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THE BOOK OF THE STATES

1960-1961

VOLUME XIII



THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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OF THE STATES



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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 them. Two *Supplements* will present comprehensive listings of state officials and members of the legislatures.

The *Book*, of which this is Volume XIII, 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 this volume extends to a late period in 1959. A *Supplement* will be published early in 1961 listing elective officials and legislators as of that time. A second *Supplement*, in mid-1961, 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 1960-61 volume information on a wide variety of subjects. We likewise extend our thanks to the many individual authors whose contributions appear in this edition.

BREVARD CRIHFIELD
Executive Director
The Council of State Governments

Chicago, Illinois
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THE BOOK OF THE STATES
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FRANK SMOTHERS, *Editor*

M. CLAIR COTTERILL, *Assistant Editor*

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Section I

CONSTITUTIONS AND
ELECTIONS

1. Constitutions
2. Elections



Constitutions

STATE CONSTITUTIONS AND CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION, 1957-1959

BY W. BROOKE GRAVES*

DURING the 1957-59 biennium limited constitutional conventions were held in two states and constitutional commissions were established in eight. In four states proposals to hold conventions for purposes of general constitutional revision were defeated by the voters or the legislatures. Meantime, many individual amendments to state constitutions were adopted.¹

LIMITED CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS

Rhode Island. Rhode Island's fourth constitutional convention was the result of a disputed state election of November 6, 1956. The Governor called a special session of the General Assembly on December 13, 1957, to provide for a limited constitutional convention concerning election laws. The voters approved such a convention at a special election on January 22, 1958. The convention met on January 31, and recessed to February 7, when it approved two

changes in the constitution: permitting absentee and shut-in voters to vote on or before election day, and repealing the requirement for a biennial census of voters. These provisions were approved by the electorate on February 27, 1958, at a special election. The General Assembly in 1958 enacted legislation implementing the amendment.

Tennessee. Having held a successful limited constitutional convention in 1953, which resulted in the adoption of eight much needed changes in the state's previously unamended constitution of 1870, Tennessee voters in August, 1958, authorized another limited convention, to convene in July, 1959. At the general election in November they elected the delegates to it. The convention met on July 21 and adjourned sine die on July 31. This convention was the first to be called under the 1953 version of the amending procedure (Article XI). It operated within provisions which state that conventions may be limited to certain sections and subjects by the legislative enabling act and the vote of the people.

The enabling statute of 1957 restricted the convention's agenda to three subjects: (1) amending Article IV, section 1, "so as to permit all persons of the age of eighteen years or older the right to vote"; (2) altering Article VII, section 1, "so as to fix the term of office of Sheriff for a term of four years, with no limitations as to the number of terms he may serve as such"; and (3) "to fix the term of office of Trustee

*Mr. Graves is in the Senior Specialists Division of the Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress. The author acknowledges with thanks the generous and valuable assistance given him in provision of information for this paper by John E. Bebout, Director of the New York Temporary State Commission on the Revision and Simplification of the Constitution; Arthur W. Bromage, University of Michigan; Frederic H. Guild, Research Director, Kansas Legislative Council; Edward H. Hobbs, University of Mississippi; and Frank W. Prescott, University of Chattanooga.

¹For summary of numerous of the individual amendments, see "Direct Legislation, 1958-1959," page 77.

(County Treasurer) for a period of four years."

After full hearings on all three subjects by the substantive committees, the convention quickly adopted the item granting the Trustee a four-year term: if ratified in the general election of November, 1960, this provision will be effective on and after September 1, 1962. The delegates rejected by a vote of 70 to 25 the proposition to extend the Sheriffs' term, or to remove the limitation on tenure first provided in the constitution of 1835. The decision on voting age was a repeat performance of the 1953 convention. The final vote was 60 to 33 for retaining the present 21-year-old minimum—a gain for the 18-year-olds of four votes over the 1953 roll call on the same subject.

Looking to the future, the delegates set up "The Tennessee Constitutional Association," a voluntary group, its nucleus to be formed by interested members of the 1953 and 1959 constitutional conventions. This advisory study group is slated to meet at least once annually.

PROPOSALS FOR GENERAL REVISION BY CONVENTION

Proposals for constitutional conventions for general revision were rejected by the voters in Michigan and New York and by the legislatures in Connecticut and Mississippi.

By the Voters

Michigan. The Michigan constitution of 1908 is nearly three times as long as the federal constitution. In its fifty years, 120 proposals for amendments to it have been submitted to the voters, and sixty-three have been approved. Major criticisms of it have centered around three points: (1) that about 60 per cent of all state revenues are earmarked by the constitution; (2) that tax limitations are unduly restrictive; (3) that the delineation of the thirty-four Senate districts on the basis of geography rather than population has reduced the impact of the city voter.

Michigan is one of eight states whose constitutions call for a periodic vote (in Michigan at sixteen-year intervals—1926, 1942, 1958) on the question of calling a

convention to revise the constitution. To pass, the question must be approved by a majority of those voting at the election, not merely of those voting on the question. The proposition submitted in 1958 was simple: a vote for or against the call of a convention.

The proposition failed, as when last raised, because it did not receive a majority of the total vote at the election. The latter was 2,341,829. The vote in favor was 821,282; opposed, 608,365. Hence some 912,182 voters neglected to mark their ballots for or against the convention. The Republican Party had endorsed the convention call. The Democrats declined to do so, taking the position that the selection of delegates for the convention on the basis of three from each senatorial district would give rural areas a disproportionate advantage.

New York. A referendum on the question of holding a constitutional convention occurs in New York every twenty years. The present constitution was adopted in 1894, and conventions have been held in 1915 and 1938. Preparation for the 1957 vote was begun well in advance when, in 1956, the legislature provided for the Temporary State Commission on the Constitutional Convention, consisting of fifteen members, five appointed by the Governor and ten by the legislative leaders. The commission was headed by Nelson A. Rockefeller, now Governor, and had a research staff to collect data for the delegates and to report impartially on proposals for constitutional change.

In its first report, in February, 1957, the commission outlined its program, including studies, inquiries, surveys and analyses, and cooperation with other groups which had developed useful related information. In May public hearings to receive proposals for constitutional change were held in Buffalo, Albany and New York. Through a cooperating Inter-Law School Committee, the commission also undertook a study of the problem of simplifying the constitution, which is over four times as long as the federal Constitution and has been much amended.

When in November, 1957, the voters somewhat unexpectedly rejected the idea

of holding a convention in 1959—though they did so by a fairly narrow margin—the state was left in the anomalous position of having a state commission preparing for a constitutional convention that the voters said they did not want.

The legislature subsequently passed and Governor Averell Harriman vetoed a bill to reconstitute the commission; the Governor held that fifteen members were too many and that the members of a permanent body should be appointed by the Chief Executive. The legislature, however, continued the commission by concurrent resolution, the new agency taking the form of a Special Legislative Committee on the Revision and Simplification of the Constitution. The fifteen members were appointed, five each by the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the Assembly and the Governor.

The Constitutional Convention Commission had set up, as has been noted, an Inter-Law School Committee to study the feasibility of constitutional simplification and approaches to that problem. After close analysis of fifty-four sections of the constitution, the committee concluded that twenty-three were superfluous and no longer useful. Others were cumbersome and harmfully detailed, and still others involved important policy choices that could not be ignored.² The final report of the committee concerned detailed provisions relating to more than a dozen subjects dealt with in the constitution.

Nelson A. Rockefeller, who had been Chairman of the Temporary Commission on the Constitutional Convention and of the Special Legislative Committee, was elected Governor in November, 1958. At the 1959 session, legislation was enacted creating a Temporary Commission on the

Revision and Simplification of the Constitution, and the special legislative committee was abolished. Judge David W. Peck is Chairman of the new commission. It was expected that its first recommendations for revision and simplification would be submitted to the legislature in 1960.

By the Legislature

Connecticut. Efforts in the 1959 Connecticut legislature to set in motion the steps for a constitutional convention—by providing for a referendum, and if that were favorable, the election of delegates—failed of adoption. Unresolved differences over methods of apportioning delegates, and over proposed limitations on the power of a convention to modify the system of representation in the House, left no positive majority for any convention bill. Connecticut had had an editorial revision in 1953. This, by making the constitution readable and clearer, took off much of the pressure for revision. Also, Connecticut has demonstrated that it can adopt amendments, as in the cases of two recent ones—permitting a majority of those voting on an amendment to ratify, and prohibiting dual office-holding by legislators; and it was reported that eleven constitutional resolutions passed the first step of a House vote at the 1959 session.

*Mississippi.*³ After nine months of public debate on the issue of constitutional revision, Governor James P. Coleman, on October 17, 1957, called a special session of the legislature to convene in November for the single purpose of calling a 158-delegate constitutional convention for September 2, 1958, to draft a new constitution. The Governor referred to the 1890 document as an "oxcart law in a jet age," and pushed for its modernization as a means of advancing the economy and efficiency of state government operations, as well as to speed industrialization and legislative reapportionment, and to preserve segregation within the state.

³See Ethridge, William J., Jr., *Modernizing Mississippi's Constitution*. Bureau of Public Administration, University of Mississippi. University, 1950. The Bureau was to publish late in 1959 a full-length book, *Yesterday's Constitution Today*, analyzing the existing constitution and presenting recommendations for strengthening it.

²*Report on the Problem of Simplification of the Constitution*. Legislative Document No. 57. Albany, May, 1958. 225 pp. Staff Report No. 1. In addition to items cited in the last biennial report, covering 1955-1957, p. 8, see: Citizens Union, *Questions for the Constitutional Convention Commission and the People to Consider*. New York, June, 1957. 7 pp. mimeo. International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, *Legislative Representation in New York State: a Discussion of a Vital Constitutional Issue Before the Voters of New York State*. New York, 1957. 19 pp. New York State Chamber of Commerce, *A Constitutional Convention*. New York, 1957. 12 pp.

Opponents charged that rewriting the constitution would invite review by unfriendly federal courts. It was also contended that changes could best be made through the amending procedure, and many opponents of legislative reapportionment became active against the convention call. Opposition prompted the Governor to submit a compromise proposal, *i.e.*, to call for a referendum on the question on January 25, 1958, thus leaving it up to the people to decide whether they wanted a convention. The compromise passed the Senate 27 to 19 but failed in the House by 78 to 61. On March 25, 1958, during the regular session, the Governor's legislative leaders introduced virtually the same bill with July 1, 1958, proposed as the new referendum date. This also was defeated, but Governor Coleman persuaded the legislature to offer to the people a constitutional amendment designed to modernize and improve the amending clause of the 1890 constitution. The amendment was approved in a referendum held August 26, 1958. After it is inserted into the constitution by the 1960 session of the legislature, it will in general facilitate the amending procedure.

Although the current Mississippi constitution makes no provision for calling a constitutional convention, it has been assumed that a simple majority vote in both houses can summon a convention. By contrast, the new, more liberal amending procedure requires a two-thirds vote of those present in each house, and not less than a majority of the membership.

CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSIONS

Constitutional commissions continue to enjoy much popularity. They have been established in the biennium in no less than eight states—Florida, Kansas, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas and West Virginia.

Florida. The Florida Constitution Advisory Commission, authorized in 1955, was a large body. Of the thirty-seven members, eighteen were legislators, including the President of the Senate, the Speaker, and the eight members of each house constituting the Legislative Council. Eight were appointed by the Governor, five by

the Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court, and five by the Board of Governors of the State Bar Association. The Attorney General also was a member.

After extensive hearings held over the state, the commission was able to present a Draft of a Recommended Constitution to the 1957 legislative session. The draft followed closely the organization and content of the present constitution, drafted in 1885. The commission improved style, consolidated material and corrected errors in draftmanship, but did not make extensive substantive changes.⁴

The Joint Legislative Committee to which the draft was referred deleted some recommendations, modified some and added others. Those of its proposals finally approved by the legislature were grouped into fourteen proposed amendments which, because of their "interlocking" character, the legislature declared must all be approved; if one failed, all failed. This arrangement was challenged in the courts, and the State Supreme Court declared it to be in violation of the existing amending clause.

Following this unsuccessful effort to revise the constitution early in the summer of 1958, Governor LeRoy Collins in August appointed a Special Constitutional Advisory Committee of five to carry on the task of securing revision. Because of the considerable amount of previous work, the committee was able to submit a report for consideration of the legislature in 1959.⁵

⁴For a good brief summary of the changes proposed, see Havard, William C., "Florida Constitution Draft Submitted to Legislature," *National Municipal Review*, July, 1957, pp. 359-361, and "Florida Legislature Revises Proposed Constitution," *ibid.*, December, 1957, pp. 578-579.

⁵In a rather voluminous literature the following items are significant: Bain, Richard E., *The Proposed Florida Constitution of 1958 and the Constitution of 1885; a Comparison*. Bureau of Governmental Research and Service, Florida State University, Tallahassee, 1958. 49 pp. Studies in Government, No. 23. Constitution Advisory Commission, *Handbook on Recommended Constitution for Florida*. E. O. Painter Printing Company, Deland, 1957. 95 pp. Dauer, Manning J., *The Proposed New Florida Constitution: an Analysis*. Public Administration Clearing Service, University of Florida, Gainesville, 1958. 20 pp. Florida Legislature, *Revised Florida Constitution*

*Kansas.*⁶ In December, 1957, Governor George Docking appointed a twenty-one member Kansas Commission on Constitutional Revision, instructing the group to establish its own objectives and procedures. The commission is a distinguished one. It includes three former Governors, two former Justices of the State Supreme Court, a former Member of Congress, three former Speakers of the State House of Representatives, other former legislators, newspaper editors and correspondents, university professors, a farmer, a housewife who is active in the League of Women Voters, and a minister who is also an attorney. It is entirely an advisory, voluntary group.

Early in its existence it established a steering committee, a public relations committee and six standing committees on major subjects covered by the constitution. The commission has been assisted by a research staff and consultants. Professor Walter E. Sandelius of the University of Kansas was chosen as Chairman. In 1959, after two years of work, a progress report was submitted, recommending four amendments, relating to home rule, taxation, the powers of the executive, and the composition of the legislature, including a board of apportionment. The legislature approved two proposals for amendment, for submission to the electorate at the November, 1960, general election, one on home rule for cities and another on continuity in government.

The home rule recommendation was approved in approximately the form in which it was submitted. Essentially the same language had been recommended by the Legislative Council, so it had addi-

tional support. The other, on continuity in government, had been proposed by the commission as an addition to the legislative article. The legislature placed it in a new section added to the miscellaneous article. The text had the support of the Kansas Commission on Interstate Cooperation.

North Carolina. The present constitution of North Carolina, known as the Constitution of 1868, is now generally admired. In ninety years it has been so extensively amended that only one article—that on the militia—stands as adopted in 1868. The state has, as one observer has expressed it, “retained the framework intact, but has extensively rebuilt and re-decorated the interior.”⁷

In a message to the General Assembly in 1957, Governor Luther H. Hodges recommended that a commission on constitutional revision be established. The legislature authorized the Governor to appoint a fifteen-member body. The commission conferred with the Governor, the Council of State, the Attorney General, representatives of a number of state organizations and other legislative study commissions. Extensive staff work for it was performed by the Institute of Government at the University of North Carolina. Early in 1959 the commission submitted an extensive report with fifty-eight recommendations for substantive change in the form of a fully revised constitution which—if approved by the General Assembly—would be submitted to the electorate. The proposed constitution would take the technical form of an amendment to the present constitution, being presented to the people for ratification or rejection as a whole.⁸

In addition to articles on the judiciary and on education, four important

Proposed by the Legislature, and Explanation of Changes. Secretary of State, Tallahassee, 1957. 41 pp. See also “Notes on a Theory of State Constitutional Change: the Florida Experience,” *Journal of Politics*, February, 1959, pp. 80-104.

⁶See Kansas Commission on Constitution Revision, *Progress Report*. Topeka, January, 1959. 12 pp. Cape, William H., *Constitutional Revision in Kansas*. Governmental Research Center, University of Kansas. Lawrence, 1958. 76 pp. Governmental Research Series, No. 17. Nelson, Frances S., *Constitutional Change in Kansas*. Governmental Research Center, University of Kansas. Lawrence, June, 1958. 41 pp. Citizen's Pamphlet, No. 24.

⁷Gardner, Dillard S., “The Continuous Revision of Our State Constitution,” *North Carolina Law Review*, April, 1958, pp. 297-313.

⁸Out of a considerable literature see: Coates, Albert, and others, *Amendments to the Constitution of North Carolina Proposed by the General Assembly, 1937-1957: Text and Commentary*. Institute of Government, University of North Carolina. Chapel Hill, 1958. 95 pp. Compiled for the North Carolina Constitutional Commission created by the 1957 General Assembly. Sanders, John L., *Report on the Conventions of the People in*

changes or types of changes may be noted in the proposed constitution:

1. Alterations in existing governmental organization: increase in number of Senators and re-districting of the Senate; reapportionment of the House.
2. Subjects not covered in present constitution: guarantee of freedom of speech; procedure for determining the incapacity of the Governor.
3. Clarification of confusing provisions in present constitution.
4. Elimination of details better left to ordinary legislation.

Oregon. A Governor's and Legislative Constitutional Commission was established in Oregon, not to revise the constitution but, like the first New York commission, to prepare materials for a convention. Four subcommittees were created to analyze the existing constitution on a section-by-section basis, with an executive secretary as liaison among them in consideration of provisions of concern to more than one subcommittee.

Pennsylvania. As of 1959, Pennsylvania's Constitution of 1873 is 86 years old. Five times—in 1891, 1921, 1924, 1935 and 1953—the electorate has defeated proposals for a constitutional convention. Two bills providing for a constitutional convention were introduced in the Senate in 1957, but neither was reported out of committee. Governor George M. Leader, strongly in favor of another attempt to secure popular approval of a proposition to hold a convention, submitted a proposal for a constitutional commission which the General Assembly approved. The members of the resulting Commission on Constitutional Revision were appointed, five by the Speaker of the House, five by the President Pro Tem of the Senate, five by the Governor. The fifteen members were able and distinguished citizens. After election of officers, eight subject-matter committees were organized. Public hearings were held in May, 1958, in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Harrisburg.

Meantime, citizen groups were active in public education and in supporting

and assisting the commission's work. Notable among these were the Citizens Committee for Revision of the Pennsylvania Constitution and the State League of Women Voters. The latter, in cooperation with other groups, held a three-day study conference on the Pennsylvania constitution at Bucknell University in June, 1958.

The commission's report was submitted to the General Assembly in March, 1959.⁹ The commission majority opposed general revision on the ground that "the voters have demonstrated frequently, recently and emphatically that they do not desire constitutional revision by convention." They noted, however, that the people had approved fifty-nine amendments to their constitution, twenty-six in the last thirty years, thereby indicating their willingness to accept specific changes upon demonstration of need.

After reviewing each section of the document to determine whether, in their judgment, it should be retained, repealed, or modified, the commission came up with 123 proposed changes. These were divided into three categories:

Class I—Thirty-three changes deemed of first importance, critically needed for the efficient conduct of the state government, which the commission strongly urged the General Assembly to approve.

Class II—Twenty-two changes deemed very desirable but not vital for efficient conduct of the state government.

Class III—Sixty-eight changes which would improve the language and form of the constitution but were not deemed of sufficient importance to be recommended for adoption other than as part of a general revision.

Under the Pennsylvania constitution, proposals for constitutional amendment must be approved in identical form by two successive legislatures. At this writing it is too early to guess how many of the commission's recommendations may survive the hurdle of first legislative approval. The commission's Executive Director in May, 1959, listed four that had been reported out of the House committee and one from the Senate Committee.

North Carolina, 1776-1958. Chapel Hill, June, 1958. 41 pp. Sanders, John L., "The Proposed Constitution of North Carolina: an Analysis," *Popular Government*, February, 1959, entire issue.

⁹*Report of the Commission on Constitutional Revision.* Harrisburg, 1959. 326 pp. See also: League of Women Voters of Pennsylvania, *Study Conference on the Pennsylvania Constitution*, Bucknell University, June 23-26, 1958.

He hazarded a guess that about a dozen would be reported out.

Texas. In 1957 the Texas legislature adopted and Governor Price Daniel signed a resolution calling for a specifically described study of the state constitution of 1876 by the Texas Legislative Council; and for appointment of a Citizens Advisory Committee on the Revision of the Constitution, charged with reporting to the 56th and 57th legislatures.

The Citizens Advisory Committee has eighteen members, of which six each were appointed by the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor (as presiding officer of the Senate), and the Speaker of the House. The Legislative Council was designated as the research agency for the committee; it was provided that the State Bar Association and all state institutions of higher learning were to give their aid and assistance, but no funds were appropriated to the Council for this purpose. The Council was given four years in which to complete the study, but it was unable to allocate adequate funds from its regular appropriation.

Nevertheless, the committee submitted an *Interim Report* to the 56th legislature, in 1959. The report was devoted mainly to a discussion of constitutional development in Texas, presented chronologically on a constitution-by-constitution basis, from 1824 to 1876, followed by brief consideration of the nature of constitutions, types of possible changes, and procedures for constitutional change. Most significant, perhaps, was the forthright statement of the fact that revision was needed:¹⁰

Texas is a society which talks in dynamic terms of progress and yet finds many provisions in its State Constitution acting as formidable obstacles to that progress. One of the most important consequences of an antiquated and overly detailed state constitution is the accelerated passage of responsibility from the states to the Federal Government. The State manacled by its constitution is in a poor position to protest when problems with

which it cannot cope are taken under the wing of national agencies.

The growing concern of the populace of Texas about the increasing centralization of governmental powers, with its consequent diminution of the role of the States, requires a fundamental review and revision of our Constitution to make sure it provides for a vigorous and responsible state government demanded by developments of today and tomorrow.

Specific recommendations for change were not touched upon in this *Report* because time limitations had prevented consideration of them and because the necessary background studies had not yet been made. Such recommendations may be expected in the final report, to be presented to the 57th legislature.

West Virginia. In 1957 West Virginia established a forty-eight member Commission on Constitutional Revision composed of three ex-officio members, the Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, and forty-five appointive members. Each ex-officio member was to appoint fifteen members, including representatives of agriculture, business and industry, labor, civic organizations, and other professional and cultural groups. The appointments of the President of the Senate should include five Senators, those of the Speaker five delegates—not more than three of whom, in either case, should be members of the same political party. Members serve without compensation but are reimbursed for travel and other necessary expenses.

The concurrent resolution creating the commission recited that: social, political and economic conditions differ greatly from those of 1872 when the present constitution was adopted; the constitution has had relatively few amendments and has never undergone substantial revision; many original provisions have become obsolete; the need for substantial revision and modernization is generally recognized; thorough study to determine the nature and extent of the changes required and the means of accomplishing them is urgently needed. The commission was, therefore, directed to make such a study, or have it made, to determine the most practicable method of bringing about the needed changes, and to recommend to the

¹⁰*Interim Report to the 56th Legislature and the People of Texas*, p. 54. Austin, March, 1959. 57 pp. See also: Texas Legislative Council, *Constitutional Revision Study: a Report to the 56th Legislature*. Austin, December, 1958. Also Symposium, "Constitutional Revision in Texas," *Texas Law Review*, entire issue.

legislature the submission to the people of such amendments or revisions as may be deemed advisable.

In September, 1957, the commission selected as Chairman a former Governor of the state, and as Executive Director the Dean of the College of Law at the state university. The commission will issue reports and supply information from time to time to the public and the legislature. It is to continue its work until completed, unless abolished by the legislature. The decision has been made (as in Pennsylvania) in favor of amendments to the present constitution rather than to seek general revision by means of a constitutional convention, and it is expected that some recommendations will be ready for submission to the legislature in 1960.

