe Ave., New York (D)
 WILLIAM J. BUTLER, 65 Rose St., Buffalo (R)
 FRANK J. CAFFERY, 98 Milford Ave., Buffalo (D)
 WILLIAM S. CALLI, 502 Bleeker St., Utica 12 (R)
 DONALD A. CAMPBELL, 21 E. Main St., Amsterdam (R)
 JOSEPH F. CARLINO, 52 E. Park Ave., Long Beach (R)
 ALEXANDER CHANANAU, 1833 Belmont Ave., Bronx (D)
 PHILIP R. CHASE, Hunt Lane, Fayetteville (R)
 GEORGE A. CINCOTTA, 214 Maple St., Brooklyn (D)
 JOHN J. CONWAY, JR., 21 Westland Ave., Rochester (R)
 EDWIN CORNING, 10 S. Pearl St., Albany (D)
 JOSEPH R. CORSO, 66 Court St., Brooklyn 2 (D)
 EDWARD F. CRAWFORD, 129 W. Sixth St., Oswego (R)
 ERNEST CURTO, 300-2 Gluck Bldg., Niagara Falls (R)
 CHARLES A. CUSICK, Weedsport (R)
 GEORGE F. DANNEBROCK, 58 Woeppl St., Buffalo (R)
 LOUIS DE SALVIO, 266 Bowery, New York 12 (D)
 LLOYD E. DICKENS, 150 W. 131st St., New York (D)
 DANIEL S. DICKINSON, Whitney Point (R)
 JOHN DI LEONARDO, 53-31 194th St., Flushing (R)
 FRANCIS W. DOHENY, 137 W. 60th St., New York (D)
 HARRY J. DONNELLY, JR., 373-A 16th St., Brooklyn (R)
 WILLARD C. DRUMM, Niverville (R)
 DWIGHT N. DUDO, Lowville (R)
 CHARLES ECKSTEIN, 6033 Palmetto St., Ridgewood (R)
 FRED W. EGGART, 650 E. 235th St., Bronx (D)
 MOSES J. EPSTEIN, 1755 Montgomery Ave., Bronx (D)
 P. BOICE ESSER, 256 Old Colony Rd., Hartsdale (R)
 PALMER D. FARRINGTON, 2 Herrick Dr., Lawrence, Long Island (R)
 EDWIN J. FEHRENBACH, 12 Enness Ave., Bethpage, Long Island (R)
 ROBERT J. FEINBERG, 94 Court St., Plattsburgh (R)
 LOUIS H. FOLMER, 35 Main St., Cortland (R)
 J. LEWIS FOX, 2117 Mott Ave., Far Rockaway (D)
 WILLIAM G. GIACCIO, 101-22 37th Ave., Corona 68 (D)
 J. EUGENE GODDARD, 438 Powers Bldg., Rochester 14 (R)
 STEPHEN R. GRECO, 14 Sherwood St., Buffalo 13 (D)
 JAMES R. GROVER, JR., 17 Virginia Rd., Babylon (R)
 BERNARD HABER, 8833 19th Ave., Brooklyn (D)
 PAUL B. HANKS, JR., 58 Main St., Brockport (R)
 GEORGE W. HARRINGTON, 1705 Purdy St., Bronx (R)
 OSWALD D. HECK, 434 State St., Schenectady (R)
 CHAS. D. HENDERSON, 39 Church St., Hornell (R)
 THEODORE HILL, JR., Jefferson Valley (R)
 PRESCOTT B. HUNTINGTON, Long Beach Rd., St. James (R)
 GEORGE L. INGALLS, Marine Midland Bldg., Binghamton (R)
 VERNER M. INGRAM, 15 State St., Potsdam (R)
 GRANT W. JOHNSON, Ticonderoga (R)
 JOHN E. JOHNSON, Perry Rd., Leroy (R)
 LOUIS KALISH, 66 Court St., Brooklyn 2 (D)
 WILLIAM KAPELMAN, 122 E. 42nd St., New York (D)
 BENTLEY KASSAL, 5 W. 86th St., New York (D)
 DANIEL M. KELLY, 17 E. 42nd St., New York (D)
 MARTIN J. KELLY, JR., 232 E. 82nd St., New York (D)
 JOSEPH KOTTLER, 1734 51st St., New York (D)
 THOMAS V. LAFAUCI, 31-10 Broadway, Long Island 6 (D)
 ALFRED A. LAMA, 395 Pearl St., Brooklyn 1 (D)
 DOROTHY BELL LAWRENCE, 415 E. 52nd St., New York (R)
 LEO A. LAWRENCE, 209 Prospect St., Herkimer (R)
 EDWARD S. LENTOL, 217 Havemeyer St., Brooklyn (D)
 ALFRED D. LERNER, 155-01 90th Ave., Jamaica (R)
 HARVEY M. LIFSET, 20 Niblock Ct., Albany (D)
 JOHN B. LIS, 117 Thomas St., Buffalo (D)
 JOSE R. LOPEZ, 1200 Fifth Ave., New York (D)
 RICHARD C. LOUNSBERRY, 194 Front St., Owego (R)
 WILLIAM H. MACKENZIE, 4 Genesee St., Belmont (R)
 ROBERT G. MAIN, 55 W. Main St., Malone (R)
 GUY J. MANGANO, 140 E. Second St., New York (D)
 A. BRUCE MANLEY, 40 Curtis Pl., Fredonia (R)
 LUIGI R. MARANO, 7001 14th Ave., Brooklyn (R)
 OREST V. MARESCA, 225 Broadway, New York 7 (D)
 FRANCES K. MARLATT, 335 E. Devonia Ave., Mt. Vernon (R)
 GUY L. MARVIN, Greene (R)
 EDWYN E. MASON, 118 Main St., Delhi (R)
 FRANCIS P. MCCLOSKEY, 175 Loring Rd., Levittown (R)
 BERNARD C. McDONNELL, 262 Alexander Ave., Bronx (D)
 FRANK J. McMULLEN, 150 Broadway, New York 38 (R)
 HUNTER MEIGHAN, 100 Mamaroneck Ave., Mamaroneck (R)
 HYMAN E. MINTZ, 211 Broadway, Monticello (R)
 JOHN A. MONTELEONE, 726 Chauncey St., Brooklyn 7 (D)
 LAWRENCE P. MURPHY, 32 Court St., Brooklyn 2 (D)
 LEO P. NOONAN, Farmersville Station (R)
 JOHN L. OSTRANDER, Schuylerville (R)
 WILLIAM F. PASSANNANTE, 2 W. 46th St., New York 36 (D)
 HAROLD L. PEET, Main St., Pike (R)
 BERTRAM L. PODELL, 160 Broadway, New York 38 (D)
 R. WATSON POMEROY, 3 Cannon St., Poughkeepsie (R)
 FRED W. PRELLER, 15 Broad St., New York 5 (R)
 IRVING L. PRICE, JR., 230 Fourth St., Greenport (R)
 ROBERT M. QUIGLEY, Pleasant St., Phelps (R)
 WILLIAM J. REID, Argyle Rd., Fort Edward (R)

MICHAEL G. RICE, 12-27 149th St., Whitestone (D)
 THOMAS F. RILEY, 600 Reynolds Arcade,
 Rochester (R)
 FRANK ROSSETTI, 295 Paladino Ave., New York
 (D)
 LUCIO F. RUSSO, 15 Beach St., Staten Island (R)
 AILEEN B. RYAN, 1129 Beach Ave., Bronx (D)
 JOHN J. RYAN, 280 Broadway, New York (D)
 JULES G. SABBATINO, 23-06 21st St., Long Island
 (D)
 WILLIAM SADLER, 213 Crestwood Dr., Hamburg
 (R)
 JOHN T. SATRIALE, 2499 Webster Ave., Bronx (D)
 ANTHONY P. SAVARESE, 61 Broadway, New York
 6 (R)
 CHARLES A. SCHOENECK, 141 Goodrich Ave.,
 Syracuse (R)
 RUSSELL SELKIRK, Cobleskill (R)
 FRANCIS W. SOUHAN, Seneca Falls (D)
 SAMUEL A. SPIEGEL, 577 Grand St., New York
 2 (D)
 STANLEY STEINGUT, 271 Madison Ave., New York
 (D)
 WILLIS H. STEPHENS, 70 Pine St., New York 5 (R)
 GENESTA M. STRONG, 76 Brookside Dr., Plandome
 (R)
 PAUL L. TALBOT, Burlington Flats (R)
 MILDRED F. TAYLOR, Caroukas Bldg., Lyons (R)
 PAUL R. TAYLOR, 342 Main St., Penn Yann (R)
 HARRY J. TIFFT, 205 John St., Horseheads (R)
 FELIPE N. TORRES, 757 Beck St., Bronx (D)
 DAVID R. TOWNSEND, 305 W. Linden St., Rome
 (R)
 ROBERT J. TRAINOR, 50 Overlook Ave., East-
 chester (R)
 ANTHONY J. TRAVIA, 38 Jerome St., Brooklyn (D)
 MAX M. TURSHEN, 66 Court St., Brooklyn 2 (D)
 HAROLD I. TYLER, Chittenango (R)
 WILSON C. VAN DUZER, 44 North St., Middletown
 (R)
 JULIUS VOLKER, 952 Ellicott Sq., Buffalo (R)
 LOUIS WALLACH, 81-50 Langdale St., New Hyde
 Park (D)
 ROBERT WALMSLEY, Garden Apts., Nyack (R)
 JOHN J. WALSH, 270 Seaman Ave., New York (D)
 IVAN WARNER, 865 E. 167th St., Bronx (D)
 ALONZO L. WATERS, 409-13 Main St., Medina (R)
 MOSES M. WEINSTEIN, 138-33 78th Dr., Flushing
 (D)
 JOSEPH J. WEISER, 4 Peter Cooper Rd., New York
 (D)
 ORIN S. WILCOX, Theresa (R)
 KENNETH R. WILLARD, Nunda (R)
 KENNETH L. WILSON, Woodstock (R)
 JOSEPH R. YOUNGLOVE, 14 Hoosac St., Johnstown
 (R)

NORTH CAROLINA (GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

Senate

Democrats 49 Republicans 1

DALLAS L. ALFORD, JR., Rocky Mount (D)
 IKE F. ANDREWS, Siler City (D)
 SAM M. BASON, Yanceyville (D)
 J. SPENCER BELL, RFD 1, Matthews (D)

CHARLES F. BLACKBURN, Henderson (D)
 ALBERT CANIPE, Spruce Pine (D)
 FRANK PATTON COOKE, Gastonia (D)
 J. WILLIAM COPELAND, Murfreesboro (D)
 W. LUNSFORD CREW, Roanoke Rapids (D)
 CLAUDE CURRIE, Durham (D)
 WILBUR H. CURRIE, Carthage (D)
 ARCHIE K. DAVIS, Winston-Salem (D)
 EDWIN DUNCAN, Sparta (D)
 FRED FOLGER, Mt. Airy (D)
 W. FRANK FORSYTH, Murphy (D)
 S. BUNN FRINK, Southport (D)
 W. E. GARRISON, Lincolnton (D)
 GARLAND S. GARRISS, Troy (D)
 LUTHER HAMILTON, SR., Morehead City (D)
 WILLS HANCOCK, Oxford (D)
 C. V. HENKEL, Turnersburg (D)
 ROBERT LEE HUMBER, Greenville (D)
 R. L. JAMES, Marion (D)
 WILBUR M. JOLLY, Louisburg (D)
 JOHN R. JORDAN, Raleigh (D)
 JOHN C. KESLER, Salisbury (D)
 O. ARTHUR KIRKMAN, High Point (D)
 W. RAY LACKEY, Stony Point (D)
 EDWIN S. LANIER, Chapel Hill (D)
 WILLIAM MEDFORD, Waynesville (D)
 GRADY MERCER, Beulaville (D)
 ALEX S. MONROE, Rockingham (D)
 CUTLAR MOORE, Lumberton (D)
 ROBERT B. MORGAN, Lillington (D)
 ROBERT F. MORGAN, Shelby (D)
 ELBERT S. PEEL, JR., Williamston (D)
 CHARLES G. REAVIS, Yadkinville (R)
 D. J. ROSE, Goldsboro (D)
 J. CARLYLE RUTLEDGE, Kannapolis (D)
 HENRY G. SHELTON, Speed (D)
 JAMES O. SIMPKINS, New Bern (D)
 JAMES G. STIKELEATHER, JR., Asheville (D)
 J. MAX THOMAS, Marshville (D)
 B. W. THOMASON, Brevard (D)
 LINDSAY C. WARREN, Washington (D)
 ADAM J. WHITLEY, JR., RFD 1, Smithfield (D)
 STATON P. WILLIAMS, Albemarle (D)
 ARTHUR W. WILLIAMSON, Cerro Gordo (D)
 J. EMMETT WINSLOW, Hertford (D)
 CICERO P. YOW, Wilmington (D)

House of Representatives

Democrats 116 Republicans 4

NORWOOD M. ANSELL, Knotts Island (D)
 J. THURSTON ARLEDGE, Tryon (D)
 ALLEN E. ASKEW, Gatesville (D)
 KILLIAN BARWICK, Elizabeth City (D)
 IRWIN BELK, Charlotte (D)
 D. G. BELL, Morehead City (D)
 BEDFORD W. BLACK, Kannapolis (D)
 H. CLIFTON BLUE, Aberdeen (D)
 JAMES C. BOWMAN, Southport (D)
 ROLAND C. BRASWELL, Goldsboro (D)
 DAVID M. BRITT, Fairmont (D)
 SIDNEY D. BRITT, Bladenboro (D)
 B. C. BROCK, Mocksville (R)
 FRANK BRYANT, Boonville (D)
 MARCELLUS BUCHANAN, Sylva (D)
 S. E. BURGESS, Belcross (D)
 JETER C. BURLISON, Bakersville (R)
 SAM J. BURROW, JR., Asheboro (D)

FRED W. BYNUM, JR., Rockingham (D)
 JOE KINCAID BYRD, Morganton (D)
 ALBERT G. BYRUM, Edenton (D)
 MAX L. CHILDERS, Mt. Holly (D)
 ROY C. COATES, Smithfield (D)
 WM. CHARLES COHOON, Columbia (D)
 DANNY M. COURTNEY, Lenoir (D)
 MRS. G. W. COVER, SR., Andrews (D)
 C. R. CRAWFORD, Whittier (D)
 I. C. CRAWFORD, Asheville (D)
 J. TOLIVER DAVIS, Forest City (D)
 RACHEL DARDEN DAVIS III, Kinston (D)
 NED DELAMAR, Oriental (D)
 THOMAS G. DILL, Rocky Mount (D)
 STEVE DOLLEY, JR., Gastonia (D)
 J. K. DOUGHTON, Sparta (D)
 DAN L. DRUMMOND, Winston-Salem (D)
 J. E. EDMISTEN, Boone (D)
 R. BRUCE ETHERIDGE, Manteo (D)
 R. FRANK EVERETT, Hamilton (D)
 JAMES C. GAITHER, Brevard (D)
 F. L. GOBBLE, Winston-Salem (D)
 GORDON H. GREENWOOD, Black Mountain (D)
 CARSON GREGORY, Angier (D)
 HERBERT HARDY, Maury (D)
 JOHN M. HARGETT, Trenton (D)
 W. C. HARRIS, JR., Raleigh (D)
 CLYDE H. HARRISS, Salisbury (D)
 S. GLENN HAWFIELD, Monroe (D)
 JOHN T. HENLEY, Hope Mills (D)
 TOM J. HERBERT, Hayesville (D)
 ADDISON HEWLETT, JR., Wilmington (D)
 ERNEST L. HICKS, Charlotte (D)
 L. SNEED HIGH, Fayetteville (D)
 J. HENRY HILL, JR., Hickory (D)
 WATTS HILL, JR., Durham (D)
 FRED HOLCOMBE, RFD 1, Mars Hill (D)
 HARLON HOLCOMBE, Burnsville (D)
 CARROLL R. HOLMES, Hertford (D)
 HARRY HORTON, Pittsboro (D)
 CHARLES A. HOSTETLER, Raeford (D)
 HUBERT HUMPHREY, Greensboro (D)
 JOSEPH M. HUNT, JR., Greensboro (D)
 L. PENN HUNTER, Marion (D)
 MACK ISAAC, Newland (R)
 ROGER R. JACKSON, JR., Harrellsville (D)
 HUGH S. JOHNSON, JR., Rose Hill (D)
 AUSTIN JONES, West Jefferson (D)
 WALTER JONES, Farmville (D)
 JOHN Y. JORDAN, JR., Asheville (D)
 ED KEMP, High Point (D)
 JOHN P. KENNEDY, Charlotte (D)
 JOHN KERR, JR., Warrenton (D)
 ROGER C. KISER, Laurinburg (D)
 PLEAS LACKEY, Hiddenite (D)
 M. T. LEATHERMAN, Lincolnton (D)
 LEONARD W. LLOYD, Robbinsville (D)
 GEORGE A. LONG, Burlington (D)
 JOHN R. McLAUGHLIN, Statesville (D)
 WILLIS MURPHREY, Roanoke Rapids (D)
 ASHLEY M. MURPHY, Atkinson (D)
 TOM NEWMAN, RFD 1, Clinton (D)
 DICK O'NEAL, New Holland (D)
 JACK PALMER, JR., Shelby (D)
 FRANK N. PATTERSON, JR., Albemarle (D)
 J. M. PHELPS, Creswell (D)
 H. CLOYD PHILPOTT, Lexington (D)
 RADFORD G. POWELL, Reidsville (D)

DWIGHT W. QUINN, Kannapolis (D)
 JAMES M. RABY, Franklin (D)
 JOHN B. REGAN, St. Pauls (D)
 WILLIAM G. REID, Pilot Mt. (D)
 MRS. GRACE TAYLOR RODENBOUGH, Walnut Cove (D)
 B. I. SATTERFIELD, Timberlake (D)
 WAYLAND J. SERMONS, Washington (D)
 FRANK W. SNEPP, Charlotte (D)
 C. WAYLAND SPRUILL, Winfield (D)
 CLARENCE E. STONE, JR., RFD 1, Belews Creek (D)
 T. E. STORY, North Wilkesboro (R)
 RALPH N. STRAYHORN, Durham (D)
 H. P. TAYLOR, JR., Wadesboro (D)
 C. BLAKE THOMAS, RFD 1, Smithfield (D)
 THOMAS TURNER, Greensboro (D)
 J. W. UMSTEAD, JR., Chapel Hill (D)
 GEORGE R. UZZELL, Salisbury (D)
 ITIMOUS T. VALENTINE, JR., Nashville (D)
 CARL V. VENTERS, Jacksonville (D)
 J. PAUL WALLACE, Troy (D)
 JOE A. WATKINS, Oxford (D)
 SAM L. WHITEHURST, RFD 1, New Bern (D)
 PHILIP R. WHITLEY, Wendell (D)
 BOYCE A. WHITMIRE, Hendersonville (D)
 J. SHELTON WICKER, Sanford (D)
 EDWARD L. WILLIAMSON, Evergreen (D)
 EDWARD H. WILSON, Blanche (D)
 W. BRANTLEY WOMBLE, RFD 1, Cary (D)
 J. RAYNOR WOODARD, Conway (D)
 THOMAS H. WOODARD, Wilson (D)
 FRANK M. WOOTEN, JR., Greenville (D)
 EDWARD F. YARBOROUGH, Louisburg (D)
 ORAL L. YATES, RFD 4, Waynesville (D)
 A. A. ZOLLIFFER, JR., Henderson (D)

NORTH DAKOTA

(LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY)

Senate

Republicans 31 Democrats 18

RAYMOND ANDRE, Hope (D)
 H. B. BAEVERSTAD, Cando (R)
 EDWIN C. BECKER, JR., Willow City (R)
 PHILIP BERUBE, Belcourt (D)
 LEE F. BROOKS, Fargo (R)
 LLOYD M. ERICKSON, Hettinger (R)
 RALPH J. ERICKSTAD, Devils Lake (R)
 WALTER R. FIEDLER, Ryder (D)
 P. L. FOSS, Valley City (R)
 AMOS FREED, Dickinson (R)
 JOHN O. GARAAS, Watford City (D)
 ADAM GEFREH, Linton (R)
 H. W. GEORGE, Steele (R)
 SELMER GILBERTSON, Nome (D)
 A. F. GRONYOLD, Rugby (R)
 GAIL H. HERNETT, Ashley (R)
 DONALD C. HOLAND, Lisbon (R)
 ISAK HYSTAD, Velva (D)
 O. S. JOHNSON, Langdon (D)
 C. G. KEE, Ellendale (R)
 DAN KISSE, Halliday (R)
 G. A. KLEFSTAD, Forman (R)
 FRED KRAUSE, JR., Carson (R)
 GUY LARSON, Bismarck (R)

LESTER N. LAUTENSCHLAGER, Berthold (D)
 ERNEST C. LIVINGSTON, Minot (R)
 GEORGE LONGMIRE, Grand Forks (R)
 A. W. LUICK, Fairmount (R)
 R. E. MEIDINGER, Jamestown (R)
 ALEX MILLER, Michigan (R)
 KENNETH MORGAN, Walcott (R)
 CHARLES L. MURPHY, Mandan (D)
 DUANE MUTCH, Kempton (R)
 JEROME NESVIG, Buxton (D)
 MRS. HARRY O'BRIEN, Park River (D)
 CLAYTON PAULSON, Marion (D)
 ROLLAND REDLIN, Crosby (D)
 ELTON W. RINGSACK, Grafton (R)
 LELAND ROEN, Bowman (R)
 GEORGE SAUMUR, Grand Forks (R)
 C. W. SCHROCK, New Rockford (D)
 BRONALD THOMPSON, Oberon (D)
 GRANT TRENBEATH, Neche (R)
 CLARK VAN HORN, Parshall (D)
 RAYMOND G. VENDSEL, Carpio (D)
 HARRY W. WADESON, Alice (R)
 ALOYS WARTNER, JR., Harvey (R)
 FRANK A. WENSTROM, Williston (R)
 JOHN E. YUNKER, Durbin (D)

House of Representatives

Republicans 64 Democrats 49

GORDON S. AAMOTH, Fargo (R)
 J. T. ALME, Drake (D)
 EMIL ANDERSON, Upham (D)
 SCOTT ANDERSON, Jamestown (D)
 VERNON ANDERSON, Dwight (R)
 MURRAY A. BALDWIN, Fargo (R)
 BERT A. BALERUD, Minot (R)
 FRANK BASSINGTHWAITE, Hannah (D)
 RALPH BEEDE, Elgin (R)
 RUSSELL L. BELQUIST, New Rockford (D)
 GEORGE R. BERNTSON, Edinburg (D)
 HOWARD F. BIER, Hazelton (R)
 SAM. O. BLOOM, Alkabo (D)
 LEONARD A. BOPP, Cogswell (D)
 I. E. BRATCHER, Mott (R)
 OLE BREUM, Rutland (D)
 R. FAY BROWN, Bismarck (R)
 WALTER O. BURK, Williston (D)
 HOWARD O. BYE, Gilby (R)
 A. J. CHRISTOPHER, Pembina (R)
 WILFRED COLLETTE, Grafton (D)
 ARNE DAHL, Harvey (R)
 WALTER DAHLUND, Kenmare (R)
 ED N. DAVIS, Monango (R)
 LAWRENCE DICK, Englevale (R)
 RALPH DIEHL, Hillsboro (R)
 HOWARD DOHERTY, Killdeer (R)
 F. M. EINARSON, Mountain (R)
 LLOYD ESTERBY, Appam (D)
 K. A. FITCH, Fargo (R)
 CHESTER FOSSUM, Maxbass (R)
 GOTTLIEB FRANK, Kief (R)
 C. W. FRIES, Scranton (D)
 M. E. GLASPEY, Lignite (D)
 ELDON L. GOEBEL, Lehr (R)
 OTTO GRAVING, Binford (D)
 GEORGE GRESS, Dickinson (R)
 KENNETH GRONHOVD, Hatton (D)
 WILLIAM L. GUY, Amenias (D)

DON HALCROW, Drayton (R)
 HERBERT HALVERSON, Mott (R)
 OTTO HAUF, Max (D)
 BRYNHILD HAUGLAND, Minot (R)
 C. HILLEBOE, Fargo (R)
 WALTER HJELLE, Garrison (D)
 MELFRED HOGENSON, Rock Lake (D)
 PETER HORNSTEIN, Rugby (R)
 RUSSELL IDSO, Amenias (R)
 ERNEST N. JOHNSON, Dazey (R)
 JAMES W. JOHNSTON, Bismarck (R)
 LUDGER KADLEC, Pisek (D)
 CHARLES F. KARABENSH, Mandan (D)
 MRS. SYBIL BAKER KELLY, Devils Lake (R)
 WALTER KITZMANN, Hannover (R)
 FRED W. KLINGER, McVillie (D)
 MILO KNUDSEN, Edgeley (R)
 BYRON KNUTSON, Harlow (D)
 LESTER LARSON, Bocket (D)
 LOUIS LEET, Webster (R)
 CLIFFORD L. LINDBERG, Jamestown (R)
 ARTHUR A. LINK, Alexander (D)
 CLARENCE P. LOEWEN, Hazen (R)
 MELVIN L. LOFTESNES, Granville (D)
 KENNETH C. LOWE, Grand Forks (R)
 OLIVER MAGNUSON, Souris (D)
 STANLEY J. MAIXNER, Bowman (D)
 JOSEPH MENZ, Ft. Yates (R)
 CARL A. MEYER, Flasher (D)
 ROBERT D. MOSAL, Goodrich (R)
 L. C. MUELLER, Oakes (R)
 NORBERT MUGGLI, Dickinson (R)
 J. MILTON MYHRE, Kindred (D)
 JOHN NEUKIRCHER, Jamestown (R)
 DON NICOLSON, Carrington (D)
 HJALMAR NYGAARD, Enderlin (R)
 GILLMAN C. OLSON, Cooperstown (D)
 HAROLD O. OSTREM, Rugby (R)
 NELS OVERBO, Hampden (R)
 CLARENCE POLING, Grenora (D)
 REX POWELL, Columbus (D)
 HARRY G. RENFROW, Calvin (R)
 HALVOR ROLFSDUD, Watford City (D)
 STANLEY SAUGSTAD, Minot (R)
 ALBERT SCHMALENBERGER, Hebron (R)
 MATT M. SCHMIDT, Flasher (R)
 T. E. SCHULER, Streeter (R)
 RALPH SCOTT, Spiritwood (R)
 ELWIN SEARS, Minnewaukan (D)
 E. O. SJAASTAD, Tagus (D)
 HAROLD SKAAR, New Town (D)
 MARTIN SMEDSHAMMER, Litchville (D)
 OSCAR SOLBERG, Mylo (D)
 OSCAR J. SORLIE, Buxton (R)
 THOMAS R. STALLMAN, Barney (D)
 JACQUE STOCKMAN, Fargo (R)
 ELMER STRAND, Portland (D)
 S. BRYCE STREIBEL, Fessenden (R)
 WILLARD STREGE, Lidgerwood (D)
 M. C. TESCHER, Sentinel Butte (D)
 GEORGE A. THOMPSON, Wahpeton (R)
 RICHARD J. THOMPSON, Underwood (R)
 CARL G. TOLLEFSON, Osnabrock (R)
 E. A. TOUGH, Strasburg (R)
 SOPHUS TROM, Casselton (R)
 KENNETH TWETEN, Reynolds (R)
 BRUCE M. VAN SICKLE, Minot (R)
 M. E. VINJE, Bottineau (R)

SALMER WESTLIND, Cando (D)
 R. W. WHEELER, Bismarck (R)
 GERHART WILKIE, Rolla (D)
 RALPH M. WINGE, Litchville (D)
 ORVILLE P. WITTEMAN, Mohall (D)
 BEN. J. WOLF, Zeeland (R)

OHIO

(GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

Senate

Democrats 20 Republicans 13

WILLIAM BAKER, 558 W. Fifth St., Dayton (D)
 ARTHUR BLAKE, RFD 1, Martins Ferry (D)
 ANTHONY O. CALABRESE, 1118 Fidelity Bldg.,
 Cleveland (D)
 CHARLES J. CARNEY, 2405 Volney Rd.,
 Youngstown (D)
 JOHN J. CORRIGAN, 4322 Prasse Rd., South
 Euclid (D)
 MILTON E. COX, 38551 Pelton Rd., Willoughby
 (D)
 WILLIAM H. DEDDENS, 505 Walnut St.,
 Cincinnati (R)
 EDWARD H. DELL, 16 N. Clinton St.,
 Middletown (D)
 LOWELL FESS, 111 W. South College St.,
 Yellow Springs (R)
 THEODORE M. GRAY, 1115 Park Ave., Piqua (R)
 TENNYSON GUYER, 1196 E. Sandusky St.,
 Findlay (R)
 FRED HARTER, 24 S. Portage Path, Akron (D)
 FRED L. HOFFMAN, 814 Provident Bank Bldg.,
 Cincinnati (R)
 DANNY D. JOHNSON, 104 Fair Ave. N.E.,
 New Philadelphia (D)
 FRANK W. KING, 1344 Sabra Rd., Toledo (D)
 C. STANLEY MECHEM, 209 W. Washington St.,
 Nelsonville (R)
 RAY T. MILLER, JR., 1708 Union Commerce
 Bldg., Cleveland 14 (D)
 TOM V. MOOREHEAD, First Trust Bldg., Zanes-
 ville (R)
 CHARLES A. MOSHER, 48 S. Main St., Oberlin
 (R)
 OLIVER OCASEK, 7665 Gannet Rd., North-
 field (D)
 STEPHEN R. OLENICK, 3022 Rush Blvd.,
 Youngstown (D)
 THOMAS F. O'SHAUGHNESSY, 36 W. Gay St.,
 Columbus (D)
 ROSS PEPPE, 607 Cook Tower, Lima (R)
 JULIUS J. PETRASH, #181 E. 187th St.,
 Cleveland (D)
 J. SHERMAN PORTER, 917 Fourth Ave.,
 Gallipolis (D)
 GORDON RENNER, 211 E. Fourth St.,
 Cincinnati (R)
 THOMAS H. RYAN, 1237 Brentwood Dr.,
 Dayton (D)
 EUGENE J. SAWICKI, 14217 Drexmore Rd.,
 Shaker Heights (D)
 HARRY E. SCHWALL, 114 N. Fulton, Wauseon
 (R)
 ROBERT R. SHAW, 22 E. Gay St.,
 Columbus (R)

J. E. SIMPSON, 307 Smith St., Forest (R)
 FRANK J. SVOBODA, 13906 Larchmere Blvd.,
 Cleveland (D)
 ED WITMER, 1025 Prospect Ave. S.W., Canton (D)

House of Representatives

Democrats 78 Republicans 61

JOHN ANDREWS, 225 Lincoln N.W., Canton (D)
 HERMAN K. ANKENY, 1835 Dayton-Xenia Rd.,
 Xenia (R)
 CARL V. ANKNEY, 120 E. Jackson, Paulding (D)
 JOHN M. ASHBROOK, 87 N. Main St., Johns-
 town (R)
 GEORGE A. BANKS, 3 Northwood Dr., Athens (D)
 THOMAS J. BARRETT, 353 Carroll St., Youngstown
 (D)
 ROBERT G. FAYLEY, 314 McAdams Bldg.,
 Springfield (R)
 KENNETH L. BECKWITH, Box 596, McConnelsville
 (R)
 KENNETH F. BERRY, 117 S. Fourth St., Coshocton
 (R)
 THEODORE R. BORING, McArthur (D)
 ROLLAND BRIGHT, 32 Court Park, Logan (D)
 B. A. BROUGHTON, Newbury (R)
 JOHN W. BROWN, 401 Baxter, Medina (R)
 MAURICE C. BROWN, 813 Ninth St., Lorain (D)
 HARVEY J. BRUMBAUGH, 426 W. Main St., Eaton
 (D)
 DON BULLOCK, 7805 Brill Rd., Cincinnati (R)
 WILLIAM M. CARNEY, 246 E. Main, Girard (D)
 CLIFTON L. CARYL, 124 1/2 W. Fifth St., Marys-
 ville (R)
 F. K. CASSEL, 221 E. Findlay St., Carey (R)
 ROGER CLOUD, Empire Bldg., Bellefontaine (R)
 RALPH D. COLE, JR., 317 Third St., Findlay (R)
 JAMES W. COLINS, Greenfield (D)
 PHIL C. COLLINS, 315 Amazon, Cincinnati (D)
 HARRY CORKWELL, 1117 E. Main St., Ottawa (R)
 HUGH A. CORRIGAN, 418 Leader Bldg., Cleveland
 (D)
 KENNETH B. CREASY, 48 Curtis St., Delaware (R)
 WILLIAM P. DAY, 3326 Dale Ford Rd., Shaker
 Heights (D)
 EDWARD W. DECHANT, 221 Center Rd., Avon
 Lake (D)
 MAX H. DENNIS, 35 1/2 W. Main St., Wilmington
 (R)
 ANDY DEVINE, 222 Colton Bldg., Toledo (D)
 THOMAS B. DEVINE, 596 Fairwood Ave.,
 Columbus (D)
 MRS. ANNE M. DONNELLY, 1438 W. 116th St.,
 Cleveland (D)
 WM. J. DONOVAN, 434 Erie St., Toledo (D)
 TERRY E. DRAKE, 402 N. Union St.,
 Galion (R)
 MARTIN W. FEIGERT, 960 S. Shannon,
 Van Wert (D)
 RALPH E. FISHER, Buckeye & South Sts.,
 Wooster (R)
 EDWARD O. FLOWERS, 227 W. South St.,
 Akron (D)
 JAMES T. FOLEY, 435 Trevitt, Columbus (D)
 HOWARD A. FORTNEY, 1705 W. Eighth,
 Ashtabula (D)
 NORMAN A. FUERST, 760 Hippodrome Bldg.,
 Cleveland (D)

R. MARTIN GALVIN, 4124 Templar Rd., Toledo (D)
 WILLIAM C. GAMES, West Union (R)
 THOMAS P. GILMARTIN, 825 S. Hazelwood, Youngstown (D)
 THOMAS D. GINDLESBERGER, 1 E. Jackson St., Millersburg (R)
 AL GLANDORF, 4115 Oakwood, Deer Park, Cincinnati (R)
 FRANK J. GORMAN, 1532 Biltmore Rd., Lyndhurst (D)
 ROBERT F. GRONEMAN, 308 First National Bank Bldg., Cincinnati (R)
 WILLIS J. HAKES, 237 W. Tiffin St., Fostoria (R)
 FRANCIS J. HEFT, Lewisville (R)
 DALE G. HILDEBRAND, 256 W. Union St., Mt. Gilead (R)
 GUY C. HINER, 1318 22nd St. N.W., Canton (R)
 VERNON G. HISRICH, RFD 1, Stone Creek (D)
 CHARLES E. HOFFMAN, 3083 Henshaw, Cincinnati (D)
 JOHN T. HOLZEMER, 3764 Beverly Blvd., Toledo (D)
 GEORGE M. HOOK, JR., 407 W. Plum St., Georgetown (D)
 JOSEPH J. HORVATH, 2939 E. 130th St., Cleveland (D)
 CHARLES W. JACKSON, RFD 6, Batavia (D)
 EDMUND G. JAMES, Maine St., Caldwell (R)
 HARRY V. JUMP, Box 28, Willard (R)
 ARTHUR C. KATTERHEINRICH, 319 W. Main St., Cridersville (R)
 JAMES P. KILBANE, 11920 Lorain Ave., Cleveland (D)
 ELTON KILE, RFD 3, Plain City (R)
 BISHOP KILPATRICK, 195 Oak Knoll N.E., Warren (D)
 JOHN E. KISSNER, 1404 E. Second St., Defiance (D)
 C. STEWART KITCHEN, 116 S. Church St., South Charleston (R)
 JOHN KOVACH, 1384 E. 47th St., Cleveland (D)
 VIRTUS J. KRUSE, RFD 2, Leesburg (D)
 CHARLES F. KURFESS, RFD 2, Perrysburg (R)
 JOSEPH E. LADY, 100 1/2 N. Detroit St., Kenton (R)
 ELTON LAHR, RFD 1, Vickery (R)
 A. G. LANCIONE, F & M National Bank Bldg., Bellaire (D)
 JAMES A. LANTZ, 140 E. Main St., Lancaster (D)
 CHARLES W. LAZZARO, 17421 Lomond Blvd., Shaker Heights (D)
 GEORGE E. LEIST, Piketon (D)
 JOSEPH LOHA, City Annex Bldg., Steubenville (D)
 CAROL D. LONG, 336 Lafayette Ave., Urbana (R)
 ROBERT H. LONGSWORTH, RFD 1, Carrollton (R)
 PAUL J. LYNCH, 2976 Schwartz, Columbus (D)
 MRS. BERNICE MACKENZIE, 403 32nd St. N.W., Canton (D)
 CHARLES MADDEN, 1261 Sparrahawk, Akron (D)
 RICHARD C. MALONE, 1516 Bowman, Dayton (D)
 WAYNE MALOON, Union City, Indiana (D)
 R. E. MANCHESTER, 208 N. Lincoln, Kent (D)

DAVID THOMAS MATIA, 1709 Holyoke Ave., East Cleveland (D)
 JAMES F. McCAFFERY, 391 E. 215th St., Euclid (D)
 JAMES J. McGETTRICK, 20525 Stratford Ave., Rocky River (D)
 FRANCES MCGOVERN, 531 Vinita Ave., Akron (D)
 RAYMOND F. McMULLEN, 316 E. Campbell, Loudonville (D)
 GEORGE A. MEINHART, 94 Hudson St., Middleport (R)
 RICHARD B. METCALF, 5 E. Long St., Columbus (R)
 WILLIAM W. MILLIGAN, 108 1/2 W. Poplar St., Sidney (R)
 RHODERIC G. MILLS, 221 Highland Dr., New Lexington (D)
 CHARLES A. MOONEY, JR., 10912 Edgewater Dr., Cleveland (D)
 RAYMOND C. MOTLEY, 10 Douglas Lane, Hamilton (D)
 JOSEPH J. MURPHY, 532 W. High St., Piqua (D)
 DONALD C. NIST, JR., 1205 Delaware Ave., S.W., Canton (D)
 ANTHONY F. NOVAK, 6218 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland (D)
 HAROLD W. OYSTER, 307 Fourth St., Marietta (R)
 FRANK R. POKORNY, 11912 Buckeye Rd., Cleveland (D)
 GAIL W. PORTERFIELD, RFD 1, Gambier (R)
 ROBERT F. RECKMAN, 900 Tri-State Bldg., Cincinnati (R)
 ARCHER E. REILLY, JR., 150 E. Broad St., Columbus (R)
 WILLIAM J. REILLY, 782 Willbud Dr., Cincinnati (D)
 FRANCIS F. RENO, 705 Buckeye St., Toledo (D)
 FRED RICE, RFD 2, Wellston (R)
 VERNAL G. RIEFE, JR., 4223 Spruce, New Boston (D)
 KLINE L. ROBERTS, 150 E. Broad St., Columbus (R)
 KENNETH A. ROBINSON, 254 E. Church St., Marion (R)
 NEIL S. ROBINSON, 16 W. Second St., Mansfield (R)
 ROBERT L. RODERER, 224 Wortman Ave., Dayton (D)
 WILLIAM F. ROFKAR, RFD 1, Port Clinton (D)
 HAROLD ROMER, Coldwater (D)
 CHARLES ROTHEN, RFD 5, Cadiz (R)
 RALPH RUDD, 4777 Wood St., Willoughby (D)
 WILLIAM H. RYCHENER, Box 5, Pettisville (R)
 LOUIS J. SCHNEIDER, JR., 1704 Carew Tower, Cincinnati (R)
 JOHN C. SHEPPARD, Central National Bank Bldg., Cambridge (R)
 MYRL H. SHOEMAKER, Bourneville (D)
 PAUL B. SIPLE, 1010 S. Fourth St., Ironton (D)
 MRS. JOHN L. SMITH, 290 E. Tuscarawas Ave., Barberton (D)
 FRANCIS D. SULLIVAN, 1485 Royalwood Rd., Brecksville (D)
 MRS. ETHEL G. SWANBECK, 304 Center St., Huron (R)
 MICHAEL A. SWEENEY, 4411 W. 185th St., Cleveland (D)

D. O. TABER, Kanauga (R)
 G. D. TABLACK, 9 E. Washington St.,
 Struthers (D)
 ROBERT TAFT, JR., 603 Dixie Terminal Bldg.,
 Cincinnati (R)
 JOHN W. THOMAS, 734 Main St., Hamilton (D)
 THOMAS L. THOMAS, 1285 Beardsley St., Akron
 (D)
 GILBERT THURSTON, RFD 1, Custar (R)
 CHARLES J. WAGGONER, 28 W. Orchard,
 Lebanon (R)
 ED WALLACE, 425 N. Court St., Circleville (D)
 MRS. CLARA E. WEISENBORN, 4940 Chambersburg
 Rd., Dayton (R)
 CLARENCE L. WETZEL, 502 W. Washington St.,
 Lisbon (R)
 CHARLES W. WHALEN, JR., 228 Beverly Place,
 Dayton (R)
 WALTER L. WHITE, 202 Dominion Bldg., Lima
 (R)
 ROBERT WINZELER, Montpelier (R)
 JESSE YODER, 830 Knott Bldg., Dayton (D)
 ROBERT E. ZELLAR, 47 N. Fourth St., Zanesville
 (R)
 STEPHEN A. ZONA, 7640 Linden Lane, Parma
 (D)

OKLAHOMA

(LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Democrats 41 Republicans 3

WALT ALLEN, 116 N. Fourth St., Chickasha (D)
 ROBERT L. BAILEY, 1504 Ann Arbor St., Norman
 (D)
 DON BALDWIN, Anadarko (D)
 EDWARD BERRONG, Box 268, Weatherford (D)
 ROY C. BOECHER, Box 98, Kingfisher (D)
 ROBERT H. BREEDEN, 211 North "D" St.,
 Cleveland (R)
 FLOYD E. CARRIER, Carrier (R)
 BUCK CARTWRIGHT, Box 1460, Wewoka (D)
 KEITH CARTWRIGHT, Durant (D)
 JOE BAILEY COBB, Tishomingo (D)
 EVERETT S. COLLINS, Box 1393, Sapulpa (D)
 BOYD COWDEN, Box 449, Chandler (D)
 BYRON DACUS, Box 186, Gotebo (D)
 BEN B. EASTERLY, Box 279, Alva (D)
 LEON B. FIELD, 110 Stratton St., Texhoma (D)
 RAY FINE, Gore (D)
 HAROLD T. GARVIN, 1119 N. 13th St., Duncan
 (D)
 ROY E. GRANTHAM, 325 S. 12th St., Ponca City
 (D)
 J. R. HALL, Box 888, Miami (D)
 CLEM M. HAMILTON, 204 East Avenue "C,"
 Heavener (D)
 FRED R. HARRIS, 201 Security Bank Bldg.,
 Lawton (D)
 GENE HERNDON, Madill (D)
 HERBERT HOPE, Box 294, Pauls Valley (D)
 RYAN KERR, Box 528, Altus (D)
 MILAM M. KING, Box 243, Checotah (D)
 YATES A. LAND, 1108 E. 21st St., Tulsa 14 (D)
 FRANK MAHAN, Box 636, Fairfax (D)
 LEROY MCCLENDON, Idabel (D)

S. S. MCCOLGIN, Box 103, Reydon (D)
 CLEM MCSPADDEN, 109 N. Hickory St., Nowata
 (D)
 GEORGE MISKOVSKY, Hightower Bldg.,
 Oklahoma City 2 (D)
 TOM H. MORFORD, Box 416, Cherokee (R)
 TOM PAYNE, JR., 1617 E. Sixth St.,
 Okmulgee (D)
 JEAN L. PAZOURECK, Box 244, El Reno (D)
 GEORGE P. PITCHER, Box 269 (D)
 LOUIS H. RITZHAUPT, Box 727, Guthrie (D)
 HUGH M. SANDLIN, Box 152, Holdenville (D)
 HAROLD R. SHOEMAKE, 409 Surety Bldg.,
 Muskogee (D)
 GENE STIPE, 201 1/2 E. Choctaw St.,
 McAlester (D)
 JOHN T. TIPPS, 515 "F" St., S.E., Ardmore (D)
 BOB A. TRENT, RFD 1, Caney (D)
 OLIVER C. WALKER, Dale (D)
 BASIL R. WILSON, 517 N. Kentucky St.,
 Mangum (D)
 CHARLES M. WILSON, Box 148, Sayre (D)

House of Representatives

Democrats 109 Republicans 10

LOU S. ALLARD, 421 Grand St., Drumright (D)
 RED ANDREWS, Roberts Hotel, Oklahoma City 2
 (D)
 J. H. ARRINGTON, 1224 College Ave., Stillwater
 (D)
 HARLON S. AVEY, 525 S. Fifth Street, Okemah (D)
 BRYCE BAGGETT, 615 N.E. 14th Street,
 Oklahoma City 4 (D)
 J. H. BELVIN, 302 W. Willow St., Durant (D)
 EDWARD L. BOND, Furst-Bullard Bldg., Duncan
 (D)
 WILLIAM L. BOND, RFD 1, Madill (D)
 J. E. BOUSE, Laverne (D)
 ART F. BOWER, 224 N. Eighth St., Fairview (R)
 ED BRADLEY, 150 E. 21st St., Tulsa 14 (D)
 W. D. BRADLEY, Box 327, Addington (D)
 BILL BRISCOE, RFD 3, Claremore (D)
 BUCKY BUCKLER, Harris Hotel, Konawa (D)
 JAMES M. BULLARD, Box 369, Duncan (D)
 JAMES F. BURNHAM, Canton (D)
 JOHN N. CAMP, Waukomis (R)
 EARL CARTWRIGHT, Box 975, Colbert (D)
 ROBERT E. CLARK, Box 337, Minco (D)
 ED COLE, 822 W. 11th St., Okmulgee (D)
 KENNETH CONVERSE, Box 245, Tishomingo (D)
 JIM COOK, Box 336, Wilburton (D)
 ROBERT I. COOKSEY, 109 E. Second St., Atoka (D)
 BARBOUR COX, Box 455, Chandler (D)
 RAYMOND O. CRAIG, 1310 S. Third St., Blackwell
 (R)
 JESSE C. DANIEL, Box 27, Pauls Valley (D)
 TRACY DAUGHERTY, 316 E. California St.,
 Walters (D)
 JEFF DAVIS, Box 416, Rush Springs (D)
 HENRY DOLEZAL, Box 508, Perry (R)
 MARTIN E. DYER, 617 Northwest Ave.,
 Ardmore (D)
 CARL G. ETLING, Boise City (R)
 HEBER FINCH, JR., 933 Henshaw St., Sapulpa
 (D)
 DICK FOGARTY, 112 E. Oklahoma St., Guthrie (D)
 ROBERT W. FORD, Box 616, Ada (D)

GRANT G. FORSYTHE, 11 E. Sixth St., Tulsa 19 (D)
 EARL FOSTER, JR., 701 First Natl. Bldg., Oklahoma City 2 (D)
 G. M. FULLER, 2509 Warwick Dr., Oklahoma City 16 (D)
 DENZIL D. GARRISON, 2233 S. Osage St., Bartlesville (R)
 ROBERT L. GOODFELLOW, 121 W. Oklahoma Ave., Anadarko (D)
 WILLARD M. GOTCHER, 122½ E. Grand St., McAlester (D)
 RALPH W. GRAVES, 716 W. Dewey St., Shawnee (D)
 A. E. GREEN, Box 26, Wakita (D)
 DON R. GREENHAW, Box 276, Sentinel (D)
 CLARENCE HALL, Box 27, Tryon (D)
 GLEN HAM, 614 N. Willow St., Pauls Valley (D)
 BOB HARGRAVE, Clayton (D)
 BILL HAWORTH, 325 Camden Pl., Muskogee (D)
 ROBERT E. HOPKINS, 2322 W. 47th St., Tulsa 7 (D)
 GENE C. HOWARD, 5732 E. 25th Pl., Tulsa 14 (D)
 JOHN HOWE, 109 E. Cleveland Ave., Ponca City (D)
 LAURENCE P. HOWZE, 821 Harding St., Seminole (D)
 ELMO B. HURST, Box 144, Mangum (D)
 STANLEY HUSER, JR., Box 511, Holdenville (D)
 DELBERT INMAN, RFD 4, Colgate (D)
 ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, JR., 2645 E. 36th St., Tulsa 5 (D)
 S. PATTON JOHNSTON, 606 N.E. Third St., Wagoner (R)*
 KELSIE JONES, Box 365, Broken Bow (D)
 VIRGIL JUMPER, Box 487, Idabel (D)
 J. M. KARDOKUS, Apache (D)
 G. H. KARNES, Box 716, Beaver (D)
 JOHN LANCE, Box 128, Alex (D)
 W. H. LANGLEY, Box 166, Stilwell (D)
 A. R. LARASON, Fargo (D)
 JOHN T. LEVERGOOD, 218 Elks Bldg., Shawnee (D)
 CLINT G. LIVINGSTON, 807 S.W. Fourth St., Marietta (D)
 ROBERT C. LOLLAR, Box 4, Miami (D)
 R. H. LYNCH, Box 88, Hollis (D)
 J. D. McCARTY, 638 S.W. 40th Terr., Oklahoma City 9 (D)
 JOHN W. McCUNE, 3523 S. Trenton Ave., Tulsa 5 (D)
 JACK E. MCGAHEY, 3119 N. Kenosha Ave., Tulsa 6 (D)
 HOLLAND MEACHAM, 715 W. Third St., Elk City (D)
 WILLIAM W. METCALF, 605 N. Lowe St., Hobart (D)
 SAMUEL M. MITCHELL, Box 239, Stigler (D)
 JODIE S. MOAD, Cheyenne (D)
 JOSEPH E. MOUNTFORD, Box 853, Miami (D)
 A. L. MURROW, Box B, Dacoma (R)
 JAMES C. NANCE, 622 Main St., Purcell (D)
 ALLEN G. NICHOLS, Box 640, Wewoka (D)
 MARTIN ODOM, Hitchita (D)
 FRANK OGDEN, Box 408, Guymon (D)
 CHARLES G. OZMUN, 319½ D. Ave., Lawton (D)
 FRANK G. PATTERSON, Box 72, Grandfield (D)

*Contested.

KENNETH J. POYNOR, 512 W. Symmes St., Norman (D)
 MILTON W. PRIEBE, Suite 22, Pappe Bldg. Kingfisher (R)
 REX PRIVETT, RFD 1, Maramba (D)
 FRANK RENEAU, RFD 1, Cherokee (D)
 ROBERT EDWARD LEE RICHARDSON, 525 N. Eighth St., Weatherford (D)
 O. E. RICHESON, 707 High St., Henryetta (D)
 HENRY R. ROBERTS, 700 S. Country Club Rd., Ada (D)
 CLEETA JOHN ROGERS, 427 N.W. 22d St., Oklahoma City 3 (D)
 RICHARD E. ROMANG, 1204 E. Broadway, Enid (R)
 RUSSELL RUBY, 517 Kankakee St., Muskogee (D)
 CLYDE W. SARE, Box 606, Bartlesville (D)
 WILLIAM K. SHIBLEY, Box 989, Bristow (D)
 BILL SHIPLEY, Box 371, Nowata (D)
 SHOCKLEY T. SHOEMAKE, Gen. Del., Wynona (D)
 JACK R. SKAGGS, 3136 N.W. 47th St., Oklahoma City 12 (D)
 WILLIAM H. SKEITH, 715 S. Fourth St., McAlester (D)
 REX SPARGER, 802 16th St., N.W., Ardmore (D)
 WILEY SPARKMAN, Grove (D)
 H. L. SPARKS, Box 849, Cushing (D)
 LUCIEN C. SPEAR, Spear (D)
 GEORGE DICK SPRAKER, Box 1344 Muskogee (D)
 TOM STEVENS, 11 W. Georgia St., Shawnee (D)
 NOBLE R. STEWART, Box 396, Sallisaw (D)
 JIM TALIAFERRO, RFD 1, Lawton (D)
 VIRGIL B. TINKER, RFD 2, Fairfax (D)
 TOM TRAW, Arkoma (D)
 RAY VAN HOOSER, Box 780, McAlester (D)
 RALPH VANDIVER, Box 205, Heavener (D)
 RALPH WATKINS, 532 S. Miles St., El Reno (D)
 RICHARD L. WHEATLEY, JR., Box 66, Vinita (D)
 ROGER S. WILCOX, Box 116, Seiling (D)
 JOHN C. WILKERSON, JR., Box 815, Pryor (D)
 CARL WILLIAMS, 1502 W. First St., Sulphur (D)
 J. DON WILLIAMS, 920 Walnut St., Woodward (D)
 MAURICE L. WILLIS, 1001 E. Nona St., Altus (D)
 WILLIAM P. WILLIS, 1 Valley St., Tahlequah (D)
 LELAND WOLF, Box 228, Noble (D)

OREGON

(LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY)

Senate

Democrats 19 Republicans 11

EDDIE AHRENS, RFD 2, Box 61A, Turner (R)
 HARRY D. BOIVIN, Melhase Bldg., Klamath Falls (D)
 C. D. CAMERON, 302 N.W. "A" St., Grants Pass (R)
 R. F. CHAPMAN, 977 S. Eighth, Coos Bay (D)
 WARD H. COOK, 328 S.W. Stark St., Portland (D)
 ALFRED H. CORBETT, 1209 Portland Trust Bldg., Portland (D)
 MRS. ALICE CORBETT, 2222 N.E. Schuyler, Portland (D)
 DAN DIMICK, 318 Pacific Bldg., Roseburg (D)
 EDWARD R. DURNO, 906 E. Main, Medford (R)
 CARL FRANCIS, Dayton (R)

G. D. GLEASON, 4232 N.E. Couch St., Portland (D)
 MELVIN GOODE, 1172 W. 11th St., Albany (R)
 WILLIAM A. GRENFELL, JR., 7730 S.W. Macadam, Portland (D)
 RICHARD E. GROENER, 15014 S.E. Woodland Way, Milwaukie (D)
 JOHN D. HARE, RFD 1, Box 23, Hillsboro (R)
 DWIGHT H. HOPKINS, Box 161, Imbler (D)
 DONALD R. HUSBAND, 1944 Charnelton St., Eugene (R)
 LOYD M. KEY, N. Fork Rd., Milton-Freewater (D)
 WALTER C. LETH, 885 Cascade Dr., Salem (R)
 JEAN L. LEWIS, 7700 S.W. 27th Ave., Portland (D)
 BEN MUSA, 512 W. Sixth, The Dalles (D)
 ANDREW J. NATERLIN, Newport (D)
 BOYD B. OVERHULSE, Madras (D)
 WALTER J. PEARSON, 0306 S.W. Palater Rd., Portland (D)
 ROBERT STRAUB, RFD 4, Box 111, Eugene (D)
 MONROE SWEETLAND, 2006 McLoughlin Blvd., Milwaukie (D)
 DAN THIEL, 2625 Irving Ave., Astoria (D)
 ROBERT F. WHITE, 410 Candalaria Blvd., Salem (R)
 ANTHONY YTURRI, Caldwell Bldg., Ontario (R)
 FRANCIS W. ZIEGLER, 333 N. Eighth St., Corvallis (R)

House of Representatives

Democrats 33 Republicans 27

GUST ANDERSON, 2426 N.E. Ainsworth, Portland (R)
 GEORGE ANNALA, RFD 1, Box 100, Hood River (D)
 VICTOR G. ATTYEH, 7675 S.W. Maple Dr., Portland (R)
 CARL BACK, Port Orford (D)
 CLARENCE BARTON, Box 365, Coquille (D)
 ED BENEDICT, 3055 S.E. 118th Ave., Portland (D)
 WILLIAM BRADLEY, RFD 2, Box 464, Gresham (D)
 FAYETTE I. BRISTOL, 3330 South Pacific Highway, Grants Pass (R)
 VERNE N. CADY, 316 N. Broadway, Burns (D)
 WM. W. CHADWICK, 1390 N. Winter, Salem (R)
 HAROLD B. CHRISTOPHER, 6236 N.E. Tillamook, Portland (D)
 VERNON COOK, RFD 2, Box 601, Troutdale (D)
 LEON S. DAVIS, RFD 2, Box 47, Hillsboro (R)
 RAY DOOLEY, 1110 S.E. 16th Ave., Portland (D)
 ROBERT B. DUNCAN, 1500 Terrace Dr., Medford (D)
 ROBERT L. ELFSTROM, 1825 Highway Ave. N.E., Salem (R)
 HARRY C. ELLIOTT, 3915 Third St., Tillamook (R)
 BEN EVICK, RFD 1, Madras (D)
 SHIRLEY FIELD, 7525 S.W. Kelly, Portland (R)
 CARLTON O. FISHER, 160 Palomino Dr., Eugene (R)
 ROY FITZWATER, RFD 2, Box 178, Lebanon (D)
 ALFRED FLEGEL, Box 50, Roseburg (D)
 WILLIAM J. GALLAGHER, 8659 S.E. Foster Rd., Portland (R)
 JOHN D. GOSS, 2191 N.E. 102nd Ave., Portland (R)
 CLINTON P. HAIGHT, JR., 2533 10th St., Baker (D)
 BEULAH J. HAND, 2515 Tenth Ave., Milwaukie (D)

STAFFORD HANSELL, Box 166, Athena (R)
 DOUGLAS E. HEIDER, 1261 Ewald, S.E., Salem (R)
 EARL H. HILL, Cushman (R)
 W. H. HOLMSTROM, 125 E. Seventh, Gearhart (D)
 NORMAN R. HOWARD, 2504 S.E. 64th Ave., Portland (D)
 C. R. HOYT, 1603 Monroe St., Corvallis (R)
 WINTON J. HUNT, Box 37, Woodburn (R)
 ARTHUR P. IRELAND, RFD 2, Box 396, Forest Grove (R)
 W. O. KELSAY, 336 W. Hazel St., Roseburg (D)
 JOHN L. KERBOW, 1222 Division St., Klamath Falls (D)
 NANCY KIRKPATRICK, 194 Second St., Lebanon (D)
 GEORGE LAYMAN, Box 68, Newberg (R)
 PAT LONERGAN, 410 N.W. 18th Ave., Portland (R)
 THOS. R. MCCLELLAN, Box 27, Neotsu (D)
 DON MCKINNIS, Summerville (D)
 FRED MEEK, 3357 S.E. Belmont, Portland (R)
 J. PAT METKE, 1119 E. Ninth St., Bend (R)
 TOM MONAGHAN, 5611 S.E. Logus Rd., Milwaukie (D)
 F. F. MONTGOMERY, 178 Marion Lane, Eugene (R)
 KATHERINE MUSA, 512 W. Sixth St., The Dalles (D)
 EVELYN NYE, RFD 3, Box 203, Medford (R)
 EDWARD W. OAKES, 1067 S.W. Seventh, Ontario (R)
 JUANITA N. ORR, RFD 1, Box 740, Lake Grove (D)
 GRACE PECK, 2324 S.E. Ivon St., Portland (D)
 RAPHAEL R. RAYMOND, RFD 1, Helix (R)
 JOE ROGERS, RFD 1, Box 327, Independence (R)
 WICKES SHAW, 667 E. 12th Ave., Eugene (D)
 KEITH D. SKELTON, 858 Pearl St., Eugene (D)
 WAYNE TURNER, Box 641, St. Helens (D)
 GEORGE VAN HOOMISSEN, 6425 N.E. Cleveland, Portland (D)
 FRANK M. WEATHERFORD, Olcx (D)
 EDWARD J. WHELAN, 6951 N. Oatman, Portland (D)
 SAM WILDERMAN, 2800 S.W. Patton Rd., Portland (R)
 CARL YANCEY, 4009 Homedale Rd., Klamath Falls (D)

PENNSYLVANIA

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Senate

Republicans 28 Democrats 22

JOSEPH M. BARR, 302 Benedum Trees Bldg., Pittsburgh (D)
 JAMES S. BERGER, 28 E. Second St., Coudersport (R)
 C. ARTHUR BLASS, 802 Palace Bldg., Erie (R)
 PETER J. CAMIEL, 810 New Market St., Philadelphia 23 (D)
 LEROY E. CHAPMAN, 1911 Pennsylvania Ave. East, Warren (R)
 ZEHNDER H. CONFAIR, 1327 Race St., Williamsport (R)
 ANTHONY J. DiSILVESTRO, 1505 S. 15th St., Philadelphia 46 (D)

BENJAMIN R. DONOLOW, 1127 Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia 10 (D)
 THOMAS A. EHRCOOD, Farmers Trust Bldg., Lebanon (R)
 DOUGLAS H. ELLIOTT, Wilson College, Chambersburg (R)
 HAROLD E. FLACK, Room 209, Brooks Bldg., 15 S. Franklin St., Wilkes-Barre (R)
 ROBERT D. FLEMING, 405 Freeport Rd., Aspinwall, Pittsburgh 15 (R)
 THOMAS P. HARNEY, Deborah's Rock Farm, RFD 1, West Chester (R)
 JO HAYS, 441 West Fairmount Ave., State College (D)
 THOMAS J. KALMAN, 10 West Main St., Uniontown (D)
 MARVIN V. KELLER, Wrights Rd., Newtown (R)
 EDWARD J. KESSLER, 329 East Orange St., Lancaster (R)
 FRANK KOPRIVER, JR., 1416 Highland Ave., Duquesne (R)
 ARTHUR E. KROMER, 115 Cleveland St., Punxsutawney (R)
 WILLIAM J. LANE, 480 Front St., Box 627, Fredricktown (D)
 ALBERT E. MADIGAN, RFD 3, Towanda (R)
 PAUL W. MAHADY, 708 Main St., Latrobe (D)
 CHARLES R. MALLERY, 605 Allegheny St., Hollidaysburg (R)
 THOMAS MCCREESH, 4202 Walnut St., Philadelphia 4 (D)
 BERNARD B. MCGINNIS, 1108 Park Bldg., Pittsburgh 22 (D)
 HUGH J. McMENAMIN, 700 Scranton Electric Bldg., Scranton (D)
 JOHN CARL MILLER, 110 Fifth St., Aliquippa (D)
 WILLIAM VINCENT MULLIN, 1505 Race St., Philadelphia 2 (D)
 MARTIN L. MURRAY, 34 Mary St., Ashley (D)
 ALBERT R. PECHAN, 909 Fifth Ave., Ford City (R)
 HENRY J. PROPERT, 212 Welsh Rd., Bethayres (R)
 JOSEPH D. RIPP, 5521 Wilkins Ave., Pittsburgh 17 (D)
 FRED B. ROONEY, 405 E. Fourth St., Bethlehem (D)
 FRANK W. RUTH, Bernville (D)
 GEORGE J. SARRAF, 3701 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh (D)
 WILLIAM Z. SCOTT, 51 Coal St., Lansford (R)
 HARRY E. SEYLER, 249 E. Princess St., York (D)
 RAYMOND P. SHAFER, 660 Seminole Rd., Meadville (R)
 MARTIN SILVERT, 541 Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia 10 (D)
 GEORGE B. STEVENSON, 114 Second St., Lock Haven (R)
 ISRAEL STIEFEL, Suite 400, Uptown Bldg., 2240 N. Broad St., Philadelphia 32 (D)
 M. HARVEY TAYLOR, 20 N. Second St., Harrisburg (R)
 JOHN T. VAN SANT, 432 N. 22nd St., Allentown (R)
 GEORGE N. WADE, 2415 N. Front St., Harrisburg (R)
 PAUL L. WAGNER, 634 E. Broad St., Tamaqua (R)
 ERNEST F. WALKER, 308-311 Swank Bldg., Johnstown (R)

G. ROBERT WATKINS, RFD 5, West Chester (R)
 CHARLES R. WEINER, 1420 Walnut St., Suite 709, Philadelphia 2 (D)
 J. IRVING WHALLEY, 1118 Graham Ave., Windber (R)
 SAMUEL B. WOLFE, 828 Market St., Lewisburg, Pennsylvania (R)

House of Representatives

Democrats 108 Republicans 102

WILLARD F. AGNEW, JR., 222 Lexington Ave., Pittsburgh 15, (R)
 SARAH A. ANDERSON, 226 N. 52nd St., Philadelphia (D)
 HIRAM G. ANDREWS, 115 Main St., Johnstown (D)
 HERBERT ARLENE, 1942 Jefferson St., Philadelphia (D)
 WILLIAM H. ASHTON, Delchester Rd., Edgemont (R)
 CHARLES A. AUKER, 1106-26th Ave., Altoona (R)
 WAYNE L. BALTHASER, 427 Franklin St., Hamburg (D)
 CARL M. BARTON, Maple Lane, New Bloomfield (R)
 CLARENCE D. BELL, 400 Summit St., Upland (R)
 STANLEY BLAIR, 37 West Ave., Albion (R)
 DAVID M. BOIES, 312 Fourth St., Clairton (D)
 JOHN F. BONNER, 204 W. Ludlow St., Summit Hill (D)
 JOHN BORIS, 1937 Walnut St., Ashland (R)
 ADAM T. BOWER, 138 Bainbridge St., Sunbury (R)
 JAMES S. BOWMAN, 1541 State St., Harrisburg (R)
 ERNEST O. BRANCA, 4734 Sheffield Ave., Philadelphia (D)
 FLOYD K. BRENNINGER, 811 Columbia Ave., Lansdale (R)
 HARRIS G. BRETH, RFD 2, Clearfield (D)
 WILLIAM E. BROWN, 78 Virginia Ave., Coatesville (R)
 WILLIAM G. BUCHANAN, 380 Poplar Ave., Indiana (R)
 HOWARD M. BURNS, RFD 2, Montoursville (D)
 A. V. CAPANO, 845 Thompson Ave., Donora (D)
 VINCENT CAPITOLO, 1308 S. Tenth St., Philadelphia 47 (D)
 HENRY CIANFRANI, 526 Fitzwater St., Philadelphia (D)
 DOMINICK E. CIOFFI, 25 E. Reynolds St., New Castle (D)
 JAMES F. CLARKE, 3606 Parkview Ave., Pittsburgh 13, (D)
 HARRY R. J. COMER, 2764 N. Howard St., Philadelphia (D)
 GEORGE W. COOPER, 47 W. Marlin Dr., Pittsburgh 16 (R)
 FRANK P. CROSSIN, 130 E. Bennett St., Kingston (D)
 WILLIAM B. CURWOOD, 51 N. Main St., Shickshinny (D)
 JAMES KEPLER DAVIS, Tionesta (R)
 CLYDE R. DENGLE, 551 Netherwood Rd., Upper Darby (R)
 RALPH M. DENNIS, 4800 Walnut St., Philadelphia (D)
 SAMUEL DENNISON, 728 Main St., Reynoldsville (R)

- JOHN H. DEVLIN, 708 Bigelow Sq., Pittsburgh 19 (D)
 RUTH S. DONAHUE, 41 N. Fairview St., Lock Haven (R)
 LEE A. DONALDSON, JR., 3 Elizabeth St., Etna, Pittsburgh 23 (R)
 JAMES J. DOUGHERTY, 117 Tree St., Philadelphia (D)
 RALPH J. DOWN, 1647 Hanna Ct., Sharon (R)
 WILLIAM EDWARDS, RFD 1, Jermyn (R)
 JOSHUA EILBERG, 1522 Longshore Ave., Philadelphia (D)
 J. RUSSELL ESHBACK, Lehman Township, Bushkill (R)
 EDWIN D. ESHLEMAN, 345 N. George St., Millersville (R)
 EDWIN C. EWING, 35 Lebanon Hills Dr., Mt. Lebanon, Pittsburgh 28 (R)
 E. J. FARABAUGH, Loretto (D)
 MORTON H. FETTEROLF, JR., Cricket Rd., Flourtown (R)
 JULES FILO, 4109 Greensprings Ave., West Mifflin (D)
 HERBERT FINEMAN, 5406 Morse St., Philadelphia (D)
 SAMUEL FLOYD, 1022 W. Girard Ave., Philadelphia (D)
 MICHAEL R. FLYNN, 30 E. Prospect Ave., Washington (D)
 THOMAS J. FOERSTER, 3714 Ruggles St., Pittsburgh 14 (D)
 DONALD W. FOX, RFD 2, Enon Valley (R)
 SAMUEL W. FRANK, 634 Gordon St., Allentown (D)
 THOMAS A. FRASCELLA, 1239 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia (D)
 EUGENE M. FULMER, 205 E. Beaver Ave., State College (R)
 JOHN R. GAILEY, JR., 377 Madison Ave., York (D)
 JAMES J. A. GALLAGHER, 26 Flower Lane, Levittown (D)
 MARL H. GARLOCK, Todd Twp., McConnellsburg (D)
 EUGENE GELFAND, 5711 N. 12th St., Philadelphia (D)
 ARTHUR GEORGE, 114 S. West St., Carlisle (R)
 LAURENCE V. GIBB, 624 Mulberry St., Sewickley (R)
 ALLEN M. GIBSON, 210 S. Main St., Sheffield (R)
 MAURICE H. GOLDSTEIN, 5666 Phillips Ave., Pittsburgh 17 (R)
 RAY C. GOODRICH, Roulette (R)
 HARRY S. GRAMLICH, 806 Liberty St., Franklin (R)
 W. MACK GUTHRIE, 801 Terrace Ave., Apollo (R)
 ROBERT K. HAMILTON, 917 Maplewood Ave., Ambridge (D)
 JOHN R. HAUDENSHIELD, 111 Ramsey Ave., Carnegie (R)
 CHARLES D. HEAVEY, 5506 Cedar Ave., Philadelphia (D)
 GEORGE W. HEFFNER, 1310 Howard Ave., Pottsville (R)
 W. STUART HELM, 910 Wilson Ave., Kittanning (R)
 EVELYN GLAZIER HENZEL, 414 Keswick Ave., Glenside (R)
 BLAINE C. HOCKER, 42 Harrisburg St., Oberlin (R)
 JOSEPH R. HOLLIDAY, RFD 2, Tyrone (R)
 HERBERT HOLT, 4018 Parrish St., Philadelphia (D)
 ENOS H. HORST, 120 Lincoln Way West, Chambersburg (R)
 LEROY K. IRVIS, 2170 Centre Ave., Pittsburgh 19 (D)
 JOSEPH W. ISAACS, 1547 Baltimore Ave., Folcroft (R)
 GEORGE E. JENKINS, 1009 Kirkpatrick St., North Braddock (D)
 CHARLES J. JIM, 206 Gertrude St., Latrobe (D)
 ALBERT W. JOHNSON, 409 Franklin St., Smethport (R)
 ROBERT P. JOHNSON, 520 Prescott Rd., Merion Station (R)
 GRANVILLE E. JONES, 2233 Christian St., Philadelphia (D)
 THOMAS H. W. JONES, 1733 DeKalb St., Norristown (R)
 JAMES J. JUMP, 70 E. Jackson St., Wilkes-Barre (R)
 WALTER T. KAMYK, 4627 Carlton St., Pittsburgh 1 (D)
 JOHN KEE, 2100 Scattergood St., Philadelphia (R)
 RUSSEL C. KEISER, 4700 Orchard St., RFD 87, Harrisburg (R)
 MAE W. KERNAGHAN, 419 Holly Rd., Yeadon (R)
 HARRY A. KESSLER, 36 Ash St., Danville (R)
 WILLIAM K. KNECHT, 134 E. Grant Ave., Tower City (R)
 MARGARETTE S. KOOKER, Fifth & Park Ave., Quakertown (R)
 NICHOLAS KORNICK, 37 Shady Lane, Uniontown (D)
 WILLIAM R. KORNS, 1100 E. Main St., Somerset (R)
 WILLIAM KOVOLENKO, 219 Second Ave., Aliquippa (D)
 LEO KUBITSKY, 417 Winters Ave., W. Hazelton (R)
 THOMAS F. LAMB, 905 Gladys Ave., Pittsburgh 16 (D)
 AUSTIN M. LEE, 1 Lothian Pl., Philadelphia (R)
 KENNETH B. LEE, Eagles Mere (R)
 LOUIS LEONARD, 1217 Strahley Pl., Pittsburgh 20 (D)
 JOHN H. LIGHT, Box 215, Annville (R)
 WILLIAM LEMPER, 169 W. Huntingdon St., Philadelphia (D)
 EDWIN E. LIPPINCOTT II, Sycamore Mills Rd., Media (R)
 PHILIP LOPRESTI, 755 Wayne St., Westmont (D)
 CHARLES F. LUIGARD, 1335 Perkiomen Ave., Reading (D)
 PAUL F. LUTTY, 150 Monastery Ave., Pittsburgh 3 (D)
 LAWRENCE C. MACHAMER, RFD 1, Mertztown (D)
 GEORGE C. MAGEE, JR., 738 Baldwin St., Meadville (R)
 SAMUEL MAHAN, 500 S. Washington St., Butler (R)
 MARIAN E. MARKLEY, RFD 1, Macungie (R)
 H. J. MAXWELL, 1200 Hillcrest Ave., Monessen (D)