THE CONCEPT OF CONTINUOUS REVISION

In the 1955-1957 biennium an important development was the emergence of the concept of continuous revision. Its future results we do not know, but its philosophy may be briefly stated. Periodic revision has largely failed to accomplish its purpose. Revisions have been infrequent, difficult or, in many instances, impossible to obtain. Meanwhile, social, political, economic and technological changes continue at an accelerated pace. Government, therefore, must not remain stationary.

In an effort to find an answer to this situation, the concept of continuous revision seems to have appeared somewhat spontaneously in three widely separated states—New York, North Carolina and Texas. The Citizens Advisory Committee in the latter state expressed the idea in these words:¹¹

And finally, when this Committee completes its allotted tasks, thought should be given to whether or not the State should establish a permanent constitutional committee, which would make continuing studies on the effectivity of the Constitution and periodically report to the Legislature and the people of Texas on its findings.

This idea is not completely without precedent, since a Constitution Review Committee had been given statutory status in Kentucky a number of years before.

¹¹*Interim Report, op. cit.*, p. 57.

In North Carolina an interesting article by the Librarian of the State Supreme Court presents the thesis that that state, by adopting 125 amendments, affecting the content of all but one article of the constitution in the last ninety years, has in fact been following a policy of continuous revision. In this connection, he comments as follows on the task confronting the constitutional commission established in 1957:¹²

Our recent experience with the constitution indicates that we need no longer be concerned that either undue respect for the constitution or the fear of change will prevent the adoption of needed changes. Rather, it seems that the counsel of caution compels us to realize that the present frequently-amended constitution as a living and working document has been clarified and vitalized by a vast body of judicial interpretation which will be lost, in part at least, by any change in wording. This would indicate that the task facing the Commission is one of revision rather than redrafting, thus preserving all that has proven satisfactory while pruning away and replacing that which is demonstrably ineffective. The problem is not to replace a bad constitution with a good one, but to make a good constitution better—one more responsive to the needs of modern life.

As applied to New York, "continuous revision" has a different connotation. Confronted with popular rejection of a proposal to call a constitutional convention and yet the generally recognized need for constitutional change, the state legislative leaders looked toward a means of guiding and giving momentum to the kind of continuous revision that would make the constitution "more responsive to the needs of modern life." For this purpose, they established the Special Legislative Commission on the Revision and Simplification of the Constitution.

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¹²Gardner, *op. cit.*, p. 305.

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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
Alaska.....	1	1956	1959	12,000	—	—
Arizona.....	1	1912	1912	15,000	97	42
Arkansas.....	5	1836; 1861; 1864; 1868; 1874	1874	21,500	(a)	49
California.....	2	1849; 1879	1879	75,000	485	327
Colorado.....	1	1876	1876	20,000	(a)	59
Connecticut.....	1	1818(b)	1818	6,741	(a)	52(c)
Delaware.....	4	1776; 1792; 1831; 1897	1897	20,000	(a)	73(d)
Florida.....	5	1839; 1861; 1865; 1868; 1886	1886	30,000	160	106
Georgia.....	8	1777; 1789; 1798; 1861; 1865; 1868; 1877; 1945	1945	25,000	(a)	30(e)
Hawaii.....	1	1950(f)	1959	11,412	—	—
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	73	45(g)
Kentucky.....	4	1792; 1799; 1850; 1891	1891	21,500	45	19
Louisiana.....	10	1812; 1845; 1852; 1861; 1864; 1868; 1879; 1898; 1913; 1921	1921	201,423	462	376
Maine.....	1	1820	1820	9,000	103	84
Maryland.....	4	1776; 1851; 1864; 1867	1867	23,722	114	89
Massachusetts.....	1	1780	1780	28,760	98	81
Michigan.....	3	1835; 1850; 1908	1908	15,323	122	66
Minnesota.....	1	1858	1858	14,991	171	85
Mississippi.....	4	1817; 1832; 1869; 1890	1890	15,302	104	35
Missouri.....	4	1820; 1865; 1875; 1945	1945	30,000	15	8
Montana.....	1	1889	1889	26,000	43	28
Nebraska.....	2	1866; 1875	1875	16,550	138	79
Nevada.....	1	1864	1864	16,700	90	51
New Hampshire.....	2	1776; 1784(h)	1784	10,900	101	37(h)
New Jersey.....	3	1776; 1844; 1947	1947	12,500	6	4
New Mexico.....	1	1911	1912	22,400	109	43
New York.....	6	1777; 1801; 1821; 1846; 1868; 1894	1894	45,000	174	133
North Carolina.....	2	1776; 1868	1868	12,000	(a)	(a)
North Dakota.....	1	1889	1889	19,797	(a)	70
Ohio.....	2	1802; 1851	1851	15,417	127	67
Oklahoma.....	1	1907	1907	35,940	120	42
Oregon.....	1	1859	1859	25,000	229	104
Pennsylvania.....	4	1776; 1790; 1838; 1873	1873	15,092	86	59
Puerto Rico.....	1	1952	1952	9,000	2	2
Rhode Island.....	1	1843(b)	1843	6,650	65	35
South Carolina.....	6	1776; 1778; 1790; 1865; 1868; 1895	1895	30,063	351	231
South Dakota.....	1	1889	1889	24,545	128	63
Tennessee.....	3	1796; 1835; 1870	1870	9,460	20	8
Texas.....	5	1845; 1861; 1866; 1869; 1876	1876	43,000	229	140
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	96	91
Washington.....	1	1889	1889	36,422	(a)	35
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

(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. Five amendments have been adopted since 1955.

(d) Amendments do not require popular ratification.

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

(f) Four sections of the constitution of the State of Hawaii

were affected by 3 propositions adopted by the people in accordance with Public Law 86-3, 86th Congress, providing for admission.

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

(h) The constitution of 1784 was extensively amended, rearranged and clarified in 1793. Figures show proposals and adoptions since 1793.

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
Alaska.....	2/3	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
Hawaii.....	(e)	No(e)	MA(f)	None
Idaho.....	2/3	No	MA	None
Illinois.....	2/3	No	(g)	None(h)
Indiana.....	Maj.(i)	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.....	(j)	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(k)	None
Nevada.....	Maj.	Yes	MA	None
New Hampshire.....	(l)			
New Jersey.....	(m)	No(k)	ME	None
New Mexico.....	Maj. (n)	No	MA (n)	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(o)	None
Oregon.....	Maj.	No	MA	None
Pennsylvania.....	Maj.	Yes	MA	None
Puerto Rico.....	2/3(p)	No	MA	3
Rhode Island.....	Maj.	Yes	(q)	None
South Carolina.....	2/3	Yes(r)	MA	None
South Dakota.....	Maj.	No	MA	None
Tennessee.....	(s)	Yes	ME(t)	None
Texas.....	2/3	No	MA	None
Utah.....	2/3	No	MA	None
Vermont.....	(u)	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

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, $\frac{3}{4}$ each house.(e) By $\frac{3}{4}$ vote if Governor has been given 10 days' notice of final form; otherwise by majority vote of each house at two successive sessions.

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

(g) Majority voting in election or $\frac{3}{4}$ voting on amendment.

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

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

(j) Majority members elected sitting in joint session.

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

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

(m) Three-fifths of all members of each house; or majority of all members of each house for two successive sessions.

(n) Amendments dealing with certain sections on elective franchise and education must be proposed by $\frac{3}{4}$ vote of the legislature and ratified by $\frac{3}{4}$ vote of the electorate and $\frac{3}{4}$ vote in each county.(o) The legislature, by $\frac{3}{4}$ vote, may require a special election on amendments. If the amendment is voted upon at a special election, ratification is by a majority vote on the amendment. The legislature may amend certain sections of the constitution relating to the Corporation Commission by simple majority vote, without popular ratification.(p) If proposed amendment approved by a $\frac{3}{4}$ vote in the legislature, it is submitted to voters at a special referendum; if approved by a $\frac{3}{4}$ vote in the legislature, the referendum is held at next general election.

(q) Three-fifths of voters on amendment.

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

(s) Majority members elected, first passage; $\frac{3}{4}$ members elected, second passage.

(t) In election for Governor.

(u) Two-thirds vote Senate, majority vote House, first passage; majority both houses, second passage. Since 1910, amendments may be submitted only at 10-year intervals.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PROCEDURE: BY INITIATIVE

<i>State</i>	<i>Size of petition</i>	<i>Referendum vote</i>
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 votes cast in 75% of the counties 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 (c)
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.(c) If amendment is voted on at general election, ratification
is by majority voting in election. If it is voted on at a special
election, ratification is by majority vote on the amendment.

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)
Alaska.....	Maj.(c)	No	MP	Y
Arizona.....	Maj.	No	MP	MP
Arkansas.....	Maj.(d)	No	—	MP
California.....	2/3	No	MP	ME
Colorado.....	2/3	No	MP	ME
Connecticut.....	Maj.(d)	No	—	X
Delaware.....	2/3	Yes	MP	X
Florida.....	2/3	No	MP	X
Georgia.....	2/3	No	—	MP(c)
Hawaii.....	(c)	No	MP	MP(m)
Idaho.....	2/3	No	MP	MP
Illinois.....	2/3	No	ME	ME
Indiana.....	(f)	—	—	—
Iowa.....	(g)	—	MP	X
Kansas.....	2/3	No	MP	X
Kentucky.....	Maj.	Yes	MP(h)	X
Louisiana.....	Maj.(d)	No	MP	X
Maine.....	2/3	No	—	X
Maryland.....	(i)	No	ME	MP
Massachusetts.....	Maj.(d)	No	MP	X
Michigan.....	Maj.(j)	No	ME	MP
Minnesota.....	2/3	No	ME	(k)
Mississippi.....	Maj.	No	—	X
Missouri.....	(l)	No	MP	MP
Montana.....	Maj.	No	MP	ME
Nebraska.....	3/5	No	MP(m)	MP
Nevada.....	2/3	No	MP	X
New Hampshire.....	(n)	No	MP	(o)
New Jersey.....	(f)	—	—	—
New Mexico.....	2/3	No	MP	MP
New York.....	Maj.(p)	No	MP	MP
North Carolina.....	2/3	No	ME	X
North Dakota.....	(f)	—	—	—
Ohio.....	2/3	No	MP	MP
Oklahoma.....	(q)	No	MP	MP
Oregon.....	Maj.	No	MP	X
Pennsylvania.....	Maj.(d)	No	—	Y
Puerto Rico.....	2/3	No	MP	MP
Rhode Island.....	Maj.(d)	No	MP	(r)
South Carolina.....	2/3	No	ME	X
South Dakota.....	2/3	No	ME	X
Tennessee.....	Maj.(s)	No	MP	MP
Texas.....	Maj.(d)	No	MP	MP
Utah.....	2/3	No	ME	ME
Vermont.....	(f)	—	—	—
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

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

(d) 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.

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

(f) 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.

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

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

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

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

(k) 3/5 voting on question.

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

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

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

(o) 2/3 voting on question.

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

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

(r) 3/5 voting at election.

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

Elections

ELECTION LEGISLATION, 1957-1959

BY SPENCER D. ALBRIGHT*

ELECTION laws enacted during the biennium 1957-59 concern presidential voting, elimination of the presidential primary, absentee registration and voting, scattered efforts toward a short ballot, removal of obsolete requirements, use of voting machines and miscellaneous matters. The following summaries present examples in all these fields.

PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARIES AND VOTING

The Minnesota legislature in 1959 repealed the state's presidential primary and authorized a state convention of a party to choose delegates and alternates to the national convention. Montana, by legislation of 1959, dropped its presidential preference primary. California abolished cross-filing in primary elections.

A number of states in the biennium adopted legislation to prevent loss of voting rights in presidential elections for persons who move to other states during certain periods prior to the elections. A constitutional amendment adopted by California voters in 1958 authorized legislation to permit residence of fifty-four days to qualify to vote for presidential electors. A Missouri constitutional amendment of 1958 provided for residence of sixty days for this purpose. Im-

plementing a prior constitutional amendment, the Ohio legislature passed a measure in 1959 which permits electors to vote for President and Vice President after forty days residence in the state. The New York legislature in 1959 proposed an amendment, requiring further legislative action before it goes to the voters, that would reduce residence requirements in voting for President and Vice President to four months within the state. (See also references to Pennsylvania and South Dakota under "Voting Requirements," below.)

Making an exception to the requirement that a candidate may not have his name on the ballot for two different offices, the Texas legislature in 1959 provided that "in instances where a person is nominated for President or Vice President of the United States and also for an office requiring a statewide vote for election, the name of such person may appear on the official ballot as a candidate for both such offices."

ACTION AFFECTING THE BALLOT

The chief ways to shorten the ballot are by removing certain positions from selection and providing for appointment of such officers; by having separate elections for various kinds of offices; and by having separate ballots at the same election. The last is a convenience as against handling a too bulky ballot, but of course does not diminish the number of persons' propositions on which a voter votes at one elec-

*Professor Albright is a member of the Department of History and Political Science, University of Richmond, Virginia. He points out that the summary is incomplete for 1959, since, at the time of writing, the session laws for that year were not available from a majority of the states.

tion. California enactments in 1959 allow an election board, for a general or primary election, to "provide a separate non-partisan ballot if candidates and measures for the general ballot will cause the ballot to be larger than may be conveniently handled."

Toward the "short ballot," Nevada in 1959 removed some offices from the ballot. Kansas has before it a proposal from its Commission on Constitutional Revision that the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General shall be the only statewide elective officers. Along these lines, it is noteworthy that the constitutions of the new states of Alaska and Hawaii provide for the election of only two statewide officers: in Alaska the Governor and Secretary of State, in Hawaii the Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

Under legislation of 1959, North Dakota has changed from election of two Congressmen-at-Large to election of its two U. S. representatives in eastern and western districts respectively. Minnesota, by constitutional amendment adopted in 1958, lengthened the terms of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer and Attorney General from two years to four, beginning in 1962.

The order of positions on the ballot draws the voter's attention in various ways. The Massachusetts legislature in 1959 specified the order for offices to appear on ballots and voting machines, beginning with presidential electors, United States Senator, Governor, etc.

Texas, in an act of 1957, eliminated alternate methods of marking ballots and provided that the scratch method—which simplifies splitting of votes on party column ballots—shall be used. The Ohio legislature in 1959 enacted a measure permitting use of a punch card type of ballot. This law also provides for automatic examination and tabulation of the punched ballot cards at a central counting station.

A South Dakota enactment of 1959 provided that in event a candidate is unopposed on a ballot the judges may note that, after one vote has been cast, "thereafter there shall be no necessity for the judges of election to count any more ballots for such unopposed candidate."

REGISTRATION

Virginia's legislature in 1958 provided for a "blank sheet" registration in the applicant's own handwriting, supplying ten items relating to the voter's name, age, place and date of birth, occupation, residence, and previous times of voting.

The permanent registration system in Virginia, first applied in 1949, made an exception for Richmond. There re-registration should take place every ten years. The deadline for the next registration now has been extended, by a Virginia law of 1949, to December 31, 1960. New York has set up various plans for permanent personal registration. Florida's legislature in 1959 submitted to the voters, for action in 1960, a plan for absentee registration.

A Montana enactment of 1959 permitted mail registry with state forms or by the federal post card application to the county clerk. Arizona also permitted post card application.

VOTING REQUIREMENTS

In 1958 the voters of South Dakota rejected a constitutional amendment to permit voting at 18 years of age. Idaho's voters will pass in 1960 on an amendment to allow voting at 19.

In Pennsylvania a 1959 constitutional amendment permits a voter who moves within sixty days of an election to return to his district of previous residence to vote for all offices. South Dakota, meantime, approved an amendment to protect the right of a voter who has moved from one county or precinct to another to vote "in the precinct from which he has removed until he shall have acquired a new voting residence."

Reminders of the past sometimes occur in election legislation. In New Hampshire—where women have been voting since the adoption of the Nineteenth Amendment—the people by constitutional amendment now have removed a provision of the state organic law restricting the franchise to males.

ABSENTEE BALLOTS

Under California legislation of 1959 a registered voter, recalled to military service after the final day for making applica-

tion for an absent voter ballot, may vote in the clerk's office on a day before the election, and his vote is tallied as are other absent voters' ballots. A Nevada act of 1959 deleted a requirement that the county clerk shall send absent ballots by registered mail.

VOTING MACHINES

An Iowa measure of 1959 permits any city or town to levy a special tax up to one-half mill for purchase of voting machines. Oregon legislation of 1959 authorized counties to issue bonds for this purpose. South Dakota's legislature in 1959 authorized use of voting machines.

A Wisconsin law of the same year provided that "a voter who declares that he is visually handicapped may be assisted in marking his ballot or in operating a voting machine." The Texas legislature provided in 1959 that "if absentee voting is on the voting machine by personal appearance at the clerk's office, and if the

number of separate precinct offices makes it impossible to place the entire ballot on the voting machine, then paper ballots may be used for precinct offices."

PRIMARIES

Under a North Carolina law of 1959, "any person who will have become qualified by age or residence to register and vote in the general election for which the primary is held, even though not qualified by age or residence by the date of the primary election, shall be entitled to register and vote in the said primary election if otherwise qualified." Another North Carolina enactment, relating to possible death of a candidate in a primary election, provides that "the Board may reopen for five days the time for filing candidacies, provided there is enough time remaining for this purpose." North Carolina also provided by law in 1959 for a second primary if two candidates receive a tie vote in the first primary.

VOTING STATISTICS: SELECTED DATA ON PERSONS REGISTERED AND VOTING BY STATE

State or other jurisdiction	Registered		Voting for Governor		
	Number	Year	Year	General election	Primary election(a)
Alabama.....	(b)	....	1958	270,951	618,462
Alaska.....	(c)	....	1958	48,968	46,929
Arizona.....	391,511	1958	1958	290,465	189,881
Arkansas.....	522,250(d)	1958	1958	286,885	383,904
California.....	6,752,521	1958	1958	5,255,777	3,954,866
Colorado.....	790,706	1958	1958	549,808	135,503
Connecticut.....	1,211,204	1958	1958	607,012	(e)
Delaware.....	188,062	1956	1956	177,012	(e)
Florida.....	1,606,750	1956	1956	1,014,733	840,083
Georgia.....	1,274,021(f)	1958	1958	168,514	620,409
Hawaii.....	183,118	1959	1959	169,262	126,612
Idaho.....	(b)	....	1958	239,046	115,780
Illinois.....	(b)	....	1956	4,314,611	1,620,871
Indiana.....	2,467,459	1956	1956	1,086,868	(e)
Iowa.....	(g)	....	1958	859,095	206,914
Kansas.....	(g)	....	1958	735,939	313,385
Kentucky.....	(b)	....	1959	853,005	632,830
Louisiana.....	1,057,676	1956	1956	172,301	821,586
Maine.....	483,875	1958	1958	280,245	142,377
Maryland.....	1,224,236	1958	1958	759,015	318,842
Massachusetts.....	2,556,300	1958	1958	1,952,855	768,456
Michigan.....	3,750,000(h)	1958	1958	2,312,184	711,999
Minnesota.....	(g)	....	1958	1,159,825	615,982
Mississippi.....	(b)	....	1959	57,617	441,047
Missouri.....	(g)	....	1956	1,808,338	643,716
Montana.....	316,548	1956	1956	270,366	173,435
Nebraska.....	(g)	....	1958	421,050	186,955
Nevada.....	117,568	1958	1958	84,889	44,731(i)
New Hampshire.....	324,887	1958	1958	206,745	123,474
New Jersey.....	2,790,973	1957	1957	2,018,488	532,684
New Mexico.....	356,595	1958	1958	205,048	124,237
New York.....	6,759,343	1958	1958	5,795,481	(e)
North Carolina.....	2,000,000(h)	1956	1956	1,135,859	466,654
North Dakota.....	(c)	....	1958	210,599	141,313
Ohio.....	3,258,086	1958	1958	3,284,134	1,188,761
Oklahoma.....	942,981	1958	1958	538,839	513,594
Oregon.....	877,952	1958	1958	599,994	432,845
Pennsylvania.....	5,397,407	1958	1958	3,986,854	2,066,062
Puerto Rico.....	873,842	1956	1956	701,738	(e)
Rhode Island.....	444,105	1958	1958	346,780	94,657(i)
South Carolina.....	538,915	1958	1958	77,727	377,239
South Dakota.....	(b)	....	1958	258,281	80,751(j)
Tennessee.....	(b)	....	1958	432,545	685,291
Texas.....	2,055,318(d)	1958	1958	789,865	1,317,492
Utah.....	379,903	1956	1956	332,889	196,061
Vermont.....	195,957	1958	1958	123,725	49,940
Virginia.....	881,640(h)	1957	1957	517,655	150,109
Washington.....	1,363,332	1956	1956	1,129,977	774,138
West Virginia.....	1,088,707	1956	1956	817,623	543,582
Wisconsin.....	(g)	....	1958	1,202,219	476,539
Wyoming.....	(b)	....	1958	112,537	70,070

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

(b) Registration required but no central records maintained.

(c) Registration not required.

(d) Registration not required. Figure shows number of poll taxes paid.

(e) Candidates for Governor nominated at party conventions.

(f) Data from three counties lacking.

(g) Registration required only in cities or counties over a certain size.

(h) Estimate.

(i) Democratic primary only; no Republican primary.

(j) Republican primary only; no Democratic primary.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTING

State or other jurisdiction	Minimum age	U. S. citizen	State	Residence in County	District	Literacy test	Poll tax(a)
Alabama.....	21	★	2 yrs.	1 yr.	3 mo.	....	(c)
Alaska.....	19	★	1 yr.	.....	30 da.	(e)	....
Arizona.....	21	★	1 yr.	30 da.	30 da.	★	....
Arkansas.....	21	★	12 mo.	6 mo.	1 mo.	....	★
California.....	21	(h)	1 yr.(i)	90 da. (i)	54 da.	★	....
Colorado.....	21	★	1 yr.	90 da.	15 da.(j)	....	....
Connecticut....	21	★	1 yr.	.....	6 mo.	★	....
Delaware.....	21	★	1 yr.	3 mo.	30 da.	★	....
Florida.....	21	★	1 yr.	6 mo.	.....	....	....
Georgia.....	18	★	1 yr.	6 mo.	.....	(l)	....
Hawaii.....	20	★	1 yr.	.....	3 mo.	★(m)	....
Idaho.....	21	★	6 mo.	30 da.	.....	....	....
Illinois.....	21	★	1 yr.	90 da.	30 da.	....	....
Indiana.....	21	★	6 mo.	60 da.(o)	30 da.	....	....
Iowa.....	21	★	6 mo.	60 da.	10 da.	....	....
Kansas.....	21	★	6 mo.	30 da.(o)	30 da.	....	....
Kentucky.....	18	★	1 yr.	6 mo.	60 da.	....	....
Louisiana.....	21	★	1 yr.	1 yr.	3 mo.(p)	(q)	....
Maine.....	21	★	6 mo.	3 mo.	3 mo.	★	....
Maryland.....	21	★	1 yr.	6 mo.	6 mo.	....	....
Massachusetts..	21	★	1 yr.	.....	6 mo.(r)	★	....
Michigan.....	21	★	6 mo.	.....	30 da.	....	....
Minnesota.....	21	(h)	6 mo.	.....	30 da.	....	....
Mississippi.....	21	★	2 yrs.	.....	1 yr.(t)	★	(u)
Missouri.....	21	★	1 yr.(w)	60 da.	60 da.	....	....
Montana.....	21	★	1 yr.	30 da.	.....	....	....
Nebraska.....	21	★	6 mo.	40 da.	10 da.	....	....
Nevada.....	21	★	6 mo.	30 da.	10 da.	....	....
New Hampshire..	21	★	6 mo.	.....	6 mo.	★	....
New Jersey.....	21	★	6 mo.	60 da.	.....	....	....
New Mexico.....	21	★	12 mo.	90 da.	30 da.	....	....
New York.....	21	(h)	1 yr.	4 mo.	30 da.	(x)	....
North Carolina..	21	★	1 yr.	.....	30 da.	★	....
North Dakota...	21	★	1 yr.	90 da.	30 da.	....	....
Ohio.....	21	★	1 yr.(y)	40 da.	40 da.	....	....
Oklahoma.....	21	★	1 yr.	6 mo.	30 da.	....	....
Oregon.....	21	★	6 mo.	.....	30 da.	★	....
Pennsylvania...	21	★	1 yr.(z)	.....	2 mo.	....	....
Rhode Island...	21	★	1 yr.	.....	6 mo.	....	....
South Carolina..	21	★	2 yrs.(aa)	1 yr.	4 mo.	(ab)	....
South Dakota...	21	★	1 yr.	90 da.(ac)	30 da.(ac)	....	....
Tennessee.....	21	★	12 mo.	3 mo.	.....	....	....
Texas.....	21	★	1 yr.	6 mo.	6 mo.	....	(u)
Utah.....	21	(h)	1 yr.	4 mo.	60 da.	....	....
Vermont.....	21	★	1 yr.	.....	3 mo.(o)	....	....
Virginia.....	21	★	1 yr.	6 mo.	30 da.	★	(ae)
Washington.....	21	★	1 yr.	90 da.	30 da.	★	....
West Virginia...	21	★	1 yr.	60 da.	.....	....	....
Wisconsin.....	21	★	1 yr.(y)	.....	10 da.	....	....
Wyoming.....	21	★	1 yr.	60 da.	10 da.	★	....
Guam.....	18	★	2 yrs.	.....	90 da.(ah)	....	....
Puerto Rico.....	21	★	1 yr.	.....	1 yr.	....	....
Virgin Islands...	21	★	1 yr.	.....	60 da.	★	....

NOTE: no state has property qualifications for voting in a general election. Some states have property qualifications for voting on bond issues or special assessments.

(a) Poll or head taxes are levied in many other states. Those listed here provide that payment of the poll tax is a prerequisite for voting.

(b) All states which have permanent registration, except Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Maine, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire and South Dakota, make it subject to cancellation for failure to vote at certain specified intervals.

(c) 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.

(d) Registration is permanent unless removed for cause.

(e) Must be able to read or speak the English language.

(f) Municipal election.

(g) Except for irrigation district elections.

(h) Must have been citizen 90 days.

(i) Persons who have resided in the state for at least 54 days may vote for Presidential electors if, immediately prior to moving to the state, they were qualified electors in another state or would have been eligible to vote in such other state at the time of such election. Such persons must meet all other qualifications for voting.

(j) City or town, 30 days.

(k) All except certain minor elections.

(l) Under this 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.

(m) English or Hawaiian language.

(n) For all state and federal elections.

(o) Township.

(p) Municipality; four months.

CONSTITUTIONS AND ELECTIONS

QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTING—Continued

21

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

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

(r) In city or town.

(s) Except school district elections.

(t) Ministers of the Gospel and their wives may vote after six months' residence.

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

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

(w) When voting for Presidential and Vice Presidential elections only 60 days' residence required.

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

(y) No residence requirement when voting for Presidential and Vice Presidential elections.

(z) Six months if previously an elector or native of the United States.

(aa) Ministers of the Gospel, teachers in public schools, and their spouses may vote after six months' residence.

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

(ac) No elector who has changed his residence from one county or precinct to another loses his right to vote in his former county or precinct until he acquires voting residence in the new one.

(ad) 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.

(ae) Must owe no past due taxes.

(af) Except in some cities.

(ag) All elections except special elections.

(ah) Precinct.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

GENERAL ELECTIONS IN 1960 AND 1961

Including All Elections for State Officers with Statewide Jurisdiction*

All dates are for 1960 except those identified as 1961

State or other jurisdiction	Date of general elections in 1960 (a)	State officers with statewide jurisdiction to be elected	State legislators: Number to be elected		Elections for U.S. Congress	
			Senate	House	Senate	House
Alabama.....	Nov. 8	2 Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, President of Public Service Commission	None	None	Yes	Yes
Alaska.....	Nov. 8	None	All	All	Yes	Yes
Arizona.....	Nov. 8	Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Auditor, Treasurer, 2 Judges of Supreme Court, Superintendent of Public Instruction, State Mine Inspector, 1 Corporation Commissioner, 1 Tax Commissioner	All	All	No	Yes
Arkansas.....	Nov. 8	Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, Auditor, Land Commissioner, Chief Justice of Supreme Court, 1 Associate Justice of Supreme Court	½	All	Yes	Yes
California.....	Nov. 8	None	½	All	No	Yes
Colorado.....	Nov. 8	1 Justice of Supreme Court, 2 Regents of University of Colorado	½	All	Yes	Yes
Connecticut.....	Nov. 8	None	All	All	No	Yes
Delaware.....	Nov. 8	Governor, Lt. Governor, Treasurer, Auditor	½ (b)	All	Yes	Yes
Florida.....	Nov. 8	Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Comptroller, Treasurer, 3 Justices of Supreme Court, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Commissioner of Agriculture, 1 Railroad and Public Utilities Commissioner	½	All	No	Yes
Georgia.....	Nov. 8	2 Justices of Supreme Court, 2 Judges of Court of Appeals, 2 Public Service Commissioners, Superior Court Judges	All	All	Yes	Yes
Hawaii.....	Nov. 8	(c)	None	None	No	Yes
Idaho.....	Nov. 8	None	All	All	Yes	Yes
Illinois.....	Nov. 8	Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Auditor of Public Accounts	½	All	Yes	Yes
Indiana.....	Nov. 8	Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, Auditor, 1 Judge of Supreme Court, 4 Judges of Appellate Court, Reporter of Supreme Court, Superintendent of Public Instruction	½	All	No	Yes
Iowa.....	Nov. 8	Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, Auditor, 3 Judges of Supreme Court, Secretary of Agriculture	½ (b)	All	Yes	Yes
Kansas.....	Nov. 8	Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Commissioner of Insurance, State Printer	All	All	Yes	Yes
Kentucky.....	Nov. 8 (1961) Nov. 7	1 Judge of Court of Appeals None	None ½	None All	Yes No	Yes No
Louisiana.....	Apr. 19	Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, Comptroller, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration, Register of State Land Office, Insurance Commissioner, Custodian of Voting Machines	All	All	No	No
	Nov. 8	1 Justice of Supreme Court, 1 Judge of Court of Appeals, 1 Public Service Commissioner, Board of Education Members	None	None	Yes	Yes
Maine.....	Nov. 8	None	All	All	Yes	Yes
Maryland.....	Nov. 8	None	None	None	No	Yes
Massachusetts.....	Nov. 8	Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney General, Treasurer-Receiver General, Auditor	All	All	Yes	Yes

GENERAL ELECTIONS IN 1960 AND 1961—Continued
Including All Elections for State Officers with Statewide Jurisdiction*
All dates are for 1960 except those identified as 1961

State or other jurisdiction	Date of general elections in 1960 (a)	State officers with statewide jurisdiction to be elected	State legislators: Number to be elected		Elections for U.S. Congress	
			Senate	House	Senate	House
Michigan.....	Nov. 8	Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, Auditor General	All	All	Yes	Yes
	(1961) Apr. 3	2 Judges of Supreme Court, 2 Regents of the University of Michigan, Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1 Board of Education Member, 2 Board of Agriculture Members, Highway Commissioner, 2 Members of Board of Governors of Wayne State University	None	None	No	No
Minnesota.....	Nov. 8	Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, Auditor, Justices of Supreme Court, 1 Member of Railroad and Warehouse Commission	None	All	Yes	Yes
Mississippi.....	Nov. 8	None	None	None	Yes	Yes
Missouri.....	Nov. 8	Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer	½	All	No	Yes
Montana.....	Nov. 8	Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, Auditor, 1 Associate Justice of Supreme Court, Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1 Railroad and Public Service Commissioner	½	All	Yes	Yes
Nebraska.....	Nov. 8	Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, Auditor, 3 Justices of Supreme Court, 1 Railway Commissioner, 2 State Board of Education Members, 2 Members of Board of Regents of State University	All (d)	...	Yes	Yes
Nevada.....	Nov. 8	2 Judges of Supreme Court (e), 5 Regents of State University	½ (b)	All	No	Yes
New Hampshire.....	Nov. 8	Governor, Members of Executive Council	All	All	Yes	Yes
New Jersey.....	Nov. 8	None	None	None	Yes	Yes
	(1961) Nov. 7	Governor	½	All	No	No
New Mexico.....	Nov. 8	Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, Auditor, 1 Justice of Supreme Court, (e), Commissioner of Public Lands, 1 Corporation Commissioner	All	All	Yes	Yes
New York.....	Nov. 8	Judge of Court of Appeals	All	All	No	Yes
North Carolina.....	Nov. 8	Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, Auditor, 2 Justices of Supreme Court, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Commissioner of Agriculture, Commissioner of Insurance, Commissioner of Labor	All	All	Yes	Yes
North Dakota.....	Nov. 8	Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, Auditor, 2 Justices of Supreme Court, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Commissioner of Insurance, Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor, 1 Public Service Commissioner, Tax Commissioner	½	All	No	Yes
Ohio.....	Nov. 8	Auditor	¾	All	No	Yes
Oklahoma.....	Nov. 8	1 Corporation Commissioner, 3 Justices of Supreme Court, 1 Judge of Court of Criminal Appeals	½	All	Yes	Yes
Oregon.....	Nov. 8	Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, 1 Justice of Supreme Court	½	All	Yes	Yes
Pennsylvania.....	Nov. 8	Treasurer, Auditor General	½	All	No	Yes
Puerto Rico.....	Nov. 8	Governor	All	All	(f)	(f)
Rhode Island.....	Nov. 8	Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, General Treasurer	All	All	Yes	Yes

GENERAL ELECTIONS IN 1960 AND 1961—Concluded

Including All Elections for State Officers with Statewide Jurisdiction*

All dates are for 1960 except those identified as 1961

State or other jurisdiction	Date of general elections in 1960 (a)	State officers with statewide jurisdiction to be elected	State legislators: Number to be elected		Elections for U.S. Congress	
			Senate	House	Senate	House
South Carolina.....	Nov. 8	None	½	All	Yes	Yes
South Dakota.....	Nov. 8	Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, Auditor, Commissioner of School and Public Lands, 3 Justices of Supreme Court, 1 Public Utilities Commissioner, Superintendent of Public Instruction	All	All	Yes	Yes
Tennessee.....	Nov. 8	Members of Public Service Commission	All	All	Yes	Yes
Texas.....	Nov. 8	Governor, Lt. Governor, Attorney General, Treasurer, Comptroller of Public Accounts, 3 Justices of Supreme Court, 1 Judge of Court of Criminal Appeals, Commissioner of General Land Office, Commissioner of Agriculture, 1 Railroad Commissioner	½	All	Yes	Yes
Utah.....	Nov. 8	Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, Auditor, 1 Justice of Supreme Court	All	All	No	Yes
Vermont.....	Nov. 8	Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, Auditor of Accounts	All	All	No	Yes
Virginia.....	Nov. 8	None	None	None	Yes	Yes
(1961)	Nov. 7	Governor, Lt. Governor, Attorney General	None	All	No	No
Washington.....	Nov. 8	Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, Auditor, 3 Justices of Supreme Court, Insurance Commissioner, Commissioner of Public Lands, Superintendent of Public Instruction	½	All	No	Yes
West Virginia.....	Nov. 8	Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, Auditor, Commissioner of Agriculture	½	All	Yes	Yes
Wisconsin.....	Nov. 8	Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer	½	All	No	Yes
(1961)	Apr. 4	1 Justice of Supreme Court, Superintendent of Public Instruction	None	None	No	No
Wyoming.....	Nov. 8	None	½	All	Yes	Yes

*In several states either some or all elected officials with statewide jurisdiction do not appear in the table as their terms are such that no elections for them occur in 1960 or 1961.

(a) Elections in 1961 are indicated by "(1961)" before the date.

(b) Approximately.

(c) Under the constitution general elections will be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in all even

numbered years. Since the first state elections were held in an odd numbered year, 1959, most state officers elected then will hold office until 1962 under constitutional transition provision.

(d) Unicameral legislature.

(e) To fill unexpired terms.

(f) A Resident Commissioner to the United States will be elected.

PRIMARY ELECTIONS FOR STATE OFFICERS

State	Dates of 1960 primaries for state officers elected by statewide vote(a)		General provisions		
	Primary— 1960	Run-off primary (b) 1960	Voters receive ballots of		Nomination of candidates elected by statewide vote*
			All parties participating	One party	
Alabama.....	May 3	May 31	..	X	C,P(b,c)
Alaska.....	Aug. 2	None	X(d)	..	P
Arizona.....	Sept. 13	None	..	X	P
Arkansas.....	July 26(e)	Aug. 9(e)	..	X	P(b)
California.....	June 7	None	..	X	P
Colorado.....	Sept. 13	None	..	X	P(f)
Connecticut.....	None	None	..	X	X(g)
Delaware.....	Aug. 20	None	..	X	C,P
Florida.....	May 3	May 24	..	X	P(b)
Georgia.....	(h)	(h)	..	X	C,P(b,c)
Hawaii.....	None	None	X(i)	..	CP
Idaho.....	June 7	June 28	X	..	P
Illinois.....	April 12	None	..	X	P
Indiana.....	None	None	..	X	C
Iowa.....	June 6	None	..	X	X(j)
Kansas.....	Aug. 2	None	..	X	P
Kentucky.....	May 24	None	..	X	P
Louisiana.....	(1961) May 23	Jan. 9	..	X	P(b)
Maine.....	None	None	..	X	P
Maryland.....	None	None	..	X	PX
Massachusetts.....	Sept. 20	None	..	X	P
Michigan.....	Aug. 2	None	X	..	CP
Minnesota.....	Sept. 13	None	X	..	P
Mississippi.....	Aug. 23	Sept. 13	..	X	P(b)
Missouri.....	Aug. 2	None	..	X	P
Montana.....	June 7	None	X	..	P
Nebraska.....	May 10	None	..	X	P
Nevada.....	Sept. 6	None	..	X	P
New Hampshire.....	Sept. 13	None	..	X	P
New Jersey.....	(1961) April 18	None	..	X	P
New Mexico.....	May 10	None	..	X	P
New York.....	June 7	None	..	X	CP
North Carolina.....	May 28	June 25	..	X	P(b)
North Dakota.....	June 28	None	..	X	P
Ohio.....	May 3	None	..	X	P
Oklahoma.....	July 5	July 26	..	X	P(b)
Oregon.....	May 20	None	..	X	P
Pennsylvania.....	April 26	None	..	X	P
Rhode Island.....	Sept. 28 (Dem.)	None	..	X	P
South Carolina.....	Sept. 19 (Rep.)	None	..	X	C,P(b,c)
South Dakota.....	June 7	None	..	X	CX(j)
Tennessee.....	Aug. 4	None	..	X	P
Texas.....	May 7	June 4	..	X	CP(b)
Utah.....	Sept. 13	None	X	..	X
Vermont.....	Sept. 13	None	..	X	P
Virginia.....	(1961) July 11	(1961) Aug. 15	..	X	CP(b)
Washington.....	Sept. 13	None	X(l)	..	P
West Virginia.....	May 10	None	..	X	P
Wisconsin.....	Sept. 13	None	X	..	P
Wyoming.....	(1961) March 7(m)	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) States which hold primaries for statewide offices in 1961 are indicated by the figure 1961 in parentheses preceding the date.

(b) Run-off primary if necessary.

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

(d) Party-column ballot; voter restricted to marking on one column only.

(e) 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.

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

(g) 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.

(h) Date set by party authority.

(i) Must vote only for candidates of the same party or only for non-partisan candidates.

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

(k) Primary held on December 5, 1959.

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

(m) Non-partisan primary for Supreme Court Justice and Supt. of Public Instruction, if necessary.

LIMITATIONS ON CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES IN THE STATES

State or other jurisdiction	Filing of statements required				Required times 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	Within 15 days after a primary and within 30 days after a general election	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Alaska.....	No	No	No	No	None	No	....	....	No	No	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	Yes	Yes	Yes	After election	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Colorado.....	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	After election	Yes(a)	Yes(a)	Yes(a)	No	Yes(a)	Yes(a)
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
Guam.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Within 15 days after election	No	No	No	....	....	....
Hawaii.....	No	No	Yes(b)	Yes	Within 20 days	No	No	No	Yes	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	Yes	No	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	Last Monday in August; within 10 days following primary; third Monday in October; tenth day following election	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

Mississippi.....	No(a)	Yes(a)	No(a)	Yes(a)	Contribution statements filed 1st and 15th each month of campaign	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Missouri.....	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Within 30 days after election	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Montana.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10 days after election for candidates, 15 days after election for parties	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
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
27 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.....	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	10 days after primary election; 15 days after regular or special election or run-off primary	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Oregon.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	15 days after election	Yes(f)	(f)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pennsylvania.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Within 30 days after each primary and general election	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Puerto Rico.....	Yes	No	Yes	No	Within first 10 days of each month	Yes	Yes	No	(h)	No	No
Rhode Island.....	No corrupt practices act(g)	No	No	Yes	.....	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
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	Yes	Candidate's statement 5 to 10 days before convention or election; manager's within 30 days after	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes

LIMITATIONS ON CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES IN THE STATES—Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Filing of statements required				Required times 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							
Texas.....	No	Yes	No	Yes	Before and after elections	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
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	....	....	....	No	No	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	No	Yes	Yes	No
Wyoming.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Within 20 days after election	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

(a) Primaries only, does not apply for elections.
(b) By agent or committee acting for or on behalf of any candidate.
(c) Illinois: By insurance corporations only; New Jersey: By public utilities, banks and insurance corporations.

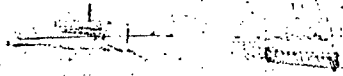
(d) Certain state employees prohibited from making political contributions.
(e) Political parties cannot contribute in primaries.
(f) Certain corporations only—O.R.S. 260.280.
(g) Only restrictions are those imposed by federal statutes.

(h) 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.

Section II

LEGISLATURES AND
LEGISLATION

1. Legislative Organization
and Services
2. Legislation



Legislative Organization and Services

STRUCTURE 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.

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.

SIZE 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 Alaska, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada and Wyoming, up to 240 in Massachusetts, 246 in Vermont, 279 in Connecticut and 400 in New Hampshire. The ratio of Senate to House members averages about one to three or four, but this ratio varies

widely from state to state:—in Idaho there are forty-four Senators to fifty-nine Representatives; in New Hampshire there are twenty-four Senators to 400 Representatives.

With two noteworthy exceptions, only minor changes have been made by states during the past biennium in the size of their legislatures. The exceptions are Alaska and Hawaii, which became states during the period under review. In the former the legislature was increased from forty to sixty members; in Hawaii, the total went from forty-five to seventy-six. In both states, the lower house now is almost exactly twice as large as the Senate.

In all states legislative terms are either two years or four. State Senators in thirty-five states—an increase of three in the past biennium—serve for four years; in fifteen (including Nebraska) they serve for two. Shorter terms are the rule for members of lower houses. In forty-five states House members serve two-year terms; only in Alabama, Louisiana, Maryland and Mississippi do they have four-year terms. California voters in November, 1960, will consider a proposal to double the two-year term of Assemblymen.

The Committee on Legislative Processes of the National Legislative Conference, in its report to the Conference in October, 1959, recommended among other things that "The length of legislative terms should be established in such a way as to assure effective responsibility to the voters, and at the same time to provide

desired and desirable continuity in legislative experience. A term of four years in at least one house, with staggered terms, is consistent with this objective." The same committee also urged abandonment of the "rotational agreement," widely practiced in numerous states, particularly in the South. This is the arrangement by which a multi-county legislative district permits one county to "elect" a legislator in one session while the other county "elects" a legislator in the next session, in effect assuring the loss of continuity of representation.

SESSIONS

As indicated in the table "Legislative Sessions," legislatures of nineteen states, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands meet annually. Thirty-one states hold biennial regular sessions, all except three (Kentucky, Mississippi and Virginia) in the odd-numbered years. As recently as the beginning of World War II, only four states (New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island and South Carolina) held annual sessions, and one—Alabama—met only at quadrennial intervals.

The trend toward annual sessions, which had slowed somewhat in 1956–57, again became definitely noticeable during 1958–59. Despite voter rejection of annual sessions in Texas in November, 1958, five additional states (Alaska, Delaware, Hawaii, Nevada and Pennsylvania) during the 1958–59 biennium adopted the yearly meeting plan. The "off-year" sessions in Delaware, Hawaii and Pennsylvania are confined to fiscal and budgetary matters. New Mexico and several other states currently are considering annual sessions.

Apart, however, from the annual session trend, which is providing more time for legislators to meet and act, there are few indications of moves to eliminate other restrictions on legislative sessions. Only seventeen states have regular sessions unlimited as to length by either direct or indirect restrictions. Nineteen states directly limit by constitutional provision the number of days of regular session; eleven accomplish the same end by terminating legislative pay after a certain

period; and three provide other types of limits (Connecticut, where adjournment must be by early June; Missouri, where it must be by May 31; and Illinois, where laws passed after June 30 have a year-long suspended effect).

Special sessions have fewer restrictions. In twenty-seven states there are no limits on length; in thirteen there are direct limits; and in ten there are indirect limits through stoppage of pay. Recent years have seen some marked development, as in Alaska and Hawaii, toward granting the legislature power to call itself into special session or to determine what subjects may be considered in such sessions.

COMPENSATION

The National Legislative Conference Committee on Legislative Processes, in its 1959 report referred to above, capsuled the thinking of most recent observers on the subject of legislative pay: "From the viewpoint of good public service, and in light of the increasing amounts of time that legislators normally must devote to session and between session duties, the compensation of legislators in most states is now too low. Flat salaries rather than a per diem should be paid. Salary and expense reimbursement for necessary expenses sufficient to permit competent persons to serve in legislatures without financial sacrifice should be provided. Actual amounts of salary and expense money should be provided by statute rather than specified in the constitution."

As a comparison of tabular information in this and previous editions of *The Book of the States* indicates, there have been numerous changes in compensation bases and levels in recent years. In 1959 thirty-four states were using the salary plan; in 1943 less than half used it. The range of legislative salaries, per biennium, in these thirty-four states is from \$200 in New Hampshire to \$15,000 in New York. The median figure is \$3,600. Of the eighteen states which pay the median salary or more, twelve meet annually; of the sixteen which pay less, only two meet annually.

Nineteen states employ a daily pay plan for legislators (payable during sessions), three of them—Arkansas, Colorado and

Oklahoma—using both daily pay and biennial salary. 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 an accompanying table indicates, legislators also frequently receive appreciable living expense allowances. Nineteen states pay this allowance in the form of a per diem during the session; eight others pay lump-sum or monthly allowances. Travel allowances in some form are paid legislators in all states except Hawaii and New Jersey. In recognition of greater demands on their time, thirty-one states, according to a 1959 survey by the Council of State Governments, pay additional compensation for legislative leaders. Usually this is confined to the presiders, but sometimes it is payable to the floor leaders (as in Maine, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania) or to the pro tem presiders (as in Georgia and South Carolina).

Compensation changes during 1958–59 were fairly numerous. Alaska and Arizona shifted from a daily pay to a salary basis; Alaska and Connecticut went over from a constitutional amendment to a statutory method of establishing the pay level; and basic pay rates were increased in at least ten states. At the end of 1959, legislative compensation was established by statute in just half the states, by the constitution in seventeen, and by a combination of constitution and statute in eight.

COMMITTEES

Most recent studies of legislative organization have urged modernization of committee systems—a key subject since much of the legislature's work is done by standing committees. Three major aspects usually have commanded the attention of such studies: reduction in the over-all number of committees, reduction in the number of committees to which the individual legislator is assigned, and increased use of joint House-Senate committees.