- ALBERT L. McCANDLESS, RFD 5, Butler (R)
STEPHEN McCANN, Waynesburg Rd.,
Carmichaels (D)
THOMAS J. McCORMACK, 3842 N. Park Ave.,
Philadelphia (D)
JOHN J. McDONALD, 28 Ogden St.,
Girardville (D)
HARRY R. McINROY, Church St., Westfield (R)
LEO A. McKEEVER, 1675 E. Cheltenham Ave.,
Philadelphia (D)
LEO J. McLAUGHLIN, 7137 Upland St., Pittsburgh
8 (D)
STANLEY A. MEHOLCHICK, 3 Sively St., Ashley
(D)
RALPH S. MERRY, RFD 1, Linesville (R)
MARTIN C. MIHM, 716 Lockhart St., Pittsburgh
12 (D)
BEATRICE Z. MILLER, 409 W. Price St., Philadel-
phia (R)
HAROLD G. MILLER, 1738 23rd Ave., Altoona (R)
CHARLES J. MILLS, 711 Eastman Dr., Greensburg
(D)
SUSIE MONROE, 1942 N. 23rd St., Philadelphia
(D)
J. P. MORAN, 116 Eighth St., Turtle Creek (D)
FRANCIS X. MULDOWNEY, 866 N. 22nd St.,
Philadelphia (D)
MARTIN P. MULLEN, 5332 Glenmore Ave.,
Philadelphia (D)
MRS. MARION L. MUNLEY, 175 Spruce St.,
Archbald (D)
AUSTIN J. MURPHY, JR., 308 Fallowfield Ave.,
Charleroi (D)
PETER J. MURPHY, 522 E. Ninth St., Chester (R)
HARVEY P. MURRAY, 412 W. Pine St., Selinsgrove
(R)
JOHN J. MURRAY, 104 Sumner Ave., Forest Hills,
Pittsburgh 21 (D)
PAUL G. MURRAY, 310 Race Ave., Lancaster (R)
JAMES MUSTO, 61 Bryden St., Pittston (D)
HARRY A. NAUGLE, 202 S. Main St., Davidsville
(R)
MICHAEL J. NEEDHAM, 324 S. Hyde Park Ave.,
Scranton (D)
CARL W. NELSON, RFD 3, Dillsburg (D)
FORD E. O'DELL, RFD 1, Harborcreek (R)
JAMES A. O'DONNELL, 918 Itaska St., Bethlehem
(D)
JAMES P. O'DONNELL, 2636 S. 66th St.,
Philadelphia (D)
ROCCO A. ODORISIO, 402 W. Wayne Ave., Wayne
(R)
ROBERT S. OGILVIE, 2619 N. Second St.,
Harrisburg (R)
FRANK M. O'NEIL, 421 W. Garfield Ave., DuBois
(D)
ALFONSE PARLANTE, 1506 E. Moyamensing Ave.,
Philadelphia (D)
KATHRYN GRAHAM PASHLEY, 8123 Hennig St.,
Philadelphia (D)
HOWARD H. PERRY, RFD 8, York (D)
PETER E. PERRY, 7179 N. Uber St., Philadelphia
(D)
ANTHONY J. PETROSKY, Salem Twp., Slickville (D)
JULIAN POLASKI, 109 W. 38th St., Erie (D)
J. DEAN POLEN, Morningside Dr., Avella (D)
JAMES F. PRENDERGAST, 340 Paxinosa Ave.,
Easton (D)
HARRY W. PRICE, JR., 135 W. Third St.,
Lewistown (R)
LOUIS A. PURSLEY, 1030 Washington Ave.,
Lewisburg (R)
JEANNETTE F. REIBMAN, 514 McCartney St.,
Easton (D)
WILLIAM J. REIDENBACH, 211 Penn Ave.,
Scranton (D)
WILLIAM F. RENWICK, 130 Straub Ave., St. Marys
(D)
JOSEPH P. RIGBY, 624 Copeland St., Pittsburgh 32
(R)
HAMPTON RILEY, 2257 22nd St., Philadelphia (D)
LOUIS ROVANSEK, 414 Locust St., Conemaugh (D)
BAKER ROYER, 1157 W. Main St., Ephrata (R)
HAROLD B. RUDISILL, 418 Baltimore St., Hanover
(D)
BARNET SAKULSKY, 1137 Fifth Ave., New
Kensington (D)
VINCENT F. SCARCELLI, 2103 S. Lambert St.,
Philadelphia (D)
PETER G. SCHAAF, 323 W. Seventh St., Erie (D)
EDWARD A. SCHUSTER, SR., 425 Susanna Ct.,
Pittsburgh 7 (D)
GEORGE X. SCHWARTZ, 7015 Greenhill Rd.,
Philadelphia (D)
JACK H. SELTZER, Oak & Forge Sts., Palmyra (R)
LOUIS SHERMAN, 4805 B St., Philadelphia (D)
FRED J. SHUPNIK, 500 Charles St., Luzerne (D)
LOUIS SILVERMAN, 1325 Green St., Philadelphia
(D)
ORVILLE E. SNARE, 610 Penna. Ave., Huntingdon
(R)
E. GADD SNIDER, New Salem Rd., Uniontown (D)
JOHN F. STANK, 517 Webster St., Ranshaw (D)
WILLIAM A. STECKEL, 1018 Main St., Slatington
(R)
DENNIS D. STEVENS, 368 Lougeay Rd., Pittsburgh
35 (R)
JOHN STEWART, JR., 6834 Anderson St.,
Philadelphia (R)
REGINALD P. STIMMELL, 1245 N. 19th St.,
Allentown (R)
CHARLES D. STONE, 100 Summit St., Aliquippa
(D)
CLARENCE G. STONER, 407 E. Main St.,
Shiremanstown (R)
ALBERT E. STRAUSSER, 301 E. Fifth St., Berwick
(R)
STANLEY G. STROUP, RFD 2, Bedford (R)
JOSEPH A. SULLIVAN, 2152 E. Ann St.,
Philadelphia (D)
MARTIN J. TAYLOR, 3527 Frankford Ave.,
Philadelphia (D)
RONALD L. THOMPSON, 224 Parker Dr.,
Pittsburgh 16 (R)
EDWIN W. TOMPKINS, 120 W. Fourth Ave.,
Emporium (R)
PAT C. TRUSIO, 47 E. Penn St., Uniontown (D)
JOSEPH UJOBAL, 137 Fifth Ave., Phoenixville (R)
MARY A. VARALLO, 1418 Point Breeze Ave.,
Philadelphia (D)
PAIGE VARNER, 88 Payne St., Clarion (R)
GUS P. VERONA, Box 161, Pen Argyl (D)
ARTHUR J. WALL, 315 16th St., Honesdale (R)
JOHN T. WALSH, 1415 Freemont St., McKeesport
(D)
JOSEPH G. WARGO, 106 Bosak Ct., Olyphant (D)

LEROY A. WEIDNER, 11 Marshall Ave., Stoney Creek Mills, Reading (R)
 JOHN J. WELSH, 3544 N. Broad St., Philadelphia (D)
 HAROLD G. WESCOTT, 412 Broad Ave., Susquehanna (R)
 ROBERT WHEELER, JR., Box 209, RFD 2, Uniontown (D)
 JOHN E. WHITTAKER, 137 Lincoln Ave., Williamsport (R)
 JAMES E. WILLARD, RFD 2, Pulaski (R)
 HERMAN B. WILLAREDT, Bridge St., Mont Clare (R)
 ALAN D. WILLIAMS, JR., Box 486, Doylestown (R)
 EVAN S. WILLIAMS, Troy (R)
 RAYMOND E. WILT, 131 Enger Ave., Pittsburgh 14 (R)
 NORMAN WOOD, RFD 1, Peach Bottom (R)
 FRANCIS WORLEY, RFD 1, York Springs, (R)
 JAMES WYND, JR., RFD 3, Tunkhannock (R)
 GUS YATRON, 1801 Holly Rd., Reading (D)
 VAN D. YETTER, JR., RFD 2, E. Stroudsburg (D)
 LESTER H. ZIMMERMAN, 316 Orange St., Mifflintown (R)

PUERTO RICO

(LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY)

Senate

Popular Democratic Party 22
 Republicans 6 Independentists 3
 (1 vacancy)

FRANCISCO L. ANSELM, Coamo (PDP)
 RAMÓN ENRIQUE BAUZÁ, Ponce (PDP)
 JOSÉ N. BERRÍOS BERDECIA, Barranquitas (PDP)
 AGUSTÍN BURGOS, Villalba (PDP)
 ANTONIA C. CABASSA VDA. DE FAJARDO, Mayagüez (R)
 PALMIRA CABRERA IBARRA, Vega Alta (PDP)
 ERNESTO CARRASQUILLO, Yabucoa (PDP)
 LUIS A. COLÓN, Moca (PDP)
 RAMIRO L. COLÓN, Ponce (R)
 GILBERTO CONCEPCIÓN DE GRACIA, San Juan (I)
 JUAN DÁVILA DÍAZ, Manatí (PDP)
 LIONEL FERNÁNDEZ MÉNDEZ, Cayey (PDP)
 ERNESTO JUAN FONFRÍAS, Toa Baja (PDP)
 EUGENIO FONT SUÁREZ, Santurce (I)
 MIGUEL A. GARCÍA MÉNDEZ, Mayagüez (R)
 RUBÉN GAZTAMBIDE ARRILLAGA, Río Piedras (PDP)
 CHARLES H. JULIÁ, San Juan (R)
 HIPÓLITO MARCANO, Hato Rey (PDP)
 LUIS A. NEGRÓN LÓPEZ, Sabana (PDP)
 CRUZ ORTÍZ STELLA, Humacao (PDP)
 SANTIAGO R. PALMER, San Germán (PDP)
 LORENZO PIÑEIRO, Río Piedras (I)
 SAMUEL R. QUIÑONES, San Juan (PDP)
 ANTONIO QUIRÓS MÉNDEZ, Hato Rey (R)
 ARTURO RAMOS HIDALGO, Aguadilla (PDP)
 HERACLIO H. RIVERA COLÓN, Toa Alta (PDP)
 CARMELO RODRÍGUEZ GARCÍA, Arecibo (PDP)
 JUANA RODRÍGUEZ MUNDO, Río Piedras (PDP)
 CARLOS ROMÁN BENÍTEZ, Trujillo Alto (PDP)
 YLDEFONSO SOLÁ MORALES, Caguas (PDP)
 CARLOS VÁZQUEZ VÉLEZ, Coamo (R)

House of Representatives

Popular Democratic Party 47
 Republicans 11 Independentists 6

MANUEL ACEVEDO ROSARIO, Camuy (PDP)
 RAFAEL J. ALBANDOZ PESCADOR, Loíza (PDP)
 ARCILIO ALVARADO, Edif. Tobacco Palace, San Juan (PDP)
 REINALDO ALVAREZ COSTA, Yabucoa (PDP)
 ENRIQUE ANGLADE, Guayama (PDP)
 RODOLFO APÓNTE, Santurce (PDP)
 LUIS ARCHILLA LAUGIER, Bayamón (I)
 RAFAEL ARJONA SIACA, Hato Rey (I)
 JAIME R. BÁEZ, Santurce (R)
 CASIMIRO CABRANES, Corozal (PDP)
 MARIO CANALES, Jayuya (PDP)
 JESÚS M. CASTAÑO, Vicques (PDP)
 BENJAMÍN COLE, Mayagüez (PDP)
 HERMINIO CONCEPCIÓN DE GRACIA, Santurce (PDP)
 FEDERICO A. CORDERO, Hato Rey (PDP)
 JOSÉ N. DAPENA LAGUNA, Ponce (PDP)
 BENIGNO DAPENA RODRÍGUEZ, Guayanilla (PDP)
 PEDRO E. DÍAZ DÍAZ, Trujillo Alto (PDP)
 JOSÉ LUIS FELIÚ PESQUERA, Bayamón (I)
 LEOPOLDO FIGUEROA, Cataño (R)
 ANGEL FONSECA JIMÉNEZ, Santurce (R)
 JORGE FONT SALDAÑA, Santurce (PDP)
 MANUEL FRÍAS MORALES, Barceloneta (PDP)
 JUAN FUENTES LEDUC, Naguabo (PDP)
 JOSÉ MANUEL GARCÍA CALDERÓN, Santurce (R)
 PASCASIO GARCÍA MELÉNDEZ, Fajardo (R)
 MILAGROS GONZÁLEZ CHAPEL, Añasco (PDP)
 SANTIAGO IGLESIA SILVA, San Lorenzo (R)
 FERNANDO JULIÁ CALDER, Yauco (PDP)
 JUAN LÓPEZ GUILLAMA, Orocovis (R)
 ISABELINO MARZÁN, Santurce (I)
 JUAN MELÉNDEZ BÁEZ, San Juan (PDP)
 JOSÉ LUIS MÉNDEZ CHARNECO, San Sebastián (PDP)
 RAFAEL D. MILÁN PADRÓ, Sabana Grande (PDP)
 FERNANDO MILÁN SUÁREZ, Aguadilla (I)
 JOSÉ MIMOSO RASPALDO, Caguas (PDP)
 AGUEDO MOJICA, Humacao (PDP)
 PABLO MORALES OTERO, Santurce (PDP)
 RENÉ MUÑOZ PADÍN, Río Piedras (PDP)
 JUSTO NATER, Río Piedras (PDP)
 SANTIAGO POLANCO ABREU, Isabela (PDP)
 BALTAZAR QUIÑONES ELÍAS, Aguadilla (I)
 ERNESTO RAMOS ANTONINI, Hato Rey (PDP)
 CASIMIRO RAMOS BARRETO, Vega Baja (PDP)
 LIBERTO RAMOS LÓPEZ, Cayey (PDP)
 LUIS RAMOS RODRÍGUEZ, Hato Rey (R)
 VIDAL RIVERA BÁEZ, Comerío (PDP)
 ANGEL RIVERA COLÓN, Ciales (PDP)
 RAMÓN RIVERA CRUZ, Toa Baja (PDP)
 ANDRÉS RIVERA NEGRÓN, Barranquitas (PDP)
 FRANCISCO ROBLEDO, Santa Isabel (PDP)
 CARLOS RODRÍGUEZ IRIZARRY, Hormigueros (PDP)
 JUAN RODRÍGUEZ MARTÍNEZ, Maunabo (PDP)
 MARIO A. RODRÍGUEZ MATÍAS, Bayamón (PDP)
 BALDOMERO ROIG, Cataño (R)
 ARMANDO SÁNCHEZ MARTÍNEZ, Manatí (PDP)
 LUIS SANTALIZ CAPESTANY, Las Marías (PDP)
 PEDRO SANTANA MÓRRERO, San Juan (R)

CARMEN SOLÁ DE PEREIRA, Ponce (PDP)
 PEDRO TORRES DÍAZ, Gurabo (PDP)
 OSVALDO TORRES GÓMEZ, Utuado (PDP)
 SIGFREDO VÉLEZ GONZÁLEZ, Arecibo (PDP)
 CARLOS WESTERBAND, Ponce (R)
 CARLOS ZAYAS RIVAS, Coamo (PDP)

RHODE ISLAND
 (GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

*Senate**

Democrats 23 Republicans 21

FRANK ALMEIDA, Portsmouth
 LEON D. ANDREWS, JR., West Greenwich
 ARTHUR A. BELHUMEUR, Central Falls
 GLADYS M. BRIGHTMAN, Bristol
 CHARLES B. CLARKE, South Kingstown
 E. REX COMAN, Narragansett
 WILLIAM M. DAVIES, JR., Lincoln
 C. GEORGE DE STEFANO, Barrington
 THOMAS DI LUGLIO, Johnston
 JAMES H. DONNELLY, North Kingstown
 WILLIAM C. FECTEAU, JR., Coventry
 G. ELLSWORTH GALE, JR., East Greenwich
 EDWARD P. GALLOGLY, Providence
 HARRY J. HALL, Scituate
 ALLEN S. HARLOW, Middletown
 WALTER E. HARLOW, Hopkinton
 RAYMOND O. HOWARD, Glocester
 PRIMO IACOBUCCI, Providence
 FRED J. JANNITTO, Warren
 WALTER J. KANE, Smithfield
 FRANCIS J. LA CHAPELLE, West Warwick
 RALPH T. LEWIS, Warwick
 WILLIAM P. LEWIS, New Shoreham
 CHARLES J. LINK, Charlestown
 ANDREW J. LOISELLE, Pawtucket
 HOWARD J. LUCKINA, North Smithfield
 JOSEPH L. LUONGO, Providence
 JOHN J. LYONS, Jamestown
 JOSEPH E. MALLEY, Cranston
 JOHN F. MCBURNEY, JR., Pawtucket
 JOHN G. MCWEENEY, Providence
 JOHN E. MORAN, Cumberland
 HAROLD S. MOSKAL, Providence
 ERNEST L. NYE, Foster
 LOUIS E. PERRAULT, Richmond
 ARTHUR R. PREVOST, Tiverton
 LAWRENCE A. RECORDS, Exeter
 HARVEY S. REYNOLDS, Little Compton
 GILBERT T. ROCHA, East Providence
 ROGER ST. PIERRE, Burrillville
 JOSEPH A. SAVAGE, Newport
 FRANK SGAMBATO, North Providence
 FRANCIS P. SMITH, Woonsocket
 ANTONIO C. TROVATO, Westerly

*House of Representatives**

Democrats 71 Republicans 29

ABRAHAM ABELSON, Providence
 JOHN C. AGNEW, Newport
 JOHN I. ALBRO, JR., West Greenwich
 J. WILLIAM ANDERSON, Cranston

FELIX A. APPOLONIA, West Warwick
 FRED S. ARNOLD, Cranston
 SAMUEL J. AZZINARO, Westerly
 ANTHONY J. BARONE, Providence
 ROGER A. BEAUCHEMIN, Pawtucket
 CHARLES H. BECHTOLD, South Kingstown
 GEORGE C. BERK, Providence
 JOSEPH A. BEVILACQUA, Providence
 IRVING J. BILGOR, Providence
 JOHN BOCCHINO, Warren
 GERALD L. BONENFANT, Central Falls
 MAURICE F. BORDEN, Portsmouth
 EDWARD H. BOWEN, Little Compton
 EDWARD F. BURNS, Central Falls
 RAYMOND J. CADDEN, Cumberland
 ROBERT A. CALDWELL, Cumberland
 JOSEPH A. CAPINERI, Pawtucket
 LEO CARDIN, North Providence
 FRED C. CASWELL, Jamestown
 RICHARD W. CASWELL, Narragansett
 JOHN H. CHAFEE, Warwick
 ORIST D. CHAHARYN, Woonsocket
 WILLIAM J. CHAMPION, JR., Newport
 ROLLAND H. CHAPDELAIN, Woonsocket
 EUGENE F. COCHRAN, Providence
 JOHN J. CORRIGAN, JR., Burrillville
 EDWARD DENIS COSTELLO, Woonsocket
 OSIAS COTE, Pawtucket
 ARTHUR M. COTTRELL, JR., Hopkinton
 MATTHEW C. CUNNINGHAM, Pawtucket
 HARRY F. CURVIN, Pawtucket
 STEPHEN D'ATTORE, East Greenwich
 RAYMOND L. DAVIGNON, Pawtucket
 ARMANDO DiMEO, Providence
 JOHN F. DORIS, Woonsocket
 HAROLD A. DUXBURY, Pawtucket
 LESTER D. EMERS, Providence
 THOMAS L. ETHERIDGE, Providence
 MAURICE FEARNLEY, Foster
 PAUL E. GERARD JR., Pawtucket
 NOEL A. GIGUERE, Woonsocket
 LLOYD W. HARGRAVES, Scituate
 HENRY C. HAWKINS, Glocester
 WILLIAM H. HOPWOOD, Richmond
 GEORGE A. ILG, Cranston
 SAMUEL C. KAGAN, Providence
 THOMAS F. KELLEHER, Providence
 FRANCIS X. KENNEDY, West Warwick
 JAMES H. KIERNAN, Providence
 ULYSSES LAROCHE, West Warwick
 CHESTER LECH, Central Falls
 ARTHUR T. LEE, Middletown
 GEORGE M. LEMAY, Woonsocket
 GEORGE C. LIMA, Bristol
 DAVID A. LOWRY, Westerly
 LLOYD M. LUCAS, North Kingstown
 NORMAN D. MACLEOD, Charlestown
 FRANCIS H. MCCABE, Pawtucket
 FRANCIS J. MCCAFFERY, Providence
 BERNARD T. McDONALD, Johnston
 JAMES E. McDONNELL, Providence
 JAMES J. McGRATH, Providence
 THOMAS P. McHUGH, Providence
 JOSEPH P. McNULTY, Providence
 ALFRED U. MENARD, Lincoln
 ANTONIO MENDES, Smithfield
 WILLIAM M. MENNIE, Pawtucket

*At press time, information on addresses and party affiliations was not available.

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 HAROLD L. MOTT, New Shoreham
 EDWARD K. OAKLEY, Newport
 JOSEPH V. ORTOLEVA, Providence
 SAMUEL A. PASQUA, Bristol
 UMBERTO PATALANO, Providence
 THOMAS W. PEARLMAN, Providence
 ALFRED P. PERROTTI, Providence
 JOSEPH PERRY, JR., East Providence
 SYLVESTER PERRY, Providence
 CHESTER A. PIERCE, Warwick
 OSCAR C. PRATT, Exeter
 HUGO L. RICCI, Providence
 BERTRAND R. ROMPREY, North Smithfield
 FERNAND J. ST. GERMAIN, Woonsocket
 AUGUSTO W. SAOBENTO, East Providence
 JOSEPH SCANLON, Tiverton
 MICHAEL SEPE, Cranston
 JOHN J. SKIFFINGTON, JR., Woonsocket
 ELEANOR F. SLATER, Warwick
 E. LOUISE STODDARD, Providence
 OLIVER L. THOMPSON, JR., Barrington
 HENRY H. TUCKER, Lincoln
 ROBERT L. TUTHILL, East Providence
 JAMES F. VARLEY, Central Falls
 CHARLES L. WALSH, Newport
 JOHN J. WALSH, East Providence
 WILLIAM L. WALSH, Cranston
 JOHN J. WRENN, Providence

SOUTH CAROLINA (GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

Senate

Democrats 46 Republicans 0

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 V. G. ARNETTE, Kingstree (D)
 ED. B. BASKIN, Box 189, Bishopville (D)
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 Columbia (D)
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 REMBERT C. DENNIS, Moncks Corner (D)
 J. RALPH GASQUE, Marion (D)
 WILLIAM C. GOLDBERG, Bennettsville (D)
 W. CLYDE GRAHAM, Pamplico (D)
 WILBUR G. GRANT, Chester (D)
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 LAWRENCE L. HESTER, Mt. Carmel (D)
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 JOHN D. LONG, Box 266, Union (D)
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 JAMES P. MOZINGO III, Darlington (D)
 W. E. MYRICK, Allendale (D)
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J. D. PARLER, St. George (D)
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 F. G. SCURRY, RFD 1, Saluda (D)
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 JNO. C. TAYLOR, Box 16, Anderson (D)
 FRANK E. TIMMERMAN, Box 116, Edgefield (D)
 J. MORRISON TUTEN, Estill (D)
 ROBERT C. WASSON, RFD 3, Laurens (D)
 JOHN C. WEST, Box 198, Camden (D)
 MARSHALL B. WILLIAMS, Box 316, Orangeburg (D)
 W. BRUCE WILLIAMS, Heath Springs (D)
 ALEX H. WOODLE, Box 944, Greenwood (D)

House of Representatives

Democrats 124 Republicans 0

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 (D)
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 RODDEY LEHEW BELL, Box 30, Lancaster (D)
 CLINCH HEYWARD BELSER, 306 Barringer Bldg.,
 Columbia (D)
 S. H. BENJAMIN, RFD 2, Greenwood (D)
 SOLOMON BLATT, Barnwell (D)
 LESTER P. BRANHAM, SR., RFD 1, Lugoff (D)
 HAROLD D. BREAZEALE, RFD 3, Pickens (D)
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 REX L. CARTER, 224 Lawyers Bldg., Greenville (D)
 W. N. CLINKSCALES, Belton (D)
 WILLIAM U. CLYBURN, Box 38, Kershaw (D)
 PURVIS W. COLLINS, Winnsboro (D)
 D. CARL COOK, Box 306, Hartsville (D)
 EDWARD C. CUSHMAN, JR., Box 270, Aiken (D)
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 WILLIAM C. DOBBINS, JR., Joanna (D)
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 D. H. DOUGLASS, SR., Jefferson (D)
 SIDNEY D. DUNCAN, 209 Security Fed. Bldg.,
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 Orangeburg (D)
 HUGH E. FINCH, RFD 1, Spartanburg (D)
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 Ave., Columbia 5 (D)
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 JOHN P. GARDNER, Box 187, Darlington (D)
 CHARLES G. GARRETT, Quillen Ave., Fountain Inn (D)
 THOMAS E. GARRISON, RFD 2, Anderson (D)
 JOHN T. GENTRY, Box 221, Pickens (D)
 ROBERT R. GEORGE, 1223 Washington St., Columbia (D)
 CARLYLE W. GOODMAN, Lynchburg (D)
 VIRGINIA GOURDIN, 14 Tradd St., Charleston (D)
 HERBERT C. GRANGER, RFD 4, Greenville (D)
 EDMUND G. GRANT, 1929 Gervais St., Columbia (D)
 JOHN GRIMBALL, 1225 Washington St., Columbia (D)
 HENDERSON GUERRY, SR., Moncks Corner (D)
 GEO. S. HARRELL, Box 440, RFD 1, Florence (D)
 ROGERS E. HARRELL, Kingstree (D)
 JAMES P. HARRELSON, Drawer 732, Walterboro (D)
 JOHN CALHOUN HART, Jonesville (D)
 J. B. HARVEY, Clover (D)
 W. BRANTLEY HARVEY, JR., Box 386, Beaufort (D)
 J. F. HAWKINS, RFD 4, Newberry (D)
 CURTIS M. HEAD, RFD 7, Greenville (D)
 SAM H. HENDRIX, 101 Wood Ave., Greer (D)
 D. R. HILL, Box 97, Duncan (D)
 F. MARION HINSON, Bennettsville (D)
 DONALD H. HOLLAND, Box 78, Camden (D)
 W. HOMER HOLT, 417 Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg (D)
 JAMES C. HOOKS, Mullins (D)
 T. WILLIAM HUNTER, Newberry (D)
 CLYDE D. JENKINS, JR., Box 100, RFD 2, Simpsonville (D)
 JACOB HILL JENNINGS, Bishopville (D)
 J. EMMETT JEROME, Box 403, Rock Hill (D)
 MARION H. KINON, Box 191, Dillon (D)
 F. JULIAN LEAMOND, 165 St. Margaret St., Charleston (D)
 JOHN D. LEE, JR., 210 N. Main St., Sumter (D)
 JOHN C. LINDSAY, Box 250, Bennettsville (D)
 HUGH J. LOVE, Clover (D)
 LLOYD W. MACBAY, 30 Riverdale Dr., Avondale, Charleston 42 (D)
 AUBREY MARSHALL, 204 Virginia Circle, Anderson (D)
 JOHN A. MAY, Mayfields, Aiken (D)
 MARSHALL T. MAYS, Box 826, Greenwood (D)
 ROBERT B. MCBEE, RFD 6, Gaffney (D)
 CLAUDE E. MCCAIN, Box 117, Denmark (D)
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 FRED N. McDONALD, Box 632, Greenville (D)
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 C. A. MITCHELL, Seneca (D)
 JAMES M. MORRIS, New Zion (D)
 T. M. NELSON, St. Matthews (D)
 E. LEROY NETTLES, Lake City (D)
 F. MITCHELL OTT, Box 82, Branchville (D)
 JAMES H. PARKER, Box 605, Calhoun Falls (D)
 C. RAY PARROTT, Box 468, Florence (D)
 JOE W. PLATT, Box 264, Moncks Corner (D)
 MATTHEW POLIAKOFF, Box 529, Spartanburg (D)
 JOHN C. PRACHT, JR., 101 Bleckley Bldg., Anderson (D)
 W. L. RHODES, JR., Hampton (D)

DON V. RICHARDSON, Box 543, Georgetown (D)
 JOSEPH O. ROGERS, JR., Box 325, Manning (D)
 E. ROBERT ROWELL, Trio (D)
 THAD E. SALEEBY, Box 597, Hartsville (D)
 TALBIRD REEVE SAMS, Box 849, Beaufort (D)
 HORACE SAWYER, Edgefield (D)
 RYAN C. SHEALY, Box 477, Lexington (D)
 T. HUGH SIMRILL, JR., Peoples Nat'l. Bank Bldg., Rock Hill (D)
 T. DAVID SLOAN, JR., Box 574, Laurens (D)
 HORACE C. SMITH, Box 1144, Spartanburg (D)
 HUBERT W. SMOAK, Reevesville (D)
 AUGUSTINE T. SMYTHE, JR., Box 326, Charleston (D)
 FLOYD D. SPENCE, Box 122, Lexington (D)
 J. A. SPRUILL, JR., Box 511, Cheraw (D)
 NORMAN W. STEVENSON, Box 234, Charleston (D)
 J. ARCH TALBERT, McCormick (D)
 B. O. THOMASON, JR., Box 744, Greenville (D)
 WILLIAM L. THOMPSON, 109 1/2 W. Benson St., Anderson (D)
 CLYDE H. TURNER, 11 Broad St., Charleston (D)
 T. EMMET WALSH, Box 246, Spartanburg (D)
 CHESTER D. WARD, JR., Glenn Bldg., Spartanburg (D)
 DELMUS I. WEEKS, Box 66, Langley (D)
 MRS. RUBY G. WESSON, 380 Oak Grove Rd., Spartanburg (D)
 E. FORT WOLFE, Box 608, Gaffney (D)
 LUTHER C. WRIGHT, JR., Chester (D)
 F. HALL YARBOROUGH, Box 177, Orangeburg (D)
 ED YOUNG, RFD 4, Timmons ville (D)

SOUTH DAKOTA

(LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Democrats 20 Republicans 15

JAMES ABDNOR, Kennebec (R)
 ART B. ANDERSON, 1206 W. Seventh St., Sioux Falls (R)
 FRED E. BARTELS, Gettysburg (D)
 HILBERT BOGUE, Beresford (R)
 C. L. CHASE, Midland Natl. Life Ins. Co., Watertown (D)
 HARRY CHRISTIANS, Twin Brooks (D)
 ED DOWNS, 209 Midwest Bldg., 11 Ninth Ave. N.E., Aberdeen (D)
 E. M. FREDRICKSON, Madison (D)
 CARROLL FULLERTON, Huron (D)
 HERBERT A. HEIDPRIEM, Miller (R)
 ROBERT W. HIRSCH, Tripp (R)
 HERMAN JACOBS, Alcester (D)
 ROBERT A. JOHNSON, Groton (D)
 WALTER K. JOHNSON, Estelline (R)
 ARTHUR JONES, Britton (D)
 HAGEN KELSEY, Fedora (D)
 HENRY I. KNUDSEN, New Effington (D)
 THOMAS LAPRATH, Dallas (D)
 JOE E. LEHMANN, Scotland (D)
 JAMES M. LLOYD, Yankton (R)
 F. E. MANNING, Custer (R)
 OLIN M. MATKINS, Sturgis (D)
 ARCHIE R. MOORE, McIntosh (D)
 E. C. MURRAY, Rapid Canyon, Rapid City (R)
 WALTER NORDSTROM, Garretson (R)

HENRY J. OSTER, Ethan (D)
 JAMES RAMEY, Wanblee (R)
 JOHN RIEDLINGER, Herreid (R)
 F. B. ROBERTS, Belle Fourche (R)
 ALFRED D. ROESLER, Deadwood (R)
 LLOYD SCHRAG, Marion (R)
 BURDETTE SHELTON, Brookings (D)
 A. G. SIEVERS, Bridgewater (D)
 DON STRANSKY, Chamberlain (D)
 MORGAN L. TOLLEFSON, Willow Lake (D)

House of Representatives

Republicans 43 Democrats 32

L. V. ANDERSON, Clearfield (D)
 ROY ARMSTRONG, Flandreau (R)
 ERVIN H. BADER, Roscoe (D)
 SULLIVAN BARNES, 209 N.W. Security Bldg.,
 Sioux Falls (R)
 VERNON BELK, Watertown (R)
 ELLEN BLISS, 520 Menlo Ave., Sioux Falls (R)
 PAUL A. BROER, Huron (D)
 RAY BROOKS, Kimball (D)
 PAUL E. BROWN, Arlington (R)
 JOHN BUEHLER, Emery (R)
 CARL T. BURGESS, Box 510, Rapid City (R)
 ROBERT CHAMBERLIN, Hecla (D)
 SIMON W. CHANCE, Scotland (R)
 WAYNE CHESKEY, Selby (D)
 NELS P. CHRISTENSEN, Wilmot (D)
 RAYMOND E. DANA, 715 Wiswall Pl., Sioux Falls
 (R)
 CHARLES DROZ, Miller (R)
 JOE DUNMIRE, Lead (R)
 FRANCIS J. EVELO, Aberdeen (D)
 GEORGE FILLBACH, Faulkton (R)
 CARL FURCHNER, Plankinton (D)
 I. A. GABBERT, Meadow (D)
 EDGAR GARDNER, Buffalo (R)
 HOBART H. GATES, Custer (R)
 RALPH GEMMILL, Irene (D)
 ROYAL J. GLOOD, Viborg (R)
 ARCHIE M. GUBBRUD, Alcester (R)
 DONALD A. HAGGAR, 1605 S. Tenth Ave., Sioux
 Falls (R)
 ERNEST B. HAM, Viewfield (R)
 CLIFFORD O. HANSON, Twin Brooks (R)
 WILLIAM D. HAUCK, Leola (R)
 LOWDON HELLER, Ideal (D)
 ED HERBST, Mt. Vernon (D)
 ARLEY HILL, Brookings (R)
 RALPH HILLGREN, 2021 S. Phillips Ave., Sioux
 Falls (R)
 MRS. LOUISE HUMPHREY, White River (R)
 JAMES JELBERT, Spearfish (R)
 ARNOLD JENSEN, Gayville (D)
 CORTLAND JOHNSON, Baltic (D)
 ELTON R. JOHNSON, 1602 Carter Pl., Sioux Falls
 (R)
 ROY M. JOHNSON, Rutland (D)
 JOHN B. JONES, Presho (R)
 ALLAN G. KIME, Burke (R)
 SIDNEY J. LARSON, 828 Illinois S.W., Huron (D)
 DONALD L'ESPERANCE, Rapid City (R)
 GEORGE N. LILJEDAHN, Salem (D)
 FRANK LLOYD, Platte (D)
 MERLE LOFGREN, McIntosh (R)
 LOUIS LOKEN, Jr., Watertown (R)

GEORGE E. MAY, 324 S. State St., Aberdeen (D)
 W. P. MYHREN, 1123 South St., Rapid City (R)
 DONALD NADDY, Britton (D)
 RALPH A. NAUMAN, Gettysburg (D)
 MERLIN E. NELSON, Forestburg (R)
 R. L. NORDNESS, 309 Boyce-Greeley Bldg.,
 Sioux Falls (R)
 J. P. O'BRIEN, Highmore (R)
 MIKE W. O'CONNOR, Burbank (D)
 FAWN PASHBY, 818 N. Euclid, Pierre (D)
 DALE R. PETERSON, Wakonda (D)
 MANCEL PETERSON, Waubay (D)
 HERMAN PIETZ, Parkston (R)
 MERLE C. POMMER, Castlewood (R)
 DAVID PULFORD, Madison (R)
 BEN H. RADCLIFFE, Hitchcock (D)
 GEORGE RENNING, Kadoka (R)
 A. C. ROSSOW, Herreid (R)
 MARTIN SCHMIDT, Clear Lake (D)
 JOE SCHNEIDER, Eagle Butte (D)
 FERDINAND SCHWADER, Howard (D)
 DELOS C. SMITH, DeSmet (R)
 OTTO STERN, Freeman (R)
 WALTER C. TAYLOR, RFD 2, Rapid City (R)
 JOSEPH G. TROTTER, Provo (R)
 WILMONT M. UECKER, Raymond (D)
 JOHN J. VERSHOOR, Mitchell (D)

TENNESSEE

(GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

Senate

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 St., Centerville (D)
 BAILEY BOCKMAN, 705 W. Broadway, Sparta (D)
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 Murfreesboro (D)
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 Shelbyville (D)
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 (D)
 CHARLES EBLEN, Lenoir City (D)
 RICHARD H. FULTON, 1016 Woodland, Nashville
 (D)
 DALE GLOVER, Orlan (D)
 ERNEST GUFFEY, Athens (R)
 WALTER M. HAYNES, 103 S. College, Winchester
 (D)
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 (R)
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 (D)
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 HERMAN ROBINSON, Elizabethton Star,
 Elizabethton (R)
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House of Representatives

Democrats 82 Republicans 17

RAMON MAXIE ADCOCK, Smithville (D)
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 THOMAS AKIN, Greenfield (D)
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 JERRY ATKINSON, 41 Arcade Bldg., Nashville (D)
 THOMAS O. BAGLEY, Box 426, Fayetteville (D)
 FERRISS C. BAILEY, JR., 718 Nashville Trust Bldg.,
 Nashville (D)
 RAY R. BAIRD, 115 E. Rockwood, Rockwood (D)
 LINCOLN H. BALES, New Market (R)
 WILLIAM L. BARRY, Lexington (D)
 WILLIAM HARRY BEARD, JR., Baird Bldg.,
 Lebanon (D)
 JAMES IRWIN BELL, Savannah (D)
 JAMES J. BERTUCCI, 539 S. Main St., Memphis (D)
 NORMAN BINKLEY, JR., 2418 Nolensville Rd.,
 Nashville (D)
 JAMES L. BOMAR, New Cooper Bldg., Shelbyville
 (D)
 BILL BOWERS, JR., RFD 7, Elizabethton (R)
 JAMES P. BROWN, 508 Empire Bldg., Knoxville (R)
 JOHN BROWN, 4171 Poplar Ave., Memphis (D)
 BUFORD R. BUNN, 509 Childers St., Pulaski (D)
 CLYDE F. BYRD, Box 103, Gadsden (D)
 JAMES C. CALDWELL, JR., 509 Cherry Street,
 Chattanooga (D)
 BOB CARSON, RFD 1, Vonore (D)
 JOHN C. CHISOLM, Brighton (D)
 JOE A. CLARK, Celina (D)
 I. S. COCKARELL, Indian Mound (D)
 H. RAY COX, Henry (D)
 LEON A. COX, Johnson City (R)
 ERNEST CROUCH, 111 Rivermont Dr.,
 McMinnville (D)
 BROECK CUMMINGS, Box 95, Rutherford (D)
 JAMES H. CUMMINGS, Woodbury (D)
 GARDNER F. DAMRON, Box 136, Martin (D)
 ANDREW W. DAVIS, 5103 Chapman Hwy.,
 Knoxville (D)
 MRS. BETTY C. DAVIS, Dayton (D)
 D. F. DAVIS, Hickory Valley (D)
 WM. P. DOYLE, 330 Public Square, Nashville (D)
 S. CUYLER DUNBAR, Woodlawn (D)
 B. C. DURHAM, JR., Box 107, Ripley (D)
 JOE F. DYER, 10 Arcade Bldg., Cookeville (D)

BUFORD EVANS, 115 Pulaski St., Lawrenceburg (D)
 DONALD FANCHER, Box 202, Sparta (D)
 W. J. FLIPPIN, 304 Main St., Milan (D)
 J. H. GAMMON, 401 Ogle Ave., Knoxville (R)
 DAVID GIVENS, Somerville (D)
 GEORGE D. GRACEY, Covington (D)
 PAUL GRAHAM, Richard City (D)
 MILTON HAMILTON, RFD 2, Union City (D)
 J. ALAN HANOVER, 219 Adams Ave., Memphis (D)
 HENRY L. HOLLINGSWORTH, 210 Church St.,
 Camden (D)
 THOMAS G. HULL, Old First Natl. Bank Bldg.,
 Greeneville (R)
 JOHN R. JONES, 113 1/2 N. Main St., Erwin (R)
 RALPH KELLEY, 314 James Bldg., Chattanooga (D)
 CHARLES THOMAS LAMBERT, 201 E. Public Square,
 Centerville (D)
 JAMES LANIER, JR., 1319 East Court, Dyersburg (D)
 ROY M. LANIER, 703 McLemore, Brownsville (D)
 W. B. LOCKERT, Ashland City (D)
 HUGH MACARTHUR, Adamsville (D)
 DWAYNE D. MADDIX II, Maddox Bldg.,
 Huntingdon (D)
 LEE MATHIS, JR., 200 East Hill Terr., Dickson (D)
 JOSEPH CURTIS MATTHEWS, Box 25, Millington (D)
 A. R. McCAMMON, JR., RFD 3, Maryville (R)
 EARL McCAWLEY, Gainesboro (D)
 GENE McILWAIN, Roxy Bldg., Gallatin (D)
 HUGH S. MOLES, 300 E. Broadway, Rogersville (R)
 HUBERT A. MORGAN, Box 95, Henderson (D)
 HERBERT B. MORIARTY, JR., 1420 Commerce Title
 Bldg., Memphis (D)
 G. B. MORTON, Morton's Lake, Manchester (D)
 REAGOR MOTLOW, Box D, Lynchburg (D)
 GERALD D. MURLEY, 3124 Thomas, Memphis (D)
 LLOYD STANLEY NEASE, 316-318 Broadway,
 Newport (R)
 MILLARD V. OAKLEY, Livingston (D)
 GILBERT F. PARKER, Highway 78 S., Tiptonville
 (D)
 CARTTER PATTEN, 831 Georgia Ave., Chattanooga
 (D)
 WILLIAM J. PEELER, Turner Bldg., Waverly (D)
 ERNEST B. PELLEGRIN, Woodward Bldg., 110 W.
 Main, Gallatin (D)
 JOE M. PIPKIN, Goodwyn Inst. Bldg., Memphis (D)
 JOHN POPE, RFD 1, Jackson (D)
 O'BRIEN PRICE, Public Square, Springfield (D)
 ROLAND PRINCE, 281 Broadway, Oak Ridge (D)
 JAMES H. QUILLEN, 338 E. Center St., Kingsport
 (R)
 GROVER R. RANN, Nu-Way Grocery, Harrison
 Pike, Cleveland (D)
 S. A. RHINEHART, Box 44, Spencer (D)
 W. ALLEN RICHARDSON, 818 1/2 S. Main St.,
 Columbia (D)
 VERNON EDWARD ROARK, Tazewell (R)
 E. D. ROBERTSON, 117 Court Ave., Sevierville (R)
 HARRY LEE SENTER, 502 State St., Bristol (D)
 WILSON SIMS, 1000 American Trust Bldg.,
 Nashville (D)
 HOWELL C. SMITH, JR., Room 210, Glenn Bldg.,
 Clarksville (D)
 W. FRANK SMITH, Cumberland Elec. Sup. Co.,
 Winchester (D)
 CLIFFORD STINER, Box 125, Maynardville (R)
 ROBERT CAMPBELL TAYLOR, 26th Floor, L & C
 Tower, Nashville (D)

WILLIAM VAN HERSH, 2065 Union Ave., Memphis (D)
 JAMES O. WALKER, Main Street, Franklin (D)
 HAL WALLACE, Wallace Seed Co., Union Depot, Jackson (D)
 JOHN L. WALLACE, Cathey Bldg., Lewisburg (D)
 W. H. WESTBROOKS, 119 E. Vine St., Murfreesboro (D)
 ROBERT W. WOLFENBARGER, Washburn (R)
 E. B. WOODARD, Carthage (D)

TEXAS (LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Democrats 31 Republicans 0

A. M. AIKIN, JR., Paris (D)
 ROBERT W. BAKER, 4614 Merwin St., Houston (D)
 FLOYD BRADSHAW, Box 121, Weatherford (D)
 MRS. NEVEILLE H. COLSON, Navasota (D)
 LOUIS CRUMP, San Saba (D)
 MARTIN DIES, JR., 114 W. Shepherd, Lufkin (D)
 WILLIAM S. FLY, 110 W. Forrest, Victoria (D)
 JEP S. FULLER, 228 Adams Bldg., Port Arthur (D)
 HENRY B. GONZALEZ, 501 Houston Bldg., San Antonio (D)
 DORSEY B. HARDEMAN, Box 70, San Angelo (D)
 GRADY HAZLEWOOD, 518 Petroleum Bldg., Amarillo (D)
 CHARLES HERRING, 906 Perry-Brooks Bldg., Austin (D)
 HUBERT HUDSON, First National Bank Bldg., Brownsville (D)
 ABRAHAM KAZEN, JR., Raymond Bldg., Laredo (D)
 CULP KRUEGER, Box 1390, El Campo (D)
 WARDLOW LANE, Center (D)
 CRAWFORD C. MARTIN, Box 257, Hillsboro (D)
 GEORGE MOFFETT, Chillicothe (D)
 WILLIAM T. MOORE, Box 1187, Bryan (D)
 FRANK OWEN III, Bassett Tower, El Paso (D)
 GEORGE PARKHOUSE, 1226 Nat. City Bldg., Dallas (D)
 JIMMY PHILLIPS, Angleton (D)
 DAVID W. RATLIFF, Box 1123, Stamford (D)
 BRUCE REAGAN, 3126 Topeka, Corpus Christi (D)
 RAY ROBERTS, 704 N. Morris, McKinney (D)
 ANDY ROGERS, 910 Avenue H. N.W., Childress (D)
 JARRARD SECREST, First National Bldg., Temple (D)
 PRESTON SMITH, 105 College Ave., Lubbock (D)
 R. A. WEINERT, Seguin (D)
 DOYLE WILLIS, Trans-American Life Bldg., Ft. Worth (D)
 BILL WOOD, Tyler (D)

House of Representatives

Democrats 150 Republicans 0

JAMES V. ADAMS, c/o Court House, Mt. Pleasant (D)
 JOHN ALLEN, 1003 E. Birdsong, Longview (D)
 LOUIS ANDERSON, Box 81, Midland (D)

BEN ATWELL, Fidelity Union Bldg., Dallas (D)
 CHARLES BALLMAN, Box 575, Borger (D)
 R. A. BARTRAM, Box 69, New Braunfels (D)
 SAM H. BASS, JR., Box 962, Freeport (D)
 JAMES S. BATES, Box 111, Edinburg (D)
 MARSHALL O. BELL, 905 Alamo Natl. Bldg., San Antonio (D)
 A. J. BISHOP, JR., RFD 4, Winters (D)
 JOHN E. BLAINE, 1326 E. Yandell, El Paso (D)
 H. J. BLANCHARD, 911 Great Plains Life Bldg., Lubbock (D)
 ROBERT L. BOWERS, JR., Box 351, Brownfield (D)
 STANLEY BOYSEN, Box 228, Yoakum (D)
 PAUL BRASHEAR, 305 W. Seventh St., Cisco (D)
 RONALD W. BRIDGES, 429 Rita Dr., Corpus Christi (D)
 J. GORDON BRISTOW, Box 230, Big Spring (D)
 J. W. BUCHANAN, Box 935, Dumas (D)
 ROBERT D. BULLOCK, 1308 Park Dr., Hillsboro (D)
 STEVE BURGESS, RFD 1, Box 98, Nacogdoches (D)
 JOE BURKETT, JR., Schreiner Bank Bldg., Kerrville (D)
 JERRY BUTLER, Box 601, Kenedy (D)
 JOE CANNON, 109 S. Kaufman, Mexia (D)
 WAGGONER CARR, 801 Lubbock Natl. Bank Bldg., Lubbock (D)
 MAX D. CARRIKER, Roby (D)
 JOE N. CHAPMAN, Box 233, Sulphur Springs (D)
 JAMIE H. CLEMENTS, Box 737, Crockett (D)
 E. J. CLOUD, Rule (D)
 CRISS COLE, 711 Main Bldg., Houston (D)
 HAROLD H. COLEY, Box 1464, Conroe (D)
 SAM FORSE COLLINS, Box 36, Newton (D)
 CARL C. CONLEY, 565 W. Hidalgo, Raymondville (D)
 JACK CONNELL, JR., 6500 Linda Lane, Austin (D)
 GEORGE H. COOK, 309 N. Lee, Odessa (D)
 R. H. CORY, 518 Victoria Natl. Bank Bldg., Victoria (D)
 JAMES M. COTTEN, 118 College, Weatherford (D)
 WARREN C. COWEN, 3640 W. Seminary Dr., Fort Worth (D)
 JOHN T. COX, First Natl. Bldg., Temple (D)
 JOHN L. CROSTHWAIT, 3709 Amherst St., Dallas (D)
 ROGER DAILY, 5847 Shady River, Houston (D)
 J. C. DAY, Box 121, Brookshire (D)
 ELIGIO DE LA GARZA, Box 805, Mission (D)
 B. H. DEWEY, JR., Box 347, Bryan (D)
 VIRGINIA DUFF, Ferris (D)
 LOUIS DUGAS, JR., House of Representatives, Austin 11 (D)
 W. T. DUNGAN, 400 E. Louisiana, McKinney (D)
 BOB ECKHARDT, 4527 W. Alabama, Houston (D)
 WILL EHRLE, House of Representatives, Austin 11 (D)
 ANTHONY FENOGLIO, Box 570, Nocona (D)
 WILSON FOREMAN, 4407 Ave. D., Austin (D)
 DON GLADDEN, 506 Burkburnett Bldg., Fort Worth (D)
 W. W. GLASS, 401 South Bolton, Jacksonville (D)
 BEN A. GLUSING, Box 1321, Kingsville (D)
 HOWARD GREEN, 7316 Oakland Lane, Fort Worth (D)
 LLOYD M. GUFFEY, 618 N. Mechanic, El Campo (D)

- L. DEWITT HALE, 709 Wilson Bldg., Corpus Christi (D)
 D. ROY HARRINGTON, 4007 Third St., Port Arthur (D)
 W. S. HEATLY, JR., Drawer 1, Paducah (D)
 GEORGE T. HINSON, Box 387, Mineola (D)
 BILL HOLLOWELL, 618 High, Grand Saline (D)
 J. C. HOOKS, Box 812, Livingston (D)
 JOHN A. HUEBNER, SR., Box 1347, Bay City (D)
 REAGAN R. HUFFMAN, Box 622, Marshall (D)
 CHARLES E. HUGHES, Commercial Bldg., Sherman (D)
 ROBERT H. HUGHES, 617 Davis Bldg., Dallas (D)
 EDGAR HUTCHINS, JR., RFD 1, Greenville (D)
 MAUD ISAACKS, 3021 Federal St., El Paso (D)
 ROBERT C. JACKSON, Box 272, Corsicana (D)
 TOM JAMES, Johnson & Johnson, 9000 Denton Dr., Dallas (D)
 ALONZO W. JAMISON, JR., 616 West Oak, Denton (D)
 BEN E. JARVIS, Fair Foundation Bldg., Tyler (D)
 ROBERT E. JOHNSON, 1502 Dallas Federal Bldg., Dallas (D)
 DEAN JOHNSTON, 3854 Arbor St., Houston (D)
 BILL JONES, 6626 Highgate Lane, Dallas (D)
 JEROME JONES, County Court House, Galveston (D)
 OBIE JONES, 1307 Larkwood, Austin (D)
 DON KENNARD, 212 Casa Blanca, Fort Worth (D)
 BILL KILGARLIN, 8510 Glen Loch Dr., Houston (D)
 RUFUS U. KILPATRICK, Box 968, Beaumont (D)
 HOMER L. KOLIBA, SR., 1124 Front St., Columbus (D)
 TONY KORIOTH, House of Representatives, Austin 11 (D)
 YALE LARY, 6817 Kirkwood Rd., Fort Worth (D)
 TRUETT LATIMER, Hardin-Simmons University, Abilene (D)
 OSCAR M. LAUREL, Box 1094, Laredo (D)
 PETER J. LA VALLE, 616 10th Ave. N., Texas City (D)
 H. A. LEAVERTON, Box 196, Evant (D)
 BEN LEWIS, 1501 Mercantile Bank Bldg., Dallas (D)
 LLOYD C. MARTIN, 1301-C W. 13th St., Austin (D)
 C. T. MATTHEW, RFD 3, Yoakum (D)
 ABE M. MAYS, JR., c/o Carney & Mays, Atlanta (D)
 GEORGE W. MCCOPPIN, 303 E. Broad, Texarkana (D)
 SCOTT McDONALD, 811 Continental Life Bldg., Fort Worth (D)
 FRANK B. MCGREGOR, Box 58, Waco (D)
 MALCOLM MCGREGOR, 901 Bassett Tower, El Paso (D)
 GRAINGER W. MCILHANY, Box 276, Wheeler (D)
 JAMES A. MCKAY, JR., 206 Coyle Pl., San Antonio (D)
 CLYDE MILLER, 347 Shotwell, Houston (D)
 BOB MULLEN, Box 60, Alice (D)
 MENTON J. MURRAY, Law Bldg., Harlingen (D)
 TED W. MYATT, 9½ E. Henderson St., Cleburne (D)
 W. T. OLIVER, 2250 6th St. Pt. N., Port Neches (D)
 JESSE M. OSBORN, Box 416, Muleshoe (D)
 HAROLD B. PARISH, Box 6, Taft (D)
 SAM H. PARSONS, RFD 5, Henderson (D)
 C. W. PEARCY, JR., 1117 N. Second St., Temple (D)
 W. H. PIERATT, Giddings (D)
 MAURICE S. PIPKIN, Box 1032, Brownsville (D)
 GEORGE PRESTON, 431 24th St., S.E., Paris (D)
 V. L. RAMSEY, Box 116, Beckville (D)
 JACK RICHARDSON, 929 Black St., Uvalde (D)
 WESLEY ROBERTS, 507 S. First St., Lamesa (D)
 MAURO ROSAS, Caples Bldg., El Paso (D)
 RENAL B. ROSSON, 1824 26th St., Snyder (D)
 RAYMOND R. RUSSELL, JR., Box 1358, San Antonio (D)
 JERRY SADLER, Sadler Bldg., Palestine (D)
 CHARLES SANDAHL, JR., 2412 E. First St., Austin (D)
 SANFORD SCHMID, RFD 3, Brenham (D)
 O. H. SCHRAM, Box 108, Taylor (D)
 F. S. SEELIGSON, 1604 NBC Bldg., San Antonio (D)
 TOMMY SHANNON, Box 3098, Fort Worth (D)
 W. E. SHAW, Forney (D)
 RICHARD C. SLACK, 511-S. Hickory St., Pecos (D)
 MAX C. SMITH, Box 16, San Marcos (D)
 WILL L. SMITH, 336 Bowie, Beaumont (D)
 FRANKLIN S. SPEARS, 331 Mill Wood Lane, San Antonio (D)
 WADE F. SPILMAN, Box 1128, McAllen (D)
 TED B. SPRINGER, 1314 Bellaire St., Amarillo (D)
 VERNON J. STEWART, House of Representatives, Austin 11 (D)
 R. L. STRICKLAND, Frost Natl. Bank Bldg., San Antonio (D)
 W. A. STROMAN, Box 151, San Angelo (D)
 BEN D. SUDDERTH, Comanche (D)
 L. C. TERRELI, De Kalb (D)
 LEON THURMAN, Box 802, Anson (D)
 ROGER H. THURMOND, JR., 1506 Colorado, Austin (D)
 JAMES T. TOWNSEND, 1212 Castle Hill, Austin (D)
 BYRON M. TUNNELL, Tyler Bank & Trust Co. Bldg., Tyler (D)
 JAMES A. TURMAN, Box 44, Gober (D)
 R. L. VALLANCE, SR., 309 Steves Ave., San Antonio (D)
 MURRAY WATSON, JR., 308 Texas Ave., Mart (D)
 H. G. WELLS, Box 746-A, Tulia (D)
 BOB WHEELER, Tilden (D)
 J. CHARLES WHITFIELD, JR., 3001 Milam, Houston (D)
 GEORGE TRUETT WILSON, Box 9, Newcastle (D)
 J. EDGAR WILSON, 1020 Milam St., Amarillo (D)
 JOE ED WINFREE, 813 Scanlan Bldg., Houston (D)
 WILLIAM D. WINSTON, 1901 Stamford Lane, Austin (D)
 JACK WOODS, 1824 Kendrick Lane, Waco (D)
 W. N. WOOLSEY, 1806 S. Alameda, Corpus Christi (D)
 HERMAN YEZAK, Bremond (D)
 J. C. ZBRANEK, Box 890, Liberty (D)

UTAH (LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Republicans 13 Democrats 12

MARVIN J. ASHTON, 2276 Berkley St., Salt Lake City (R)
 HAVEN J. BARLOW, 552 Elm St., Layton (R)
 FRANK M. BROWNING, 1546 26th St., Ogden (D)
 REED BULLEN, 172 E. First North, Logan (R)
 LUKE CLEGG, 161 W. First South, Provo (R)
 R. LA VAUN COX, Manti (D)
 LAMAR A. DASTRUP, Sigurd (R)
 J. FRANCIS FOWLES, 3075 Polk, Ogden (D)
 MARL D. GIBSON, 327 N. Second East, Price (D)
 ORVAL HAFEN, 350 N. Main, St. George (R)
 D. E. HAMMOND, 2134 Bryan Ave., Salt Lake City (R)
 ROYAL T. HARWARD, Loa, Utah (R)
 GLEN M. HATCH, 335 E. First North, Heber City (D)
 HARVARD R. HINTON, 115 E. Third South, Lehi (D)
 ALONZO F. HOPKIN, Woodruff (D)
 CHARLES R. HUNTER, 85 S. 100 East, Cedar City (R)
 MRS. C. L. JACK, 458 S. Eighth West, Salt Lake City (D)
 KLEON KERR, Tremonton (R)
 W. G. LARSON, 9064 W. 2700 South, Magna (D)
 SHERMAN P. LLOYD, 1467 Arlington Dr., Salt Lake City (R)
 ERNEST G. MANTOS, 75 E. First North, Tooele (D)
 CLYDE L. MILLER, 33 E. Claybourne, Salt Lake City (D)
 CHARLES A. STEEN, Moab (R)
 BRIAN H. STRINGHAM, 209 E. First North, Vernal (R)
 THORPE WADDINGHAM, Delta (D)

House of Representatives

Democrats 42 Republicans 22

GEORGE R. AIKEN, Kanab (D)
 CLARENCE J. ALBRECHT, Fremont (D)
 RALPH C. ANDERSON, 1430 Cheyenne, Salt Lake City (D)
 MRS. ALGIE E. BALLIF, 836 N. University Ave., Provo (D)
 HEBER BENNION, JR., Manila (D)
 J. LEVI BEUS, Hooper (D)
 ROSS C. BOWEN, 70 N. Second East, Brigham City (R)
 SHELDON R. BREWSTER, 849 S. Second East, Salt Lake City (D)
 W. H. BROCKBANK, 307 Virginia, Salt Lake City (R)
 JAMES BRUSATTO, 2879 S. 8560 West, Magna (D)
 EDWIN Q. CANNON, JR., 323 Second Ave., Salt Lake City (R)
 GEORGE E. COLLARD, 544 W. Third South, Provo (R)
 J. ARTHUR COOPER, Panguitch (R)
 GLEN W. CRUMP, Riverton (D)
 MELVIN S. DALTON, 324 E. First North, Moab (D)
 ERNEST H. DEAN, 165 S. Third East, American Fork (D)

ADAM MICKEY DUNCAN, 1432 Downington Ave., Salt Lake City (R)
 FERDINAND ERICKSON, Monroe (R)
 RICHARD V. EVANS, 1047 Briar Cliff Ave., Salt Lake City (R)
 W. STERLING EVANS, 1120 Ridgedale Lane, Salt Lake City (R)
 JOSEPH C. FOLEY, 1985 W. 5600 South, Roy (D)
 DWIGHT L. FULLMER, Circleville (R)
 KENNETH W. GARDNER, 94 W. 300 North, Clearfield (D)
 KUMEN S. GARDNER, Cedar City (D)
 EARL J. GLADE, 2610 Highland Dr., Salt Lake City (D)
 D. B. GREEN, Tremonton (D)
 FRANK W. GUNNELL, 1701 E. Mountaire, Logan (R)
 THORIT C. HEBERTSON, 749 E. Ninth North, Orem (D)
 ALLEN L. HODGSON, 157 E. Sixth S., Payson (D)
 LELAND W. IVERS, Midway (D)
 MERRILL JENKINS, Plain City (D)
 CRAIG M. JUSTESEN, Dragerton (D)
 ROY G. LAMBERT, Kamas (D)
 J. L. LARSEN, Huntington (D)
 WILLIAM P. LEATHAM, Wellsville (R)
 DELLA L. LOVERIDGE, 2336 S. Third East, Salt Lake City (D)
 KARL R. LYMAN, Monticello (R)
 M. JAMES MACFARLANE, 313 Locust St., Midvale (D)
 HARRY W. MADSEN, 945 Princeton Ave., Salt Lake City (R)
 JACK C. MAHONEY, Milford (D)
 H. A. MCFARLANE, 1137 12th St., Ogden (D)
 FRANK C. MEMMOTT, Castle Gate (D)
 LIONEL L. PETERSON, Fairview (R)
 WALLACE A. PETERSON, 1058 Washington, Salt Lake City (D)
 GOLDEN PORTER, Morgan (D)
 WARREN H. PUGH, 5124 Cottonwood Lane, Salt Lake City (R)
 BEN J. RAUESTEN, Clarkston (D)
 BEN E. RAWLINGS, 535 S. 12th East, Salt Lake City (R)
 THOMAS M. REESE, 565 Mansfield Ave., Salt Lake City (D)
 JOHN W. ROWBERRY, 6 Park Ave., Tooele (D)
 BENNIE SCHMIETT, Roosevelt (D)
 RALPH A. SHEFFIELD, 535 S. 12th East, Salt Lake City (R)
 ROBERT R. SONNTAG, 2040 Wilmington Ave., Salt Lake City (R)
 LELAND SOWARDS, Ashley (D)
 J. EARL STUART, Randolph (D)
 LOREN D. SQUIRES, LaVerkin (D)
 CARL H. TAYLOR, 2731 Liberty, Ogden (D)
 G. DOUGLAS TAYLOR, 1736 Milcreek Way, Salt Lake City (R)
 AARON W. TRACY, 2332 Jefferson, Ogden (D)
 MARVIN F. WARREN, 733 N. Fourth East, Provo (D)
 CHARLES WELCH, JR., 194 Michigan, Salt Lake City (R)
 CARL WHATCOTT, Fillmore (D)
 FINLEY F. WILKINSON, 639 N. Fourth East, Bountiful (R)
 ERNEST L. WILSON, Nephi (D)

VERMONT

(GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

Senate

Republicans 22 Democrats 8

HUGH AGNEW, Brattleboro (R)
 ASA S. BLOOMER, West Rutland (R)
 JOHN H. BOYLAN, Brighton (R)
 MRS. MILDRED T. BRAULT, St. Albans (D)
 MRS. BERNICE V. BROMLEY, Weathersfield (R)
 HAROLD M. BROWN, Castleton (R)
 WILLARD BRUSO, Cornwall (R)
 WILLIAM J. BURKE, Rutland Town (R)
 MRS. GERALDINE L. CLARK, Addison (R)
 CLYDE M. COFFRIN, Montpelier (R)
 GEORGE W. F. COOK, Shrewsbury (R)
 MARSHALL DUNHAM, Franklin (D)
 ROBERT B. ELDRIDGE, Waterbury (R)
 OLIN D. GAY, Springfield (R)
 MERRITT HEWITT, JR., Shaftsbury (R)
 EDWARD G. JANEWAY, Londonderry (R)
 FRANK D. JONES, Cambridge (R)
 PEARL I. KEELER, Orleans (R)
 CARL E. KELTON, Hartford (R)
 HECTOR T. MARCOUX, Burlington (D)
 CHESTER C. MARTEL, South Hero (D)
 GEORGE C. MORSE, Danville (R)
 GRAHAM S. NEWELL, St. Johnsbury (R)
 RUSSELL F. NIQUETTE, Winooski (D)
 JOHN O'BRIEN, Burlington (D)
 ROBERT C. SPENCER, Jericho (D)
 HARRY F. TILSON, Randolph (R)
 GEORGE VAN SANTVOORD, Bennington (D)
 JOHN J. WACKERMAN, Montpelier (R)
 ROBERT A. WILLEY, Greensboro (R)

House of Representatives

Republicans 201 Democrats 43

Citizen Party 1 Republican-Democrat 1

GEORGE C. ACKLEY, RFD, Rutland (R)
 JAMES H. ADAMS, RFD, Fair Haven (R)
 GERALD M. ALBEE, RFD 1, Newfane (R)
 JORDAN F. ATWOOD, Orwell (R)
 ELWOOD N. AUSTIN, Reading (R)
 EARL BAIRD, RFD 1, West Burke (R)
 MRS. CLEONA BAKER, Concord (R)
 MRS. DORIS G. BARRUP, Morgan (R)
 MRS. LUCY BARTLETT, N. Stratford, N. H. (D)
 MRS. RUTH G. BARTLETT, Newport Center (R)
 CARL W. BATCHELDER, East Calais (R)
 OREN W. BATES, Sherburne Center (R)
 GEORGE H. BATTLES, Randolph (R)
 MRS. EDITH BAUER, RFD 1, Londonderry (R)
 LEONARD F. BEATTIE, Guildhall (R)
 H. WARD BEDFORD, RFD 2, Middlebury (R)
 MYRON J. BEEBE, RFD 1, Rutland (R)
 JOHN C. BERRY, Richmond (R)
 HAROLD C. BILLINGS, 35 Woolson Ave.,
 Springfield (R)
 VICTOR L. BISSELL, Bondville (R)
 MRS. ERLENE BRAGG, Waitsfield (R)
 RICHARD O. BRANCH, Milton (R)
 LEON H. BROWN, RFD, Orwell (R)
 JOHN W. BROWNE, Proctorsville (R)
 GEORGE H. BRUSH, SR., RFD 2, Brandon (R)
 ARCHIE R. BULLARD, Marshfield (D)

JOHN A. BULLOCK, RFD 3, Brattleboro (R)
 MRS. MILDRED BURBANK, Waitsfield (R)
 O. JACK BURBANK, Walden (R)
 FREDERICK M. BUTLER, East Jamaica (R)
 LOUIS A. CAHOON, North Concord (R)
 HARRIET L. CARR, Canaan (R)
 JAMES J. CASEY, Readsboro (D)
 C. A. CHAMPNEY, JR., RFD 1, Waterbury (R)
 MRS. GRACE CHANDLER, RFD 2, St. Albans, (R)
 LESTER R. CHASE, Norton (D)
 PHILIP CHASE, Putney (R)
 ALICE K. CHEDEL, Gaysville (R)
 ELIE L. CHEVALIER, Highgate Springs (D)
 MRS. ETTA B. CHILD, RFD 1, Middlebury (R)
 WAYNE G. CHURCH, RFD 2, Alburg (R)
 RICHARD B. COBB, Newbury (R)
 RAYMOND COBURN, Waterville (R)
 JOHN H. CONANT, South Newfane (R)
 ALBERT B. CONGDON, Danby (R-D)
 JESSE R. CONGER, Richford (D)
 EDWARD J. CONLIN, 6 Dewey Ave., Windsor (R)
 FREDERICK N. COOK, Cuttingsville (R)
 MRS. ISABELLE COOKE, Bridport (D)
 HARRY H. COOLEY, Randolph Center (R)
 PERCY COREY, RFD 5, Enosburg Falls (R)
 ROBERT T. CORLEY, Wolcott (R)
 HORMIDAS N. COUTURE, RFD, Westfield (R)
 MRS. ELSIE A. COWLES, Thetford (R)
 ARTHUR W. CRAMTON, Middletown Springs (R)
 WILLIAM M. CUSHING, Lower Waterford (R)
 EDWARD J. DAILEY, Hartford (R)
 RUDOLPH J. DALEY, 2 Court Sq., Newport (R)
 MRS. FRANCES D. DARLING, Woodbury (R)
 WILL C. DAVIS, Morrisville (R)
 WINFRED H. DAY, Sheffield (R)
 EDGAR DEBANVILLE, North Stratford, N.H. (R)
 CHARLES E. DECKER, South Shaftsbury (R)
 CHARLES DELANEY, RFD 3, Winooski (D)
 CLAUDE DERN, Dorset (R)
 COYT S. DIMICK, Sharon (R)
 WALTER DOENGES, Williston (R)
 ROBERT K. DOW, 52 Andover St., Ludlow (C)
 ALEXANDER B. R. DRYSDALE, Bennington (D)
 WILLIAM J. DUFFY, RFD 2, North Troy (D)
 CHARLES H. DUNTON, RFD, Enosburg Falls (D)
 ROBERT DURKEE, Tunbridge (R)
 IRVING W. EASTMAN, Whiting (R)
 ETHEL A. EDDY, West Wardsboro (R)
 EDWARD C. EMERY, Washington (R)
 MAURICE E. FAIRBROTHER, West Burke (R)
 CLAUDE H. FARR, Bradford (R)
 WARREN FARRINGTON, East Peacham (R)
 N. WARREN FELLOWS, Pittsfield (R)
 MRS. MARY W. FIELD, Charlotte (D)
 OSMAN F. FISHER, RFD 1, Vergennes (R)
 SAMUEL W. FISHMAN, Vergennes (D)
 RALPH A. FOOTE, Box 447, Middlebury (R)
 GAYLORD W. FOSTER, Montgomery Center (D)
 HOWARD M. FRENCH, Hinesburg (R)
 RICHARD FULLER, SR., RFD, Cambridge (D)
 ANDREW GAIOTTI, SR., Danby (D)
 ROBERT T. GANNETT, 139 Main St.,
 Brattleboro (R)
 DANIEL L. GARLAND, Lincoln (R)
 WILLIAM J. GILMORE, RFD, Wallingford (R)
 HENRY L. GODETTE, Pittsford (D)
 MRS. FLORA B. GORHAM, East Burke, (R)
 JEREMIAH J. GRADY, Castleton (D)

- ROBERT GRAF, RFD, Pawlet (R)
 MRS. CARRIE J. GRAY, Derby Line (R)
 BERNARD GREENWOOD, South Newfane (R)
 JOHN L. GRIFFIN, 8 Church St., Brandon (R)
 FRANK W. GUILD, JR., Waterbury Center (R)
 MRS. MARGARET B. HAMMOND, Chester Depot (R)
 GORDON M. HARD, Arlington (R)
 CARL E. HARTWELL, East Haven, (R)
 GARNET L. HARVEY, West Berkshire (R)
 HOWARD S. HATCH, Mount Holly (R)
 WALTER F. HATCH, Hartland (R)
 A. F. HAWKES, Chester (R)
 KARL E. HAYES, Guildhall (R)
 BYRON S. HERRICK, Derby Line (R)
 NEWTON J. HERRICK, 48 Grand Ave.,
 Swanton (D)
 HAROLD G. HIGH, Weston (R)
 LAWRENCE W. HINDS, RFD 2, St. Albans, (D)
 JOHN P. HOADLEY, Wallingford (R)
 MRS. MAY L. HOFFMAN, Salisbury (R)
 MARK H. HORICAN, Grand Isle (D)
 MARVIN J. HOWARD, South Londonderry (R)
 MRS. IRENE P. HOYT, Perkinsville (R)
 BUELOW R. HULL, Orleans (R)
 PAUL D. HUMPHREY, Poultney (R)
 WILBUR W. HUTCHINS, Rochester (R)
 LAWRENCE JACKMAN, East Corinth (R)
 ARTHUR J. JARVIS, Isle La Motte (R)
 STANFORD A. JARVIS, East Granville (R)
 NOYLE W. JOHNSON, Plainfield (R)
 MRS. SHIRLEY JOHNSON, Vershire (R)
 LAWRENCE L. JONES, Eden (R)
 MRS. WINIFRED W. KELTON, Cambridgeport (R)
 JOHN E. KELTY, 239 Weaver St., Winooski (D)
 JAMES N. KENNEDY, Island Pond (D)
 F. RAY KEYSER, JR., Chelsea (R)
 LAWRENCE E. KIMBALL, 23 Spring St.,
 St. Johnsbury (R)
 FRANCIS J. KLEINHAUS, Roxbury (R)
 MRS. ARLENE C. LADD, Washington (R)
 JULIUS A. LAFLAM, North Ferrisburgh (R)
 MRS. ALICE C. LANDON, New Haven (R)
 PEARL L. LANGDELL, Johnson (R)
 HARRY J. LANTMAN, Hinesburg (R)
 CLARENCE G. LATHROP, Bristol (R)
 LOUIS LAVIN, Box 147, Websterville (D)
 LEROY E. LAWRENCE, North Adams, Mass. (R)
 GEORGE LAWSON, Coventry (R)
 MRS. MARGARET L. LEAMY, West Rutland (D)
 L. DUDLEY LEAVITT, South Royalton (R)
 REID LEFEVRE, Manchester Center (R)
 MRS. EVA K. LINCOLN, West Rutland (R)
 SAMUEL R. LOOMIS, Wolcott (R)
 FRANK LORRAINE, 220 South St., Proctor (D)
 JAMES LOUNSBURY, North Pownal (D)
 ORREN A. LOVETT, Warren (R)
 EVO A. LUCCHINA, 340 N. Main St.,
 Barre City (D)
 MERRILL MAGNANT, Franklin (D)
 EDWIN T. MALONEY, Jericho (R)
 DAULTON MANN, JR., Peru (R)
 E. ROBLEE MASON, Pawlet (R)
 MRS. BERNICE M. MAXHAM, RFD 1, Montpelier (R)
 DAVID E. MAXHAM, Worcester (R)
 FRED A. MAY, Colrain, Mass. (D)
 RALPH E. MAYNARD, Moretown (R)
 J. CARROLL McLAREN, RFD, East Ryegate (R)
 LEON E. MEARS, RFD, Arlington (R)
 LEON F. MERRILL, Norwich (R)
 ARTHUR MESSIER, RFD, Hardwick (R)
 CHRISTIAN M. MIKKELSEN, RFD 1, Chester (R)
 JOSEPH E. MOORE, 126 Caroline St., Burlington
 (D)
 JOSEPH W. MOORE, Plymouth (R)
 RAYMOND H. MOORE, Saxtons River (D)
 JAMES F. MORIARTY, Essex Junction (D)
 SIDNEY B. MORSE, County Rd., Montpelier (R)
 WILLIS H. MORSE, RFD 2, Waterbury (R)
 LEON G. MOULTON, North Clarendon (R)
 REGINALD G. MUNN, Fairlee (R)
 ALCIDE S. MURCURY, Bakersfield (D)
 MRS. MARGARET MURPHY, Lowell (D)
 MRS. DAISY L. MYERS, Box 420, Bennington (R)
 W. BENJAMIN NEEDHAM, Bridgewater (R)
 R. ALBERT NEWTON, RFD 2, Putney (R)
 CLYDE A. NOBLE, Granby (R)
 GEORGE NOLAN, Hardwick (D)
 MRS. LETTIE T. O'MEARA, West Topsham (R)
 MRS. HELEN L. PAIGE, Westford (R)
 SAMUEL A. PARSONS, Bomoseen (R)
 MRS. MADELINE PAUL, West Fairlee (R)
 ANSON PEET, SR., RFD 1, Shelburne (R)
 MERRILL E. PERLEY, RFD 1, Richford (R)
 CLARENCE W. PERRY, Chittenden (R)
 LOREN R. PIERCE, Woodstock (R)
 MRS. EMMA R. POETER, RFD 3, Brandon (R)
 MRS. LULU F. POTTER, North Hyde Park (R)
 WILLIAM S. POWERS, Westminster (R)
 ALVIN S. PRATT, RFD 4, Vergennes, (R)
 LEVI B. PRATT, Wells (R)
 MRS. ERMA E. PUFFER, Vernon (R)
 J. A. RACINE, West Charleston (R)
 JOSEPH F. RADIGAN, 109 Robbins St.,
 Rutland City (D)
 DEMYRE J. RAMP, RFD 1, Brandon (R)
 MARION G. REDFIELD, Barton (R)
 MRS. DORIS B. RICE, Wilmington (R)
 MRS. GRACE E. ROBERTS, Bethel (R)
 HENRY M. ROBINSON, South Hero (R)
 HENRY T. ROWDEN, Wells River (R)
 N. DEAN ROWE, Johnson (R)
 PHILIP W. ROWELL, Albany (R)
 BLANCHE M. ROYAL, Colebrook, N. H. (R)
 ETHAN A. RULE, Vergennes (R)
 HARLAND E. SAGER, 2 South Park Pl.,
 Fair Haven (R)
 HARRY B. SALMAN, 59 Central St., Northfield (R)
 JASPER D. SANVILLE, RFD, Irasburg (D)
 HAROLD A. SARGENT, Brownsville (R)
 WARNER B. SCRIBNER, Lyndon (R)
 CLEMENT C. SHARROW, 12 Stowell St., St. Albans
 City (D)
 FAY B. SHATTUCK, Huntington Center (R)
 MRS. DOROTHY P. SHEA, 19 Winter St.,
 Montpelier (R)
 GEORGE SHERBURNE, RFD 2, Lyndonville (R)
 BRINTON E. SHINE, Wardsboro (R)
 ROBERT E. SIERRA, RFD 3, Barre (D)
 MRS. FANNIE J. SILSBY, South Lunenburg (R)
 GUY O. SIMPSON, RFD, Sutton (R)
 FLOYD SMITH, Starksboro (R)
 RICHARD A. SNELLING, Shelburne (R)
 EMERSON O. SPAULDING, RFD 2, East Fairfield (R)
 HARRY L. SPICER, West Dover (R)
 CLIFTON C. STAFFORD, Stowe (R)
 HENRY A. STAFFORD, Bethel (R)