With respect to the first of these, there have been notable accomplishments in recent years. Reductions between 1946 and 1959 have lowered the median number of House standing committees from

thirty-nine to twenty-three and of Senate committees from thirty-one to twenty. The accompanying table illustrates these decreases. Most of them predated 1959, however; and it is worth noting that between 1957 and 1959, twenty-two legisla-

Number of standing committees	Number of states in each range					
	House		Senate (a)		Joint	
	1946	1959	1946	1959	1946(b)	1959(c)
10 or under ..	0	5	0	5	23	24
11-20	2	13	8	21	0	0
21-30	9	13	15	15	0	2
31-40	15	8	13	8	2	1
41-50	12	8	9	1	1	0
51-60	7	1	2	0	0	0
61-70	2	1	1	0	0	0

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

(b) Excludes 22 states reporting no joint standing committees.

(c) Excludes 23 states reporting no joint standing committees.

tive bodies increased the number of committees while only half that many decreased them. Major decreases were recorded by the Missouri House and the Iowa, Minnesota and Ohio Senates; but these were in contrast to major increases in both houses in Oklahoma (where major reductions had taken place a few years previously) and in the lower houses in Hawaii, Utah and Washington.

A reduction in total numbers of committees tends to reduce the number of committees on which the average legislator serves. As recently as 1955, however, House members in seven states and Senate members in fifteen served, on the average, on seven or more committees; and at that time most members of eight legislative bodies served on ten or more committees. The National Legislative Conference committee report, cited above, strongly urged "... genuine study of this problem in many states; and while no set standard appears achievable, the end objective must be to enable the individual legislator to do his constructive best in reviewing and perfecting bills at the committee stage of consideration."

Although no major changes have been made in the immediate past relative to use of joint committees, the 1959 situation shows marked alteration from that which existed before World War II. In 1939, only seven legislatures used joint standing committees, and only in Mas-

sachusetts did they handle the bulk of business. By 1959, twenty-seven states were using one or more joint committees; and Connecticut and Maine had joined Massachusetts in relying primarily on them.

APPORTIONMENT

No aspect of the legislative process in recent years has been more the subject of attention by press and public than has the matter of apportionment. The President's Commission on Intergovernmental Relations in its 1955 report singled this out as one of two major areas of needed improvements in the legislatures if the states are in future to participate with adequate effectiveness in the federal system. (The other is the removal of constitutional limitations on the law-making power of the legislature, to grant increased flexibility.) The problem is a two-fold one—first, of obtaining an equitable and acceptable pattern of representation for each of the two legislative houses; and second, of assuring periodic reapportionment in accordance with the agreed pattern.

As indicated in the table "Apportionment of Legislatures," provisions relating to this subject appear in the constitution of every state. In Delaware and Maryland, however, no constitutional provision relates to periodic reapportionment.

In the great majority of states, the legislature is the agency designated by the constitution to reapportion. In most cases—thirty-six states—the legislatures enjoy this power exclusively, although the trend is away from this practice. Six states have provided alternative procedures in the event the legislature fails to act: California, Illinois, Michigan, Oregon, South Dakota and Texas. In addition, Washington provides for reapportionment by initiative as well as by legislative action.

Another group of six states—two more than in 1957, with the addition of Alaska and Hawaii—has placed the reapportioning power in non-legislative hands. Alaska relies on an Apportionment Board; Arizona, which makes no provision for Senate reapportionment, obtains House redistricting through County Boards of Supervisors; Arkansas redistricts

through a Board of Apportionment (Governor, Secretary of State and Attorney General); Hawaii is redistricted by the Governor; 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 thirteen states employing, in whole or in part, non-legislative means in connection with reapportionment actually have reapportioned since 1950. Among the thirty-seven other states, eighteen have had their most recent reapportionments in the 1950's, eight in the 1940's, three in the 1930's, three in the 1920's, three in the period 1900–1920, and two prior to 1900.

Three constitutional amendments concerning apportionment will be voted on in 1960. In Minnesota it is proposed to base Senate seats without reference to population, but to assure the Minneapolis-St. Paul area of 35 per cent of the Senate membership, while the House would be based on population alone. A North Dakota amendment would freeze present Senate districts and provide reapportionment of the House on a popular basis. A South Dakota amendment would alter the popular base for Senate membership and provide that no senatorial district shall have more than two Senators and no county shall have more than one such district.

Numerous test suits, originating chiefly in expanding metropolitan areas, have been brought in federal courts since World War II to force legislatures to reapportion, or to require them to reapportion in accordance with constitutional requirements. Since 1946, a score or more of such cases have come before federal courts, involving about twelve states. The most recent of these, as this is written, was *Charles Baker et al. vs. Joe C. Carr et al.* in the U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Tennessee. The three-man special federal district court on December 21, 1959, commented, "With the plaintiffs' argument that the legislature of Tennessee is guilty of a clear violation of the state constitution and of the rights of the plaintiffs the court entirely agrees"; but it

proceeded to dismiss the complaint, in accordance with prior Supreme Court decisions, on the ground that the court "... has no right to intervene or to grant the relief prayed for...."

MECHANICAL DEVICES

The 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 has been a means of conserving much valuable legislative time. Since 1917, when the first such machine was installed in the Wisconsin Assembly, a total of thirty-four machines have been placed in operation in twenty-eight states, the most recent installation in Kentucky. New installations have been under consideration in at least ten states during the biennium.

The use of radio and television for broadcasting at least some legislative session events has become fairly commonplace in the majority of states. Its use for coverage of committee activities, however, still is largely experimental and more limited. In Alabama, film strips covering sessions and committee hearings are shown on daily newscasts.

Systematic court reporting of legislative proceedings still is confined to only a few states—only five states and Puerto Rico, according to a 1959 survey by the Council of State Governments. More than twenty jurisdictions, however, the Council reported, are preserving such records by means of mechanical devices.

The bulk reproduction of bills is being affected by the availability of inexpensive methods. While most states still set bills in type, an increasing number—more than a dozen in 1959—are using such methods as mimeograph, multilith and photo offset. The Washington legislature, which adopted the last mentioned process in 1959, found costs reduced by as much as half compared with conventional printing.

INDEXES AND DIGESTS OF LEGISLATION

Of great assistance to legislators and the public are the periodic indexes and digests to pending and enacted legislation

which most legislatures make available. Such index-digests are provided by public agencies, usually under legislative control, in almost half of the states. An additional group, including almost one-third of the states, provides comparable guides but without digests. In the remaining states less satisfactory sources are provided.

CURRENT PROBLEMS

By the close of 1959, it was becoming unmistakably apparent that the American state legislators, and particularly the legislative leaders, were consciously endeavoring to regain full, coordinate or coequal status with the executive and judicial branches of government. Several challenges to action of this sort have appeared since the end of World War II: the Council of State Governments' Committee on Legislative Processes and Procedures report, *Our State Legislatures*, in 1946, and in revised form in 1948; the American Political Science Association's Committee on American Legislatures report, *American State Legislatures*, in 1954; the report of the President's Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, in 1955; and the National Legislative Conference committee report, referred to above, in 1959. These were in addition to several dozen studies and reports prepared in the various states during the post-war period.

This intention has found expression and added strength through organization—through the Council of State Governments and its meetings and conferences, through the establishment in 1948 and subsequent growth of the National Legislative Conference, and through the creation in December, 1959, at Albany, New York, of the National Conference of State Legislative Leaders.

Probably the clearest evidence of the trend is found in the mounting extent of reorganization of the internal structure and procedures of the legislatures, reported in this section and in previous editions of *The Book of the States*. Additional indication is to be found in the significant expansion in legislative staff services during the past score of years. This subject is dealt with in the following section.

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
Alaska, State of.....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Arizona, State of.....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
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
Hawaii, State of.....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	Iolani Palace
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	(a)
Iowa, State of.....	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Kansas, State of.....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State House (b)
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	Assembly	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 (b)
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 (b)
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
Guam.....	Legislature	Unicameral		Congress Building
Puerto Rico, Commonwealth of.	Legislative Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	Capitol
Virgin Islands, Territory of.....	Legislature	Unicameral		Capitol

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

(b) Unofficial.

THE LEGISLATORS
Numbers, Terms and Party Affiliations
As of December, 1959

State or other jurisdiction	Senate					House					Constitutional total	Term	Constitutional total of legis- lators
	Demo- crats	Repub- licans	Other	Va- can- cies	Consti- tutional total	Demo- crats	Repub- licans	Other	Va- can- cies	Consti- tutional total			
Alabama.....	35	..	..	..	35	4	106	...	..	106	4	141
Alaska.....	18	2	..	..	20	4	34	6	..	40	2	60
Arizona.....	27	1	..	..	28	2	55	25	..	80	2	108
Arkansas.....	34	..	..	1	35	4	98	...	2	100	2	135
California.....	28	12	..	..	40	4	47	32	1	80	2	120
Colorado.....	22	13	..	..	35	4	44	21	..	65	2	100
Connecticut.....	29	7	..	..	36	2	140	139	1	279(a)	2	315 (a)
Delaware.....	11	6	..	..	17	4	26	9	..	35	2	52
Florida.....	37	1	..	..	38	4	92	3	..	95(b)	2	133 (b)
Georgia.....	54	..	..	..	54	2	205	...	..	205	2	259
Hawaii.....	11	14	..	..	25	4	33	18	..	51	2	76
Idaho.....	27	17	..	..	44	2	35	24	..	59	2	103
Illinois.....	24	33	..	1	58	4	92	85	..	177	2	235	
Indiana.....	23	27	..	..	50	4	79	21	..	100	2	150
Iowa.....	17	33	..	..	50	4	48	60	..	108	2	158
Kansas.....	18	32	..	..	40	4	56	69	..	125	2	165
Kentucky.....	30	8	..	..	38	4	80	20	..	100	2	138
Louisiana.....	39	..	..	..	39	4	101	...	..	101	4	140
Maine.....	12	21	..	..	33	2	58	93	..	151	2	184
Maryland.....	26	3	..	..	29	4	116	7	..	123	4	152
Massachusetts.....	24	16	..	..	40	2	145	95	..	240	2	280
Michigan.....	12	22	..	..	34	2	55	55	..	110(c)	2	144 (c)
Minnesota.....	Nonpartisan election..				67	4	Nonpartisan election			131	2	198	
Mississippi.....	49	..	..	..	49	4	140	...	..	140	4	189
Missouri.....	26	8	..	..	34	4	112	45	..	157	2	191
Montana.....	38	17	1(d)	..	56	4	61	31	2(d)	94	2	150	
Nebraska.....	Nonpartisan election..				Unicameral legislature, 2 year term.....								43
Nevada.....	7	10	..	..	17(e)	4	33	14	..	47(e)	2	64 (e)
New Hampshire.....	6	18	..	..	24	2	137	262	1	400(f)	2	424(f)
New Jersey.....	10	11	..	..	21	4	34	26	..	60	2	81
New Mexico.....	24	8	..	..	32	4	60	6	..	66	2	98
New York.....	24	34	..	..	58	2	58	92	..	150	2	208
North Carolina.....	49	1	..	..	50	2	116	4	..	120	2	170
North Dakota.....	18	31	..	..	49	4	49	64	..	113	2	162 (g)
Ohio.....	20	13	..	..	33	2(h)	78	61	..	139	2	172(i)
Oklahoma.....	41	3	..	..	44	4	110	9	..	121(a)	2	165(j)
Oregon.....	19	11	..	..	30	4	33	27	..	60	2	90
Pennsylvania.....	22	28	..	..	50	4	108	102	..	210	2	260
Rhode Island.....	23	21	..	..	44	2	71	29	..	100	2	144
South Carolina.....	46	..	..	..	46	4	124	...	..	124	2	170
South Dakota.....	20	15	..	..	35	2	32	43	..	75	2	110
Tennessee.....	28	5	..	..	33	2	83	16	..	99	2	132
Texas.....	31	..	..	..	31	4	150	...	..	150	2	181
Utah.....	12	13	..	..	25	4	42	22	..	64	2	89
Vermont.....	8	22	..	..	30	2	45	200	1	246	2	276
Virginia.....	37	3	..	..	40	4	95	5	..	100	2	140
Washington.....	35	14	..	..	49	4	66	33	..	99	2	148
West Virginia.....	23	9	..	..	32	4	85	15	..	100	2	132
Wisconsin.....	13	20	..	..	33	4	55	45	..	100(k)	2	133 (k)
Wyoming.....	11	16	..	..	27	4	30	26	..	56	2	83
Guam.....	Unicameral.....												21
Puerto Rico.....	21(l)	6(m)	3(n)	2	32	4	47(l)	11	6(n)	64	4	96 (o)	
Virgin Islands.....	5	..	6	..	11	2	Unicameral.....					11	

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

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

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

(d) Independent.

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

(i) 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.

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

(k) 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.

(l) Popular Democratic Party.

(m) Statehood Party.

(n) Independentist.

(o) 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.

SALARIES AND COMPENSATION OF LEGISLATORS

State or other jurisdiction	SALARY AND DAILY PAY PLANS						ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR LEGISLATORS			
	Regular session			Special session						
	Daily pay plan		Salary plan			Basic salary is fixed by	Date basic salary estab- lished	Travel allowance		Additional expense allowances during session
	Amount per day	Limit on no. of days of pay		Amount of pay per day	Limit on no. of days of pay			Amount per mile	Number of trips during session	
Alabama.....	\$10	36 L(a)		\$10	36 L	Const.	1946	10c	One round trip	\$20 per day(a)
Alaska.....			\$ 6,000(b)			Stat.	1959	15c	One round trip (c)	\$40 per day
Arizona.....			3,600(b,d)			Const.	1958	8c	.....	\$9 per day subsistence for legislators from outside city limits of capital(d)
Arkansas.....	20	60 C	2,400(e)	6	15 C	Const.	1958	5c	One round trip	None
California.....			12,000(b)			Const.	1954	5c(f)	One round trip	\$19 per day(f)
Colorado.....	20	120 C	4,800(b,h)	20	None	Stat.	1958	(g)	One round trip	None during session(h)
Connecticut.....			2,000			Stat.	1959	10c	Each day	\$500 expense allowance
Delaware.....			6,000			Stat.	1959	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(i)	Const.	1945	10c	One round trip	\$5 per day
Hawaii.....			4,000(j)	(j)		Const.	1959		.....	\$32.50 per day for members from Oahu; \$45 for legislators from outer islands
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(k)			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,l)		5	30 L	Const. & Stat.	1949	15c	One round trip	\$7 per day
Kentucky.....	25	60 L(m)		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,l)		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.....			1,600(n)	10	None	Stat.	1959	5c	Round trip per week	Small allowance for postage, telephone, etc.
Maryland.....			3,600(b)			Const.	1948	20c(o)	.....	\$2,400 per biennium
Massachusetts.....			10,400(b)	(p)	None	Stat.	1956	7c(q)	Each day(q)	\$1,000 per biennium; weekly expense allowance according to distance from capital(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	In 1959, \$12 per day except that legislators who did not have to leave their homes to attend session received \$8 per day
Mississippi.....			3,000	22.50	None	Stat.	1956	10c	One round trip(r)	None
Missouri.....			3,000			Const.	1945	10c	One round trip	\$10 per day
Montana.....	20	60 C		20	60 C	Stat.	1955	7c	One round trip	None
Nebraska.....			1,744			Const. & Stat.	1934	8c	One round trip	\$100 postage allowance
Nevada.....	25	60 C		25	20 C	Stat.	1957	10c	Daily commuting(s)	\$15 per day(s); \$60 for postage, etc.
New Hampshire.....			200	3	15 C	Const.	1889	(t)	Daily round trip(t)	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	(g)	Round trip per week	\$1,000 expense allowance at 1960 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.....			10,000			Stat.	1955	10c	Round trip per week	Postage and stationery
Oklahoma.....	15	75 L(u)	3,950(u)	15	75 L(u)	Const.	1948	10c	One round trip	Postage, stationery, telephone and telegraph allowance and shipping legislative supplies
Oregon.....			1,200			Const.	1950	10c	One round trip	Postage, stationery and shipping legislative supplies
Pennsylvania.....			12,000(b,n) (p)			Stat.	1959	10c	Round trip per week	.....
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	\$7.50 per day for maximum of 40 days
South Dakota.....			1,800	10	None	Stat.	1957	5c	One round trip	.....
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			Stat.	1955	20c	One round trip	Stationery
Virginia.....			1,080	30(v)	30(v)	Stat.	1948	7c	One round trip	None
Washington.....			2,400	10		Stat.	1949	10c	One round trip	\$25 per day
West Virginia.....			3,000(b)			Const.	1954	10c	One round trip	None
Wisconsin.....			7,200(w)			Stat.	1957	(x)	Rate-distance ratio(x)	\$175 monthly expense allowance(y)
Wyoming.....	12	40 C		12	None	Stat.	1941	8c	One round trip	\$12 per day
Guam.....	15	60 C(b)	1,800	15	None	Organic Act	1950	None	.....	None
Puerto Rico.....			6,000(b)			Stat.	1953	15c	Round trip per week(z)	\$15 per day; \$200 for telephone; \$100 for postage; \$100 for stationery
Virgin Islands.....			1,200(b)			Revised Organic Act	1954	(g)	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) Plus excess baggage allowance.

(d) Plus \$20 per day salary (limited to \$1,800 in a year) for special sessions and interim committee meetings; \$9 per day subsistence for days required to attend interim committee meetings, plus 8c a mile or first class public carrier.

(e) Speaker of the House receives \$2,700.

(f) 15c a mile for interim committee meetings and \$20 a day for maximum of 60 days for interim committee meetings.

(g) Actual and necessary expenses.

(h) Legislators receive \$100 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. Legislators also receive \$20 per day, not to exceed \$600 in any calendar year, while not in session, for attendance at legislative meetings, plus actual and necessary traveling expenses.

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

(j) \$2,500 per general session; \$1,500 per budget session.

(k) This salary became effective at the 1959 session. This is an increase from \$10,000 a biennium except that holdover Senators continue to receive the old salary until present terms expire.

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

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

(n) This salary becomes effective in 1961. It is an increase from \$1,400 a biennium in Maine and from \$6,000 in Pennsylvania.

(o) In terms of fixed amounts for each legislator.

(p) Determined at each session in Massachusetts. In Pennsylvania \$500, or \$750 if longer than one month.

(q) 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.

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

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

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

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

(v) Effective in 1960.

(w) For all members elected in 1958. Following 1960 elections all legislators will receive \$7,200. Until then all holdover Senators elected prior to 1958 will receive \$4,800 a biennium.

(x) 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.

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

(z) Minimum \$10.

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	No	2/3 vote those present
Alaska.....	Annual	Jan.	4th Mon.	None	30 C	Yes	Yes(b)
Arizona.....	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	63 C(c)	20 C(c)	Petition 2/3 members	Yes
Arkansas.....	Odd	Jan.	2nd Mon.	60 C	15 C(d)	No	(d)
California.....	Annual(e)	Jan.	Odd-Mon. after Jan. 1	120 C(f)	None	No	No
		Feb.	Even-1st Mon.	30 C			
Colorado.....	Annual(e)	Jan.	Wed. after 1st Tues.	120 C(c)	None	No	No
Connecticut.....	Odd	Jan.	Wed. after 1st Mon.	150 C(g)	None	Yes	Yes
Delaware.....	Annual(e)	Jan.	Odd-1st Tues.	90L	30(c)	No	Yes
		Feb.	Even-1st Tues.	30L			
Florida.....	Odd	Apr.	Tues. after 1st Mon.	60 C(h)	20 C(i)	(i)	Yes(i)
Georgia.....	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	40 C	(j)	Petition 3/5 members(k)	Yes
Hawaii.....	Annual(e)	Feb.	3rd Wed.	60 C(l)	30 C(l)	Yes(m)	Yes
Idaho.....	Odd	Jan.	Mon. after Jan. 1	60 C(c)	20 C	No	No
Illinois.....	Odd	Jan.	Wed. after 1st Mon.	None(n)	None	No	No
Indiana.....	Odd	Jan.	Thurs. after 1st Mon.	61 C	40 C	No	Yes
Iowa.....	Odd	Jan.	2nd Mon.	None(o)	None	No	Yes
Kansas.....	Annual(e)	Jan.	Odd-2nd Tues.	60 L(c)	30 L(c)	No	Yes
		Jan.	Even-2nd Tues.	30 C			
Kentucky.....	Even	Jan.	Tues. after 1st Mon.	60 L	None	No	No
Louisiana.....	Annual(e)	May	Even-2nd Mon.	60 C	30 C	Petition 2/3 elected members	No(p)
		May	Odd-2nd Mon.	30 C		each house	
Maine.....	Odd	Jan.	1st Wed.	None	None	No	Yes
Maryland.....	Annual(e)	Jan.	Odd-1st Wed.	90 C	30 C	No	Yes
		Feb.	Even-1st Wed.	30 C			
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(g)	60 C	No	No
Montana.....	Odd	Jan.	1st Mon.	60 C	60 C(c)	No	No
Nebraska.....	Odd	Jan.	1st Tues.	None	None	Petition 2/3 members	No
Nevada.....	Annual	Jan.	3rd Mon.	60 C(c)	20 C(c)	No	No
New Hampshire.....	Odd	Jan.	1st Wed.	None	15 C(c)	Yes	Yes
New Jersey.....	Annual	Jan.	2nd Tues.	None	None	(q)	Yes

New Mexico.....	Odd	Jan.	2nd Tues.	60 C	30 C(r)	Yes(r)	Yes(r)
New York.....	Annual	Jan.	Wed. after 1st Mon.	None	None	No	No
North Carolina.....	Odd	Feb.	Wed. after 1st Mon.	120 C(c)	25 C(c)	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(s)	No
Oregon.....	Odd	Jan.	2nd Mon.	None	None	No	Yes
Pennsylvania.....	Annual(e)	Jan.	1st Tues.	None	None	No	No
Rhode Island.....	Annual	Jan.	1st Tues.	60 L(c)	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(c)	20 C(c)	No	No
Texas.....	Odd	Jan.	2nd Tues.	120 C(c)	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(c,t)	30 C(c,t)	Petition 2/3 members	Yes
Washington.....	Odd	Jan.	2nd Mon.	60 C	None	No	Yes
West Virginia.....	Annual(e)	Jan.	Odd-2nd Wed.	60 C(u)	None	Petition 2/3 members	No
Wisconsin.....	Odd	Jan.	Even-2nd Wed.	30 C(u)	None	No	No
Wyoming.....	Odd	Jan.	2nd Wed.	None	None	No	No
Guam.....	Annual	Jan.	2nd Tues.	40 C	None	No	Yes
Puerto Rico.....	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	60 C(v)	14 C	No	No
Virgin Islands.....	Annual	Apr.	2nd Mon.	111 C(g,w)	20 C	No	No
				60	15(x)	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) Unless Governor calls and limits.

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

(d) Governor may convene General Assembly for specified purpose. After specific business is transacted, a $\frac{2}{3}$ vote of members of both houses may extend sessions up to 15 days.

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

(f) Exclusive of Saturdays and Sundays.

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

(h) Length of session may be extended by 30 days, but not beyond Sept. 1, by $\frac{2}{3}$ vote of both houses.

(i) Twenty per cent of the membership may petition the Secretary of State to poll the legislature; upon affirmative vote of $\frac{2}{3}$ 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.

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

(k) Thirty-day limit.

(l) General sessions, odd years 60 days; budget sessions, even years 30 days. Governor may extend any session for not more than 30 days. Sundays and holidays shall be excluded in computing the number of days of any session.

(m) Legislature may convene in special session on 45th day after adjournment to act on bills submitted to the Governor less than ten days before adjournment if Governor notifies the legislature he plans to return them with objections.

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

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

(p) Unless legislature petitions for session, or may be extended by vote of $\frac{2}{3}$ elected members of each house.

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

(r) 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 $\frac{2}{3}$ of legislature.

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

(t) May be extended up to 30 days by $\frac{2}{3}$ vote of each house, but without pay.

(u) Must be extended by Governor until general appropriation passed; may be extended by $\frac{2}{3}$ vote of legislature.