WILLIAM A. STALKER, Shoreham (R)
 GEORGE E. STARR, North Troy (D)
 MRS. BLANCHE M. STODDARD, South Royalton (R)
 MRS. HARRIET R. STONE, East Arlington (R)
 KENNETH M. SWIFT, Glover (R)
 KENNETH TALLMAN, Belvidere (R)
 HOWARD E. TAYLOR, RFD 2, Orleans (R)
 MYRON C. TAYLOR, Hancock (R)
 LEONARD S. THOMPSON, Townshend (R)
 RICHARD G. TITUS, Strafford (R)
 IVA M. TUDHOPE, North Hero (R)
 BERNARD F. URBAN, Cabot (R)
 LAINE C. VANCE, Danville (R)
 MALCOLM P. VOSBURGH, RFD 1, South Burlington (D)
 MRS. JANICE W. WATERBURY, Ripton (R)
 SAMUEL WILLIAM WEBB, RFD 1, Fairfax (R)
 GEORGE S. WELCH, Groton (R)
 WALTER H. WHEATLEY, RFD, Randolph Center (R)
 LEON A. WHEELER, Wilmington (R)
 ELWIN U. WILLIAMS, Jacksonville (R)
 L. EARLE WILSON, Craftsbury (R)
 ROBERT E. WILSON, Greensboro (R)
 EDNA E. WINSHIP, South Windham (R)
 WALTER W. WIQUEST, Williamstown (D)
 ARTHUR E. WRIGHT, Grafton (R)

VIRGINIA
 (LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Democrats 37 Republicans 3

GEORGE S. ALDHIZER II, Broadway (D)
 E. ALMER AMES, JR., Onancock (D)
 ROBERT F. BALDWIN, JR., 116 Brooke Ave., Norfolk (D)
 D. WOODROW BIRD, Bland (D)
 LLOYD C. BIRD, 1105 Riverside Dr., Richmond (D)
 THOMAS H. BLANTON, Bowling Green (D)
 ARMISTEAD L. BOOTHE, 505 King St., Alexandria (D)
 EDWARD L. BREEDEN, JR., Bank of Commerce Bldg., Norfolk (D)
 ROBERT Y. BUTTON, Culpeper (D)
 HARRY F. BYRD, JR., Winchester (D)
 CURRY CARTER, Staunton (D)
 STUART B. CARTER, Fincastle (D)
 TED DALTON, Radford (R)
 JOHN A. K. DONOVAN, 106 Little Falls St., Falls Church (D)
 CHAS. R. FENWICK, 6733 Lee Highway, Arlington (D)
 EARL A. FITZPATRICK, Roanoke (D)
 MILLS E. GODWIN, JR., Suffolk (D)
 GARLAND GRAY, Waverly (D)
 EDWARD E. HADDOCK, 1133 W. Franklin St., Richmond (D)
 J. D. HAGOOD, Clover (D)
 STUART E. HALLETT, 104 Chesterfield Rd., Hampton (D)
 JOS. C. HUTCHESON, Lawrenceville (D)
 S. FLOYD LANDRETH, Galax (R)
 M. M. LONG, St. Paul (D)
 GORDON F. MARSH, Law Bldg., Portsmouth (D)

EDWARD O. McCUE, JR., Charlottesville (D)
 W. MARVIN MINTER, Mathews (D)
 CHARLES T. MOSES, Appomattox (D)
 BLAKE T. NEWTON, Hague (D)
 MOSBY G. PERROW, JR., First Colony Life Ins. Bldg., Lynchburg (D)
 THOMAS C. PHILLIPS, 188 E. Main St., Abingdon (D)
 HAROLD H. PURCELL, Louisa (D)
 WILLIAM B. SPONG, JR., Colony Theatre Bldg., Portsmouth (D)
 WILLIAM F. STONE, Martinsville (D)
 HARRY C. STUART, Elk Garden (D)
 EUGENE B. SYDNOR, JR., Box 1474, Richmond (D)
 JOHN H. TEMPLE, 801 Bollingbrook St., Petersburg (D)
 EDWARD E. WILLEY, 1205 Bellevue Ave., Richmond (D)
 ROY V. WOLFE, JR., Gate City (R)
 LONDON R. WYATT, Danville (D)

House

Democrats 94 Republicans 5

HOWARD H. ADAMS, Eastville (D)
 GEORGE E. ALLEN, JR., Box 6855, Richmond (D)
 HOWARD P. ANDERSON, Halifax (D)
 INEZ D. BAKER, Portsmouth (D)
 FITZGERALD BEMISS, 1620 N. Boulevard, Richmond (D)
 JOHN B. BOATWRIGHT, Buckingham (D)
 EARLE M. BROWN, First Colony Life Ins. Bldg., Lynchburg (D)
 FRED C. BUCK, Abingdon (D)
 J. L. CAMBLOS, Big Stone Gap (D)
 ORBY L. CANTRELL, Pound (D)
 E. TUCKER CARLTON, 206 E. Cary St., Richmond (D)
 RUSSELL M. CARNEAL, Williamsburg (D)
 H. STUART CARTER, Bristol (D)
 ROBERT L. CLARK, Stuart (D)
 C. WILLIAM CLEATON, South Hill (D)
 GEORGE M. COCHRAN, Staunton (D)
 WILLIS E. COHOON, Suffolk Bank Bldg., Suffolk (D)
 E. C. COMPTON, Stanardsville (D)
 JOHN WARREN COOKE, Mathews (D)
 R. ED. COYLE, SR., Haysi (D)
 CHARLES B. CROSS, JR., Law Bldg., Portsmouth (D)
 GRADY W. DALTON, Richlands (D)
 JOHN H. DANIEL, Charlotte C.H. (D)
 DELAMATER DAVIS, Bank of Commerce Bldg., Norfolk (D)
 HARRY B. DAVIS, 6001 Providence Rd., Norfolk (D)
 HAROLD H. DERVISHIAN, Richmond (D)
 FELIX E. EDMUNDS, Waynesboro (D)
 W. C. ELLIOTT, Lebanon (D)
 MINETREE FOLKES, JR., State-Planters Bank Bldg., Richmond (D)
 TOM FROST, Warrenton (D)
 WILLIAM C. FUGATE, Jonesville (D)
 CHARLOTTE C. GIESEN, Radford (R)
 THOMAS R. GLASS, Lynchburg (D)
 FRANCIS B. GOULDMAN, Fredericksburg (D)

CHARLES E. GREEN, JR., Bedford (D)
 KOSSEN GREGORY, Box 41, Roanoke (D)
 ROBERT R. GWATHMEY III, Hanover (D)
 JOHN P. HARPER, 937 E. Water St., Norfolk (D)
 LYMAN C. HARRELL, JR., Emporia (D)
 GEORGE H. HILL, Newport News (D)
 WILLIAM R. HILL, Charlottesville (D)
 OMER L. HIRST, Annandale (D)
 SHIRLEY T. HOLLAND, Windsor (D)
 LAWRENCE H. HOOVER, Harrisonburg (D)
 EDWARD M. HUDGINS, 704 First National Bank Bldg., Richmond (D)
 CHARLES K. HUTCHENS, 5510 Huntington Ave., Newport News (D)
 NATHAN HUTCHERSON, Rocky Mount (D)
 LLEWELLYN H. IRBY, Blackstone (D)
 E. RALPH JAMES, Hampton (D)
 EDWARD E. LANE, 718 E. Franklin St., Richmond (D)
 PARIS I. LEADBETTER, Hopewell (D)
 W. T. LEARY, 5 Morris St., Portsmouth (D)
 BALDWIN G. LOCHER, Glasgow (D)
 HARRISON MANN, 1818 S. Arlington Ridge Rd., Arlington (D)
 PAUL W. MANNS, Bowling Green (D)
 LEWIS A. McMURRAN, JR., Newport News (D)
 FRANK P. MONCURE, Stafford (D)
 WILLARD J. MOODY, Portsmouth (D)
 E. BLACKBURN MOORE, Berryville (D)
 GARNETT S. MOORE, Pulaski (D)
 JOSEPH C. MOXLEY, Independence (R)
 W. TAYLOR MURPHY, Warsaw (D)
 M. C. NEWTON, Narrows (D)
 THOMAS N. PARKER, JR., Richmond (D)
 JOHN M. PECK, JR., RFD 1, Fincastle (D)
 NAT W. PENDLETON, Wytheville (D)
 W. H. PERRY, Gate City (R)
 LUCAS D. PHILLIPS, Leesburg (D)
 ALBERT L. PHILPOTT, Bassett (D)
 THEODORE C. PILCHER, Citizens Bank Bldg., Norfolk (D)
 JOSEPH H. POFF, Floyd (R)
 FRED G. POLLARD, 1001 E. Main St., Richmond (D)
 SAMUEL E. POPE, Drewryville (D)
 C. D. PRICE, Stanley (D)
 RANDALL O. REYNOLDS, Chatham (D)
 ARTHUR H. RICHARDSON, Dinwiddie (D)
 W. O. RILEY, Woodstock (D)
 JOHN F. RIXEY, Citizens Bank Bldg., Norfolk (D)
 JAMES W. ROBERTS, 129 W. Main St., Norfolk (D)
 W. RAY ROUSE, Marion (R)
 JULIAN H. RUTHERFOORD, JR., 141 Campbell Ave. S.W., Roanoke (D)
 TOY D. SAVAGE, JR., 203 Granby St., Norfolk (D)
 MELVIN L. SHREVES, Bloxom (D)
 D. FRENCH SLAUGHTER, JR., Culpeper (D)
 R. MACLIN SMITH, Kenbridge (D)
 VERNON C. SMITH, Grundy (D)
 W. ROY SMITH, Petersburg (D)
 MRS. KATHRYN H. STONE, 1051 26th Rd. S., Arlington (D)
 LAWRENCE R. THOMPSON, Rustburg (D)
 JAMES M. THOMSON, Box 324, Alexandria (D)
 NELSON R. THURMAN, Box 456, Vinton (D)
 CHARLES W. WAMPLER, JR., Harrisonburg (D)

JOHN C. WEBB, Fairfax (D)
 H. RAY WEBBER, Low Moor (D)
 C. STUART WHEATLEY, 824 Masonic Bldg., Danville (D)
 HUNT M. WHITEHEAD, Chatham (D)
 ROBERT WHITEHEAD, Lovingsston (D)
 JOSEPH J. WILLIAMS, JR., Sandston (D)
 WILLIAM L. WINSTON, 1437 N. Courthouse Rd., Arlington (D)

VIRGIN ISLANDS (LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY)

Unicameral

Unity 4 Democrats 4
 Independents 2 Virgin Islands Party 1

AUBREY A. ANDUZE, St. Croix (D)
 RONALD DE LUGO, St. Croix (D)
 JOSEPH A. GOMEZ, St. Thomas (U)
 CANDIDO R. GUADALUPE, St. Croix (VI)
 WALTER I. M. HODGE, St. Croix (I)
 FRITZ E. LAWAEZ, St. Croix (I)
 JOHN L. MADURO, St. Thomas (U)
 MRS. LUCINDA A. MILLIN, St. Thomas (D)
 THEOVALD E. MOOREHEAD, St. John (D)
 EARLE B. OTTLEY, St. Thomas (U)
 PERCIVAL H. REESE, St. Thomas (U)

WASHINGTON (LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Democrats 35 Republicans 14

WAYNE G. ANGEVINE, 4001 Fremont Ave., Seattle (D)
 ROBERT C. BAILEY, 511 W. First St., South Bend (D)
 HOWARD S. BARGREEN, 500 Sharoncrest, Everett (D)
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 JOHN L. COONEY, N. 4403 Adams St., Spokane (D)
 DAVID C. COWEN, S. 223 Coeur d'Alene St., Spokane (D)
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 MARTIN J. DURKAN, 4615 150th S.E., Bellevue (D)
 HARRY S. ELWAY, JR., 106 Karr Ave., Hoquiam (R)
 FRANK W. FOLEY, 3924 Wauna Vista, Vancouver (D)
 HERBERT H. FREISE, 932 Frazier Dr., Walla Walla (R)
 MICHAEL J. GALLAGHER, 8045 Burke Ave., Seattle (D)
 WILLIAM A. GISSBERG, RFD 2, Marysville (D)
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 WILBUR G. HALLAUER, Box 1398, Oroville (D)
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 JOHN H. HAPPY, W. 824 Cliff Blvd., Spokane (R)
 AL HENRY, Rio Vista, White Salmon (D)
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 (D)
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 (D)
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 Centralia (R)
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 (D)
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 NAT WASHINGTON, 42 C Street N.W., Ephrata (D)
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 VICTOR ZEDNICK, 1611 Sixth Ave. W., Seattle (R)

House of Representatives

Democrats 66 Republicans 33

NORMAN B. ACKLEY, 16923-A Maplewild, Seattle
 (D)
 ALFRED O. ADAMS, W. 407 26th Ave., Spokane (R)
 MAURICE H. AHLQUIST, Hilltop Ranch, Touchet
 (R)
 JAMES A. ANDERSEN, 3008 98th N.E., Bellevue (R)
 EVA ANDERSON, 224 Third St., Chelan (R)
 ART AVEY, Kettle Falls (D)
 HENRY BACKSTROM, Arlington (D)
 W. J. BEIERLEIN, 112 E. Main St., Auburn (D)
 ROBERT BERNETHY, Sulton (D)
 JOHN BIGLBY, 26903 148th S.E., Kent (D)
 HORACE W. BOZARTH, Mansfield (D)
 ERIC D. BRAUN, 216 Elberta St., Cashmere (D)
 DANIEL BRINK, 800 Second N., Seattle (D)
 GORDON J. BROWN, 415 Princeton, Fircrest,
 Tacoma (D)
 FRANK BROUILLET, 720 Ninth St. S.W., Puyallup
 (D)
 J. BRUCE BURNS, 1218 S. Ridgewood, Tacoma (D)
 KEITH H. CAMPBELL, W. 2204 Rockwell Ave.,
 Spokane (D)
 DAMON R. CANFIELD, RFD 1, Granger (R)

WALLY CARMICHAEL, Box 736, Everett (D)
 W. E. CARTY, RFD 1, Box 19, Ridgefield (D)
 JOE CHYTIL, 1274 Fifth St., Chehalis (R)
 CECIL C. CLARK, RFD 1, Wapato (R)
 NEWMAN CLARK, 5760 64th N.E., Seattle (R)
 A. B. COMFORT, 4125 N. 39th, Tacoma (R)
 PAUL CONNER, RFD 1, Box 60, Port Angeles (D)
 TOM COPELAND, RFD 3, Walla Walla (R)
 BILL DAY, 3004 S. Cherry Lane, RFD 3, Spokane
 (D)
 JOHN T. DAY, 1302 Rochefontaine, Richland (D)
 DEWEY C. DONOHUE, 506 E. Richmond, Dayton
 (D)
 FRED H. DORE, 3721 E. Marion, Seattle (D)
 A. E. EDWARDS, Hotel Leopold, Bellingham (D)
 DONALD ELDRIDGE, 1535 Kincaid St., Mount
 Vernon (R)
 MRS. JOHN W. EPTON, 7 N. Walnut Rd.,
 Spokane (D)
 DANIEL J. EVANS, 727 Bellevue Ave. N.,
 Seattle 2 (R)
 CLAYTON FARRINGTON, 517 E. 14th, Olympia (D)
 BERNARD J. GALLAGHER, E. 414 Empire Ave.,
 Spokane (D)
 PHIL H. GALLAGHER, 4125 49th S., Seattle (D)
 AVERY GARRETT, 450 Langston Rd., Renton (D)
 MRS. MARIAN C. GLEASON, 1503 S. Ninth,
 Tacoma (D)
 JOHN GOLDMARK, Star Rte., Okanogan (D)
 ROBERT F. GOLDSWORTHY, RFD 2, Rosalia (R)
 SLADE GORTON, 6548 15th N.E., Seattle (R)
 JULIA BUTLER HANSEN, Cathlamet (D)
 EDWARD F. HARRIS, S. 1723 Maple St., Spokane
 (R)
 WILBUR H. HENDERSHOT, 2505 Cain Rd.,
 Olympia (D)
 MILDRED E. HENRY, Rio Vesta, White Salmon (D)
 PAUL HOLMES, 605 W. Tenth, Ellensburg (D)
 JACK C. HOOD, Ferndale (R)
 ELMER C. HUNTLEY, Thornton (R)
 MRS. JOSEPH E. HURLEY, E. 730 Boone Ave.,
 Spokane (D)
 ELMER E. JOHNSTON, W. 714 14th Ave., Spokane
 (R)
 JON MARVIN JONSSON, 7012 24th N.W., Seattle (D)
 CHET KING, 435 Seventh St., Raymond (D)
 DICK J. KINK, 1124 15th St., Bellingham (D)
 ALFRED E. LELAND, 8326 110 Pl. N.E., Kirkland
 (R)
 MARK LITCHMAN, JR., 13706 Second N.E., Seattle
 (D)
 AUDLEY F. MAHAFFEY, 6847 20th N.E., Seattle (R)
 AUGUST P. MARDESICH, 1219 Rucker Ave.,
 Everett (D)
 SHIRLEY R. MARSH, 1226 20th Ave., Longview (D)
 MIKE MCCORMACK, 2010 Everest, Richland (D)
 W. L. MCCORMICK, E. 327 Rockwell Ave.,
 Spokane (D)
 JAMES L. MCFADDEN, 1217 E. Second St., Port
 Angeles (D)
 VICTOR A. MEYERS, JR., 18641 Fourth S.W.,
 Seattle (D)
 FRANCES HADDON MORGAN, RFD 2, Box 767,
 Bremerton (D)
 DONALD W. MOOS, Edwall (R)
 CHARLES P. MORIARTY, JR., 100 Highland Dr.,
 Seattle (R)

RICHARD W. MORPHIS, 3504 Riverview Dr.,
Spokane (R)
ED MORRISSEY, 16 S. 12th Ave., Yakima (R)
ROY MUNDY, 118 Mocloff Rd., Ephrata (D)
GENE G. NEVA, 505 W. First, Aberdeen (D)
PAT NICHOLSON, 712 Park St., Bremerton (D)
JOHN L. O'BRIEN, 5041 Lake Washington Blvd.
S., Seattle (D)
W. J. O'CONNELL, 509 S. 51st, Tacoma (D)
RAY OLSEN, 1400 Hubbell Pl., No. 811, Seattle (D)
JOHN PAPAJANI, 3512 W. 70th, Seattle (D)
STANLEY PENCE, RFD 8, Yakima (R)
ROBERT A. PERRY, 13003 Meridian, Seattle (D)
JOEL M. PRITCHARD, 3233 29th W., Seattle (R)
A. L. RASMUSSEN, 4031 Pacific Ave., Tacoma (D)
RALPH L. RICKDALL, Box 307, Burlington (R)
ROY R. RITNER, 1605 Olympic Hwy., Shelton (D)
K. O. ROSENBERG, Addy (D)
RICHARD RUOFF, 511 E. 47th, Seattle (R)
LEONARD A. SAWYER, 701 Fourth St. S.E.,
Puyallup (D)
ROBERT M. SCHIAEFER, 6101 Highland Dr.,
Vancouver (D)
LINCOLN E. SHROPSHIRE, RFD 4, Box 269,
Yakima (R)
HARRY A. SILER, Randle (R)
SAMUEL J. SMITH, 1814 31st Ave., Seattle (D)
JOHN B. SPEER, Snoqualmie (D)
PAUL M. STOCKER, RFD 5, Box 717, Everett (D)
MRS. THOMAS A. SWAYZE, 2910 N. 28th,
Tacoma (R)
JEANETTE TESTU, 2138 41st S.W., Seattle (D)
VIVIEN TWIDWELL, 1814 Simpson, Aberdeen (D)
WES C. UHLMAN, 2511 N. 50th, Seattle (D)
Z. A. VANE, 6014 S. Warner, Tacoma (D)
ARNOLD S. WANG, 2001 Nipsic, Bremerton (R)
MAX WEDEKIND, 3729 40th S.W., Seattle (D)
ELLA WINTLER, 800 E. 24th St., Vancouver (R)
C. G. WITHERBEE, 10231 18th Ave. S.W.,
Seattle (D)

WEST VIRGINIA

(LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Democrats 23 · Republicans 9

WILSON ANDERSON, Charleston (R)
O. H. BALLARD, Princeton (D)
RALPH J. BEAN, Moorefield (D)
THEODORE M. BOWERS, New Martinsville (R)
JOHN E. CARRIGAN, Moundsville (R)
HOWARD W. CARSON, Oak Hill (D)
J. HORNOR DAVIS II, Charleston (D)
CARL E. GAINER, Richwood (D)
JOSEPH M. HANDLAN, Parkersburg (R)
O. G. HEDRICK, Fairmont (D)
WALTER A. HOLDEN, Salem (D)
GLENN JACKSON, Logan (D)
LLOYD G. JACKSON, Hamlin (D)
W. N. JASPER, JR., Lewisburg (D)
CLARENCE E. MARTIN, JR., Martinsburg (D)
HANS McCOURT, Webster Springs (D)
R. L. McCULTY, Spencer (R)
C. H. McKOWN, Wayne (D)
WILLIAM MITCHELL, Welch (D)
HARRY E. MOATS, Harrisville (R)

PAUL R. MOORE, Ravenswood (D)
WILLIAM A. MORELAND, Morgantown (D)
JACK A. NUCKOLS, Beckley (D)
O. ROY PARKER, Union (D)
A. L. REED, Newburg (R)
ARCH W. RILEY, Wheeling (D)
LYLE A. SMITH, Huntington (D)
DAYTON R. STEMPLE, Philippi (R)
GLENN TAYLOR, Matewan (D)
HERBERT TRAUBERT, Follansbee (D)
RAYMOND J. VASSAR, Weston (R)
WARD WYLIE, Mullens (D)

House of Delegates

Democrats 85 · Republicans 15

HOUGHTON R. ABBOT, 1550 Lee St., Charleston
(D)
EUDORA CATHERINE ANDREWS, 2410 Kanawha
Blvd. E., Charleston (D)
CHARLES S. ARMISTEAD, Morgantown (D)
CHARLES F. BACHMANN, 19 Bethany Pike,
Wheeling (R)
DONALD J. BAKER, Moorefield (D)
JESSE S. BARKER, 2018 Crescent Rd., Charleston
(D)
A. J. BELCHER, Hamlin (D)
MAE S. BELCHER, Pineville (D)
RODNEY B. BELKNAP, Gassaway (D)
TENNYSON J. BIAS, 1221 Washington Blvd., Hunt-
ington (D)
PAT BOARD, JR., 603 Briarwood Road,
Charleston (D)
IVOR F. BOIARSKY, 201 Union Bldg., Charleston
(D)
DAN BOOTH, 829 Washington Ave., Huntington
(D)
HOBART BOOTH, JR., Oak Hill (D)
RICHARD H. BOWMAN, Rainelle (D)
D. EARL BRAWLEY, Queen Shoals (D)
W. T. BROTHERTON, JR., 612 Charleston Natl.
Bank Bldg., Charleston (D)
HARRY L. BUCH, 600 Bd. of Trade Bldg., Wheeling
(R)
GEORGE G. BURNETTE, JR., 516 D. St. S.,
Charleston (D)
VERNON Q. CALLAWAY, Welch (D)
J. R. CAMPBELL, Rupert (D)
PAUL J. CARR, JR., Hinton (D)
MIKE CASEY, 108 Allen Ave., Huntington (D)
W. E. CHILTON, Charleston Gazette, Charleston
(D)
CLARENCE C. CHRISTIAN, JR., Princeton (D)
HARRISON CONAWAY, Box 452, Fairmont (D)
FRED W. COUNTS, Blakeley (D)
LOUIS G. CRAIG, Weston (D)
DARIUS CRAVEN, Tallmansville (R)
CLARENCE E. CREEK, St. Marys (D)
SPENCER K. CREEL, RFD 5, Parkersburg (R)
J. C. CRUIKSHANK, Ivydale (D)
DAN D. DAHILL, Logan (D)
MINO R. D'AUROA, Follansbee (D)
WARD M. DAWSON, SR., Berkeley Springs (R)
J. F. DEEM, Harrisville (R)
MRS. ELIZABETH DREWRY, Northfork (D)
NOAH E. FLOYD, Williamson (D)
D. R. FRAZER, Richwood (D)
WADE H. GARRETT, 52 Bruce St., Salem (D)

D. P. GIVEN, Webster Springs (D)
 TOM GODBY, Logan (D)
 JOHN L. GOSHORN, Box 1331, Charleston (D)
 PHILIP J. GRAZIANI, 48½ Randolph Ave., Elkins (D)
 EARL B. HAGER, Logan (D)
 O. D. HALL, 1548 Harper Rd., Beckley (D)
 ROY LEE HARMON, 216 Sunrise Ave., Beckley (D)
 JAMES F. HAUGHT, 1 Fairway Acres, Parkersburg (D)
 MARK K. HERSMAN, Spencer (R)
 DENNIE LEE HILL, Madison (D)
 RONALD L. HOCKMAN, Thomas (D)
 WAYNE W. HUGHES, Ravenswood (R)
 ROY W. JOLLIFFE, Cameron (D)
 JOSEPH W. KESSEL, Keyser (R)
 PAUL H. KIDD, Glenville (D)
 HUGH A. KINCAID, 1544 Fifth Ave., Huntington (D)
 EDWARD D. KNIGHT, JR., Box 2833, Charleston (D)
 KENNETH C. LEGG, Oak Hill (D)
 T. G. MATNEY, Peterstown (D)
 ROBERT F. MCCARTHY, 300 Third St., Glendale (D)
 SMITH MCCOY, Roderfield (D)
 WILLIAM MCCOY, JR., Franklin (D)
 FRANK P. McLAUGHLIN, Marlinton (D)
 CECIL MITCHELL, Newtown (D)
 JAMES E. MORFORD, Grantsville (D)
 T. E. MYLES, Fayetteville (D)
 CECIL S. NOLL, Martinsburg (D)
 J. J. OMERBERG, 703-32nd St., Parkersburg (D)
 LARKIN B. OURS, Dorcas (R)
 RAY R. PALMER, Sandyville (D)
 WILLIAM J. PARKER, 705 Race St., Fairmont (D)
 HARRY R. PAULEY, Iaeger (D)
 W. P. C. PERRY, Charles Town (D)
 J. BERNARD POINDEXTER, 162 Woodland Dr., Huntington (D)
 GEORGE A. RAIRDEN, Leon (R)
 Y. JEFFERSON RIFE, Kenova (D)
 C. DONALD ROBERTSON, Empire Bank Bldg., Clarksburg (D)
 E. R. ROMANS, Wayne (D)
 GLENN SAPP, RFD 1, Grafton (D)
 HERBERT SCHUPBACH, New Martinsville (D)
 GEORGE H. SEIBERT, JR., 905 Riley Law Bldg., Wheeling (R)
 JULIUS W. SINGLETON, JR., 814 Monongahela Bldg., Morgantown (D)
 W. B. SLONAKER, Capon Bridge (D)
 DENZEL J. SMITH, Philippi (D)
 DORSEL E. SMITH, Eleanor (D)
 SPRIGG SMITH, RFD 1, Sistersville (R)
 DAVID L. SOLOMON, 918 Monongalia Ave., Morgantown (D)
 TED T. STACY, 217 Edgewood Dr., Beckley (D)
 CLYDE STALEY, Pecks Mill (D)
 LOUTELLUS M. STOUT, New Milton (R)
 CALLIE TSAPIS, Weirton (D)
 PAUL J. VENNARI, Box 13, Beckley (D)
 MRS. NELL W. WALKER, Winona (D)
 J. E. WATSON, 200-5 Bethlehem Bldg., Fairmont (D)
 DAN WELLS, Bluefield (D)
 MARSHALL G. WEST, Oceana (D)

RICHARD WHETSELL, Kingwood (R)
 H. LABAN WHITE, JR., 623 Goff Bldg., Clarksburg (D)
 BENJAMIN F. YANCEY, JR., Bluefield (D)
 RENE V. ZABEAU, 624 Stealey, Clarksburg (D)

WISCONSIN (LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Republicans 20 Democrats 12
 (1 vacancy)

RAYMOND C. BICE, 2406 State St., La Crosse (R)
 JAMES B. BRENNAN, 2813 N. 87th St., Milwaukee (D)
 ALLEN J. BUSBY, 1673 S. 53rd St., Milwaukee (R)
 HOWARD W. CAMERON, Rice Lake (D)
 PETER P. CARR, 524 N. Garfield Ave., Janesville (R)
 WILLIAM W. CLARK, RFD 1, Vesper (R)
 ROBERT W. DEAN, Rothschild (D)
 CHESTER E. DEMPSEY, RFD 1, Hartland (R)
 DAVIS A. DONNELLY, 131 S. Barstow St., Eau Claire (D)
 WILLIAM A. DRAHEIM, 116½ W. Wisconsin Ave., Neenah (R)
 KIRBY HENDEE, 4425 N. Murray Ave., Milwaukee (R)
 WALTER G. HOLLANDER, RFD 1, Rosendale (R)
 HAROLD F. HUIBREGTSE, 315 Elm St., Sheboygan Falls (R)
 CASIMIR KENDZIORSKI, 2025 S. 14th St., Milwaukee (D)
 ROBERT P. KNOWLES, New Richmond (R)
 CLIFFORD W. KRUEGER, 122 N. State St., Merrill (R)
 REUBEN LAFAYE, 636 Brazeau Ave., Oconto (R)
 ALFRED A. LAUN, JR., 502 River Terr., Kiel (R)
 CARL E. LAURI, 2710 N. 22nd St., Superior (D)
 JAMES EARL LEVERICH, RFD 1, Sparta (R)
 GERALD D. LORGE, 147 Railroad St., Bear Creek (R)
 HENRY W. MAIER, 2237 N. Booth St., Milwaukee (D)
 LELAND S. MCPARLAND, 3764 E. Armour Ave., Cudahy (D)
 JESS MILLER, Richland Center (R)
 WILLIAM R. MOSER, 710 N. Plankinton Ave., Milwaukee (D)
 LEO P. O'BRIEN, 501 Cherry St., Green Bay (R)
 FRANK E. PANZER, RFD 1, Brownsville (R)
 LYNN E. STALBAUM, 904 Montclair Dr., Racine (D)
 ROBERT S. TRAVIS, Platteville (R)
 WILLIAM F. TRINKE, Lake Geneva (R)
 HORACE W. WILKIE, 3810 Council Crest, Madison (D)
 RICHARD J. ZABORSKI, 713 S. 21st St., Milwaukee (D)

Assembly

Democrats 55 Republicans 44
 Independent 1

HARVEY R. ABRAHAM, 627 Ccpe Ave., Oshkosh (R)
 THEODORE ABRAHAMSON, Tigerton (R)

- PAUL R. ALFONSI, Minocqua (R)
 ROBERT F. BARABE, Mellen (D)
 LLOYD BAUMGART, Lena (R)
 GEORGE B. BELTING, 925 Bushnell St., Beloit (R)
 EVERETT V. BIDWELL, 210 W. Edgewater St., Portage (R)
 DAVID J. BLANCHARD, 506 Chamberlain St., Edgerton (R)
 WALTER B. CALVERT, Benton (R)
 ARNOLD J. CANE, 200 Lake St., Menasha (R)
 RICHARD L. CATES, 5401 Hammersley Rd., Madison (D)
 FRANK W. CHRISTOPHERSON, Jr., 2414 E. Sixth St., Superior (D)
 HAROLD W. CLEMENS, RFD 2, Oconomowoc (R)
 ISAAC N. COGGS, 928 W. Meinecke Ave., Milwaukee (D)
 ROBERT A. COLLINS, 10402 W. Hillside Ave., Wauwatosa (D)
 FRANK J. COSGROVE, Richland Center (D)
 JOHN S. CRAWFORD, Marshfield (R)
 ROBERT M. CURLEY, 3495 N. Maryland Ave., Milwaukee (D)
 ADOLPH DEERING, 1254 Crooks St., Green Bay (R)
 CLIFFORD E. DORR, 32 E. Spruce St., Chippewa Falls (D)
 HARVEY L. DUEHOLM, RFD 2, Luck (D)
 THOMAS J. DUFFEY, 210 N. 90th St., Milwaukee (D)
 ALLEN J. FLANNIGAN, 2605 W. Auer Ave., Milwaukee (D)
 ELMER GENZMER, 435 N. Main St., Mayville (R)
 KARL GOETHEL, 603 Second Ave., Eau Claire (D)
 FRANK N. GRAASS, Sturgeon Bay (R)
 WARREN A. GRADY, Port Washington (R)
 JOHN R. GRAY, Antigo (D)
 JOSEPH A. GRECO, 2429 E. Wyoming Pl., Milwaukee (D)
 ROBERT D. HAASE, 1221 Main St., Marinette (R)
 JOHN R. HANSEN, RFD 1, Box 41, Franksville (D)
 KEITH C. HARDIE, RFD 1, Taylor (D)
 HUGH A. HARPER, Lancaster (R)
 PAUL HAUGH, Hillsboro (D)
 GLENN L. HENRY, 314 Elmside Blvd., Madison (D)
 HENRY A. HILLEMANN, 2810 N. 11th St., Sheboygan (D)
 EMIL A. HINZ, RFD 3, Merrill (R)
 GILBERT J. HIPKE, New Holstein (R)
 ROBERT T. HUBER, 2217 S. 84th St., West Allis (D)
 WILLIS J. HUTNIK, Tony (R)
 WALTER J. IRELAND, JR., 415 School St., Kohler (R)
 FRANKLIN M. JAHNKE, RFD 3, Markesan (R)
 PATRICK H. KELLY, 940 N. 21st St., Milwaukee (D)
 KYLE KENYON, Tomah (R)
 JOHN D. KOSTUCK, 130 Algoma St., Stevens Point (D)
 MARTY LARSEN, 937 W. Center St., Milwaukee (D)
 JERRIS G. LEONARD, 9420 N. Sleepy Hollow Lane Milwaukee (R)
 WILLIAM LUEBKE, 2835 S. 84th St., West Allis (D)
 PAUL A. LUEDTKE, 118 S. Second Ave., Wausau (R)
 EINAR P. LUND, 340 W. Elm Ave., Menomonie (D)
 VINCENT R. MATHEWS, 530 Linden St., Waukesha (D)
 EARL F. McESSY, 361 Forest Ave., Fond du Lac (R)
 WILLIAM R. MERRIAM, RFD 1, Janesville (R)
 LOUIS L. MERZ, 5373 N. 13th St., Milwaukee (D)
 GEORGE MIREAU, RFD 1, Rice Lake (D)
 GEORGE MOLINARO, 422 44th St., Kenosha (D)
 DAVID R. MOGILKA, 2855 S. 13th St., Milwaukee (D)
 EARL D. MORTON, 4102 Wilson Rd., Kenosha (R)
 LELAND E. MULDER, Holmen (D)
 ROY E. NALEID, 2400 W. High St., Racine (D)
 FRANK L. NIKOLAY, Abbotsford (D)
 ELMER NITSCHKE, 208 Hamilton St., Beaver Dam (R)
 DAVID O'MALLEY, Waunakee (D)
 HOWARD F. PELLANT, 3801 S. Kansas Ave., Milwaukee (D)
 REINO A. PERALA, 1706 Broadway, Superior (D)
 JAMES D. PETERSON, 326 N. Eighth St., La Crosse (R)
 RICHARD E. PETERSON, RFD 3, Box 17A, Waupaca (R)
 GLEN E. POMMERENING, 7830 W. North Ave., Wauwatosa (R)
 KENNETH PRIEBE, 1206 S. Ritger, Appleton (Ind.)
 JOHN PRITCHARD, RFD 5, Eau Claire (D)
 JEROME F. QUINN, 912 Howard St., Green Bay (R)
 ORA R. RICE, Delavan (R)
 BEN A. RIEHLE, RFD 3, Athens (D)
 FRED A. RISSE, 406 W. Shore Dr., Madison (D)
 EDWIN C. ROHL, RFD 1, Prescott (D)
 ERVIN J. RYZZEK, 3631 Ruskin St., Milwaukee (D)
 FRANK E. SCHAEFFER, JR., 1623 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee (D)
 FRED W. SCHLUETER, Box 32, Ripon (R)
 EWALD SCHMEICHEL, 1723 28th St., Two Rivers (R)
 CHARLES J. SCHMIDT, 4046 N. 48th St., Milwaukee (D)
 ELMER J. SCHOWALTER, RFD 1, Jackson (R)
 WILFRED SCHUELE, 3036 N. 84th St., Milwaukee (D)
 FLOYD E. SHURBERT, RFD 4, Box 588, Oshkosh (R)
 SHERMAN R. SOBOCINSKI, 1807 Missouri Ave., South Milwaukee (D)
 GEORGE SOKOLOWSKI, 1813 S. Tenth St., Milwaukee (D)
 CHRIST M. STAUFFER, Monticello (R)
 WILLIAM T. SULLIVAN, Kaukauna (R)
 NORMAN SUSSMAN, 1232 W. Fond du Lac Ave., Milwaukee (D)
 GEORGE J. Talsky, 2617 W. Scott St., Milwaukee (D)
 WALTER TERRY, RFD 3, Baraboo (R)

CARL W. THOMPSON, 702 Ridge St., Stoughton (D)
 LAWRENCE W. TIMMERMAN, 2402 N. 56th St., Milwaukee (R)
 BEN TREMAIN, Hustler (R)
 ARTHUR H. TREUTEL, Wisconsin Rapids (D)
 CLETUS VANDERPERREN, RFD 5, Green Bay (D)
 HUGO VOGEL, 1409 S. 12th St., Manitowoc (D)
 BYRON F. WAGNETT, 601 Washington St., Watertown (R)
 WILLIAM W. WARD, New Richmond (D)
 ANDREW F. WARGA, RFD 3, Phillips (D)
 EARL W. WARREN, 1209 Tenth St., Racine (D)

WYOMING (LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Republicans 16 Democrats 11

RUDOLPH ANSELM, 604B, Rock Springs (D)
 NORMAN BARLOW, Cora (R)
 EARL T. BOWER, 502 S. Tenth St., Worland (R)
 ORVEL L. BRIDGMON, 901 Tenth St., Wheatland (D)
 HENRY A. BURGESS, Box 1179, Sheridan (R)
 EARL CHRISTENSEN, Newcastle (R)
 LEROY CHRISTINCK, Gillette (D)
 HARRY A. DEBOLT, 126 W. 26th Ave., Torrington (R)
 DAVID FOOTE, SR., 1323 S. Elm, Casper (R)
 R. L. GREENE, Box 231, Buffalo (R)
 ALBERT C. HARDING, Moorcroft (R)
 LELAND HARRIS, Lovell (R)
 CHARLES G. IRWIN, 234 N. Fourth St., Douglas (R)
 RICHARD R. JONES, Powell (R)
 HARVEY M. JOHNSTON, 354 W. Heald, Sheridan (R)
 R. P. JUROVICH, 1025 Richards St., Thermopolis (D)
 R. J. KEELAN, 322 W. Seventh Ave., Cheyenne (D)
 ELMER D. KINNAMAN, 320 Eighth St., Rawlins (D)
 JOHN KOVACH, JR., 89 Second St., Rock Springs (D)
 R. P. KUMELOS, 568 N. 13th St., Laramie (R)
 ANDREW McMASTER, Van Tassell (R)
 FRANK C. MOCKLER, Dubois (R)
 ROBERT J. MURPHY, 533 Wyo. Natl. Bank Bldg., Casper (D)
 J. W. MYERS, Evanston (D)
 W. A. NORRIS, JR., 320 W. Seventh Ave., Cheyenne (D)
 BRUCE PORTER, Jackson (R)
 CARL ROBINSON, Box 8, Afton (D)

House of Representatives

Democrats 29 Republicans 26
 (1 vacancy)

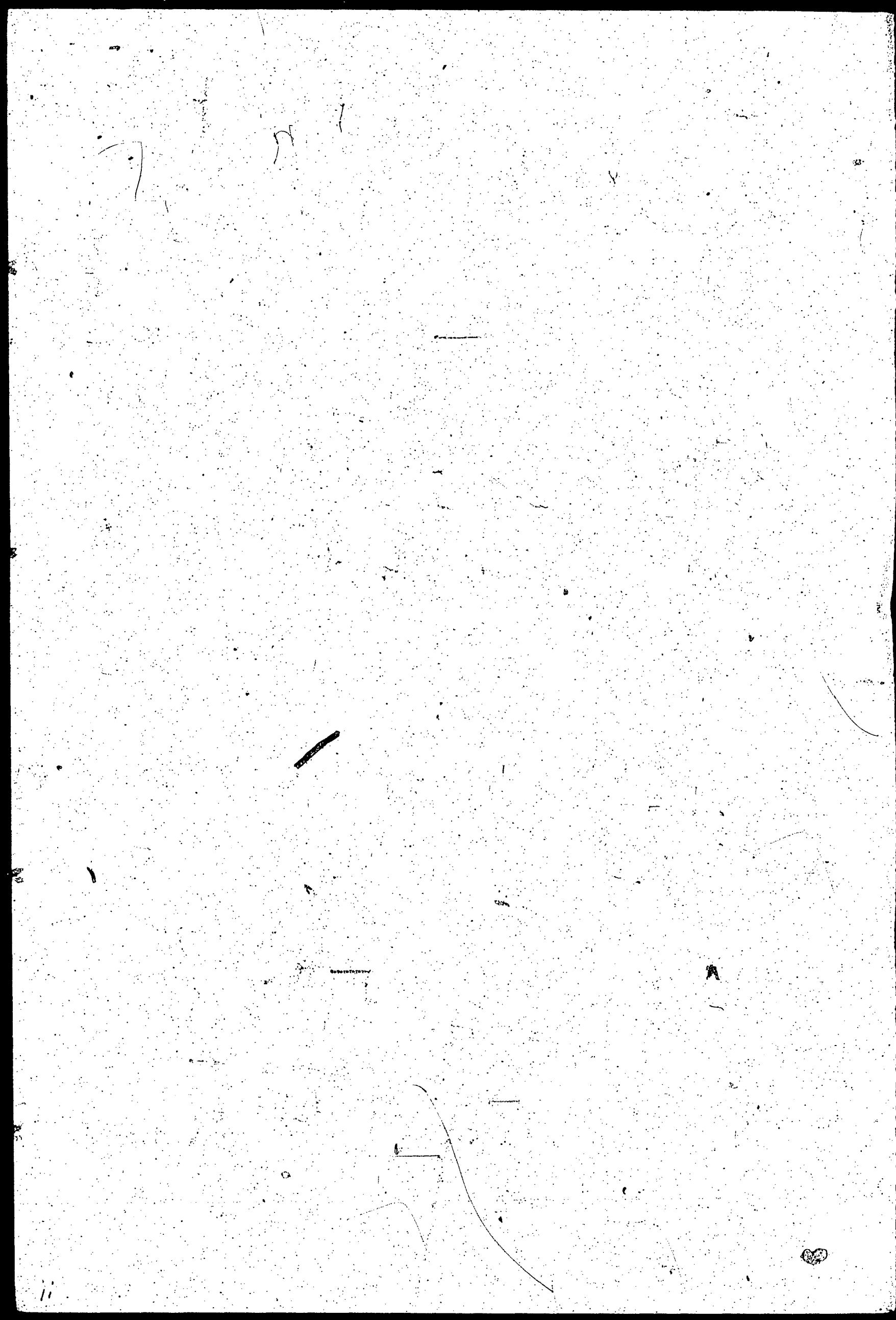
HARRY C. BARKER, JR., Circle H Ranch, Moose (R)
 LAVERNE C. BOAL, Upton (R)

FRANK L. BOWRON, Suite 18, Townsend Bldg., Casper (D)
 EDWARD J. BREECE, Box 436, Lander (R)
 ARTHUR L. BUCK, 3018 Thomas, Cheyenne (D)
 JOSEPH L. BUDD, Big Piney (R)
 ROBERT A. BURGESS, 205 Con Roy Bldg., Casper (R)
 HOWARD L. BURKE, 2614 Pioneer, Cheyenne (D)
 JOE CECCHIN, 518 14th St., Rawlins (D)
 S. ARNOLD CHRISTENSEN, JR., Evanston (D)
 TED C. FROME, Box 356, Afton (R)
 VICTOR GARBER, Big Horn (D)
 ALFRED T. GRAHAM, 1115 Clark, Thermopolis (D)
 OSCAR A. HALL, 116 E. Cedar St., Rawlins (D)
 ELMER HALSETH, 506 Second St., Rock Springs (D)
 C. OSCAR HAMMOND, 918 S. Third St., Laramie (D)
 LESLIE W. HAUBER, New Haven (R)
 JAY R. HOUSE, Box 755, Rawlins (D)
 VERDA I. JAMES, 314 E. Tenth St., Casper (R)
 RAYMOND JOHNSON, Lingle (D)
 LEON KEITH, Kaycee (R)
 MARLIN T. KURTZ, 1625 Beck Ave., Cody (R)
 ROBERT I. LARAMORE, Echeta Rte., Gillette (D)
 W. C. LINDMIER, 927 S. Fifth St., Douglas (R)
 CARWIN H. LINFORD, Afton (D)
 PETE MADSEN, 335 N. Jefferson, Sheridan (R)
 ROY W. MARBURGER, Box 304, Glenrock (R)
 LEONARD E. MASTERS, Ranchester (R)
 JAMES R. L. MAY, Rex Rte., Laramie (D)
 FREMONT W. MILLER, Butts (R)
 GEORGE R. MITCHELL, Wheatland (D)
 ROBERT MITCHELL, Box 236, Evanston (D)
 TOM MORT, Lingle (R)
 WARD G. MYERS, Lovell (R)
 MILTON E. NICHOLS, 2698 Deming Blvd., Cheyenne (D)
 L. DONALD NORTHRUP, Powell (R)
 RICHARD ORME, 822½ McKeehan St., Rock Springs (D)
 MARK N. PARTRIDGE, Cowley (D)
 WALTER B. PHELAN, 2109 Logan Ave., Cheyenne (D)
 WILLIAM G. RECTOR, 3621 Capitol Ave., Cheyenne (D)
 HYSLER H. RUNYAN, 738 Park St., Lander (D)
 DAVID A. SCOTT, 1848 Jim Bridger, Casper (R)
 PAT SCULLY, Box 815, Laramie (D)
 TOM SEARL, 224 W. Seventh Ave., Cheyenne (R)
 DON SHERARD, 1150 Cedar St., Wheatland (R)
 WILLIAM F. SWANTON, 3070 E. Fourth St., Casper (R)
 JAMES L. THOMPSON, Lance Creek (R)
 STANLEY WALTERS, Hyattville (R)
 ALBERT H. WATENPAUGH, 1471 Warren Ave., Sheridan (D)
 M. W. WATSON, Box 18, Worland (R)
 JOHN E. WENDT, 614 Ludvig Ave., Rock Springs (D)
 JOHN R. WHISTON, 601 Topaz, Kemmerer (D)
 MRS. EDNESS KIMBALL WILKINS, 433 Milton Ave., Casper (D)
 OTIS WRIGHT, Gillette (D)
 OSCAR YODER, La Grange (R)

**THE BOOK OF
THE STATES**

SUPPLEMENT II

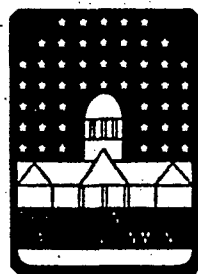
JULY, 1959



THE BOOK OF THE STATES

SUPPLEMENT II

July, 1959



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CHICAGO

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FOREWORD

This publication is the second of two Supplements to the 1958-59 edition of The Book of the States, the biennial reference work on organization, working methods, financing and functional activities of all the state governments.

The present volume, Supplement II, based on information received from the states up to April 30, 1959, contains state-by-state rosters of principal administrative officials of the states, whether elected or appointed, and the Chief Justices of the Supreme Courts. Supplement I, issued in January, 1959, listed all state officials and Supreme Court Justices elected by statewide, popular vote, and the members of the legislatures.

The Council of State Governments gratefully acknowledges the invaluable help of the members of the legislative service agencies and the many other state officials who have furnished the information used in this publication.

BREVARD CRIHFIELD
Executive Director
The Council of State Governments

Chicago, Illinois
June, 1959

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FRANK SMOTHERS, *Editor*

M. CLAIR COTTERILL, *Assistant Editor*

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ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

1

THE GOVERNORS, APRIL, 1959

State or other jurisdiction	Governor	Political party	Length of regular term in years	Present term began January	Number of previous terms	Maximum consecutive terms allowed by constitution
Alabama	John Patterson	(D)	4	1959	...	(a)
Alaska	William A. Egan	(D)	4	1959(b)	...	...
Arizona	Paul Fannin	(R)	2	1959	...	...
Arkansas	Orval E. Faubus	(D)	2	1959	2	...
California	Edmund G. Brown	(D)	4	1959	...	...
Colorado	Stephen L. R. McNichols	(D)	4	1959	1	...
Connecticut	Abraham A. Ribicoff	(D)	4	1959	1	...
Delaware	J. Caleb Boggs	(R)	4	1957	1	2
Florida	LeRoy Collins	(D)	4	1957	(c)	(a)
Georgia	S. Ernest Vandiver	(D)	4	1959	...	(a)
Guam	Richard Barrett Lowe	(R)	4	1956(d)	...	...
Hawaii	William F. Quinn	(R)	4	1957(e)	...	...
Idaho	Robert E. Smylie	(R)	4	1959	1	...
Illinois	William G. Stratton	(R)	4	1957	1	...
Indiana	Harold W. Handley	(R)	4	1957	...	(a)
Iowa	Herschel C. Loveless	(D)	2	1959	1	...
Kansas	George Docking	(D)	2	1959	1	...
Kentucky	Albert B. Chandler	(D)	4	1955(f)	1(g)	(a)
Louisiana	Earl K. Long	(D)	4	1956(h)	1(i)	(a)
Maine	Clinton A. Clauson	(D)	4	1959	...	...
Maryland	J. Millard Tawes	(D)	4	1959	...	2
Massachusetts	Foster Furcolo	(D)	2	1959	1	...
Michigan	G. Mennen Williams	(D)	2	1959	5	...
Minnesota	Orville L. Freeman	(j)	2(k)	1959	2	...
Mississippi	James P. Coleman	(D)	4	1956	...	(a)
Missouri	James T. Blair, Jr.	(D)	4	1957	...	(a)
Montana	J. Hugo Aronson	(R)	4	1957	1	...
Nebraska	Ralph G. Brooks	(D)	2	1959	...	...
Nevada	Grant Sawyer	(D)	4	1959	...	...
New Hampshire	Wesley Powell	(R)	2	1959	...	...
New Jersey	Robert B. Meyner	(D)	4	1958	1	2
New Mexico	John Burroughs	(D)	2	1959	...	2
New York	Nelson A. Rockefeller	(R)	4	1959	...	...
North Carolina	Luther H. Hodges	(D)	4	1957	(l)	(a)
North Dakota	John E. Davis	(R)	2	1959	1	...
Ohio	Michael V. DiSalle	(D)	4	1959	...	...
Oklahoma	J. Howard Edmondson	(D)	4	1959	...	(a)
Oregon	Mark O. Hatfield	(R)	4	1959	...	2
Pennsylvania	David L. Lawrence	(D)	4	1959	...	(a)
Puerto Rico	Luis Muñoz-Marín	(m)	4	1957	2	...
Rhode Island	Christopher Del Sesto	(R)	2	1959	...	...
South Carolina	Ernest F. Hollings	(D)	4	1959	...	(a)
South Dakota	Ralph Herseth	(D)	2	1959	...	2(n)
Tennessee	Buford Ellington	(D)	4	1959	...	(a)
Texas	Price Daniel	(D)	2	1959	1	...
Utah	George D. Clyde	(R)	4	1957	...	...
Vermont	Robert T. Stafford	(R)	2	1959	...	...
Virginia	J. Lindsay Almond, Jr.	(D)	4	1958	...	(a)
Virgin Islands	John D. Merwin	(R)	(o)	1958(p)	...	...
Washington	Albert D. Rosellini	(D)	4	1957	...	...
West Virginia	Cecil H. Underwood	(R)	4	1957	...	(a)
Wisconsin	Gaylord A. Nelson	(D)	2	1959	...	...
Wyoming	J. J. Hickey	(D)	4	1959	...	...

(a) Governor cannot succeed himself.

(b) Alaska Constitution specifies first Monday in December as inauguration day; Governor Egan inaugurated January 3, 1959, the date on which Alaska became a state.

(c) Elected in 1954 to fill unexpired term of Governor McCarty; elected for a full term 1957-1961.

(d) October, 1956.

(e) September, 1957.

(f) December, 1955.

(g) 1935-39; resigned October, 1939.

(h) May, 1956.

(i) Succeeded to office June, 1939, to fill unexpired term of Governor Leche. Elected for full terms 1948-52 and 1956-60.

(j) Democrat-Farmer-Labor Party.

(k) Four-year term effective with election in 1962.

(l) Succeeded to office November, 1954, to fill unexpired term of Governor Umstead. Elected for a full term 1957-61.

(m) Popular Democratic Party.

(n) Nomination for third successive term prohibited by state law.

(o) Indefinite term; serves at pleasure of the President.

(p) August, 1958.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS AND EXECUTIVE ASSISTANTS TO THE GOVERNORS

State or other jurisdiction	Lieutenant Governors	Executive Assistants
Alabama	Albert Boutwell	Joseph G. Robertson, Executive Secretary
Alaska	None	Burke Riley, Executive Assistant
Arizona	None	John M. McGowan, Administrative Assistant
Arkansas	Nathan Gordon	Rolla Fitch, Executive Secretary
California	Glenn M. Anderson	Frederick Dutton, Executive Secretary
Colorado	Robert L. Knous	L. D. Dally, Executive Assistant
Connecticut	John N. Dempsey	Carl Lalumia, Executive Aide
Delaware	David P. Buckson	Edward Ewell, Executive Secretary
Florida	None	William L. Durden, Executive Assistant
Georgia	Garland T. Byrd	Peter Zach Geer, Executive Secretary
Guam	M. C. Boss (a)	Joseph Jablonski, Administrative Assistant
Hawaii	Edward E. Johnston (a)	Robert F. Ellis, Administrative Assistant
Idaho	W. E. Drevlow	Robert B. Hodge, Assistant
Illinois	John William Chapman	Marion P. Keevers, Assistant
Indiana	Crawford F. Parker	Robert J. Fink, Executive Secretary
Iowa	Edward J. McManus	Robert H. Johnson, Administrative Assistant
Kansas	Joseph W. Henkle, Sr.	Gene Sullivan, Executive Secretary
Kentucky	Harry Lee Waterfield	Harry G. Davis, Executive Secretary
Louisiana	Lether E. Frazar	Mrs. Wilma Lockhart, Executive Secretary
Maine	None	Maurice F. Williams, Administrative Assistant
Maryland	None	Lloyd L. Simpkins, Executive Secretary
Massachusetts	Robert F. Murphy	Daniel J. O'Connell, Jr., Chief Secretary
Michigan	John B. Swainson	Sidney H. Woolner, Executive Secretary
Minnesota	Karl F. Rolvaag	Thomas R. Hughes, Secretary
Mississippi	Carroll Gartin	Ben H. Walley, Executive Assistant
Missouri	Edward V. Long	Mrs. Maxwell Casey, Secretary
Montana	Paul Cannon	Darrell Coover, Executive Secretary
Nebraska	Dwight W. Burney	Robert B. Conrad, Administrative Assistant
Nevada	Rex Bell	Bruce Barnum, Assistant
New Hampshire	None	Maurice J. Murphy, Jr., Administrative Assistant
New Jersey	None	Mrs. Dorothy G. Smith, Acting Executive Secretary
New Mexico	Edward V. Mead	Dick A. Valdez, Administrative Assistant
New York	Malcolm Wilson	William J. Ronan, Secretary
North Carolina	Luther E. Barnhardt	E. L. Rankin, Jr., Private Secretary
North Dakota	C. P. Dahl	Walter Mohn, Secretary
Ohio	John W. Donahey	Maurice J. Connell, Assistant
Oklahoma	George Nigh	Leland Gourley, Executive Assistant
Oregon	None	Warne Nunn, Executive Assistant
Pennsylvania	John M. Davis	Otis B. Morse, Secretary
Puerto Rico	None	Esteban Padilla, Special Assistant
Rhode Island	John A. Notte, Jr.	Edward V. Healey, Jr., Executive Secretary
South Carolina	Burnet R. Maybank	Muller O. J. Kreps III, Executive Secretary
South Dakota	John F. Lindley	Max Witcher, Executive Assistant
Tennessee	William D. Baird	Ross W. Dyer, Executive Assistant
Texas	Ben Ramsey	George Christian, Executive Assistant
Utah	None	Sherman B. Lowe, Administrative Assistant
Vermont	Robert S. Babcock	Neal J. Houston, Fiscal Adviser
Virginia	A. E. S. Stephens	Peyton B. Winfree, Jr., Executive Assistant
Virgin Islands	Roy W. Bornn (b)	Calvin H. Wheatley, Chief Clerk
Washington	John A. Cherberg	Warren A. Bishop, Assistant
West Virginia	None	K. Wayne Swiger, Executive Assistant
Wisconsin	Philleo Nash	James W. Wimmer, Chief Administrative Assistant
Wyoming	None	Zan Lewis, Administrative Assistant

(a) Territorial Secretary.

(b) Government Secretary.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

3

ATTORNEYS GENERAL, APRIL, 1959

State or other jurisdiction	Attorney General	Political party	Term of office in years	Present term began January	How selected
Alabama	MacDonald Gallion	D	4	1959	Elected
Alaska	John L. Rader	D	(a)	1959(b)	Gov. appoints(c)
Arizona	Wade Church	D	2	1959	Elected
Arkansas	Bruce Bennett	D	2	1959	Elected
California	Stanley Mosk	D	4	1959	Elected
Colorado	Duke W. Dunbar	R	4	1959	Elected
Connecticut	Albert L. Coles	D	4	1959	Elected
Delaware	Januar D. Bove, Jr.	R	4	1959	Elected
Florida	Richard W. Ervin	D	4	1957	Elected
Georgia	Eugene Cook	D	4	1959	Elected
Guam	Louis A. Otto, Jr.	R	(a)	1957	Gov. appoints(d)
Hawaii	Jack H. Mizuha	R	4	1958(b)	Gov. appoints
Idaho	Frank Benson	D	4	1959	Elected
Illinois	Latham Castle(e)	R	4	1957	Elected
Indiana	Edwin K. Steers	R	4	1957	Elected
Iowa	Norman A. Erbe	R	2	1959	Elected
Kansas	John A. Anderson, Jr.	R	2	1959	Elected
Kentucky	Jo M. Ferguson	D	4	1956	Elected
Louisiana	Jack P.F. Gremillion	D	4	1956(b)	Elected
Maine	Frank E. Hancock	R	2	1959	Leg. elects
Maryland	C. Ferdinand Sybert	D	4	1959	Elected
Massachusetts	Edward J. McCormack, Jr.	D	2	1959	Elected
Michigan	Paul L. Adams	D	2	1959	Elected
Minnesota	Miles Lord	DFL	2	1959	Elected
Mississippi	Joe T. Patterson	D	4	1956	Elected
Missouri	John M. Dalton	D	4	1957	Elected
Montana	Forrest H. Anderson	D	4	1957	Elected
Nebraska	Clarence S. Beck	R	2	1959	Elected
Nevada	Roger Foley	D	4	1959	Elected
New Hampshire	Louis C. Wyman	R	5	1955(b)	Gov. and council appoint
New Jersey	David D. Furman	D	4(f)	1958	Gov. appoints(d)
New Mexico	Frank Zinn	D	2	1959	Elected
New York	Louis K. Lefkowitz	R	4	1959	Elected
North Carolina	Malcolm B. Seawell(g)	D	4	1957	Elected
North Dakota	Leslie R. Burgum	R	2	1959	Elected
Ohio	Mark McElroy	D	4	1959	Elected
Oklahoma	Mac Q. Williamson	D	4	1959	Elected
Oregon	Robert Y. Thornton	D	4	1957	Elected
Pennsylvania	Anne X. Alpern	D	(a)	1959	Gov. appoints(d)
Puerto Rico	Hiram R. Cancio	(h)	4	1959	Gov. appoints(i)
Rhode Island	J. Joseph Nugent	D	2	1959	Elected
South Carolina	Daniel R. McLeod	D	4	1959	Elected
South Dakota	Parnell J. Donohue	D	2	1959	Elected
Tennessee	George F. McCanless	D	8	1958(b)	Sup. Ct. appoints
Texas	Will Wilson	D	2	1959	Elected
Utah	E. Richard Callister	R	4	1957	Elected
Vermont	Frederick M. Reed	R	2	1959	Elected
Virginia	Albert S. Harrison, Jr.	D	4	1958	Elected
Washington	John J. O'Connell	D	4	1957	Elected
West Virginia	W. W. Barron	D	4	1957	Elected
Wisconsin	John W. Reynolds	D	2	1959	Elected
Wyoming	Norman B. Gray	D	4	1959(b)	Gov. appoints(d)

(a) Not specified.

(b) Alaska, April, 1959; Hawaii, December, 1958; Louisiana, May, 1956; New Hampshire, December, 1955; Tennessee, September, 1958; Wyoming, April, 1959.

(c) With approval of joint session of legislature.

(d) With Senate approval.

(e) Resigned; succeeded by Grenville Beardsley, sworn in May 9, 1959, to complete unexpired term.

(f) During term of Governor.

(g) Appointed April 15, 1958, to fill unexpired term of George B. Patton.

(h) Popular Democratic Party.

(i) With advice and consent of commonwealth Senate.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

CHIEF JUSTICES, APRIL, 1959(a)

State or other jurisdiction	Chief Justice	Term in years		Present term as Chief Justice	
		as Judge	as Chief Justice	began	terminates
Alabama	James Edwin Livingston	6	6	Jan. 19, 1959	Jan. 19, 1965
Alaska(b)		10	10	Not yet apptd.	
Arizona	M. T. Phelps	6	Remainder of term as Justice (usually 1 year)	Jan. 5, 1959	Jan. 2, 1960
Arkansas	Carleton Harris	(c)	8	Jan. 1, 1957(c)	Dec. 31, 1960(c)
California	Phil S. Gibson	12	Remainder of term as Justice	Jan. 1, 1951	Jan. 1, 1963
Colorado	Francis J. Knauss	10	1	Jan. 13, 1959	Jan. 12, 1960
Connecticut	Edward J. Daly	8	Remainder of term as Justice	May 6, 1958	March 29, 1962
Delaware	Clarence A. Southerland	12	12	June 5, 1951	June 4, 1963
Florida	Glenn Terrell	6	2	July 1, 1957	July 1, 1959(d)
Georgia	William H. Duckworth	6	Remainder of term as Justice	Jan. 1, 1957	Dec. 31, 1962
Hawaii(e)	Philip L. Rice	7(e)	7(e)	Not yet apptd.(e)	
Idaho	James W. Porter	6	Remainder of term as Justice (usually 1 year)	Jan. 5, 1959	Jan. 2, 1961
Illinois	Joseph E. Dally	9	1	Sept. 8, 1958	Sept. 7, 1959
Indiana	Harold E. Achor	6	6 months	May 25, 1959	Nov. 23, 1959
Iowa(f)	G. K. Thompson	6	6 months	Jan. 1, 1957	July 1, 1959
Kansas	Jay S. Parker	6	Remainder of term as Justice	Jan. 14, 1957	Jan. 9, 1961
Kentucky	Morris C. Montgomery	8	1-1/2	Jan. 5, 1959	July, 1960
Louisiana	John B. Fournet	14	Remainder of term as Justice	Sept. 8, 1949	Retirement
Maine	Robert B. Williamson	7	7	Oct. 4, 1956	Oct. 4, 1963
Maryland	Frederick W. Brune(g)	15	15	Nov. 6, 1956	Oct. 15, 1964(h)
Massachusetts	Raymond S. Wilkins	Life	Life	Sept. 13, 1956	Apptd. for life
Michigan	John R. Dethmers	8	Remainder of term as Justice	Jan. 6, 1956	Dec. 31, 1961
Minnesota	Roger L. Dell	6	6	Jan. 3, 1955	Jan. 2, 1961
Mississippi	Harvey McGehee	8	Remainder of term as Justice	Jan. 2, 1956	Jan. 6, 1964
Missouri	Frank Hollingsworth	12	4, acc. to Const.; in practice 1/7 of term as Justice	July 14, 1958	March, 1960
Montana	James T. Harrison	6	6	Jan. 5, 1959	Jan. 1, 1965
Nebraska	Robert G. Simmons	6	6	Jan. 1, 1957	Jan. 1, 1963
Nevada	Charles M. Merrill	6	2	Jan. 5, 1959	Jan. 7, 1963(i)
New Hampshire	Frank R. Kenison	To age 70	To age 70	April 29, 1952	To age 70
New Jersey	Joseph Weintraub	7, with re- apptm. for life	7, with reapptm. to age 70	Aug. 19, 1957	Aug. 19, 1964
New Mexico	Eugene D. Lujan	8	Remainder of term as Justice (usually 2 years)	Jan. 1, 1958	Dec. 31, 1960
New York	Albert Conway(g)	14	14	Jan. 1, 1955	Dec. 31, 1959(h)
North Carolina	J. Wallace Winborne	8	8	Jan. 1, 1959	Jan. 1, 1967
North Dakota	P. O. Sathre	10	Usually 2 years	Jan. 1, 1959	Jan. 1, 1963
Ohio	Carl V. Weygandt	(j)	6	Jan. 1, 1957	Dec. 31, 1962
Oklahoma	Denver Davison	6	2	Jan. 12, 1959	Jan. 9, 1961
Oregon	William M. McAllister	6	2	Jan. 5, 1959	Jan. 2, 1961
Pennsylvania	Charles Alvin Jones	21	Remainder of term as Justice	Dec. 29, 1956	Jan. 3, 1966
Puerto Rico	Luis Negrón Fernández	To age 70	To age 70	Dec. 10, 1957	To age 70
Rhode Island	Francis B. Condon	Life	Life	Jan. 7, 1958	Apptd. for life
South Carolina	Taylor H. Stukes	10	10	Feb. 22, 1956	July 31, 1964(k)
South Dakota	Charles S. Hanson	6	1	Jan. 1, 1959	Dec. 31, 1959
Tennessee	Albert B. Neil	8	Pleasure of Court	Sept. 1, 1958	Aug. 31, 1966
Texas	John E. Hickman	6	6	Jan. 1, 1955	Jan. 1, 1961
Utah	J. Allan Crockett	10	Remainder of term as Justice	Jan. 5, 1959	Jan. 2, 1961
Vermont	Benjamin N. Hulburd	2	2	March 1, 1959	March 1, 1961
Virginia	John W. Eggleston	12	Remainder of term as Justice	July 29, 1958	Feb. 1, 1961
Washington	Frank P. Weaver	6	2	Jan. 12, 1959	Jan. 9, 1961
West Virginia	Leslie E. Given(l)	12	1	Jan. 1, 1959	Dec. 31, 1959
Wisconsin	John E. Martin	10	Remainder of term as Justice	Jan. 7, 1957	Jan. 1, 1962
Wyoming	Fred H. Blume	8	Remainder of term as Justice	Nov. 21, 1955	Jan. 7, 1963

(a) For method of selection of Chief Justices see pages 101 and 107 of THE BOOK OF THE STATES, 1958-59.

(b) Under new Alaska Constitution.

(c) Chief Justice Harris was a trial judge for 8 years before serving remainder of term of late Chief Justice Griffin Smith; he will be up for re-election for a full 8-year term in 1960.

(d) Will be succeeded by Justice Elwyn Thomas.

(e) Under new Hawaii Constitution; Chief Justice Rice is present Chief Justice.

(f) The 1959 legislature provided for selection by the Court of a Chief Justice who will serve for the

remainder of his term, effective July 4, 1959. Selection probably will be made during Court's June session.

(g) Chief Judge.

(h) Retirement.

(i) Including term as Chief Justice of Justice Edgar Eather, who retired in December, 1958.

(j) Chief Justice Weygandt has served only as Chief Justice.

(k) Serving remainder of term of Chief Justice Gordon Baker, who retired in February, 1956.

(l) President.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS CLASSIFIED BY FUNCTIONS

(As of April, 1959)

ADJUTANT GENERAL

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Henry V. Graham	Adj. Gen.	Military Dept.	Montgomery
Alaska	Thomas P. Carroll	Brig. Gen.	Military Dept.	Juneau
Arizona	J. C. Wilson	Major Gen.	Military Dept.	Phoenix
Arkansas	Sherman T. Clinger	Adj. Gen.	Military Dept.	Little Rock
California	Earle M. Jones	Adj. Gen.	Off. of Adj. Gen.	Sacramento
Colorado	Irving O. Schaefer	Adj. Gen.	National Guard	Denver
Connecticut	Frederick G. Reincke	Adj. Gen.	Military Dept.	Hartford
Delaware	Joseph J. Scannell	Adj. Gen.	National Guard	Wilmington
Florida	Mark W. Lance	Adj. Gen.	Adj. Gen.'s Off.	St. Augustine
Georgia	George J. Hearn	Adj. Gen.	Military Dept.	Atlanta
Guam	Juan Muna	Colonel	Guam Militia	Agana
Hawaii	F. W. Makinney	Adj. Gen.	National Guard	Honolulu
Idaho	John E. Walsh	Adj. Gen.	Adj. Gen.'s Off.	Boise
Illinois	Leo M. Boyle	Adj. Gen.	Milit. and Naval Dept.	Springfield
Indiana	John W. McConnell	Adj. Gen.	Military Dept.	Indianapolis
Iowa	Fred C. Tandy	Adj. Gen.	Adj. Gen.'s Dept.	Des Moines
Kansas	Joe Nickell	Adj. Gen.	Adj. Gen.'s Off.	Topeka
Kentucky	J. J. B. Williams	Adj. Gen.	Dept. of Military Affairs	Frankfort
Louisiana	Raymond F. Hufft	Adj. Gen.	Military Dept.	New Orleans
Maine	Edwin W. Heywood	Adj. Gen.	Adj. Gen.'s Dept.	Augusta
Maryland	Milton A. Reckord	Adj. Gen.	Military Dept.	Baltimore
Massachusetts	Wm. H. Harrison, Jr.	Adj. Gen.	Military Div.	Boston
Michigan	George C. Moran	Major Gen.	Adj. Gen.'s Dept.	Lansing
Minnesota	J. E. Nelson	Adj. Gen.	Dept. of Military Affairs	St. Paul
Mississippi	Wm. P. Wilson	Adj. Gen.	Military Dept.	Jackson
Missouri	Albert D. Sheppard	Adj. Gen.	Adj. Gen.'s Off.	Jefferson City
Montana	S. H. Mitchell	Adj. Gen.	Adj. Gen.'s Dept.	Helena
Nebraska	William F. Bachman	Adj. Gen.	Adj. Gen.'s Off.	Lincoln
Nevada	James A. May	Adj. Gen.	National Guard	Carson City
New Hampshire	Francis B. McSwiney	Major Gen.	Adj. Gen.'s Off.	Concord
New Jersey	James F. Cantwell	Chief of Staff	Dept. of Defense	Trenton
New Mexico	John Pershing Jolly	Adj. Gen.	Adj. Gen.'s Off.	Santa Fe
New York	Charles G. Stevenson	Adj. Gen.	Div. of Military and Naval Affairs	Albany
North Carolina	Capus Waynick	Adj. Gen.	Adj. Gen.'s Off.	Raleigh
North Dakota	Heber L. Edwards	Adj. Gen.	Adj. Gen.'s Dept.	Bismarck
Ohio	Loren G. Windom	Adj. Gen.	Dept. of Adj. Gen.	Columbus
Oklahoma	Roy W. Kenny	Adj. Gen.	Military Dept.	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Robert L. Irving	Act. Adj. Gen.	Off. of Adj. Gen.	Salem
Pennsylvania	Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr.	Adj. Gen.	Dept. of Milit. Affairs	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	César Cordero-Dávila	Adj. Gen.	National Guard	San Juan
Rhode Island	Daniel S. T. Hinman	Adj. Gen.	Adj. Gen.'s Off.	Providence
South Carolina	Frank D. Pinckney	Adj. Gen.	Off. of Adj. Gen.	Columbia
South Dakota	Homer E. Jensen	Adj. Gen.	Dept. of Milit. Affairs	Rapid City
Tennessee	G. Hilton Butler	Adj. Gen.	Adj. Gen.'s Off.	Nashville
Texas	K. L. Berry	Adj. Gen.	Adj. Gen.'s Dept.	Austin
Utah	Maxwell E. Rich	Adj. Gen.	National Guard	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Francis W. Billado	Adj. Gen.	Adj. Gen.'s Off.	Winooski
Virginia	Sheppard Crump	Adj. Gen.	Dept. of Milit. Affairs	Richmond
Washington	George M. Haskett	Adj. Gen.	National Guard	Camp Murray
West Virginia	William E. Blake	Brig. Gen.	Adj. Gen.'s Off.	Charleston
Wisconsin	Ralph J. Olson	Adj. Gen.	Adj. Gen.'s Dept.	Madison
Wyoming	R. L. Esmay	Adj. Gen.	Adj. Gen.'s Dept.	Cheyenne

ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE*

See also Budget and Comptroller

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Charles M. Meriwether	Director	Dept. of Finance	Montgomery
Alaska	Floyd M. Guertin	Dir. of Finance	Dept. of Admin.	Juneau
California	Bert Levit	Dir. of Finance	Dept. of Finance	Sacramento
Connecticut	George J. Conkling	Commissioner	Dept. of Finance and Control	Hartford
Illinois	Morton H. Hollingsworth	Director	Dept. of Finance	Springfield
Kansas	William C. Salome	Exec. Director	Dept. of Admin.	Topeka
Kentucky	Ward J. Oates	Commissioner	Dept. of Finance	Frankfort
Louisiana	James S. Reilly	Commissr. of Admin.	Div. of Admin.	Baton Rouge
Maine	Raymond C. Mudge	Commissr. of Fin.	Dept. of Finance and Admin.	Augusta
Maryland	James G. Rennie	Director	Dept. of Budget and Procurement	Baltimore
Massachusetts	Charles F. Mahoney	Commissr. of Admin.	Commn. on Admin. and Finance	Boston
Michigan	James W. Miller	Controller	Dept. of Admin.	Lansing
Minnesota	Arthur Naftalin	Commissioner	Dept. of Admin.	St. Paul
Missouri	John W. Schwada	Comptr. and Budg. Dir.	Div. of Budg. and Comptr.	Jefferson City
Montana	William F. Koch	Controller	Off. of Controller	Helena
New Hampshire	Leonard S. Hill	Comptroller	Dept. of Admin. and Control	Concord
New Jersey	Aaron K. Neeld	Treasurer	Dept. of Treasury	Trenton
New Mexico	A. E. Hunt	Director	Dept. of Finance and Admin.	Santa Fe
North Carolina	Paul A. Johnston	Director	Dept. of Admin.	Raleigh
Ohio	James A. Maloon	Director	Dept. of Finance	Columbus
Oregon	Freeman Holmer	Director	Dept. of Finance and Admin.	Salem
Pennsylvania	Walter W. Giesey	Secy. of Admin.	Off. of Governor	Harrisburg
Rhode Island	Charles A. Kilvert, Jr.	Director	Dept. of Admin.	Providence
Tennessee	Edward J. Boling	Director	Div. of Finance and Admin.	Nashville
Washington	Charles W. Hodde	Director	Dept. of Gen. Admin.	Olympia
West Virginia	Henry L. Ash	Commissioner	Dept. of Finance and Admin.	Charleston

ADVERTISING

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Roy Marcato	Director	Bur. Pub. and Info.	Montgomery
Arizona	Raymond Carlson	Ed., Arizona Highways	Highway Dept.	Phoenix
Arkansas	Robert E. Woods	Director	Publicity and Parks	Little Rock
Colorado	Lewis R. Cobb	Director	Adv. and Pub. Dept.	Denver
Connecticut	Sidney A. Edwards	Managing Director	Devel. Commn.	Hartford
Delaware	C. B. Shaffer	Act. Director	State Devel. Dept.	Dover
Florida	B. R. Fuller, Jr.	Director	Devel. Commn.	Tallahassee
Georgia	Abit Massey	Director	Commerce Dept.	Atlanta
Hawaii	Charles Braden	Exec. Secretary	Hawaii Visitors Bur.	Honolulu
Idaho	Louise Shadduck	Secretary	Dept. of Commerce and Devel.	Boise
Illinois	Carl G. Hodges	Supvr., Dept. Info. Serv.	Dept. of Finance	Springfield
Indiana	(Vacancy)	Exec. Director	Dept. of Comm. and Public Relations	Indianapolis
Iowa	Edgar B. Storey	Director	Devel. Commn.	Des Moines
Kansas	John B. Sutherland	Director	Industrial Devel. Commn.	Topeka

* Officials listed in this roster are responsible for two or more administration or finance divisions of the state government, such as budget and purchasing.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

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ADVERTISING—continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Kentucky	G. M. Pedley	Commissr.	Dept. of Public Relations	Frankfort
Maine	Fred A. Clough, Jr.	Commissioner	Dept. of Econ. Devel.	Augusta
Massachusetts	William J. Sugrue	Dir., Div. of Devel.	Dept. of Commerce	Boston
Michigan	Robt. J. Furlong	Exec. Secretary	Tourist Council	Lansing
Minnesota	John Henricksson	Director of Publicity	Dept. of Business Devel.	St. Paul
Mississippi	Henry Maddox	Director	Agric. and Ind. Bd.	Jackson
Missouri	James D. Idol	Dir., Div. of Resources and Devel.	Dept. of Business and Admin.	Jefferson City
Montana	Gordon R. Platts	Advertising Dir.	Highway Commn.	Helena
Nebraska	C. V. Price	Chief, Div. of Resources	Dept. of Agric. and Inspection	Lincoln
Nevada	Jack Lehman	Director	Dept. of Econ. Devel.	Carson City
New Hampshire	John Brennan	Promotion Director	Planning and Devel. Commn.	Concord
New Jersey	Richard J. Larkin	Chief, State Promotion Sect., Bur. Planning and Comm., Div. Planning and Devel.	Dept. of Conserv. and Econ. Devel.	Trenton
New Mexico	Fred W. Phelps	Director	Tourist Bureau	Santa Fe
New York	Raymond C. Ghent	Asst. Dep. Commissr., Div. of State Pub. Mgr., News Bur.	Dept. of Commerce	Albany
North Carolina	Charles J. Parker		Dept. of Conserv. and Devel.	Raleigh
North Dakota	Lawrence A. Schneider	Director	Econ. Devel. Commn.	Bismarck
Ohio	Prentiss Mooney	Exec. Secretary	Devel. and Publicity Commn.	Columbus
Oklahoma	Max Genet, Jr.	Director	Dept. of Comm. and Industry	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Carl W. Jordan	Dir., Travel Inf. Div.	Highway Commn.	Salem
Pennsylvania	William R. Davlin	Secretary	Dept. of Commerce	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Gustavo Agralt	Dir., Off. of Pub. Rel.	Econ. Devel. Admin.	San Juan
Rhode Island	Adolph T. Schmidt	Exec. Director	R. I. Devel. Council	Providence
South Carolina	R. M. Cooper	Director	Development Bd.	Columbia
South Dakota	John Whalen	Publicity Director	Highway Commn.	Pierre
Tennessee	Earl Shaub	Dir., Div. of Info.	Dept. of Conserv. and Commerce	Nashville
Texas	E. B. Germany	Chairman	Industrial Commn.	Austin
Utah	D. James Cannon	Director	Tourist and Publicity Council	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Mary Perry	Advertising Dir.	Devel. Commn.	Montpelier
Virginia	F. James Barnes II	Commissr., Div. of Pub. Rel. and Advertising	Dept. of Conserv. and Devel.	Richmond
Virgin Islands	Harry Goeggel	Act. Commissr. of Trade and Tourism	Government of the Virgin Islands	St. Thomas
Washington	George Prescott	Mgr., Div. of Tourist Promotion	Commerce and Econ. Devel.	Olympia
West Virginia	Don Crislip	Director	Industrial and Publicity Commn.	Charleston
Wisconsin	W. T. Calhoun	Supt. of Information and Education	Conservation Commn.	Madison
Wyoming	Willard M. Murfin	Exec. Director	Wyo. Travel Commn.	Cheyenne

AERONAUTICS

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Asa Rountree, Jr.	Director	Dept. of Aeronautics	Montgomery
Alaska	Eugene G. Roguszka	Director	Div. of Aeronautics	Anchorage
Arizona	James Vercellino	Director	Aviation Authority	Phoenix
California	Clyde P. Barnett	Director	Aeronautics Commn.	Sacramento
Colorado			Div. of Aeronautics	Denver
Connecticut	Horace B. Wetherell	Director	Dept. of Aeronautics	Hartford

AERONAUTICS—continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Delaware	Stewart E. Poole	Secretary	Aeronautics Commn.	Wilmington
Florida	Frank H. Stoutamire	Aviation Safety Supvr.	Devel. Commn.	Tallahassee
Hawaii	Francis K. Sylva	Chairman	Aeronautics Commn.	Honolulu
	Aaron P. Storrs	Director	Aeronautics Commn.	Honolulu
Idaho	Chet Moulton	Director	Dept. of Aeronautics	Boise
Illinois	Arthur E. Abney	Director	Dept. of Aeronautics	Springfield
Indiana	Richard L. Cunningham	Director	Aeronautics Commn.	Indianapolis
Iowa	Frank Berlin	Director	Aeronautics Commn.	Des Moines
Kentucky	Clark Karsner	Commissioner	Dept. of Aeronautics	Frankfort
Louisiana	T. B. Herndon	Chief, Aeronautics Div.	Dept. Public Works	Baton Rouge
Maine	Scott K. Higgins	Director	Aeronautics Commn.	Augusta
Maryland	Rudolph A. Drennan	Director	Aviation Commn.	Baltimore
Massachusetts	Crocker Snow	Director	Aeronautics Commn.	East Boston
Michigan	James D. Ramsey	Director	Aeronautics Dept.	Lansing
Minnesota	Dale McIver	Commissioner	Dept. of Aeronautics	St. Paul
Mississippi	C. A. Moore	Director	Aeronautics Commn.	Jackson
Missouri	Dale H. Fearn	Head, Aviation Sect., Div. of Re- sources and Devel.	Dept. of Bus. and Admin.	Jefferson City
Montana	Frank W. Wiley	Director	Aeronautics Commn.	Helena
Nebraska	Jack Obbink	Director	Dept. of Aeronautics	Lincoln
New Hampshire	W. Russell Hilliard	Director	Aeronautics Commn.	Concord
New Jersey	Robert L. Copsey	Chief, Aero. Bur., Div. of Planning and Devel.	Dept. of Conserv. and Econ. Devel.	Trenton
New Mexico	Jacob A. Barth	Exec. Secretary	Aeronautics Commn.	Santa Fe
New York	Claude B. Friday	Dir., Bur. of Avia- tion	Dept. of Commerce	Albany
North Dakota	Harold G. Vavra	Director	Aeronautics Commn.	Bismarck
Ohio	C. E. A. Brown	Director	Aviation Board	Columbus
Oregon	Earl W. Snyder	Director	Bd. of Aeronautics	Salem
Pennsylvania	John W. Macfarlane	Exec. Dir. Aero- nautics Commn.	Dept. of Military Affairs	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Eduardo Gracia	Exec. Director	Ports Authority	San Juan
Rhode Island	Albert R. Tavani	Admn. Aeronautics	Dept. Public Works	Providence
South Carolina	G. C. Merchant, Jr.	Director	Aeronautics Commn.	Columbia
South Dakota	L. V. Hanson	Director	Aeronautics Commn.	Pierre
Tennessee	James E. Martin	Dir., Bureau of Aeronautics	Dept. of Highways	Nashville
Texas	Cliff B. Green	Director	Aeronautics Commn.	Austin
Utah	Harlan Bement	Director	Aeronautics Commn.	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Edward F. Knapp	Director	Aeronautics Commn.	Montpelier
Virginia	Allan C. Perkinson	Dir. of Aeronautics	Corporation Commn.	Richmond
Washington	W. A. Gebenini	Director	Aeronautics Commn.	Olympia
West Virginia	George W. Hart	Director	Aeronautics Commn.	Charleston
Wisconsin	T. K. Jordan	Director	Aeronautics Commn.	Madison
Wyoming	George M. Nelson	Director	Aeronautics Commn.	Cheyenne

AGRICULTURE

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	R. C. Bamberg	Commissioner	Dept. of Agric. and Ind.	Montgomery
Alaska	James W. Wilson	Director	Div. of Agric.	Palmer
Arizona	Wilfred T. Mendenhall	Entomologist	Commn. of Agric. and Horticul.	Phoenix
Arkansas	C. A. Vines	Assoc. Director	Univ. School of Agric. Extn. Service	Little Rock
California	W. C. Jacobsen	Director	Dept. of Agric.	Sacramento
Colorado	Paul Swisher	Commissioner	Dept. of Agric.	Denver

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

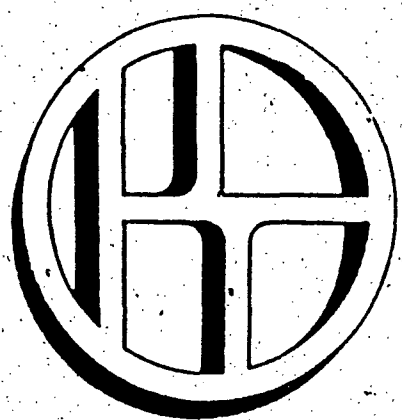
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AGRICULTURE—continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Connecticut	Joseph Gill	Commissioner	Dept. of Agric.	Hartford
Delaware	John L. Clough	Act. Secretary	Bd. of Agric.	Dover
Florida	Nathan Mayo	Commissioner	Dept. of Agric.	Tallahassee
Georgia	Phil Campbell	Commissioner	Dept. of Agric.	Atlanta
Guam	Manuel Calvo	Director	Dept. of Agric.	Mangilao
Hawaii	C. Eric Reppun	Pres. and Commissioner	Bd. of Agric. and Forestry	Honolulu
Idaho	Stanley I. Trenhaile	Commissioner	Dept. of Agric.	Boise
Illinois	Stillman Stanard	Director	Dept. of Agric.	Springfield
Indiana	Crawford F. Parker	Commissioner	Lieutenant Governor	Indianapolis
Iowa	Clyde Spry	Secretary	Dept. of Agric.	Des Moines
Kansas	Roy Freeland	Secretary	Bd. of Agric.	Topeka
Kentucky	Ben J. Butler	Commissioner	Dept. of Agric., Labor and Statistics	Frankfort
Louisiana	Sidney J. McCrory	Commissioner	Agriculture and Immigration	Baton Rouge
Maine	Erlon L. Newdick	Commissioner	Dept. of Agric.	Augusta
Maryland	Wilson H. Elkins	Exec. Secretary	Bd. of Agric.	College Park
Massachusetts . . .	Charles H. McNamara	Commissioner	Dept. of Agric.	Boston
Michigan	G. S. McIntyre	Director	Dept. of Agric.	Lansing
Minnesota	Byron G. Allen	Commissioner	Dept. of Agric.	St. Paul
Mississippi	S. E. Corley	Commissioner	Dept. of Agric. and Commerce	Jackson
Missouri	John Sam Williamson	Commissioner	Dept. of Agric.	Jefferson City
Montana	Albert H. Kruse	Commisr. of Agric.	Dept. of Agric.	Helena
Nebraska	Pearle Finigan	Director	Dept. of Agric. and Inspection	Lincoln
Nevada	Edward Records	Exec. Officer	Dept. of Agric.	Reno
New Hampshire . . .	Perley I. Fitts	Commissioner	Dept. of Agric.	Concord
New Jersey	Phillip Alampi	Secretary	Dept. of Agric.	Trenton
New Mexico	Robert H. Black	Dean of Agric.	N. Mex. A. & M. College	State College
New York	Don J. Wickham	Commissioner	Dept. of Agric. and Markets	Albany
North Carolina . .	L. Y. Ballentine	Commisr. of Agric.	Dept. of Agric.	Raleigh
North Dakota . . .	Math Dahl	Commissioner	Dept. of Agric. and Labor	Bismarck
Ohio	Robert H. Terhune	Director	Dept. of Agric.	Columbus
Oklahoma	Jackie Cornelius	Act. President	Bd. of Agric., Dept. of Agric.	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Frank McKennon	Director	Dept. of Agric.	Salem
Pennsylvania	William L. Henning	Secretary	Dept. of Agric.	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Luis Rivera Santos	Secretary	Dept. of Agric. and Commerce	San Juan
Rhode Island	John L. Rego	Director	Dept. of Agric. and Conservation	Providence
South Carolina . . .	Wm. L. Harrelson	Commisr.	Dept. of Agric.	Columbia
South Dakota	Ray Fitzgerald	Secretary	Dept. of Agric.	Pierre
Tennessee	Wm. F. Moss	Commissioner	Dept. of Agric.	Nashville
Texas	John C. White	Commissioner	Dept. of Agric.	Austin
Utah	George Q. Spencer	Comm. Chairman	Dept. of Agric.	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Elmer E. Towne	Commissioner	Dept. of Agric.	Montpelier
Virginia	Parke C. Brinkley	Commissioner	Dept. of Agric. and Immigration	Richmond
Virgin Islands . . .	Kenneth Bartlett Louis Brown	President Act. Commisr.	V. I. Corp. Dept. of Agric. and Labor	St. Croix St. Croix
Washington	Joseph D. Dwyer	Director	Dept. of Agric.	Olympia
West Virginia . . .	John T. Johnson	Commissioner	Dept. of Agric.	Charleston
Wisconsin	Donald N. McDowell	Director	Dept. of Agric.	Madison
Wyoming	William T. Kirk	Commissioner	Dept. of Agric.	Cheyenne

AUDITOR

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Mrs. Mary Texas Hurt Garner	Auditor	Off. of Auditor	Montgomery
Alaska	William Brown	Controller	Dept. of Admin.	Juneau
Arizona	Mrs. Jewel W. Jordan	Auditor	Off. of Auditor	Phoenix
Arkansas	Jimmy Jones	Auditor	Auditor's Office	Little Rock
California	William H. Merrifield	Auditor General	Off. of Aud. Genl.	Sacramento
Colorado	Homer F. Bedford	Auditor	Dept. of Auditing	Denver
Connecticut	Clarence F. Baldwin	Auditor	Pub. Accounts	Hartford
Delaware	Robert F. Claffey	Auditor	Pub. Accounts	Hartford
Florida	Ernest E. Killen	Auditor of Accts.	Auditor's Office	Dover
Georgia	Bryan Willis	Auditor	Auditing Dept.	Tallahassee
	B. E. Thrasher, Jr.	Auditor	Dept. of Audits, Accts.	Atlanta
Guam	Segundo C. Aguon	Comptroller	Dept. of Finance	Agana
Hawaii	Michael Miyake	Comptroller	Dept. of Comp.	Honolulu
Idaho	Joe R. Williams	Auditor	Off. of Auditor	Boise
Illinois	Elbert S. Smith	Aud. of Pub. Accts.	Off. of Aud. of Pub. Accts.	Springfield
Indiana	Albert A. Steinwedel	Auditor	Off. of Auditor	Indianapolis
Iowa	C. B. Akers	Auditor	Off. of Auditor	Des Moines
Kansas	George Robb	Auditor	Off. of Auditor	Topeka
Kentucky	Mary Louise Foust	Aud. of Pub. Accts.	Off. of Aud. of Pub. Accts.	Frankfort
Maine	Michael A. Napolitano	Auditor	Dept. of Audit.	Augusta
Maryland	Leo J. Parr	Auditor	Off. of Auditor	Baltimore
Massachusetts	Thomas J. Buckley	Auditor	Dept. of Auditor	Boston
Michigan	Frank S. Szymanski	Auditor General	Dept. of Aud. Gen.	Lansing
Minnesota	Stafford King	Auditor	Off. of Auditor	St. Paul
Mississippi	E. B. Golding	Aud. of Pub. Accts.	Off. of Aud. of Pub. Accts.	Jackson
Missouri	Haskell Holman	Auditor	Dept. of Auditor	Jefferson City
Montana	John J. Holmes	Auditor	Off. of Auditor	Helena
Nebraska	Ray C. Johnson	Aud. of Pub. Accts.	Off. of Aud. of Pub. Accts.	Lincoln
Nevada	A. N. Jacobson	Legis. Auditor	Legis. Counsel Bur.	Carson City
New Hampshire	John T. Flanders	Dir. of Accts.	Dept. of Admin. and Control	Concord
New Jersey	Frank Durand	Auditor	Dept. of Aud.	Trenton
New Mexico	Robert Castner	Auditor	Off. of Auditor	Santa Fe
New York	Arthur Levitt	Comptroller	Dept. of Audit and Control	Albany
North Carolina	Henry L. Bridges	Auditor	Auditor's Office	Raleigh
North Dakota	Curtis Olson	Auditor	Off. of Auditor	Bismarck
Ohio	James A. Rhodes	Auditor	Off. of Auditor	Columbus
Oklahoma	Andy Anderson	Auditor	Auditor's Dept.	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Howell Appling, Jr.	Auditor	Secy. of State	Salem
Pennsylvania	Charles C. Smith	Auditor General	Dept. Auditor Gen.	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Justo Nieves (Vacancy)	Asst. Secretaries (Pre-Audit)	Dept. of Treasury	San Juan
Rhode Island	Elphege J. Goulet	Chief, Bur. of Audits	Dept. of Admin.	Providence
South Carolina	J. M. Smith	Auditor	Off. of Auditor	Columbia
South Dakota	Harriett Horning	Auditor	Off. of Auditor	Pierre
Tennessee	William R. Snodgrass	Comptroller	Off. of Comptr.	Nashville
Texas	C. H. Cayness	Auditor	Off. of Auditor	Austin
Utah	Sid Lambourne	Auditor	Off. of Auditor	Salt Lake City
Vermont	David V. Anderson	Auditor of Accts.	Off. of Auditor	Montpelier
Virginia	J. Gordon Bennett	Aud. of Pub. Accts.	Off. of Aud. of Pub. Accts.	Richmond
Virgin Islands	Peter Bove	Govt. Comptroller	Govt. of the V. I.	St. Thomas
Washington	Cliff Yelle	Auditor	Off. of Auditor	Olympia
West Virginia	Edgar B. Sims	Auditor	Off. of Auditor	Charleston
Wisconsin	J. Jay Keliher	Auditor	Dept. of Audit.	Madison
Wyoming	Minnie A. Mitchell	Auditor	Off. of Auditor	Cheyenne



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ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

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BANKING

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	John C. Curry	Supt. of Banks	Banking Dept.	Montgomery
Alaska	Floyd M. Guertin	Commissioner	Dept. of Admin.	Juneau
Arizona	David O. Saunders	Supt. of Banks	Banking Dept.	Phoenix
Arkansas	Dick Simpson	Bank Commissioner	Bank Dept.	Little Rock
California	William J. Murphy	Supt. of Banks, Div. of Banking	Dept. of Investments	San Francisco
Colorado	Frank E. Goldy	Commissioner	Banking Dept.	Denver
Connecticut	Henry H. Pierce, Jr.	Commissioner	Banking Dept.	Hartford
Delaware	Randolph Hughes	Commissioner	Banking Commn.	Dover
Florida	Ray E. Green	Comptroller	Comptroller's Off.	Tallahassee
Georgia	A. P. Persons	Supt. of Banks	Dept. of Banking	Atlanta
Guam	R. F. Taitano	Dir. of Finance	Dept. of Finance	Agana
Hawaii	Kam Tai Lee	Bank Examiner	Treasury Dept.	Honolulu
	Howard H. Adams	Dep. Treas.	Treasury Dept.	Honolulu
Idaho	R. U. Spaulding	Commissioner	Dept. of Finance	Boise
Illinois	Conrad F. Becker	Director	Dept. of Financial Insts.	Springfield
Indiana	Joseph McCord	Director	Dept. of Financial Insts.	Indianapolis
Iowa	Joe H. Gronstal	Superintendent	Banking Dept.	Des Moines
Kansas	J. A. O'Leary, Sr.	Commissioner	Off. of Bank Commissr.	Topeka
Kentucky	Earle Combs	Commissioner	Dept. of Banking	Frankfort
Louisiana	J. W. Jeansonne	Commissioner	Banking Dept.	Baton Rouge
Maine	Carleton L. Bradbury	Commissioner	Banking Dept.	Augusta
Maryland	William F. Hilgenberg	Bank Commissioner	Bank Dept.	Baltimore
Massachusetts	Edward A. Counihan	Commissr., Div. of Banks and Loan Agency	Dept. of Banking and Insurance	Boston
Michigan	Alonzo L. Wilson	Commissioner	Banking Dept.	Lansing
Minnesota	Irving C. Rasmussen	Commissioner	Div. of Banking	St. Paul
Mississippi	W. P. McMullan, Jr.	Comptroller	Dept. of Banking Supv.	Jackson
Missouri	George Hubert Bates	Commissr. of Finance	Dept. of Bus. and Admin.	Jefferson City
Montana	R. E. Towle	Supt. of Banks	Banking Dept.	Helena
Nebraska	Edwin N. Van Horne	Dir. of Banking	Dept. of Banking	Lincoln
Nevada	Grant L. Robison	Supt. of Banks	Off. of Bank Examiner	Carson City
New Hampshire	Harrison S. King	Commissioner	Bank Commn.	Concord
New Jersey	Charles R. Howell	Commissioner	Dept. of Banking and Insurance	Trenton
New Mexico	Frank F. Weddington	Bank Examiner	Banking Dept.	Santa Fe
New York	G. Russell Clark	Superintendent	Banking Dept.	Albany
North Carolina	Ben Roberts	Commissr. of Banks	Banking Commn.	Raleigh
North Dakota	George H. Russ, Jr.	Examiner, Chairmn.	State Banking Bd.	Bismarck
Ohio	Robert E. McDaniel	Superintendent	Div. of Banks and Banking	Columbus
Oklahoma	Carl B. Sebring	Commissioner	Banking Dept.	Oklahoma City
Oregon	J. F. M. Slade	Supt. of Banks	Banking Dept.	Salem
Pennsylvania	Robert L. Myers, Jr.	Secy. of Banking	Dept. of Banking	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Juan López Carrillo	Dir., Bur. of Bank Examinations	Dept. of Treasury	San Juan
Rhode Island	Carroll Tillman	Bank Commissioner	Dept. of Business Reg.	Providence
South Carolina	C. V. Pierce	Chief Examiner	Bank Examining Dept.	Columbia
South Dakota	Gorden H. Maxam	Superintendent	Banking Dept.	Pierre
Tennessee	Marvin Bryan	Supt. of Banks	Dept. of Insurance and Banking	Nashville
Texas	J. M. Falkner	Commissioner	Banking Dept.	Austin
Utah	Seth H. Young	Bank Commissr.	Banking Commn.	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Alexander H. Miller	Commissioner	Dept. Banking and Insurance	Montpelier
Virginia	Logan R. Ritchie	Commissr. of Banking	Corporation Commn.	Richmond
Virgin Islands	Roy W. Bornn	Chairman	V. I. Banking Bd.	St. Thomas
Washington	Joseph C. McMurray	Supervisor, Div. of Banking	Dept. of General Admin.	Olympia

BANKING—continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
West Virginia . . .	Donald L. Taylor	Commissioner	Dept. of Banking	Charleston
Wisconsin	Guerdon M. Matthews	Commissioner	Banking Dept.	Madison
Wyoming	Norris E. Hartwell	Examiner	Off. of Examiner	Cheyenne

BLIND WELFARE

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Elizabeth Bryan	Dir., Bur. of Pub. Assist.	Dept. of Pensions and Security	Montgomery
Alaska	Henry A. Harmon	Director	Div. of Welfare	Juneau
Arizona	Mrs. Christine Small	Supvr., Blind Serv.	Pub. Welfare Dept.	Phoenix
Arkansas	Virginia Galloway	Dir., Social Serv.	Dept. Pub. Welfare	Little Rock
California	Perry Sundquist	Chief, Div. of Blind	Dept. of Soc. Welfare	Sacramento
Colorado	Mrs. Kathryn C. Barkhausen	Director	Services for Blind	Denver
Connecticut	Albert N. Sherberg	Executive Secy.	Bd. of Ed. of Blind	Hartford
Delaware	Frances J. Cummings	Executive Secy.	Commn. for Blind	Wilmington
Florida	Frank Craft	Director	Dept. Pub. Welfare	Jacksonville
Georgia	Lucile Wilson	Chief, Sect. of Pub. Assistance	Dept. Pub. Welfare	Atlanta
Hawaii	Mrs. Vivian J. Castro	Director	Bur. Sight Conserv., Work with Blind	Honolulu
Idaho	Harold A. Taylor	Supvr., Blind Services	Dept. Pub. Assist.	Boise
Illinois	Garrett W. Keaster	Executive Secy.	Pub. Aid Commn.	Springfield
Indiana	Robert O. Brown	Dir., Div. Pub. Assist.	Dept. Pub. Welfare	Indianapolis
Iowa	Kenneth Jernigan	Director	Commn. for Blind	Des Moines
Kansas	Harry E. Hays	Dir., Div. Services to Blind	Social Welfare Dept.	Topeka
Kentucky	L. P. Howser	Supt., Ky. School for Blind	Dept. of Education	Louisville
Louisiana	Mrs. Mary Evelyn Parker	Commissioner	Dept. Pub. Welfare	Baton Rouge
Maine	John Q. Douglass	Act. Dir., Services for Blind	Dept. of Health and Welfare	Augusta
Maryland	Thomas J. S. Waxter	Director	Dept. Pub. Welfare	Baltimore
Massachusetts . . .	John F. Mungovan	Dir., Div. of Blind	Dept. of Education	Boston
Michigan	Paul G. Conlan	Supvr., Blind Services	Dept. Social Welfare	Lansing
Minnesota	John W. Poor	Dir., Div. Pub. Assist.	Dept. of Welfare	St. Paul
Mississippi	W. E. Holcomb	Commissioner	Public Welfare	Jackson
Missouri	V. S. Harshbarger	Chief, Bur. for Blind	Dept. Pub. Health and Welfare	Jefferson City
Montana	John J. Earls	Supvr., Services for the Blind	Dept. Pub. Welfare	Helena
Nebraska	Frank Woods	Director	Div. Pub. Welfare	Lincoln
Nevada	Barbara C. Coughlan	Director	Welfare Dept.	Reno
New Hampshire . . .	Carl Camp	Supvr., Blind Services	Dept. Pub. Welfare	Concord
New Jersey	George F. Meyer	Exec. Dir., N. J. Commn. for the Blind	Dept. of Insts., and Agencies	Newark
New Mexico	Neal F. Quimby	Superintendent	N. M. School for Visually Handicapped	Alamogordo
New York	M. Anne McGuire	Dir., Commn. for Blind	Dept. of Soc. Welfare	New York
North Carolina . . .	H. A. Wood	Executive Secy.	Commn. for Blind	Raleigh
North Dakota	Carlyle D. Onsrud	Executive Director	Pub. Welfare Bd.	Bismarck
Ohio	W. G. Scarberry	Superintendent	School for Blind	Columbus

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

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BLIND WELFARE—continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Oklahoma	Gladys Marr Neal	Act. Supvr., Field Services	Dept. Pub. Welfare	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Clifford Stocker	Administrator	Commn. for Blind and Preven. of Blindness	Portland
Pennsylvania	George W. Dauth	Dir., Council for Blind	Dept. of Welfare	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Mrs. Aida G. de Pagan	Dir., Div. Pub. Welfare	Dept. of Health	San Juan
Rhode Island	M. Hernández	Dir., Voc. Rehabil.	Dept. of Education	San Juan
	Eleanor M. Johnson	Admn., Bur. for Blind	Dept. of Soc. Welfare	Providence
South Carolina	J. M. Cherry	Chief, Div. for Blind	Dept. Pub. Welfare	Columbia
South Dakota	Matthew Furze	Director	Dept. Pub. Welfare	Pierre
Tennessee	Mason Brandon	Chief, Services for Blind Section	Dept. Pub. Welfare	Nashville
Texas	Lon Alsup	Exec. Secy-Dir.	Commn. for Blind	Austin
Utah	Harold W. Green	Superintendent	School for Deaf and Blind	Ogden
Vermont	Virginia Cole	Dir., Blind Serv.	Soc. Welfare Dept.	Montpelier
Virginia	D. C. MacFarland	Executive Secy.	Commn. for the Visually Handicapped	Richmond
Washington	Kenneth W. Bryan	Supvr., Work with Blind	Dept. Pub. Assist	Olympia
West Virginia	James Burk	Supervisor	Bd. of Ed., Rehabilitation Div.	Charleston
Wisconsin	Thomas J. Lucas, Sr.	Dir., Div. Pub. Assist.	Dept. Pub. Welfare	Madison
Wyoming	H. Smith Shumway	Consultant	Dept. of Ed., Div. of Special Serv.	Cheyenne

BUDGET

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	James V. Jordan	Budget Officer	Dept. of Finance	Montgomery
Alaska	Richard W. Freer	Budget Officer	Dept. of Admin.	Juneau
Arkansas	Julian C. Hogan	Budget Director	Comptroller's Office	Little Rock
California	Robert L. Harkness	Asst. Director	Dept. of Finance	Sacramento
Colorado	Con F. Shea	Budget Officer	Div. of Accts. and Control	Denver
Connecticut	Fred A. Schuckman	Dir., Budget Div.	Dept. of Finance and Control	Hartford
Delaware	Mrs. Lillian I. Martin	Chief Accountant	Budget Commn.	Dover
Florida	Harry G. Smith	Budget Director	Budget Commn.	Tallahassee
Georgia	S. Ernest Vandiver	Governor	Off. of Governor	Atlanta
Guam	Harry F. Hansen	Director	Off. Budg. and Management	Agana
Hawaii	Paul J. Thurston	Director	Bureau of Budget	Honolulu
Idaho	R. M. D. Childs	Budget Director	Budget Bureau	Boise
Illinois	T. R. Leth	Supt. of Budget	Dept. of Finance	Springfield
Indiana	Philip L. Conklin	Director	Div. of Budget	Indianapolis
Iowa	Glenn D. Sarsfield	Comptroller	Comptroller's Office	Des Moines
Kansas	James W. Bibb	Budget Director	Dept. of Admin.	Topeka
Kentucky	James L. Peel	Dir., Div. of Budget	Dept. of Finance	Frankfort
Louisiana	Earl K. Long	Budg. Dir., Governor	Off. of Governor	Baton Rouge
	James S. Rely	Asst. Budg. Dir	Off., Div. of Budg.	Baton Rouge
Maine	Roland M. Berry	Budget Officer	Bureau of Budget	Augusta
Maryland	James G. Rennie	Director	Dept. Budget and Procurement	Baltimore
Massachusetts	Kermit C. Morrissey	Budget Commissr.	Commn. on Admin. and Finance	Boston
Michigan	Frank M. Landers	Dir., Budget Div.	Dept. of Admin.	Lansing
Minnesota	Arthur Naftalin	Commissioner	Dept. of Admin.	St. Paul

BUDGET—continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Mississippi	Frank W. Ellis	Exec. Secretary	Budget Commn.	Jackson
Missouri	John W. Schwada	Comptr. and Budg. Dir., Div. of Bud- get and Comptr.	Dept. of Revenue	Jefferson City
Montana	J. F. Reid	Budget Director	Off. of Governor	Helena
Nebraska	F. A. Herrington	Tax Commissioner	Off. of Tax Commissr.	Lincoln
Nevada	Neil D. Humphrey	Dir. of Budget	Off. of Dir. of Budget	Carson City
New Hampshire . .	Leonard S. Hill	Comptroller and Director	Dept. of Admin. and Control	Concord
New Jersey	Abram M. Vermeulen	Dir., Div. of Budg. and Accounting	Dept. of Treasury	Trenton
New Mexico	Alex Armijo	Chief, Budget Div.	Dept. of Finance and Admin.	Santa Fe
New York	T. Norman Hurd	Dir., Div. of Budget	Executive Dept.	Albany
North Carolina . .	D. S. Coltrane	Budget Officer	Dept. of Admin.	Raleigh
North Dakota . . .	P. A. Tinbo	Director	Budget Board	Bismarck
Ohio	James Maloon	Director	Dept. of Finance	Columbus
Oklahoma	Burton Logan	Dir., Div. of Budg.	Executive Dept.	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Leon D. Margosian	Budget Admin.	Dept. of Finance and Admin.	Salem
Pennsylvania . . .	David R. Baldwin	Budget Secy.	Governor's Office	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Ramón García	Dir., Bur. of Budg.	Office of Governor	San Juan
Rhode Island . . .	Howard A. Kenyon	Budget Officer	Dept. of Admin.	Providence
South Carolina . .	Ernest F. Hollings	Chairman, ex officio and Governor	Budget and Control Bd.	Columbia
South Dakota . . .	Carl C. Boe	Budget Director	Dept. of Finance	Pierre
Tennessee	E. J. Boling	Director	Div. of Finance and Admin.	Nashville
Texas	Vernon A. McGee Jess M. Irwin, Jr.	Budget Director Dir., Budget Div.	Legislative Budg. Bd. Executive Dept.	Austin Austin
Utah	Carlyle W. Larsen	Budget Director	Finance Dept.	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Robert T. Stafford	Governor	Executive Dept.	Montpelier
Virginia	L. M. Kuhn	Director	Div. of Budget	Richmond
Virgin Islands . . .	Morris F. de Castro	Dir. of Budget	Govt. of the V. I.	St. Thomas
Washington	Ernest D. Brabrook	Director	Off. of Dir. of Budget	Olympia
West Virginia . . .	Henry L. Ash	Commissioner	Dept. of Finance and Admin.	Charleston
Wisconsin	E. C. Giessel	Director	Dept. of Budget and Accounts	Madison
Wyoming	Joseph J. Hickey	Governor	Governor's Office	Cheyenne

CIVIL DEFENSE

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Joe S. Foster	Director	Civil Defense Agency	Montgomery
Alaska	(Vacancy)	Director	Civil Defense	Juneau
Arizona	Ted O. Mullen	Director	Civil Defense	Phoenix
Arkansas	Owen Payne, Jr.	Dir., Civ. Def.	Civil Defense	Conway
California	Harold G. Robinson	Director	Off. Civil Def.	Sacramento
Colorado	Henry L. Larsen	Director	Civil Defense Agency	Boulder
Connecticut	Leo J. Mulcahy	Director	Off. of Civil Def.	Hartford
Delaware	Capt. Robert N. Downes	Director	Civil Defense	Delaware City
Florida	Hiram W. Tarkington	Director	Civil Defense	Jacksonville
Georgia	George J. Hearn	Dir., Dept. of Def.	Civil Def. Div.	Atlanta
Guam	Fred T. Gutierrez	Director	Dept. of Civil Defense	Agana
Hawaii	Maj. Gen. Fred W. Makinney	Director	Civil Def. Agency	Honolulu
Idaho	Lt. Col. James S. Keel	Director	Dept. Civil Def.	Boise
Illinois	Brig. Gen. Robt. M. Woodward	Director	Off. of Civil Def.	Chicago
Indiana	Rolaf F. Knox	Director	Civil Def. Advisory Council	Indianapolis
Iowa	C. E. Fowler	Director	Off. of Civilian Def.	Des Moines
Kansas	Joe Nickell	Adj. Gen. and Dir., Civil Defense	Civil Defense Div.	Topeka

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

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CIVIL DEFENSE —continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Kentucky	J. S. Lindsay	Dir., Civ. Def.	Dept. Milit. Affairs	Frankfort
Louisiana	Raymond F. Hufft	Director	Civil Defense	New Orleans
Maine	Walter H. Kennett	Director	Civ. Def. and Pub. Safety	Augusta
Maryland	Sherley Ewing	Director	Civil Def. Agency	Pikesville
Massachusetts . .	John J. Devlin	Director	Civil Def. Agency	Natick
Michigan	Ralph M. Sheehan	Director	Civil Defense	Lansing
Minnesota	Hubert A. Schon	Director	Civil Defense	St. Paul
Mississippi . . .	Hendrix Dawson	Director	Civil Def. Council	Jackson
Missouri	F. Dean Lupkey	Director	Off. of Civil Def.	Jefferson City
Montana	Hugh K. Potter	Director	Civil Defense Agency	Helena
Nebraska	Col. Wm. F. Bachman	Director	Adj. Gen. Dept.	Lincoln
Nevada	Albert D. McCuiston	Director	Dept. Civil Defense	Carson City
New Hampshire . .	Rear-Admiral Cornelius A. Brinkmann	Director	Off. of Civil Def.	Concord
New Jersey . . .	Thomas S. Dignan	Dir., Civ. Def.	Dept. of Defense	Trenton
New Mexico . . .	Wm. Adair Gossett	Director	Civil Defense	Santa Fe
New York	Anthony C. McAuliffe	Director	Civil Def. Commn.	New York City
North Carolina . .	Edward F. Griffin	Director	Civil Defense	Raleigh
North Dakota . .	Col. Noel F. Thoralsen	Director	Civil Def. Council	Bismarck
Ohio	Loren G. Windsom	Adj. Gen. and Dir. of Civ. Def.	Dept. of Adj. Gen.	Columbus
Oklahoma	Thomas M. Brett	Director	Civil Def. Agency	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Col. Arthur M. Sheets	Director	Civil Def. Agency	Salem
Pennsylvania . . .	Dr. Richard Gerstell	Director	Council of Civ. Def.	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico . . .	Agustin Mercado-Reverón	Director	Off. of Civil Def.	San Juan
Rhode Island . . .	Maj. Gen. Daniel S. T. Hinman	Director	Council of Defense	Providence
South Carolina . .	Charles B. Culbertson	Director	Civil Defense	Columbia
South Dakota . .	Homer E. Jensen	Adj. Gen.	Dept. Milit. Affairs	Pierre
Tennessee	Col. Robert L. Fox	Dir., Civ. Def.	Dept. of Adj. Gen.	Nashville
Texas	James H. Garner	Act. State Coordi- nator	Governor's Off.	Austin
Utah	Leonard A. Higgins	Director	Civil Defense	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Wm. H. Baumann	Director	Civil Def. Div., Dept. Public Safety	Montpelier
Virginia	Douglas L. Moore, Jr.	Coordinator	Off. of Civil Def.	Richmond
Virgin Islands . .	George A. Matthias	Dir., Civil Def.	Gov't. of the V. I.	St. Thomas
Washington	Charles C. Ralls	Director	Dept. Civil Def.	Olympia
West Virginia . .	Col. Edgar M. Sites	Dir., Civ. Def.	Adj. Gen.'s Off.	Charleston
Wisconsin	Ralph J. Olson	Dir., Civ. Def.	Adj. Gen.'s Off.	Madison
Wyoming	Maj. Gen. R. I. Esmay	Dir., Civ. Def.	Adj. Gen. Dept.	Cheyenne

COMMERCE

See also Banking, Insurance, Securities.

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alaska	(Vacancy)	Commissr.	Dept. of Commerce	Juneau
Arkansas	Wm. P. Rock	Exec. Secretary	Ind. Devel. Commn.	Little Rock
Georgia	Abil Masséy	Director	Dept. of Commerce	Atlanta
Guam	J. D. Leon Guerrero	Director	Dept. of Commerce	Agana
Hawaii	George Mason	Director	Econ. Planning and Coord. Authority	Honolulu
Idaho	Louise Shaddock	Secretary	Dept. of Commerce and Devel.	Boise
Illinois	George R. Perrine	Chairman	Commerce Commn.	Springfield
Indiana	(Vacancy)	Exec. Director	Dept. Comm., Public Relations	Indianapolis
Iowa	George L. McCaughan	Secretary	Commerce Commn.	Des Moines
Kentucky	Geo. W. Hubley, Jr.	Commissioner	Dept. of Econ. Devel.	Frankfort
Louisiana	Curt W. Siegelin	Exec. Director	Dept. Commerce and Industry	Baton Rouge
Maine	Fred A. Clough, Jr.	Commissioner	Dept. of Econ. Devel.	Augusta
Maryland	(Vacancy)	Commissioner	Dept. of Econ. Devel.	Baltimore
Massachusetts . .	John T. Burke	Commissioner	Dept. of Commerce	Boston
Michigan	Don C. Weeks	Director	Dept. of Econ. Devel.	Lansing

COMMERCE—continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Mississippi	S. E. Corley	Commissioner	Dept. Agric. and Commerce	Jackson
New Hampshire . .	Winfred L. Foss	Industrial Dir.	Planning and Devel. Commn.	Concord
New Jersey	Albert R. Post	Chief, Bur. of Commerce, Div. Planning and Devel.	Dept. Conserv. and Econ. Devel.	Trenton
New York	Keith S. McHugh	Commissr. of Comm.	Dept. of Commerce	Albany
Ohio	John M. Bush	Director	Dept. of Commerce	Columbus
Oklahoma	Max Genet, Jr.	Director	Dept. Commerce and Industry	Oklahoma City
Pennsylvania . . .	William R. Davlin	Secy. of Comm.	Dept. of Commerce	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Luis Rivera Santos	Secretary	Dept. Agric. and Commerce	San Juan
Rhode Island . . .	Adolph T. Schmidt	Exec. Director	Devel. Council	Providence
South Carolina . .	R. M. Cooper	Director	Devel. Board	Columbia
Tennessee	Geo. I. Whitlatch	Exec. Director	Agric. and Ind. Devel. Commn.	Nashville
Utah	Parley W. Hale	Director	Trade Commn.	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Clifton Miskelly	Director	Devel. Commn.	Montpelier
Virginia	C. M. Nicholson, Jr.	Commissr., Div. of Ind. Devel.	Dept. Conserv. and Devel.	Richmond
Washington	H. Dewayne Kreager	Director	Dept. of Commerce and Econ. Devel.	Olympia
Wisconsin	David Carley	Dir., Div. of Indus. Devel.	Executive Office	Madison
Wyoming	J. A. Buchanan	Exec. Director	Nat. Resources Bd.	Cheyenne

COMPTROLLER

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	John Graves	Comptroller	Dept. of Finance	Montgomery
Alaska	(Vacancy)	Controller	Dept. of Admin.	Juneau
Arkansas	Julian C. Hogan	Act. Comptroller	Comptroller's Off.	Little Rock
California	Alan Cranston	Controller	State Controller	Sacramento
Colorado	E. G. Spurlin	Controller	Div. of Accts. and Control	Denver
Connecticut	Raymond S. Thatcher	Comptroller	Off. of Comptroller	Hartford
Florida	Ray E. Green	Comptroller	Comptroller's Off.	Tallahassee
Georgia	Zack D. Cravey	Comptroller-Gen.	Comptr. - Gen.'s Off.	Atlanta
Guam	Segundo C. Aguon	Comptroller	Off. of Comptroller	Agana
Hawaii	Michael Miyake	Comptroller	Dept. of Comp.	Honolulu
Indiana	Albert A. Steinwedel	Auditor	Auditor's Office	Indianapolis
Iowa	Glenn D. Sarsfield	Comptroller	Comptroller's Off.	Des Moines
Kansas	Roy Shapiro	Controller	Dept. of Admin.	Topeka
Kentucky	Walter E. Bromley	Dir., Div. Accts.	Dept. of Finance	Frankfort
Louisiana	William J. Dodd	Comptroller	Off. of Comptroller	Baton Rouge
Maine	Harlan H. Harris	Controller	Bur. of Accts. and Contr.	Augusta
Maryland	Louis L. Goldstein	Comptr. of Treas.	Comptroller's Off.	Annapolis
Massachusetts . . .	Fred A. Moncewicz	Comptroller	Commn. on Admin. and Finance	Boston
Michigan	James W. Miller	Controller	Dept. of Admin.	Lansing
Mississippi	W. P. McMullan, Jr.	Comptroller	Off. of Comptroller	Jackson
Missouri	John W. Schwada	Dir., Comptr. and Budg. Div.	Dept. of Revenue	Jefferson City
Montana	William F. Koch	Controller	Off. of Controller	Helena
Nevada	Keith L. Lee	Controller	Off. of Controller	Carson City
New Hampshire . .	Leonard S. Hill	Comptroller	Dept. of Admin. and Control	Concord
New Jersey	Abram M. Vermeulen	Comptroller	Dept. of Treasury	Trenton
New Mexico	A. E. Hunt	Director	Dept. of Finance and Administration	Santa Fe
New York	Arthur Levitt	Comptroller	Dept. of Audit and Control	Albany

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

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COMPTROLLER—continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Oklahoma	A. A. Whitfield	Controller, Budg. Div.	Exec. Dept.	Oklahoma City
Pennsylvania	Robert E. Kent	Treasurer	Treasury Dept.	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Rafael de J. Cordero	Controller (Post-audit)	Off. of Comptroller	San Juan
Rhode Island	Charles W. Hill	Controller	Dept. of Admin.	Providence
South Carolina	E. C. Rhodes	Comptroller-Gen.	Off. of Comptr.-Gen.	Columbia
South Dakota	J. C. Penne	Comptroller	Audits and Accts.	Pierre
Tennessee	Wm. R. Snodgrass	Comptroller	Off. of Comptroller	Nashville
Texas	R. S. Calvert	Comptr. Pub. Accts.	Off. of Comptroller	Austin
Utah	D. K. Moffat	Commn. Chairman	Finance Commn.	Salt Lake City
Virginia	Sidney C. Day, Jr.	Comptr. and Dir.	Dept. of Accts.	Richmond
Virgin Islands	Peter Bove	Comptroller	Govt. of the V. I.	St. Thomas
Washington	Cliff Yelle	Auditor	Off. of Auditor	Olympia
Wisconsin	E. C. Giessel	Director	Dept. of Budget and Accts.	Madison

CONSERVATION --see NATURAL RESOURCES

CORPORATIONS (Registering and Licensing)

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Mrs. Bettye Frink	Secy. of State	Off. Secy. of State	Montgomery
Alaska	Floyd M. Guertin	Commissr.	Dept. of Admin.	Juneau
Arizona	George F. Senner, Jr.	Chairman	Corp. Commn.	Phoenix
Arkansas	C. G. Hall	Secy. of State	Off. Secy. of State	Little Rock
California	John G. Sobieski	Commissr., Div. of Corporations	Dept. of Investments	Sacramento
Colorado	George J. Baker	Secy. of State	Dept. of State	Denver
Connecticut	Ella T. Grasso	Secy. of State	Off. Secy. of State	Hartford
Delaware	George J. Schulz	Secy. of State	Off. Secy. of State	Dover
Florida	R. A. Gray	Secy. of State	Off. Secy. of State	Tallahassee
Georgia	Mrs. Louise Buchanan	Corporation Clerk	Off. Secy. of State	Atlanta
Guam	Richard F. Taitano	Director	Dept. of Finance	Agana
Hawaii	Kam Tai Lee	Treasurer	Off. of Treas.	Honolulu
Idaho	Arnold Williams	Secy. of State	Off. Secy. of State	Boise
Illinois	Wm. G. Worthey	Chief Clerk	Off. Secy. of State	Springfield
Indiana	John R. Walsh	Secy. of State	Off. Secy. of State	Indianapolis
Iowa	Berry O. Birt	Corporation Counsel	Off. Secy. of State	Des Moines
Kansas	Paul R. Shanahan	Secy. of State	Off. Secy. of State	Topeka
Kentucky	Mrs. Thelma L. Stovall	Secy. of State	Off. Secy. of State	Frankfort
Louisiana	Wade O. Martin, Jr.	Secy. of State	Off. Secy. of State	Baton Rouge
Maine	Mrs. Bernice T. Goodine	Supvr., Corp. Div.	Off. Secy. of State	Augusta
Maryland	Albert W. Ward	Director	Dept. of Assess. and Tax	Baltimore
Massachusetts	Robert T. Capeless	Commissioner	Dept. of Corp. and Taxation	Boston
Michigan	Lawrence Gubow	Commissioner	Corp. and Securities	Lansing
Minnesota	Edmund Olson	Director	Corporation Div.	St. Paul
Mississippi	Heber Ladner	Secy. of State	Dept. of State	Jackson
Missouri	Allen S. Parish	Corp. Counsel	Off. Secy. of State	Jefferson City
Montana	Wm. John Carl	Corporation Clerk	Off. Secy. of State	Helena
Nebraska	Frank Marsh	Secy. of State	Off. Secy. of State	Lincoln
Nevada	John Koontz	Secy. of State	Off. Secy. of State	Carson City
New Hampshire	Harry E. Jackson	Secy. of State	Off. Secy. of State	Concord
New Jersey	Edward J. Patten	Secy. of State	Dept. of State	Trenton
New Mexico	Ingram B. Pickett	Chairman	Corp. Commn.	Santa Fe
New York	(Vacancy)	Deputy Secy. of State, Chief, Div. of Corps.	Dept. of State	Albany
North Carolina	Thad Eure	Secy. of State	Dept. of State	Raleigh
North Dakota	Ben Meier	Secy. of State	Off. Secy. of State	Bismarck
Ohio	Ted W. Brown	Secy. of State	Dept. of State	Columbus
Oklahoma	Scott Burson	Asst. Secy. of State	Off. Secy. of State	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Frank J. Healy	Corp. Commissr.	Corp. Dept.	Salem

CORPORATIONS (Registering and Licensing)—continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Pennsylvania . . .	Thomas Anton	Dir. Corp. Bureau	Dept. of State	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico . . .	Sixto G. Arroyo	Chief, Corp. Div.	Dept. of State	San Juan
Rhode Island . . .	August P. LaFrance	Secy. of State	Off. Secy. of State	Providence
South Carolina . .	O. Frank Thornton	Secy. of State	Off. Secy. of State	Columbia
South Dakota . . .	Selma Sandness	Secy. of State	Off. Secy. of State	Pierre
Tennessee	Joe C. Carr	Secy. of State	Off. Secy. of State	Nashville
Texas	Zollie Steakley	Secy. of State	Dept. of State	Austin
Utah	Lamont F. Toronto	Secy. of State	Off. Secy. of State	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Howard E. Armstrong	Secy. of State	Off. Secy. of State	Montpelier
Virginia	Jesse W. Dillon	Chairman	Corp. Commn.	Richmond
Virgin Islands . . .	Roy W. Bornn	Govt. Secy.	Govt. of the V. I.	St. Thomas
Washington	Mrs. Jean Dunker	Asst. Secy. of State	Off. Secy. of State	Olympia
West Virginia . . .	Joe F. Burdett	Secy. of State	Off. Secy. of State	Charleston
Wisconsin	Roderick Lippert	Supvr. of Incorporations	Off. Secy. of State	Madison
Wyoming	Jack R. Gage	Secy. of State	Off. Secy. of State	Cheyenne

CORPORATION TAX

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Winton C. McNair	Chief, Franchise Tax Div.	Dept. of Revenue	Montgomery
Alaska	Robert D. Stevenson	Tax Commissr.	Dept. of Revenue	Juneau
Arizona	William E. Stanford	Chairman	Tax Commission	Phoenix
Arkansas	F. W. Canaday	Director	Assessment Coordi- nation Dept.	Little Rock
California	John J. Cambell	Exec. Officer	Franchise Tax Bd.	Sacramento
Colorado	Robert A. Theobald	Dir. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Denver
Connecticut	Howard T. Hamilton	Dir., Corp. Div.	Tax Department	Hartford
Florida	R. A. Gray	Secy. of State	Off. of Secy. of State	Tallahassee
Georgia	Henry Lovett	Dir., Special Assessment Unit	Revenue Department	Atlanta
Guam	Richard F. Taitano	Director	Dept. of Finance	Agana
Hawaii	John A. Bell	Dep. Tax Commissr.	Off. of Tax Commissr.	Honolulu
Idaho	P. G. Neill	Tax Collector	Off. of Tax Coll.	Boise
Illinois	Wm. G. Worthey	Chief Clerk	Off. of Secy. of State	Springfield
Iowa	H. D. Fortner	Auditor, Corp., Inc. Tax Div.	Tax Commission	Des Moines
Kansas	J. E. Kirchner	Director	Dept. of Revenue	Topeka
Kentucky	Clayton Stewart	Dir., Income Div.	Dept. of Revenue	Frankfort
Louisiana	Robert L. Roland	Collector	Dept. of Revenue	Baton Rouge
Maryland	Albert W. Ward	Director	Dept. of Assess. and Tax.	Baltimore
Massachusetts . . .	Thomas P. Sullivan	Dir., Corp. Tax Bureau	Dept. of Corps. and Taxation	Boston
Minnesota	J. M. Robertson	Commissioner	Dept. of Taxation	St. Paul
Mississippi	Noel Monaghan	Chairman	Tax Commission	Jackson
Missouri	Allen S. Parish	Corp. Counsel	Off. of Secy. of State	Jefferson City
Montana	Howard Vralsted	Supvr., Corp. License Tax Dept.	Bd. of Equalization	Helena
Nebraska	Frank Marsh	Secy. of State	Off. of Secy. of State	Lincoln
New Jersey	Joseph McDonough	Supvr., Corp. Tax Bur., Div. of Tax.	Dept. of Treasury	Trenton
New Mexico	Ingram B. Pickett	Chairman	Corp. Commission	Santa Fe
New York	Morton T. Valley	Dir., Corp. Tax Bur., Div. of Tax	Dept. of Tax. and Finance	Albany
North Carolina . . .	James S. Currie	Commissioner	Dept. of Revenue	Raleigh
Ohio	Stanley J. Bowers	Tax Commissioner	Dept. of Taxation	Columbus
Oklahoma	James H. Hyde	Dir., Franchise Tax Div.	Tax Commission	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Thure Lindstrom	Dir., Income Div.	Tax Commission	Salem
Pennsylvania	John McHale	Dir., Bur. of Corp. Taxes	Dept. of Revenue	Harrisburg

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

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CORPORATION TAX —continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Puerto Rico	José R. Noguera	Secy. of Finance	Dept. of Treasury	San Juan
Rhode Island	John H. Norberg	Chief Examiner, Corp. Tax Sect., Div. of Taxation	Dept. of Admin.	Providence
South Carolina . . .	Otis W. Livingston	Chairman	Tax Commission	Columbia
Tennessee	J. M. Dickinson	Dir., Franch. and Excise Tax Div.	Dept. of Revenue	Nashville
Texas	Zollie Steakley	Secy. of State	Dept. of State	Austin
Utah	Paul M. Holt	Director	Corp. Franchise Tax Commission	Salt Lake City
Vermont	L. W. Morrison	Commissioner	Tax Commission	Montpelier
Virginia	Jesse W. Dillon	Chairman	Corporation Commn.	Richmond
Virgin Islands . . .	Roy W. Bornn	Govt. Secy.	Govt. of the V. I.	St. Thomas
Washington	Wm. S. Schumacher	Chairman	Tax Commission	Olympia
West Virginia . . .	Edgar B. Sims	Auditor	Auditor's Off.	Charleston
Wisconsin	Wilbert C. Maass	Dir., Div. of Income Taxation	Dept. of Taxation	Madison
Wyoming	Jack R. Gage	Secy. of State	Off. of Secy. of State	Cheyenne

CORRECTIONS

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	J. M. McCullough	Commissioner	Bd. of Corrections	Montgomery
Arizona	Steve Vukceвич	Superintendent	State Industrial Sch. for Boys	Fort Grant
Arkansas	Frank A. Byman	Warden	State Prison	Florence
California	Lee Henslee	Superintendent	Penitentiary	Varner
Colorado	Richard A. McGee	Director	Dept. of Corrections	Sacramento
Connecticut	Herbert E. Allen	Director	Dept. Pub. Insts.	Denver
Delaware	J. Bernard Gates	Director	Conn. Prison Assn.	Hartford
Florida	Elwood H. Wilson	Director	Bd. of Corrections	Wilmington
Georgia	R. O. Culver	Director	Div. of Corrections	Tallahassee
Guam	Jack Forrester	Director	Dept. of Corrections	Atlanta
	P. C. Santos	Parole and Probation Off.	Courts of Guam	Agana
Hawaii	Charles H. Silva	Director	Dept. of Insts.	Honolulu
Idaho	L. E. Clapp	Warden	State Penitentiary	Boise
Illinois	Franklin U. Stransky	Chmn., Parole and Pardon Bd.	Dept. Pub. Safety	Springfield
Indiana	Paul L. Myers	Chairman	Dept. of Correction	Indianapolis
Iowa	George W. Callenius	Chairman	Bd. of Control	Des Moines
Kansas	Dan O. Cain	Chairman	Bd. of Prob.	Topeka
Kentucky	Harold E. Black	Dir., Div. of Correc.	Dept. of Welfare	Frankfort
Louisiana	E. R. Anderson	Director	Bd. of Institutions	Baton Rouge
Maine	Perry Hayden	Commissioner	Dept. Instit. Serv.	Augusta
Maryland	G. C. A. Anderson	Chairman	Bd. of Correction	Baltimore
Massachusetts . . .	George F. McGrath	Commissioner	Dept. of Correction	Boston
Michigan	Gus Harrison	Director	Dept. of Corrections	Lansing
Minnesota	Ray Lappegaard	Act. Dir. of Corrections	Dept. of Welfare	St. Paul
Mississippi	Bill Harpole	Superintendent	State Penitentiary	Parchman
Missouri	James D. Carter	Director	Dept. of Corrections	Jefferson City
Montana	Floyd E. Powell	Warden	State Prison	Deer Lodge
Nebraska	Charles W. Leeman	Chairman	Bd. of Control	Lincoln
Nevada	Jack Fogliani	Warden	State Prison	Carson City
New Hampshire . . .	Parker L. Hancock	Warden	State Prison	Concord
	Edmund R. East	Superintendent	Industrial School	Manchester
New Jersey	F. Lovell Bixby	Dir., Div. of Cor- rection and Parole	Dept. of Insts. and Agencies	Trenton
New Mexico	(Vacancy)	Superintendent	Penitentiary	Santa Fe
New York	Paul D. McGinnis	Commissioner	Dept. of Correction	Albany
North Carolina . . .	Blaine M. Madison	Commissioner	Bd. of Corrections and Training	Raleigh

CORRECTIONS—*continued*

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
North Dakota . . .	H. H. Joos	Chairman	Bd. of Admin.	Bismarck
Ohio	Robert A. Haines, M.D.	Director	Dept. Mental Hygiene and Correc.	Columbus
Oklahoma	Carl K. Bates	Chairman	Bd. of Pub. Affairs	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Wm. C. Ryan	Secretary	Bd. of Control	Salem
Pennsylvania . . .	Arthur J. Prasse	Commissr., Bur. of Correc.	Dept. of Justice	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico . . .	Porfirio Díaz Santana	Supt., Div. of Correc.	Dept. of Justice	San Juan
Rhode Island . . .	Augustine W. Riccio	Director	Dept. of Soc. Welfare	Providence
	Paul D. Sherman	Asst. Dir., Soc. Welfare, Div. Correc. Servs.	Dept. of Soc. Welfare	Providence
South Carolina . .	Wyndham M. Manning	Superintendent	State Penitentiary	Columbia
South Dakota . . .	R. S. Wallace	Exec. Director	Bd. of Charities and Corrections	Pierre
Tennessee	Keith Hampton	Commissioner	Dept. of Corrections	Nashville
Texas	O. B. Ellis	Dir. of Corrections	Dept. of Corrections	Huntsville
Utah	Leslie Burbidge	Chairman	Bd. of Corrections	Draper
Vermont	Timothy C. Dale	Commissioner	Dept. of Insts.	Montpelier
Virginia	Rice M. Youell	Dir., Div. of Correc.	Dept. of Welfare and Insts.	Richmond
Virgin Islands . .	Macon Berryman	Commissr. of Soc. Welfare	Govt. of the V. I.	St. Thomas
Washington	Garrett Heyns	Director	Dept. of Insts.	Olympia
West Virginia . .	Harold E. Neel	Commissioner	Public Institutions	Charleston
Wisconsin	Sanger B. Powers	Dir. of Correc.	Dept. Pub. Welfare	Madison
Wyoming	Archie Ewaldsen	Secretary	Bd. of Charities and Reform	Cheyenne

EDUCATION (Chief State School Officer)

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Frank R. Stewart	Supt. of Ed.	Dept. of Ed.	Montgomery
Alaska	(Vacancy)	Commissioner	Dept. of Ed.	Juneau
Arizona	W. W. Dick	Supt. Pub. Instr.	Off. of Supt. Pub. Instr.	Phoenix
Arkansas	A. W. Ford	Commissioner	Dept. of Ed.	Little Rock
California	Roy E. Simpson	Supt. Pub. Instr.	Dept. of Ed.	Sacramento
Colorado	H. Grant Vest	Commissioner	Dept. of Ed.	Denver
Connecticut	Wm. J. Sanders	Commissioner	Dept. of Ed.	Hartford
Delaware	Geo. R. Miller, Jr.	Supt. Pub. Instr.	Bd. of Ed.	Dover
Florida	Thomas D. Bailey	Supt. Pub. Instr.	Dept. of Ed.	Tallahassee
Georgia	Claude L. Purcell	Supt. of Schools	Dept. of Ed.	Atlanta
Guam	John Trace	Director	Dept. of Ed.	Agana
Hawaii	Walton Gordon	Superintendent	Dept. Pub. Instr.	Honolulu
Idaho	Delmer F. Engelking	Supt. Pub. Instr.	Dept. of Ed.	Boise
Illinois	George T. Wilkins	Supt. Pub. Instr.	Off. of Supt.	Springfield
Indiana	William E. Wilson	Supt. Pub. Instr.	Bd. of Ed.	Indianapolis
Iowa	J. C. Wright	Supt. Pub. Instr.	Dept. of Pub. Instr.	Des Moines
Kansas	Adel F. Throckmorton	Supt. Pub. Instr.	Dept. of Pub. Instr.	Topeka
Kentucky	Robert R. Martin	Supt. Pub. Instr.	Dept. of Ed.	Frankfort
Louisiana	Shelby M. Jackson	Supt. of Education	Dept. of Pub. Ed.	Baton Rouge
Maine	Warren G. Hill	Commissioner	Dept. of Ed.	Augusta
Maryland	Thos. G. Pullen, Jr.	Superintendent	Dept. of Ed.	Baltimore
Massachusetts . .	Owen B. Kiernan	Commissioner	Dept. of Ed.	Boston
Michigan	Lynn M. Bartlett	Supt. Pub. Instr.	Dept. Pub. Instr.	Lansing
Minnesota	D. M. Schweickhard	Commissioner	Dept. of Ed.	St. Paul
Mississippi	J. M. Tubb	Supt. Pub. Ed.	Dept. of Ed.	Jackson
Missouri	Hubert Wheeler	Commissioner	Bd. of Ed.	Jefferson City
Montana	Harriet Miller	Supt. Pub. Instr.	Off. of Supt.	Helena
Nebraska	Freeman B. Decker	Commissr. of Ed.	Dept. of Ed.	Lincoln
Nevada	Byron F. Stetler	Supt. Pub. Instr.	Dept. of Ed.	Carson City
New Hampshire . .	Charles F. Ritch, Jr.	Commissr. of Ed.	Dept. of Ed.	Concord

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

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EDUCATION (Chief State School Officer)—continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
New Jersey	Frederick M. Raubinger	Commissioner	Dept. of Ed.	Trenton
New Mexico	Tom Wiley	Supt. Pub. Instr.	Dept. of Ed.	Santa Fe
New York	James E. Allen, Jr.	Commissr. of Ed.	Education Dept.	Albany
North Carolina . .	Charles F. Carroll	Supt. Pub. Instr.	Dept. Pub. Instr.	Raleigh
North Dakota . . .	M. F. Peterson	Supt. Pub. Instr.	Dept. Pub. Instr.	Bismarck
Ohio	Edward E. Holt	Supt. Pub. Instr.	Dept. of Ed.	Columbus
Oklahoma	Oliver Hodge	Supt. Pub. Instr.	Dept. of Ed.	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Rex Putnam	Supt. Pub. Instr.	Dept. of Ed.	Salem
Pennsylvania . . .	Charles H. Boehm	Supt. Pub. Instr.	Dept. Pub. Instr.	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Efraín Sánchez Hidalgo	Secretary	Dept. of Ed.	Hato Rey
Rhode Island . . .	Michael F. Walsh	Commissioner	Dept. of Ed.	Providence
South Carolina . .	Jesse T. Anderson	Superintendent	Dept. of Ed.	Columbia
South Dakota . . .	M. F. Coddington	Superintendent	Dept. of Pub. Instr.	Pierre
Tennessee	Joe Morgan	Commissioner	Dept. of Ed.	Nashville
Texas	J. W. Edgar	Commissr. of Ed.	Ed. Agency	Austin
Utah	E. Allen Bateman	Supt. Pub. Instr.	Bd. of Ed.	Salt Lake City
Vermont	A. John Holden, Jr.	Commissioner	Dept. of Ed.	Montpelier
Virginia	Davis Y. Paschall	Supt. Pub. Instr.	Dept. of Ed.	Richmond
Virgin Islands . .	Andrew Preston	Commissr. of Ed.	Dept. of Ed.	St. Thomas
Washington	Lloyd J. Andrews	Supt. of Pub. Instr.	Off. of Supt. Pub. Instr.	Olympia
West Virginia . .	R. Virgil Rohrbough	Supt. of Schools	Dept. of Ed.	Charleston
Wisconsin	Geo. E. Watson	Supt. Pub. Instr.	Dept. Pub. Instr.	Madison
Wyoming	Velma Linford	Superintendent	Dept. Pub. Instr.	Cheyenne

EDUCATION (Presidents of State Universities)

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Frank A. Rose	President	Univ. of Ala.	University
	Howard M. Phillips	President	Alabama College	Montevallo
	Ralph B. Draughon	President	Ala. Polytech. Inst.	Auburn
Alaska	Ernest N. Patty	President	Univ. of Alaska	College
Arizona	Richard J. Harvill	President	Univ. of Ariz.	Tucson
	Grady Gammage	President	Ariz. State Univ.	Tempe
Arkansas	John T. Caldwell	President	Univ. of Ark.	Fayetteville
California	Clark Kerr	President	Univ. of Calif.	Berkeley
Colorado	Quigg Newton	President	Univ. of Colo.	Boulder
Connecticut . . .	Albert N. Jorgensen	President	Univ. of Conn.	Storrs
Delaware	J. A. Perkins	President	Univ. of Del.	Newark
	J. Wayne Reitz	President	Univ. of Fla.	Gainesville
Florida	Robert M. Strozler	President	Fla. State Univ.	Tallahassee
	George W. Gore, Jr.	President	Fla. A. and M. Univ.	Tallahassee
	John S. Allen	President	Univ. of South Florida	Tampa
Georgia	O. C. Aderhold	President	Univ. of Georgia	Athens
Guam	Pedro C. Sanchez	Dean	Terr. Coll. of Guam	Agana
Hawaii	Laurence H. Snyder	President	Univ. of Hawaii	Honolulu
Idaho	D. R. Theophilus	President	Univ. of Idaho	Moscow
Illinois	David D. Henry	President	Univ. of Ill.	Urbana
	D. W. Morris	President	Southern Ill. Univ.	Carbondale
Indiana	Herman Wells	President	Indiana Univ.	Bloomington
	Frederick L. Hovde	President	Purdue Univ.	Lafayette
Iowa	Virgil M. Hancher	President	Univ. of Iowa	Iowa City
Kansas	Franklin D. Murphy, M.D.	Chancellor	Univ. of Kansas	Lawrence
Kentucky	Frank G. Dickey	President	Univ. of Kentucky	Lexington
Louisiana	Troy H. Middleton	President	La. State Univ. and A. and M. College	Baton Rouge
Maine	Lloyd H. Elliott	President	Univ. of Maine	Orono
Maryland	Wilson H. Elkins	President	Univ. of Md.	College Park
Massachusetts . .	J. Paul Mather	President	Univ. of Mass.	Amherst
Michigan	Harlan H. Hatcher	President	Univ. of Mich.	Ann Arbor
Minnesota	James L. Morrill	President	Univ. of Minn.	Minneapolis
Mississippi . . .	John D. Williams	Chancellor	Univ. of Miss.	University
Missouri	Elmer Ellis	President	Univ. of Missouri	Columbia

EDUCATION (Presidents of State Universities)—*continued*

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Montana	Harry K. Newburn	President	Montana St. Univ.	Missoula
	R. R. Renne	President	Montana St. Coll.	Bozeman
	Edwin G. Köch	President	School of Mines	Butte
	L. O. Brockmann	President	Northern Mont.	Havre
			School of Ed.	
	H. L. Steele	President	Eastern Mont.	Billings
			School of Ed.	
	James E. Short	President	Western Mont.	Dillon
			School of Ed.	
Nebraska	Clifford M. Hardin	Chancellor	Univ. of Neb.	Lincoln
Nevada	Charles J. Armstrong	President	Univ. of Nev.	University Sta., Reno
New Hampshire	Eldon L. Johnson	President	Univ. of N. H.	Durham
New Jersey	Mason W. Gross	President	Rutgers Univ. (State Univ.)	New Brunswick
New Mexico	Tom L. Popejoy	President	Univ. of N. M.	Albuquerque
New York	Thomas Hale Hamilton	President	N. Y. State Univ., Ed. Dept.	Albany
North Carolina	William Friday	President	Univ. of N. C.	Chapel Hill
North Dakota	G. W. Starcher	President	Univ. of N. D.	Grand Forks
Ohio	Novice G. Fawcett	President	Ohio State Univ.	Columbus
Oklahoma	George L. Cross	President	Univ. of Oklahoma	Norman
	Oliver S. Willham	President	Okla. State Univ. of Agric. and Applied Sc.	Stillwater
Oregon	O. Meredith Wilson	President	Univ. of Oregon	Eugene
Pennsylvania	Eric A. Walker	President	Penn. State Univ.	University Pk.
Puerto Rico	Jaime Benítez	Chancellor	Univ. of P. R.	Rio Piedras
Rhode Island	Francis H. Horn	President	Univ. of R. I.	Kingston
South Carolina	Robert L. Sumwalt	President	Univ. of S. C.	Columbia
South Dakota	I. D. Weeks	President	Univ. of S. D.	Vermillion
Tennessee	C. E. Brehm	President	Univ. of Tenn.	Knoxville
Texas	Logan Wilson	President	Univ. of Texas	Austin
Utah	A. Ray Olpin	President	Univ. of Utah	Salt Lake City
	Daryl Chase	President	Utah State Univ. of Agric. and Applied Sc.	Logan
Vermont	John T. Fey	President	Univ. of Vt. and State Agric. Coll.	Burlington
Virginia	Colgate W. Darden, Jr.	President	Univ. of Va.	Charlottesville
Washington	Charles E. Odegard	President	Univ. of Wash.	Seattle
West Virginia	Elvis J. Stahr	President	W. Va. Univ.	Morgantown
Wisconsin	Conrad A. Elvehjem	President	Univ. of Wis.	Madison
Wyoming	Geo. D. Humphrey	President	Univ. of Wyo.	Laramie