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

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

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

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
Alaska.....	Yes	Yes	Yes—except voice and standing votes	Committee on Engrossment & Enrollment	Yes	No	Yes(b)
Arizona.....	No(a)	Yes	Yes	House—Chief Clerk; Senate—Secretary	Yes—subject, bill, sponsor	No	(c)
Arkansas.....	No(d)	Yes	Yes	Journal Committees	Yes(d)—bill	No	No
California.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	House—Chief Clerk; Senate—Journal Clerk	Yes—subject, bill, sponsor	No	No
Colorado.....	Yes	Yes	Third reading	House—Chief Clerk; Senate—Secretary	Yes—subject, bill, sponsor, committee	No	Rarely
Connecticut....	Yes	No	Only when a division is ordered	Clerks	Yes—subject	Yes	Yes
Delaware.....	No(e)	No	Yes	House—Chief Clerk; Senate—Secretary	Yes—subject	No	(f)
Florida.....	Yes	Yes	Yes—for bills and proposed constitutional amendments. (g)	House—Chief Clerk; Senate—Secretary	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
Hawaii.....	House—Yes Senate—No	Yes	House—No Senate—Yes	House—Speaker; Senate—President	Yes—subject	In part	Yes
Idaho.....	Yes	(h)	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	House—Clerk; Senate—Secretary	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(b, j)	Yes	House—Assistant Chief Clerk; Senate—Secretary	Yes—subject, bill, sponsor	House—No Senate—(b)	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(b)	Yes(o)
New Hampshire	Yes	Yes	Yes	House—Committee on Journal; Senate—Clerk	Yes—subject	House—No Senate—In part(p)	Yes(q)
New Jersey.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	General Assembly—Executive Secretary; Senate—Secretary	Yes	No	Yes(k)
New Mexico....	No	Yes	Yes	House—Rules Committee; Senate—Judiciary Committee	Yes(r)	No	(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(l)	No
Ohio.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	House—Journal Clerk; Senate—Clerk	Yes—subject, bill, sponsor, code sections	No	No
Oklahoma.....	Yes	No(s)	Yes	House—Journal Clerk Senate—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 Reporter	Yes	Yes	No
Rhode Island...	Yes(t)	Yes	Yes	House—Recording Clerk; Senate—Secretary of State	No	No	Yes(l)
South Carolina.	Yes	Yes	Yes	House—Clerk; Senate—Clerk	Yes—subject, bill, sponsor	No	Yes(k)
South Dakota..	Yes	(j)	Final passage	House—Committee on Correction of Journal; Senate—Committee on Legislative Procedure	Yes—bill, sponsor, subject	No	Yes(k)

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			
Tennessee.....	House—No Senate—No	House—Yes Senate—Yes(b)	Yes	Clerks	Yes	Yes(u)	No
Texas.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Journal Clerks	Yes	No	Minutes(v)
Utah.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Chief Clerks and Minute Clerks	Yes—subject, bill	House—Yes(w) Senate—No	Minutes only
Vermont.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	House—Clerk; Senate—Secretary	Yes—subject, bill	No	House—Yes Senate—(x)
Virginia.....	No(a)	House—No Senate—Yes	House—when yes— no vote taken Senate—Yes	Clerks	Yes—subject	No	No
Washington....	No	Yes	Yes	House—Chief Clerk; Senate—Journal Clerk	Yes—subject, bill	House—In part(i) Senate—No	House—Yes(i, 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
Guam.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Legislative Staff Director and Legislative Body	Yes	Yes	Yes
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) Upon request.

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

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

(e) Daily journal is not prepared.

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

(g) Also on any question upon demand of five members.

(h) Depends on importance of question.

(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) 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.

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

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

(r) A separate bill history is published and bound with journals. Bill history is a numerical index which gives legislative day of each stage of the bills.

(s) Record maintained in separate notebook.

(t) Daily journal is permanent journal.

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

(v) 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.

(w) 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.

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

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	17	30	0	7-15	3-21	....	Dis.
Alaska.....	(a)	(a)	10	10	0	5-7	3-5	....	Dis.
Arizona.....	★	President	21	21	0	15	7-11	....	Dis.
Arkansas.....	★	President	68	25	1	5-28	5-10	12	Dis.
California.....	★	Comm. on Rules	26	20	1	6-28	5-13	....	Yes
Colorado.....	★	Resolution	18	20	1	3-19	3-20	6	Dis.
Connecticut.....	★	Pres. pro tem	0	0	28	....	....	(b)	Yes
Delaware.....	★	Pres. pro tem	22	22	0	5	5	....	Dis.
Florida.....	★	President	54	38	1	5-25	7-13	6	Yes(c)
Georgia.....	★	President	24	16	0	5-15	5-35	....	Dis.
Hawaii(d).....	★	President(e)	26	18	0	5-11	3-10	....	Dis.
Idaho.....	★	President	20	22	3	3-11	5-11	9-18	Dis.
Illinois.....	★	Comm. on Comms.	23	23	0	6-41	3-29	....	Yes
Indiana.....	★	President	43	39	2	4-16	6-11	8-12	Dis.
Iowa.....	★	President	40	32	2	7-46	1-27	9	Dis.
Kansas.....	★	President	43	30	1	3-23	5-11	12	Dis.
Kentucky.....	★	President	15	18	0	11-34	9-16(f)	....	Dis.
Louisiana.....	★	President	16	17	0	16-20	6-17	....	Dis.
Maine.....	★	President	7	3	24	4-16	3-12	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	20	0	5-15	5-7	....	Dis.
Minnesota.....	★	Comm. on Comms.	39	20	0	5-29	10-23	....	Yes
Mississippi.....	★	Lt. Governor	50	46	5	5-33	3-26	5-13	Dis.
Missouri.....	★	Pres. pro tem	45	26	1	4-41	5-13	14	Dis.
Montana.....	★	Comm. on Comms.	36	36	0	5-18	3-11	....	Dis.
Nebraska.....	(g)	Comm. on Comms.	(g)	14	(g)	(g)	1-8	(g)	Yes
Nevada.....	★	President	27	19	0	5-13	3-5	....	Dis.
New Hampshire.....	★	President	25	18	1	5-21	3-7	9	Yes
New Jersey.....	★	President	16	16	4	7	5-7	12	Dis.
New Mexico.....	★(h)	Comm. on Comms.	16(i)	7(j)	0	7-14	7-11	....	Dis.
New York.....	★	Pres. pro tem	36	28	0	15-20	6-25	....	Dis.
North Carolina.....	★	President	43	32	4	8-62	6-26	....	Yes
North Dakota.....	★	Comm. on Comms.	21	18	0	3-22	3-17	....	Dis.
Ohio.....	★	Pres. pro tem	22	13	4	7-23	7-11	4	Yes
Oklahoma.....	★(k)	(l)	39	40	0	3-30	2-28	....	Dis.
Oregon.....	★	President	20	21	1	6-11	5-7	14	Yes
Pennsylvania.....	★	Pres. pro tem	32	22	0	15-20	9-24	....	Dis.
Rhode Island.....	★	Named in rules	15	17	6	8-17	5-10	8	Dis.
South Carolina.....	★	Elected(m)	8	36	4	5-27	5-18	6-15	Dis.
South Dakota.....	★	President	50	27	0	3-15	3-15	....	Dis.
Tennessee.....	★	Speaker	17	17	0	17-33	11-17	....	Dis.
Texas.....	★	President	43	24	0	5-21	5-21	....	Yes
Utah.....	★	President	22	15	1	5-17	5-7	28	Yes
Vermont.....	★	Special comm.	18	18	3(n)	5-15	3-6	6-56	Yes
Virginia.....	★	Elected	34	21	3	NA	NA	NA	Dis.(o)
Washington.....	★	President	31	33	0	6-51	3-32	....	Dis.
West Virginia.....	★	President	25	29	3	10-25	3-18	5	Dis.
Wisconsin.....	★	Comm. on Comms.(p)	23	11	2	3-11	3-10	5-14	Yes
Wyoming.....	★	President	18	16	1	7-10	2-5	....	Dis.
Guam.....	(g)	(l)	(g)	NA	(g)	(g)	7	(g)	Yes
Puerto Rico.....	★	President	16	16	4	7-23	5-17	7-16	Dis.
Virgin Islands.....	(g)	Elected	(g)	4	(g)	(g)	5-7	(g)	Yes

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

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

(b) Not more than seven Senators nor twenty-five Representatives.

(c) Senate committees sometimes meet in executive session.

(d) 1959 territorial legislature.

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

(f) All but one committee has nine members.

(g) Unicameral legislature.

(h) Standing Committee on Committees advises him.

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

(j) Also the Committee on Committees.

(k) Confirmation by House.

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

(m) Special committees are appointed.

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

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

(p) Confirmation by Senate.

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 committees 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
Alaska.....	45th day	2/3 vote	..	..	..	Standing committee bills	Yes	Yes	Speaker	President	No
Arizona.....	Senate—50th day House—50th day	2/3	..	..	..	By action of Rules Committee	Yes(a)	No	Speaker	President	No
Arkansas.....	None last 3 days	...	..	..	..	...	Yes	No	Speaker	President	Yes
California.....	Regular—120th day(b) Budget session—No limitations	2/3	..	..	..	...	Yes(a)	No	Speaker	Rules Comm.	Yes(c)
Colorado.....	Set at last week	...	..	..	..	...	Yes(a)	No	Speaker	President	Yes(c)
Connecticut.....	Fixed at session(d)	...	(e)	X	X	...	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
Hawaii.....	40th day(f)	Unanimous	..	..	..	...	Yes	No	Speaker	President	Yes
Idaho.....	Fixed at session	...	..	..	..	...	No	No	Speaker	President	Yes
Illinois.....	Minor limitations(g)	...	..	..	..	...	Yes(a)	No	Speaker	Bills Comm.	No
Indiana.....	Senate—33rd day House—30th day	Majority	..	..	..	...	Yes	No	Speaker	President	No
Iowa.....	Senate—25th day in February House—last legislative day in February	2/3	..	X	..	...	No	No	Speaker	President	No
Kansas.....	Fixed at session	...	..	..	..	...	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(h)	President(h)	No
Maine.....	Fixed at session	Unanimous	..	..	..	...	Yes(a)	No	Joint Committee(i)		No(j)
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(k)	Clerk(l)	Clerk(l)	Yes
Michigan.....	By joint rule	...	..	X	..	...	Yes(a)	Yes(m)	Speaker	President(n)	No
Minnesota.....	70th day	...	..	..	X	...	Yes	No	Speaker	President	No
Mississippi.....	None last 3 days(o)	...	..	..	..	...	Yes	No	Speaker	President	No
Missouri.....	60th day	Majority	..	X	X	...	Yes(a)	No	Speaker	President	Yes
Montana.....	Senate—20th day House—20th day	2/3	..	X	..	Substitute bills for bills pending	Yes	No	Speaker	President	Yes
Nebraska.....	20th day	2/3 elected	X	..	X	...	Yes(p)	Yes(q)	(r)	Ref. Comm.	No
Nevada.....	Senate—No limitations House—40th day odd years 30th day even years	2/3	X	..	..	...	Yes	No	Introducer	Introducer	No

New Hampshire...	3rd Thursday	2/3 elected	(g)	..	..	...	Yes	Yes	Speaker	President	Yes(c)
New Jersey.....	6th week		X(t)	..	..	...	Yes(a)	No	Speaker	President	No
New Mexico.....	45th day		..	X	X	...	Yes(a)	No	Speaker	President	No
New York.....	Fixed at session		..	..	..	...	Yes(q)	Yes	Speaker	President pro tem	No
North Carolina...	Fixed at session		..	..	..	...	Yes(a)	No	Speaker	President	Yes
North Dakota....	25th day		45th day(u)	40th day	..	...	Yes	(v)	Speaker	President	Yes
Ohio.....	By joint rule	3/5 elected	..	X	..	...	Yes(a)	No	Reference Comm.	Majority Leader	No
Oklahoma.....	No limitations(o)		..	..	..	...	Yes	Yes(w)	Speaker	President	No
Oregon.....	Senate—35th day		..	(y)	..	Approved by Rules and Bills Committee, or true substitute bills	Yes(a)	No	P.O.	P.O.	No
	House—25th day(x)		..	(y)	..	Approved by Rules Committee					
Pennsylvania.....	Senate—No limitations		..	..	..	...	Yes(a)	No	Speaker	P.O.	No
Rhode Island.....	House—June 17(z)		..	X	..	One day notice, title and explanation read	Yes(a)	No	Speaker	President	No
South Carolina...	Joint rules		..	..	..	...	Yes(a)	No	P.O.	P.O.	No
South Dakota....	No limitations	2/3 members present and majority of members elected	..	..	..	...	Yes	No	Speaker	President	No
Tennessee.....	Fixed at session		..	..	..	...	
Texas.....	None last 3 days		..	..	X	...	Yes	No	Speaker	Speaker	No(aa)
Utah.....	60th day	4/5 members	..	..	..	...	Yes	No	Speaker	President	No
	Senate—30th day	Senate—unanimous	40th day	(ab)	..	...	No(ac)	No	Speaker	President	Yes
	House—35th day	House—majority	..	..	..	...	
Vermont.....	7th week(ad)	3/4 present and voting	..	(ae)	..	...	Yes(a)	Yes(q)	Speaker	President	No
Virginia.....	(af)		..	..	..	...	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(ag)	..	..	..	...	Yes	Yes(q)	Speaker	President	No
Wisconsin.....	44th day(ad)		..	..	..	No limits for Legislative Council or for some committees(ah).	Yes(a)	(ai)	Speaker	P.O.	Yes
Wyoming.....	20th day	Unanimous	..	..	..	...	No	No	Speaker	President	No (aj)
Guam.....	No limitations		..	..	..	...	Yes	No	(r)	Comm. on Rules	No
Puerto Rico.....	60th day	Majority	X(ak)	..	..	...	Yes	No	Speaker	President	No
Virgin Islands....	No limitations		..	..	..	...	No	Yes	(r)	President	No

P.O.—Presiding Officer.

(a) Continuous service.

(b) Joint rules prohibit introduction after 120th calendar day, including Saturdays and Sundays.

(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) Usually the second Wednesday after convening is last day for introduction of bills.

(e) No committee bills shall be introduced after the second Tuesday in April except those which combine or coordinate provisions of a number of bills previously introduced; those sponsored by the Legislative Council or commissioners for the promotion of uniformity of legislation; and those of an emergency nature.

(f) 1959 territorial legislature.

(g) 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.

(h) Upon motion of author.

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

(j) Done as a matter of practice.

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

(l) Subject to approval of presiding officer.

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

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

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

(p) Established month prior to session.

(q) Permitted but engaged in to limited extent.

(r) Unicameral legislature.

(s) Only those reported by Committee on Rules.

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

(u) Only bills approved by Delayed Bills Committee.

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

(w) Beginning in 1961.

(x) 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.

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

(z) Date is established at each session. Date given is limit set at 1959 session.

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

(ab) Appropriations bill only.

(ac) Legislative Council has authority to assist.

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

(ae) 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.

(af) 20 day limit for municipal charter bill.

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

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

(ai) Bills are printed to a limited extent, and these are given numbers.

(aj) Bills may be forced out by request of member on floor.

(ak) In substitution of a bill already introduced.

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
Alaska.....	X	..	..	..	..	Yes	X	..	..	..	4-5 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
Hawaii.....	X(l)	..	..	..	..	Yes(l)	X	..	..	..	9-12 months
Idaho.....	..	..	X	..	..	Yes	..	..	..	X	2 months
Illinois.....	X	..	..	..	..	Yes(m)	..	..	..	X	3 months
Indiana.....	..	..	X	X(n)	..	(o)	X(g)	..	..	..	3-4 months
Iowa.....	X(p)	..	..	..	..	Yes(n)	X	..	..	..	2 months
Kansas.....	X	..	..	..	..	Yes(q)	X(g)	..	..	..	3 months
Kentucky.....	X(r)	..	..	..	X(s)	No	..	..	..	X	2-3 months
Louisiana.....	X(h)	..	..	..	..	(t)	..	..	X	..	5-6 months
Maine.....	X(u)	..	..	..	..	(v)	X(g)	..	X	..	3-4 months
Maryland.....	X	..	..	X	X(n)	(i)	X	X	..	..	2-3 months
Massachusetts..	X	..	..	..	..	(i)	X	..	..	..	12 months
Michigan.....	X	..	..	..	..	(i)	X	..	..	..	60 days
Minnesota.....	..	..	X(w)	..	..	(x)	..	..	X	..	4 months
Mississippi.....	X	..	..	..	..	(x)	..	X	..	..	6 months
Missouri.....	X	..	..	..	..	(i)	X	..	..	..	6 months
Montana.....	..	..	X(y)	..	..	Yes	..	..	..	X	3-4 months
Nebraska.....	..	X	..	..	..	Yes	X(z)	..	..	..	3 months
Nevada.....	X	..	..	..	..	Yes(aa)	X	X	..	..	4 months
New Hampshire..	..	..	..	X(aa,ab)	..	(i)	..	X	..	..	6-7 months
New Jersey.....	X	..	..	..	..	Yes	X	X	..	..	5-8 months
New Mexico.....	X	..	..	..	..	No	(ac)	..	..	..	2 months
New York.....	X	..	X(ad)	..	..	Yes	X	..	..	..	9 months
North Carolina..	X(v)	..	..	..	..	No	..	..	..	X	3 months
North Dakota...	X	..	..	..	..	(ae)	X	..	..	..	3 months
Ohio.....	X(k)	..	(d,j)	..	..	(i)	X	..	..	..	4 months
Oklahoma.....	..	..	X	..	..	(i)	X	..	..	..	4-5 months
Oregon.....	X	..	..	..	..	Yes	..	..	..	..	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(ac)	..	..	..	2-3 months
Tennessee.....	X(h)	..	..	..	..	(af)	..	X	..	..	6-8 months
Texas.....	..	..	X(h)	..	..	(i)	..	X(ag)	..	..	3 months
Utah.....	X(aa)	..	..	..	..	No	X(g)	..	..	..	2 months
Vermont.....	X	..	..	..	..	(i)	..	X	..	..	6-8 months
Virginia.....	X	..	..	..	..	(n)	X(g)	..	..	..	3 months
Washington.....	..	X	..	..	..	(n)	..	X(ah)	..	..	6 months
West Virginia...	..	..	..	X	..	(ai)	X	..	..	..	6 months
Wisconsin.....	X(aj)	..	..	..	..	Yes	X	..	X	..	4 months
Wyoming.....	X	..	..	..	..	Yes	X	..	..	..	3-4 months
Guam.....	..	X	..	..	Yes	Yes	X	..	..	..	3 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) Printed by offset upon introduction. After favorable report by committee a file copy of bill is printed.

(g) In limited quantities. In Connecticut and Utah a limited number of engrossed copies is 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) In 1959 session the legislature permitted the use of "short form" bills which were one page outlines stating purpose and general means of achieving purpose. Amendments to bills are printed with redrafts of bills if time and circumstances permit.

(m) When adopted on second reading.

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

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

(p) Companion bills are not printed.

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

(r) Upon receipt, by Legislative Research Commission.

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

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

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

(v) A House rule requires amendments to be printed or reproduced before being acted upon unless Committee on Rules and Business of the House recommends it be dispensed with.

(w) 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.

(x) Optional.

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

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

(aa) Unless otherwise ordered.

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

(ac) Laws with emergency clauses. In New Mexico photo-offset copies are available from Secretary of State one week after signature. In South Dakota they are available immediately.

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

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

(af) Upon request by speakers or General Assembly.

(ag) 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.

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

(ai) Upon motion.

(aj) 1949 law authorizes the printing of bills between sessions, but no distribution until session convenes.

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
Alaska.....	3	Yes(b)	2nd(c)	All bills	All bills	No	Membership
Arizona.....	3	Yes	1st(d), 2nd(d), 3rd	2	2	No	Elected
Arkansas.....	3	Yes(d)	1st, 3rd	5	5	House	Elected
California.....	3	Yes(d)	3rd	3	3	Assembly	Elected
Colorado.....	3	(e)	2nd(f), 3rd(f)	All bills(g)	All bills(g)	No	Elected
Connecticut.....	3	(h)	2nd, 3rd	1/5 present	1/5 present	House	Present & voting(i)
Delaware.....	3	(e)	House—3rd(j) Senate—2nd(j)	All bills, joint and concurrent resolutions		No	Elected
Florida.....	3	Yes	(k)	5	5	House	Present
Georgia.....	3	3	3rd(l)	1/5 present	1/5 present	House	Elected
Hawaii.....	3	Yes	2nd(m), 3rd	All bills(g)	All bills(g)	No	Membership
Idaho.....	3	Yes(d)	3rd	3	3	No	Present
Illinois.....	3	Yes	1st, 2nd, 3rd	2	5	House	Elected
Indiana.....	3	Yes(d)	1st(d), 2nd(d), 3rd	2	2	Both houses	Elected
Iowa.....	3	(n)	1st, 2nd, 3rd(o)	1	1	House	Elected
Kansas.....	3	Yes(d)	3rd	All bills and joint resolutions		House	Elected
Kentucky.....	3	Yes(p)	1st, 2nd(p), 3rd(p)	2	2	House	2/5 elected & maj. voting
Louisiana.....	3	Yes	One reading	All bills and resolutions		Both houses	Elected
Maine.....	(q)	Yes(d)	1st(d), 2nd(d)	1/5 present	1/5 present	No	Present & voting(i)
Maryland.....	3	Yes(d)	....	All bills and joint resolutions		House	Elected
Massachusetts..	3	Yes(r)	....	1/5 present	30	No	Present & voting(i)
Michigan.....	3	(e)	3rd(f)	1/5 present	1/5 present	House	Elected
Minnesota.....	3	Yes(d)	1st, 3rd	1	15	Both houses	Elected
Mississippi.....	3	Yes(d)	3rd	1/10 present	1/10 present	House	Present & voting(i)
Missouri.....	3	Yes	....	All bills and joint resolutions		House	Elected
Montana.....	3	No	....	2	10	House	Present
Nebraska.....	2	(s)	1st, 3rd	1	(Unicameral)	Yes	Elected
Nevada.....	3	Yes(d)	3rd	All bills and joint resolutions		No	Elected
New Hampshire..	3	(e)	....	1	1	No	(t)
New Jersey.....	3	Yes(u)	....	1/5 present	1/5 present	House	Membership
New Mexico.....	3	(v)	3rd	1	1	No	Present
New York.....	3	(w)	....	1	1	No	Elected
North Carolina..	3	Yes(d)	1st, 2nd, 3rd	1/5	1/5	No	Present & voting(i)
North Dakota...	2	Yes	2nd	1/6 present	1/6 present	Both houses	Elected(x)
Ohio.....	3	Yes(y)	3rd	All bills	All bills	House	Elected
Oklahoma.....	3	Yes	3rd(d)	Maj. elected	Maj. elected	No	Elected
Oregon.....	3	Yes(d)	3rd(z)	All bills and joint resolutions		No	Elected
Pennsylvania...	3	Yes	1st, 2nd, 3rd	All bills	All bills	No	Elected
Rhode Island...	2(f)	Yes(f)	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(o)	All bills	All bills	No	Elected
Tennessee.....	3	Yes(aa)	3rd	All bills	All bills	Both houses	Membership
Texas.....	3	Yes	1st, 2nd, 3rd(o)	3	3	House	Present & voting
Utah.....	3	Yes(d)	3rd	All bills	All bills	No	Elected
Vermont.....	3	....	2nd	1	5	No	Present & voting(i,ab)
Virginia.....	3(ac)	Yes(ac)	....	1/5 present	1/5 present	Both houses	2/5 elected & maj. voting
Washington.....	3	Yes(ad)	House—2nd, 3rd Senate—3rd	1/6 present	1/6 present	House	Elected
West Virginia...	3	Yes(ad)	Yes	1/10	1/10	House	Present & voting
Wisconsin.....	3	(ae)	....	1/6 present	1/6 present	House	Present & voting(i)
Wyoming.....	3	Yes(o)	1st, 2nd, 3rd(o)	1	1	No	Elected
Guam.....	3	(r)	1st	3	....	No	Elected
Puerto Rico.....	1	....	1st	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) Bill may receive second and third readings on same day when three-fourths of membership agree.