EDUCATION (Vocational Education)

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	R. E. Cammack	Dir., Div. Voc. Ed.	Dept. of Ed.	Montgomery
Alaska	Howard A. Matthews	Dir., Voc. Educ.	Dept. of Education	Juneau
Arizona	W. W. Dick	Supt. Pub. Instr.	Off. Supt. Pub. Instr.	Phoenix
Arkansas	J. M. Adams	Dir., Voc. Ed.	Dept. of Ed.	Little Rock
California	Wesley P. Smith	Dir., Voc. Ed.	Dept. of Ed.	Sacramento
Colorado	A. R. Bunker	Exec. Director	Bd. for Voc. Ed.	Denver
Connecticut	Richard W. Howes	Chief, Bur. Voc. Ed.	Dept. of Ed.	Hartford
Delaware	R. W. Heim	Director	Vocational Ed.	Dover
Florida	Walter R. Williams, Jr.	Dir., Voc. Ed.	Dept. of Ed.	Tallahassee
Georgia	George I. Martin	Administrator	Dept. of Ed.	Atlanta
Guam	Francis Best	Voc. Ed. Consult.	Dept. of Education	Mongmong
Hawaii	Albert J. Feirer	Deputy Supt.	Dept. of Pub. Instr.	Honolulu
Idaho	George E. Denman	Director	Voc. Ed.	Boise
Illinois	George T. Wilkins	Exec. Director	Supt. Pub. Instr.	Springfield
Indiana	William E. Wilson	Supt. Pub. Instr.	Bd. of Ed.	Indianapolis
Iowa	B. H. Graber	Dir., Voc. Ed.	Off. Supt. Pub. Instr.	Des Moines
Kansas	Walter M. Arnold	Director	Voc. Ed.	Topeka
Kentucky	James L. Patton	Head, Bur. Voc. Ed.	Dept. of Ed.	Frankfort
Louisiana	Shelby M. Jackson	Supt. of Ed.	Dept. of Ed.	Baton Rouge

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

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EDUCATION (Vocational Education)—continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Maine	Maurice C. Varney	Director	Dept. of Ed.	Augusta
Maryland	Herschel M. James	Asst. Supt., Div. of Voc. Ed.	Dept. of Ed.	Baltimore
Massachusetts	Walter L. Markham	Dir., Div. of Voc. Ed.	Dept. of Ed.	Boston
Michigan	Lynn M. Bartlett	Exec. Off., Voc. Ed.	Dept. of Pub. Instr.	Lansing
Minnesota	S. K. Wick	Dir., Voc. Ed.	Dept. of Ed.	St. Paul
Mississippi	H. E. Mauldin	Dir., Voc. Ed. Div.	Dept. of Ed.	Jackson
Missouri	Hubert Wheeler	Commissioner	Dept. of Ed.	Jefferson City
Montana	A. W. Johnson	Director, Voc. Ed.	Dept. of Pub. Instr.	Helena
Nebraska	Cecil E. Stanley	Asst. Commissr.	⁴ Bd. of Voc. Ed.	Lincoln
Nevada	John W. Bunten	Dir., Supvr., Trades, Indust. Ed.	Dept. of Voc. Ed.	Carson City
New Hampshire	Earl H. Little	Chief, Div. of Voc. Ed.	Dept. of Ed.	Concord
New Jersey	Albert E. Jochen	Asst. Commissr., Div. Voc. Ed.	Dept. of Ed.	Trenton
New Mexico	Henry Gonzales	Director	Dept. of Voc. Ed.	Santa Fe
New York	Joseph R. Strobel	Asst. Commissr. for Voc. Ed.	Ed. Dept.	Albany
North Carolina	J. Warren Smith	Dir., Div. Voc. Ed.	Dept. of Pub. Instr.	Raleigh
North Dakota	M. F. Peterson	Supt. Pub. Instr. and Exec. Dir.	Bd. of Pub. School Ed.	Bismarck
Ohio	Ralph A. Howard	Director	Bd. of Voc. Ed.	Columbus
Oklahoma	M. C. Collum	Secretary	Bd. for Voc. Ed.	Oklahoma City
	J. B. Perky	Dir., Div. of Voc. Ed.	Bd. for Voc. Ed.	Oklahoma City
	Voyle C. Scurlock	Dir., Div. of Voc. Rehab.	Bd. for Voc. Ed.	Oklahoma City
Oregon	O. I. Paulson	Director	Div. of Voc. Ed.	Salem
Pennsylvania	Robert A. Mellman	Dir., Curriculum Admin.	Dept. of Pub. Instr.	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Lorenzo Garcia-Hernandez	Dir., Voc. Ed. Div.	Dept. of Ed.	San Juan
Rhode Island	F. Sheldon Davis	Chief, Div. Voc. Ed.	Dept. of Ed.	Providence
South Carolina	R. D. Anderson	Director	Div. of Voc. Ed.	Columbia
South Dakota	M. F. Coddington	Superintendent	Dept. of Pub. Instr.	Pierre
Tennessee	G. E. Freeman	Dir., Div. of Voc. Ed.	Dept. of Ed.	Nashville
Texas	J. W. Edgar	Commissr. of Ed.	Education Agency	Austin
Utah	Mark Nichols	Director	Voc. Ed.	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Harold Graeme	Director	Bd. of Voc. Ed.	Montpelier
Virginia	R. Edward Bass	Dir. of Voc. Ed.	Dept. of Ed.	Richmond
Virgin Islands	Andrew Preston	Commissr. of Ed.	Govt. of the V. I.	St. Thomas
Washington	Herman Miller	Director	Bd. for Voc. Ed.	Olympia
West Virginia	S. D. McMillen	Director	Voc. Ed. Div.	Charleston
Wisconsin	Clarence L. Greiber	Director	Bd. of Voc. and Adult Ed.	Madison
Wyoming	Sam Hitchcock	Consultant	Dept. of Ed.	Cheyenne

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Ralph R. Williams	Director	Dept. of Ind. Rels.	Montgomery
Alaska	Merrill E. Weir	Exec. Dir.	Div. of Empl. Sec.	Juneau
Arizona	James A. Beaman	Chairman	Empl. Sec. Commn.	Phoenix
Arkansas	James L. Bland	Admn., Empl. Sec. Div.	Dept. of Labor	Little Rock
California	John Carr	Director	Dept. of Employment	Sacramento
Colorado	Bernard E. Teets	Exec. Director	Dept. of Employment	Denver
Connecticut	Joseph J. Gibbons	Exec. Dir., Empl. Sec. Div.	Dept. of Labor	Hartford
Delaware	Albert Stetser	Chmn. - Exec. Dir.	Unempl. Comp. Commn.	Wilmington
Florida	James T. Vocelle	Chairman	Industrial Commn.	Tallahassee
Georgia	Marion Williamson	Dir., Empl. Sec. Agency	Dept. of Labor	Atlanta

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY—continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Guam	F. S. Rivera	Empl. Administrator	Dept. of Labor and Personnel	Agana
Hawaii	Howard Wiig	Administrator	Bur. of Empl. Sec.	Honolulu
Idaho	H. F. Garrett	Exec. Director	Empl. Sec. Agency	Boise
Illinois	Samuel C. Bernstein	Commissr. of Unempl. Comp.	Dept. of Labor	Chicago
Indiana	Wm. C. Stalnaker	Director	Empl. Sec. Div.	Indianapolis
Iowa	Kenneth A. Madigan	Chairman	Empl. Sec. Commn.	Des Moines
Kansas	John Morrison	Exec. Dir., Empl. Sec. Div.	Labor Dept.	Topeka
Kentucky	V. E. Barnes	Commissioner	Dept. of Econ. Sec.	Frankfort
Louisiana	Richard E. Brown, Jr.	Admn. Div. of Empl. Sec.	Dept. of Labor	Baton Rouge
Maine	L. C. Fortier	Chairman	Empl. Sec. Commn.	Augusta
Maryland	Robert B. Kimble	Exec. Director	Dept. of Empl. Sec.	Baltimore
Massachusetts	Antonio England	Director	Div. of Empl. Sec.	Boston
Michigan	Max M. Horton	Director	Empl. Sec. Commn.	Detroit
Minnesota	Frank T. Starkey	Commissioner	Dept. of Empl. Sec.	St. Paul
Mississippi	T. Marx Huff	Exec. Director	Empl. Sec. Commn.	Jackson
Missouri	J. E. Taylor	Dir., Div. of Empl. Sec.	Dept. of Labor and Ind. Rels.	Jefferson City
Montana	Chadwick H. Smith	Chmn.-Exec. Dir.	Unempl. Comp. Commn.	Helena
Nebraska	Tal Coonrad	Dir., Div. of Empl. Sec.	Dept. of Labor	Lincoln
Nevada	Richard Ham	Exec. Director	Empl. Sec. Dept.	Carson City
New Hampshire	Charles Griffin	Director	Dept. of Empl. Sec.	Concord
New Jersey	Frank T. Judge	Dir., Div. of Empl. Sec.	Dept. of Labor and Ind.	Trenton
New Mexico	Robert Valdez	Chmn.-Exec. Dir.	Empl. Sec. Commn.	Albuquerque
New York	Stephen Mayo	Act. Exec. Dir., Div. of Empl.	Dept. of Labor	New York
North Carolina	Henry E. Kendall	Chairman	Empl. Sec. Commn.	Raleigh
North Dakota	Martin N. Gronvold	Director	Unempl. Comp. Div.	Bismarck
Ohio	James Tichenor	Administrator	Bur. of Unempl. Comp.	Columbus
Oklahoma	Bruton Wood	Exec. Director	Empl. Sec. Commn.	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Cecilia P. Galey	Administrator	Unempl. Comp. Commn.	Salem
Pennsylvania	A. Allen Sulcove	Exec. Dir., Bur. of Empl. Sec.	Dept. of Labor and Industry	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Mrs. P. A. Pagan de Colon	Director	Puerto Rico Empl. Service	San Juan
Rhode Island	Thomas H. Bride, Jr.	Director	Dept. of Empl. Sec.	Providence
South Carolina	Keith R. Aull	Exec. Director	Empl. Sec. Commn.	Columbia
South Dakota	Alan Williamson	Commissioner	Empl. Sec. Dept.	Aberdeen
Tennessee	Lyndon B. Jennings	Commissioner	Dept. of Empl. Sec.	Nashville
Texas	S. Perry Brown	Chmn.-Exec. Dir.	Employment Commn.	Austin
	William H. Farmer	Administrator	Empl. Commn.	Austin
Utah	Curtis P. Harding	Admn., Dept. of Empl. Sec.	Industrial Commn.	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Henry A. Milne	Chairman	Unempl. Comp. Commn.	Montpelier
Virginia	John Q. Rhodes, Jr.	Commissioner	Unempl. Comp. Commn.	Richmond
Virgin Islands	Mrs. E. Louise Scott	Director	Virgin Islands Empl. Service	St. Thomas
Washington	Otto S. Johnson	Act. Commissr.	Empl. Sec. Dept.	Olympia
West Virginia	F. Duanne Hill	Director	Dept. of Empl. Sec.	Charleston
Wisconsin	Paul A. Raushenbush	Dir., Unempl. Comp.	Industrial Commn.	Madison
Wyoming	Chester P. Sorensen	Exec. Director	Empl. Sec. Commn.	Casper

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	C. F. Anderson	Dir., Empl. Serv.	Dept. of Ind. Rels.	Montgomery
Alaska	Gus Gissberg	Chief of Empl. Serv.	Div. of Empl. Sec.	Juneau
Arizona	James A. Rork	Admr.-Dir., Empl. Serv.	Empl. Sec. Commn.	Phoenix

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

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EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Arkansas	Louie S. Hoffman	Dir. of Field Services	Empl. Sec. Div., Dept. of Labor	Little Rock
California	Thomas Campbell	Chief, Div. Pub. Empl. Offs. and Benefit Payments	Dept. of Employment	Sacramento
Colorado	Albert W. Bevan	Dir., Empl. Serv. Div.	Dept. of Employment	Denver
Connecticut	Thomas I. Shea	Director	Empl. Serv. Dept.	Hartford
Delaware	Edward Buckley	Chief of Placement	Unempl. Comp. Commn.	Wilmington
Florida	Harry R. Van Brunt	Director, Empl. Serv. Div.	Indus. Commn.	Tallahassee
Georgia	W. L. Abbott	Dir., Empl. Serv. Div.	Dept. of Labor	Atlanta
Guam	F. S. Rivera	Empl. Admin.	Dept. of Labor and Personnel	Agana
Hawaii	E. Leigh Stevens	Chief, Empl. Serv. Div.	Bur. of Empl. Serv.	Honolulu
Idaho	W. J. Adams	Asst. Dir., Placements	Employment Security	Boise
Illinois	Walter E. Parker	Dir., Empl. Serv.	Dept. of Labor	Chicago
Indiana	Charles F. Gross	Chief, Empl. Servs.	Empl. Sec. Bd.	Indianapolis
Iowa	George W. Moore	Dir. of Empl. Servs.	Empl. Sec. Commn.	Des Moines
Kansas	John Morrison	Exec. Dir., Empl. Sec. Div.	Labor Dept.	Topeka
Kentucky	L. P. Jones	Director	Div. of Empl. Serv.	Frankfort
Louisiana	Richard E. Brown, Jr.	Administrator	Div. of Empl. Sec.	Baton Rouge
Maine	Merton J. Gribbin	Dir., Empl. Serv.	Empl. Sec. Commn.	Augusta
Maryland	David L. B. Fringer	Dir., Empl. Serv. Div.	Dept. Empl. Sec.	Baltimore
Massachusetts	Charles A. McCarthy	Asst. Director	Div. of Empl. Sec.	Boston
Michigan	O. K. Fjetland	Dir., Empl. Serv. Div.	Empl. Sec. Commn.	Detroit
Minnesota	Clinton Boo	Dir., Empl. Service	Dept. of Empl. Sec.	St. Paul
Mississippi	Lane Hart	Dir., Empl. Serv. Div.	Empl. Sec. Commn.	Jackson
Missouri	Will S. Denham	Asst. Dir. (Local Off. Operations)	Dept. of Labor and Ind. Relations	Jefferson City
Montana	Jess C. Fletcher	Dir., Empl. Serv. Div.	Unempl. Comp. Commn.	Helena
Nebraska	Tal Coonrad	Dir., Div. of Empl. Sec.	Dept. of Labor	Lincoln
Nevada	Alvin I. Stortroen	Chief of Placement	Empl. Sec. Dept.	Carson City
New Hampshire	Mrs. Abby L. Wilder	Dir. Empl. Serv. Bur.	Dept. of Empl. Sec.	Concord
New Jersey	Joseph A. Jordan	Chief, Bur. of Empl. Serv., Div. of Empl. Sec.	Dept. of Labor and Industry	Trenton
New Mexico	Max R. Salazar	Director	Employment Service	Albuquerque
New York	Harry Smith	Act. Dir., Field Oper- ations Bur., Div. of Employment	Dept. of Labor	New York
North Carolina	J. W. Beach	Dir., Empl. Serv. Div.	Empl. Sec. Commn.	Raleigh
North Dakota	Carl F. Fryhling	Director	Employment Service	Bismarck
Ohio	W. F. Lunsford	Dir., Empl. Serv.	Bur. Unempl. Comp.	Columbus
Oklahoma	Morris Leonhard	Chief, Empl. Serv.	Empl. Sec. Commn.	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Earl R. Lovell	Dir., Empl. Serv.	Unempl. Comp. Commn.	Salem
Pennsylvania	John M. Clark	Dir., Empl. Serv.	Dept. Labor and Industry	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Mrs. P. A. Pagande Colón	Dir., Empl. Serv.	Dept. of Labor	San Juan
Rhode Island	T. Edward Burns	Dir., Empl. Service	Dept. of Empl. Sec.	Providence
South Carolina	E. H. Bradley	Dir., Empl. Serv. Div.	Empl. Sec. Commn.	Columbia
South Dakota	Alan Williamson	Commissioner	Empl. Sec. Dept.	Aberdeen
Tennessee	Paul Jessen	Dir., Empl. Serv. Div.	Dept. of Empl. Sec.	Nashville
Texas	S. Perry Brown	Chmn.-Exec. Dir.	Employment Commn.	Austin
Utah	Wm. H. Farmer	Administrator	Employment Commn.	Austin
Vermont	Joseph S. Mayer	Director	Employment Service	Salt Lake City
Virginia	E. Reynold Johnson	Director	Empl. Serv. Div.	Montpelier
Virgin Islands	W. B. Purser	Asst. Commissr.	Dept. Unempl. Comp.	Richmond
Washington	Mrs. E. Louise Scott	Dir., Empl. Serv.	Employment Service	St. Thomas
West Virginia	Otto S. Johnson	Act. Commissr.	Dept. of Empl. Sec.	Olympia
Wisconsin	Brumbach Stephens	Chief, Empl. Serv. Div.	Dept. of Empl. Sec.	Charleston
Wyoming	Austin T. Rose	Dir., Empl. Serv.	Industrial Commn.	Madison
	Chester P. Sorensen	Dir., Empl. Serv. Div.	Empl. Sec. Commn.	Casper

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

EQUALIZATION OF ASSESSMENTS

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Harry H. Hadem	Commissr. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Montgomery
Arizona	Wm. E. Stanford	Chairman	Tax Commn.	Phoenix
Arkansas	F. W. Canaday	Director	Assessment Coordi- nation Dept.	Little Rock
California	Dixwell L. Peirce	Exec. Secy.	Bd. of Equal.	Sacramento
Colorado	John R. Seaman	Chairman	Tax Commn.	Denver
Connecticut	John L. Sullivan	Commissioner	Tax Dept.	Hartford
Guam	Edward Baggerly	Chairman	Bd. of Equal.	Agaña
Hawaii	Earl W. Fase	Tax Commissr.	Off. of Tax Commissr.	Honolulu
Idaho	Ed D. Baird	Chairman	Tax Commn.	Boise
Illinois	Andrew Fasseas	Director	Dept. of Rev.	Springfield
Indiana	Joda G. Newsom	Chairman	Bd. of Tax Commissrs.	Indianapolis
Iowa	Leon Miller	Chairman	Tax Commn.	Des Moines
Kansas	Perry Owsley	Chairman	Bd. of Tax Appeals	Topeka
Kentucky	James E. Lockett	Commissioner	Dept. of Rev.	Frankfort
Louisiana	James T. Means, Jr.	Chairman	Tax Commn.	Baton Rouge
Maine	Ernest H. Johnson	Tax Assessor	Bur. of Taxation	Augusta
Maryland	Wm. H. Riley	Chief Supvr. Assess.	Dept. of Assess. and Tax.	Baltimore
Massachusetts	Robert T. Capeless	Commissioner	Dept. of Corp. and Taxation	Boston
Michigan	Louis M. Nims	Chairman	Bd. of Equal.	Lansing
Minnesota	J. M. Robertson	Commissioner	Dept. of Taxation	St. Paul
Mississippi	Noel Monaghan	Chairman	Tax Commn.	Jackson
Missouri	James M. Robertson	Chairman, Tax Commn.	Dept. of Rev.	Jefferson City
Montana	Robert Smith	Supvr., Ad Valorem Div.	Bd. of Equal.	Helena
Nebraska	F. A. Herrington	Secretary	Bd. of Equal. and Assess.	Lincoln
Nevada	Glen Frey	Dir., Div. of Assess. Standards	Tax Commn.	Carson City
New Hampshire	Oliver W. Marvin	Chairman	Tax Commn.	Concord
New Jersey	Theodore J. Labrecque	Pres., Div. Tax Appeals	Dept. of Treas.	Trenton
New Mexico	Mike Gallegos	Chief Tax Commissr.	Tax Commn.	Santa Fe
New York	Frank C. Moore	Chairman	Bd. of Equal. and Assess.	Albany
North Carolina	James S. Currie	Commissioner	Dept. of Rev.	Raleigh
North Dakota	J. Arthur Engen	Secy. and Tax Commissr.	Bd. of Equal.	Bismarck
Ohio	Stanley J. Bowers	Tax Commissr.	Dept. of Taxation	Columbus
Oklahoma	Lee B. Harris	Asst. Secy.	Bd. of Equal.	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Harry Loggan	Dir., Valuation Div.	Tax Commn.	Salem
Pennsylvania	John Berec	Chairman	Tax Equal. Bd.	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	José R. Noguera	Secy. of Finance	Dept. of Treasury	San Juan
Rhode Island	F. M. Langton	Tax Admn.	Div. of Tax., Dept. of Admin.	Providence
South Carolina	Otis W. Livingston	Chairman	Tax Commn.	Columbia
South Dakota	Bruce D. Gillis	Commissioner	Dept. of Revenue	Pierre
Tennessee	Buford Ellington	Chairman	Bd. of Equal.	Nashville
Texas	Robert S. Calvert	Comptroller	Off. of Comptr.	Austin
Utah	H. C. Shoemaker	Chairman	Tax Commn.	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Austin B. Noble	Commissioner	Tax Dept.	Montpelier
Virginia	C. H. Morrissett	Tax Commissr.	Dept. of Taxation	Richmond
Virgin Islands	Roy W. Bornn	Chairman	Bd. of Tax Review	St. Thomas
Washington	William S. Schumacher	Chairman	Tax Commn.	Olympia
West Virginia	John A. Field, Jr.	Commissioner	Tax Commn.	Charleston
Wisconsin	Forrest W. Gillett	Dir., Property Tax Div.	Dept. of Taxation	Madison
Wyoming	Albert P. Bruch	Chairman	Bd. of Equal.	Cheyenne

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

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FIRE MARSHAL

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	J. V. Kitchens	Fire Marshal	Dept. of Insurance	Montgomery
Alaska	(Vacancy)	Fire Marshal	Dept. of Pub. Safety	Juneau
Arkansas	Wm. C. Struebing	Fire Marshal, Div. Fire Prevention	State Police	Little Rock
California	Joe R. Yockers	Chief	Fire Marshal	Sacramento
Connecticut	John C. Kelly	Commissioner	State Police	Hartford
Delaware	William R. Favinger	Fire Marshal	Off. of Fire Marshal	Dover
Florida	J. Edwin Larson	Fire Marshal	Treasurer's Off.	Tallahassee
Georgia	F. E. Robinson	Fire Marshal	Comptroller-Gen.'s Off.	Atlanta
Guam	Pedro SN. Castro	Fire Captain	Dept. Pub. Safety	Tamuning
Hawaii	Kam Tai Lee	Fire Marshal	Treasury Dept.	Honolulu
Illinois	John J. Twomey	Fire Marshal	Dept. of Pub. Safety	Springfield
Indiana	Jay L. Foster	Fire Marshal	Fire Marshal Dept.	Indianapolis
Iowa	Edward J. Herron	Fire Marshal	Dept. of Pub. Safety	Des Moines
Kansas	Fred Bergman	Fire Marshal	Fire Marshal Dept.	Topeka
Kentucky	Ray Humkey	Fire Marshal	Dept. of Pub. Safety	Frankfort
Louisiana	John E. Coon	Fire Marshal	Off. of Fire Marshal	New Orleans
Maine	Joseph A. Flynn	Fire Prevention Dir.	Dept. of Insurance	Augusta
Maryland	F. Douglass Sears	Insurance Commissr.	Insurance Dept.	Baltimore
Massachusetts	Edward P. Gilgun	Fire Marshal	Dept. of Pub. Safety	Boston
Michigan	Glenroy Walker	Chief, Fire Marshal Div.	State Police	East Lansing
Minnesota	Cyril C. Sheehan	Fire Marshal	Div. of Insurance	St. Paul
Mississippi	T. H. Singletary	Fire Marshal	Insurance Dept.	Jackson
Montana	Arthur C. Parsons	Fire Marshal	Off. of Auditor	Helena
Nebraska	E. C. Iverson	Fire Marshal	Division of Fire Prevention	Lincoln
Nevada	George Zappettini	Forester Fire Warden, Div. of Forestry	Dept. of Conserv. and Nat. Resources	Carson City
New Hampshire	Aubrey G. Robinson	Fire Marshal	Bd. of Fire Control	Concord
New Jersey	Wm. J. Seidel	State Fire Warden, Div. of Plan. and Devel.	Dept. of Conserv. and Econ. Devel.	Trenton
New Mexico	John Woodall	Fire Marshal	Insurance Dept.	Santa Fe
New York	Roswell Pooler	Chief, Bur. of Fire Mobil. and Control	Div. of Safety, Exec. Dept.	Albany
North Carolina	Chas. F. Gold	Fire Marshal	Dept. of Insurance	Raleigh
North Dakota	Vance Arneson	Deputy	Fire Marshal Dept.	Bismarck
Ohio	Wilson M. McLaughlin	Fire Marshal	Dept. of Commerce	Columbus
Oregon	Dean Musser	Fire Marshal	Fire Marshal's Office	Salem
Pennsylvania	Lawrence L. Priar	Fire Marshal	Bur. Fire Protection	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Raúl Gándara	Fire Chief	Fire Service of Puerto Rico	San Juan
Rhode Island	Walter E. Stone	Supt., State Police	Exec. Dept.	Lincoln
South Carolina	R. L. Kelly	Fire Marshal	Insurance Dept.	Columbia
South Dakota	D. E. Mitchell	Fire Marshal	Dept. of Insurance	Pierre
Tennessee	John R. Long, Jr.	Fire Marshal	Dept. of Ins. and Banking	Nashville
Texas	Wm. A. Harrison	Commissioner	Bd. of Insurance	Austin
Utah	J. Whitney Floyd	Chief Forester	Forestry and Fire Control Board	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Chester Kirby	Deputy Fire Marshal	Pub. Safety Dept.	Montpelier
Virginia	C. S. Mullen, Jr.	Chief Fire Marshal	Corporation Commn.	Richmond
Virgin Islands	Omar Brown	Fire Chief	Dept. of Public Safety	St. Thomas
Washington	Wm. A. Sullivan	Fire Marshal	Insurance Commn.	Olympia
West Virginia	Carl E. Weimer	Fire Marshal	Fire Marshal's Off.	Charleston
Wisconsin	Paul J. Rogan	Fire Marshal	Insurance Dept.	Madison
Wyoming	Burton L. Clark	Fire Marshal	Labor Dept.	Cheyenne

FISH AND GAME				
State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	C. Graham Hixon	Chief, Div. of Game and Fish	Dept. of Conserv.	Montgomery
Alaska	Clarence L. Anderson	Commissioner	Dept. of Fish and Game	Juneau
Arizona	Robert J. Smith	Director	Game and Fish Commn.	Phoenix
Arkansas	Nelson Cox	Exec. Secretary	Game and Fish Commn.	Little Rock
California	William Warne	Director	Dept. of Fish and Game	Sacramento
Colorado	Tom Kimball	Exec. Director	Game and Fish Commn.	Denver
Connecticut	Lyle M. Thorpe	Director	Bd. Fisheries and Game	Hartford
Delaware	Norman G. Wilder	Director	Bd. of Game and Fish Commissioners	Dover
Florida	A. D. Aldrich	Director	Game and Fresh Water Fish Commn.	Tallahassee
	Ernest C. Mitts	Director	Bd. of Conserv.	Tallahassee
Georgia	Fulton Lovell	Director	Game and Fish Dept.	Atlanta
Guam	Francisco P. DeLeon	Fish and Game Warden	Dept. of Agric.	Mangilao
Hawaii	Michio Takata	Dir., Div. Fish and Game	Bd. Agric. and Forestry	Honolulu
Idaho	Ross Leonard	Director	Dept. of Fish and Game	Boise
Illinois	Glen D. Palmer	Director	Dept. of Conserv.	Springfield
Indiana	Hugh W. Gray	Dir., Div. of Fish and Game	Dept. of Conserv.	Indianapolis
Iowa	Ray W. Beckman	Chief, Fish and Game	Conserv. Commn.	Des Moines
Kansas	David D. Leahy	Acting Director	Forestry, Fish and Game	Pratt
Kentucky	Minor Clark	Commissioner	Dept. of Fish and Wildlife Resources	Frankfort
Louisiana	E. Lamar Clement	Director	Dept. of Wildlife and Fisheries	New Orleans
Maine	Roland H. Cobb	Commissioner	Inland Fish and Game Dept.	Augusta
	Ronald W. Green	Commissioner	Sea and Shore Fisheries	Augusta
Maryland	Ernest A. Vaughn	Director	Dept. of Game and Inland Fish	Baltimore
	H. C. Byrd	Chairman	Dept. of Tidewater Fisheries	Annapolis
Massachusetts	Charles L. McLaughlin	Dir., Div. of Fisheries and Game	Dept. Natural Resources	Boston
	Frederick C. Wilbour, Jr.	Dir., Div. of Marine Fisheries	Dept. Natural Resources	Boston
Michigan	F. A. Westerman	Chief, Fish Div.	Conserv. Dept.	Lansing
	H. D. Ruhl	Chief, Game Div.	Conserv. Dept.	Lansing
Minnesota	James W. Kimball	Dir., Div. of Game and Fish	Dept. of Conserv.	St. Paul
Mississippi	Rex McRaney	Exec. Director	Game and Fish Commn.	Jackson
Missouri	Wm. B. Towell	Director	Conserv. Commn.	Jefferson City
Montana	W. J. Everin	Director	Fish and Game Dept.	Helena
Nebraska	Melvin O. Steen	Exec. Secretary	Game, Forestation, and Parks Commn.	Lincoln
Nevada	Frank W. Groves	Director	Fish and Game Commn.	Reno
New Hampshire	Ralph G. Carpenter II	Director	Fish and Game Dept.	Concord
New Jersey	A. Heaton Underhill	Dir., Div. of Fish and Game	Dept. of Conserv. and Econ. Devel.	Trenton
New Mexico	Homer C. Pickens	State Game Warden	Game and Fish Dept.	Santa Fe
New York	W. Mason Lawrence	Asst. Commissr. of Fish and Game	Conserv. Dept.	Albany
North Carolina	Clyde P. Patton	Director	Wildlife Resources Commn.	Raleigh
North Dakota	I. G. Bue	Commissioner	Game and Fish Dept.	Bismarck
Ohio	Hayden W. Olds	Chief	Div. of Wildlife	Columbus
Oklahoma	(Vacancy)	Director	Dept. of Wildlife Conserv.	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Albert M. Day	Director of Fisheries	Fish Commn.	Portland
	P. W. Schneider	Game Director	Game Commn.	Portland
Pennsylvania	William Voight, Jr.	Exec. Director	Fish Commn.	Harrisburg
	M. J. Golden	Exec. Director	Game Commn.	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Félix Iñigo	Dir. Fisheries and Wildlife Section	Dept. Agric. and Commerce	San Juan

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

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FISH AND GAME—continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Rhode Island . . .	Thomas J. Wright	Chief, Div. of Fish and Game	Dept. of Agric. and Conservation	Providence
South Carolina . .	A. A. Richardson	Dir., Div. of Game	Wildlife Res. Dept.	Columbia
	Alonzo B. Seabrook	Dir., Div. of Commercial Fisheries	Wildlife Res. Dept.	Charleston
South Dakota . . .	Harry R. Woodward	Director	Game, Fish and Park Dept.	Pierre
Tennessee	Forrest Durand	Dir., Game and Fish Commission	Conserv. and Commerce Dept.	Nashville
Texas	H. D. Dodgen	Exec. Secretary	Game and Fish Commn.	Austin
Utah	Harold Crane	Director	Fish and Game Dept.	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Geo. W. Davis	Dir., Exec. Secy.	Fish and Game Commn.	Montpelier
Virginia	Chester F. Phelps	Exec. Director	Game and Inland Fisheries Commn.	Richmond
	Milton T. Hickman	Commissioner	Commn. of Fisheries	Newport News
Virgin Islands . .	Louis Brown	Act. Commissr. Agric. and Labor	Govt. of the V. I.	St. Croix
Washington . . .	Milo Moore	Director	Dept. of Fisheries	Seattle
	John A. Biggs	Director	Dept. of Game	Seattle
West Virginia . .	Edward Kenney	Chief	Div. Fish Mgt.	Charleston
	C. O. Handley	Chief	Div. Game Mgt.	Charleston
Wisconsin	Edw. Schneberger	Supt. Fish Mgt.	Conserv. Commr.	Madison
	J. R. Smith	Supt., Game Mgt.	Conserv. Commn.	Madison
Wyoming	Steve J. Jiacoletti	Commissioner	Game and Fish Commn.	Cheyenne

FOOD AND DRUGS

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Harry S. Peckinpaugh	Dir., Div. of Agric. Chemistry	Dept. of Agric. and Industries	Montgomery
Alaska	Charles R. Hayman, M.D.	Dir., Div. of Health	Dept. of Health and Welf.	Juneau
Arizona	Clarence G. Salisbury, M.D.	Supt. of Health	Dept. of Health	Phoenix
Arkansas	J. T. Herron, M.D.	State Health Officer	Bd. of Health	Little Rock
California	Milton P. Duffy	Chief, Bur. of Food and Drug Inspection	Dept. of Pub. Health	Berkeley
Colorado	R. L. Cleere, M.D.	Exec. Director	Dept. of Pub. Health	Denver
Connecticut . . .	Attilio R. Frasinelli	Commissioner	Food and Drug Commn.	Hartford
Delaware	H. C. Zeisig	Secy.-Treasurer	Bd. of Pharmacy	Millford
Florida	Nathan Mayo	Commissr. of Agric. Inspection, Div.	Dept. of Agric.	Tallahassee
Georgia	P. D. Horkan	Chief Drug Inspector	Bd. of Pharmacy	Atlanta
Guam	Fredric L. Conklin, M.D.	Director	Dept. of Med. Servs.	Oka, Tamuning
Hawaii	George A. Akau	Chief, Bur. of Food and Drugs	Board of Health	Honolulu
Idaho	Terrell O. Carver, M.D.	Director	Board of Health	Boise
Illinois	Lowell Oranger	Supt., Div. of Foods, Dairies	Dept. of Agriculture	Springfield
Indiana	T. E. Sullivan	Dir., Div. of Foods and Drugs	Bd. of Health	Indianapolis
Iowa	Clyde Spry	Secretary	Dept. of Agriculture	Des Moines
	J. F. Rabe	Secretary	Pharmacy Bd.	Des Moines
Kansas	Evan Wright	Dir., Food and Drug Div.	Bd. of Health	Topeka
Kentucky	Sara V. Dugan	Dir., Food and Drugs Section	Dept. of Health	Louisville
Louisiana	W. J. Rein, M.D.	President	Board of Health	New Orleans
Maine	Clayton P. Osgood	Chief, Div. of Inspection	Dept. of Agriculture	Augusta
Maryland	G. S. Brinsfield	Chief, Div. of Food	Dept. of Health	Baltimore
	Francis S. Balassone, M.D.	Chief, Div. of Drugs	Dept. of Health	Baltimore
Massachusetts . .	George A. Michael	Dir., Div. of Food and Drugs	Dept. of Pub. Health	Boston

FOOD AND DRUGS—*continued*

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Michigan	O. K. Grettenberger	Director	Bd. of Pharmacy	Lansing
	J. L. Littlefield	Chief, Bur. Foods and Standards	Agriculture Dept.	Lansing
Minnesota	Byron G. Allen	Commissioner	Dept. of Agriculture	St. Paul
Mississippi	A. L. Gray, M.D.	Exec. Officer	Bd. of Health	Jackson
Missouri	M. P. Etheredge	State Chemist	Miss. State Coll.	State College
	Clifford L. Summers	Dir., Food and Drugs, Div. of Health	Dept. of Pub. Health and Welfare	Jefferson City
Montana	C. W. Brinck	Dir., Div. of Envir. Sanit.	Bd. of Health	Helena
Nebraska	Gould B. Flagg	Chief, Bur. of Dairies, Foods, Wgts. and Meas.	Dept. of Agric. and Inspection	Lincoln
Nevada	Joseph Moose, M.D.	Act. Commissioner	Dept. of Food and Drugs, Wgts. and Meas., and Petrol. Prod. Inspection	Reno
New Hampshire	Gilman K. Crowell	Chief, Bur. of Food and Chemistry	Dept. of Health	Concord
New Jersey	Milton Ruth	Chief, Bur. of Food and Drugs, Div. of Envir. Sanitation	Dept. of Health	Trenton
New Mexico	Carl Henderson	Supvr., Food Sanit. Sec.	Dept. of Public Health	Santa Fe
New York	Myron Albro	Dir., Div. of Food Control	Dept. of Agric. and Markets	Albany
	John J. Bellizzi	Chief, Narcotic Control Sec.	Dept. of Health	Albany
North Carolina	E. W. Constable	Director	Dept. of Agriculture	Raleigh
North Dakota	R. O. Baird	Director	State Laboratories	Bismarck
Ohio	Edward C. Haaf	Chief	Div. of Foods and Dairies	Columbus
Oklahoma	Burley Walker	Dir., Food and Drug Division	Dept. of Health	Oklahoma City
Oregon	O. K. Beals	Chief, Div. of Foods And Dairies	Dept. of Agriculture	Salem
	Harland E. Belscamper	Secretary	Bd. of Pharmacy	Portland
Pennsylvania	Joseph Adlestein, M.D.	Dir., Bur. of Behavioral Problems	Dept. of Health	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Charlie Romney	Act. Dir., Bur. of Sanitation	Dept. of Health	San Juan
Rhode Island	Joseph J. Cahill	Chief, Div. of Food and Drug Control	Dept. of Health	Providence
South Carolina	G. S. T. Peeples, M.D.	Secy. and State Health Officer	Bd. of Health	Columbia
South Dakota	Ray Fitzgerald	Secretary	Dept. of Agriculture	Pierre
Tennessee	Eugene H. Holeman	State Chemist	Dept. of Agriculture	Nashville
Texas	J. E. Peavy, M.D.	Act. Commissr. of Health	Dept. of Health	Austin
Utah	Glenn W. Kilpatrick	Supvr., Food and Drug Div.	Dept. of Agriculture	Salt Lake City
Vermont	R. B. Aiken, M.D.	Commissioner	Dept. of Health	Burlington
Virginia	Rodney C. Berry	State Chemist	Dept. of Agric. and Immigration	Richmond
Virgin Islands	Melvin H. Evans, M.D.	Commissr. of Health	Govt. of the V. I.	St. Thomas
Washington	Joseph D. Dwyer	Director	Dept. of Agric.	Olympia
West Virginia	N. H. Dyer	Director	Health Dept.	Charleston
Wisconsin	Harvey Weavers	Chief, Dairy and Food Div.	Dept. of Agric.	Madison
Wyoming	(Vacancy)	Director	Dept. of Agriculture	Cheyenne

FORESTRY

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	J. M. Stauffer	Chief, Div. Forestry	Dept. of Conserv.	Montgomery
Arkansas	Fred H. Lang	State Forester	Forestry Commn.	Little Rock
California	F. H. Raymond	State Forester, Div. of Forestry	Dept. of Natural Resources	Sacramento
Colorado	R. E. Ford	Dir., Forest Conserv.	Bd. of Agric., Colo. A. and M. College	Ft. Collins
Connecticut	Donald C. Mathews	Director	Park and Forest Commn.	Hartford
Delaware	W. S. Taber	Forester	Forestry Commn.	Dover
Florida	C. H. Coulter	State Forester	Bd. of Forestry	Tallahassee
Georgia	H. Guyton De Loach	Director	Forestry Commn.	Atlanta
Guam	Manuel Calvo	Director	Dept. of Agric.	Mangilao
Hawaii	C. Eric Reppun	Pres. and Commissr.	Bd. of Agric. and Forestry	Honolulu
	Walter W. Holt	Forester, Div. of Forestry	Bd. of Agric. and Forestry	Honolulu
Idaho	Roger Guernsey	State Forester	Forestry Dept.	Boise
Illinois	E. E. Nuuttila	Forester	Dept. of Conserv.	Springfield
Indiana	Ralph F. Wilcox	State Forester	Dept. of Conserv.	Indianapolis
Iowa	Wilbur A. Rush	Chief, Land and Waters	Conserv. Commn.	Des Moines
Kansas	W. F. Pickett	Forester	State College	Manhattan
Kentucky	Gene L. Butcher	Dir. of Forestry	Div. of Conserv.	Frankfort
Louisiana	James E. Mixon	Secretary	Forestry Commn.	Baton Rouge
Maine	Austin H. Wilkins	Commissioner	Forestry Dept.	Augusta
Maryland	H. C. Buckingham	Forester	Dept. Forests and Parks	Annapolis
Massachusetts	Raymond J. Kenney	Dir., Div. of Forest and Parks	Dept. of Natural Resources	Boston
Michigan	G. S. McIntire	Chief, Forestry Div.	Conserv. Dept.	Lansing
Minnesota	Edward L. Lawson	Dir., Div. of Forestry	Dept. of Conserv.	St. Paul
Mississippi	C. B. Marlin	Forester	Forestry Commn.	Jackson
Missouri	George O. White	Forester	Conserv. Commn.	Jefferson City
Montana	Gareth C. Moon	State Forester	Forestry Dept.	Missoula
Nebraska	Melvin O. Steen	Executive Secy.	Game, Forestation, Parks Commn.	Lincoln
Nevada	George Zappettini	Forester Fire Warden Div. of Forestry	Dept. of Conserv. and Nat. Resources	Carson City
New Hampshire	Wm. H. Messeck, Jr.	State Forester, Forestry Div.	Forestry and Recreation Commn.	Concord
New Jersey	Alden T. Cottrell	State Forester and Chief, Bur. Forestry, Parks, Historic Sites; Div. of Planning and Devel.	Dept. Conserv. and Econ. Devel.	Trenton
New Mexico	Ray Bell	State Forester	Forest Conserv. Commn.	Santa Fe
New York	William M. Foss	Asst. Commissr. Lands and Forests	Conserv. Dept.	Albany
North Carolina	F. H. Claridge	Forester	Dept. of Conserv. and Devel.	Raleigh
North Dakota	C. N. Nelson	Forester and Pres.	School of Forestry	Bottineau
Ohio	O. A. Alderman	Chief	Div. of Forestry	Columbus
Oklahoma	Donald E. Stauffer	Dir., Div. of Forestry	Planning and Re- sources Bd.	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Dwight L. Phipps	State Forester	Bd. of Forestry	Salem
Pennsylvania	Maurice K. Goddard	Secretary	Dept. of Forests and Waters	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Benjamin Seda	Dir., Forest Section	Dept. of Agric. and Commerce	Río Piedras
Rhode Island	Calvin B. Dunwoody	Act. Chief, Div. of Forests	Dept. of Agric. and Conservation	Providence
South Carolina	Chas. H. Flory	Forester	Forestry Commn.	Columbia
South Dakota	Walter J. Fillmore	Forester	Game, Fish, Park Dept.	Pierre
Tennessee	Carl I. Peterson	Forester	Dept. of Conserv. and Commerce	Nashville
Texas	A. D. Folweller	Director	Forest Service	College Station
Utah	J. Whitney Floyd	Chief Forester, Fire Warden	Bd. of Forestry, Fire Control	Salt Lake City

FORESTRY—continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Vermont	Perry H. Merrill	Director	Dept. of Forests and Parks	Montpelier
Virginia	George W. Dean	Forester, Div. of Forestry	Dept. of Conserv. and Devel.	Charlottesville
Washington	L. T. Webster	Supervisor	Natural Resources	Olympia
West Virginia . . .	Lester McClung	Forester	Conserv. Commn.	Charleston
Wisconsin	Roman Koenings	Supt., Forests and Parks	Conserv. Commn.	Madison
Wyoming	Carl E. Johnson	Forester	Land Office	Cheyenne

FUEL TAX

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Douthitt Camp	Chief, Gasoline Tax Div.	Dept. of Revenue	Montgomery
Alaska	Robt. D. Stevenson	Commissioner	Dept. of Revenue	Juneau
Arizona	Clyde Killingsworth	Supt., Motor Veh. Div.	Highway Dept.	Phoenix
Arkansas	Leonard L. Stewart	Dir., Motor Fuel Tax Div.	Revenue Dept.	Little Rock
California	H. D. Abbott	Chief, Highway Tax Div.	Bd. of Equalization	Sacramento
Colorado	Robert A. Theobald	Director	Dept. of Revenue	Denver
Connecticut	John J. Tynan	Commissioner	Motor Vehs. Dept.	Hartford
Delaware	Elisha C. Dukes	Supv., Motor Fuel Tax Div.	Highway Dept.	Dover
Florida	Ray E. Green	Comptroller	Off. of Comptr.	Tallahassee
Georgia	Robert L. Boyett John W. D. Harvey	Dir., Fuel Oil Inspec. Dir., Motor Fuel Tax	Revenue Dept. Revenue Dept.	Atlanta Atlanta
Guam	George W. Ingling	Commisr., Rev. and Taxation	Dept. of Finance	Agana
Hawaii	John A. Bell	Dep. Tax Commisr.	Off. of Tax Commissioner	Honolulu
Idaho	P. G. Neill	Tax Collector	Off. of Tax Coll.	Boise
Illinois	Andrew Fasseas	Director	Dept. of Revenue	Springfield
Indiana	Chester C. Meyer	Admn., Motor Fuel Tax Div.	Dept. of Revenue	Indianapolis
Iowa	M. L. Abrahamson	Treasurer	Off. of Treasurer	Des Moines
Kansas	Ray McCartney	Chief	Dept. of Revenue	Topeka
Kentucky	Morton Brashears	Dir., Mot. Veh. Div.	Dept. of Revenue	Frankfort
Louisiana	Robert L. Roland	Collector	Dept. of Revenue	Baton Rouge
Maine	Gomer S. Dillon	Dir., Excise Tax Div.	Bur. of Taxation	Augusta
Maryland	Bernard F. Nossel	Chief, Gas. Tax Div.	Off. of Comptr.	Annapolis
Massachusetts . . .	Leo E. Diehl	Dir., Bur. of Excises	Dept. of Corp. and Taxation	Boston
Michigan	George M. Harlow	Admn., Motor Fuel Tax	Off. of Secy. of State	Lansing
Minnesota	(Vacancy)	Dir., Petroleum Div.	Dept. of Taxation	St. Paul
Mississippi	Guy McCullen	Comptroller	Motor Veh. Comptr.	Jackson
Missouri	Lawrence O. Campbell	Supv., Mot. Fuel Tax	Dept. of Revenue	Jefferson City
Montana	M. J. Armistead	Supv., Gasoline Tax Div.	Bd. of Equalization	Helena
Nebraska	Mrs. Inez Lebsack	Dir., Div. of Motor Fuels	Dept. of Agric. and Inspection	Lincoln
Nevada	William H. Schmidt	Supvr., Motor Fuel Div.	Tax Commn.	Carson City
New Hampshire . . .	John J. Mara	Road Toll Admn.	Motor Vehicle Dept.	Concord
New Jersey	Armand J. Salmon, Jr.	Supv. Motor Fuels Tax Bur., Div. of Taxation	Dept. of Treasury	Trenton
New Mexico	C. E. Bassett	Dir., Gas. Tax Div.	Bur. of Revenue	Santa Fe
New York	John J. Purcell	Dir., Misc. Tax Bur.	Div. of Tax., Dept. of Tax and Fin.	Albany
North Carolina . . .	James S. Currie	Commissioner	Dept. of Revenue	Raleigh
North Dakota . . .	Curtis Olson	Auditor	Off. of Auditor	Bismarck

FUEL TAX—*continued*

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Ohio	Stanley J. Bowers	Tax Commissioner	Dept. of Taxation	Columbus
Oklahoma	Herman H. Rice	Dir., Motor Fuel Tax Div.	Tax. Commn.	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Vern L. Hill	Director	Motor Vehicles Dept.	Salem
Pennsylvania	Oliver L. Slinker	Dir., Bur. of Liquid Fuel Tax	Dept. of Revenue	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	José R. Noguera	Secy. of Finance	Dept. of Treasury	San Juan
Rhode Island	Thomas L. F. Kelley, Jr.	Chief Examiner, Motor Fuel Tax Sect.	Div. of Taxation, Dept. of Admin.	Providence
South Carolina	Otis W. Livingstone	Chairman	Tax Commission	Columbia
South Dakota	Bruce D. Gillis	Commissioner	Dept. of Revenue	Pierre
Tennessee	John W. Sellars	Dir., Gas. and Oil Inspec. Div.	Dept. of Revenue	Nashville
Texas	Robert S. Calvert	Comptr., Pub. Accts.	Off. of Comptroller	Austin
Utah	Richard S. Woolley	Director	State Tax Div.	Salt Lake City
Vermont	H. Elmer Marsh	Commissioner	Motor Veh. Dept.	Montpelier
Virginia	C. H. Lamb	Commissioner	Div. of Motor Vehs.	Richmond
Washington	Mrs. Louise S. Taylor	Director	Dept. of Licenses	Olympia
West Virginia	John A. Field, Jr.	Commissioner	Tax Commission	Charleston
Wisconsin	D. W. Mack	Dir., Div. of Motor Fuel and Petroleum Products	Dept. of Taxation	Madison
Wyoming	E. S. MacClean	Director	Revenue Dept.	Cheyenne

GEOLOGY

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Walter B. Jones	State Geologist	Off. of State Geol.	Tuscaloosa
Alaska	Phillip M. Holdsworth	Commissioner	Dept. of Natural Resources	Juneau
Arizona	James D. Forrester	Dean, College of Mines	Univ. of Ariz.	Tucson
Arkansas	Norman Williams	Director and Geologist	Geological and Conserv. Commn.	Little Rock
California	Olaf P. Jenkins	Chief, Div. Mines	Dept. Nat. Resources	San Francisco
Connecticut	John B. Lucke	Director	Geolog. and Natural Hist. Survey	Storrs
Delaware	Johan J. Groot	Geologist	Geological Commn.	Newark
Florida	Robert O. Vernon	Director	Geolog. Surv., Bd. of Conserv.	Tallahassee
Georgia	Garland Peyton	Director	Dept. Mines, Mining, Geology	Atlanta
Guam	Santos Valenciano	Engineer	U.S. Geological Survey	Tamuning
Hawaii	Howard Leak	Chief, Div. of Hydrography	Dept. of Public Lands	Honolulu
Idaho	E. F. Cook	Director	Bur. of Mines and Geology	Moscow
Illinois	John C. Frye	Chief, Geol. Surv.	Dept. Registration and Education	Urbana
Indiana	Chas. F. Deiss	Geologist	Dept. of Conserv.	Indianapolis
Iowa	H. G. Hershey	Geologist	Geological Survey	Iowa City
Kansas	Raymond C. Moore	Director	Geological Survey	Lawrence
Kentucky	D. J. Jones	Geologist	Univ. of Kentucky	Lexington
Louisiana	Leo Hough	Geologist, Geol. Surv.	La. State Univ.	Baton Rouge
Maine	John R. Rand	Geologist	Dept. of Econ. Devel.	Augusta
Maryland	Jos. T. Singewald, Jr.	Director	Dept. Geol., Mines, Water Resources	Baltimore
Michigan	W. L. Daoust	State Geologist	Conserv. Dept.	Lansing
Minnesota	Ray D. Nolan	Dir., Div. Lands and Minerals	Dept. of Conserv.	St. Paul
Mississippi	W. C. Morse	Director	Geological Survey	University

GEOLOGY—continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Missouri	Thomas R. Beveridge	Geologist, Div. Geol. Survey and Water Resources	Dept. of Business and Admin.	Jefferson City
Montana	Edwin G. Koch	Director	Bur. of Mines and Geology	Butte
Nebraska	E. C. Reed	Geologist	Conserv., Survey Div., Univ. of Neb.	Lincoln
Nevada	Vernon E. Scheid	Dir., Bur. of Mines	Univ. of Nevada	Reno
New Hampshire	T. Ralph Myers	Geologist	Planning and Devel. Commn.	Durham
New Jersey	Kemble Widmer	Chief, Bur. Geol. and Topography, Div. of Planning and Devel.	Dept. of Conserv. and Econ. Devel.	Trenton
New Mexico	A. L. Porter	Geologist	Oil Conserv. Commn.	Santa Fe
New York	John G. Broughton	Geologist	State Museum, Ed. Dept.	Albany
North Carolina	Jasper L. Stuckey	Geologist	Dept. Conserv. and Devel.	Raleigh
North Dakota	Wilson M. Laird	Geologist	Geol. Dept., Univ. of N.D.	Grand Forks
Ohio	R. J. Bernhagen	Chief	Div. of Geol. Survey	Columbus
Oklahoma	Carl C. Branson	Director	Geol. Survey	Norman
Oregon	Hollis M. Dole	Director	Dept. Geology and Mineral Industries	Portland
Pennsylvania	Carlyle Gray	Chief Geol., Bur. Topographic, Geol. Survey	Dept. Internal Affairs	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Carlos Vincenty	Dir., Dept. of Ind. Research	Econ. Devel. Admin.	Hato Rey
South Carolina	L. L. Smith	Geologist	Geological Survey, U. of S. C.	Columbia
South Dakota	Alan Agnew	Geologist	Univ. of S. D.	Vermillion
Tennessee	W. D. Hardeman	Dir., Div. of Geology	Dept. of Conserv. and Commerce	Nashville
Utah	Arthur L. Crawford	Director	Geol. and Mineralog. Survey, U. of U.	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Charles G. Dolt	Geologist	Devel. Commn.	Burlington
Virginia	James L. Calver	Geologist, Div. of Mineral Resources	Dept. of Conserv. and Devel.	Charlottesville
Washington	Marshall T. Huntting	Supvr., Div. of Mines and Geol.	Dept. of Conserv.	Olympia
West Virginia	Paul H. Price	Geologist	Geol. and Econ. Survey	Morgantown
Wisconsin	George F. Hanson	Geologist	Univ. of Wisc.	Madison
Wyoming	Horace D. Thomas	Geologist	Univ. of Wyo.	Laramie

HEALTH

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	D. G. Gill, M.D.	Health Officer	Dept. of Health	Montgomery
Alaska	Charles R. Hayman, M.D.	Dir. Div. of Health	Dept. of Health and and Welfare	Juneau
Arizona	Clarence G. Salsbury, M.D.	Supt. of Health	Dept. of Health	Phoenix
Arkansas	J. T. Herron, M.D.	Health Officer	Bd. of Health	Little Rock
California	Malcolm H. Merrill, M.D.	Director	Dept. of Pub. Health	Berkeley
Colorado	R. L. Cleere, M.D.	Exec. Director	Dept. of Pub. Health	Denver
Connecticut	Franklin M. Foote, M.D.	Commissioner	Dept. of Health	Hartford
Delaware	Floyd I. Hudson, M.D.	Exec. Secretary	Bd. of Health	Dover
Florida	Wilson T. Sowder, M.D.	Health Officer	Bd. of Health	Jacksonville
Georgia	T. F. Sellers, M.D.	Director	Dept. of Pub. Health	Atlanta
Guam	Fredric L. Conklin, M.D.	Director	Dept. of Med. Servs.	Oka Tamuning

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

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HEALTH—continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Hawaii	Richard K.C. Lee, M.D.	President	Bd. of Health	Honolulu
Idaho	Terrell O. Carver, M.D.	Director	Bd. of Health	Boise
Illinois	Roland R. Cross, M.D.	Director	Dept. of Pub. Health	Springfield
Indiana	Bertram Groesbeck, Jr. M.D.	Director	Dept. of Health	Indianapolis
Iowa	Edmund G. Zimmerer, M.D.	Commissioner	Dept. of Health	Des Moines
Kansas	Geoffrey Martin, M.D.	Secretary	Bd. of Health	Topeka
Kentucky	Russell E. Teague, M.D.	Commissioner	Dept. of Health	Louisville
Louisiana	W.J. Rehn, M.D.	President	Bd. of Health	New Orleans
Maine	Dean H. Fisher, M.D.	Commissioner	Dept. of Health and Welfare	Augusta
Maryland	Perry F. Prather, M.D.	Director	Dept. of Health	Baltimore
Massachusetts	Alfred Leo Frechette, M.D.	Commissioner	Dept. of Pub. Health	Boston
Michigan	Albert B. Heustis, M.D.	Commissioner	Dept. of Health	Lansing
Minnesota	Robert N. Barr, M.D.	Secy. and Exec. Off.	Dept. of Health	Minneapolis
Mississippi	A.L. Gray, M.D.	Exec. Officer	Bd. of Health	Jackson
Missouri	Henry M. Hardwicke, M.D.	Deputy Dir., Div. of Health	Dept. of Pub. Health and Welfare	Jefferson City
Montana	G. D. Carlyle Thompson, M.D.	Exec. Officer	Bd. of Health	Helena
Nebraska	E.A. Rogers, M.D., M.P.H.	Dir. of Health	Dept. of Health	Lincoln
Nevada	Daniel J. Hurley, M.D.	Health Officer	Dept. of Health	Carson City
New Hampshire	Edward W. Colby, M.D.	Health Officer	Dept. of Health	Concord
New Jersey	Roscoe B. Kandle, M.D.	Commissioner	Dept. of Health	Trenton
New Mexico	Stanley J. Leland, M.D.	Director	Health Dept.	Santa Fe
New York	Herman E. Hilleboe, M.D.	Commissr. of Health	Dept. of Health	Albany
North Carolina	J.W.R. Norton, M.D.	Secretary	Bd. of Health	Raleigh
North Dakota	W. Van Heuvelen	Dir. of Pub. Health	Health Dept.	Bismarck
Ohio	Ralph E. Dwork, M.D.	Director	Dept. of Health	Columbus
Oklahoma	Grady F. Matthews, M.D.	Commissr. of Health	Dept. of Health	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Harold M. Erickson, M.D.	Health Officer	Bd. of Health	Portland
Pennsylvania	Charles L. Wilbar, Jr., M.D.	Secy. of Health	Dept. of Health	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Guillermo Arbona, M.D.	Secretary	Dept. of Health	San Juan
Rhode Island	Jeremiah A. Dailey, M.D.	Director	Dept. of Health	Providence
South Carolina	G.S.T. Peebles, M.D.	Secy. and Health Officer	Bd. of Health	Columbia
South Dakota	G.J. Van Heuvelen, M.D.	Health Officer	Dept. of Health	Pierre
Tennessee	R.H. Hutcheson, M.D.	Commissioner	Dept. of Pub. Health	Nashville
Texas	J.E. Peavy, M.D.	Act. Commissr. of Health	Dept. of Health	Austin
Utah	George W. Soffe, M.D.	Acting Director	Health Dept.	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Robert B. Aiken, M.D.	Commissioner	Dept. of Health	Burlington
Virginia	M. I. Shanholtz, M.D.	Health Commissr.	Dept. of Health	Richmond
Virgin Islands	Melvin H. Evans, M.D.	Commissr. of Health	Govt. of the V.I.	St. Thomas
Washington	Bernard Bucove, M.D.	Director	Dept. of Health	Seattle
West Virginia	N. H. Dyer, M.D.	Director	Health Dept.	Charleston
Wisconsin	Carl N. Neupert, M.D.	Health Officer	Bd. of Health	Madison
Wyoming	James W. Sampson, M.D.	Director	Board of Health	Cheyenne

HIGHWAYS

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Sam Engelhardt	Director	Highway Dept.	Montgomery
Alaska	A. Reese Harvey	Chief Engineer	Highway Dept.	Montgomery
Arizona	Richard A. Downing	Commissioner	Dept. of Pub. Works	Juneau
Arkansas	L. F. Quinn	Chairman	Highway Commn.	Phoenix
	William E. Willey	Engineer	Highway Dept.	Phoenix
	R. B. Winfrey	Act. Director	Highway Dept.	Little Rock
	Ward Goodman	Chief Engineer	Highway Dept.	Little Rock

HIGHWAYS—continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
California	G. T. McCoy	State Highway Engineer and Chief, Div. of Highways	Dept. of Pub. Works	Sacramento
Colorado	Joe Marsh	Chairman	Highway Commn.	Limon
	Mark U. Watrous	Chief Engineer	Dept. of Highways	Denver
Connecticut	Newman Argraves	Commissioner	Highway Dept.	Hartford
	Warren M. Creamer	Chief Engineer	Highway Dept.	Hartford
Delaware	Gordon Smith	Chairman	Highway Dept.	Dover
	Richard A. Haber	Chief Engineer	Highway Dept.	Dover
Florida	Joe Grotegut	Chairman	Road Dept.	Tallahassee
	A. C. Church	Highway Engineer	Road Dept.	Tallahassee
Georgia	James L. Gillis, Sr.	Chairman	Highway Board	Atlanta
	M. L. Shadburn	Highway Engineer	Highway Dept.	Atlanta
Guam	Henry J. Meyer	Director	Dept. of Pub. Works	Tamuning
Hawaii	Tim Ho	Highway Engineer	Terr. Highway Dept.	Honolulu
Idaho	Roscoe C. Rich	Chairman	Dept. of Highways	Burley
	G. Bryce Bennett	Highway Engineer	Dept. of Highways	Boise
	E. A. Rosenstone	Director	Dept. of Pub. Works and Buildings	Springfield
Illinois	Ralph R. Bartelsmeyer	Chief Engineer	Dept. of Pub. Works and Buildings	Springfield
Indiana	John Peters	Chairman	Highway Dept.	Indianapolis
	C. E. Vogelgesang	Chief Engineer	Highway Dept.	Indianapolis
Iowa	Russell Lundy	Chairman	Highway Commn.	Ames
	John G. Butter	Chief Engineer	Highway Commn.	Ames
Kansas	Maurice Martin	Director	Highway Commn.	Topeka
	Walter Johnson	Highway Engineer	Highway Commn.	Topeka
Kentucky	Ward J. Oates	Commissioner	Dept. of Highways	Frankfort
	D. H. Bray	Chief Engineer	Dept. of Highways	Frankfort
Louisiana	R. B. Richardson	Director	Dept. of Highways	Baton Rouge
	E. J. James	Chief Engineer	Dept. of Highways	Baton Rouge
Maine	David H. Stevens	Chairman	Highway Commn.	Augusta
	Vaughan M. Daggett	Chief Engineer	Highway Commn.	Augusta
Maryland	John B. Funk	Chairman	Roads Commn.	Baltimore
	Norman M. Pritchett	Chief Engineer	Roads Commn.	Baltimore
Massachusetts	Anthony N. Di Natale	Commissioner	Dept. of Pub. Works	Boston
	Edward J. McCarthy	Chief Engineer	Dept. of Pub. Works	Boston
Michigan	John L. Mackie	Commissioner	Highway Dept.	Lansing
	Carlos Weber	Chief Engineer	Highway Dept.	Lansing
Minnesota	L. P. Zimmerman	Commissioner	Dept. of Highways	St. Paul
	J. H. Swanberg	Chief Engineer	Dept. of Highways	St. Paul
Mississippi	Roy C. Adams	Chairman	Highway Dept.	Jackson
	T. C. Robbins	Director	Highway Dept.	Jackson
	Frank T. Moore	State Aid Engr.	Highway Dept.	Jackson
Missouri	Leo Fisher	Chairman	Highway Dept.	Jefferson City
	Rex M. Whitton	Chief Engineer	Highway Dept.	Jefferson City
Montana	Harry Burns	Chairman	Highway Commn.	Chinook
	Fred Quinnell	Engineer	Highway Dept.	Helena
Nebraska	Robert Leroy Cochran	State Engineer	Dept. of Roads	Lincoln
Nevada	Edward L. Pine	Highway Engineer	Dept. of Highways	Carson City
	John O. Morton	Commissioner	Dept. of Pub. Works and Highways	Concord
New Hampshire	Robert H. Whitaker	Dep. Commisr. and Chief Engineer	Dept. of Pub. Works and Highways	Concord
New Jersey	Dwight R. G. Palmer	Commissioner	Highway Dept.	Trenton
	O. H. Fritzsche	Highway Engineer	Highway Dept.	Trenton
	Mrs. Katherine E. White	Chairman	N.J. Highway Authority	Red Bank
	Joseph Morecraft	Chairman	N.J. Turnpike Authority	New Brunswick
New Mexico	George Lavender	Chairman	Highway Commn.	Roy
	L. D. Wilson	Chief Highway Engr.	Highway Commn.	Santa Fe
New York	Henry Ten Hagen	Chief Engineer	Dept. of Pub. Works	Albany
	Melville Broughton, Jr.	Chairman	Highway Commn.	Raleigh
North Carolina	W. H. Rogers, Jr.	Chief Engineer	Highway Commn.	Raleigh
	A. W. Wentz	Commissioner	Highway Dept.	Bismarck
North Dakota	R. E. Bradley	Chief Engineer	Highway Dept.	Bismarck

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

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HIGHWAYS—continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Ohio	Everett S. Preston	Director	Dept. of Highways	Columbus
	Gladyn E. Berry	Asst. Director and Chief Engr.	Dept. of Highways	Columbus
Oklahoma	Roy J. Turner	Chairman	Highway Commn.	Oklahoma City
	G. H. Bittle	Act. Dir. and Chief Engineer	Dept. of Highways	Oklahoma City
Oregon	M. K. McIver	Chairman	Highway Commn.	Astoria
	W. C. Williams	Highway Engineer	Highway Dept.	Salem
Pennsylvania	Park H. Martin	Secretary	Dept. of Highways	Harrisburg
	George J. Richards	Dep. Secretary	Dept. of Highways	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Roberto Sanchez-Vilella	Secretary	Dept. of Pub. Works	San Juan
	Angel (2) Silva	Dir., Bur. of Roads	Dept. of Pub. Works	San Juan
Rhode Island	Angelo A. Marcello	Director	Dept. of Pub. Works	Providence
	Daniel O. Cargill	Principal Hwy. Engr.	Dept. of Pub. Works, Div. of Roads and Bridges	Providence
South Carolina	C. R. McMillan	Chief Hwy. Commissr.	Highway Dept.	Columbia
	S. N. Pearman	Highway Engineer	Highway Dept.	Columbia
South Dakota	Harvard C. Rempfer	Highway Engineer	Dept. of Highways	Pierre
	E. F. McKellips	Director	Dept. of Highways	Pierre
Tennessee	D. W. Moulton	Commissioner	Dept. of Highways	Nashville
	H. D. Long	Chief Highway Eng.	Dept. of Highways	Nashville
Texas	DeWitt C. Greer	Highway Engineer	Highway Dept.	Austin
	C. Taylor Burton	Chairman	Road Commn.	Salt Lake City
Utah	Elmo Morgan	Dir. of Highways	Road Commn.	Salt Lake City
	Wm. Poeter	Commissioner	Dept. of Highways	Montpelier
Vermont	H. E. Sargent	Chief Engineer	Dept. of Highways	Montpelier
	S. D. May	Commissioner	Dept. of Highways	Richmond
Virginia	F. A. Davis	Chief Engineer	Dept. of Highways	Richmond
	Donald S. Boreham	Commissr. of Pub. Works	Govt. of the V. I.	St. Thomas
Virgin Islands	Ernest A. Cowell	Chairman	Highway Commn.	Longview
	W. A. Bugge	Director	Highway Commn.	Olympia
Washington	Patrick C. Graney, Sr.	Commissioner	Road Commn.	Charleston
	M. L. O'Neale	Chief Engineer	Road Commn.	Charleston
West Virginia	H. L. Plummer	Chairman	Highway Commn.	Madison
	E. L. Roettiger	Highway Engineer	Highway Commn.	Madison
Wisconsin	E. W. Record	Chairman	Highway Dept.	Lingle
	J. R. Bromley	Superintendent	Highway Dept.	Cheyenne
Wyoming				

HOUSING

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alaska	M. G. Gebhart	Executive Director	Housing Authority	Anchorage
California	Lowell Nelson	Chief, Div. of Housing	Dept. of Industrial Relations	San Francisco
Connecticut	Albert C. Demers	Dir., Housing Div.	Dept. of Pub. Works	Hartford
Georgia	Charles E. Tarver	Supvr. and Coord.	Housing Authority	Cordele
Guam	V. C. Towes	Housing Manager	Dept. of Pub. Works	Tamuning
Hawaii	Robert H. Lloyd	Chmn. and Commissr.	Housing Authority	Honolulu
	Lee Maice	Exec. Dir. and Treas.	Housing Authority	Honolulu
Illinois	Temple McFayden	Chairman	State Housing Bd.	Chicago
Iowa	Edmund G. Zimmerer, M.D.	Commissioner	Dept. of Health	Des Moines
Louisiana	Lorris M. Wimberly	Director	Dept. of Pub. Works	Baton Rouge
Massachusetts	Louis F. Musco	Chairman	State Housing Board	Boston
New Jersey	Julius J. Seaman	Chief, Bur. of Hous- ing, Div. of Plan- ning and Devel.	Dept. of Conserv. and Econ. Devel.	Trenton
New York	Joseph P. McMurray	Commissr., Div. of Housing	Executive Dept.	New York City
Ohio	Martin E. Blum	Secretary	Board of Housing	Columbus
Pennsylvania	William R. Davlin	Secretary	Dept. of Commerce	Harrisburg

HOUSING—continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Puerto Rico	César Cordero-Davila	Executive Director	Urban Renewal and Housing Corp.	Río Piedras
Virgin Islands	(Vacancy)	Chairman	Housing and Re-development Authority	St. Thomas
	Henry Millin	Exec. Director	Housing and Re-development Authority	St. Thomas

INCOME TAX

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	E. A. Erwin	Chief, Inc. Tax Div.	Dept. of Revenue	Montgomery
Alaska	Robert E. Stevenson	Commissioner	Dept. of Revenue	Juneau
Arizona	Donald Green	Dir., Inc. Tax Div.	Tax Commission	Phoenix
Arkansas	Roby Bearden	Dir., Inc. Tax Div.	Revenue Dept.	Little Rock
California	Bruce W. Walker	Asst. Exec. Officer, Operations	Franchise Tax Bd.	Sacramento
Colorado	Robert A. Theobald	Director	Dept. of Revenue	Denver
Georgia	F. L. Dillard	Dir., Inc. Tax Unit	Revenue Dept.	Atlanta
Guam	George W. Ingling	Commissr., Rev. and Tax.	Dept. of Finance	Agana
Hawaii	John A. Bell	Dep. Tax Commissr.	Off. Tax Commissr.	Honolulu
Idaho	P. G. Neill	Tax Collector	Off. Tax Collector	Boise
Indiana	John J. Morris	Dir., Gross Income Tax Div.	Dept. of Revenue	Indianapolis
Iowa	George Eischeid	Dir., Personal Income Tax Div.	Tax Commission	Des Moines
Kansas	Robert G. Lindsay	Chief	Dept. of Revenue	Topeka
Kentucky	Clayton Stewart	Dir., Income Tax Div.	Dept. of Revenue	Frankfort
Louisiana	John F. Ward	Chief, Inc. Tax Div.	Dept. of Revenue	Baton Rouge
Maryland	Benjamin F. Marsh	Chief, Inc. Tax Div.	Off. of Comptr.	Annapolis
Massachusetts	William A. Cummings	Dir., Inc. Tax Bur.	Dept. of Corp. and Taxation	Boston
Minnesota	Wm. G. Burkman	Dir., Inc. Tax Div.	Dept. of Taxation	St. Paul
Mississippi	Noel Monaghan	Chairman	Tax Commission	Jackson
Missouri	Lawrence Hoake	Act. Supvr., Income Tax	Dept. of Revenue	Jefferson City
Montana	Lawrence Brewer	Supvr., Income Tax	Bd. of Equalization	Helena
New Hampshire	Percy H. Howland	Dir., Interest and Dividends Div.	Tax Commission	Concord
New Mexico	Frank McCulloch	Dir., Inc. Tax Div.	Bur. of Revenue	Santa Fe
New York	Edward D. Igoe	Dir., Inc. Tax Bur., Div. of Taxation	Dept. of Tax and Finance	Albany
North Carolina	James S. Currie	Commissioner	Dept. of Revenue	Raleigh
North Dakota	J. Arthur Engen	Tax Commissioner	Off. Tax Commissr.	Bismarck
Oklahoma	R. E. Wilson	Dir., Inc. Tax Div.	Tax Commission	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Thure Lindstrom	Dir., Income Div.	Tax Commission	Salem
Puerto Rico	Ramón H. Vélez	Chief, Bur. of Inc. Tax	Dept. of Treasury	San Juan
South Carolina	F. D. Beattie	Dir., Inc. Tax Div.	Tax Commission	Columbia
Tennessee	John R. Patton	Dir., Inc. Tax Div.	Dept. of Revenue	Nashville
Utah	Paul M. Holt	Dir., Inc. Tax Div.	Tax Commission	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Austin B. Noble	Commissioner	Tax Commission	Montpelier
Virginia	C. H. Morrissett	Commissioner	Dept. of Taxation	Richmond
Virgin Islands	Percy de Jongh	Commissr. of Finance	Dept. of Finance	St. Thomas
Wisconsin	Wilbert C. Maass	Dep. Commissr. of Taxation	Dept. of Taxation	Madison

INSURANCE

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Edmon L. Rinehart	Supt. of Insurance	Dept. of Insurance	Montgomery
Alaska	Ross P. Duncan	Commissr. of Ins.	Div. of Insurance	Juneau
Arizona	G. A. Bushnell	Director	Insurance Dept.	Phoenix
Arkansas	Harvey Combs	Commissioner	Insurance Dept.	Little Rock
California	F. Britton McConnell	Commissioner	Dept. of Insurance	San Francisco
Colorado	Sam N. Beery	Commissioner	Insurance Dept.	Denver
Connecticut	Alfred N. Premo	Commissioner	Insurance Dept.	Hartford
Delaware	Harry S. Smith	Commissioner	Insurance Dept.	Dover
Florida	J. Edwin Larson	Treasurer	Ins. Dept., Treas- urer's Office	Tallahassee
Georgia	Hubert McDonald	Deputy Ins. Commissr.	Comptroller-Gen's Office	Atlanta
Hawaii	Kam Tai Lee	Ins. Commissr.	Insurance Bur.	Honolulu
	Carl J. Allenbaugh	Dep. Ins. Commissr.	Treasury Dept.	Honolulu
Idaho	Leo O'Connell	Commissioner	Dept. of Insurance	Boise
Illinois	Joseph F. Gerber	Director	Dept. of Insurance	Springfield
Indiana	Alden C. Palmer	Commissioner	Insurance Dept.	Indianapolis
Iowa	William Timmons	Commissioner	Insurance Dept.	Des Moines
Kansas	Frank Sullivan	Commissioner	Insurance Dept.	Topeka
Kentucky	Cad P. Thurman	Commissioner	Dept. of Insurance	Frankfort
Louisiana	Rufus D. Hayes	Commissioner	Dept. of Insurance	Baton Rouge
Maine	George F. Mahoney	Commissioner	Insurance Dept.	Augusta
Maryland	F. Douglass Sears	Commissioner	Insurance Dept.	Baltimore
Massachusetts	Otis M. Whitney	Commissr., Div. of Insurance	Dept. of Banking and Insurance	Boston
Michigan	Frank Blackford	Commissioner	Insurance Dept.	Lansing
Minnesota	Cyril C. Sheehan	Commissioner	Div. of Insurance	St. Paul
Mississippi	Walter Dell Davis	Commissioner	Insurance Dept.	Jackson
Missouri	C. Lawrence Leggett	Supt., Div. of Ins.	Dept. of Business and Admin.	Jefferson City
Montana	John J. Holmes	Commissr. of Ins.	Auditor's Off.	Helena
Nebraska	William Grubbs	Director	Dept. of Insurance	Lincoln
Nevada	Paul A. Hammel	Commissioner	Dept. of Insurance	Carson City
New Hampshire	Donald Knowlton	Commissioner	Insurance Dept.	Concord
New Jersey	Charles R. Howell	Commissioner	Dept. of Banking and Insurance	Trenton
New Mexico	R. F. Apodaca	Superintendent	Insurance Dept.	Santa Fe
New York	Thomas Thacher	Supt. of Insurance	Insurance Dept.	Albany
North Carolina	Charles F. Gold	Commissioner	Dept. of Insurance	Raleigh
North Dakota	A. J. Jensen	Commissr. of Ins.	Insurance Dept.	Bismarck
Ohio	Edward A. Stowell	Superintendent	Div. of Insurance	Columbus
Oklahoma	Joe B. Hunt	Insurance Commissr.	Insurance Dept.	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Dean Musser	Insurance Commissr.	Insurance Dept.	Salem
Pennsylvania	Francis R. Smith	Insurance Commissr.	Insurance Dept.	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Pablo J. López Castro	Commissr. of Ins.	Off. of Commissr. of Insurance	San Juan
Rhode Island	Hartley F. Roberts	Commissioner	Dept. of Bus. Reg.	Providence
South Carolina	R. Lee Kelly	Insurance Commissr.	Insurance Commn.	Columbia
South Dakota	D. E. Mitchell	Commissioner	Insurance Dept.	Pierre
Tennessee	John R. Long	Commissioner	Dept. of Insurance and Banking	Nashville
Texas	Wm. A. Harrison	Commissioner	Bd. of Insurance	Austin
Utah	Carl A. Hulbert	Insurance Commissr.	Dept. of Insurance	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Alexander H. Miller	Commissioner	Dept. of Banking and Insurance	Montpelier
Virginia	T. Nelson Parker	Commissr. of Ins.	Corporation Commn.	Richmond
Virgin Islands	Roy W. Bornn	Govt. Secy. and In- surance Commissr.	Govt. of the V.-I.-	St. Thomas
Washington	William A. Sullivan	Commissioner	Office of Ins. Commissr.	Olympia
West Virginia	C. Judson Pearson	Commissioner	Off. of Ins. Commn.	Charleston
Wisconsin	Paul J. Rogan	Commissr. of Ins.	Insurance Dept.	Madison
Wyoming	Robert Adams	Commissioner	Insurance Dept.	Cheyenne

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

LABOR (Arbitration and Mediation)

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Olin B. Brooks	Director	Labor Dept.	Montgomery
Alaska	Lewis M. Dischner	Commissioner	Dept. of Labor	Juneau
Arkansas	Clarence R. Thornbrough	Commissioner	Labor Dept.	Little Rock
California	John F. Henning	Director	Dept. of Ind. Relations	San Francisco
Connecticut	Robert A. Cronin	Secretary	Bd. of Med. and Arb.	Hartford
Delaware	George J. Schulz	Secretary of State	Secy. of State's Office	Dover
Florida	Clyde M. Mills	Director	Mediation and Conciliation Service	Tallahassee
Guam	Robert Phillip	Chairman	Personnel Board	Agana
Hawaii	E. B. Peterson	Director	Dept. of Labor and Ind. Relations	Honolulu
Idaho	W. L. Robison	Commissioner	Dept. of Labor	Boise
Illinois	Roy F. Cummins	Director	Dept. of Labor	Springfield
Indiana	L. Darrell Weaver	Commissioner	Div. of Labor	Indianapolis
Iowa	Herschel Loveless	Governor	Executive Dept.	Des Moines
Kentucky	Oscar J. Coke	Commissioner	Dept. of Ind. Relations	Frankfort
Louisiana	Paul M. Hebert	Chairman	Labor Mediation Bd.	Baton Rouge
Maine	Maynard Dolloff	Chairman	Bd. of Arb. and Concil.	Augusta
Maryland	Jos. F. DiDomenico	Commissioner	Dept. of Labor and Ind.	Baltimore
Massachusetts	William J. Fallon	Chairman, Bd. of Concil. and Arb.	Dept. of Labor and Industries	Boston
Michigan	Allen D. Chisholm	Chairman	Labor Mediation Board	Lansing
Minnesota	Charles W. Johnson	Labor Conciliator	Div. of Labor Concil.	St. Paul
Missouri	Daniel C. Rogers	Chmn., Bd. of Mediation	Dept. of Labor and Ind. Relations	Jefferson City
Montana	Elmer A. Rude	Commissioner	Dept. of Labor	Helena
Nebraska	Albert Arms	Presiding Judge	Ind. Relations Court	Lincoln
New Hampshire	Robert A. Shaines	Chairman	Bd. of Concil. and Arbitration	Concord
New Jersey	Mason W. Gross	Chairman, Bd. of Mediation	Dept. of Labor and Industry	Newark
New York	George Moskowitz	Chmn., Bd. of Med.	Dept. of Labor	New York City
North Carolina	Frank Crane	Commissioner	Dept. of Labor	Raleigh
North Dakota	H. R. Martinson	Labor Commissr.	Dept. of Agric. and Labor	Bismarck
Oklahoma	Jim Hughes	Chairman	Bd. of Arb. and Concil.	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Norman O. Nilsen	Commissioner	Bur. of Labor	Portland
Pennsylvania	Charles T. Douds	Dir., Bur. of Mediation	Dept. of Labor and Industry	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Adolfo D. Collazo	Dir., Conciliation and Arbitration Bur.	Dept. of Labor	San Juan
Rhode Island	Edmund J. Kelly	Chmn., Labor Relations Board	Dept. of Labor	Providence
South Carolina	Wm. Fred Ponder	Commissioner	Dept. of Labor	Columbia
South Dakota	John J. Simpson	Deputy Commissr.	Div. of Labor	Pierre
Utah	Robert J. Shaughnessy	Trial Examiner and Conciliator	Industrial Commn.	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Raymond B. Daniels	Commissioner	Dept. of Ind. Relations	Montpelier
Washington	Thomas A. Murphy	Supvr., Mediation and Conciliation	Dept. of Labor and Inds.	Seattle
West Virginia	H. Richard Kennell	Commissioner	Dept. of Labor	Charleston
Wisconsin	Laurence E. Gooding	Chairman	Employment Relations Bd.	Madison
Wyoming	Burton L. Clark	Commissioner	Labor Office	Cheyenne

LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Ralph R. Williams	Director	Dept. of Ind. Rel.	Montgomery
Alaska	Lewis M. Dischner	Commissioner	Dept. of Labor	Juneau
Arkansas	Clarence R. Thornbrough	Commissioner	Labor Dept.	Little Rock
California	Sigmund Argwitz	Chief, Div. of Labor Law Enforcement	Dept. of Ind. Rel.	San Francisco

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

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LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS—continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Colorado	Frank G. Van Portfliet	Chairman	Industrial Commn.	Denver
Connecticut	Renato E. Ricciuti	Commissioner	Dept. of Labor	Hartford
Delaware	John J. Tappman	Inspector	Labor Commn.	Wilmington
Florida	James T. Vocelle	Chairman	Industrial Commn.	Tallahassee
Georgia	Ben T. Hulet	Commissioner	Dept. of Labor	Atlanta
Guam	Peter Siguenza	Director	Dept. of Labor, Personnel	Agana
Hawaii	E. B. Peterson	Director	Dept. of Labor, Ind. Relations	Honolulu
Idaho	W. L. Robison	Commissioner	Dept. of Labor	Boise
Illinois	Roy F. Cummins	Director	Dept. of Labor	Springfield
Indiana	L. Derrell Weaver	Commissioner	Div. of Labor	Indianapolis
Iowa	Don W. Lowe	Commissioner	Labor Bureau	Des Moines
Kansas	Roy L. Warkentin	Commissioner	Dept. of Labor	Topeka
Kentucky	Oscar J. Coke	Commissioner	Dept. of Ind. Rel.	Frankfort
Louisiana	Sidney J. Caldwell	Commissioner	Dept. of Labor	Baton Rouge
Maine	Marion Martin	Commissioner	Dept. of Labor and Industry	Augusta
Maryland	Jos. F. DiDomenico	Commissioner	Dept. of Labor and Industry	Baltimore
Massachusetts	John A. Callahan	Commissioner	Dept. of Labor and Industries	Boston
Michigan	James A. Bowden	Commissioner	Dept. of Labor	Lansing
Minnesota	Robert E. Faricy	Chmn., Ind. Commn.	Dept. of Labor and Industry	St. Paul
Missouri	Frank Hume	Dir., Div. of Ind. Inspection	Dept. of Labor and Ind. Relations	Jefferson City
Montana	Elmer A. Rude	Commissioner	Dept. of Labor	Helena
Nebraska	D. D. Bastemeyer	Commissioner	Dept. of Labor	Lincoln
Nevada	George S. Jolly	Commissioner	Off. of Labor Commisr.	Carson City
New Hampshire	Adelard E. Cote	Commissioner	Dept. of Labor	Concord
New Jersey	(Vacancy)	Commissioner	Dept. of Labor and Industry	Trenton
New Mexico	Don Coppock	Commissioner	Labor and Ind. Commn.	Santa Fe
New York	Martin P. Catherwood	Ind. Commisr.	Dept. of Labor	New York City
North Carolina	Frank Crane	Commissioner	Dept. of Labor	Raleigh
	J. W. Bean	Chairman	Industrial Commn.	Raleigh
North Dakota	H. R. Martinson	Dep. Commisr. of Agric. and Labor	Dept. of Agric. and Labor	Bismarck
Ohio	Margaret A. Mahoney	Director	Dept. of Ind. Rel.	Columbus
Oklahoma	Jim Hughes	Commissioner	Dept. of Labor	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Norman O. Nilsen	Commissioner	Bureau of Labor	Salem
	William L. Batt, Jr.	Secretary	Dept. of Labor and Industry	Harrisburg
Pennsylvania	Michael J. Crosetto	Chmn., Labor Relations Bd.	Dept. of Labor and Industry	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Fernando Sierra- Berdecia	Secretary	Dept. of Labor	San Juan
Rhode Island	Eugene T. Lachapelle	Director	Dept. of Labor	Providence
South Carolina	Wm. Fred Ponder	Commissioner	Dept. of Labor	Columbia
South Dakota	Parnell Donohue	Commissioner	Industrial Commn.	Pierre
Tennessee	W. H. Parham	Commissioner	Dept. of Labor	Nashville
Texas	Mrs. M. B. Morgan	Commissioner	Bur. of Lab. Stat.	Austin
Utah	O. A. Wiesley	Chairman	Industrial Commn.	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Raymond B. Daniels	Commissioner	Dept. of Ind. Rel.	Montpelier
Virginia	Edmond M. Boggs	Commissioner	Dept. of Labor and Industry	Richmond
Virgin Islands	Louis Brown	Act. Commisr.	Dept. of Agric. and Labor	St. Croix
Washington	Jerry Hagan	Director	Dept. of Labor and Industry	Olympia
West Virginia	H. Richard Kennell	Commissioner	Dept. of Labor	Charleston
Wisconsin	Reuben G. Knutson	Chairman	Industrial Commn.	Madison
Wyoming	Burton L. Clark	Commissioner	Labor Dept.	Cheyenne

LAND (State Land Officers)*

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Charles W. Lee	State Land Mgr.	Dept. of Conserv.	Montgomery
Alaska	Everet L. Brown	Dir., Div. of Lands	Dept. of Natural Resources	Anchorage
Arizona	O. M. Lassen	Land Commissioner	Land Department	Phoenix
Arkansas	Sam Jones	Land Commissioner	Land Department	Little Rock
California	Francis J. Hortig	Executive Officer	State Lands Division	Sacramento
Colorado	A. M. Ramsey	President	Bd. of Land Commissrs.	Denver
Delaware	Richard A. Haber	Chief Engineer	Highway Dept.	Dover
Florida	James Williams	Land Agent	Dept. of Agric.	Tallahassee
Guam	C. Duenas	Director	Dept. of Land Management	Agana
Hawaii	Frank W. Hustace	Commissioner	Dept. of Pub. Lands	Honolulu
Idaho	John G. Walters	Land Commissioner	Land Dept.	Boise
Indiana	Albert A. Steinwedel	Auditor	Off. of Auditor	Indianapolis
Iowa	Melvin D. Synhorst	Secy. of State	Off. of Secy. of State	Des Moines
Kansas	George Robb	Auditor	Off. of Auditor	Topeka
Kentucky	W. H. Atteberry	Real Estate Control Off.	Dept. of Finance	Frankfort
Louisiana	Frank Odom	Register of the State Land Office	Land Office	Baton Rouge
Maine	Austin H. Wilkins	Forest Commissr.	Forestry Dept.	Augusta
Maryland	Andrew Heubeck, Jr.	Secretary	Bd. of Pub. Works	Annapolis
Michigan	Harry L. Harcum	Commissioner	Land Office	Annapolis
Minnesota	Charles E. Millar	Chief	Lands Div.	Lansing
Mississippi	Ray D. Nolan	Dir., Div. of Lands and Minerals	Dept. of Conserv.	St. Paul
Missouri	Robert Graham	Land Commissioner	Off. of Land Commissr.	Jackson
Montana	Walter H. Toberman	Secy. of State	Off. of Secy. of State	Jefferson City
Nebraska	Lou. E. Bretzke	Commissr. of State Lands and Investments	Bd. of Land Commissrs.	Helena
Nevada	Elmer H. Mahlin	Secretary	Bd. of Educational Lands and Funds	Lincoln
New Hampshire	Hugh Shamberger	Land Register, Div. of State Lands	Dept. of Conserv. and Nat. Resources	Carson City
New Mexico	William H. Messeck, Jr.	Forester	Forestry and Recreation Commn.	Concord
New York	Murray E. Morgan	Commissr. of Public Lands	Land Office	Santa Fe
North Dakota	Caroline K. Simon	Chairman, Bd. of Commissrs.	Land Office, Dept. of State	Albany
Ohio	Anton J. Schmidt	Land Commissioner	Univ. and Schools Lands Commn.	Bismarck
Oklahoma	James A. Rhodes	Auditor	Off. of Auditor	Columbus
Oregon	Woodrow George	Secretary	Dept. of Commissrs. of Land Office	Oklahoma City
Pennsylvania	E. T. Pierce	Clerk	Land Board	Salem
Puerto Rico	Genevieve Blatt	Secretary of Internal Affairs	Dept. of Internal Affairs	Harrisburg
Rhode Island	Roberto Sanchez Vilella	Secretary	Dept. of Pub. Works	San Juan
South Dakota	Leo B. Charbonneau	Secretary	State Properties Comm.	Providence
Tennessee	Bernard Linn	Commissioner	Dept. of School and Public Lands	Pierre
Texas	W. Grundy Quarles	State Property Administrator	Dept. of Finance and Admin.	Nashville
Utah	Bill Allcorn	Commissioner	Gen. Land Off.	Austin
	Frank J. Allen	Director	Land Board	Salt Lake City
	C. R. Henderson	Chairman	Land Board	Salt Lake City

*In some of the states not listed here, sale and management of state lands are responsibilities of several departments or of other officials acting *ex officio*. In some states for which land officials are listed here, certain types of state lands are handled by other departments.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

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LAND (State Land Officers)*—continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Virgin Islands . . .	Daniel Ambrose	Commissioner	Dept. of Property and Procurement	St. Thomas
Washington	Bert Cole	Land Commissioner	Dept. of Pub. Lands	Olympia
Wisconsin	T. H. Bakken	Chief Clerk	Commissrs. of Pub. Lands	Madison
Wyoming	K. W. Bell	Commissr. of Public Lands and Farm Loans	Land Office	Cheyenne

LEGISLATIVE SERVICE AGENCIES

See also Auditor, Library (State)

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Charles M. Cooper	Director	Legis. Ref. Service	Montgomery
	Ralph P. Eagerton	Chief Examiner	Dept. of Examiners of Pub. Accts.	Montgomery
Alaska	John C. Doyle	Exec. Dir.	Legis. Council	Juneau
	(Vacancy)	Legis. Auditor	Div. of Legis. Audit	Juneau
	Dorothy J. Phelps	Librarian	Dept. of Lib. Serv.	Juneau
Arizona	Jules M. Klagge	Director	Legis. Council	Phoenix
	Mrs. Alice Good	Director	Dept. of Lib. and Archives	Phoenix
	A. L. Means	Post Auditor	Post Auditor	Phoenix
Arkansas	Marcus Halbrook	Director	Legis. Council	Little Rock
	Orvel M. Johnson	Legis. Auditor	Div. of Legis. Audit	Little Rock
California	Ralph N. Kleps	Legis. Counsel	Legis. Counsel Bur.	Sacramento
	Charles Mastin	Ref. Librarian	Admin.-Legis. Ref. Serv., Div. of Libraries	Sacramento
	A. Alan Post	Legis. Analyst	Jt. Legis. Budget Comm.	Sacramento
	John R. McDonough, Jr.	Exec. Secy.	Law Revision Commn.	Stanford
	William H. Merrifield	Auditor Gen.	Legis. Audit Bureau	Sacramento
Colorado	Lyle C. Kyle	Director	Legis. Council	Denver
	Clair T. Sippel	Secretary	Legis. Ref. Off., Dept. of Law	Denver
	Charles M. Rose	Rev. of Statutes	Comm. on Stat. Rev.	Denver
	Harry S. Allen	Director	Jt. Subcomm. on Appropriations	Denver
Connecticut	George W. Oberst	Director	Legis. Council	Hartford
	George W. Adams	Chief	Legis. Ref. Dept., State Lib.	Hartford
	Harry H. Lugg	Legis. Commissr.	Legis. Res. Dept.	Hartford
	Clarence F. Baldwin	Auditor	Auditors of Pub. Accts.	Hartford
	Robert F. Claffey	Auditor		
Delaware	Henry J. Ridgely	Exec. Director	Legis Ref. Bureau	Dover
Florida	David V. Kerns	Director	Legis. Ref. Bureau	Tallahassee
	Bryan Willis	State Auditor	Legis. Audit. Comm.	Tallahassee
	Charles T. Henderson	Director	Stat. Rev. and Bill Drafting, Atty. Gen. Off.	Tallahassee
Georgia	Vera Carter Jameson	State Libn.	State Library	Atlanta
	Frank H. Edwards	Legis. Counsel	Legis. Counsel	Atlanta
	B. E. Thrasher, Jr.	State Auditor	Dept. of Audits and Accounts	Atlanta

LEGISLATIVE SERVICE AGENCIES—*continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Official Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Location</i>
Guam	Juan M. Tuncap	Public Relns. and Info. Officer	Legislature	Agana
	Joaquin C. Arriola	Legis. Counsel	Legis. Counsel	Agana
	Howard O'Hara	Legis. Fisc. Consult.	Legis. Fisc. Consult.	Agana
Hawaii	Robert M. Kamins	Director	Legis. Ref. Bureau, U. of Hawaii	Honolulu
Illinois	Jack F. Isakoff	Dir. of Research	Legis. Council	Springfield
	Jerome Finkle	Exec. Secy.	Legis. Ref. Bureau	Springfield
	Roger B. Henn	Exec. Dir.	Legis. Audit. Commn.	Springfield
Indiana	Samuel T. Lesh	Director	Legislative Bureau	Indianapolis
Iowa	Clayton L. Ringgenberg	Director	Legis. Research Bur.	Des Moines
	Geraldine Dunham	Law Librarian	Legis. Ref. Bureau, State Law Lib.	Des Moines
Kansas	Frederic H. Guild	Research Dir.	Legis. Council	Topeka
	Louise McNeal	State Libn.	State Library	Topeka
	Franklin Corrick	Revisor	Revisor of Statutes	Topeka
Kentucky	Harry Lee Waterfield	Dir. and Chmn.	Legis. Res. Commn.	Frankfort
Louisiana	Emmett Asseff	Exec. Director	Legis. Council	Baton Rouge
	Essae M. Culver	State Librarian	State Library	Baton Rouge
	J. Denson Smith	Director	State Law Inst.	Baton Rouge
Maine	Samuel H. Slosberg	Dir. of Legis. Res.	Legis. Res. Comm.	Augusta
	Edith L. Hary	Law and Legis. Ref. Librarian	Legis. Ref. Sect., State Lib.	Augusta
	Michael A. Napolitano	State Auditor	Dept. of Audit.	Augusta
Maryland	Carl N. Everstine	Director	Dept. of Legis. Ref.	Baltimore
	John S. Shriver	Director	State Fisc. Res. Bureau	Baltimore
	Nelson J. Molter	Director	State Library	Baltimore
Massachusetts . . .	Herman C. Loeffler	Director	Legis. Res. Bur.	Boston
	I. Albert Matkov	Legis. Ref. Libn.	Legis. Ref. Div., State Lib.	Boston
	Charles J. Innes	Senate Counsel	Senate Counsel	Boston
	Frederick B. Willis	House Counsel	House Counsel	Boston
	Charles E. Shepard	Legis. Budget Dir.	House Ways and Means Comm.	Boston
	Mrs. Stella Smith	Research Dir.	Senate Ways and Means Comm.	Boston
Michigan	C. J. McNeill	Director	Legis. Serv. Bur.	Lansing
		Legis. Comptroller	Comm. on Audit and Appropriations	Lansing
Minnesota	Louis C. Dorweiler, Jr.	Dir. of Research	Legis. Research Comm.	St. Paul
	Margaret S. Andrews	State Librarian	State Law Lib.	St. Paul
	Joseph J. Bright	Revisor	Revisor of Statutes	St. Paul
Mississippi	Mrs. Julia Baylis Starnes	State Librarian	State Library	Jackson
	Lester C. Franklin, Jr.	Revisor of Statutes and Asst. Atty. Gen.	Revisor of Stat., Dept. of Justice	Jackson
	Frank W. Ellis	Secretary	Commn. of Budget- ing and Account- ing.	Jackson

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

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LEGISLATIVE SERVICE AGENCIES—continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Missouri	William R. Nelson	Dir. of Research	Comm. on Legis. Res.	Jefferson City
Montana	Eugene C. Tidball	Exec. Director	Legis. Council	Helena
Nebraska	Jack W. Rodgers Walter D. James	Dir. of Research Revisor and Reporter of Sup. Ct.	Legis. Council Revisor of Statutes	Lincoln Lincoln
Nevada	J. E. Springmeyer A. N. Jacobs Russell W. McDonald Joseph F. Shubert	Legis. Counsel Legis. Auditor Director State Librarian	Legis. Counsel Bur. Legis. Auditor Stat. Revision Commn. Law and Legis. Ref. Sect., State Lib.	Carson City Carson City Carson City Carson City
New Hampshire . .	Robert Dishman Philip Hazelton Remick Loughton	Secretary Legis. Ref. Libn. Legis. Budget Asst.	Legis. Council State Library	Concord Concord Concord
New Jersey	Charles DeF. Besore Clifford Thomas (Vacancy) Frank Durand	Exec. Dir. and Chief Counsel Act. Legis. Budget and Finance Dir. Head State Auditor	Law Rev. and Legis. Serv. Commn. Bur. of Law and Legis. Ref., Div. of State Lib. Dept. of State Audit	Trenton Trenton Trenton Trenton
New Mexico	(Vacancy) Inez Gill	Director Legis. Fisc. Analyst	Legis. Council Serv. Legis. Finance Comm.	Santa Fe Santa Fe
New York	William P. Leonard Theodore H. Bopp Edward T. Dunleavy W. David Curtiss	Legis. Ref. Libn. Commissioner } Commissioner } Exec. Secy.	Legis. Ref. Lib., State Lib. Legis. Bill Draft. Commn. Law Revision Commn.	Albany Albany Ithaca
North Carolina . .	Thomas L. Young William R. Pierce	Secretary Director	General Statutes Commn., Dept. of Justice Div. of Legis. Draft. and Codif. of Stats., Dept. of Justice	Raleigh Raleigh
North Dakota . . .	C. Emerson Murry	Director	Legis. Res. Comm.	Bismarck
Ohio	Charles W. Ingler, Jr. William P. Lewis	Director Director	Legis. Serv. Commn. Legis. Ref. Bureau	Columbus Columbus
Oklahoma	Jack A. Rhodes Paul S. Cooke Geraldine-M. Smith	Director Legis. Auditor Leg. Ref. Libn.	Legis. Council Legis. Audit Comm. Legis. Ref. Div., State Lib.	Oklahoma City Oklahoma City Oklahoma City
Oregon	Sam R. Haley Mary Louise Steere (Vacancy)	Legis. Counsel Governmental Res. Libn. Legis. Fiscal Off.	Legis. Counsel Comm. State Library Legis. Fiscal Comm.	Salem Salem Salem
Pennsylvania . . .	Guy W. Davis Burt R. Glidden Truman B. Thompson	Director Director Exec. Secy.	Jt. State Govt. Commn. Legis. Ref. Bureau House Approp. Comm.	Harrisburg Harrisburg Harrisburg

LEGISLATIVE SERVICE AGENCIES—continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Puerto Rico	Carlos V. Davila	Director	Legis. Ref. Service	San Juan
	J.B. Fernandez-Badillo	Chairman	Commn. for the Codif. of the Laws	San Juan
	Rafael de J. Cordero	Controller	Office of Controller	San Juan
Rhode Island	Mabel G. Johnson	Legis. Ref. Libn.	Legis. Ref. Bur., State Library	Providence
	Maurice W. Hendel	Asst. in Charge of Law Revision	Asst. in Charge of Law Revision	Providence
South Carolina . . .	L. G. Merritt	Director	Legis. Council	Columbia
South Dakota	Dean E. Clabaugh	Dir. of Legis. Res.	Legis. Res. Council	Pierre
	Leo D. Heck	Revisor and Sup. Ct. Reporter	Revisor of Statutes	Pierre
	John C. Penne	Comptroller	Dept. of Audits and Accounts	Pierre
Tennessee	Thomas A. Johnson	Exec. Director	Legis. Council Comm.	Nashville
	Dan Robison	State Libn. and Arch.	State Lib. and Archives	Nashville
	William Snodgrass	Comptr. of Treas.	Dept. of Audit	Nashville
Texas	C. Read Granberry	Exec. Director	Legis. Council	Austin
	Doris H. Connerly	Legis. Ref. Dir.	Legis. Ref. Div., State Library	Austin
	Vernon A. McGee	Budget Director	Legis. Budget Board	Austin
	C. H. Cavness	State Auditor	Legis. Audit Comm.	Austin
Utah	Lewis H. Lloyd	Director	Legis. Council	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Lawrence J. Turgeon	State Libn.	Legis. Ref. Bur., State Library	Montpelier
Virginia	John B. Boatwright, Jr.	Director	Div. of Statutory Res. and Drafting	Richmond
	J. Gordon Bennett	Auditor	Aud. of Pub. Accts.	Richmond
Virgin Islands . . .	Francisco Corneiro	Legis. Consultant	Legis. Consultant	St. Thomas
Washington	Donald C. Sampson	Exec. Secy.	Legis. Council	Olympia
	Maryan E. Reynolds	State Libn.	State Library	Olympia
	Paul W. Ellis	Legis. Auditor	Legis. Budget Comm.	Olympia
	Richard O. White	Revisor	Statute Law Comm.	Olympia
West Virginia . . .	C. H. Koontz	Legis. Auditor	Legis. Auditor	Charleston
Wisconsin	Earl Sachse	Exec. Secy.	Joint Legis. Council	Madison
	M. G. Toepel	Chief	Legis. Ref. Lib.	Madison
	James J. Burke	Revisor	Revisor of Statutes	Madison
Wyoming	(Vacancy)	Exec. Secy. and Res. Dir.	Legis. Research Comm.	Cheyenne
	May Gillies	State Librarian	State Library	Cheyenne

LIBRARY (Archives and History)

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Peter A. Brannon	Director	Dept. of Archives and History	Montgomery
Alaska	Edward L. Keithahn	Librarian and Curator	Hist. Lib. and Museum Dept. of Ed.	Juneau
Arizona	Mrs. Alice B. Good	Director	Dept. of Library and Archives	Phoenix

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

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LIBRARY (Archives and History)—continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Arkansas	Ted Worley	Exec. Secy.	History Commn.	Little Rock
California	Allan R. Ottley	Calif. Section Librarian	Dept. of Education	Sacramento
		Div. of Lib.		
	Paul J. O'Brien	Archivist	Secy. of State	Sacramento
Colorado	Agnes Wright Spring	State Historian	State Hist. Soc.	Denver
	Dolores C. Renze	State Archivist	State Hist. Soc.	Denver
Connecticut	Doris Cook	Archivist	State Library	Hartford
Delaware	Leon de Valinger	State Archivist	Public Archives Commn.	Dover
Florida	Dorothy Dodd	Librarian	State Library Bd.	Tallahassee
Georgia	Mrs. Mary G. Bryan	Dir., Arch. and Hist. Dept.	Secy. of State	Atlanta
Guam	Lucille Woelfl	Librarian	Terr. Library	Agana
Hawaii	Agnes C. Conrad	Archivist	Public Archives	Honolulu
Idaho	H. J. Swinney	Librarian	Historical Museum	Boise
Illinois	Theodore J. Cassady	Dept. Head (Archives)	Secy. of State's Off.	Springfield
Indiana	Hubert H. Hawkins	Director	Historical Bureau	Indianapolis
	Margaret C. Pierson	Archivist	State Library	Indianapolis
Iowa	Jack W. Musgrove	Act. Curator	Dept. of History and Archives	Des Moines
Kansas	Nyle Miller	Secretary	Historical Society	Topeka
Kentucky	George Chinn	Secretary	Historical Society	Frankfort
Maryland	Morris L. Radoff	Archivist	Hall of Records Commn.	Annapolis
Massachusetts	Richard D. Higgins	Chief, Archives Div.	Secy. of the Commonwealth	Boston
Michigan	Lewis Beeson	Secretary	Historical Commn.	Lansing
Minnesota	Russell W. Fridley	Director	Historical Society	St. Paul
	Robert M. Brown	State Archivist	State Archives Commn.	St. Paul
Mississippi	Charlotte Capers	Director	Archives and History	Jackson
Missouri	Floyd C. Shoemaker	Secy. and Librarian	Historical Society	Columbia
Montana	Michael Kennedy	Act. Director	Historical Society	Helena
Nebraska	W.D. Aeschbacher	Director	Historical Society	Lincoln
Nevada	Clara S. Beatty	Exec. Secretary	Historical Society	Reno
New Jersey	Roger H. McDonough	Dir., Div. of State Lib., Arch. and Hist.	Dept. of Education	Trenton
New Mexico	Bruce Ellis	Archivist	Museum	Santa Fe
	Gertrude Hill	Librarian	Museum	Santa Fe
New York	(Vacancy)	Manuscripts and History Librarian	State Lib., Education Dept.	Albany
North Carolina	C.C. Crittenden	Director	Dept. of Archives and History	Raleigh
North Dakota	Russell Reid	Superintendent	Historical Society	Bismarck
Ohio	Bruce C. Harding	Curator of Hist., Archivist and Librarian	Archaeological Society	Columbus
	(Vacancy)	Staff Archivist, Archives Div.	State Library	Oklahoma City
Oklahoma	Mrs. Dorothy Williams	Staff Librarian	Historical Society	Oklahoma City
	Ralph Hudson	State Librarian and State Archivist	State Library	Oklahoma City
	Mrs. Rella Looney	Staff Archivist	Historical Society	Oklahoma City
Oregon	David C. Duniway	State Archivist	State Library	Salem
	Thomas Vaughan	Director	Historical Society	Portland
Pennsylvania	S. K. Stevens	Chief Historian, Historical Div.	Historical and Museum Commn.	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Thomas Hayes	Librarian	Univ. of Puerto Rico	Río Piedras
	Ricardo Alegría	Exec. Director	Inst. of Culture	San Juan
Rhode Island	Mary T. Quinn	Asst. in Charge of Archives	Dept. of State	Providence
South Carolina	J. H. Easterby	Director	Archives Commn.	Columbia
South Dakota	Will G. Robinson	Superintendent	Dept. of History	Pierre
Tennessee	Dan M. Robison	State Librarian and Archivist	Dept. of Education	Nashville
Texas	Dorman H. Winfrey	Archivist	State Library	Austin
Utah	A. R. Mortensen	Exec. Secy. and Editor	Historical Society	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Richard G. Wood	Director	Historical Society	Montpelier
Virginia	Wm. J. Van Schreeven	State Archivist	State Library	Richmond

LIBRARY (Archives and History)—continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Washington	Bruce LeRoy	Director	Historical Society	Tacoma
	Ralph Burcham	Archivist	Dept. Genl. Admin.	Olympia
West Virginia . . .	Kyle McCormick	Historian and Archivist	Dept. of Archives and History	Charleston
Wisconsin	Leslie Fishel	Director	Historical Society	Madison
Wyoming	Lola Homsher	Archivist and Curator	Historical Dept.	Cheyenne

LIBRARY (Extension Service)

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Emily W. Reed	Director	Public Library Serv. Div.	Montgomery
Alaska	Dorothy Phelps	Extension Librarian	Div. of Library Service	Juneau
Arizona	Mrs. Alice B. Good	Director	Dept. of Library and Archives	Phoenix
Arkansas	Mrs. Francis P. Neal	Librarian and Exec. Secretary	Library Commn.	Little Rock
California	Mrs. Carma R. Zimmerman	State Librarian	Dept. of Education	Sacramento
Connecticut	Helen A. Ridgway	Dir., Bur. of Libraries	Dept. of Education	Hartford
Florida	Verna R. Nistendirk	Dir. of Extension	State Library Bd.	Tallahassee
Georgia	Beverly Wheatcroft	Librarian, Library Ext. Serv.	Dept. of Education	Atlanta
Hawaii	Suzanne Starr	Extension Librarian	Library of Hawaii	Honolulu
Idaho	Eugene Hart	Librarian	Traveling Library	Boise
Illinois	de Lafayette Reid	Acting Asst. State Librarian	Off. of Sec. of State	Springfield
Indiana	Harriet I. Carter	Dir., Ext. Div.	State Library	Indianapolis
Iowa	Ernestine Brighton	Director	Traveling Library	Des Moines
Kansas	Louise McNeal	Librarian	State Library	Topeka
Kentucky	Margaret F. Willis	Director	Library Ext. Div.	Frankfort
Louisiana	Essae M. Culver	State Librarian	State Library	Baton Rouge
Maine	Mary P. Goodrich	Extension Librarian	State Library	Augusta
Maryland	Helen M. Clark	Dir., Div. of Library Extension	Dept. of Education	Baltimore
Massachusetts . .	Mrs. George J. Galick	Director, Div. of Library Ext.	Dept. of Education	Boston
Michigan	Louise Rees	Head, Consultant Div.	State Library	Lansing
Minnesota	Hannis S. Smith	Dir. of Libraries	Dept. of Education	St. Paul
Mississippi	Lura Currier	Exec. Secretary	Library Commn.	Jackson
Missouri	Paxton P. Price	State Librarian	State Library	Jefferson City
Montana	Mrs. Ruth O. Longworth	Secretary	Library Extension Commn.	Missoula
Nebraska	Louise Nixon	Exec. Secretary	Pub. Library Commn.	Lincoln
Nevada	Joseph F. Shubert	State Librarian	State Library	Carson City
New Hampshire . .	Emil W. Allen, Jr.	Asst. Librarian	State Library	Concord
New Jersey	Janet Z. McKinley	Head, Bureau of Public and School Library Serv., Div. of State Library, Arch. and Hist.	Dept. of Education	Trenton
New Mexico	Mrs. Irene S. Peck	Exec. Secy. and Dir., Library Ext. Serv.	State Lib. Commn.	Santa Fe
New York	Irving A. Verachoor	Dir. of Library Extension	State Library, Education Dept.	Albany
North Carolina . .	Mrs. Elizabeth House Hughey	State Librarian	State Library	Raleigh
North Dakota . . .	Hazel Webster Byrnes	Director	State Lib. Commn.	Bismarck
Oklahoma	Esther M. Henke	Extension Librarian	State Library, Library Ext. Div.	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Constance Grier	Asst. State Librarian	State Library	Salem
Pennsylvania . . .	Ernest E. Doerschuk, Jr.	Extension Librarian	Dept. Pub. Instr.	Harrisburg

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

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LIBRARY (Extension Service)—continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Puerto Rico	Gonzalo Velazquez	Dir., Lib. Div.	Dept. of Education	San Juan
Rhode Island	Grace M. Sherwood	State Librarian	State Library	Providence
South Carolina	M. G. Patton	Chmn., Bd. of Dirs.	State Library Assn.	Columbia
South Dakota	Mercedes MacKay	Secretary	State Library Commn.	Pierre
Tennessee	Martha Parks	Dir., Public Libraries Div.	Dept. of Education	Nashville
Texas	Robert Lee	Extension Director	State Library	Austin
Utah	Russell L. Davis	Director	Library Commn.	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Mrs. Jane Hobson	Secy., Bookmobile and School Lib.	Free Pub. Library Commn.	Montpelier
Virginia	Florence Yoder	Head, Extension Div.	State Library	Richmond
Washington	Maryan E. Reynolds	State Librarian	State Library	Olympia
West Virginia	Dora Ruth Parks	Exec. Secretary	Library Commn.	Charleston
Wisconsin	S. Janice Kee	Secretary	Free Library Commn.	Madison
Wyoming	May Gillies	State Librarian	State Library	Cheyenne

LIBRARY (Law)

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Richard Neal	Librarian	Supreme Ct. Lib.	Montgomery
Arizona	Mrs. Alice B. Good	Director	Dept. of Lib. and Archives	Phoenix
Arkansas	Jerry Thomasson	Act. Librarian	Supreme Court	Little Rock
California	Mary K. Sanders	Supervising Law Librarian, Div. of Libraries	Dept. of Education	Sacramento
Colorado	Guy K. Brewster	Librarian	Supreme Ct. Lib.	Denver
Connecticut	Virginia A. Knox	Chief, Pub. Serv. Div.; Act. Law Libr.	State Library	Hartford
Florida	Carson Sinclair	Librarian	Supreme Ct. Lib.	Tallahassee
Georgia	Vera Jameson	Librarian	State Library	Atlanta
Guam	(Vacancy)	Librarian	Dept. of Law	Agana
Hawaii	Mrs. Mary Helen Weaver	Law Librarian	Supreme Court	Honolulu
Idaho	L. J. Fideganeta	Clerk	Supreme Court	Boise
Illinois	Jessie T. Smith	Librarian	Supreme Ct. Lib.	Springfield
Indiana	Mrs. Mary M. Schubert	Librarian	Supreme Court	Indianapolis
Iowa	Geraldine Dunham	Act. Law Librarian	State Law Library	Des Moines
Kansas	Marie Russell	Law Librarian	State Library	Topeka
Kentucky	Field Harris	Law Librarian	State Law Library	Frankfort
Louisiana	Madge K. Tomeny	Librarian	Law Library	New Orleans
Maine	Edith L. Hary	Law and Legis. Ref. Librarian	State Library	Augusta
Maryland	Nelson J. Molter	Director	State Library	Annapolis
Massachusetts	Dennis A. Dooley	Librarian	State Library	Boston
Michigan	Charlotte Dunnebacke	Law Librarian	Law Library	Lansing
Minnesota	Margaret S. Andrews	State Librarian	Law Library	St. Paul
Mississippi	Mrs. Julia Baylis Starnes	State Librarian	State Library	Jackson
Missouri	Mary Louise Seibold	Act. Librarian	Supreme Ct. Lib.	Jefferson City
Montana	Katherine Orchard	State Law Librarian	State Law Library	Helena
Nebraska	G. H. Turner	Librarian	State Library	Lincoln
Nevada	Sarah Thompson	Law Librarian	State Library	Carson City
New Hampshire	Philip A. Hazelton	Law Librarian	State Library	Concord
New Jersey	Dan F. Henke	Head, Law Lib. Bur., Div. of State Library, Archives and History	Dept. of Education	Trenton
New Mexico	Harrison MacDonald	Librarian	State Law Library	Santa Fe
New York	Ernest H. Breuer	Law Librarian	State Library, Education Dept.	Albany
North Carolina	Dillard S. Gardner	Librarian	Supreme Court	Raleigh
North Dakota	Thomas W. Nielsen	Law Librarian	Supreme Court	Bismarck
Ohio	Raymond M. Jones	Marshal and Law Librarian	Supreme Ct. Law Library	Columbus
Oklahoma	Mrs. Leah H. Law	Law Librarian	State Library	Oklahoma City

LIBRARY (Law)—continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Oregon	Ray Stringham	Librarian	Supreme Ct. Lib.	Salem
Pennsylvania . . .	Elizabeth Holt	Law Librarian	Dept. Pub. Instr.	Harrisburg
	Mrs. Gladys Cruz	Librarian	Dept. of Justice	San Juan
	Margaret Hall	Librarian, College of Law	Univ. of Puerto Rico	Río Piedras
Puerto Rico	María E. Vega	Librarian	Supreme Court	San Juan
	Dimas Pagan	Asst. Librarian	Legis. Ref. Service	San Juan
Rhode Island . . .	Clarence H. Shoren	Law Librarian	State Law Library	Providence
South Carolina . .	Mrs. Emma H. Motte	Librarian	Supreme Court	Columbia
South Dakota . . .	Francis Pinckney	Clerk	Supreme Court	Pierre
Tennessee	David Lansden	Clerk and Librarian	Supreme Court	Nashville
Texas	Frances Horton	Librarian	Supreme Ct. Lib.	Austin
Utah	L. M. Cummings	Clerk and Librarian	Supreme Court	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Lawrence J. Turgeon	Librarian	State Library	Montpelier
Virginia	Lloyd M. Richards	Law Librarian	Sup. Ct. of Appeals	Richmond
Virgin Islands . .	George A. Mena	Clerk, Dist. Ct.	Govt. of the V. I.	St. Thomas
Washington	Mark H. Wight	Law Librarian	State Law Library	Olympia
West Virginia . . .	J. A. Jackson	Law Librarian	Law Library	Charleston
Wisconsin	Edwin C. Jensen	Librarian	State Library	Madison
Wyoming	May Gillies	Librarian	State Library	Cheyenne

LIBRARY (State)

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Peter Brannan	Director	Dept. of Archives and History	Montgomery
Alaska	(Vacancy)	Librarian	Dept. of Education	Juneau
Arizona	Mrs. Alice B. Good	Director	Dept. of Library and Archives	Phoenix
Arkansas	Mrs. Francis P. Neal	Librarian and Exec. Secy.	Library Commn.	Little Rock
California	Mrs. Carmá R. Zimmerman	State Librarian, Div. of Libs.	Dept. of Education	Sacramento
Colorado	Gordon L. Bennett	Asst. State Libn.	State Library	Denver
Connecticut	Robert C. Sale	Librarian	State Library	Hartford
Delaware	Mrs. Virginia Messick	Librarian	Library Commn.	Dover
Florida	Dorothy Dodd	Librarian	State Library Bd.	Tallahassee
Georgia	Vera Jameson	Librarian	State Library	Atlanta
Guam	Mrs. Lucile Woelfl	Head Librarian	Terr. Library	Agana
Hawaii	Mrs. Mabel Jackson	Head Librarian	Library of Hawaii	Honolulu
Idaho	Eugene Hart	Librarian	Traveling Library	Boise
Illinois	Charles F. Carpentier	Secy. of State and State Librarian	Off. of Secy. of State	Springfield
Indiana	Harold F. Brigham	Director	State Library	Indianapolis
Iowa	Ernestine Brighton	Director	State Traveling Lib.	Des Moines
Kansas	Louise McNeal	Librarian	State Library	Topeka
Louisiana	Essae M. Culver	State Librarian	State Lib. Commn.	Baton Rouge
Maine	Ruth A. Hazelton	State Librarian	State Library	Augusta
Maryland	Louise E. Couper	State Librarian	State Library	Annapolis
Massachusetts . . .	Dennis A. Dooley	Librarian	State Library	Boston
Michigan	Mrs. L. D. Fyan	State Librarian	State Library	Lansing
Minnesota	Margaret S. Andrews	State Librarian	Law Library	St. Paul
Mississippi	Mrs. Julia Baylis Starnes	State Librarian	State Library	Jackson
Missouri	Paxton P. Price	State Librarian	State Library	Jefferson City
Montana	Michael Kennedy	Act. Director	Historical Society	Helena
Nebraska	G. H. Turner	Librarian	State Library	Lincoln
Nevada	Joseph F. Shubert	State Librarian	State Library	Carson City
New Hampshire . . .	Mrs. Mildred P. McKay	State Librarian	State Library	Concord
New Jersey	Roger H. McDonough	Dir., Div. of State Lib., Archives and History	Dept. of Education	Trenton
New Mexico	Harrison MacDonald	Librarian	State Library	Santa Fe

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

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LIBRARY (State)—continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
New York	Charles F. Gosnell	State Libn. and Asst. Commissr. for Libraries	Education Dept.	Albany
North Carolina . .	Mrs. Elizabeth House Hughey	Librarian	State Library	Raleigh
North Dakota . . .	Hazel W. Byrnes	Director	State Lib. Commn.	Bismarck
Ohio	Walter Brahm	Librarian	State Library	Columbus
Oklahoma	Ralph Hudson	State Librarian	State Library	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Eloise Ebert	State Librarian	State Library	Salem
Pennsylvania . . .	Ralph Blasingame, Jr.	Dir., State Library	Dept. of Pub. Instr.	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Gonzalo Velázquez	Dir., Lib. Div.	Dept. of Education	San Juan
Rhode Island . . .	Grace M. Sherwood	State Librarian	State Library	Providence
South Carolina . .	Emily B. Reynolds	Librarian	State Library	Columbia
South Dakota . . .	Mercedes MacKay	Director	State Library	Pierre
Tennessee	Dan M. Robison	State Librarian and Archivist	Dept. of Education	Nashville
Texas	Witt B. Harwell	State Librarian	State Library	Austin
Utah	Russell L. Davis	Director	Library Commn.	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Lawrence J. Turgeon	State Librarian	State Library	Montpelier
Virginia	Randolph W. Church	State Librarian	State Library	Richmond
Virgin Islands . .	Nina A. C. Corniero Florence A. Williams	Supervising Libn. Librarian	Govt. of the V. I. Govt. of the V. I.	St. Thomas St. Croix
Washington	Maryan E. Reynolds	State Librarian	State Library	Olympia
West Virginia . .	Kyle McCormick	Historian and Archivist	Dept. of Archives and History	Charleston
Wisconsin	S. Janice Kee	Secretary	Free Lib. Commn.	Madison
Wyoming	May Gillies	State Librarian	State Library	Cheyenne

LIQUOR CONTROL

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Morgan Reynolds Edward J. Azar	Chairman Administrator	Alcoholic Bev. Control Bd. Alcoholic Bev. Control Bd.	Montgomery Montgomery
Alaska	(Vacancy)	Secretary	Bd. of Liquor Control	Juneau
Arizona	John A. Duncan	Superintendent	Dept. of Liq. Lic. and Control	Phoenix
Arkansas	Ted R. Christy	Act. Director	Alcoholic Bev. Control Bd.	Little Rock
California	Thomas W. Martin	Director	Dept. of Alcoholic Bev. Control	Sacramento
Colorado	George J. Baker	Secy. of State	Dept. of State	Denver
Connecticut	T. Emmet Clarie	Chairman	Liq. Control Commn.	Hartford
Delaware	John M. Conway	Chairman	Alcoholic Bev. Control Commn.	Wilmington
Florida	H. G. Cochran, Jr.	Director	Beverage Dept.	Tallahassee
Georgia	Paul E. Bryant	Dir., Liquor Control	Revenue Dept.	Atlanta
Guam	Victor Olson	Chairman	Alcoholic Bev. Control Bd.	Agana
Hawaii	M. B. Carson	Chairman	Liquor Commn. for Honolulu	Honolulu
Idaho	Fred Charlton	Superintendent	Liq. Dispensary	Boise
Illinois	L. B. Sackett	Chairman	Liq. Control Commn.	Springfield
Indiana	Noble Ellis	Chairman	Alcoholic Bev. Commn.	Indianapolis
Iowa	William P. Housel	Chairman	Liq. Control Commn.	Des Moines
Kansas	William C. Murphy	Director	Alcoholic Bev. Control	Topeka
Kentucky	Alfred S. Portwood	Commissioner	Dept. of Alcoholic Bev. Control	Frankfort
Louisiana	Robert L. Roland	Collector of Rev.	Dept. of Revenue	Baton Rouge
Maine	John J. Maloney, Jr.	Chairman	Liquor Commn.	Augusta
Maryland	Roger V. Laynor	Chief, Alcoholic Bev. Tax Div.	Off. of Comptroller	Annapolis

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

LIQUOR CONTROL—continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Massachusetts . . .	James D. O'Brien	Chairman	Alcoholic Bev. Control Commn.	Boston
Michigan	Joseph L. Wisniewski	Chairman	Liq. Control Commn.	Lansing
Minnesota	Jack Puterbaugh	Commissioner	Liquor Control Dept.	St. Paul
Missouri	Hollis M. Ketchum	Supervisor	Liq. Control Dept.	Jefferson City
Montana	John E. Manning	Administrator	Liq. Control Bd.	Helena
Nebraska	Ray Osborne	Chairman	Liq. Control Commn.	Lincoln
Nevada	Grover Hillygus	Supvr., Liq. and Cigarette Tax Div.	Tax Commn.	Carson City
New Hampshire . .	Franklin Flanders	Chairman	Liquor Commn.	Concord
New Jersey	Wm. Howe Davis	Dir., Div. of Alcoholic Bev. Control	Dept. of Law and Pub. Safety	Newark
New Mexico	W. K. Aldridge	Dir., Liquor Div.	Bureau of Revenue	Santa Fe
New York	Thomas E. Rohan	Chmn., Liquor Auth.	Exec. Dept.	Albany
North Carolina . .	Wm. S. Hunt, Jr.	Chairman	Bd. Alcoholic Control	Raleigh
North Dakota . . .	A. T. Johnson	Chief Inspector	Office of Atty. Gen.	Bismarck
Ohio	Richard C. Crouch	Director	Dept. of Liq. Control	Columbus
Oklahoma	Board to be established after enactment of Liquor Control Act.			
Oregon	V. G. Van Bergen	Administrator	Liq. Control Commn.	Portland
Pennsylvania . . .	Patrick E. Kerwin	Chairman	Liq. Control Bd.	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Janson Colberg	Chief, Bur. of Alcoholic Bev. Taxes	Dept. of Treasury	San Juan
Rhode Island . . .	Norman E. Gillespie	Administrator	Dept. of Bus. Reg.	Providence
South Carolina . .	Otis W. Livingston	Chairman	Tax Commission	Columbia
South Dakota . . .	Bruce D. Gillis	Commissioner	Div. of Revenue	Pierre
Tennessee	W. H. Stubbs	Dir., Alcoholic Bev., Beer and Tobacco Tax Div.	Dept. of Revenue	Nashville
Texas	Coke Stevenson, Jr.	Administrator	Liq. Control Bd.	Austin
Utah	Paul V. Kelly	Chairman	Liq. Control Commn.	Salt Lake City
Vermont	F. Elliott Barber	Chairman	Liq. Control Bd.	Montpelier
Virginia	John W. Hardy	Chairman	Alcoholic Bev. Control Bd.	Richmond
Virgin Islands . .	Roy W. Bornn	Govt. Secy. and Chmn.	Alcohol Control Bd.	St. Thomas
Washington	Don Abel	Chairman	Liq. Control Bd.	Olympia
West Virginia . . .	Morris P. Shawkey	Chairman	Liq. Control Commn.	Charleston
Wisconsin	Ellsworth Jones	Dir., Div. of Bev. and Cigarette Tax	Dept. of Taxation	Madison
Wyoming	B. L. Powers	Director	Liquor Commn.	Cheyenne

MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Mrs. Edward Gresham	Dir., Bur. of Child Welf.	Dept. of Pensions and Security	Montgomery
Alaska	Charles R. Hayman, M.D.	Dir. of Health	Dept. of Health and Welfare	Juneau
	Henry A. Harmon	Dir. of Welfare	Dept. of Health and Welfare	Juneau
Arizona	Ann Bracken	Supvr., Child Welf. Serv.	Pub. Welf. Dept.	Phoenix
Arkansas	Ruth Johnston	Dir., Child Welf.	Welfare Dept.	Little Rock
California	Lucile Kennedy	Chief, Child Welf. Div.	Dept. Social Welf.	Sacramento
	Leslie Corsa, Jr. M.D.	Chief, Bur. of Maternal and Child Health	Dept. of Pub. Health	Berkeley
Colorado	Guy R. Justis	Director	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Denver
Connecticut	Louis Spekter, M.D.	Dir., Bur. of Maternal and Child Health	Health Dept.	Hartford
Florida	Frank Kraft	Director	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Jacksonville
Georgia	Frances M. Vance	Chief, Child Welf. Sect.	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Atlanta
	Harold Parker	Dir., Div. Soc. Admin.	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Atlanta

MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE—continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Guam	Fredric L. Conklin, M.D.	Director	Dept. of Medical Servs.	Oka, Tamuning
Hawaii	Katherine Edgar, M.D.	Chief, Bur. of Maternal and Child Health	Bd. of Health	Honolulu
Idaho	F.O. Graeber, M.D.	Director	Bd. of Health	Boise
Illinois	Roman L. Haremski	Supt., Div. of Child Welf.	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Springfield
Indiana	Verne K. Harvey, Jr., M.D.	Act. Dir., Div. Maternal and Child Welf.	Bd. of Health	Indianapolis
Iowa	Elizabeth Palmer	Dir., Maternal and Child Welf.	Dept. of Social Welf.	Des Moines
Kansas	Dorothy W. Bradley	Dir., Div. of Child Welf.	Social Welf. Dept.	Topeka
Kentucky	Helen B. Frazer, M.D.	Dir., Div. of Maternal and Child Health	Dept. of Health	Louisville
	Luther Minyard	Dir., Children's Services	Dept. of Econ. Security	Frankfort
Louisiana	W.J. Rein, M.D.	President	Bd. of Health	New Orleans
Maine	Ella Langer, M.D.	Dir., Maternal and Child Health	Dept. of Health and Welfare	Augusta
	(Vacancy)	Dir., Child Welfare	Dept. of Health and Welfare	Augusta
Maryland	John Whitridge, M.D.	Chief, Bur. of Preventive Medicine, Div. of Maternal and Child Health	Dept. of Health	Baltimore
Massachusetts	Robert F. Ott	Dir., Div. of Child Guardianship	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Boston
Michigan	Goldie Corneliussen, M.D.	Chief, Sec. of Maternal and Child Health	Dept. of Health	Lansing
Minnesota	Roberta Rindfleisch	Dir., Div. of Child Welf.	Dept. of Welf.	St. Paul
Mississippi	W. E. Holcomb	Commissioner	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Jackson
Missouri	Proctor N. Carter	Dir., Div. of Welf.	Dept. of Pub. Health and Welf.	Jefferson City
Montana	G.D. Carlyle Thompson, M.D.	Exec. Officer	Bd. of Health	Helena
Nebraska	Frank Woods	Director	Div. of Pub. Welfare	Lincoln
Nevada	Barbara C. Coughlan	Director	Welfare Dept.	Rebo
	Ursula G. Sanders, M.D.	Director, Bur. of Maternal and Child Health and Crippled Children's Services	Dept. of Health	Concord
New Hampshire	Viennie Borton	Child Welfare Supvr.	Dept. of Pub. Welfare	Concord
New Jersey	J. E. Alloway	Exec. Dir., Bd. of Child Welf.	Dept. of Institutions and Agencies	Trenton
	Alvina Loomam, M.D.	Dir. Maternal and Child Health	Dept. of Pub. Health	Santa Fe
New Mexico	Winford Oliphant	Dir., Child Welf. Div. of Welf. and Med. Care	Dept. of Social Welf.	Albany
North Carolina	A.H. Elliot, M.D.	Dir. of Personal Health	Bd. of Health	Raleigh
North Dakota	Carlyle D. Onsrud	Exec. Dir., Child Welf. Serv.	Pub. Welfare Bd.	Bismarck
Ohio	Mary Gorman	Director	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Columbus
Oklahoma	Laura E. Dester	Supv., Child Welf. Div.	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Oklahoma City
	John W. Shackelford, M.D.	Act. Dir., Maternal and Child Health Div.	Dept. of Health	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Carl G. Ashley, M.D.	Dir., Maternal and Child Health Sec.	Bd. of Health	Portland
Pennsylvania	G. H. Black	Chief, Div. of Youth Services	Dept. of Welf.	Harrisburg
	Eleanore Meckelnburg	Act. Commissr., Off. for Children and Youth	Dept. of Welf.	Harrisburg

MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE—continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Puerto Rico	Dolores M. Piñero, M.D.	Chief, Bur. of Maternal and Infant Hygiene	Dept. of Health	San Juan
Rhode Island . . .	Francis V. Corrigan, M.D.	Chief, Div. of Maternal and Child Health	Dept. of Health	Providence
South Carolina . .	Mrs. Deborah M. Southerlin	Chief, Div. of Child Welf.	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Columbia
South Dakota . . .	Grace Martin	Director	Child Welfare Div.	Pierre
Tennessee	James K. Vaughan	Chief, Bur. of Child Welfare	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Nashville
Texas	John H. Winters	Commissr.	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Austin
	Rosalind Giles	Dir., Child Welf. Div.	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Austin
Utah	George W. Soffe, M.D.	Act. Director	Health Dept.	Salt Lake City
	John Farr Larson	Dir., Bur. of Servs. for Children	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Frances M. Bates	Dir., Child Welfare Service	Social Welf. Dept.	Montpelier
Virginia	L. L. Shamburger, M.D.	Dir., Specialized Medical Services	Dept. of Health	Richmond
Virgin Islands . .	Macon Berryman	Commissr., Soc. Welf.	Govt. of the V. I.	St. Thomas
Washington	Andrew F. Balkany, M.D.	Head, Maternal and Child Health Prog.	Dept. of Health	Seattle
West Virginia . .	Margaret Waggoner	Dir., Div. of Maternal and Child Hygiene	Dept. of Health	Charleston
	Lillian Nagy	Chief, Div. of Child Welfare	Dept. of Pub. Assist.	Charleston
Wisconsin	P. Frederick Delliquadri	Dir., Children and Youth	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Madison
	Amy Louise Hunter, M.D.	Dir., Maternal and Child Health	Bd. of Health	Madison
Wyoming	James W. Sampson, M.D.	Director	Bd. of Health	Cheyenne

MENTAL HEALTH

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	John M. McKee	Dir., Div. of Mental Hygiene	Dept. of Pub. Health	Montgomery
Alaska	Charles R. Hayman, M.D.	Director of Health	Dept. of Health and Welf.	Juneau
Arizona	Clarence G. Salsbury, M.D.	Commissioner	Dept. of Health	Phoenix
Arkansas	Edgar J. Easley, M.D.	Dir., Bur. of Local Health Servs.	Board of Health	Little Rock
California	Daniel Blain, M.D.	Director	Dept. of Mental Hygiene	Sacramento
Colorado	Lynwood M. Hopple, M.D.	Dir. of Mental Hygiene	Dept. of Pub. Health	Denver
Connecticut	Elias J. Marsh, M.D.	Dir., Div. of Community Servs.	Dept. of Mental Health	Hartford
Delaware	M. A. Tarumianz, M.D.	Superintendent	State Hospital	Farnhurst
Florida	Wayne Yeager, M.D.	Dir., Div. of Mental Health	Board of Health	Jacksonville
Georgia	Trawick H. Stubbs, M.D.	Dir., Div. of Mental Hygiene	Dept. of Pub. Health	Atlanta
Hawaii	Y. T. Wong, M.D.	Act. Dir., Div. of Mental Health	Dept. of Health	Honolulu
Idaho	Terrell O. Carver	Director	Bd. of Health	Boise
Illinois	Charles Meeker	Asst. Dep. Dir. for Mental Health Service	Dept. of Pub. Welfare	Springfield
Indiana	S. T. Ginsberg, M.D.	Commissioner	Div. of Mental Health	Indianapolis
Iowa	J. O. Cromwell, M.D.	Dir. of Mental Health	Board of Control	Des Moines
Kansas	Leila N. Myers	Dir., Div. of Mental Hygiene	Board of Health	Topeka

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

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MENTAL HEALTH—continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Kentucky	Harold L. McPheeters, M.D.	Commissioner	Dept. of Mental Health	Louisville
Louisiana	Jesse H. Bankston	Director	Dept. of Hospitals	Baton Rouge
Maine	Margaret R. Simpson, M.D.	Dir., Div. of Mental Health	Dept. of Health and Welfare	Augusta
Maryland	Caroline A. Chandler, M.D.	Act. Chief, Div. of Mental Hygiene	Dept. of Health	Baltimore
Massachusetts	B.R. Hutcheson, M.D.	Dir., Div. of Mental Hygiene	Dept. of Mental Health	Boston
Michigan	Charles F. Wagg	Director	Dept. of Mental Health	Lansing
Minnesota	Dale C. Cameron, M.D.	Dir., Div. of Medical Services	Dept. of Welfare	St. Paul
Mississippi	A.L. Gray, M.D.	Exec. Officer and Secy.	Board of Health	Jackson
Missouri	Henry M. Hardwicke, M.D.	Dep. Dir. of Health	Dept. of Pub. Health and Welf.	Jefferson City
Montana	Robert J. Spratt, M.D.	Superintendent	State Hospital	Warm Springs
Nebraska	Earl A. Rogers, M.D.	Director	Dept. of Health	Lincoln
Nevada	Martin S. Levine	Chief, Mental Health Section	Dept. of Health	Reno
New Hampshire	Earl K. Holt, M.D.	Secretary	Commn. of Mental Health	Concord
New Jersey	V. Terrell Davis, M.D.	Dir., Mental Health and Hospitals	Dept. of Insts. and Agencies	Trenton
New Mexico	Lester Libo	Dir., Div. of Mental Health	Dept. of Pub. Health	Santa Fe
New York	Richard F. Binzley, M.D.	Asst. Commissr. for Community Mental Health Servs.	Dept. of Mental Hygiene	Albany
North Carolina	Edward S. Haswell	Chief, Mental Health Section	Board of Health	Raleigh
North Dakota	C. J. Eugene	Dir., Div. of Mental Hygiene	Dept. of Health	Bismarck
Ohio	Robert A. Haines, M.D.	Director	Dept. of Mental Hyg. and Correction	Columbus
Oklahoma	A.A. Hellams, M.D.	Dir., Div. of Mental Hygiene	Dept. of Health	Oklahoma City
Oregon	John H. Waterman, M.D.	Dir., Mental Health Section	Board of Health	Portland
Pennsylvania	John E. Davis, M.D.	Commissioner of Mental Health	Dept. of Welfare	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Mrs. Dolores G. LaCaro	Chief, Bur. of Mental Health	Dept. of Health	San Juan
Rhode Island	Augustine W. Riccio	Director	Dept. of Soc. Welfare	Providence
South Carolina	W.P. Beckman, M.D.	Director	Mental Health Commn.	Columbia
South Dakota	Florence S. Dunn	Admin., Mental Health Section	Dept. of Health	Pierre
Tennessee	Joseph J. Baker, M.D.	Commissioner	Dept. of Mental Health	Nashville
Texas	J. E. Peavy, M.D.	Act. Commissioner	Dept. of Health	Austin
Utah	George W. Soffe	Act. Director	Dept. of Health	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Robert B. Aiken, M.D.	Commissioner	Dept. of Health	Burlington
Virginia	Hiram W. Davis, M.D.	Commissioner	Dept. of Mental Hyg. and Hospitals	Richmond
Virgin Islands	Melvin H. Evans, M.D.	Commissr. of Health	Govt. of the V. I.	St. Thomas
Washington	Daniel L. Prosser	Consult., Mental Health Section	Dept. of Health	Seattle
West Virginia	Margaret T. Ross, M.D.	Director	Dept. of Mental Health	Charleston
Wisconsin	Leslie A. Osborn, M.D.	Dir., Div. of Mental Hygiene	Dept. of Pub. Welfare	Madison
Wyoming	James W. Sampson, M.D.	Director	Dept. of Pub. Health	Cheyenne

MENTAL HOSPITALS

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Official Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Location</i>
Alabama	J. S. Tarwater, M.D.	Superintendent	State Hospitals	Tuscaloosa
Alaska	(Vacancy)	Commissioner	Dept. of Health and Welfare	Juneau
Arizona	Samuel A. Wick, M.D.	Director	State Hospital	Phoenix
Arkansas	Granville L. Jones, M.D.	Superintendent	State Hospital	Little Rock
California	Daniel Blain, M.D.	Director	Dept. of Mental Hygiene	Sacramento
Colorado	Herbert E. Allen	Director	Dept. of Pub. Insts.	Denver
Connecticut	Wilfred Bloomberg, M.D.	Commissioner	Dept. of Mental Health	Hartford
Delaware	M. A. Tarumianz, M.D.	Superintendent	State Hospital	Farnhurst
Florida	W. D. Rogers, M.D.	Director, Mental Health Div.	State Hospital	Chattahoochee
Georgia	John H. Venable, M.D.	Director	Milledgeville State Hosp.	Milledgeville
Guam	Fredric L. Conklin, M.D.	Dir., Med. Services	Govt. of Guam	Satpon Point, Tamuning
Hawaii	Charles H. Silva, D.D.S.	Director	Dept. of Insts.	Honolulu
Idaho	Terrell O. Carver, M.D.	Director	Bd. of Health	Boise
Illinois	Otto L. Bertag, M.D.	Director	Dept. of Pub. Welfare	Springfield
Indiana	S. T. Ginsberg, M.D.	Commisr., Div. of Mental Health	Bd. of Health	Indianapolis
Iowa	J. O. Cromwell, M.D.	Director	Bd. of Contr. of State Insts.	Des Moines
Kansas	George W. Jackson, M.D.	Dir. of Institutions	Dept. of Soc. Welf.	Topeka
Kentucky	Harold L. McPheeters, M.D.	Commissioner	Dept. of Mental Health	Louisville
Louisiana	Jesse H. Bankston	Director	Dept. of Hospitals	Baton Rouge
Maine	Perry Hayden	Commissioner	Dept. of Instl. Serv.	Augusta
Maryland	Clifton T. Perkins, M.D.	Commissioner	Dept. of Mental Hygiene	Baltimore
Massachusetts	Harry C. Solomon, M.D.	Commissioner	Dept. of Mental Health	Boston
Michigan	Charles F. Wagg	Director	Dept. of Mental Health	Lansing
Minnesota	Dale C. Cameron, M.D.	Dir., Div. of Medical Services	Dept. of Welfare	St. Paul
Mississippi	J. K. Avent, M.D.	Chairman	Board of Mental Insts.	Grenada
Missouri	Francis Smith	Chairman	State Mental Health Commn.	Jefferson City
Montana	Robert J. Spratt, M. D.	Superintendent	State Hospital	Warm Springs
Nebraska	Cecil L. Wittson, M.D.	Dir. of Mental Health	Bd. of Control of State Insts.	Omaha
Nevada	Sidney J. Tillim, M.D.	Superintendent	State Hospital	Reno
New Hampshire	Earl K. Holt, M.D.	Superintendent	State Hospital	Concord
New Jersey	John W. Tramburg	Commissioner	Dept. of Insts. and Agencies	Trenton
New Mexico	C. G. Stillinger, M.D.	Superintendent	State Hospital	Las Vegas
New York	Paul H. Hoch, M.D.	Commissioner	Dept. of Mental Hygiene	Albany
North Carolina	Eugene Hargrove, M.D.	General Superintendent	Hospitals Bd. of Control	Raleigh
North Dakota	John G. Freeman, M.D.	Act. Supt.	State Hospital	Jamestown
Ohio	Robert A. Haines, M.D.	Director	Dept. of Mental Hyg. and Correction	Columbus
Oklahoma	Hayden H. Donahue, M.D.	Director	Dept. of Mental Health	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Wm. C. Ryan	Secretary	Board of Control	Salem
Pennsylvania	John E. Davis, M.D.	Commissioner of Mental Health	Dept. of Welfare	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Guillermo Arbona	Secretary	Dept. of Health	San Juan
Rhode Island	Augustine W. Riccio	Director	Dept. of Soc. Welfare	Providence
South Carolina	W. P. Beckman, M.D.	Director	Mental Health Commn.	Columbia
South Dakota	Cecil Baker, M.D.	Superintendent	Yankton State Hospital	Yankton
Tennessee	Joseph J. Baker, M.D.	Commissioner	Dept. of Mental Health	Nashville
Texas	Raymond W. Vowell	Exec. Director	Bd. for Texas State Hosps. and Special Schools	Austin
Utah	Owen P. Heninger, M.D.	Superintendent	State Hospital	Provo
Vermont	John V. Woodhull	Commissioner	Dept. of Insts.	Montpelier

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

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MENTAL HOSPITALS—continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Virginia	Hiram W. Davis, M.D.	Commissioner	Dept. of Mental Hyg. and Hosps.	Richmond
Virgin Islands . .	Melvin H. Evans, M.D.	Commissr. of Health	Govt. of the V.I.	St. Thomas
Washington	Garrett Heyns, M.D.	Director	Dept. of Pub. Insts.	Olympia
West Virginia . . .	Margaret T. Ross, M.D.	Director	Dept. of Mental Health	Charleston
Wisconsin	Leslie A. Osborn, M.D.	Dir., Div. of Mental Hygiene	Dept. of Pub. Welfare	Madison
Wyoming	(Vacancy)	Superintendent	State Hospital	Evanston

MINES

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	H. T. Williams	Chief of Mines and Ind. Safety	Dept. of Ind. Relations	Birmingham
Alaska	Phil R. Holdsworth	Commissioner	Div. of Mines	Juneau
Arizona	Roy V. Hersey	Mine Inspec.	Off. of Mine Inspec.	Phoenix
Arkansas	J. H. Berry	Mine Inspec.	Off. of Mine Inspec.	Ft. Smith
California	Olaf P. Jenkins	Chief, Div. of Mines	Dept. Nat. Resources	San Francisco
Colorado	Walter E. Scott, Jr.	Commissioner	Bur. of Mines	Denver
Georgia	Garland Peyton	Director	Dept. of Mines, Mining, Geology	Atlanta
Idaho	Geo. D. Fletcher	Mine Inspec.	Off. of Mine Inspec.	Boise
Illinois	Ben H. Schull	Director	Dept. of Mines and Minerals	Springfield
Indiana	Charles A. Purcell	Director	Bur. of Mines and Mining	Terre Haute
Iowa	Wm. H. Jarvis T. C. Chapman	Mine Inspector Mine Inspector	State Mining Dept. State Mining Dept.	Des Moines Des Moines
Kansas	A. B. De Gasperi	Chairman	Mine Examining Bd.	Pittsburg
Kentucky	James H. Phalan	Chief, Dept. of Mines and Minerals	Univ. of Kentucky	Lexington
Maine	Paul A. MacDonald	Chairman	Mining Bureau	Augusta
Maryland	Frank J. Powers	Director	Bureau of Mines	Westernport
Michigan	William L. Daoust	Chief Geologist	Conservation Dept.	Lansing
Minnesota	Ray D. Nolan	Dir., Div. of Lands and Minerals	Dept. of Conserv.	St. Paul
Missouri	Floyd E. Henson	Dir., Div. of Mine Inspection	Dept. of Labor and Ind. Rel.	Jefferson City
Montana	Robt. F. Swanberg	Chairman	Ind. Accident Bd.	Helena
Nevada	Mervin J. Gallagher	Inspec. of Mines	Off. of Inspec. of Mines	Carson City
New Mexico	William A. Hays	Mine Inspector	Off. of Mine Inspec.	Albuquerque
New York	William Kollak	Supervising Mine and Tunnel Inspec., Bur. of Mines	Div. of Ind. Safety Services, Labor Dept.	New York City
North Carolina . .	Jasper L. Stuckey	Geologist	Dept. of Conserv. and Devel.	Raleigh
North Dakota . . .	G. B. Easton	Mine Inspector	Mine Foreman Examining Bd.	Bismarck
Ohio	Harry J. Dusz	Chief	Div. of Mines and Mining	Columbus
Oklahoma	John M. Malloy	Chief Mine Inspector	Mines Dept.	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Hollis M. Dole	Director	Dept. of Geol. and Mineral Industries	Portland
Pennsylvania . . .	Joseph T. Kennedy	Secy. of Mines and Mineral Ind.	Dept. of Mines and Mineral Ind.	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Carlos Vincenty	Exec. Secretary	Mining Commn.	San Juan
South Dakota . . .	Edwin H. Oshier	Mine Inspector	Dept. of Mines	Rapid City
Tennessee	J. R. Miller	Chief Inspector, Div. of Mines	Dept. of Labor	Knoxville
Texas	Mrs. M. B. Morgan	Commissioner	Bur. of Labor Stat.	Austin
Utah	Victor G. Pett	Mine Inspector	Industrial Commn.	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Charles G. Doll	Geologist	Devel. Commn.	Burlington