(c) Only if three-fourths of the members present order it read in full.

(d) Except by two-thirds vote.

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

(f) Except by unanimous consent.

(g) For final passage of bills. Otherwise on request of any one member in Colorado; on request of one-fifth of members present in Hawaii.

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

(i) House rules or custom determine procedure.

(j) Often by title or partial reading.

(k) 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.

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

(m) Both houses: second reading may be by title.

(n) 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.

(o) Requirements often waived.

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

(q) Senate: Two readings of all bills and resolves. House: Three readings of all bills; two of all resolves.

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

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

(t) 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; if less than sixteen are present, the assent of ten is necessary to render acts and proceedings valid.

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

(v) No more than two readings same day.

(w) 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.

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

(y) Except by three-fourths vote.

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

(aa) Passed each time read.

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

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

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

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

LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE: EXECUTIVE VETO

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)
Alaska.....	15	20	..	★	Three-fourths elected	★	..
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)	..
Hawaii.....	10	45(i)	(i)	★	Two-thirds elected	(b)	(b)
Idaho.....	5	10	..	★	Two-thirds present	..	..
Illinois.....	10	10	..	★	Two-thirds elected	(b)	(b)
Indiana.....	3	5(d,j)	..	..	Majority elected	(b)	(b)
Iowa.....	3	(k)	30	..	Two-thirds elected	..	..
Kansas.....	3	..	(g,l)	★	Two-thirds elected	(b)	(b)
Kentucky.....	10	10	..	★	Majority elected	..	..
Louisiana.....	10(d,m)	20(n)	..	★	Two-thirds elected	(b)	(b)
Maine.....	5	(o)	..	..	Two-thirds present	(p)	★
Maryland(q).....	6	..	6(r)	★	Three-fifths elected	(h)	..
Massachusetts.....	5(e)	..	(s)	★	Two-thirds present	★	★
Michigan.....	10	..	5	★	Two-thirds elected	★	★
Minnesota.....	3	..	3	★	Two-thirds elected	(b)	(b)
Mississippi.....	5	(o)	..	★	Two-thirds elected	(b)	(b)
Missouri.....	(t)	..	45	★	Two-thirds elected	★	★
Montana.....	5	..	15(d,u)	★	Two-thirds present	★	★
Nebraska.....	5	5	..	★(v)	Three-fifths elected	★	★
Nevada.....	5	10	..	..	Two-thirds elected	★	★
New Hampshire.....	5	..	(g)	..	Two-thirds elected	(b)	(b)
New Jersey.....	10(w)	45	..	★	Two-thirds elected	(b)	(b)
New Mexico.....	3	(g)	20(u)	★	Two-thirds present	(h)	..
New York.....	10	..	30(d)	★	Two-thirds elected	(h)	..
North Carolina.....	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	..	(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	..	★(y)	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	(o)	..	★	Two-thirds present	(b)	(b)
South Dakota.....	3	10(d)	..	★	Two-thirds present	★	★
Tennessee.....	5	10	..	★(z)	Majority elected	(h)	..
Texas.....	10	20(k)	..	★	Two-thirds present	(b)	(b)
Utah.....	5	10	..	★	Two-thirds elected	★	★
Vermont.....	5	..	(g)	..	Two-thirds present	(b)	(b)
Virginia.....	5	..	10(k)	★	Two-thirds present (aa)	(b)	(b)
Washington.....	5	10	..	★(ab)	Two-thirds elected	★	★
West Virginia.....	5(ac)	5(d)	..	..	Majority elected	(b)	(b)
Wisconsin.....	6(m)	..	6(m)	★	Two-thirds present	(b)	(b)
Wyoming.....	3	15(d,j)	..	★	Two-thirds elected	(b)	(b)
Guam.....	10	30	(g)	★	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 and New Hampshire the Governor can neither sign nor veto a bill after adjournment.

(h) No provision for initiative in state.

(i) If bill is presented to Governor less than 10 days before adjournment and he indicates he will return it with objections, legislature can convene on 45th day after adjournment to consider the objections. If, however, legislature fails to convene, bill does not become law.

(j) Bill becomes law if not filed with objections with Secretary of State within 5 days after adjournment in Indiana, and 15 days after adjournment in Wyoming.

(k) Sundays not excepted.

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

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

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

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

within 2 days after reconvening in South Carolina.

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

(q) 1950 constitutional amendment requires any bill vetoed after adjournment, or dying because of pocket veto after adjournment, to be returned to the legislature when it next convenes, for a vote on overriding the veto.

(r) Within 6 days after presentation to the Governor, regardless of how long after adjournment.

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

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

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

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

(w) 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.

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

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

(z) 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.

(aa) Including majority elected.

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

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

1958 AND 1959 SESSIONS, INTRODUCTIONS AND ENACTMENTS
As of December 31, 1959

State or other jurisdiction	Regular Sessions					Extra Sessions				
	Convened	Adjourned (a)	No. of intro- ductions	No. of enact- ments	Length of session (b)	Convened	Adjourned (a)	No. of intro- ductions	No. of enact- ments	Length of session (b)
Alabama.....	May 5, 1959(c)	Nov. 12, 1959	1,725	659	36L	Feb. 3, 1959 June 24, 1959	Feb. 20, 1959 Aug. 24, 1959	152 232	95 132	8L 24L
Alaska.....	Jan. 26, 1959	Apr. 16, 1959	381	200	81C					
Arizona.....	Jan. 13, 1958 Jan. 12, 1959	Mar. 15, 1959 Mar. 21, 1959	528 609	103 146	62C 69C	Mar. 19, 1958	Apr. 2, 1958	25	0	15C
Arkansas.....	Jan. 12, 1959	Mar. 12, 1959	1,044	487	60C	Aug. 26, 1958	Aug. 28, 1958	28	17	4L
California.....	Feb. 3, 1958	Mar. 30, 1958	34	10	30C	Mar. 4, 1958	Apr. 23, 1958	199	104	51C
Colorado.....	Jan. 5, 1959	June 19, 1959	4,401	2,195	120C	Mar. 31, 1958	Apr. 24, 1958	41	3	25C
	Jan. 8, 1958	Feb. 16, 1958	116	61(d)	40C	June 16, 1958	June 22, 1958	9	7	7C
	Jan. 7, 1959	Apr. 21, 1959	876	293(d)	105C					
Connecticut.....	Jan. 7, 1959	June 3, 1959	3,971	1,237	76L	Mar. 4, 1958	Apr. 18, 1958	136	68	15L
Delaware.....	Jan. 6, 1959	(e)	780	204						
Florida.....	Apr. 7, 1959	June 5, 1959	3,792	1,995(f)	60C					
Georgia.....	Jan. 13, 1958	Feb. 21, 1958	1,090	667	40C					
	Jan. 12, 1959	Feb. 20, 1959	1,038	498	40C					
Hawaii.....	Feb. 18, 1959(g)	May 11, 1959	3,454	306	83C(60L)	Aug. 31, 1959(h) Nov. 9, 1959	Oct. 22, 1959 Nov. 14, 1959	287 1	30 1	45L 5L
Idaho.....	Jan. 5, 1959	Mar. 9, 1959	637	273	64C					
Illinois.....	Jan. 7, 1959	June 30, 1959	2,699	1,142	175C	June 16, 1958	June 20, 1958	5	5	5L
Indiana.....	Jan. 8, 1959	Mar. 9, 1959	996	387	61C					
Iowa.....	Jan. 12, 1959	May 7, 1959	1,315(i)	428(i)	116C					
Kansas.....	Jan. 14, 1958	Feb. 12, 1958	123	80	30C(22L)	April 21, 1958	May 9, 1958	79	37	19C
	Jan. 13, 1959	Mar. 28, 1959	858	413	75C					
Kentucky.....	Jan. 7, 1958	Mar. 21, 1958	1,021	164	60L					
Louisiana.....	May 12, 1958	July 10, 1958	1,536	564	60C	Nov. 11, 1958	Nov. 22, 1958	15	14	12C
	May 11, 1959	June 9, 1959	360	132	30C					
Maine.....	Jan. 7, 1959	June 13, 1959	1,276	559(j)	91L	Jan. 13, 1958 May 6, 1958 Mar. 13, 1958 June 13, 1958	Jan. 16, 1958 May 8, 1958 Mar. 13, 1958 June 13, 1958	34 18 16 6	28(j) 8(j) 16 4	4C 3C 1C 1C
Maryland.....	Feb. 5, 1958	Mar. 6, 1958	323	100	30C					
	Jan. 7, 1959	Apr. 4, 1959	1,511	831	190C					
Massachusetts.....	Jan. 1, 1958	Oct. 16, 1958	4,174	842	290C					
	Jan. 7, 1959	Sept. 17, 1959	3,907	744	254C					
Michigan.....	Jan. 8, 1958	June 14, 1958	930	237	75L	June 19, 1958	June 19, 1958	1	1	1C
	Jan. 14, 1959	Dec. 19, 1959	1,051	283	175					
Minnesota.....	Jan. 6, 1959	Apr. 24, 1959	3,571	703	{ House—77L } { Senate—77L }	June 23, 1958 Apr. 25, 1959	June 26, 1958 July 1, 1959	24 413	4 90	4L { House—48L } { Senate—44L }
Mississippi.....	Jan. 7, 1958	May 10, 1958	1,805	846	124C					
Missouri.....	Jan. 7, 1959	May 31, 1959	943	368	150C	Feb. 3, 1958	Apr. 4, 1958	58	39	60C
Montana.....	Jan. 5, 1959	Mar. 5, 1959	811	356	60C					
Nebraska.....	Jan. 6, 1959	June 27, 1959	739	475	120L					
Nevada.....	Jan. 19, 1959	Mar. 26, 1959	866(l)	508(l)	67C(48L)	June 30, 1958	July 1, 1958	7(l)	3(l)	2C
New Hampshire....	Jan. 7, 1959	Sept. 17, 1959	772	418	110L	Feb. 11, 1958	Feb. 19, 1958	7	7	5L

New Jersey.....	Jan. 14, 1958	Jan. 13, 1959	887	182	365C					
	Jan. 13, 1959	(k)	936	(k)	365C					
New Mexico	Jan. 13, 1959	Mar. 15, 1959	779(l)	371(l)	60C					
New York.....	Jan. 8, 1958	Apr. 25, 1958	8,157	992	58L	July 1, 1959	July 1, 1959	9	1	1L
	Jan. 7, 1959	Apr. 24, 1959	8,215	880	58L					
North Carolina.....	Feb. 4, 1959	June 20, 1959	1,880	1,338	137C(118L)					
North Dakota.....	Jan. 6, 1959	Mar. 7, 1959	658	423	61C					
Ohio.....	Jan. 5, 1959	Aug. 14, 1959	1,607	393	116L	June 25, 1958	June 27, 1958	9	6	3L
Oklahoma	Jan. 6, 1959	July 3, 1959	1,096(m)	339(m)	105L					
Oregon.....	Jan. 12, 1959	May 6, 1959	1,474	700	115C					
Pennsylvania.....	Jan. 6, 1959	(n)	3,737(n)	647(n)	{ House 113L(n) Senate 107L(n) }					
Rhode Island.....	Jan. 7, 1958	{ House—May 17, 1958 Senate—May 16, 1958 }	1,215	524	{ House 74L Senate 75L }	Oct. 29, 1958	Oct. 29, 1958	16	10	1L
	Jan. 6, 1959	May 26, 1959	1,418	682	76L	Nov. 17, 1959	Nov. 25, 1959	50	23	2L
South Carolina....	Jan. 14, 1958	Apr. 24, 1958	1,018	529	61L					
	Jan. 13, 1959	May 22, 1959	1,171	549	76L					
South Dakota.....	Jan. 6, 1959	Mar. 6, 1959	957	467	60C					
Tennessee.....	Jan. 5, 1959	Mar. 20, 1959	1,894	708(o)	75C	May 17, 1958	July 12, 1958	(p)	(p)	57C
Texas.....	Jan. 13, 1959	May 12, 1959	1,486(q)	504(q)	120C	May 18, 1959	June 16, 1959	95	21	30C
						June 17, 1959	July 16, 1959	131	43	30C
						July 17, 1959	Aug. 6, 1959	98	24	21C
Utah.....	Jan. 12, 1959	Mar. 13, 1959	591	194	60C	May 28, 1959	May 29, 1959	18	18	2C
Vermont.....	Jan. 7, 1959	(r)	591(s)	398	156C					
Virginia.....	Jan. 8, 1958	Mar. 28, 1958	1,078	642	60L	Jan. 28, 1959	Apr. 24, 1959	160	96	30L
Washington.....	Jan. 12, 1959	Mar. 12, 1959	1,444(t)	432(t)	60C	Mar. 13, 1959	Mar. 27, 1959	104(t)	20(t)	15C
West Virginia.....	Jan. 8, 1958	Feb. 6, 1958	87	20	30C	June 23, 1958	June 23, 1958	2	2	1L
	Jan. 14, 1959	Mar. 16, 1959	876	209	60C					
Wisconsin.....	Jan. 14, 1959	(u)	2,066	620	244	June 11, 1958	June 13, 1958	3	3	3C
Wyoming.....	Jan. 13, 1959	Feb. 21, 1959	419(v)	205	40C					
Puerto Rico.....	Jan. 13, 1958	May 31, 1958	1,150	270(w)	139C(104L)					
	Jan. 12, 1959	May 31, 1959	907	217(w)	140C(103L)					
Virgin Islands.....	Apr. 13, 1958	June 11, 1958	175	118	60C	Dec. 9, 1958	Dec. 11, 1958	44	43	3C
	Apr. 13, 1959	June 11, 1959	181	145	60C	Sept. 28, 1959	Sept. 30, 1959	34	29	3C

(a) Actual adjournment dates are listed regardless of constitutional limitations.
(b) C—Calendar days; L—Legislative days.
(c) Legislature recessed June 23–August 25.
(d) Excludes vetoed bills.
(e) Recessed March 26–April 6; April 10–April 16; April 23–April 29; June 10–June 15; July 1–August 3; August 12–January 4, 1960.
(f) Also 29 resolutions and memorials.
(g) Territorial legislature.
(h) First Hawaii State Legislature.
(i) Excludes resolutions.
(j) Number of enactments in 1959 regular session does not include 127 resolves. Number of enactments at first and second 1958 special sessions does not include 1 resolve at each.
(k) Will reconvene January 12, 1960. Total enactments not available until March 5, 1960 (45 days after adjournment).

(l) Excludes memorials, resolutions, constitutional amendments and dummy bills.
(m) Includes bills and joint resolutions.
(n) Still in session as of December 31, 1959. Introductions, enactments and length of session recorded are as of December 9, 1959. Legislature recessed March 19–March 31; July 1–July 31.
(o) Includes 332 public enactments and 376 private enactments.
(p) Special session for impeachment proceedings.
(q) Excludes 76 joint resolutions introduced (to amend constitution) and 4 adopted by legislature.
(r) Recessed June 11, 1959 until January, 1960.
(s) Includes bills and resolutions.
(t) Includes memorials and resolutions.
(u) Adjourned July 25–November 3.
(v) Includes 23 resolutions and memorials.
(w) Totals include bills and joint resolution bills; exclude concurrent and simple resolutions.

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
Hawaii.....	III, 4	Districts specified by constitution.	Population.	X	.....	Governor.	1959	1958(b)
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-1959	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.(d)	..	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.(e)	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

APPORTIONMENT OF LEGISLATURES—Continued
As of December, 1959

State or other jurisdiction	Citation: article and section of constitution	Basis of apportionment		Frequency of required reapportionment		Apportioning agency	Dates of last two apportionments	
		Senate	House	Required every 10 years*	Other schedules for reapportioning			
Minnesota.....	IV, 2, 23, 24	Population, exclusive of nontaxable Indians. (f)	Population, exclusive of nontaxable Indians. (f)	X	And after each state census.	Legislature "shall have power."	1959(g)	1913
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, but at least one member from each county.	X	Session following federal census.	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. (h)	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(i)	Each biennium.(i)	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.(j)	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 1/4 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 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
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.	(k)	1901
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(l)	....
Virginia.....	IV, 43	Population.	Population.	X	.....	General Assembly.	1958	1952

APPORTIONMENT OF LEGISLATURES—Continued As of December, 1959

State or other jurisdiction	Citation: article and section of constitution	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.	1957	1931
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
Guam.....	Organic Act: 1950 (2d), Sec. 512	Legislature elected at large.		..	.....	.....	....	....
Puerto Rico.....	III, 3, 4, 7	Two senators for each of eight senatorial dis- tricts, and eleven at large.	One representative for each of 40 represent- ative districts and eleven at large.	X(m)	.....	Board composed of Chief Justice and two additional members representing different political parties, appointed by Gover- nor with Senate consent.	1952	1917
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) Congress reapportioned in 1956, effective in November, 1958.

(c) 1941 action duplicated 1931 apportionment.

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

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

(f) Section on Indians is still in constitution but is ineffective due to federal legislation.

(g) Effective in 1962.

(h) 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.

(i) 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.

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

(k) In 1945 a floterial district was changed to eliminate one county.

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

(m) Beginning in 1960.

LEGISLATIVE SERVICE AGENCIES

A MAJOR development in state government since 1900 has been the creation and expansion of various types of permanent agencies, equipped with professionally and technically prepared staff, 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. These agencies are assisting the legislatures in carrying out more effectively their responsibilities as a coordinate branch of government, despite the fact that the members of the state law-making bodies typically must divide their time between legislative duties and their customary employment.

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

1. Maintenance of specialized legislative reference libraries.
2. Spot research assistance on any subject of legislation.
3. Drafting of legislation.
4. Statutory, code and law revision.
5. Advance study of important subjects expected to come before future sessions.
6. Development of recommendations for legislative, and sometimes administrative action.
7. Continuous review of state revenues and expenditures.
8. Systematic budgetary review and analysis.
9. Post-audit of state fiscal operations.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICES

The oldest of these forms of assistance are the legislative reference services which, in the form of specialized reference libraries, now are provided to legislators in forty-seven states—all except Idaho, North Carolina and Utah.

Following action in the 1890's, first in New York and then in Massachusetts, in

designating divisions of their state libraries for this purpose, Wisconsin in 1901 established its Legislative Reference Library as the first permanent agency providing legislators with a variety of services. These soon came to be viewed as the legislative reference "family" of services—maintenance of the specialized reference library stressing materials on state government; so-called "spot" research; bill drafting; and preparation of a wide variety of manuals and directories, indexes and digests of legislative material, up-to-date reports on the content and status of pending legislation, and newsletters. To these, some later reference agencies have added statutory revision as a function.

The "legislative reference bureau" movement was the dominant one in the legislative service field in the first third of the twentieth century. Approximately two-thirds of the states, as well as the United States Congress, set up agencies of this general nature and name. These agencies in all but a few instances were sections of the state library, law library, or department of library and archives.

The past quarter century has witnessed the rise and spread of other service agency concepts, mentioned below; and a reshuffling of services has taken place, sometimes as a result of statutory change, more frequently as the result of evolutionary growth. The maintenance of a specialized reference library remains typically under the jurisdiction of the legislative reference bureau; but the newer legislative councils and related staff research agencies outnumber the legislative reference bureaus in providing "spot research" assistance for legislators. The number of legislative reference bureaus connected with state library agencies that still perform bill drafting services has dropped to a handful. Only the libraries in Oklahoma, Rhode Island and Texas reportedly supply regular drafting assistance, and even in those states other legislative service agen-

cies share this responsibility. Where the legislative reference bureau is separate from the library and more closely attached to the law-making branch, as in Delaware, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, however, bill drafting has remained a major function.

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 these, following New York's creation of a bill-drafting staff in 1900, was Wisconsin's Revisor of Statutes, created in 1909. Among the drafting or revision agencies are the Legislative Counsels in California, Massachusetts and Oregon; statutory or code revisors in more than a quarter of the states; code commissions in South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia; and specialized divisions in the offices of Attorneys General in Colorado, Florida, Mississippi, New Hampshire and North Carolina.

Lodging of the drafting function in the Attorney General, once a widespread practice, has been on the wane in recent years. A comparison of 1939 and 1959 reveals the trend. In the former year, ten of the forty-eight states reportedly had no permanent arrangement for providing their legislators with drafting service. Of the thirty-eight states which did, twenty-two provided it through the Attorney General's office. Today all fifty states except Idaho, Vermont and Wyoming report that legislative drafting service is available, but only the five mentioned above regularly use the Attorney General's office for that purpose. In the great majority of cases, the function has been shifted since 1939 to the staff serving the legislative council.

Georgia in 1959 participated in this trend by abolishing the Bill Drafting Unit in the Attorney General's office and creating the Office of Legislative Counsel, an agency charged with drafting, research and various other legislative aids. Other recent action includes creation in 1959 of the office of Revisor of Statutes in Hawaii, while legislative councils in

Montana and South Dakota began to provide drafting assistance, and Alaska's legislative council began providing revision as well as reference library service.

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, numbering and compilation of statute law; elimination of obsolete, outmoded or unconstitutional parts; rectification, to some extent, of conflicts and inconsistencies; and, usually, reenactment by the legislature of the resulting compilation. An increasing number of states have established revision along these lines on a continuous basis.

In contrast to form revision, extensive revision in the substance of the law, involving major changes in policy, is now carried on systematically in only a few states. California, Louisiana, New Jersey and North Carolina have followed the lead of New York in establishing agencies for this purpose, whose field of study chiefly is revision of so-called "private" law. Legislative councils are moving into this field, at least as regards substantive revision of public law, by undertaking studies leading to revision of major code sections such as insurance, banking, criminal law, the juvenile code, and others. Councils in Arkansas, Oklahoma and Wisconsin are examples of this.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS

The most significant development in the legislative service field for 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, thirty-nine states have established agencies of this nature. This excludes Michigan, the only state to abolish a council once it had been active. (See accompanying table "Legislative Councils and Council-Type Agencies.") Essentially, councils are permanent, bipartisan, joint legislative research committees which meet periodically between sessions and consider problems expected to confront the next session. With only a few exceptions, they are composed today exclusively of legislators, although in the early years of the movement executive

officials and, less frequently, private citizens sometimes were included. Councils now range in size from five members (South Carolina) to 260 (Pennsylvania), with fifteen members the median. In four states—Nebraska, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania and South Dakota—all legislators are members. In all states the councils are given funds for their necessary operations, and typically these have risen steadily since World War II. At present the range in council financing is considerable—from \$27,000 a year in Virginia to about \$215,000 in Ohio. (The token appropriation of \$2,500 a year in New Hampshire does not, of course, permit the hiring of customary staff.) To a large extent, the wide range in appropriations is accounted for by the diversity of service activities of the several councils and their staffs. The median appropriation to councils at present is Louisiana's \$80,000 a year.

Councils characteristically have continuing research staffs, with their accumulated resources. Thus equipped, they can develop comprehensive, impartial analyses of public issues and make these available to all legislators for study and use. Most councils may undertake studies on their own initiative; almost two-thirds of the councils are of the "recommending" type, and formulate recommendations or actual drafts of legislation based on their interim research.

The councils and their staffs provide their legislatures with sound, factual bases for deliberations and decisions, and thus facilitate more effective legislative participation in forming public policy. 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. As noted above, council staffs frequently provide additional services. Most council laws adopted during the past score of years provide for coordinating the council with other types of service functions, notably legislative reference, spot research and bill drafting.