MINES—continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Virginia	Creed P. Kelly	Chief Mine Inspec., Div. of Mines	Dept. of Labor and Industry	Richmond
Washington	Marshall T. Huntting	Supvr., Div. of Mines and Geol.	Dept. of Conserv.	Olympia
West Virginia	Crawford L. Wilson	Chief	Dept. of Mines	Charleston
Wisconsin	George F. Hanson	State Geologist	Univ. of Wisconsin	Madison
Wyoming	Michael J. Duzik	Inspector	Mine Inspec. Off.	Rock Springs

MOTOR VEHICLES (Licensing and Registration)

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	J. B. Whiddon	Chief, Motor Vehicle and License Div.	Dept. of Revenue	Montgomery
Alaska	Gerald O. Williams.	Supr., Dr. Lic. Div.	Dept. of Pub. Safety	Juneau
Arizona	Robert D. Stevenson	Commissr.	Dept. of Revenue	Juneau
	Clyde Killingsworth	Supt., Motor Vehicle Div.	Highway Dept.	Phoenix
Arkansas	W.H.L. Woodyard	Dir., Mot. Veh. Div.	Revenue Dept.	Little Rock
California	Robert I. McCarthy	Director	Dept. of Mot. Vehs.	Sacramento
Colorado	Robert A. Theobald	Dir. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Denver
Connecticut	John J. Tynan	Commissioner	Motor Vehicles Dept.	Hartford
Delaware	Chas. G. Moore	Commissioner	Motor Vehicle Div.	Dover
Florida	Ina S. Thompson	Commissioner	Motor Vehicle Dept.	Tallahassee
Georgia	Murray Chappell	Dir., Mot. Veh. License Unit	Dept. of Revenue	Atlanta
Guam	George W. Ingling	Commissr., Rev. and Taxation	Dept. of Finance	Agana
Hawaii	Lawrence S. Goto	Treasurer	City and County of Honolulu	Honolulu
Idaho	Earle E. Koehler	Commissioner	Dept. of Law En- forcement	Boise
Illinois	Kenneth F. Blankenship	Mot. Vehs. Supvr.	Off. of Secy. of State	Springfield
Indiana	Robert L. McMahan	Commissioner	Bur. of Mot. Vehs.	Indianapolis
Iowa	John Carlson	Supt., Mot. Veh. Div.	Public Safety Dept.	Des Moines
Kansas	Jack B. Jenkins	Superintendent	Motor Veh. Dept.	Topeka
Kentucky	Martin S. Petty	Commissioner	Dept. of Motor Transp.	Frankfort
Louisiana	James S. Reily	Collector	Dept. of Revenue	Baton Rouge
Maine	Stanton S. Weed	Dir., Mot. Veh. Div.	Off. of Secy. of State	Augusta
Maryland	John R. Jewell	Commissioner	Dept. of Mot. Vehs.	Baltimore
Massachusetts	Clement A. Riley	Registrar	Div. of Registry of Mot. Vehs.	Boston
Michigan	Lee C. Richardson	Dir., Div. of Driver and Vehicle Services	Off. of Secy. of State	Lansing
Minnesota	W. E. Howes	Asst. Mot. Veh. Registrar	Off. of Secy of State	St. Paul
Mississippi	Guy McCullen	Comptroller	Dept. of Mot. Vehs.	Jackson
Missouri	David A. Bryan	Supvr., Mot. Veh. Unit	Dept. of Revenue	Jefferson City
Montana	Floyd E. Powell	Registrar of Mot. Vehs.	Off. of Registrar	Deer Lodge
Nebraska	Alvin N. Scissors	Director	Dept. of Motor Vehicles	Lincoln
Nevada	Richard A. Herz	Dir., Div. of Regis- tration	Dept. of Mot. Vehs.	Carson City
New Hampshire	Frederick N. Clarke	Commissioner	Motor Vehicle Dept.	Concord
New Jersey	Ned J. Parsekian	Act. Dir., Div. of Motor Vehicles	Dept. of Law and Public Safety	Trenton
New Mexico	Bennie Sanchez	Dir., Mot. Veh. Div.	Bureau of Revenue	Santa Fe
New York	William S. Hults	Commissr., Bur. of Motor Vehicles	Dept. of Taxation and Finance	Albany
North Carolina	Edward Scheidt	Commissioner	Dept. of Mot. Vehs.	Raleigh
North Dakota	A. N. Lavik	Registrar	Motor Vehicle Dept.	Bismarck
Ohio	George C. Braden	Registrar	Bur. of Mot. Vehs.	Columbus
Oklahoma	Francis D. Murphy	Dir., Mot. Veh. Tax Div.	Tax Commission	Oklahoma City

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

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MOTOR VEHICLES (Licensing and Registration)—continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Oregon	Vern L. Hill	Director	Dept. of Motor Vehicles	Salem
Pennsylvania	James W. Miller	Dir., Bur. of Mot. Vehicles	Dept. of Revenue	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Rafael Perez Fiz	Chief, Div. of Motor Vehicles	Dept. of Public Works	San Juan
Rhode Island	Romeo D. Asselin	Registrar of Motor Vehicles	Executive Dept.	Providence
South Carolina . . .	H. E. Quarles	Dir., Mot. Veh. Div.	Highway Dept.	Columbia
South Dakota	Jesse L. Schnider	Commissioner	Dept. of Motor Vehicles	Pierre
Tennessee	William Costen	Dir., Mot. Veh. Title and Regis. Div.	Dept. of Revenue	Nashville
Texas	DeWitt C. Greer	Highway Engineer	Highway Dept.	Austin
Utah	Byron D. Jones	Director	Motor Vehicle Div., Tax Commission	Salt Lake City
Vermont	H. Elmer Marsh	Commissioner	Dept. of Mot. Vehs.	Montpelier
Virginia	C. H. Lamb	Commissioner	Div. of Mot. Vehs.	Richmond
Virgin Islands . . .	George A. Matthias	Commisr. of Pub. Safety	Govt. of the V.I.	St. Thomas
Washington	Roger A. Jones	Mot. Veh. Admin.	Dept. of Licenses	Olympia
West Virginia . . .	Hubert A. Kelly	Commissioner	Dept. of Mot. Vehs.	Charleston
Wisconsin	Daniel F. Schutz	Dir. of Registration	Motor Vehicle Dept.	Madison
Wyoming	A. H. Michelsen	Motor Vehicle Director	Revenue Dept.	Cheyenne

MOTOR VEHICLE TAX

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	J. B. Whiddon	Chief, Mot. Veh. and License Div.	Dept. of Revenue	Montgomery
Alaska	Robt. D. Stevenson	Commissioner	Dept. of Revenue	Juneau
Arizona	Clyde Killingsworth	Supt., Mot. Veh. Div.	Highway Dept.	Phoenix
Arkansas	Leonard L. Stewart	Dir., Mot. Fuel Tax Div.	Revenue Dept.	Little Rock
California	Robert I. McCarthy	Director	Dept. of Mot. Vehs.	Sacramento
Colorado	Robert A. Theobald	Director	Dept. of Revenue	Denver
Florida	Ina S. Thompson	Commissioner	Mot. Veh. Dept.	Tallahassee
Georgia	Murray Chappell	Dir., Mot. Veh. License Unit	Revenue Dept.	Atlanta
Guam	George W. Ingling	Commisr., Rev. and Taxation	Dept. of Finance	Agana
Hawaii	Lawrence S. Goto	Treasurer	City and County of Honolulu	Honolulu
Idaho	Earle E. Koehler	Commissioner	Law Enforcement	Boise
Illinois	Charles F. Carpentier	Secy. of State	Off. of Secy. of State	Springfield
Indiana	Robert L. McMahan	Commissioner	Bur. of Mot. Veh.	Indianapolis
Iowa	John Carlson	Supt., Mot. Veh. Div.	Pub. Safety Dept.	Des Moines
Kentucky	Morton Brashears	Dir., Mot. Veh. Div.	Dept. of Revenue	Frankfort
Louisiana	Robert L. Roland	Collector	Dept. of Revenue	Baton Rouge
Maryland	John R. Jewell	Commissioner	Dept. of Mot. Vehs.	Baltimore
Massachusetts . . .	Leo E. Diehl	Dir., Bur. of Excises	Dept. of Corp. and Taxation	Boston
Mississippi	Guy McCullen	Comptroller	Mot. Veh. Comptr.	Jackson
Missouri	David A. Bryan	Supvr., Mot. Veh. and Drivers' License	Dept. of Revenue	Jefferson City
Montana	William Mortieau	GVW Supvr.	Highway Dept.	Helena
Nebraska	Alvin N. Scissors	Director	Dept. of Motor Vehicles	Lincoln
New Jersey	Ned J. Parsekian	Act. Dir., Div. of Mot. Vehs.	Dept. of Law and Public Safety	Trenton
New Mexico	Bennie Sanchez	Dir., Mot. Veh. Div.	Bur. of Revenue	Santa Fe
North Dakota . . .	A. N. Lavik	Registrar	Mot. Veh. Dept.	Bismarck
Ohio	Stanley J. Bowers	Tax. Commisr.	Dept. of Taxation	Columbus
Oklahoma	Francis D. Murphy	Dir., Mot. Veh. Div.	Tax. Commn.	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Vern L. Hill	Director	Dept. of Mot. Vehs.	Salem

MOTOR VEHICLE TAX—continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Pennsylvania . . .	James W. Miller	Dir., Bur. Mot. Vehs.	Dept. of Revenue	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico . . .	José R. Hernández	Chief, Bur. of Collections	Dept. of Treasury	San Juan
South Carolina . .	H. E. Quarles	Dir., Mot. Veh. Div.	Highway Dept.	Columbia
South Dakota . . .	Jesse L. Schneider	Commissioner	Mot. Veh. Dept.	Pierre
Tennessee	Tom M. Stewart	Dir. of Mot. Veh. Tax	Dept. of Revenue	Nashville
Texas	Robert S. Calvert	Comptr. of Pub. Accts.	Off. of Comptr.	Austin
Utah	Byron D. Jones	Director	Mot. Veh. Reg., Tax Commission	Salt Lake City
Vermont	H. Elmer Marsh	Commissioner	Dept. Mot. Vehs.	Montpelier
Virginia	C. H. Lamb	Commissioner	Div. of Mot. Vehs.	Richmond
Washington	William S. Schumacher	Chairman	Tax Commn.	Olympia
West Virginia . . .	Hubert A. Kelly	Commissioner	Dept. of Mot. Vehs.	Charleston
Wisconsin	James L. Karns	Commissioner	Mot. Veh. Dept.	Madison
Wyoming	E. S. MacClean	Director	Revenue Dept.	Cheyenne

NATURAL RESOURCES

See also Fish and Game, Forestry, Geology, Mines, Oil and Gas, Soil Conservation, Water Pollution Control, Water Resources Control.

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Claude D. Kelley	Director	Dept. of Conserv.	Montgomery
Alaska	Philip R. Holdworth	Commissioner	Dept. of Nat. Res.	Juneau
Arizona	Robert J. Smith	Director	Game and Fish Commn.	Phoenix
Arkansas	Norman Williams	Director and Geologist	Geological and Conserv. Commn.	Little Rock
California	DeWitt Nelson	Director	Dept. of Natural Resources	Sacramento
Colorado	Felix L. Sparks	Director	Water Conserv. Bd.	Denver
Florida	Ernest C. Mitts	Director	Bd. of Conserv.	Tallahassee
Guam	Manuel Calvo	Director	Dept. of Agric.	Mangilao
Hawaii	C. Eric Reppun	Pres. and Commissr.	Bd. of Agric. and Forestry	Honolulu
Idaho	George N. Carter	Reclamation Engr.	Dept. of Reclamation	Boise
Illinois	Glen D. Palmer	Director	Dept. of Conserv.	Springfield
Indiana	E. Kenneth Marlin	Director	Dept. of Conserv.	Indianapolis
Iowa	Othie R. McMurry	Director	Nat. Resources Council	Des Moines
Kentucky	Paul Gannon	Act. Commissr.	Dept. of Conserv.	Frankfort
Louisiana	Ashton Mouton	Commissioner	Dept. of Conserv.	Baton Rouge
Maryland	(Vacancy)	Chairman	Bd. of Natural Resources	Annapolis
Massachusetts . . .	Charles H. W. Foster	Commissioner	Dept. of Natural Resources	Boston
Michigan	Gerald E. Eddy	Director	Conserv. Dept.	Lansing
Minnesota	George Selke	Commissioner	Dept. of Conserv.	St. Paul
Missouri	Wm. E. Towell	Director	Conserv. Commn.	Jefferson City
Montana	James F. Neely	Chmn., Interdepartmental Council on Nat. Res.	Oil and Gas Conserv. Commission	Helena
Nebraska	C. V. Price	Director	Conservation and Survey Div.	Lincoln
Nevada	Hugh Shamberger	Director	Dept. of Conserv. and Nat. Resources	Carson City
New Jersey	Salvatore A. Bontempo	Commissioner	Dept. of Conserv. and Econ. Devel.	Trenton
New York	Harold C. Wilm	Commissioner	Conservation Dept.	Albany
North Carolina . .	William P. Saunders	Director	Dept. of Conserv. and Development	Raleigh
Ohio	Herbert B. Eagon	Director	Dept. of Natural Resources	Columbus
Oklahoma	Kelly DeBusk	Director of Administration	Planning and Resources Bd.	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Dan P. Allen	Exec. Secretary	Advisory Comm. on Nat. Resources	Salem

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

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NATURAL RESOURCES—continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Puerto Rico	Roberto Sánchez-Vilella	Secretary	Dept. Public Works	San Juan
Rhode Island	John L. Rego	Director	Dept. of Agric. and Conservation	Providence
South Carolina . . .	R. M. Cooper	Director	Research, Planning and Devel. Bd.	Columbia
South Dakota	Harley Fletcher	Act. Director	Ind. Dev. and Expansion Agency	Pierre
Tennessee	Brents McBride	Commissioner	Dept. of Conserv. and Commerce	Nashville
Vermont	Clifton Miskelly	Managing Dir.	Devel. Commn.	Montpelier
Virginia	Raymond V. Long	Director	Dept. of Conserv. and Development	Richmond
Washington	Earl Coe	Director	Dept. of Conservation	Olympia
West Virginia	Warden M. Lane	Director	Conserv. Commn.	Charleston
Wisconsin	Lester P. Voigt	Director	Conserv. Commn.	Madison
Wyoming	J. A. Buchanan	Exec. Director	Nat. Resources Bd.	Cheyenne

OIL AND GAS (Regulatory)

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Walter B. Jones	Supervisor	Oil and Gas Bd.	University
Alaska	Phil R. Holdsworth	Director	Oil and Gas Conservation Commission	Juneau
Arizona	O. M. Lassen	Land Commissr.	Land Dept.	Phoenix
Arkansas	Geo. B. Holden	Director	Oil and Gas Commn.	El Dorado
California	E. H. Musser	Oil and Gas Supvr., Div. Oil and Gas	Dept. Natural Resources	San Francisco
Colorado	Harvey Houston	Director	Oil Inspection Dept.	Denver
Florida	Ernest C. Mitts	Director	Bd. of Conserv.	Tallahassee
Georgia	James D. Pippen	Chairman	Oil and Gas Commn.	Atlanta
Guam	George W. Ingling	Commissr., Rev. and Taxation	Dept. of Finance	Agana
Idaho	John G. Walters	Commissioner	Land Dept.	Boise
Illinois	S. F. Peterson	Oil Conserv. Supvr.	Dept. Mines, Minerals	Springfield
Indiana	Homer Brown	Dir., Oil and Gas Div.	Dept. of Conserv.	Indianapolis
Iowa	M. L. Abrahamson	Treasurer	Off. of State Treas.	Des Moines
Kansas	Marion Beatty	Chairman	Corporation Commn.	Topeka
Kentucky	James F. Gordon	Chairman	Pub. Serv. Commn.	Frankfort
Louisiana	Ashton Mouton	Commissioner	Dept. of Conserv.	Baton Rouge
Maryland	Jos. T. Singewald, Jr.	Director	Dept. of Geology, Mines, Water Resources	Baltimore
Michigan	W. L. Daoust	State Geologist	Conserv. Dept.	Lansing
Minnesota	Ray D. Nolan	Dir., Div. of Lands and Minerals	Dept. of Conserv.	St. Paul
Mississippi	H. M. Morse	Supervisor	Oil and Gas Bd.	Jackson
Missouri	Lawrence O. Campbell	Supvr., Oil Inspec., Div. of Coll.	Dept. of Revenue	Jefferson City
Montana	James F. Neely	Exec. Secy.	Oil and Gas Conserv. Commn.	Helena
Nebraska	E. C. Reed	Geologist, Conserv. Survey Div.	Univ. of Nebraska	Lincoln
Nevada	Vernon E. Scheld	Chmn., Oil and Gas Conserv. Commn.	Dept. of Conserv. and Nat. Resources	Reno
New Jersey	Richard F. Green	Secy., Bd. of Pub. Util. Commissrs.	Dept. of Pub. Util.	Trenton
New Mexico	A. L. Porter	Secy.	Oil Conserv. Commn.	Santa Fe
New York	James A. Lundy	Chmn., Pub. Serv. Commn.	Dept. Pub. Serv.	Albany
North Carolina . . .	C. D. Baucom	Director	Dept. of Agric.	Raleigh
North Dakota	Wilson M. Laird	State Geologist	Univ. of N. D.	Grand Forks

OIL AND GAS (Regulatory)—*continued*

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Ohio	Harry J. Dusz	Chief	Div. of Mines and Mining	Columbus
Oklahoma	Massena B. Murray	Dir., Oil and Gas Conserv. Div.	Corporation Commn.	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Hollis M. Dole	Director	Dept. of Geology and Mineral Industries	Portland
Puerto Rico	Ramón Gelabert	Chairman	Pub. Serv. Commn.	San Juan
South Dakota	Selma Sandness	Secy. of State	Oil and Gas Board	Pierre
Tennessee	W. D. Hardeman	Dir., Div. of Geol.	Dept. of Conserv. and Commerce	Nashville
Texas	Ernest O. Thompson	Chairman	Railroad Commn.	Austin
Utah	C. R. Henderson	Chairman	Land Board	Salt Lake City
	Cleon B. Feight	Secretary	Land Board	Salt Lake City
Vermont	W. L. McKee	Chairman	Nat. Gas and Oil Resources Commn.	Montpelier
Virginia	Creed P. Kelly	Chief Mine Inspec.	Div. of Mines	Big Stone Gap
Washington	Albert D. Rosellini	Chairman	Oil and Gas Conserv. Commn.	Olympia
West Virginia	Myron R. Renick	Chairman	Pub. Serv. Commn.	Charleston
Wisconsin	D. W. Mack	Dir., Div. Motor Fuel, Petrol. Prod.	Dept. of Taxation	Madison
Wyoming	Edward Swedenborg	Mineral Supervisor	Off. of Supvr.	Casper

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Elizabeth Bryan	Dir., Bur. of Pub. Assistance	Dept. of Pensions and Security	Montgomery
Alaska	Henry A. Harmon	Director	Div. of Welfare	Juneau
Arizona	Christine Small	Dir., Pub. Assist. and Services	Pub. Welfare Dept.	Phoenix
Arkansas	Virginia Galloway	Dir., Social Service	Welfare Dept.	Little Rock
California	Elizabeth B. MacLatchie	Chief, Div. of Social Security	Dept. of Social Welf.	Sacramento
Colorado	Guy R. Justis	Director	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Denver
Connecticut	Christy Hanas	Commissioner	Dept. of Welfare	Hartford
Delaware	C. J. Priekett, M.D.	Superintendent	State Welf. Home	Smyrna
Florida	Frank Kraft	Director	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Jacksonville
Georgia	Lucile Wilson	Chief	Sect. of Pub. Assist. Dept. Pub. Welf.	Atlanta
Hawaii	Mary L. Noonan	Director	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Honolulu
Idaho	Bill Child	Director	Dept. of Pub. Assist.	Boise
Illinois	Garrett W. Keaster	Exec. Secretary	Pub. Aid Commn.	Springfield
Indiana	Robert O. Brown	Dir., Div. of Pub. Assist.	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Indianapolis
Iowa	Irene Smith	Chairman	Bd. of Social Welf.	Des Moines
Kansas	George Dixon	Dir., Div. of Pub. Assist.	Social Welf. Dept.	Topeka
Kentucky	Aaron Paul	Dir., Div. Pub. Assist.	Dept. of Econ. Sec.	Frankfort
Louisiana	Mrs. Mary Evelyn Parker	Commissioner	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Baton Rouge
Maine	John Q. Douglass	Dir., Bur. of Soc. Welf.	Dept. of Health and Welf.	Augusta
Maryland	Thomas J. S. Waxter	Director	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Baltimore
Massachusetts	Walter A. Kelly	Dir., Div. of Pub. Assist.	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Boston
Michigan	W. J. Maxey	Director	Dept. of Soc. Welf.	Lansing
Minnesota	John W. Poor	Dir., Div. of Pub. Assist.	Dept. of Welf.	St. Paul
Mississippi	W. E. Holcomb	Commissioner	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Jackson
Missouri	Proctor N. Carter	Dir., Div. of Welf.	Dept. of Pub. Health and Welf.	Jefferson City
Montana	V. A. Burr	Dir., Div. Pub. Assist.	Welfare Dept.	Helena
Nebraska	Frank Woods	Director	Div. of Pub. Welf.	Lincoln
Nevada	Barbara C. Coughlan	Director	Welfare Dept.	Reno

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

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OLD AGE ASSISTANCE—continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
New Hampshire . .	James J. Barry	Commissioner	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Concord
New Jersey	Irving J. Engelman	Chief, Bur. of Assist.	Dept. of Insts. and Agencies	Trenton
New Mexico	Monte Mae Riley	Supvr. of Program Operations	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Santa Fe
New York	Eleanor Walsh	Assoc. Dir., Old Age Assist., Aid to Dep. Child., and Assist. to Blind	Dept. of Soc. Welf.	Albany
North Carolina . .	R. Eugene Brown	Director	Bd. of Pub. Welf.	Raleigh
North Dakota . . .	Carlyle D. Onsrud	Exec. Director	Pub. Welf. Bd.	Bismarck
Ohio	Mary Gorman	Director	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Columbus
Oklahoma	Gladys Marr Neal	Act. Supvr., Div., Field Services	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Jeanne Jewett	Administrator	Pub. Welf. Commn.	Portland
Pennsylvania . . .	Mrs. Ruth Grigg Horting	Secretary	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Mrs. Aida G. de Pagan	Act. Dir., Div. of Public Welfare	Dept. of Health	San Juan
Rhode Island . . .	Augustine W. Riccio	Director	Dept. of Soc. Welf.	Providence
South Carolina . .	Arthur B. Rivers	Director	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Columbia
South Dakota . . .	Matthew Furze	Director	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Pierre
Tennessee	Mrs. Lillian Scott	Commissioner	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Nashville
Texas	John H. Winters	Commissioner	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Austin
Utah	James G. Kerr	Dir., Bur. of Pub. Assist.	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Salt Lake City
Vermont	John J. Wackerman	Commissioner	Soc. Welf. Dept.	Montpelier
Virginia	Richard W. Copeland	Director	Dept. of Welf. and Insts.	Richmond
Virgin Islands . .	Macon Berryman	Commissr. of Soc. Welf.	Govt. of the V. I.	St. Thomas
Washington	George C. Starlund	Director	Dept. of Pub. Assist.	Olympia
West Virginia . . .	Thos. R. Egbert	Director	Dept. of Pub. Assist.	Charleston
Wisconsin	Thomas J. Lucas, Sr.	Dir., Div. of Pub. Assist.	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Madison
Wyoming	(Vacancy)	Director	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Cheyenne

PARKS

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Joseph O. Kilgore	Act. Chief, Div. of Parks, Monuments and Hist. Sites	Dept. of Conservation	Montgomery
Alaska	Everet L. Brown	Director	Dept. of Lands	Anchorage
Arizona	S. Dennis McCarthy	Director	Parks Board	Phoenix
Arkansas	Robert E. Woods	Director	Publicity and Parks Commn.	Little Rock
California	Newton B. Dury	Chief, Div. of Beaches and Parks	Dept. of Natural Resources	Sacramento
Colorado	Harold W. Lanthrop	Director	State Park and Recreation Bd.	Denver
Connecticut	Donald C. Mathews	Director	Park and Forest Commn.	Hartford
Delaware	Leon H. Ryan, Sr.	Chairman	Park Commission	Wilmington
Florida	Emmet L. Hill	Director	Bd. of Parks and Hist. Memorials	Tallahassee
Georgia	Charles A. Collier	Director	Dept. of State Parks	Atlanta
Guam	Lorenzo Siguenza	Parks Supervisor	Dept. of Land Management	Agana
Hawaii	Walter W. Holt	Territorial Forester	Bd. of Agric. and Forestry	Honolulu
Idaho	John G. Walters	Commissioner	Land Department	Boise
Illinois	Ray Barto	Supt. of Parks	Dept. of Conserv.	Springfield
Indiana	Kenneth R. Cougill	Dir., Parks and Memorials	Dept. of Conserv.	Indianapolis

PARKS—continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Iowa	Ray Mitchell	Supt. of Parks	Conserv. Commn.	Des Moines
Kansas	Alvin F. Grauerholz	Chairman	Park and Resources Authority	Topeka
Kentucky	W. Russell Campbell	Dir., Div. of Parks	Dept. of Conserv.	Frankfort
Louisiana	L. A. Talley	Director	State Parks and Recreation Commn.	Baton Rouge
Maine	Lawrence Stuart	Dir. of Parks	Park Commission	Augusta
Maryland	Jos. F. Kaylor	Director	Dept. of Forests and Parks	Annapolis
Massachusetts	Arnold E. Howard	Chief, Bur. of Recreation	Dept. Natural Resources	Boston
Michigan	Arthur C. Elmer	Chief, Parks and Recreation Div.	Conserv. Dept.	Lansing
Minnesota	U. W. Hella	Dir., Div. of State Parks	Dept. of Conserv.	St. Paul
Mississippi	C. B. Marlin	Director	Bd. of Park Supvrs.	Jackson
Missouri	Joseph Jaeger, Jr.	Dir. of Parks	State Park Board	Jefferson City
Montana	Ashley Roberts	Dir., State Parks	Highway Commn.	Helena
Nebraska	Melvin O. Steen	Executive Secretary	Game, Forestation and Parks Commn.	Lincoln
Nevada	Howard W. Squires	Director	State Park Commn.	Carson City
New Hampshire	Russell B. Tobey	Dir. of Recreation	Forestry and Recreation Commn.	Concord
New Jersey	Alden T. Cottrell	Chief, Bur. of Forestry, Parks and Hist. Sites, Div. of Planning and Devel.	Dept. of Conserv. and Econ. Devel.	Trenton
New Mexico	Joe M. Clark	Supt. of Parks	Park Commission	Santa Fe
New York	James F. Evans	Dir., Div. of Parks	Conserv. Dept.	Albany
North Carolina	Thomas W. Morse	Supt., Div. of Parks	Dept. of Conserv. and Devel.	Raleigh
North Dakota	Russell Reid	Superintendent	Historical Society	Bismarck
Ohio	V. W. Flickinger	Chief	Div. of Parks	Columbus
Oklahoma	Tye Bledsoe	Dir., Div. State Parks	Planning and Resources Board	Oklahoma City
Oregon	C. H. Armstrong	Supt., Parks Div.	Highway Commn.	Salem
Pennsylvania	Joseph A. Blatt	Chief, Div. of State Parks	Dept. of Forests and Waters	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Julio E. Monagas	Administrator	Pub. Recreation and Parks Admin.	San Juan
Rhode Island	William H. Cotter, Jr.	Chief, Div. of Parks and Recreation	Dept. of Public Works	Providence
South Carolina	C. West Jacocks	Director	Div. of State Parks	Columbia
South Dakota	Walter J. Fillmore	Forester	Game, Fish and Park Dept.	Pierre
Tennessee	Gordon Turner	Dir., State Parks	Dept. of Conserv. and Commerce	Nashville
Texas	Bill M. Collins	Exec. Secy.-Dir.	State Parks Board	Austin
Utah	Harold P. Fabian	Chairman	Park and Recreation Commn.	Salt Lake City
	Chester Olson	Director	Park and Recreation Commn.	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Donald W. Smith	Chairman	Board of Forests and Parks	Montpelier
Virginia	Randolph Odell	Commissr., Div. of Parks	Dept. of Conserv. and Devel.	Richmond
Virgin Islands	Donald S. Boreham	Commissr. of Pub. Works	Govt. of the V.I.	St. Thomas
	E. Leonard Brewer	Chairman	St. Thomas Park Auth.	St. Thomas
Washington	John R. Vanderzicht	Director	State Parks and Recreation Commn.	Olympia
West Virginia	Kermit McKeever	Chief, Div. of Parks	Conserv. Commn.	Charleston
Wisconsin	Roman Koenings	Supt. of Forests and Parks	Conserv. Dept.	Madison
Wyoming	(Vacancy)	Chairman	Parks Commission	Powell

PAROLE AND PROBATION

(Official Administrators of the Interstate Parole and Probation Compact)

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	L. B. Stephens	Secretary	Bd. of Pardons and Paroles	Montgomery
Arizona	Walter Hofmann	Chairman	Bd. of Pardons and Paroles	Phoenix
Arkansas	W. P. Ball	Director	Bd. of Pardons, Paroles and Probation	Little Rock
California	Fred Finsley	Chairman, Adult Authority	Dept. of Corrections	Sacramento
Colorado	Edward W. Grout	Director	Dept. of Parole	Denver
Connecticut	George W. Oberst	Administrator	Interstate Compact for Parole and Probation	Hartford
Delaware	John D. Schafer	Secretary	Board of Parole	Wilmington
Florida	Raymond B. Marsh	Chairman	Parole Commn.	Tallahassee
Georgia	Wm. H. Kimbrough	Chairman	Pardon and Parole Bd.	Atlanta
Guam	P. C. Santos	Probation Officer	Isl. Ct. of Guam	Agana
Hawaii	Edward E. Johnston	Secy. of Hawaii	Off. of Secy. of Hawaii	Honolulu
Idaho	Herman P. Fails	Parole Officer	Bd. of Corrections	Boise
Illinois	T. Edward Austin	Superintendent	Div., Supv. of Parolees	Springfield
Indiana	George Denton	Dir., Div. of Parole	Div. of Corrections	Indianapolis
Iowa	R. W. Bobzin	Secretary	Board of Parole	Des Moines
Kansas	Don E. Winterberg	Deputy Director	Bd. of Probation and Paroles	Topeka
Kentucky	Elmore Ryle	Director	Div. of Probation and Parole	Frankfort
Louisiana	Mrs. Mary Evelyn Parker	Commissioner	Dept. Pub. Welfare	Baton Rouge
Maine	John J. Shea	Director	Probation and Parole Board	Augusta
Maryland	Wallace Reidt	Director	Dept. of Parole and Probation	Baltimore
Massachusetts	Cornelius J. Twomey	Chmn., Parole Bd.	Dept. of Correction	Boston
	William F. Eardley	Asst. Dir. in Charge, Bur. of Pardons and Paroles	Dept. of Corrections	Lansing
Michigan	Fred C. Bates	Asst. Dir. in Charge, Bur. of Probation	Dept. of Corrections	Lansing
Minnesota	Thomas R. Jones	Chairman-Director	Board of Parole and Probations	St. Paul
Mississippi	J. F. Lee	Chairman	Parole Board	Jackson
Missouri	Donald W. Bunker	Prob. and Parole Supvr., Bd. of Probation and Parole	Dept. of Corrections	Jefferson City
Montana	Benj. Wright	Director	Bd. of Pardons	Deer Lodge
Nebraska	Caryl A. Steyer	Chief Prob. Officer	Board of Pardons	Lincoln
Nevada	Edward Cupit	Chairman	Bd. of Parole Commissrs.	Carson City
New Hampshire	Richard T. Smith	Director	Probation Dept.	Concord
	Robert A. Johnson	Parole Officer	State Prison	Concord
New Jersey	F. Lovell Bixby	Dir., Div. of Correction and Parole	Dept. of Institutions and Agencies	Trenton
New Mexico	Manuel N. Brown	Director of Parole	Board of Parole	Santa Fe
New York	Russell Oswald	Chmn., Bd. of Parole, Div. of Parole	Executive Dept.	Albany
North Carolina	George W. Randall	Chairman	Board of Paroles	Raleigh
	Basil L. Sherrill	Director	Probation Commn.	Raleigh
North Dakota	J. Arthur Vandal	Parole Officer	Pardons Board	Bismarck
Ohio	Rowland R. Lutz	Superintendent	Bur. of Probation and Parole	Columbus
Oklahoma	Campbell LeFlore	Pardon and Parole Officer, Pardon and Parole Div.	Executive Dept.	Oklahoma City
Oregon	H. M. Randall	Director	Bd. of Parole and Probation	Salem
Pennsylvania	Paul J. Gernert	Chairman	Board of Parole	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Ramón Perez-De Jesús	Chairman	Bd. of Parole	San Juan
Rhode Island	Joseph H. Hagan	Administrator	Div. of Probation and Parole	Providence

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

PAROLE AND PROBATION—continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
South Carolina . .	J. C. Todd	Director	Probation, Parole and Pardon Bd.	Columbia
South Dakota . . .	Arthur Canary	Director	Dept. of Probation and Paroles	Sioux Falls
Tennessee	Charles W. Crow	Exec. Sec., Bd. of Pardons and Paroles	Dept. of Corrections	Nashville
Texas	A. C. Turner	Chairman	Bd. of Pardons and Paroles	Austin
Utah	W. Keith Wilson	Chief Agent	Adult Probation and Parole	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Rudolph Mope	Dir., Probation and Parole	Dept. of Institutions	Montpelier
Virginia	Charles P. Chew	Director	Parole Board	Richmond
Virgin Islands . .	Lionel Todman	Parole and Prob. Officer	Bd. of Parole and Probation	St. Thomas
Washington	James D. Skaggs	Chairman	Bd. of Prison Terms and Paroles	Olympia
West Virginia . .	Joseph Thomas	Chairman	Bd. of Probation and Parole	Charleston
Wisconsin	Delmar Huebner	Supvr. of Probation and Parole	Dept. of Public Welfare	Madison
Wyoming	Norman G. Baillie	Probation and Parole Officer	State Capitol	Cheyenne

PERSONNEL

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	J. S. Frazer	Director	Personnel Dept.	Montgomery
California	John F. Fisher	Exec. Officer	Personnel Board	Sacramento
Colorado	Wm. R. Welsh, Jr.	President	Civil Serv. Commn.	Denver
Connecticut	George J. Walker	Director	Dept. of Personnel	Hartford
Florida	Angus Laird	Director	Merit System	Tallahassee
Georgia	Edwin L. Swain	Director	Merit System	Atlanta
Guam	Peter C. Siguenza	Director	Dept. of Labor, Personnel	Agana
Hawaii	Cy Gillette	Chairman	Civil Service Commn.	Honolulu
Idaho	R. M. D. Childs	Dir. of Admin.	Governor's Office	Boise
Illinois	Maude Myers	President	Civil Serv. Commn.	Springfield
	Robert E. Perz	Director	Dept. of Personnel	Springfield
Indiana	Corinne Henn	Director	Personnel Board	Indianapolis
Iowa	Rex Weddle	Director	Div. of Personnel	Des Moines
Kansas	Walter A. Kuiken	Personnel Dir.	Dept. of Admin.	Topeka
Kentucky	William F. Nave	Commissioner	Dept. of Personnel	Frankfort
Louisiana	William Wallace McDougall	Director of Personnel	Dept. of State Civil Service	Baton Rouge
Maine	Ober C. Vaughan	Director	Dept. of Personnel	Augusta
Maryland	Russell S. Davis	Commissioner	Off. of Personnel	Baltimore
	Thomas J. Greehan	Dir. of Civil Service	Dept. of Civil Serv. and Reg.	Boston
Massachusetts . .	John E. Finnegan	Dir. of Pers. and Standardization	Commn. on Admin. and Finance	Boston
Michigan	Arthur G. Rasch	State Personnel Dir.	Civil Service Commn.	Lansing
Minnesota	John W. Jackson	Director	Dept. of Civil Service	St. Paul
Missouri	N. F. Steenberger	Dir., Div. of Personnel	Dept. of Bus. and Admin.	Jefferson City
Montana	Melvin P. Martinson	Supervisor	Merit System	Helena
Nebraska	Dwight Williams	Director	Merit System	Lincoln
Nevada	Henry L. Clayton	Act. Director	Dept. of Personnel	Carson City
New Hampshire . .	Roy Y. Lang	Director	Dept. of Personnel	Concord
New Jersey	William F. Kelly, Jr.	Pres., Civil Service Commission	Dept. of Civil Service	Trenton
New Mexico	Jess Mitchell	Director	Personnel Div.	Santa Fe

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

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PERSONNEL—continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
New York	William J. Murray	Administrative Dir.	Dept. of Civil Serv.	Albany
North Carolina . .	J. W. McDevitt	Director	Dept. of Personnel	Raleigh
Ohio	Leland S. Dougan	Chairman	Civil Service Commn.	Columbus
Oklahoma	Roy A. Dillon	Supervisor	Personnel Board	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Melvin H. Cleveland	Director	Civil Service Commn.	Salem
Pennsylvania . . .	Russel D. Johnson	Dir. of Personnel	Governor's Office	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Antonio Cuevas Viret	Director	Off. of Personnel	San Juan
Rhode Island . . .	James R. Gray	Admin., Div. of Personnel	Dept. of Administration	Providence
South Dakota . . .	Howard C. Selvig	Supervisor	Merit System Council	Pierre
	George Y. Cunningham	Dir. of Employment	Dept. of Finance	Pierre
Tennessee	W. H. Uhlhorn	Director	Div. of Personnel	Nashville
Utah	C. Wayne Clark	Dir. of Personnel	Dept. of Finance	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Frederick Downing	Director	Personnel Board	Montpelier
Virginia	John W. Garber	Director	Div. of Personnel	Richmond
Virgin Islands . .	Victor Ebbersen	Dir. of Personnel	Govt. of the V. I.	St. Thomas
Washington	William B. Webster	Director	Personnel Board	Olympia
West Virginia . . .	Martha Ford	Personnel Div.	Dept. of Finance and Admin.	Charleston
Wisconsin	Carl K. Wettengel	Dir. of Personnel	Bur. of Personnel	Madison
Wyoming	Frank G. Clark, Jr.	Director	Dept. of Personnel	Cheyenne

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT (Over-all Agency)

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Leland H. Jones	Director	Planning and Indus- trial Devel. Bd.	Montgomery
Arizona	Bernard Mergen	Manager	Development Board	Phoenix
Arkansas	Wm. P. Rock	Exec. Director	Ind. Devel. Commn.	Little Rock
Colorado	W. M. Williams	Director	Planning Commn.	Denver
Connecticut	Sidney A. Edwards	Managing Dir.	Development Commn.	Hartford
Florida	B. R. Fuller, Jr.	Exec. Director	Devel. Commn.	Tallahassee
Georgia	Abit Massey	Secretary of Bd.	Dept. of Commerce	Atlanta
Guam	Joseph Flores	Chairman	Territorial Planning Commission	Agana
Hawaii	Frank Lombardi	Director	Planning Office	Honolulu
Idaho	R.M.D. Childs	Director of Admin.	Bur. of Budget	Boise
Indiana	Theodore W. Schulenberg	Assoc. Dir. and Plan. Engineer	Dept. of Commerce, Industry and Pub. Rel.	Indianapolis
Iowa	Edgar B. Storey	Director	Development Commn.	Des Moines
Kentucky	Geo. W. Hubley, Jr.	Commissioner	Dept. of Econ. Devel.	Frankfort
Louisiana	Lorris M. Wimberly	Director	Dept. of Pub. Works	Baton Rouge
Maine	Fred A. Clough, Jr.	Commissioner	Dept. of Econ. Devel.	Augusta
Maryland	I. Alvin Pasarew	Director	Planning Commn.	Baltimore
Massachusetts . .	Normand O. Pothier	Dir., Div. of Planning	Dept. of Commerce	Boston
Michigan	Don C. Weeks	Exec. Director	Economic Devel. Dept.	Lansing
Minnesota	James W. Clark	Commissioner	Dept. of Business Devel.	St. Paul
Mississippi	Henry Maddox	Director	Agric. and Ind. Bd.	Jackson
Missouri	James D. Idol	Dir., Div. of Re- sources and Devel.	Dept. of Bus. and Admin.	Jefferson City
Montana	(Vacancy)	Director	Planning Board	Helena
Nebraska	C. V. Price	Chief, Div. of Re- sources	Dept. of Agric. and Inspection	Lincoln
Nevada	M. George Bissell	Engineer-Manager	Planning Board	Carson City
New Hampshire . .	Ernest L. Sherman	Exec. Director	Planning and Devel. Commn.	Concord
New Jersey	Salvatore A. Bontempo	Commissioner	Dept. of Conserv. and Econ. Devel.	Trenton
New Mexico	(Vacancy)	Director	Dept. of Devel.	Santa Fe
New York	(Vacancy)	Dir., Div. of Econ. Devel.	Dept. of Commerce	Albany
North Carolina . .	William P. Saunders	Director	Dept. of Conserv. and Devel.	Raleigh

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT (Over-all Agency)—*continued*

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
North Dakota . . .	Lawrence A. Schneider	Director	Econ. Devel. Commn.	Bismarck
Ohio	Prentiss Mooney	Exec. Secretary	Dev. and Publicity Commn.	Columbus
Oklahoma	Kelly DeBusk	Exec. Director	Planning and Resources Bd.	Oklahoma City
	Max Genet, Jr.	Director	Dept. of Commerce and Industry	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Julius R. Jensen	Exec. Director	Dept. of Planning and Devel.	Portland
Pennsylvania . . .	F. A. Pitkin	Consultant	Dept. of Commerce	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Candido Oliveras	Chmn., Planning Bd.	Off. of Governor	San Juan
	T. Moscoso, Jr.	Administrator	Econ. Devel. Admin.	San Juan
Rhode Island . . .	Adolph W. Schmidt	Exec. Director	Devel. Council	Providence
South Carolina . .	R. M. Cooper	Director	Research, Planning and Devel. Bd.	Columbia
South Dakota . . .	Harley Fletcher	Act. Director	Industrial Devel. Expansion Agency	Pierre
Tennessee	Harold V. Miller	Exec. Dir., Planning Commn.	Div. of Finance and Admin.	Nashville
Utah	Ames K. Bagley	Director	Dept. of Ind. Planning and Devel.	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Clifton Miskelly	Managing Dir.	Devel. Commn.	Montpelier
Virginia	Raymond V. Long	Director	Dept. of Conserv. and Devel.	Richmond
Virgin Islands . .	Svend Mylner	Act. Chairman	V.I. Planning Board	St. Thomas
Washington	H. Dewayne Kreager	Director	Dept. of Commerce and Econ. Devel.	Olympia
Wisconsin	H. M. Ford	Dir., Planning Div.	Bur. of Engineering	Madison
Wyoming	J. A. Buchanan	Exec. Director	Nat. Resources Bd.	Cheyenne

POLICE AND HIGHWAY PATROL

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Floyd H. Mann	Director	Dept. of Pub. Safety	Montgomery
Alaska	A. P. Brandt	Superintendent	Dept. of Pub. Safety	Juneau
Arizona	G. O. Hathaway	Supt. Highway Patrol	Highway Department	Phoenix
Arkansas	Herman E. Lindsey	Director	State Police	Little Rock
California	Bradford Crittenden	Commissioner	Dept. of Highway Patrol	Sacramento
Colorado	Gilbert R. Carrel	Chief	Highway Patrol	Denver
Connecticut	John C. Kelly	Commissioner	State Police Dept.	Hartford
Delaware	John P. Ferguson	Superintendent	State Police Div.	Wilmington
Florida	H. N. Kirkman	Director	Dept. of Pub. Safety	Tallahassee
Georgia	Wm. P. Trotter	Director	Dept. of Pub. Safety	Atlanta
	R. H. Burson	Commanding Officer	State Patrol	Atlanta
Guam	Jesse S. Cook	Act. Director	Dept. of Pub. Safety	Agana
Hawaii	Dan Liu	Chief of Police	City and County of Honolulu	Honolulu
	Geo. Q. Cannon	Chairman	Police Commn.	Honolulu
Idaho	A. E. Perkins	Superintendent	State Police	Boise
Illinois	Joseph D. Bibb	Director	Dept. of Pub. Safety	Springfield
Indiana	Harold S. Zeis	Superintendent	State Police	Indianapolis
Iowa	David Herrick	Chief	Highway Patrol	Des Moines
	Russell I. Brown	Commissioner	Pub. Safety Commn.	Des Moines
Kansas	Harvey Schemedemann	Superintendent	Highway Patrol	Topeka
Kentucky	Don S. Sturgill	Commissioner	Dept. of Public Safety	Frankfort
Louisiana	J. N. Brown	Director	Dept. of Pub. Safety	Baton Rouge
Maine	Robert Marx	Chief	State Police	Augusta
Maryland	Carey Jarman	Superintendent	Dept. of State Police	Pikesville
Massachusetts . . .	J. Henry Goguen	Commissioner	Dept. of Pub. Safety	Boston
Michigan	Joseph A. Childs	Commissioner	State Police	East Lansing
Minnesota	Paul R. Martz	Chief Patrol Officer	Dept. of Highways	St. Paul
	Roy T. Noonan	Superintendent	Bureau of Criminal Apprehension	St. Paul

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

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POLICE AND HIGHWAY PATROL—continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Mississippi	Tom Scarborough	Commissioner	Pub. Safety Commn.	Jackson
Missouri	Hugh H. Waggoner	Superintendent	Highway Patrol	Jefferson City
Montana	Alex Stephenson	Supervisor	Highway Patrol	Helena
Nebraska	C. J. Sanders	Colonel	Safety Patrol	Lincoln
Nevada	John E. Whitacre	Act. Dir. of Highway Patrol	Dept. of Motor Vehicles	Carson City
New Hampshire . .	Ralph W. Caswell	Superintendent	State Police	Concord
New Jersey	Joseph D. Rutter	Supt., Div. of State Police	Dept. of Law and Pub. Safety	Trenton
New Mexico	Joseph P. Roach	Chief	State Police	Santa Fe
New York	Francis S. McGarvey	Supt. Div. of State Police	Executive Dept.	Albany
North Carolina . .	James R. Smith	Commander	Dept. of Mot. Vehs.	Raleigh
North Dakota . . .	Clark J. Monroe	Superintendent	Highway Patrol	Bismarck
Ohio	Fred Moritz	Superintendent	Div. of Highway Patrol	Columbus
Oklahoma	Ray Page	Act. Commissioner	Dept. of Pub. Safety	Oklahoma City
	Lyle M. Baker	Chief	Highway Patrol Div.	Oklahoma City
Oregon	H. G. Maisson	Superintendent	Dept. of State Police	Salem
Pennsylvania . . .	Frank G. McCartney	Commissioner	State Police	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Ramón Torres Braschi	Superintendent	Police	San Juan
Rhode Island . . .	Walter E. Stone	Superintendent	State Police	Providence
South Carolina . .	J. P. Strom	Chief	Law Enforcement Div.	Columbia
	H. E. Quarles	Dir., Mot. Veh. Div.	Highway Dept.	Columbia
South Dakota . . .	Donald A. Sheppard	Act. Supt.	Motor Patrol	Pierre
Tennessee	Gregg O'Rear	Commissioner	Dept. of Safety	Nashville
Texas	Homer Garrison, Jr.	Director	Dept. of Pub. Safety	Austin
Utah	Lyle Hyatt	Superintendent	Highway Patrol	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Wm. H. Baumann	Commissioner	Dept. of Pub. Safety	Montpelier
Virginia	C. W. Woodson, Jr.	Superintendent	Dept. of State Police	Richmond
Virgin Islands . .	George A. Matthias	Commissr. of Pub. Safety	Govt. of the V. I.	St. Thomas
Washington	Roy A. Betlach	Chief	State Patrol	Olympia
West Virginia . .	Hazen H. Fair	Superintendent	Dept. of Pub. Safety	Charleston
Wisconsin	L. E. Beier	Dir., Div. of Inspection and Enforcement	Motor Vehicle Dept.	Madison
Wyoming	Wm. R. Bradley	Colonel	Highway Patrol	Cheyenne

PORT AUTHORITY

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Earl McGowin	Director	Docks Dept.	Mobile
California	Carl M. Smith	Act. Port Director	San Francisco Port Auth.	San Francisco
Connecticut	Bertram N. Rossiter	Treasurer	Commissrs. Steamship Terminals	New London
Georgia	J. D. Holt	Exec. Director	Ports Authority	Savannah
	Robert C. Norman	Chairman	Ports Authority	Savannah
Guam	Adolpho Sgambelluri	Chief, Port Security	Dept. of Commerce	Agana
	Tim Ho	Chairman	Bd. of Harbor Commissioners	Honolulu
Hawaii	Harold W. Butzine	Manager and Chief Eng.	Bd. of Harbor Commissioners	Honolulu
			Commissioners	
Maine	Donald S. Laughlin	President	Port Authority	Portland
Maryland	Joseph L. Stanton	Director	Port Authority	Baltimore
Massachusetts . .	Ephraim A. Brest	Chairman	Port Authority	Boston
Michigan	Carlis J. Stettin	Port Director	Port of Detroit Commn.	Detroit
	Earl Kull	Chairman	Monroe Port Commn.	Monroe
Minnesota	Kenneth Duncan	Pres. Bd. of Commissrs.	Port Auth. of Duluth	Duluth
	Robert T. Smith	Director	Port Auth. of Duluth	Duluth
New Hampshire . .	John E. Seybolt	Chairman	N.H. State Port Auth.	Portsmouth

PORT AUTHORITY—*continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Official Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Location</i>
New Jersey	Austin J. Tobin	Exec. Director	Port of New York Auth. (Interstate)	New York
	Joseph K. Costello	Exec. Director	Delaware River Port Auth. (Interstate)	Camden
	Henry W. Peterson	Secretary	So. Jersey Port Commn. (State)	Camden
New York	S. Sloan Colt	Chairman	Port of New York Auth. (Interstate)	New York
North Carolina . .	D. Leon Williams	Director	Ports Authority	Wilmington
Puerto Rico	Manuel Henriquez	Captain of the Port of San Juan and Chief Captain of the Ports	Puerto Rico Ports Auth.	San Juan
South Carolina . .	Cotesworth P. Means	Chairman	Ports Authority	Charleston
Virginia	David H. Clark	Dir. of Ports	Virginia State Ports Authority	Norfolk
Virgin Islands . .	Engle L. Simmons	Harbormaster	Govt. of the V.I.	St. Thomas

PRINTING

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Official Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Location</i>
Alabama	(Vacancy)	Purchasing Agent	Dept. of Finance	Montgomery
Arkansas	Kelly Bryant	Auditor, Printing Contracts	State Auditor's Office	Little Rock
California	Paul E. Gallagher	State Printer	Dept. of Finance	Sacramento
Colorado	W. W. Senior	Printing Dir.	Div. of Purchases	Denver
Connecticut	Fred R. Zeller	Comptroller	Off. of Comptroller	Hartford
Illinois	Walter E. Erickson	Supvr. of Printing	Dept. of Finance	Springfield
Indiana	G. C. Megorden	Dir. of Printing	Div. of Pub. Works and Supply	Indianapolis
Iowa	S. E. Tennant	Superintendent	Printing Board	Des Moines
Kansas	Mrs. Lillie Washabaugh	State Printer	Off. of State Printer	Topeka
Kentucky	Theodore J. Richard	Supt. of Printing	Dept. of Finance	Frankfort
Maine	William D. Jarvis	Supt. of Public Printing	Bur. of Purchases	Augusta
Maryland	Wm. J. Zander, Jr.	Buyer	Dept. of Budget and Procurement	Baltimore
Massachusetts . .	Bernard L. Solomon	Purchasing Agent	Commn. on Admin. and Finance	Boston
Michigan	J. Stanley Bien	Dir. of Purchasing Div.	Dept. of Admin.	Lansing
Minnesota	Herman A. Myer	State Printer	Dept. of Admin.	St. Paul
Mississippi	Heber Ladner	Secretary	Bd., of Pub. Contracts	Jackson
Missouri	Elwood Long	Purchasing Agent, Div. of Procurement	Dept. of Revenue	Jefferson City
Montana	W. F. Koch	Purchasing Agent	Controller's Off.	Helena
Nebraska	A. Clifford Anderson	Purchasing Agent	Div. of Purchase and Supplies	Lincoln
Nevada	Jack McCarthy	Supt. of State Printing	Printing Office	Carson City
New Hampshire . .	Richard N. Peale	Dir., Div. of Purchase and Property	Dept. of Admin. and Control	Concord
New Jersey	Charles F. Sullivan	Dir., Div. of Purchase and Property	Dept. of the Treasury	Trenton
New York	J. Arthur Mann	Supvr. of Printing Contracts	Div. of Standards and Purchase, Exec. Dept.	Albany
North Carolina . .	W. R. Henderson	Purchasing Officer	Dept. of Admin.	Raleigh
North Dakota . . .	A. Larson	Secretary	Publication and Printing Commn.	Bismarck
Ohio	George R. Dick	Superintendent	Div. of Purchases and Printing	Columbus
Oregon	Charles Unruh	Printer	Dept. Finance and Admin.	Salem
Pennsylvania . . .	R. Randolph Karch	Director	Bur. of Publications	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	David Acosta González	Act. Supt., Printing Div.	Dept. of Treasury	San Juan

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS.

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PRINTING—continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Rhode Island . . .	Robert F. Eddy	Purchasing Agent, Div. of Purchases	Dept. of Admin.	Providence
South Carolina . .	B. P. Davies	Supvr., Office Supplies and Printing Div.	Budget and Control Bd.	Columbia
South Dakota . . .	Carl Boe	Dir. of Purchasing and Printing	Dept. of Finance	Pierre
Texas	William J. Burke	Exec. Director	Board of Control	Austin
Utah	D. K. Moffat	Chairman	Finance Commission	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Frank P. Free	Purchasing Agent	Off. of Pur. Agent	Montpelier
Virginia	R. C. Eaton	Director	Dept. of Purchases and Supply	Richmond
Virgin Islands . .	Alphonse Donastorg	Chief Printer	Govt. of the V.I.	St. Thomas
Washington	John C. Gregory	State Printer	State Printing Plant	Olympia
West Virginia . . .	R. L. Baumgardner	Dir., Purchasing Div.	Dept. of Finance and Admin.	Charleston
Wisconsin	Ward M. Cowles	Supvr., Printing Div.	Bur. of Purchases	Madison
Wyoming	James C. O'Donnell	Asst. Budget Off.	Governor's Office	Cheyenne

PROPERTY TAX

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	G. Pierce Culver	Chief, Ad Valorem Tax Div.	Dept. of Revenue	Montgomery
Arizona	Wm. E. Stanford	Chairman	Tax Commission	Phoenix
Arkansas	F. W. Canaday	Director	Assessment Coord. Dept.	Little Rock
California	Dixwell L. Pierce	Exec. Secretary	Bd. of Equalization	Sacramento
Colorado	Tim Armstrong	Treasurer	Dept. of Treasury	Denver
Georgia	C. G. Campbell	Dir., Prop. and License Tax Unit	Revenue Dept.	Atlanta
Guam	George W. Ingling	Commissr. Rev. and Tax.	Dept. of Finance	Agana
Hawaii	August H. Landgraf, Jr.	Deputy Tax. Commissr.	Dept. of Tax Commissr.	Honolulu
Idaho	P. G. Neill	Tax Collector	Off. Tax Collector	Boise
Illinois	Andrew Fasseas	Director	Dept. of Revenue	Springfield
Indiana	Joda G. Newsom	Chairman	Bd. of Tax Commission	Indianapolis
Iowa	B. B. Tipton	Director	Tax Commission	Des Moines
Kentucky	James O. Roberts, Jr.	Dir., Valuation Div.	Dept. of Revenue	Frankfort
Louisiana	James T. Means, Jr.	Chairman	Tax Commission	Baton Rouge
Maine	Edward Birkenwald	Dir., Prop. Tax Div.	Bur. of Taxation	Augusta
Maryland	Albert W. Ward	Director	Dept. of Assessments and Taxation	Baltimore
Massachusetts . .	John J. Falvey	Dir., Local Tax Bureau	Dept. of Corp. and Taxation	Boston
Michigan	Louis M. Nims	Chairman	Tax Commission	Lansing
Minnesota	Joseph M. Robertson	Commissioner	Dept. of Taxation	St. Paul
Mississippi	Noel Monaghan	Chairman	Tax Commission	Jackson
Missouri	James M. Robertson	Chmn., Tax Commn.	Dept. of Revenue	Jefferson City
Montana	W. J. Winters	Chairman	Bd. of Equalization	Helena
Nebraska	F. A. Herrington	Tax Commissioner	Bd. of Equalization and Assessment	Lincoln
Nevada	Robbins E. Cahill	Secretary	Tax Commission	Carson City
New Hampshire . .	Oliver W. Marvin	Chairman	Tax Commission	Concord
New Jersey	Alan F. Hart	Act. Supvr., Local Property Tax Bur.	Dept. of Treasury	Trenton
New Mexico	Mike Gallegos	Chief Tax Commissr.	Tax Commission	Santa Fe
North Dakota . . .	J. Arthur Engen	Tax Commissioner	Off. of Tax Commissr.	Bismarck
Ohio	Stanley J. Bowers	Tax Commissioner	Dept. of Taxation	Columbus
Oklahoma	Charles E. Walls	Director, Ad Valorem Tax. Div.	Tax Commission	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Harry Loggan	Dir., Valuation Div.	Tax Commission	Salem
Puerto Rico	José R. Hernández	Chief, Bur. of Collections	Dept. of Treasury	San Juan

PROPERTY TAX—continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
South Carolina . . .	L. W. Smith	Dir., Prop. Tax Div.	Tax Commission	Columbia
South Dakota . . .	Bruce D. Gillis	Commissioner	Dept. of Revenue	Pierre
Texas	Robert S. Calvert	Comptr. of Pub. Accts.	Off. of Comptr.	Austin
Utah	Max Kerr	Director	Property Tax Div.	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Austin B. Noble	Commissioner	Tax Dept.	Montpelier
Virginia	C. H. Morrisett	Commissioner	Dept. of Taxation	Richmond
Virgin Islands . . .	Clarice Bryan Smith	Tax Assessor and Recorder of Deeds	Bur. of Real Property Assessment and Recording	St. Thomas
Washington	William S. Schumacher	Chairman	Tax Commission	Olympia
West Virginia . . .	John A. Field, Jr.	Commissioner	Tax Commission	Charleston
Wisconsin	Forrest W. Gillett	Director, Div. of Property Tax	Dept. of Taxation	Madison
Wyoming	Albert P. Bruch	Chairman	Bd. of Equalization	Cheyenne

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Elizabeth Bryan	Dir., Bur. of Pub. Assist.	Dept. of Pensions and Security	Montgomery
Alaska	Henry A. Harmon	Director	Div. of Welfare	Juneau
Arizona	Mrs. Christine Small	Dir., Pub. Assist. and Services	Pub. Welf. Dept.	Phoenix
Arkansas	Carl Adams	Commissioner	Dept. Pub. Welfare	Little Rock
California	Elizabeth B. MacLachrie	Chief, Div. of Social Security	Dept. of Soc. Welf.	Sacramento
Colorado	Guy R. Justis	Director	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Denver
Connecticut	Christy Hanas	Commissioner	Welfare Dept.	Hartford
Florida	Frank Kraft	Director	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Jacksonville
Georgia	Lucile Wilson	Chief, Sect. of Pub. Assist.	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Atlanta
Guam	R. F. Taitano	Dir. of Welfare	Dept. of Finance	Agana
Hawaii	Mary L. Noonan	Director	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Honolulu
Idaho	Bill Child	Commissioner	Dept. of Pub. Assist.	Boise
Illinois	Garrett W. Keaster	Exec. Secretary	Pub. Aid. Commn.	Springfield
Indiana	Robert O. Brown	Dir., Div. of Pub. Assist.	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Indianapolis
Iowa	Irene Smith	Chairman	Bd. of Social Welf.	Des Moines
Kentucky	Aaron Paul	Dir., Div. of Pub. Assist.	Dept. of Econ. Security	Frankfort
Louisiana	Mrs. Mary Evelyn Parker	Commissioner	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Baton Rouge
Maine	Pauline S. McClay	Dir., Pub. Assist.	Dept. of Health and Welf.	Augusta
Maryland	Thomas J. S. Waxter	Director	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Baltimore
Massachusetts . . .	Walter A. Kelly	Dir., Div. of Pub. Assist.	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Boston
Michigan	W. J. Maxey	Director	Dept. of Soc. Welf.	Lansing
Minnesota	John W. Poor	Dir., Div. of Pub. Assist.	Dept. of Welf.	St. Paul
Mississippi	W. E. Holcomb	Commissioner	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Jackson
Missouri	Proctor N. Carter	Dir., Div. of Welfare	Dept. of Pub. Health and Welfare	Jefferson City
Montana	V. A. Burr	Dir., Div. Pub. Assist.	Welfare Dept.	Helena
Nebraska	Frank Woods	Director	Div. of Pub. Welf.	Lincoln
Nevada	Barbara C. Coughlan	Director	Welfare Dept.	Reno
New Hampshire . . .	Aline A. Cavanaugh	Supvr. of Pub. Assist.	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Concord
New Jersey	Elmer V. Andrews	Director of Welfare	Dept. of Insts. and Agencies	Trenton
New Mexico	(Vacancy)	Director	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Santa Fe
New York	Margaret Barnard	Dir. of Pub. Assist.	Dept. of Soc. Welf.	Albany
North Carolina . .	Ellen Winston	Commissioner	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Raleigh
North Dakota . . .	Carlyle D. Onsrud	Exec. Director	Pub. Welf. Bd.	Bismarck
Ohio	Mary Gorman	Director	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Columbus
Oklahoma	Gladys Marr Neal	Act. Supvr., Div., Field Services	Dept. of Welfare	Oklahoma City

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

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PUBLIC ASSISTANCE—continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Oregon	Jeanne Jewett	Administrator	Pub. Welf. Commn.	Portland
Pennsylvania	Ruth Grigg Horting	Secretary	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Mrs. Aida G. de Pagán	Act. Dir., Div. of Pub. Welfare	Dept. of Health	San Juan
Rhode Island	Clement J. Doyle	Asst. Dir., Soc. Welf.	Div. of Community Servs.	Providence
	James H. Reilly	Admn. Div. Pub. Assist.	Dept. of Soc. Welf.	Providence
South Carolina	F. A. Dean	Dir., Div. of Pub. Assist.	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Columbia
South Dakota	Matthew Furze	Director	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Pierre
Tennessee	Mrs. Alberta Boyd	Act. Chief of Pub. Assist.	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Nashville
Texas	John H. Winters	Commissioner	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Austin
Utah	Clyde C. Edmonds	Chmn. of Commn.	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Mary F. Gibson	Dir., Pub. Assist.	Soc. Welf. Dept.	Montpelier
Virginia	Richard W. Copeland	Director	Dept. of Welf. and Insts.	Richmond
Virgin Islands	Macon Berryman	Commissr. of Soc. Welf.	Govt. of the V. I.	St. Thomas
Washington	George C. Starlund	Director	Dept. of Pub. Assist.	Olympia
West Virginia	Thos. R. Egbert	Director	Dept. of Pub. Assist.	Charleston
Wisconsin	Thomas J. Lucas, Sr.	Dir., Dept. of Pub. Welfare	Div. of Pub. Assist.	Madison
Wyoming	(Vacancy)	Director	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Cheyenne

PUBLIC HEALTH—see HEALTH

PUBLIC UTILITY AND RAILROAD REGULATION

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	C. C. Owen	President	Pub. Serv. Commn.	Montgomery
Alaska	(Vacancy)	Commissr.	Dept. of Commerce	Juneau
Arizona	Geo. F. Senner, Jr.	Chairman	Corp. Commission	Phoenix
Arkansas	Lewis M. Robinson	Chairman	Pub. Serv. Commn.	Little Rock
California	C. Lyn Fox	President	Pub. Util. Commn.	San Francisco
Colorado	Joseph F. Nigro	Chairman	Pub. Util. Commn.	Denver
Connecticut	Eugene S. Loughlin	Chairman	Pub. Util. Commn.	Hartford
Delaware	George T. Bierli	Exec. Secretary	Pub. Serv. Commn.	Dover
Florida	Jerry W. Carter	Chairman	R.R. and Pub. Util. Commn.	Tallahassee
Georgia	Matt L. McWhorter	Chairman	Pub. Serv. Commn.	Atlanta
Guam	L. M. Madden	Chief Officer	Public Util. Agency	Tamuning
Hawaii	James M. O'Dowda	Chairman	Public Util. Commn.	Honolulu
Idaho	A. O. Sheldon	Chairman	Pub. Util. Commn.	Boise
Illinois	George R. Perrine	Chairman	Commerce Commn.	Springfield
Indiana	Robert S. Webb	Chairman	Pub. Serv. Commn.	Indianapolis
Iowa	Harold Hughes	Chairman	Commerce Commn.	Des Moines
Kansas	Marion Beatty	Chairman	Corporation Commn.	Topeka
Kentucky	James F. Gordon	Chairman	Pub. Serv. Commn.	Frankfort
	Frank L. McCarthy	Chairman	Railroad Commn.	Frankfort
Louisiana	Nathaniel B. Knight, Jr.	Chairman	Public Serv. Commn.	Baton Rouge
Maine	Frederick N. Allen	Chairman	Pub. Util. Commn.	Augusta
Maryland	Stanford Hoff	Chairman	Pub. Serv. Commn.	Baltimore
Massachusetts	Francis X. Lang	Chairman	Dept. of Pub. Util.	Boston
Michigan	Otis M. Smith	Chairman	Pub. Serv. Commn.	Lansing
Minnesota	Paul A. Rasmussen	Chairman	R.R. and Warehouse Commn.	St. Paul
Mississippi	Rubel L. Phillips	Chairman	Pub. Serv. Commn.	Jackson
Missouri	Tyre W. Burton	Chairman	Pub. Serv. Commn.	Jefferson City
Montana	Paul T. Smith	Chairman	R.R. and Pub. Serv. Commn.	Helena
Nebraska	Richard H. Larson	Chairman	Railway Commn.	Lincoln

PUBLIC UTILITY AND RAILROAD REGULATION—*continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Official Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Location</i>
Nevada	George Ullom	Chairman	Pub. Serv. Commn.	Carson City
New Hampshire . .	Harold K. Davison	Chairman	Pub. Util. Commn.	Concord
New Jersey	Edward J. Hart	Pres., Bd. of Pub. Util. Commissrs.	Dept. of Public Utilities	Trenton
New Mexico	John E. Miles	Chairman	Pub. Serv. Commn.	Santa Fe
	Ingram B. Pickett	Chairman	Corp. Commn.	Santa Fe
New York	James A. Lundy	Commn. Chairman	Dept. of Pub. Serv.	Albany
North Carolina . .	Stanley Winborne	Chairman	Utilities Commn.	Raleigh
North Dakota . . .	Anson J. Anderson	Chairman	Pub. Serv. Commn.	Bismarck
Ohio	Everett H. Krueger, Jr.	Chairman	Pub. Util. Commn.	Columbus
Oklahoma	Ray C. Jones	Chairman	Corporation Commn.	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Jonel C. Hill	Commissr.	Pub. Util. Commn.	Salem
Pennsylvania . . .	Leon Schwartz	Chairman	Pub. Util. Commn.	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Ramón Gelabert	Chairman	Pub. Serv. Commn.	San Juan
Rhode Island	George W. Michael	Admin., Div. of Pub. Utilities	Dept. of Bus. Regulation	Providence
South Carolina . . .	Joe N. Land, Jr.	Chairman	Pub. Serv. Commn.	Columbia
South Dakota	Fred Lindekugel	Chairman	Pub. Util. Commn.	Pierre
Tennessee	Cayce Pentecost	Chairman	Pub. Serv. Commn.	Nashville
Texas	Ernest O. Thompson	Chairman	Railroad Commn.	Austin
Utah	Hal. S. Bennett	Chairman	Pub. Serv. Commn.	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Charles R. Ross	Chairman	Pub. Serv. Commn.	Montpelier
Virginia	Jesse W. Dillon	Chairman	Corporation Commn.	Richmond
Virgin Islands . . .	Donald S. Boreham	Commissr. of Pub. Works	Govt. of the V. I.	St. Thomas
Washington	Francis Pearson	Chairman	Pub. Serv. Commn.	Olympia
West Virginia	Myron R. Renick	Chairman	Pub. Serv. Commn.	Charleston
Wisconsin	George P. Steinmetz	Chairman	Pub. Serv. Commn.	Madison
Wyoming	Albert P. Bruch	Chairman	Pub. Serv. Commn.	Cheyenne

PUBLIC WORKS

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Official Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Location</i>
Alabama	H. H. Houk	Director	Building Commn.	Montgomery
Alaska	Richard A. Downing	Commissioner	Dept. of Pub. Works	Juneau
California	Robert B. Bradford	Director	Dept. of Pub. Works	Sacramento
Colorado	W. M. Williams	Director	Planning Commn.	Denver
Connecticut	Timothy J. Murphy, Jr.	Commissioner	Pub. Works Dept.	Hartford
Florida	B. R. Fuller, Jr.	Exec. Director	Devel. Commn.	Tallahassee
Guam	Henry J. Meyer	Director	Dept. of Pub. Works	Agana
Hawaii	Tim Ho	Superintendent	Dept. of Pub. Works	Honolulu
Idaho	Arthur Warren	Commissioner	Dept. of Public Works	Boise
Illinois	Edwin A. Rosenstone	Director	Dept. of Pub. Works and Bldg.	Springfield
Indiana	Clarence T. Drayer	Director	Div. of Pub. Works and Supply	Indianapolis
Kentucky	G. F. Beckler	Chief, Eng. Staff	Dept. of Finance	Frankfort
Louisiana	Lorris M. Wimberly	Director	Dept. of Pub. Works	Baton Rouge
Maine	Niran C. Bates	Director	Bur. of Public Improve- ments	Augusta
Maryland	James J. O'Donnell	Director	Dept. of Pub. Improve- ments	Baltimore
Massachusetts . . .	Anthony N. DiNatale	Commissioner	Dept. of Pub. Works	Boston
Minnesota	A. J. Nelson	Architect	Dept. of Admin.	St. Paul
Missouri	Ralph McSweeney	Dir., Div. of Pub. Bldgs.	Dept. of Revenue	Jefferson City
Nevada	M. George Bissell	Engineer-Manager	Planning Bd.	Carson City
New Hampshire . . .	John O. Morton	Commissioner	Dept. of Pub. Works and Highways	Concord
New York	J. Burch McMorran	Superintendent	Dept. of Pub. Works	Albany
Ohio	Richard M. Larimer	Director	Dept. of Pub. Works	Columbus
Oklahoma	Carl K. Bates	Chairman	Bd. of Pub. Affairs	Oklahoma City
Pennsylvania	Andrew M. Bradley	Secretary	Dept. of Property and Supplies	Harrisburg

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

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PUBLIC WORKS—continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Puerto Rico	Roberto Sánchez-Vilella	Secretary	Dept. of Pub. Works	San Juan
Rhode Island	Angelo A. Marcello	Director	Dept. of Pub. Works	Providence
South Dakota	Alfred B. Kemper	State Engineer	Off. of St. Engineer	Pierre
Tennessee	W. O. Cheek	Supt. of Pub. Works	Dept. of Finance and Admin.	Nashville
Texas	William J. Burke	Exec. Director	Bd. of Control	Austin
Vermont	Claiton Buxton	Sergeant-at-Arms	Bldg. Council	Montpelier
Virgin Islands . . .	Donald S. Boreham	Commissr. of Pub. Works	Govt. of the V.I.	St. Thomas
West Virginia . . .	Herbert Marsh	Chief Clerk	Bd. of Pub. Works	Charleston
Wisconsin	Ralph D. Culbertson	Chief Engineer	Bur. of Engineering	Madison