New councils include Georgia's Joint Committee on the Operations of the General Assembly, created in 1959, and

served by the Office of Legislative Counsel; and Rhode Island's Legislative Council, activated by the grant of appropriations in 1959, twenty years after its creation in 1939. The Wyoming legislature in 1959 created a sixteen-member Legislative Research Committee as successor to the old Legislative Interim Committee, which was started in 1943 but was abandoned in 1957 when the legislature made no appropriation for it. Perennial efforts to create a council in Mississippi were again unsuccessful in 1958, and efforts likewise failed in 1959 in Hawaii and Idaho. To provide greater coordination between its two major legislative services—the Legislative Council and the Legislative Joint Auditing Committee—Arkansas in 1959 provided that the Chairman and Vice Chairman of each should have membership on the other.

Alaska's new state constitution is the second—Missouri's constitution of 1945 was the first—to include within the constitution a requirement that a legislative council be established.

FISCAL REVIEW AND POST-AUDIT

Recent developments among the states sustain the view that legislatures are guarding with renewed jealousy their powers of appropriating money and reviewing expenditures. These powers are close to the heart of legislative independence. Increasing numbers of legislatures are taking steps to improve their exercise of these powers, which, in a number of states, had become largely perfunctory.

Since the early 1940's, and especially in the 1950's, more and more states have created specialized staffs under legislative control to provide one or both of two related services in this field—continuous review of state revenues and expenditures, and pre-session review and analysis of the budget. Post-audit of state expenditures on a systematic and comprehensive basis is another fiscal control field which, in recent years, has come increasingly to be regarded as suitable for legislative control and supervision. A number of states secure independence from the executive branch for the post-audit official by having him popularly elected; some states still provide for his appointment by the

Governor, although this practice appears to be on the decline.

Since the California legislature in 1941 created and staffed its Joint Legislative Budget Committee, the legislatures of just over half the states have created facilities to carry on the twin functions of continuous fiscal review and budget analysis. These tasks have been assigned in ten states to the legislative council, a committee of the council, or the council staff; in contrast, sixteen states (of which twelve have councils) have lodged authority in separate legislative appropriations, budget, or finance bodies. By the close of 1959, twenty-one states and Puerto Rico had created legislative post-audit agencies.

New fiscal review agencies were created in 1959 in both Oregon (a Legislative Fiscal Committee) and Pennsylvania (a Joint Legislative Budget and Finance Committee). Other recent action includes staffing of the Rhode Island House Finance Committee, and extension by two older agencies in Florida of service into the fiscal review field. Additional developments may be expected in the future since at least fifteen states still have no specialized legislative service facilities in the fiscal field.

OTHER LEGISLATIVE SERVICES

Important also for legislative research and study in many states, particularly in regard to federal-state and interstate relations, are the commissions on interstate cooperation, directly affiliated with the Council of State Governments. Some of these agencies, such as those in New York and West Virginia, receive appropriations for research, employ staffs, and carry on extensive research programs. In a

growing number of states, the commissions are 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 also provide services, usually of a housekeeping nature and generally confined to the periods of legislative session. About one-third of these offices now operate on a year-round basis, a Council of State Governments survey in 1957 noted, most of them having assumed the year-round status since the mid-1930's. In other states, some of the interim custodial tasks which otherwise would fall to the lot of a full-time chief clerk have been assigned to a permanent service agency, such as a legislative council. Florida placed its Senate secretary on a permanent, full-time basis in 1959.

As most close observers of the capitol scene in the great majority of states are aware, the space available for the legislature, its committees, and particularly for its individual members, is woefully limited. The rigid limitations of capitol architecture are a main cause; another has been the unwillingness of states to spend public money for facilities to be occupied only part of the year. As state building programs have expanded since World War II, however, and as new office buildings have permitted the transfer of former capitol occupants, many states have been utilizing space thus made available for badly-needed committee rooms, lounges where legislators may confer with constituents, suites for legislative service agencies, and office space for at least the legislative leaders.

TABLE 1
PERMANENT LEGISLATIVE SERVICE AGENCIES

[illegible]

TABLE 1

PERMANENT LEGISLATIVE SERVICE AGENCIES—Continued

[illegible]

Guam	1959	Public Relations & Information Office George C. Eustaquio, Public Relations & Information Officer	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	—	—	—
	1950	Legislative Counsel to the Legislature Joaquin C. Arriola, Legislative Counsel	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	—	—	—	—
	1957	Legislative Fiscal Consultant Howard O'Hara, Legislative Fiscal Consultant	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	★	★	—
Hawaii	1943	Legislative Reference Bureau Kenneth K. Lau, Acting Director	★	★	—	★	—	—	★	★	—	—	—
	1959	Revisor of Statutes Hidehiko Uyenoyama, Revisor	—	—	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	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 Francis Whitney, Executive Director	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	—
	1957	Legislative Audit Commission Dick E. Viar, Exc. Dir.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★(c)	—	★(c)
Indiana	1945	Legislative Advisory Commission Samuel T. Lesh, Secretary	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	—	—	—	—
	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, Acting Law Librarian	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	—	—
	1951	Budget & Financial Control Committee Rep. George L. Paul, Chairman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	—
Kansas	1933	Legislative Council Frederic H. Guild, Research Dir. Franklin Corrick, Secretary	★	—	—	—	—	★	★	★	★	—	—
	1909(b)	State Library Louise McNeal, State Librarian	★	—	—	★	—	—	—	★	—	—	—
	1929	Revisor of Statutes Franklin Corrick, Revisor	—	★	★	★	—	—	—	★	—	—	—
Kentucky	1936(d)	Legislative Research Commission Charles Wheeler, Director	★	★	★	★	—	★(e)	★	★	—	—	—

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
Louisiana.....	1952	Legislative Council Emmett Asseff, Exec. Director	—	★	—	★	—	★	★	—	—	—
	1946(b)	State Library Essae M. Culver, State Librarian	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1938	State Law Institute J. Denson Smith, Director. Carlos Lazarus, Revisor	—	—	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine.....	1939	Legislative Research Committee Samuel H. Slosberg, Dir. of Legislative Research	—	★	★	★	—	★	★	—	—	—
	.....	Legislative Reference Section (State Library) Ruth A. Hazelton, State Librarian Edith L. Hary, Law and Legislative Reference Librarian	★	—	7	★	—	—	★	—	—	—
	1907	Department of Audit Michael A. Napolitano, State Auditor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
Maryland.....	1939	Legislative Council Carl N. Everstine, Secretary and Director of Research	—	—	—	—	★	★	★	—	—	—
	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	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts....	1954	Legislative Research Council	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	—	—	—
	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	★	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	—	—
	.....	Counsel to Senate and Counsel to House of Representatives Charles J. Innes, Senate Counsel Frederick B. Willis, House Counsel	—	★	★	★	—	—	★	—	—	—
	1946(g)	House Ways and Means Committee Charles E. Shepard, Legislative Budget Director	—	—	—	—	★	—	—	★	★	—
	.....	Senate Ways and Means Committee Mrs. Stella Smith, Research Director	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	—	★	—

Michigan.....	1941	Legislative Service Bureau C. J. McNeill, Director	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	—
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) Joe T. Patterson, Revisor of Statutes and 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.	★	★	—	—	★	★	★	—	—	—
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) Joseph Shubert, State Libn.	★	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	—	—
New Hampshire..	1951	Legislative Council Representative Ellis Ayre, Secretary	—	—	—	—	★	★	—	—	—	—
	1913(b)	Legislative Service (State Library) Mildred P. McKay, Librarian Philip Hazelton, Legislative Reference Librarian	★	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	—	—
	1947	Legislative Budget Assistant Remick Loughton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	★
		Legal Research Assistant (Office of Attorney General) Marion G. Alexander, Legal Research Assistant	—	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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
New Jersey.....	1954	Law Revision and Legislative Services Commission Charles DeF. Besoré, Executive Director and Chief Counsel John W. Ockford, Counsel to the Legislature	—	★	★	★	—	★	★	—	—	—
	1954	Legislative Budget and Finance Dir. J. L. Brown, Director	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	—
	1945	Law and Legislative Reference (Division of the State Library) Roger H. McDonough, Director Herta Prager, Head, Bureau of Law and Legis. Reference Samuel A. Alito, Chief, Legislative Research	★	—	—	—	—	★	★	—	—	—
	1933	Department of State Audit Frank Durand, State Auditor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
	1951	Legislative Council	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico.....	1951	Legislative Council Service Clay Buchanan, Director	★	★	★	★	—	★	★	—	—	—
	1957	Legislative Finance Committee Inez Gill, Legis. Fiscal Analyst	—	—	—	—	★	—	—	★	★	—
	1957	Legis. Reference Library (State Library) Charles F. Gosnell, State Libn. William P. Leonard, Legislative Reference Librarian	★	—	—	★	—	★	★	—	—	—
New York.....	.....	Legislative Bill Drafting Commission Theodore E. Bopp, Commissioner Edward T. Dunleavy, Commissioner	—	★	—	—	—	—	★	—	—	—
	1934	Law Revision Commission W. David Curtiss, Exec. Secy.	—	—	★	—	★	—	—	—	—	—
	1945	General Statutes Commission (Department of Justice) Charles D. Barham, Secretary(i)	—	—	★	★	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina...	1939	Division of Legislative Drafting & Codification of Statutes (Department of Justice) Director (vacancy)	—	★	★	★	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1947	Revisor of Statutes (Department of Justice) Charles D. Barham, Revisor(i)	—	★	★	★	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1945	Legislative Research Committee C. Emerson Murry, Director F. W. Greenagel, Rev. of Statutes	★	★	★	—	★	★	★	—	—	—

[illegible]

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
South Carolina...	1949	Legislative Council L. G. Merritt, Director	★	★	—	★	—	★	★	—	—	—
	1954	Code Commissioner L. G. Merritt, Secretary for Committee on Statutory Laws	—	—	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Dakota....	1951	Legislative Research Council Dean E. Clabaugh, Director of Legislative Research	★	★	—	—	★	★	★	—	—	—
	1951	Revisor of Statutes Leo D. Heck, Revisor and Supreme Court Reporter	—	★	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1943	Department of Audits and Accounts John C. Penne, Comptroller	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
Tennessee.....	1953	Legislative Council Committee Thomas A. Johnson, Exec. Dir.	★	★	—	★	—	★	★	—	—	—
	.....	State Library and Archives Dan Robison, State Librarian and Archivist	★	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	—	—
	1953	Code Commission Harry Phillips, Executive Secretary	—	—	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1835	Department of Audit William Snodgrass, Comptroller of Treasury	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
Texas	1949	Legislative Council C. Read Granberry, Exec. Dir.	—	★	—	—	—	★	★	—	—	—
	1909	Legislative Reference Division (State Library) Doris H. Connerly, Legislative Reference Director	★	★	—	—	—	—	★	—	—	—
	1949	Legislative Budget Board Vernon A. McGee, Budget Director	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	★	★(a)	—
	1943	Legislative Audit Committee C. H. Cavness, State Auditor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	★
Utah.....	1947	Legislative Council Lewis H. Lloyd, Director Legis. Auditor (vacancy)	—	★	—	—	★	★	★	★	★	—
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.	—	—	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
Virgin Islands....	.....	Legislative Consultant Francisco Corneiro, Legis. Consultant	—	★	—	—	—	—	★	—	—	—
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 (k)	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	—	—	—
	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.....	1959	Legislative Research Committee Dwight M. Blood, Research Director	—	—	—	—	★	★	—	—	—	—
	.....	State Library May Gillies, State Librarian	★	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(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) Also 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; Rhode Island: created in 1939, but not activated until 1959.

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

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS AND COUNCIL-TYPE AGENCIES

State	Agency	Year created	1959-61 Appropriations for council and research service	Number of members					Term (no. of years)
				Total	Senators	Rep- re- sentatives	Ex- officio and others		
Alabama	Legislative Council(a)	1945	\$139,490(b)	12	4	6	2(c)		2
Alaska	Legislative Council	1953	102,200(e,f)	10	4	4	2(c)		2
Arizona	Legislative Council	1953	100,000(f)	12	5	5	2(c)		2
Arkansas	Legislative Council	1947	140,400	24	6	12	6(j)		2(k)
Colorado	Legislative Council	1953	73,500(f)	13	5	6	2(c)		2(m)
Connecticut	Legislative Council	1937	153,000(n)	24	6	12	6(o)		2(k)
Florida	Legislative Council(a)	1949	300,000	18	8	8	2(c)		(q,r)
Georgia	Jt. Comm. on Operations of the General Assembly	1959	(u)	10(v)	(v)	(v)	10(v)		(v)
Illinois	Legislative Council	1937	166,564	22	10	10	2(c)		2(x)
Indiana	Legis. Advisory Commn.(a)	1945	100,000(z)	14	6	6	2(c)		2
Iowa	Legis. Research Comm.(a)	1955	(aa)	6	3	3			2
Kansas	Legislative Council	1933	177,447(f,ac)	27	10	15	2(c)		2
Kentucky	Legis. Research Commn.	1936(af)	408,255(ag,ah)	7	(ai)	(ai)	7(ai)		(ai)
Louisiana	Legislative Council	1952	80,000(f,aj)	18	8	8	2(c)		4
Maine	Legis. Research Comm.	1939	126,600	16	7	7	2(c)		2
Maryland	Legislative Council	1939	40,000(f,al)	20	6	6	8(am)		1(k)
Massachusetts	Legis. Research Council(a)	1954	93,460(f,an)	6	2	4			1
Minnesota	Legis. Research Comm.	1947(af)	155,910	18	9	9			2(ap)
Missouri	Comm. on Legis. Research	1943	305,000	20	10	10			(ar)
Montana	Legislative Council(as)	1957	100,000	12	6	6			(ar)
Nebraska	Legislative Council	1937	121,571	43(av)	43(aw)	(aw)			(av)
Nevada	Legislative Commission(a)	1945	158,315(f)	8	4	4			(az)
New Hampshire	Legislative Council	1951	5,000	15	3	9	3(ba)		2(bb)
New Jersey	Law Revis. & Legis. Serv. Commn.	1954	142,499(f)	12	6	6			(ar)
New Mexico	Legis. Council Serv.(a)	1951	267,500(bc)	13	5	6	2(c)		2
North Dakota	Legis. Research Comm.	1945	182,346(bd)	11	5	6			2
Ohio	Legis. Service Commn.	1943(af)	430,000	14	6	6	2(bf)		2(k)
Oklahoma	State Legis. Council	1939(af)	140,000(bh)	163(av)	44	119			(av)
Pennsylvania	Joint State Govt. Commn.	1937	425,000	260(av)	50	210			(av)
Rhode Island	Legislative Council	1939(af)	75,000(f)	7	3	4			2
South Carolina	Legislative Council	1949	102,100(f)	5	(bo)	(bo)	5(bo)		(bo)
South Dakota	Legis. Research Council	1951	70,000	110(av)	35	75			(av)
Tennessee	Legis. Council Comm.	1953	200,000	24	8	14	2(c)		2(br)
Texas	Legislative Council	1949	287,560(bt)	17	5	10	2(c)		(bu)
Utah	Legislative Council	1947	80,000(bw)	13	5	5	3(bx)		2
Virginia	Advisory Legis. Council	1936	53,940(ah)	14	5	9			2(k)
Washington	State Legis. Council	1947	155,000	21	9	10	2(bf)		2(m)
Wisconsin	Joint Legis. Council	1947	225,000(by)	15	5	8	2(bf)		2
Wyoming	Legis. Research Comm.	1959	85,000	16	8	8			2(bz)

*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 \$9,000 for the Legislative Council and \$130,490 for Legislative Reference Service.

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

(d) Elected by legislature.

(e) Includes \$13,000 for statute revision.

(f) Fiscal year 1959-60.

(g) One Senator and one Representative from each of the four major election districts.

(h) Two meetings between annual sessions required by law; other meetings on call of Chairman or upon written petition of two members.

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

(j) Ex-officio members include President Pro Tem of Senate, Speaker of House, one member of House and one member of Senate appointed by Governor to represent him on the Council, and the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Legislative Joint Auditing Committee.

(k) Members appointed to serve until next regular session or until successors selected. In Connecticut, appointed and elected members are limited to not more than four terms in succession.

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

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

(n) Includes \$7,000 for special study.

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

(p) 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.

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

(r) Vacancies are filled by remaining Council members.

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

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

(u) No definite appropriation. Operations are paid for from funds appropriated or available to the legislature.

(v) Joint Committee on the Operations of the General Assembly composed ex officio of Lieutenant Governor, Speaker of House, Clerk of House, Secretary of Senate, and chairmen of

three specific House committees and of three specific Senate committees, who serve for term of office.

(w) Georgia, Speaker of House named Chairman; 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.

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

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

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

(aa) 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.

(ab) 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.

(ac) Includes \$42,000 for special studies; does not include unexpended balances.

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

(ae) Plus \$7.00 per day.

(af) 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; Rhode Island, Legislative Council was created in 1939, but not activated until 1959.

(ag) Includes \$104,935 for statute revision.

(ah) 1958-1960 biennium.

(ai) 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.

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

(ak) At least three regular meetings each year are required. In addition, an extra appropriation of \$30,000 was inserted in the fiscal 1959-60 legislative budget for use if needed by the Council for research purposes.

(am) 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
Ap- pointed by pre- siding officers	Other methods of selec- tion	Politi- cal parties	Cong- ressional dis- tricts	Ex officio	Elected by mem- bership	At least quarterly	Only on call	Per diem	Ex- penses	
..	(d)	..	..	..	★	★	..	..	★	Alabama
★	..	★	★(g)	..	★	..	(h)	\$40	Travel	Alaska
★	..	..	(i)	..	★	★	..	20	Travel	Arizona
..	(l)	..	(l)	..	★	..	★	15	Travel	Arkansas
★(ad)	..	★	..	..	★	★	..	20	★	Colorado
★(p)	(p)	..	..	..	★	★	..	20	★	Connecticut
★(r)	..	..	★	..	★(s)	..	(t)	..	★	Florida
..	..	..	..	★(w)	..	..	★	20	Travel	Georgia
★(y)	..	★	..	..	★	★	..	..	★	Illinois
★	..	★	..	★(w)	..	..	★	15	★	Indiana
★	..	★	..	..	★	..	..	(ab)	★	Iowa
★(ad)	..	★	★	★(w)	..	★	..	5	Travel(ae)	Kansas
..	..	..	..	★(w)	..	..	★	25	Travel	Kentucky
..	..	..	..	..	★	..	★(ak)	20	Travel	Louisiana
★	..	..	..	..	★	★	..	10	★	Maine
★(ad)	..	★	(i)	★(w)	..	★	..	20	Travel	Maryland
★	..	..	..	..	★	..	..	..	★	Massachusetts
★(aq)	(aq)	..	★(aq)	..	(ao)	..	..	..	★	Minnesota
★	..	..	..	..	★	..	..	..	★	Missouri
..	(at)	★	..	(ax)	(ax)	..	..	..	★	Montana
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	★(au)	..	★	Nebraska
..	(d)	★	..	..	..	..	★(ay)	..	★	Nevada
★	(ba)	★	(e)	..	★	..	..	..	Travel	New Hampshire
★	..	..	..	..	★	..	..	..	★	New Jersey
(at)	(at)	★	..	..	★	..	★	15	Travel	New Mexico
★(be)	..	★	..	..	★	★	..	10	★	North Dakota
★(bf)	..	★	..	..	★	..	..	..	★	Ohio
(bi)	..	..	(bi)	★(w)	..	(bj)	★(bj)	..	Travel(bk)	Oklahoma
..	(bi)	..	..	..	(bl)	..	(bm)	..	Travel	Pennsylvania
..	..	..	..	..	★	..	..	..	..	Rhode Island
..	(bi)	..	..	..	★	..	(bp)	10	..	South Carolina
..	..	..	..	..	(bl)	★(bq)	(bq)	10	★	South Dakota
★	..	★	(bs)	..	★	..	..	10	★	Tennessee
★	..	..	(bv)	★(w)	..	..	..	..	★	Texas
★	..	..	..	..	★	..	..	..	★	Utah
★	..	..	..	..	★	..	..	10	★	Virginia
★(ad)	..	★	..	..	★	..	..	15	Travel	Washington
★(at)	(at)	..	..	..	★	..	..	..	★	Wisconsin
★	..	★	..	..	★	..	..	12	★	Wyoming

(an) Includes \$6,000 for Legislative Research Council and \$87,460 for Legislative Research Bureau.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(au) Meetings are arranged by members.

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

(aw) Unicameral legislature.

(ax) 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.

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

(az) Members serve until successors elected and qualified.

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

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

(bc) Includes \$72,500 for special studies, \$76,000 for legislative fiscal analyst office created in 1957, and \$3,000 for travel expenses of legislators who are not members of Legislative Council.

(bd) Includes \$23,000 for statutory revision program, \$7,846 for preparation of Code Index, \$30,000 for a tax study, \$7,500 for a mental health study, and \$25,000 available for work relating to the republication of the Code.

(be) 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.

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

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

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

(bi) All legislators are Council members; executive committee in Oklahoma is appointed by presiding officers with representation from each congressional district; 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, Speaker of House and President Pro Tem of Senate are ex officio members of the Executive Board, the remaining members are elected by the legislature.

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

(bk) Receive 7¢ per mile and necessary travel expense to attend Council meetings. Receive same as other state employees for other authorized travel, either in or out of the state, on Council business.

(bl) Chairman chosen by Executive Board of Council.

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

(bn) \$20 per diem plus mileage.

(bo) 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.

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

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

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

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

(bt) Includes \$50,000 for study of state constitution.

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

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

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

(bx) 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.

(by) Includes \$110,000 for administration, \$55,000 for research, and \$60,000 for highway study. The appropriation for the first year will be augmented by a sum sufficient from general fund to provide for automatic salary increases for staff approved by the legislature. The second year appropriation was subject to revision at resumption of the adjourned session in November, 1959.

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

2

Legislation

TRENDS IN STATE LEGISLATION, 1958-1959

LEGISLATURES of eighteen states met in regular sessions in 1958¹ and of forty-seven in 1959. In addition, more than half of the states had special legislative sessions in one or both of the two years.

Elsewhere in this volume chapters on separate fields of state activity include treatment of important legislation in various categories. (See Index.) This chapter summarizes over-all trends of legislation during the period.

Legislative action was notable for expansion and improvement of state services in line with growth of the population and public needs. Record budgets were general, and there was widespread tax legislation.

The economic recession of 1957-58 had important bearing in both the 1958 and 1959 legislative years. In 1958 it was reflected in caution as regards finance and revenue prospects. Record budgets, however, were adopted by most of the legislatures with regular sessions, and several states took important tax action to raise additional revenue. When the legislatures met early in 1959 the recession had spent itself, but for the time being it had checked the nation's long-range economic expansion, and this had cut into tax revenues. As the year began many states accordingly experienced deficits or notably depleted balances.

Meantime, the states faced the necessity for increased appropriations to meet their expanding responsibilities. The legislatures to a large extent could rely on the increased revenue expected from existing tax rates in a rising economy. Some sessions thus were able to avoid tax increases entirely. For the great majority, however, higher rates or new taxes or both were voted, ranging from minor levies to major increases.

Legislation likewise was extensive during the biennium to improve the organization and facilities of state government, in its executive, legislative and judicial branches. In action affecting state services, increased appropriations for education and other measures designed to strengthen the educational systems were especially to the fore. Financing of highway construction, enactments to increase highway safety, action to improve mental health services, and measures to strengthen welfare services, including those for the aging, were also prominent. Increased benefits under unemployment and workmen's compensation were adopted in many states, as were measures to extend benefit periods under unemployment compensation. Additional fields of significant legislation included water and land resources, boating safety, continuity of government in emergency, development of atomic energy and protection against radiation, business and insurance regulation, correctional systems, and local governmental activities.

¹Including Delaware's session, held over from 1957.

FINANCE

To finance expanded services most of the legislatures, as indicated above, voted record budgets.