PURCHASING

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	(Vacancy)	Purchasing Agent	Dept. of Finance	Montgomery
Alaska	(Vacancy)	Purchasing Agent	Dept. of Admin.	Juneau
Arkansas	Mack Sturgis	Purchasing Director	State Pur. Dept.	Little Rock
California	B. R. Cheyney	Purchasing Agent	Dept. of Finance	Sacramento
Colorado	Lacy L. Wilkinson	Purchasing Agent	Div. of Purchases	Denver
Connecticut	C. L. Magnuson	Supvr., Purchasing Div.	Dept. of Finance and Control	Hartford
Florida	Ralph R. Siller	Exec. Secretary	State Pur. Commission	Tallahassee
Georgia	William R. Bowdoin	Supvr. of Purchases	Purchasing Dept.	Atlanta
Guam	Louis Mann	Purchasing Agent	Dept. of Finance	Agana
Hawaii	Paul J. Thurston	Director	Bur. of the Budget	Honolulu
Idaho	Ted Cramer	Purchasing Agent	Off. of Pur. Agent	Boise
Illinois	H. H. Chapman	Purchasing Agent	Dept. of Finance	Springfield
Indiana	Clarence T. Drayer	Director	Div. of Pub. Works and Supply	Indianapolis
Iowa	W. G. Cunningham	Secretary	Executive Council	Des Moines
Kansas	H. H. Knouft	Dir. of Purchases	Dept. of Admin.	Topeka
Kentucky	Lewis C. Bell	Dir., Div. of Pur.	Dept. of Finance	Frankfort
Louisiana	E. Guy Martin	Purchasing Officer	Div. of Admin.	Baton Rouge
Maine	John R. Dyer	Purchasing Agent	Bur. of Purchases	Augusta
Maryland	Adam G. Uhl	Chief, Purchasing Bur.	Dept. Budget and Procurement	Baltimore
Massachusetts . . .	Bernard L. Solomon	Purchasing Agent	Commn. on Admin. and Finance	Boston
Michigan	J. Stanley Bien	Dir., Purchasing Div.	Dept. of Admin.	Lansing
Minnesota	A. O. Vessey	Dir., Procurement Div.	Dept. of Admin.	St. Paul
Missouri	Elwood Long	Pur. Agent, Div. of Procurement	Dept. of Revenue	Jefferson City
Montana	William F. Koch	Controller	Off. of Controller	Helena
Nebraska	A. Clifford Anderson	Purchasing Agent	Div. of Purchase and Supplies	Lincoln
Nevada	Francis Brooks	Director	Dept. of Purchasing	Carson City
New Hampshire . . .	Richard N. Peale	Dir., Div. of Purchase and Property	Dept. of Admin. and Control	Concord
New Jersey	Charles F. Sullivan	Dir., Div. of Purchase and Property	Dept. of Treasury	Trenton
New Mexico	Dante Vaio	Purchasing Agent	Off. of Pur. Agent	Santa Fe
New York	Douglass O. Coupe	Commissr., Div. of Standards and Purchases	Executive Dept.	Albany
North Carolina . . .	W. R. Henderson	Purchasing Officer	Dept. of Admin.	Raleigh
North Dakota	G. B. Edmondson	Pur. Agent, Pur. Dept.	Board of Admin.	Bismarck
Ohio	George R. Dick	Supt., Div. of Pur. and Printing	Dept. of Finance	Columbus
Oklahoma	Ira M. Baker	Purchasing Director	Bd. of Pub. Affairs	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Ermal R. Owens	Supvr., of Purchases	Dept. of Finance and Admin.	Salem

PURCHASING—continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Pennsylvania . . .	Donald B. Moore	Dir., Bur. of Purchases	Dept. Property and Supplies	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico . . .	Marín Marqués-Campillo	Dir., Purchase and Supplies Serv.	Dept. of Treasury	San Juan
Rhode Island . . .	Robert F. Eddy	Pur. Agent, Div. of Pur.	Dept. of Admin.	Providence
South Carolina . .	Robert King	Dir., Purchasing Div.	Budg. and Control Bd.	Columbia
South Dakota . . .	Carl Boe	Dir. of Purchasing and Printing	Dept. of Finance	Pierre
Tennessee	Franklin Pierce	Director	Div. of Standards and Purchases	Nashville
Texas	William J. Burke	Exec. Director	Board of Control	Austin
Utah	D. K. Moffat	Chairman	Dept. of Finance	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Frank P. Free	Purchasing Agent	Off. of Pur. Agent	Montpelier
Virginia	R. C. Eaton	Director	Dept. of Purchases and Supply	Richmond
Virgin Islands . .	Mario Lewis	Head, Div. of Procurement and Supply, Dept. of Property and Procurement	Govt. of the V.I.	St. Thomas
Washington	Robert C. Nesbit	Supvr., Div. of Pur.	Dept. of General Administration	Olympia
West Virginia . .	R. L. Baumgardner	Dir., Purchasing Div.	Dept. Finance and Admin.	Charleston
Wisconsin	Herbert J. Schmlege	Dir. of Purchases	Bur. of Purchases	Madison
Wyoming	James C. O'Donnell	Asst. Budg. Officer	Governor's Office	Cheyenne

REAL ESTATE REGULATION

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Mrs. Mary J. Thompson	Exec. Secy.	Real Estate Commn.	Montgomery
Alaska	(Vacancy)	Commissioner	Dept. of Commerce	Juneau
Arizona	Wm. Morton Cox	Commissioner	Real Estate Dept.	Phoenix
Arkansas	O. D. Hadfield, Jr.	Secretary	Real Estate Commn.	Little Rock
California	Wynne A. Savage	Commissr., Dir. of Real Estate	Dept. of Investments	Los Angeles
Colorado	Keith T. Koske	Secretary	Real Est. Brokers' Bd.	Denver
Connecticut	Alfred N. Premo	Commissioner	Insurance Dept.	Hartford
Florida	Henry M. Jernigan	Chairman	Real Estate Commn.	Winter Park
Georgia	C. L. Clifton	Jt. Secy., Professional Exam. Bd.	Secretary of State	Atlanta
Hawaii	Robert E. Bekeart	Administrator	Real Est. License Commn.	Honolulu
Idaho	Marion Voorhees	Exec. Secy.	Real Est. Brokers' Bd.	Boise
Illinois	Vera M. Binks	Director	Dept. of Regis. and Ed.	Springfield
Indiana	Carl N. Miller	Chairman	Real Estate Commn.	Indianapolis
Iowa	A. E. Hart	Dir., Real Est. Commn.	Off. of Secy. of State	Des Moines
Kansas	A. J. Dawson	Director	Real Estate Commn.	Topeka
Kentucky	H. Bemis Lawrence	Secretary	Real Estate Commn.	Louisville
Maine	C. Hall Baker	Chairman	Real Estate Commn.	Augusta
Massachusetts . . .	(Vacancy)	Chairman	Bd. of Regis. of Real Est. Brokers and Salesmen	Boston
Minnesota	Elmer A. Borgschatz	Dir., Real Est. Section	Div. of Securities	St. Paul
Missouri	John W. Hobbs	Secretary	Real Estate Commn.	Jefferson City
Montana	Albert H. Kruse	Commissr. of Agric.	Dept. of Agric.	Helena
Nebraska	Wm. F. Swanson	Director	Real Estate Commn.	Lincoln
Nevada	Gerald J. McBride	Exec. Secy.	Real Estate Commn.	Carson City
New Hampshire . .	Donald Knowlton	Commissioner	Insurance Dept.	Concord
New Jersey	Mason P. Pringle	Secy. Dir., Div. of Real Est. Commn.	Dept. of Banking and Ins.	Newark
New Mexico	George A. Kenyon	Exec. Secy.	Real Estate Bd.	Albuquerque

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

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REAL ESTATE REGULATION—continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
New York	Abraham S. Wechsler	Dir. of Licenses	Dept. of State	Albany
North Dakota	Earl F. Boyd	Secy.-Treas.	Real Estate Commn.	Bismarck
Oklahoma	J. T. Frizzei	Secy.-Treas.	Real Estate Commn.	Oklahoma City
Oregon	C. F. Hyde	Commissioner	Real Estate Board	Salem
South Carolina	R. Lee Kelly	Real Est. Commissr.	Real Est. Council	Columbia
South Dakota	E. R. Mullally	Exec. Dir.	Real Estate Commn.	Pierre
Tennessee	Wilfred Massey	Exec. Dir., Real Est. Commn.	Dept. of Ins. and Banking	Nashville
Texas	L. D. Ransom	Administrator	Real Estate Commn.	Austin
Vermont	Mrs. Josephine M. R. Marchi	Secy., Real Est. Commn.	Off. of Secy. of State	Montpelier
Virginia	Turner N. Burtin	Secretary	Real Estate Commn.	Richmond
Washington	Martin Burns	Admin., Dept. of Licenses	Real Estate Div.	Seattle
Wisconsin	Roy E. Hays	Secretary	Real Est. Brokers' Bd.	Milwaukee
Wyoming	William T. Kirk	Real Est. Commissr.	Dept. of Agric.	Cheyenne

SANITATION

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	A. N. Beck	Chief Engr. and Dir., Bur. of Sanit.	Health Dept.	Montgomery
Alaska	Charles R. Hayman, M.D.	Dir., Health Div.	Dept. of Health and Welfare	Juneau
Arizona	Clarence G. Salsbury, M.D.	Supt. of Health	Health Dept.	Phoenix
Arkansas	J. T. Herron, M.D.	Health Officer	Bd. of Health	Little Rock
California	Frank M. Stead	Chief, Div. of Envi- ronmental Sanit.	Dept. of Pub. Health	Berkeley
Colorado	R. L. Cleere, M.D.	Exec. Director	Dept. of Pub. Health	Denver
Connecticut	Warren J. Scott	Dir., Sanit. Eng. Div.	Dept. of Health	Hartford
Delaware	Donald K. Harneson	Dir., Div. Sanit. Eng.	Bd. of Health	Dover
Florida	David B. Lee	Dir., Bur. Sanit. Eng.	Bd. of Health	Jacksonville
Florida	A. W. Morrison, Jr.	Dir., Div. of Sanit.	Bd. of Health	Jacksonville
Georgia	Louva G. Lenert	Dir., Pub. Health Engineering	Dept. of Pub. Health	Atlanta
Guam	Lawrence T. Cowper	Chief Sanitarian	Dept. of Medical Services	Tamuning
Hawaii	B. J. McMorrow	Dir., Div. of Sanit.	Dept. of Health	Honolulu
Idaho	Terrell O. Carver, M.D.	Director	Board of Health	Boise
Illinois	C. W. Klassen	Chief Sanitary Eng.	Dept. of Pub. Health	Springfield
Indiana	B. A. Poole	Dir., Bur. of Envi- ronmental Sanit.	Bd. of Health	Indianapolis
Iowa	Edmund G. Zimmerer	Commissioner	Dept. of Health	Des Moines
Kansas	Dwight Metzler	Dir. and Chief Engr., Div. of Sanitation	Bd. of Health	Lawrence
Kentucky	Harvey G. McAndrews	Dir., Div. of Public Health Sanitation	Dept. of Health	Louisville
Louisiana	W. J. Rein, M.D.	President	Bd. of Health	New Orleans
Maine	Elmer W. Campbell	Dir. of Sanit. Eng.	Bur. of Health	Augusta
Maryland	Geo. L. Hall	Chief, Bur. Sanit. Eng.	Health Dept.	Baltimore
Massachusetts	Worthen H. Taylor	Dir. and Chief Engr., Div. of Sanit. Eng.	Dept. of Pub. Health	Boston
Michigan	Willard Shephard	Dir., Div. of Eng.	Dept. of Health	Lansing
Minnesota	Frank L. Woodward	Dir., Div. of En- vironmental Sanit.	Dept. of Health	Minneapolis
Mississippi	A. L. Gray, M.D.	Exec. Officer	Bd. of Health	Jackson
Missouri	Henry M. Hardwicke, M.D.	Dep. Dir., Div. of Health	Dept. of Pub. Health and Welfare	Jefferson City
Montana	C. W. Brinck	Dir., Envir. Sanit.	Bd. of Health	Helena
Nebraska	T. A. Filipi	Dir., Div. of Sanit.	Dept. of Health	Lincoln
Nevada	W. W. White	Dir., Div. of Pub. Health Engineering	Dept. of Health	Reno

SANITATION—*continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Official Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Location</i>
New Hampshire . . .	William A. Healy	Dir., Bur. Sanit. Eng.	Dept. of Health	Concord
New Jersey	Alfred H. Fletcher	Dir., Div. of Environmental Sanit.	Dept. of Health	Trenton
New Mexico	Charles Caldwell	Dir., Sanit. Eng. and Sanitation	Dept. of Pub. Health	Santa Fe
New York	Meredith Thompson	Dir., Bur. of Environmental Sanit.	Dept. of Health	Albany
North Carolina . .	J. M. Jarrett	Dir., Sanit. Eng. Div.	Bd. of Health	Raleigh
North Dakota . . .	W. Van Heuvelen	Dir., Sanitary Div.	Health Dept.	Bismarck
Ohio	F. Holman Waring	Chief Sanit. Eng.	Dept. of Health	Columbus
Oklahoma	Harold Malone	Dir., Div. Sanit. Eng.	Health Dept.	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Curtiss M. Everts, Jr.	Dir. and Sanit. Engr.	Sanitary Authority	Portland
Pennsylvania . . .	Harry Steigman	Dir., Div. of Sanit.	Dept. of Health	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Charlie Romney	Act. Chief, Bur. of Sanit.	Dept. of Health	San Juan
Rhode Island . . .	Walter J. Shea	Chief, Div. of Sanit. Eng.	Dept. of Health	Providence
South Carolina . .	W. T. Linton	Chief Sanitarian	Health Dept.	Columbia
South Dakota . . .	G. J. Van Heuvelen	Health Officer	Dept. of Health	Pierre
Tennessee	Julian R. Fleming	Dir., Div. Sanit. Eng.	Dept. of Pub. Health	Nashville
Texas	J. E. Peavy, M.D.	Act. Commissr. of Health	Dept. of Health	Austin
Utah	Lynn Thatcher	Chief, Bur. of Sanit.	Dept. of Health	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Robt. B. Aiken, M.D.	Commissioner	Dept. of Health	Burlington
Virginia	E. C. Meredith	Dir., Sanitary Eng.	Dept. of Health	Richmond
Virgin Islands . .	Melvin H. Evans, M.D.	Commissr. of Health	Govt. of the V. I.	St. Thomas
Washington	Bernard Bucove, M.D.	Act. Director	Dept. of Health	Seattle
West Virginia . . .	John H. Millar	Dir., Div. Sanit. Eng.	Dept. of Health	Charleston
Wisconsin	Oswald J. Muegge	Sanitary Engineer	Bd. of Health	Madison
Wyoming	A. E. Williamson	Director	Health Dept.	Cheyenne

SCHOOL LUNCH ADMINISTRATION

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Official Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Location</i>
Alabama	Roy T. Alverson	Supvr., Local Acctg. and Sch. Lunch Section	Dept. of Education	Montgomery
Alaska	(Vacancy)	Commissioner	Dept. of Education	Juneau
Arizona	W. W. Dick	Supt. of Pub. Instruction	Off., Supt. of Pub. Instruction	Phoenix
Arkansas	Ruth Powell	Dir., Sch. Lunch Prog.	Dept. of Education	Little Rock
California	Wallace W. Hall	Chief, Div. of Pub. Sch. Admin.	Dept. of Education	Sacramento
Colorado	Chas. W. Lilly	Director	Dept. of Education	Denver
Connecticut	Edith C. Blakeley	Supvr., Sch. Lunch and Nutrition, Bur. of Field Serv.	Dept. of Education	Hartford
Delaware	Martha Bonar	Supvr. of State School Lunch Program	Bd. of Education	Dover
Florida	Thelma Flanagan	Supvr. of School Lunch Prog.	Dept. of Education	Tallahassee
Georgia	Eleanor Pryor	Dir., Div. of Sch. Lunch Prog.	Dept. of Education	Atlanta
Guam	A. K. Bell	Supt. for Business Affairs	Dept. of Ed., Govt. of Guam	Mongmong
Hawaii	Mrs. Helen G. McGill	Dir., Home Econ. Education	Dept. of Pub. Instr.	Honolulu
Idaho	Delmer I. Engelking	Supt. of Pub. Instr.	Dept. of Education	Boise
Illinois	John C. DeLaurenti	Dir. of Sch. Lunch Prog.	Supt. of Pub. Instr.	Springfield
Indiana	Harold Turner	Sch. Lunch Director	Bd. of Education	Indianapolis
Iowa	E. B. Cowan	Director	Dept. of Pub. Instr.	Des Moines
Kansas	Adel F. Throckmorton	Supt. of Pub. Instr.	Off., Supt. of Pub. Instr.	Topeka

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

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SCHOOL LUNCH ADMINISTRATION—continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Kentucky	Cephas Bevins	Dir., Div. of Pub. Sch. Lunch	Dept. of Education	Frankfort
Louisiana	Shelby M. Jackson	Superintendent	Dept. of Pub. Ed.	Baton Rouge
Maine	Gertrude Griney	Dir., Sch. Lunch Prog.	Dept. of Education	Augusta
Maryland	Eleanor G. Weagiy	Supvr., School Lunch Program	Dept. of Education	Baltimore
Massachusetts . . .	John C. Stalker	Dir., Community Sch. Lunch Prog.	Dept. of Education	Boston
Michigan	Norman Tellar	Chief, School Lunch Prog.	Dept. Pub. Instr.	Lansing
Minnesota	A. R. Taylor	Dir., Community Sch. Lunch Prog.	Dept. of Education	St. Paul
Mississippi	J. M. Tubb	Superintendent	Dept. of Education	Jackson
Missouri	Earl M. Langkop	Dir., Sch. Lunch	Dept. of Education	Jefferson City
Montana	Leslie L. Brown	Sch. Lunch Supvr.	Dept. of Pub. Instr.	Helena
Nebraska	Allen A. Elliott	Dir., School Lunch	Dept. of Education	Lincoln
Nevada	Margaret Griffin	Supvr., Div. Sch. Lunch Prog.	Dept. of Education	Carson City
New Hampshire . . .	Ruth M. Cutter	Dir., School Lunches	Dept. of Education	Concord
New Jersey	Janet N. Schock	Supvr. of School Lunch Div. of Health, Safety and Physical Ed.	Dept. of Education	Trenton
New Mexico	Vina R. Gardner	Director	School Lunch Div.	Santa Fe
New York	Helen Diehl	Assoc. in Sch. Lunch Admin., Bur. of Home Econ.	Dept. of Education	Albany
North Carolina . . .	Ann W. Maley	Dir., Sch. Lunch Prog.	Bd. of Education	Raleigh
North Dakota	M. F. Peterson	Superintendent	Dept. of Pub. Instr.	Bismarck
Ohio	Edward E. Holt	Supt., Pub. Instr.	Dept. of Education	Columbus
Oklahoma	Drew Langley	Dir., Sch. Lunch Div.	Dept. of Education	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Mrs. Laura P. Wells	Dir., Sch. Lunch Prog.	Dept. of Education	Salem
Pennsylvania	Clyde A. Zehner	Admin., Sch. Milk and Lunch Prog.	Dept. of Pub. Instr.	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Mrs. Margarita P. Marchand	Dir., Sch. Lunch- room Div.	Dept. of Education	San Juan
Rhode Island	Elizabeth S. Ferguson	Supvr., Sch. Lunch Program	Dept. of Education	Providence
South Carolina . . .	Kathleen Gaston	Supvr., Sch. Lunch Prog.	Dept. of Education	Columbia
South Dakota	Merle Hagerty	Dir., Sch. Lunch	Dept. of Pub. Instr.	Pierre
Tennessee	Lawrence Bartlett	Supvr., Sch. Lunch Prog.	Dept. of Education	Nashville
Texas	J. W. Edgar	Commisr. of Ed.	Education Agency	Austin
Utah	R. A. Ashby	Director	Bd. of Education	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Raymond Magwire	Dir., Health and Physical Ed.	Dept. of Education	Montpelier
Virginia	Helen G. Ward	Supvr., Sch. Lunch Prog.	Dept. of Education	Richmond
Virgin Islands . . .	Andrew Preston	Commisr. of Ed.	Govt. of the V. I.	St. Thomas
Washington	Agnes R. Fitzgerald	Supvr., Sch. Lunch Prog.	Off., Supt. of Pub. Instr.	Olympia
West Virginia . . .	Prudence Arthur	Sch. Lunch Supvr.	Dept. of Education	Charleston
Wisconsin	Gordon W. Gunderson	Supvr., Sch. Lunch Prog.	Dept. of Pub. Instr.	Madison
Wyoming	Jos. F. Replogle	Asst. Supt. of Ed.	Education Dept.	Cheyenne

SECRETARIES OF STATE

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Mrs. Bettye Frink	Secy. of State	Off. of Secy. of State	Montgomery
Alaska	Hugh J. Wade	Secy. of State	Off. of Secy. of State	Juneau
Arizona	Wesley Bolin	Secy. of State	Off. of Secy. of State	Phoenix
Arkansas	C. G. Hall	Secy. of State	Off. of Secy. of State	Little Rock
California	Frank M. Jordan	Secy. of State	Off. of Secy. of State	Sacramento
Colorado	George J. Baker	Secy. of State	Off. of Secy. of State	Denver
Connecticut	Ella T. Grasso	Secy. of State	Off. of Secy. of State	Hartford
Delaware	George J. Schulz	Secy. of State	Off. of Secy. of State	Dover
Florida	Robert A. Gray	Secy. of State	Off. of Secy. of State	Tallahassee
Georgia	Ben W. Fortson, Jr.	Secy. of State	Off. of Secy. of State	Atlanta
Guam	M. C. Boss	Secy. of Guam	Off. of Secy. of Guam	Agana
Hawaii	Edward E. Johnston	Secy. of Hawaii	Off. of Secy. of Hawaii	Honolulu
Idaho	Arnold Williams	Secy. of State	Off. of Secy. of State	Boise
Illinois	Charles F. Carpentier	Secy. of State	Off. of Secy. of State	Springfield
Indiana	John R. Walsh	Secy. of State	Off. of Secy. of State	Indianapolis
Iowa	Melvin D. Synhorst	Secy. of State	Off. of Secy. of State	Des Moines
Kansas	Paul R. Shanahan	Secy. of State	Off. of Secy. of State	Topeka
Kentucky	Mrs. Thelma L. Stovall	Secy. of State	Dept. of State	Frankfort
Louisiana	Wade O. Martin, Jr.	Secy. of State	Off. of Secy. of State	Baton Rouge
Maine	Harold I. Goss	Secy. of State	Off. of Secy. of State	Augusta
Maryland	Thomas B. Finan	Secy. of State	Off. of Secy. of State	Annapolis
Massachusetts	Joseph D. Ward	Secy. of the Common- wealth	Off. of Secy. of the Commonwealth	Boston
Michigan	James M. Hare	Secy. of State	Dept. of State	Lansing
Minnesota	Joseph L. Donovan	Secy. of State	Off. of Secy. of State	St. Paul
Mississippi	Heber A. Ladner	Secy. of State	Off. of Secy. of State	Jackson
Missouri	Walter H. Toberman	Secy. of State	Off. of Secy. of State	Jefferson City
Montana	Frank Murray	Secy. of State	Off. of Secy. of State	Helena
Nebraska	Frank Marsh	Secy. of State	Off. of Secy. of State	Lincoln
Nevada	John Koontz	Secy. of State	Off. of Secy. of State	Carson City
New Hampshire	Harry E. Jackson	Secy. of State	Dept. of State	Concord
New Jersey	Edward J. Patten	Secy. of State	Dept. of State	Trenton
New Mexico	Mrs. Betty Florina	Secy. of State	Secy. of State's Office	Santa Fe
New York	Caroline K. Simon	Secy. of State	Dept. of State	Albany
North Carolina	Thad Bure	Secy. of State	Off. of Secy. of State	Raleigh
North Dakota	Ben Meier	Secy. of State	Off. of Secy. of State	Bismarck
Ohio	Ted W. Brown	Secy. of State	Off. of Secy. of State	Columbus
Oklahoma	John D. Conner	Secy. of State	Off. of Secy. of State	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Howell Appling, Jr.	Secy. of State	Off. of Secy. of State	Salem
Pennsylvania	John S. Rice	Secy. of the Common- wealth	Dept. of State	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Roberto Sánchez-Vilella	Secy. of State	Dept. of State	San Juan
Rhode Island	August P. LaFrance	Secy. of State	Dept. of State	Providence
South Carolina	O. Frank Thornton	Secy. of State	Off. of Secy. of State	Columbia
South Dakota	Selma Sandness	Secy. of State	Dept. of State	Pierre
Tennessee	Joe C. Carr	Secy. of State	Off. of Secy. of State	Nashville
Texas	Zollie Steakley	Secy. of State	Dept. of State	Austin
Utah	Lamont F. Toronto	Secy. of State	Off. of Secy. of State	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Howard B. Armstrong	Secy. of State	Off. of Secy. of State	Montpelier
Virginia	Martha B. Conway	Secy. of the Common- wealth	Off. of Secy. of the Commonwealth	Richmond
Virgin Islands	Roy W. Bornn	Government Secretary	Govt. of the V. I.	Charlotte Amalie
Washington	Victor A. Meyers	Secy. of State	Dept. of State	Olympia
West Virginia	Joe F. Burdett	Secy. of State	Off. of Secy. of State	Charleston
Wisconsin	Robert C. Zimmerman	Secy. of State	Off. of Secy. of State	Madison
Wyoming	Jack R. Gage	Secy. of State	Off. of Secy. of State	Cheyenne

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

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SECURITIES

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	MacDonald Gallion	Securities Commissr.	Securities Commn.	Montgomery
Arizona	George Mariscal	Dir., Secs. Div.	Corporation Commn.	Phoenix
Arkansas	John L. Carter	Bldg. and Loan and Securities Examiner	Bank Dept.	Little Rock
California	John G. Sobieski	Commissr., Div. of Corporations	Dept. of Investment	Sacramento
Colorado	Duncan J. Cameron	Commissioner	Div. of Securities	Denver
Connecticut	Melvin O. Hall	Dir., Sec. Div.	Banking Dept.	Hartford
Delaware	Januar D. Bove, Jr.	Attorney General	Off. of Atty. Gen.	Wilmington
Florida	J. Edwin Larson	Chairman	Securities Commn.	Tallahassee
Georgia	Ben W. Fortson, Jr.	Secretary of State	Off. of Secy. of State	Atlanta
Guam	Richard F. Taitano	Director	Dept. of Finance	Agana
Hawaii	Kam Tai Lee	Treasurer	Off. of Treas.	Honolulu
Idaho	R. U. Spaulding	Commissioner	Fin. and Pub. Investments	Boise
Illinois	Theodore W. Grippio	Securities Commissr.	Off. of Secy. of State	Springfield
Indiana	Lehman Sadler	Securities Commissr.	Off. of Secy. of State	Indianapolis
Iowa	William Timmons	Commissioner	Insurance Dept.	Des Moines
Kansas	Champ Graham	Securities Commissr.	Securities Dept., Corp. Commn.	Topeka
Kentucky	J. M. Alverson, Jr.	Dir., Div. of Securities	Dept. of Banking	Frankfort
Louisiana	J. W. Jeansonne	Commissioner	Banking Dept.	Baton Rouge
Maine	Hal G. Hoyt	Securities Examiner	Banking Dept.	Augusta
Maryland	Albert W. Ward	Director	Dept. of Assessments and Taxation	Baltimore
Massachusetts	Harold C. White	Chief Acct., Div. of Investigation of Sec.	Dept. of Pub. Utilities	Boston
Michigan	Lawrence Gubow	Commissioner	Corp. and Securities Commn.	Lansing
Minnesota	Arthur Hansen	Commissioner	Div. of Securities	St. Paul
Mississippi	Heber Ladner	Commissioner	Secy. of State	Jackson
Missouri	Jos. W. Mosby	Commissr. of Securities	Off. of Secy. of State	Jefferson City
Montana	John J. Holmes	Auditor	Off. of Auditor	Helena
Nebraska	Harold Johnson	Asst. Dir. of Banking	Bur. of Securities	Lincoln
New Hampshire	Donald Knowlton	Commissioner	Insurance Dept.	Concord
New Jersey	William F. Voorhees, Jr.	Dir., Div. of Investment	Dept. of Treasury	Trenton
New Mexico	Frank F. Weddington	Bank Examiner	Banking Dept.	Santa Fe
New York	Bernard Abramsom	Principal Accountant	Dept. of Law	Albany
North Carolina	Thad Eure	Secy. of State	Dept. of State	Raleigh
North Dakota	George H. Russ, Jr.	Securities Commissr.	Off. of Sec. Commissr.	Bismarck
Ohio	W. Patrick Green	Superintendent	Div. of Securities	Columbus
Oklahoma	Hollis Hampton	Commissioner	Securities Commn.	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Frank J. Healy	Corp. Commissr.	Corporation Dept.	Salem
Pennsylvania	Frank N. Happ	Chmn., Sec. Commn.	Dept. of Banking	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	José R. Nogueira	Secretary	Dept. of Treasury	San Juan
Rhode Island	John E. Crawford	Securities Commissr.	Dept. of Bus. Reg.	Providence
South Carolina	R. L. Kelly	Securities Commissr.	Off. of Securities Commissr.	Columbia
South Dakota	D. E. Mitchell	Insurance Commissr.	Security Commn.	Pierre
Tennessee	Robert F. Miller	Dir. of Securities	Dept. of Insurance and Banking	Nashville
Texas	Wm. M. King	Commissioner	Securities Bd.	Austin
Utah	William G. Hardy	Director	Securities Commn.	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Alexander H. Miller	Commissioner	Dept. of Banking and Insurance	Montpelier
Virginia	William C. Young	Dir., Sec. Div.	Corporation Commn.	Richmond
Washington	Bernard G. Lonctot	Admn., Sec. Div.	Dept. of Licenses	Seattle
West Virginia	Harold J. Powell	Securities Commissr.	Auditor's Office	Charleston
Wisconsin	Edward J. Samp	Director	Dept. of Securities	Madison
Wyoming	Jack R. Gage	Securities Commissr.	Blue Sky Agency	Cheyenne

SOIL CONSERVATION

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Julian Brown	Exec. Secretary	Soil Conserv. Comm.	Montgomery
Alaska	James W. Wilson	Chairman	Soil Conserv. Bd.	Palmer
Arizona	O. M. Lassen	Land Commissr.	Land Dept.	Phoenix
Arkansas	Ewing Kinkead	Conservationist	Geology and Conserv. Comm.	Little Rock
California	Arthur L. Darsey	Exec. Secy., Soil Conserv. Commn.	Dept. of Nat. Res.	Sacramento
Connecticut	Joseph A. Ward, Jr.	Supervisor	Dept. of Agric.	Hartford
Delaware	George Worrlow	Dir., School of Agric.	Soil Conserv. Commn.	Newark
Florida	Marshall O. Watkins	Administrator	Soil Conserv. Service	Gainesville
Georgia	Jas. L. Gillis, Jr.	Chairman	Soil Conserv. Comm.	Athens
Guam	Manuel Calvo	Director	Dept. of Agriculture	Mangilao
Hawaii	C. Eric Reppun	Chairman	Soil Conserv. Comm.	Honolulu
Idaho	Milton W. Branch	Chairman	Soil Conserv. Comm.	Boise
Illinois	Stillman Stanard	Director	Dept. of Agriculture	Springfield
Indiana	R. O. Cole	Secretary	Soil Conserv. Comm.	West Lafayette
Iowa	William Greiner	Exec. Secretary	Soil Conserv. Comm.	Des Moines
Kansas	Roger Lemon	Chairman	Soil Conserv. Comm.	Viola
Kentucky	Marshall W. Qualls	Dir., Div. Soil and Water Resources	Dept. of Conserv.	Frankfort
Louisiana	J. O. Davis H. B. Martin	Secretary State Conservationist	Soil Conserv. Comm. U.S. Dept. of Agric., Soil Conserv. Serv.	Baton Rouge Alexandria
Maine	Cyrille Chretien	Chairman	Soil Conserv. Comm.	Monmouth
Maryland	Fred. L. Bull	Secretary	Soil Conserv. Comm.	College Park
Michigan	R. G. Hill	Exec. Secretary	Soil Conserv. Comm.	East Lansing
Minnesota	M. A. Thorfinnson	Exec. Secretary	Soil Conserv. Comm.	St. Paul
Mississippi	Clay Lyle	Chairman	Soil Conserv. Comm.	State College
Missouri	J. H. Longwell	Chairman	Soils Conserv. Commn.	Columbia
Montana	Truman Anderson	Secretary	Soil Conserv. Comm.	Bozeman
Nebraska	E. C. Reed	Chairman	Soil Conserv. Comm.	Lincoln
Nevada	C. W. Cleary, Jr.	State Conservationist	Soil Conserv. Serv.	Reno
New Hampshire	Perley I. Fitts	Chairman and Commissr. of Agric.	Soil Conserv. Comm.	Concord
New Jersey	Van Wie Ingham	Exec. Secy., Soil Conserv. Comm., Div. of Planning and Devel.	Dept. Conserv. and Econ. Devel.	New Brunswick
New Mexico	Robert L. Guice	Admin. Off.	Soil Conserv. Comm.	State College
North Dakota	W. P. Sebens	Exec. Secretary	Soil Conserv. Comm.	Bismarck
Ohio	Leo L. Rummell	Director	Agric. Exper. Sta.	Wooster
Oklahoma	Hershel Burrus	Exec. Director	Soil Conserv. Bd.	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Robert C. Baum	Admin. Officer	Soil Conserv. Comm.	Corvallis
Pennsylvania	David Unger	Exec. Secretary	Soil Conserv. Comm.	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Carlos Bryan Arana	Secy., Soil Conserv. Committee	Dept. of Agric. and Commerce	San Juan
Rhode Island	John L. Rego	Director	Dept. Agric. and Conserv.	Providence
South Carolina	L. E. Hendricks	Exec. Secy.	Soil Conserv. Comm.	Columbia
South Dakota	Howard Geers	Act. Secretary	Soil Conserv. Comm.	Huron
Tennessee	Carl I. Peterson	Dir., Div. Forestry	Dept. of Conserv. and Commerce	Nashville
Texas	A. C. Spencer	Exec. Director	Soil Conserv. Bd.	Temple
Utah	George Q. Spencer	Commn. Chairman	State Agric. Dept.	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Lemuel J. Peet	Secretary	Soil Conserv. Comm.	Burlington
Virginia	John H. Daniel	Chairman	Soil Conserv. Comm.	Charlotte Court House
Washington	Richard H. Ellis	Exec. Sec.	Soil Conserv. Comm.	Spokane
West Virginia	Carroll Greene	Exec. Secretary	Soil Conserv. Comm.	Charleston
Wisconsin	Ingvald O. Hembre	Exec. Secretary	Soil Conserv. Comm.	Madison
Wyoming	B. H. Hopkins	Secretary	Soil Conserv. Comm.	Casper

TAXATION (Over-all Administration)

See also Corporation Tax, Fuel Tax, Income Tax, Motor Vehicle Tax, Property Tax.

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Harry H. Haden	Commissioner	Dept. of Revenue	Montgomery
Alaska	Robert D. Stevenson	Commissioner	Dept. of Revenue	Juneau
Arizona	Wm. E. Stanford	Chairman	Tax Commission	Phoenix
Arkansas	Orville Cheney	Commissioner	Revenue Dept.	Little Rock
California	John J. Campbell	Exec. Officer	Franchise Tax Board	Sacramento
	Dixwell L. Pierce	Exec. Secretary	Bd. of Equalization	Sacramento
Colorado	Robert E. Theobald	Director	Dept. of Revenue	Denver
Connecticut	John L. Sullivan	Commissioner	Tax Department	Hartford
Delaware	Alex R. Abrahams	Commissioner	Tax Board	Dover
Georgia	C. Dixon Oxford	Commissioner	Dept. of Revenue	Atlanta
Guam	Richard F. Taitano	Director	Dept. of Finance	Agana
Hawaii	Earl W. Fase	Tax Commissioner	Off. of Tax Commissr.	Honolulu
Idaho	P. G. Neill	Tax Collector	Off. of Tax Collector	Boise
Illinois	Andrew Fasseas	Director	Dept. of Revenue	Springfield
Indiana	John J. Morris	Commissioner	Dept. of Revenue	Indianapolis
Iowa	Leon Miller	Chairman	Tax Commission	Des Moines
Kansas	J. E. Kirchner	Director	Dept. of Revenue	Topeka
Kentucky	James E. Lockett	Commissioner	Dept. of Revenue	Frankfort
Louisiana	James T. Means, Jr.	Chairman	Tax Commission	Baton Rouge
Maine	Ernest H. Johnson	Tax Assessor	Bur. of Taxation	Augusta
Maryland	Albert W. Ward	Director	Dept. of Assessments and Taxation	Baltimore
Massachusetts	Robert T. Capeless	Commissioner	Dept. of Corp. and Taxation	Boston
Michigan	Louis M. Nims	Commissioner	Tax Commission	Lansing
Minnesota	Joseph M. Robertson	Commissioner	Dept. of Taxation	St. Paul
Mississippi	Wm. F. Winter	Tax Collector	Dept. of Taxation	Jackson
	Noel Monaghan	Chairman	Tax Commn.	Jackson
Missouri	James M. Robertson	Chmn., Tax Commn.	Dept. of Revenue	Jefferson City
Montana	W. J. Winters	Chairman	Bd. of Equalization	Helena
Nebraska	F. A. Herrington	Tax Commissioner	Bd. of Equalization and Assessment	Lincoln
Nevada	Robbins E. Cahill	Secretary	Tax Commission	Carson City
New Hampshire	Oliver W. Marvin	Chairman	Tax Commission	Concord
New Jersey	William Kingsley	Dep. Dir., Div. of Taxation	Dept. of Treasury	Trenton
New Mexico	E. S. Walker	Commissioner	Bur. of Revenue	Santa Fe
New York	Joseph H. Murphy	Commissr. of Taxation and Finance	Dept. of Taxation and Finance	Albany
North Carolina	James S. Currie	Commissioner	Dept. of Revenue	Raleigh
North Dakota	J. Arthur Engen	Tax Commissioner	Off. of Tax Commissr.	Bismarck
Ohio	Stanley J. Bowers	Tax Commissioner	Dept. of Taxation	Columbus
Oklahoma	J. D. Dunn	Chairman	Tax Commission	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Dean Ellis	Tax Commissr.	Tax Commission	Salem
Pennsylvania	Charles Dougherty	Secretary	Dept. of Revenue	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	José R. Noguera	Secretary	Dept. of Treasury	San Juan
Rhode Island	Frederick M. Langton	Admn., Div. of Tax.	Dept. of Admin.	Providence
South Carolina	Otis W. Livingston	Chairman	Tax Commission	Columbia
South Dakota	Bruce D. Gillis	Commissioner	Dept. of Revenue	Pierre
Tennessee	B. J. Boyd	Commissioner	Dept. of Revenue	Nashville
Texas	Robert S. Calvert	Comptr. of Pub. Accts.	Off. of Comptroller	Austin
Utah	H. C. Shoemaker	Chairman	Tax Commission	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Austin B. Noble	Commissioner	Tax Dept.	Montpelier
Virginia	C. H. Morrissett	Commissioner	Dept. of Taxation	Richmond
Washington	Wm. S. Schumacher	Chairman	Tax Commission	Olympia
West Virginia	John A. Field, Jr.	Commissioner	Tax Commission	Charleston
Wisconsin	Harry W. Harder	Commissioner	Dept. of Taxation	Madison
Wyoming	E. S. MacClean	Director	Revenue Dept.	Cheyenne

TREASURER

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Mrs. Agnes Baggett	Treasurer	Office of Treasurer	Montgomery
Alaska	(Vacancy)	Treasurer	Dept. of Revenue	Juneau
Arizona	H. Y. Sprague	Treasurer	Treasurer's Office	Phoenix
Arkansas	J. Vance Clayton	Treasurer	Office of Treasurer	Little Rock
California	Bert A. Betts	Treasurer	Treasurer's Office	Sacramento
Colorado	Tim Armstrong	Treasurer	Dept. of Treasury	Denver
Connecticut	John A. Speziale	Treasurer	State Treasury	Hartford
Delaware	Mrs. Belle Everett	Treasurer	Treasurer's Office	Dover
Florida	J. Edwin Larson	Treasurer	Treasurer's Office	Tallahassee
Georgia	Geo. B. Hamilton	Treasurer	Treasury Dept.	Atlanta
Guam	Galo L. Salas	Treasurer	Dept. of Finance	Agana
Hawaii	Kam Tai Lee	Treasurer	Treasury Dept.	Honolulu
Idaho	Mrs. Ruth Moon	Treasurer	Treasurer's Office	Boise
Illinois	Joseph D. Lohman	Treasurer	Office of Treasurer	Springfield
Indiana	Jack A. Haymaker	Treasurer	Treasurer's Office	Indianapolis
Iowa	M. L. Abrahamson	Treasurer	State Treasury	Des Moines
Kansas	George Hart	Treasurer	Treasury Dept.	Topeka
Kentucky	Henry H. Carter	Treasurer	Dept. of Treasury	Frankfort
Louisiana	A. P. Tugwell	Treasurer	Office of Treasurer	Baton Rouge
Maine	Frank S. Carpenter	Treasurer	Office of Treasurer	Augusta
Maryland	Hooper S. Miles	Treasurer	Office of Treasurer	Annapolis
Massachusetts	John F. Kennedy	Treasurer and Receiver-General	Dept. of State Treasurer	Boston
Michigan	Sanford A. Brown	Treasurer	Treasury Dept.	Lansing
Minnesota	Val Bjornson	Treasurer	Office of Treasurer	St. Paul
Mississippi	R. D. Morrow	Treasurer	Office of Treasurer	Jackson
Missouri	M. E. Morris	Treasurer	Office of Treasurer	Jefferson City
Montana	Horace Casey	Treasurer	Treasurer's Office	Helena
Nebraska	Richard R. Larsen	Treasurer	Office of Treasurer	Lincoln
Nevada	Dan W. Franks	Treasurer	Office of Treasurer	Carson City
New Hampshire	Alfred S. Cloues	Treasurer	Treasurer's Office	Concord
New Jersey	John A. Kervick	Treasurer	Dept. of Treasury	Trenton
New Mexico	Joe Callaway	Treasurer	Office of Treasurer	Santa Fe
New York	James R. MacDuff	Dep. Commissr., Div. of Treasury	Dept. of Taxation and Finance	Albany
North Carolina	Edwin Gill	Treasurer	Treasurer's Office	Raleigh
North Dakota	John R. Erickson	Treasurer	Office of Treasurer	Bismarck
Ohio	Joseph T. Ferguson	Treasurer	Office of Treasurer	Columbus
Oklahoma	William A. Burkhardt	Treasurer	Off. of State Treas.	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Sigfrid B. Unander	Treasurer	Treasurer's Office	Salem
Pennsylvania	Robert E. Kent	Treasurer	State Treasury	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	José R. Noguera	Secretary	Dept. of Treasury	San Juan
Rhode Island	Raymond H. Hawksley	Gen. Treasurer	Treasury Dept.	Providence
South Carolina	Jeff B. Bates	Treasurer	State Treasury	Columbia
South Dakota	Albert O. Hamre	Treasurer	Office of Treasurer	Pierre
Tennessee	Ramon T. Davis	Treasurer	Treasurer's Office	Nashville
Texas	Jesse James	Treasurer	Treasury Dept.	Austin
Utah	Sherman J. Preece	Treasurer	Office of Treasurer	Salt Lake City
Vermont	George H. Amidon	Treasurer	Treasurer's Office	Montpelier
Virginia	E. B. Pendleton, Jr.	Treasurer	Dept. of the Treasury	Richmond
Virgin Islands	Percy de Jongh	Commissr. of Fin.	Govt. of the V. I.	St. Thomas
Washington	Tom Martin	Treasurer	Treasurer's Office	Olympia
West Virginia	Orel J. Skeen	Treasurer	Office of Treasurer	Charleston
Wisconsin	Eugene M. Lamb	Treasurer	Office of Treasurer	Madison
Wyoming	C. J. Rogers	Treasurer	Office of Treasurer	Cheyenne

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

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UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Wm. A. Major	Dir., Unempl. Comp.	Dept. of Ind. Rels.	Montgomery
Alaska	Merrill E. Weir	Exec. Dir.	Div. of Empl. Sec.	Juneau
Arizona	Bruce Parkinson	Dir., Unempl. Comp.	Empl. Sec. Commn.	Phoenix
Arkansas	G. J. Hardwick	Director, Central Off. Operations	Empl. Sec. Div., Dept. of Labor	Little Rock
California	John Carr	Director	Dept. of Employment	Sacramento
Colorado	Bernard E. Teets	Exec. Director	Dept. of Empl. Sec.	Denver
Connecticut	George J. Walker	Dir., Unempl. Comp.	Labor Dept.	Hartford
Delaware	Albert Stetser	Chmn.-Exec. Dir.	Unempl. Comp. Commn.	Wilmington
Florida	Charles M. Mann	Dir., Unempl. Comp. Div.	Industrial Commn.	Tallahassee
Georgia	Ben B. Strain	Dir., Unempl. Comp. Div.	Empl. Sec. Agency, Dept. of Labor	Atlanta
Guam	F. S. Rivera	Employment Admin- istrator	Dept. of Labor and Personnel	Agana
Hawaii	Frank M. Torres	Chief	Unempl. Ins. Div.	Honolulu
Idaho	Floyd West	Asst. Director	Empl. Security	Boise
Illinois	Samuel C. Bernstein	Commissr. of Unem- ployment Comp.	Dept. of Labor	Chicago
Indiana	Wm. C. Stalnaker	Director	Empl. Sec. Div.	Indianapolis
Iowa	Kenneth A. Madigan	Chairman	Empl. Sec. Commn.	Des Moines
Kansas	John Morrison	Exec. Dir., Empl. Sec. Div.	Labor Dept.	Topeka
Kentucky	O. B. Hannah	Dir., Div. of Unempl. Ins.	Dept. of Econ. Sec.	Frankfort
Louisiana	Richard E. Brown, Jr.	Administrator	Div. of Empl. Sec.	Baton Rouge
Maine	John W. Greene	Dir., Unempl. Comp.	Empl. Security Commn.	Augusta
Maryland	Stephen C. Cromwell	Dir., Unempl. Comp. Div.	Dept. of Empl. Security	Baltimore
Massachusetts	Kenneth V. Minihan	Asst. Dir. of Benefits Service	Div. of Empl. Sec.	Boston
Michigan	Harold Rosemont	Dir., Unempl. Comp. Div.	Empl. Sec. Commn.	Detroit
Minnesota	Donald M. Anderson	Dir., Unempl. Comp.	Dept. of Empl. Sec.	St. Paul
Mississippi	T. Marx Huff	Exec. Director	Empl. Sec. Commn.	Jackson
Missouri	J. E. Taylor	Dir., Div. of Empl. Security	Dept. of Labor and Ind. Relations	Jefferson City
Montana	Donald R. Merritt	Unempl. Ins. Dir.	Unempl. Comp. Commn.	Helena
Nebraska	Tal Coonrad	Dir., Div. of Empl. Security	Dept. of Labor	Lincoln
Nevada	Richard Ham	Exec. Director	Empl. Sec. Dept.	Carson City
New Hampshire	Wm. C. Chamberlin	Dir., Unempl. Comp. Bur.	Dept. of Empl. Sec.	Concord
New Jersey	Edward J. Hall	Supt., Unempl. Ins. Serv., Div. Empl. Sec.	Dept. of Labor and Industry	Trenton
New Mexico	John Meredith	Director	Unempl. Ins. Div.	Albuquerque
New York	Stephen Mayo	Act. Exec. Dir., Div. of Empl.	Dept. of Labor	New York
North Carolina	R. Fuller Martin	Dir., Unempl. Ins. Div.	Empl. Sec. Commn.	Raleigh
North Dakota	Martin N. Gronvold	Director	Unempl. Comp. Div.	Bismarck
Ohio	James Tichenor	Administrator	Bur. Unempl. Comp.	Columbus
Oklahoma	Bruton Wood	Exec. Director	Empl. Sec. Commn.	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Cecelia P. Gale	Administrator	Unempl. Comp. Commn.	Salem
Pennsylvania	Paul J. Smith	Dir., Unempl. Comp.	Dept. of Labor and Indus.	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Julio B. Lopez	Chief	Unempl. Ins. Div.	San Juan
Rhode Island	T. Edward Burns	Chief, Unempl. Benefits	Dept. of Empl. Sec.	Providence
South Carolina	B. Frank Godfrey	Director	Unempl. Comp. Div.	Columbia
South Dakota	Alan Williamson	Commissioner	Empl. Sec. Dept.	Aberdeen
Tennessee	Lyndon B. Jennings	Commissioner	Dept. of Empl. Security	Nashville
Texas	S. Perry Brown	Chmn., Exec. Dir.	Empl. Commn.	Austin
	Wm. H. Farmer	Administrator	Employment Commn.	Austin
Utah	Lee G. Burns	Director	Div. Unempl. Ins.	Salt Lake City
Vermont	John V. Ford	Director	Unempl. Comp. Div.	Montpelier
Virginia	B. R. Councill	Asst. Commissr.	Unempl. Comp. Commn.	Richmond
Washington	Frank Ryan	Asst. Commissr.	Dept. of Empl. Sec.	Olympia
West Virginia	I. McNeel	Asst. Dir., Unempl. Comp.	Dept. of Empl. Sec.	Charleston
Wisconsin	Paul A. Raushenbush	Dir., Unempl. Comp.	Industrial Commn.	Madison
Wyoming	Leo F. Freyder	Dir., Unempl. Comp.	Empl. Sec. Commn.	Casper

VETERANS PROGRAMS

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Official Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Location</i>
Alabama	C. C. Horton	Service Commissr.	Dept. of Veterans Affairs	Montgomery
Alaska	Harry I. Lucas	Commissioner	Off. of Vets. Affairs	Juneau
Arizona	James J. Murphy, Jr.	Director	Veterans Affairs	Phoenix
Arkansas	Carl L. Thompson	Director	Vet. Serv. Office	Little Rock
California	Joseph M. Farber	Director	Dept. of Vets. Affairs	Sacramento
Colorado	Wm. N. Rice	Director	Dept. of Veterans Affairs	Denver
Connecticut	B. B. Truskoski	Administrator	Soldiers, Sailors and Marine Fund	Hartford
Florida	Melvin T. Dixon	Service Officer	Vets. Serv. Commn.	Pass-a-Grille
Georgia	Peter Wheeler	Director	Vets. Serv. Dept.	Atlanta
Hawaii	George W. Hirsch	Director	Council on Veterans Affairs	Honolulu
Idaho	S. E. Vance, Jr.	Secretary	Vets. Affairs Commn.	Boise
Illinois	J. P. Ringley	Chairman	Veterans Commn.	Springfield
Indiana	James M. Trimble	State Serv. Off.	Dept. of Vets. Affairs	Indianapolis
Kansas	Wayne E. Garrett	Director	Veterans Commn.	Topeka
Kentucky	R. R. Thomas	Director	Disabled Exservice-men's Bd.	Louisville
Louisiana	David J. Bell	Director	Veterans Affairs Commn.	Baton Rouge
Maine	Louis S. Dennis	Director	Veterans Affairs	Augusta
Maryland	Richard C. Manning	Service and Exec. Officer	Veterans Commn.	Baltimore
Massachusetts	Charles N. Collatos	Commissr.	Veterans Services	Boston
Michigan	Lawrence J. LaLone	Exec. Secretary	Vets. Trust Fund	Lansing
Minnesota	Lyle E. Kinvig	Commissioner	Dept. of Vets. Affairs	St. Paul
Mississippi	R. H. DeKay	Commissioner	Vets. Affairs Bd.	Jackson
Missouri	Roy Carver	Service Officer	Service Office	Jefferson City
Montana	E. J. Callaghan	Director	Vets. Welf. Commn.	Helena
Nebraska	Louis R. Eby	Director	Dept. of Vets. Affairs	Lincoln
Nevada	Melvin L. Jacobsen	Vets. Serv. Commissr.	Off. Veterans Serv. Commissr.	Reno
New Hampshire	Charles R. Cunningham	Director	Veterans Council	Concord
New Jersey	(Vacancy)	Dir., Div. of Veterans Services	Dept. Conserv. and Econ. Devel.	Trenton
New Mexico	Manuel A. Armijo	Director	Vets. Serv. Commn.	Santa Fe
New York	John B. Ryan, Jr.	Act. Dir., Div. Veterans Affairs	Exec. Dept.	Albany
North Carolina	Collin McKinne	Director	Veterans Commn.	Raleigh
North Dakota	F. E. Henderson	Commissioner	Veterans Affairs	Fargo
Ohio	William B. Haines	Executive	Off. Soldiers Claims	Columbus
Oklahoma	Wilbur P. Henline	Director	Veterans Dept.	Oklahoma City
Oregon	H. C. Saalfeld	Director	Dept. of Vets. Affairs	Salem
Pennsylvania	Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr.	Adj. Gen.	Dept. Milit. Affairs	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Enrique N. Vela	Dir., Vets. Office	Dept. of Labor	San Juan
Rhode Island	Chester W. Williams	Chief, Div. Soldiers Welfare	Dept. of Soc. Welfare	Providence
South Carolina	R. Stedman Sloan	Service Officer	Veterans Serv. Bur.	Columbia
South Dakota	E. A. Jones	Director	Veterans Dept.	Pierre
Tennessee	James L. Crider	Director	Div. of Vets. Affairs	Nashville
Texas	Chas. L. Morris	Exec. Director	Vets. Affairs Commn.	Austin
	Arthur B. Scharlach	Exec. Secretary	Vets. Land Bd.	Austin
Vermont	F. Spencer Isham	Act. Exec. Secretary	Veterans Bd.	Montpelier
Virginia	H. F. Carper, Jr.	Director	Div. War Veterans Claims	Roanoke
Virgin Islands	Ejnar Bølling	Veterans Contact Man	Dept. of Agric. and Labor	St. Croix
Washington	William N. Weaver	Director	Veterans Rehabil. Council	Olympia
West Virginia	C. S. Collier, Jr.	Director	Dept. of Vets. Affairs	Charleston
Wisconsin	Gordon A. Huseby	Director	Dept. of Vets. Affairs	Madison

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	D. G. Gill, M.D.	Health Officer and Chmn.	Water Improvement Commn.	Montgomery
Alaska	Amos J. Alter	Admin., Water Pol- lution Control	Dept. of Health and Welfare	Juneau
Arizona	Robert J. Smith	Director	Game and Fish Commn.	Phoenix
Arkansas	Marvin L. Wood	Director	Water Pollut. Control Commn.	Little Rock
California	Paul R. Bonderson	Exec. Officer	Water Pollution Control Bd.	Sacramento
Colorado	R. L. Cleere, M.D.	Exec. Director	Dept. Pub. Health	Denver
Connecticut	Wm. S. Wise	Director	Water Commn.	Hartford
Delaware	Donald K. Harmeson	Director, Bd. of Health	Div. Sanit. Eng.	Dover
Florida	W. T. Sowder, M.D.	Health Officer	Bd. of Health	Jacksonville
Georgia	W. H. Weir	Water Pollut. Contr. Engineer	Dept. of Pub. Health	Atlanta
Guam	Lawrence T. Cowper	Chief Sanitarian	Dept. of Medical Services	Tamuning
Hawaii	Robert Lam	Chief, Bur. Sanit. Eng.	Bd. of Health	Honolulu
Idaho	Terrell O. Carver, M.D.	Director	Bd. of Health	Boise
Illinois	C. W. Klassen	Chief Sanit. Eng.	Dept. Pub. Health	Springfield
Indiana	B. A. Poole	Technical Secy.	Stream Pollution Control Bd.	Indianapolis
Iowa	Edmund G. Zimmerer, M.D.	Commisr.	Dept. of Health	Des Moines
Kansas	Dwight Metzler	Dir. and Chief Engr., Div. of Sanit.	Bd. of Health	Lawrence
Kentucky	Laban P. Jackson	Chmn., Water Pollut. Contr. Commn.	Dept. of Conserv.	Frankfort
	Louis F. Birkel	Exec. Dir., Water Pollut. Contr. Commn.	Dept. of Health	Louisville
Louisiana	W. J. Rein, M.D.	President	Bd. of Health	New Orleans
	K. E. Biglane	Exec. Secy.	Stream Contr. Commn.	Baton Rouge
Maine	(Vacancy)	Chairman	Water Improvement Commn.	Augusta
Maryland	Paul W. McKee	Director	Water Pollut. Contr. Commn.	Baltimore
Massachusetts	Worthen H. Taylor	Dir. and Chief Engr., Div. Sanit. Eng.	Dept. Pub. Health	Boston
Michigan	Milton P. Adams	Exec. Secy.	Water Resources Commn.	Lansing
Minnesota	Harvey G. Rogers	Chief, Sec. of Water Pollut. Contr.	Dept. of Health	Minneapolis
Mississippi	Rex McRaney	Director	Game and Fish Commn.	Jackson
Missouri	J. C. Alexander	Water Engineer, Div. Resources and Devel.	Dept. Bus. and Admin.	Jefferson City
Montana	C. W. Brinck	Dir., Envir. Sanit.	Bd. of Health	Helena
Nebraska	T. A. Filipi	Dir., Div. Sanitation	Dept. of Health	Lincoln
Nevada	W. W. White	Dir., Div. Pub. Health Eng.	Dept. of Health	Reno
New Hampshire	William A. Healy	Technical Secy.	Water Pollut. Commn.	Concord
New Jersey	Robert S. Shaw	Chief, Bur. of Pub. Health Eng., Div. of Envir. Sanit.	Dept. of Health	Trenton
New Mexico	Robert E. Lowe	Dir., Water Pollu- tion Control	Dept. of Pub. Health	Santa Fe
New York	H. E. Hilleboe, M.D.	Chmn., Water Pollut. Control Bd.	Dept. of Health	Albany
North Carolina	E. C. Hubbard	Exec. Secy., Stream Sanit. Commn.	Bd. of Health	Raleigh
North Dakota	Willis Van Heuvelen	Dir., Water Pollution Control	Health Dept.	Bismarck
Ohio	Ralph E. Dwork, M.D.	Director	Dept. of Health	Columbus

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL—continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Oklahoma	Francis J. Borelli	Exec. Director	Water Resources Bd.	Oklahoma City
	Harold Malone	Dir., Div. of Sanit. Eng.	Dept. of Health	Oklahoma City
	Massena B. Murray	Dir., Oil and Gas Conserv. Div.	Corp. Commn.	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Curtiss M. Everts, Jr.	Dir. and Sanit. Engr.	Sanitary Auth.	Portland
Pennsylvania	Walter A. Lyon	Dir., Div. Sanit. Eng.	Dept. of Health	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Charlie Romney	Act. Chief, Bur. of Sanit.	Dept. of Health	San Juan
Rhode Island	Walter J. Shea	Chief, Div. Sanit. Eng.	Dept. of Health	Providence
South Carolina	W. T. Linton	Exec. Dir.	Water Pollut. Contr. Auth.	Columbia
South Dakota	Charles E. Carl	Dir., Div. of Sanit. Eng.	Dept. of Health	Pierre
Tennessee	S. Leary Jones	Dir., Stream Pollution Control Bd.	Dept. of Pub. Health	Nashville
Texas	J. E. Peavy, M.D.	Act. Commissioner	Dept. of Health	Austin
Utah	Lynn Thatcher	Director	Div. of Eng. and Sanit.	Salt Lake City
Vermont	R. W. Thleme	Commissr., Water Resources	Dept. of Health	Montpelier
Virginia	A. H. Paessler	Exec. Secy.	Water Conserv. Bd.	Richmond
Washington	Harold E. Miller	Director	Water Control Bd.	Richmond
West Virginia	Bern Wright	Exec. Secy.	Pollut. Contr. Commn.	Olympia
Wisconsin	T. F. Wisniewski	Director	Water Commn.	Charleston
Wyoming	James W. Sampson, M.D.	Director	Committee on Water Pollution Bd. of Health	Madison
				Cheyenne

WATER RESOURCES CONTROL

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	D. G. Gill, M.D.	Health Off. and Chmn.	Water Impr. Comm.	Montgomery
Arizona	O. M. Lassen	Land Commissr.	Land Dept.	Phoenix
Arkansas	Leonard White	Engineer, Flood Control	Geological and Conserv. Commn.	Little Rock
California	Harvey O. Banks	Director	Dept. of Water Resources	Sacramento
Colorado	Felix L. Sparks	Director	Water Conserv. Bd.	Denver
Connecticut	J. E. Whitten	State Engineer	Div. Water Resources	Denver
	Wm. S. Wise	Director	Water Resources Commn.	Hartford
Florida	Robert O. Vernon	Director	Geol. Survey, Bd. of Conserv.	Tallahassee
Georgia	Jas. W. Woodruff	Chairman	Waterways Commn.	Atlanta
Guam	L. M. Madden	Chief Officer	Pub. Utility Agency	Tamuning
Hawaii	L. H. Herschler	Manager	Water Authority	Honolulu
Idaho	George N. Carter	State Reclam. Eng.	Reclamation	Boise
Illinois	Thomas B. Casey	Chief Water Eng.	Dept. of Pub. Works and Bldgs.	Springfield
Indiana	Anton Hulman, Jr.	Chairman	Flood Contr., Water Resources Bd.	Indianapolis
Iowa	R. G. Bullard	Water Commissr.	Natural Resources Council	Des Moines
Kansas	R. V. Smrha	Chief Engineer	Div. of Water Resources, Bd. of Agric.	Topeka
Kentucky	Robert Lee Bolin	Dir., Flood Control and Water Usage Div.	Conserv. Dept.	Frankfort
Maine	Gordon S. Hayes	District Eng., Water Resources Div.	Pub. Util. Commn.	Augusta
Maryland	Joseph T. Singewald, Jr.	Director	Dept. Geol., Mines, Water Resources	Baltimore
Massachusetts	Charles H. W. Foster	Commissioner	Dept. of Nat. Res.	Boston
Michigan	Milton P. Adams	Exec. Secretary	Water Resources Commn.	Lansing

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WATER RESOURCES CONTROL—continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Minnesota	S. A. Frelsen	Dir., Div. of Waters	Dept. of Conserv.	St. Paul
Mississippi	W. C. Morse, M.D.	Director	Geological Survey	University
Missouri	Thomas R. Beveridge	State Geologist	Div. of Geol. Survey and Water Resources	Rolla
Montana	Fred Buck	State Engineer	Off. of State Eng.	Helena
Nebraska	Dan S. Jones, Jr.	Dir., Water Resources	Dept. of Water Resources	Lincoln
Nevada	Edmund Munn	Eng., Div. of Water Resources	Dept. of Conserv. and Nat Resources	Carson City
New Hampshire	Walter G. White	Chairman	Water Resources Bd.	Concord
New Jersey	George R. Shanklin	Dir., Div. Water Policy and Supply	Dept. Conserv. and Econ. Devel.	Trenton
New Mexico	Steve Reynolds	State Engineer	Off. of Eng.	Santa Fe
New York	Harold J. Wilm	Chmn., Water Power and Contr. Commn.	Conserv. Dept.	Albany
North Carolina	B. C. Snow	Chief Engineer	Dept. of Conserv. and Devel.	Raleigh
North Dakota	Milo W. Heitsvcken	Secy. and State Eng.	Water Conserv. Commn.	Bismarck
Ohio	C. V. Youngquist	Chief	Div. of Water	Columbus
Oklahoma	Francis J. Borelli	Exec. Dir.	Water Resources Bd.	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Donel J. Lane	Secretary	Water Resources Bd.	Salem
Pennsylvania	Maurice K. Goddard	Chmn., Water and Power Resources Bd.	Dept. of Forests and Waters	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Sol L. Descartes	Exec. Director	P.R. Water Resources Authority	San Juan
Rhode Island	Walter J. Shea	Chairman	Water Resources Coord. Bd.	Providence
South Carolina	Lewis E. Hendricks	Secretary	Water Policy Comm.	Columbia
South Dakota	Joseph W. Grimes	Chief Engineer and Exec. Off.	Water Resources Commn.	Pierre
Tennessee	Raleigh Robinson	Dir., Water Resources Control	Dept. of Conserv. and Commerce	Nashville
Texas	R. M. Dixon	Chairman	Bd. Water Eng.	Austin
Utah	Wayne D. Criddle	State Engineer	Dept. of State Eng.	Sale Lake City
Vermont	R. W. Thieme	Commissr., Water Resources	Water Conserv. Bd.	Montpelier
Virginia	H. B. Holmes, Jr.	Commissr., Div. Water Resources	Dept. of Conserv. and Devel.	Richmond
Washington	Murray G. Walker	Supvr., Div. Water Res.	Dept. of Conservation	Olympia
West Virginia	Bern Wright	Exec. Secretary	Water Commn.	Charleston
Wisconsin	J. W. Ockerman	Chairman	Water Regulatory Bd.	Madison
Wyoming	L. C. Bishop	State Engineer	Engineer's Office	Cheyenne

WELFARE (Over-all Administration)

See also Blind Welfare, Maternal and Child Welfare, Old Age Assistance, Public Assistance, School Lunch Administration.

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Alvin T. Prestwood	Commissioner	Dept. of Pensions and Security	Montgomery
Alaska	Henry A. Harmon	Director of Welf.	Dept. of Health and Welfare	Juneau
Arizona	Fen Hildreth	Commissioner	Pub. Welfare Dept.	Phoenix
Arkansas	Carl Adams	Commissioner	Welfare Dept.	Little Rock
California	John M. Wedemeyer	Director	Dept. Soc. Welfare	Sacramento
Colorado	Guy R. Justis	Director	Dept. Pub. Welfare	Denver
Connecticut	Christy Hanas	Commissioner	Dept. Pub. Welfare	Hartford
Delaware	Edgar Haré, Jr.	Director	Bd. of Welfare	Wilmington
Florida	Frank M. Craft	Director	Dept. Pub. Welfare	Jacksonville
Georgia	Alan Kemper	Director	Dept. Pub. Welfare	Atlanta
Guam	Richard F. Taitano	Dir. of Pub. Welf.	Govt. of Guam	Agana

WELFARE (Over-all Administration)—continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Hawaii	Mary L. Noonan	Director	Dept. Pub. Welfare	Honolulu
Idaho	Bill Child	Commissioner	Dept. Pub. Assist.	Boise
Illinois	Otto L. Bettag, M.D.	Director	Dept. Pub. Welfare	Springfield
Indiana	Albert Kelly	Administrator	Dept. Pub. Welfare	Indianapolis
Iowa	Irene Smith	Chairman	Bd. of Soc. Welfare	Des Moines
Kansas	Marvin E. Larson	Director	Soc. Welfare Dept.	Topeka
Kentucky	Chas. Allphin	Commissioner	Dept. of Welfare	Frankfort
Louisiana	Mrs. Mary Evelyn Parker	Commissioner	Div. of Pub. Welfare	Baton Rouge
Maine	Dean H. Fisher	Commissioner	Dept. Health and Welfare	Augusta
Maryland	Thomas J. S. Waxter	Director	Dept. Pub. Welfare	Baltimore
Massachusetts	Patrick A. Tompkins	Commissioner	Dept. Pub. Welfare	Boston
Michigan	W. J. Maxey	Director	Dept. Soc. Welfare	Lansing
Minnesota	Morris Hursh	Commissioner	Dept. of Welfare	St. Paul
Mississippi	W. E. Holcomb	Commissioner	Public Welfare	Jackson
Missouri	C. Rouss Gallup	Director	Dept. Pub. Health and Welfare	Jefferson City
Montana	W. J. Fouse	Administrator	Welfare Dept.	Helena
Nebraska	Frank Woods	Director	Div. of Pub. Welfare	Lincoln
Nevada	Barbara C. Coughlan	Director	Welfare Dept.	Reno
New Hampshire	James J. Barry	Commissioner	Dept. Pub. Welfare	Concord
New Jersey	John W. Tramburg	Commissioner	Dept. Insts. and Agencies	Trenton
New Mexico	(Vacancy)	Director	Dept. Pub. Welfare	Santa Fe
New York	Raymond W. Houston	Commisr. Social Welfare	Dept. Soc. Welfare	Albany
North Carolina	Ellen Winston	Commissioner	Dept. Pub. Welfare	Raleigh
North Dakota	Carlyle D. Onsrud	Exec. Director	Pub. Welfare Bd.	Bismarck
Ohio	Mary Gorman	Director	Dept. Pub. Welfare	Columbus
Oklahoma	Lloyd E. Rader	Director	Dept. Pub. Welfare	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Jeanne Jewett	Administrator	Pub. Welfare Commn.	Portland
Pennsylvania	Mrs. Ruth Grigg Horting	Secretary	Dept. Pub. Welfare	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Mrs. Aida G. de Pagan	Act. Dir., Div. of Pub. Welfare	Dept. of Health	San Juan
Rhode Island	Augustine W. Riccio	Director	Dept. Soc. Welfare	Providence
South Carolina	Arthur B. Rivers	Director	Dept. Pub. Welfare	Columbia
South Dakota	Matthew Furze	Director	Pub. Welfare	Pierre
Tennessee	Mrs. Lillian Scott	Commissioner	Dept. Pub. Welfare	Nashville
Texas	John H. Winters	Commissioner	Dept. Pub. Welfare	Austin
Utah	Clyde C. Edmonds	Chmn. of Commn.	Dept. Pub. Welfare	Salt Lake City
Vermont	John J. Wackerman	Commissioner	Soc. Welfare Dept.	Montpelier
Virginia	R. W. Copeland	Director	Dept. Welfare and Insts.	Richmond
Virgin Islands	Macon Berryman	Commisr. of Soc. Welfare	Govt. of the V. I.	St. Thomas
Washington	George C. Starland	Director	Dept. Pub. Assist.	Olympia
West Virginia	Thos. R. Egbert	Director	Dept. Pub. Assist.	Charleston
Wisconsin	Wilbur J. Schmidt	Director	Dept. Pub. Welfare	Madison
Wyoming	(Vacancy)	Director	Dept. Pub. Welfare	Cheyenne

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Edward Laseter	Supervisor, Workmen's Comp.	Dept. of Ind. Rel.	Montgomery
Alaska	(Vacancy)	Commissioner	Dept. of Labor	Juneau
Arizona	Jack Cumnard	Chairman	Industrial Commn.	Phoenix
Arkansas	Walter L. Pope	Chairman	Workmen's Comp. Commn.	Little Rock
California	John F. Henning S. W. Macdonald	Chairman Chairman	Comp. Ins. Fund Ind. Accid. Commn.	San Francisco San Francisco

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WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION—continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Colorado	Frank G. Van Portfliet	Chairman	Industrial Commn.	Denver
Connecticut	Leo J. Noonan	Chairman	Workmen's Comp. Commn.	Hartford
Delaware	Francis A. Lawson	Chairman	Ind. Accid. Bd.	Wilmington
Florida	Paul E. Speh	Dir., Workmen's Comp. Div.	Industrial Commn.	Tallahassee
Georgia	R. W. Best	Chairman	Workmen's Comp. Bd.	Atlanta
Guam	Benjamin J. Kelly	Commissioner	Workmen's Comp. Commn.	Agana
Hawaii	William M. Douglas	Administrator	Bur. of Workmen's Comp.	Honolulu
Idaho	Leo H. Houtz	Chairman	Ind. Accid. Bd.	Boise
Illinois	Roy Cummins	Director	Dept. of Labor	Springfield
Indiana	Joseph P. Miller	Chairman	Industrial Bd.	Indianapolis
Iowa	Earl R. Jones	Commissioner	Industrial Commn.	Des Moines
Kansas	E. J. Schumacher	Commissioner	Workmen's Comp.	Topeka
Kentucky	Jennings H. Kearby	Exec. Sec., Workmen's Comp. Bd.	Dept. of Ind. Rel.	Frankfort
Louisiana	Thomas W. Sharp	Administrator	Div. of Empl. Sec.	Baton Rouge
Maine	Cyril M. Joly	Chairman	Ind. Accid. Commn.	Augusta
Maryland	Meyer M. Cardin	Chairman	Workmen's Comp. Commn.	Baltimore
Massachusetts	Michael DeMarco	Chairman, Div. of Ind. Accidents	Dept. of Labor	Boston
Michigan	Zolton A. Ferency	Director	Workmen's Comp. Commn.	Lansing
Minnesota	Terence M. Hynes	Chief, Div. of Comp.	Dept. of Labor and Industry	St. Paul
Mississippi	John Craig	Chairman	Workmen's Comp. Commn.	Jackson
Missouri	Spencer Givens	Dir., Div. of Workmen's Comp.	Dept. of Labor and Ind. Rel.	Jefferson City
Montana	Robt. F. Swanberg	Chairman	Ind. Accid. Bd.	Helena
Nebraska	Albert Arms	Presiding Judge	Workmen's Comp. Court	Lincoln
Nevada	Guy A. Perkins	Chairman	Industrial Commn.	Carson City
New Hampshire	Adelard E. Cote	Commissr. of Labor	Dept. of Labor	Concord
New Jersey	Thomas L. Franklin	Act. Dir., Div. of Workmen's Comp.	Dept. of Labor and Ind.	Trenton
New Mexico	Don Coppock	Labor Commissr.	Labor and Ind. Commn.	Santa Fe
New York	Solomon E. Senior	Chmn., Workmen's Comp. Bd.	Dept. of Labor	Albany
North Carolina	J. W. Bean	Chairman	Industrial Commn.	Raleigh
North Dakota	Owen T. Owen	Chairman	Workmen's Comp. Bur.	Bismarck
Ohio	James L. Young	Administrator	Bur. of Workmen's Comp.	Columbus
Oklahoma	Marx Childers	Chairman	Industrial Commn.	Oklahoma City
Oregon	William A. Callahan	Chairman	Ind. Accid. Commn.	Salem
Pennsylvania	John L. Dorris	Chmn., Workmen's Comp. Bd.	Dept. Labor and Ind.	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	G. Atilas-Moreu	Manager, Ins. Fund	Dept. of Labor	San Juan
	Raquel Nigaglioni	Chairman	Ind. Commn.	San Juan
Rhode Island	Joseph L. Breen	Chief, Div. of Workmen's Comp.	Dept. of Labor	Providence
South Carolina	Paul M. McMillan, Jr.	Chairman	Industrial Commn.	Columbia
South Dakota	Parnell Donohue	Commissioner	Industrial Commissn.	Pierre
Tennessee	Dewey Whittle	Dir., Div. of Workmen's Comp.	Dept. of Labor	Nashville
Texas	Ned Price	Chairman	Ind. Accid. Bd.	Austin
Utah	O. A. Wiesley	Chmn. of Commn.	Industrial Commn.	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Raymond B. Daniels	Commissioner	Dept. of Ind. Rel.	Montpelier
Virginia	M. E. Evans	Chmn., Ind. Commn.	Dept. of Workmen's Comp.	Richmond
Virgin Islands	Louis E. Brown	Act. Commissioner	Dept. of Agric. and Labor	St. Thomas
Washington	Jerry Hagan	Act. Director	Dept. of Labor and Inds.	Olympia
West Virginia	Charles N. Straughan	Commissioner	Workmen's Comp. Commn.	Charleston
Wisconsin	Ralph E. Gintz	Dir., Workmen's Comp. Div.	Industrial Commn.	Madison
Wyoming	William F. Petry	Manager	Workmen's Comp. Dept.	Cheyenne