Examples in the big legislative year of 1959 included adoption for the first time of annual budgets exceeding \$2 billion in two states—\$2.2 billion in California and just over \$2 billion in New York. Indiana's legislature voted that state's first \$1 billion biennial budget. Appropriations of \$2.7 billion were adopted for the biennium in Illinois, and a two-year budget of \$2.4 billion was approved in Texas.

In 1958 two-thirds of the states with regular sessions either raised the rates of one or more taxes or provided for additional revenue by changing collection procedures. Among the enactments, New Jersey adopted a new corporate income tax and Maryland a new tax on cigarettes.

In 1959, again, about two-thirds of the regular sessions adopted revenue raising legislation, the enactments ranging from small increases to extensive tax programs. The larger measures included legislation expected to produce an additional \$272 million in New York for fiscal 1960 and \$325 million for subsequent years; increases to raise \$220 million annually in California; and a program to produce an additional \$175 million for Texas' biennial budget.

In those three and most of the other states that provided for sizable tax increases in 1959 the higher rates were spread over a group of taxes rather than concentrated on a single category. About a fourth of the regular sessions raised income taxes, four raised general sales taxes and many increased selected excises. New taxes in the year included a cigarette tax imposed for the first time in California and taxes on alcoholic beverages in Oklahoma, following its repeal of prohibition. Six of the legislatures adopted income tax withholding.

GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

In many states during the biennium legislation was adopted to improve state governmental organization and facilities.

Sessions in the new states of Alaska and Hawaii were particularly notable in estab-

lishing the lines of their state governments. Alaska's legislature in 1959, providing for initial organization of the executive department, placed all executive and administrative functions under the Governor, in twelve principal departments. Hawaii's legislature in the same year organized the executive branch into eighteen departments.

Outstanding action in other states affecting the executive branch included adoption of a Michigan measure in 1958 under which the Governor may propose reorganization for executive agencies, to become effective unless either legislative house rejects the proposal within sixty days after its submission, or the people reject it by referendum within ninety days after the legislature adjourns. The Oregon legislature took similar action in 1959, authorizing the Governor to propose sweeping reorganization for administrative agencies at sessions through early 1963—such plan to be accepted or rejected in full by each house of the legislature within forty-five days of its submission. Measures for executive consolidation were notable in a number of other states, including Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, North Carolina and Tennessee.

Legislative and judicial organization and procedures likewise were strengthened. Examples of action affecting the legislatures include establishment of an Office of Legislative Counsel for Georgia and of a Legislative Council in Rhode Island. New fiscal review agencies were initiated in the Oregon and Pennsylvania legislatures, and such agencies were strengthened in certain other states.

Administrative offices of the courts were created in 1959 by legislation in Colorado, Illinois and New Mexico. Wisconsin's legislature enacted a comprehensive statute on court organization, providing for a statewide court system and abolishing numerous specialized courts with differing jurisdictions. A Connecticut law replaced sixty-six municipal courts and 102 justice of the peace courts with a statewide Circuit Court of limited jurisdiction. Measures to abolish or improve justice of the peace courts were features in certain other states.

A number of legislatures increased sala-

ries in one or more branches of government—executive, legislative and judicial.

STATE SERVICES

Among state governmental services none received more attention than education. It accounted for large and rising shares of the record appropriations in the two years. In part, this reflected the fact that the school-age population was increasing more rapidly than the population as a whole. Moreover, it was clear that an increasing proportion of young people desired to continue their education beyond the high school. Educational needs of many localities had mounted still further because of continuing shifts of people from place to place, especially to the metropolitan suburbs. In addition to all this, it was widely recognized that the extraordinary scientific developments of our times, our competition with the Soviet Union, and our status in world leadership required improved quality in American education.

Among features of the record appropriations for education were enactments in some states specifically providing for increased salaries for public school teachers or college faculty members, or both. Several of the legislatures initiated or substantially expanded state scholarship programs for higher education. Significant enactments also included support for community or junior colleges. In several states, legislatures sought by specific means to raise scholastic standards, or to provide special opportunities for gifted students. One example in the latter category was provision of further state aid in Illinois to encourage study projects aimed at accelerating education for children whose mental development indicates ability to benefit from advanced study. In North Carolina, boards of higher educational institutions were authorized to establish minimum requirements of scholarship. Ohio's legislature provided that the state board of education shall encourage development of special programs for gifted children, conduct research relative to their training, and advise district boards of education in this regard.

Highway legislation was characterized by increased authorizations for construc-

tion and other measures to facilitate it. Six states in the biennium—New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island and West Virginia—increased their gasoline taxes. Accident liability legislation, strengthening of driver licensing laws, and limitation or prohibition of advertising billboards along certain highways were among significant enactments in various states for highway and traffic regulation.

In the field of health and welfare, action to improve mental health services was notable in several states. One feature was adoption of the Interstate Compact on Mental Health by ten legislatures in 1959 and by two in 1958. Action to aid older citizens was prominent.

There was much legislation to increase benefits and their duration under unemployment compensation and benefits and scope of coverage under workmen's compensation. A large proportion of the unemployment compensation enactments were by special sessions in 1958.

Many legislatures enacted laws designed to strengthen law enforcement and correctional programs. One example was establishment in California of a Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training in the State Department of Justice, to adopt rules on physical, mental and moral fitness of officers in cities and counties receiving state aid under the act. Nine states of the Far West ratified the Western Interstate Corrections Compact—all in 1959 within a few months after its development and its recommendation to them by the Western Governors' Conference. The compact provides the ratifying states with a legal framework under which they can contract for cooperative care, treatment and rehabilitation of sentenced offenders when this is judged appropriate.

Legislation affecting elections included measures in several states to facilitate voting or registration, or both.

Numerous enactments in the biennium—in addition to ratifications of the Mental Health and Western Interstate Corrections Compact noted above—were designed to increase interstate cooperation, and there were many new adoptions of uniform state laws.

DIRECT LEGISLATION, 1958-1959

NUMEROUS proposals received direct approval of the voters in statewide elections of 1958 and 1959, as amendments to state constitutions or as referendum measures. The people passed on such proposals in more than two-thirds of the states, most of them in the November elections of 1958.

Prominent among measures adopted were provisions affecting elections, organization and administration of state government, state-local relations, finance and taxation, and individual state services, especially education. In most cases the adoptions were by constitutional amendment.

The following summary is by no means all-inclusive of the enactments. It indicates, however, the scope of measures that held wide interest. Unless otherwise identified, all of the adoptions reported here were in elections of 1958.

STATEHOOD

After votes by Congress for admission of Alaska and Hawaii as the forty-ninth and fiftieth states of the Union, the people of both territories approved statehood in plebiscite votes. In both cases the margins for statehood were overwhelming.

On August 26, 1958, Alaska's electorate approved three referendum proposals submitted to them under terms of the act of Congress authorizing admission into the Union. They voted for immediate statehood; accepted the boundaries of the territory as the boundaries of the new state; and accepted conditions as to transfer of public lands to the state and the power of the President to withdraw certain military lands in emergency.

In Hawaii the people voted in plebiscite on June 27, 1959, to become the fiftieth state.

ELECTIONS

Action at the polls affecting elections included a constitutional amendment by

California's voters authorizing legislation to permit persons to vote for President and Vice President after residing in the state fifty-four days, if they are otherwise qualified as California electors. Missouri approved a constitutional amendment permitting voting for President and Vice President in a general election after sixty days' residence in the state. A Pennsylvania amendment (1959) permits voters who move within sixty days before an election to vote in their old polling districts at that election. And South Dakota voters provided by amendment that persons who move from one county or precinct retain voting privileges there until they meet the new residence requirements.

New Hampshire voters removed from their constitution an anachronism that had restricted the franchise to males; in practice, however, women had voted in New Hampshire for many years. In New York a constitutional amendment (1959) permits the legislature to provide for elimination of primary elections when there are no contests. Under a Texas amendment, announcement of candidacy for a different office by a district, county or precinct official signifies his resignation if the unexpired portion of his term exceeds one year.

ADMINISTRATION, EXECUTIVE BRANCH

A constitutional amendment in Illinois transferred bank regulation from the Auditor of Public Accounts to a new Department of Financial Institutions. Massachusetts adopted an initiative proposal as regards income of public employees who have retired on a disability pension. It requires that all such former employees except judges shall report annually any earnings from employment during the preceding year, and if earnings plus pension exceed the regular compensation of the former position, the pensioner must refund a portion of his pension equivalent to the excess.

Minnesota's voters by constitutional amendment increased from two years to four the terms of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Attorney General, beginning in 1962. South Dakota by constitutional amendment lengthened the line of succession to the governorship by adding to it the Speaker of the House, the President Pro Tem of the Senate, and the Speaker Pro Tem of the House. A Washington amendment authorized increases of pensions after employees have retired.

In 1959 New York voters provided by constitutional amendment for establishment of a new Department of Motor Vehicles; previously motor vehicles were under a bureau in the Department of Taxation and Finance. Another New York amendment (1959) requires that in any pertinent investigation public officials must testify about their conduct in any office held within the previous five years; formerly the constitution required testimony about any office held at the time of investigation.

LEGISLATURES

The people of Nevada and Pennsylvania both approved constitutional amendments in the biennium providing for regular annual sessions of the legislatures. The Pennsylvania enactment (1959) restricts the sessions in even numbered years to fiscal matters. In Nevada another amendment removed a previous sixty-day limit on regular sessions and a twenty-day limit on special sessions. Still another, however, placed a sixty-day limit on legislators' salaries for a regular session and one of twenty days on salaries for special sessions.

Further action affecting legislatures included the following:

An Arizona amendment raised legislators' salaries from a per diem basis to \$1,800 a year, plus \$20 a day for special sessions and interim committee meetings, and authorized for legislators the same amounts for daily expenses as apply to other state employees. An Arkansas amendment increased legislators' salaries from \$1,200 for a two-year term to \$2,400 for the same period, plus \$20 a day during the state's sixty-day regular session.

California's voters adopted an amendment eliminating a mandatory thirty-day recess during legislative sessions held in the odd numbered years. In Connecticut one amendment authorized the legislature to create a commission to handle claims for damages against the state or its agencies; another authorized it to set a new salary rate for its members in place of the existing provision of \$600 for two years. (The legislature in 1959 increased the salary to \$2,000 for the term, and authorized a special \$500 expense allowance.)

COURTS

Arizona amended its constitution to permit calling retired judges into service of the Superior or Supreme Courts. A somewhat similar amendment was adopted in Georgia, permitting retired Appellate and Superior Court judges to preside over such courts.

Kansas voters by constitutional amendment adopted the main features of the "Missouri Plan" for selection of Supreme Court Justices. Under the amendment, any vacancy on the court is filled by appointment by the Governor from three names submitted by a nominating commission. The commission is to comprise a layman from each of the congressional districts, appointed by the Governor; a lawyer from each of these districts, chosen by the bar of that district; and, as chairman, a lawyer selected by the bar of the state. At the first general election held a year or more after his appointment, a Justice desiring to remain on the court will run against his record, without an opposing candidate. If the vote is favorable he continues for a six-year term. If the vote is negative, a nominating commission is again appointed, and the procedure outlined above is repeated.

A Nebraska amendment authorized the legislature to initiate a separate juvenile court. (The legislature in 1959 authorized establishment of juvenile courts by local option in the state's two largest counties.) Oregon voters approved a constitutional amendment authorizing the Supreme Court to appoint temporary judges to that court and lower courts and to assign

lower court judges to serve temporarily outside the districts for which they were elected. A Wyoming constitutional amendment increased the Supreme Court membership from three judges to four.

CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

Constitutional amendments were adopted in 1958 by California, Nebraska and South Dakota, and in 1959 by Michigan, to provide for lines of succession to office and other measures to insure continuity of governmental operations in event of emergency caused by enemy attack. Similar amendments, approved by both houses of the legislature, were pending for voter action in future elections, and still others were pending in legislatures. (Numerous legislatures in 1959 adopted legislation of various types for continuity of government in emergency.)

LOCALITIES

Minnesota's voters approved an amendment revising all home rule provisions of the constitution. The amendment abolished a previous requirement that proposed charters receive 57 per cent majorities to be adopted and 60 per cent to be amended; decision as to the required majorities is left to the legislature, and the legislature may prescribe a method for abolishing charters. The measure restored to the legislature power to pass special bills, but required that the community involved be named in such a bill, and that affected voters or the governing body of the community approve the bill before it can take effect. Another provision permits home rule government for counties.

A New York constitutional amendment (1959) allows local governments to borrow money and levy taxes for projects and services conducted jointly with other local units. Oklahoma by constitutional amendment authorized cities and towns, after approval at an election, to enter into contracts with other governmental units for water facilities and purchase of water. Oregon amended its constitution to authorize voters in any county to adopt a charter providing for exercise of authority over matters of county concern; the charter must prescribe the organization of the county government.

FINANCE AND TAXATION

Voters in Arkansas adopted a constitutional amendment prohibiting the state from levying an ad valorem property tax, thus reserving the property tax exclusively to local governments. Kentucky's voters (1959) approved a referendum measure providing for a sales tax to pay a bonus to veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict.

In New Mexico a constitutional amendment established an Investment Council and permitted investment of 25 per cent of the state's \$146 million permanent fund in common stocks and bonds of corporations which are listed on national exchanges and have paid dividends for ten consecutive years. The Investment Council comprises the Governor, State Treasurer, Commissioner of Public Lands and four appointees of the Governor.

A New York constitutional amendment (1959) permits the legislature to provide that the definitions of income tax in the state income tax law conform with those used by the federal government in computing income taxes. Utah voters by constitutional amendment exempted personal property in homes from taxation by any level of government; previously only the first \$300 of valuation was exempt. A West Virginia amendment exempted bank deposits and money from ad valorem property taxation.

Action on bond issues included a large California authorization: of a \$300 million issue to assist war veterans in acquiring farms and homes; one of \$220 million to provide loans and grants to school districts for (1) school sites, construction and equipment and (2) housing and equipment for education of the physically handicapped or mentally retarded minors; \$200 million for state construction program bonds; and \$60 million for harbor development. New Jersey's voters approved issuance of \$45.8 million in bonds to expand the state's water storage and distribution facilities and to set up a ten-year program of geological and hydrological research of ground-water resources. Voters of the same state approved a referendum proposal (1959) for a \$66.8 million issue for state institutions of higher

education. North Carolina (1959) approved issues totaling \$32.8 million for capital improvements—more than \$30 million of this for the university system, the state's mental institutions, and three community colleges. Five Rhode Island bond issues were approved, totaling \$26.8 million; included were up to \$20 million to guarantee industrial mortgages and thus stimulate new plant construction; \$1 million for a research nuclear reactor; and \$2.5 million for expansion and renovation at the University of Rhode Island. In Washington the voters authorized a \$25 million issue for public institutions, including state institutions of higher education.

EDUCATION

Georgia constitutional amendments provided for scholarships for needy students, employees of state departments and agencies, prospective teachers, and physicians and others desiring special training in the psychiatric field. A Louisiana amendment vested authority in the legislature to provide financial assistance to children attending private, nonsectarian elementary or secondary schools.

Montana, by constitutional amendment, permitted overlapping elementary and high school districts to issue school construction bonds up to 5 per cent of each district's assessed valuation. Previously, such districts had a joint bond capacity of 5 per cent. A ballot proposition approved in New Jersey authorized pledging more than \$18 million in the state fund to back local school district bond issues, particularly those of districts with poor bond-market ratings.

New Mexico's voters amended their constitution to establish an elective, ten-member State Board of Education with authority to appoint the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Previously the board had been appointed and the Superintendent elected. The amendment called for nomination and election of a board member from each of the state's ten judicial districts. In West Virginia, also, a constitutional amendment made the state Superintendent of Free Schools, formerly an elective official, an appointee of the State Board of Education.

A Virginia constitutional amendment permitted county school boards, without referendum but with the approval of boards of supervisors, to borrow funds for school construction from the State Retirement Fund.

(See also paragraph on bond issues under "Finance and Taxation," above.)

OTHER ACTION

At a special election in April, 1959, Oklahoma's voters repealed state prohibition of alcoholic beverages, ending more than half a century of prohibition under the state's constitution. It was the sixth time since statehood that Oklahoma had voted on prohibition repeal.

New Mexico by constitutional amendment cancelled liens imposed on property of welfare recipients by the welfare laws of 1955-57. A Texas amendment provided for vendor payments for medical care of recipients of aid programs.

Colorado voters approved a constitutional amendment prohibiting the legislature from authorizing lotteries for any purpose, but legalizing certain games of chance if conducted by nonprofit lodges or religious, charitable, labor, fraternal and certain other categories of organizations. An initiative measure in Nebraska authorized the legislature to license bingo games of nonprofit associations. By referendum New Jersey (1959) authorized games of chance under a licensing system.

A constitutional amendment in Kansas permitted the state to participate in flood control works and works for the conservation or development of water resources. In New York a constitutional amendment (1959) authorized the legislature to lease or transfer the state barge canal system to the federal government for operation as part of the federal inland waterways system.

Voters of Kansas adopted a "right to work" amendment, providing that no person should be denied opportunity to obtain or retain employment because of membership or non-membership in a labor organization. (Proposed amendments to prohibit requirement of union membership as a condition of employment were defeated in California, Colorado, Idaho, Ohio and Washington.)

UNIFORM STATE LAWS

BY JAMES C. DEZENDORF*

THE years 1958 and 1959 were a time of increasing activity for the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

The Conference, which was organized in 1892, meets annually during the week preceding the annual meeting of the American Bar Association. It receives most of its suggestions for uniform and model state legislation from the Council of State Governments, from the various organizations for which it acts as secretariat and from the sections and committees of the American Bar Association.

The Conference devotes its entire annual session to a section-by-section study of proposed uniform and model acts which have been previously considered 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 Los Angeles in 1958 had the largest attendance in the history of the Conference, and the 1959 meeting in Miami Beach was even larger. At each meeting forty-eight jurisdictions were represented.

RECENT CONFERENCE ADOPTIONS

In the past two years, five uniform acts and four amendments to previously approved uniform acts were adopted by the Conference and were approved by the House of Delegates of the American Bar Association. In addition, three model acts were adopted. The adoptions were as follows:

In 1958:

Uniform Act on Simplification of
Fiduciary Security Transfers.
Uniform Estate Tax Apportionment
Act.

*Mr. Dezendorf is the Immediate Past President of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Uniform Facsimile Signatures of
Public Officials Act.

Uniform Mandatory Disposition of
Detainers Act.

Amendments to Uniform Reciprocal
Enforcement of Support Act.

Amendment to Uniform Principal
and Income Act.

Amendment to Uniform Securities
Act.

Amendments to Uniform Narcotic
Drug Act.

Model Water Use Act.

In 1959:

Uniform Perpetuation of Testimony
Act.

Model Foreign Bank Loan Act.

Model Defender Act.

In the drafting of all acts, the Conference and its sections and committees work closely with various other organizations interested in the subject matters involved, including the Council of State Governments and the sections and committees of the American Bar Association.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

The 1960 meeting of the Conference will be held in Washington, D. C. in August; the Conference and the Committee of State Officials on Suggested State Legislation of the Council of State Governments will hold a joint meeting then which should be mutually beneficial to both organizations.

Four matters of more than passing interest occurred during the last two years which deserve special mention. In 1957 the Florida Supreme Court declared unconstitutional our "Uniform Act to Secure the Attendance of Witnesses from Without the State in Criminal Proceedings." At the request of the National Conference of Attorneys General, through the Council of State Governments, the Conference filed a motion in the United States Supreme Court which had granted

certiorari for leave to file a brief *amicus curiae*. Our motion was granted, and we filed a brief in support of the constitutionality of the act. On March 2, 1959, the United States Supreme Court handed down an opinion reversing the Florida Supreme Court and sustaining the constitutionality of the act.

In June, 1957, when President Eisenhower addressed the Governors' Conference at Williamsburg, Virginia, he made a suggestion that led to the establishment of the Joint Federal-State Action Committee, with the objective of finding means for state assumption of a larger share of responsibility in the carrying out of various governmental programs. Shortly after its organization the Joint Committee offered several suggestions which would require uniform state legislation for their implementation. The Conference was invited by Secretary of the Treasury Robert B. Anderson and Governor Lane Dwinell of New Hampshire, then Co-Chairmen of the Joint Action Committee, to participate in the drafting of the necessary uniform state legislation. The invitation was accepted, and a special committee of the Conference is working on the subjects involved.

In May, 1959, the Conference was contacted by the Chairmen of the Advisory Committee to the Commission of International Rules and Judicial Procedure, which was established by an act of Congress to investigate and study existing practices of judicial assistance and cooperation between the United States and foreign countries. This was suggested with a view of achieving improvements in the conduct and settlement of litigation in state and federal courts which involve performance of acts in foreign countries. The report of the Commission has not yet been made. We understand, however, that its work may well include the drafting of uniform legislation to be suggested for adoption in the several states; the legislation conceivably may be reciprocal in form, requiring adoption also in foreign countries to become fully effective. At its meeting in Miami Beach, the Conference was authorized to work with the commission's advisory committee in drafting such

uniform state legislation as may be recommended in the Commission's report to Congress.

The largest single project ever undertaken by the Conference was the preparation of the Uniform Commercial Code, which took more than twelve years to complete. In this tremendous project the Conference acted jointly with the American Law Institute. The code was adopted in Pennsylvania at the first legislative session following its approval in 1951 by the Conference and by the House of Delegates of the American Bar Association. It has now been adopted as well in Massachusetts, Kentucky, Connecticut and New Hampshire. The code, it is hoped, will be adopted in many more states in 1960 and 1961, as it has been the subject of review by interim committees and legislative study committees in a number of states.

At our annual meeting in Miami Beach the Conference considered twelve proposed uniform acts and several model acts. As indicated above, only one uniform act and two model acts were finally approved. On the other eleven uniform acts and the other model acts additional work and drafting will be required before they reach the perfection required to satisfy the Conference that they are ready for approval and submission to the House of Delegates of the American Bar Association, prior to their submission to the legislatures of the various states.

The proposed uniform acts under consideration include, among others, a Uniform State Code of Military Justice Act, a Uniform Death Tax Credit Act, a Uniform Liability for Radiation Injuries Act, a Uniform Anti-Solicitation Act, a Uniform Extra-Territorial Process Act, a Uniform Retail Installment Sales Finance Act, a Uniform Federal Tax Lien Registration Act, as revised, a Uniform Weather Control Act, a Model Unauthorized Practice Act, and Amendments to the Model Court Administrator Act.

CONTINUING ACTIVITIES

The Conference 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 Con-

ference 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 the journals of bar associations. The *Georgia Bar Journal* of May, 1957, for example, contains 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 November 15, 1959

UNIFORM ACTS

State or other jurisdiction	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)	Trust Receipts (1933)	Transfer of Dependents (1935)	Vendor and Purchaser Risk (1935)	Criminal Extradition (1936)
Alabama.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Alaska.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Arizona.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Arkansas.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
California.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Colorado.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Connecticut.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Delaware.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Florida.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Georgia.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Hawaii.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Idaho.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Illinois.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Indiana.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Iowa.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Kansas.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Kentucky.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Louisiana.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Maine.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Maryland.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Massachusetts.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Michigan.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Minnesota.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Mississippi.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Missouri.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Montana.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Nebraska.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Nevada.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
New Hampshire.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
New Jersey.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
New Mexico.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
New York.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
North Carolina.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
North Dakota.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Ohio.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Oklahoma.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Oregon.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Pennsylvania.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Rhode Island.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
South Carolina.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
South Dakota.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Tennessee.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Texas.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Utah.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Vermont.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Virginia.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Washington.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
West Virginia.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Wisconsin.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Wyoming.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Dist. of Columbia.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Puerto Rico.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Total.....	52	52	37	33	51	21	37	40	21	30	18	40	25	28	21	42	24	48	49	35	9	7	43

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

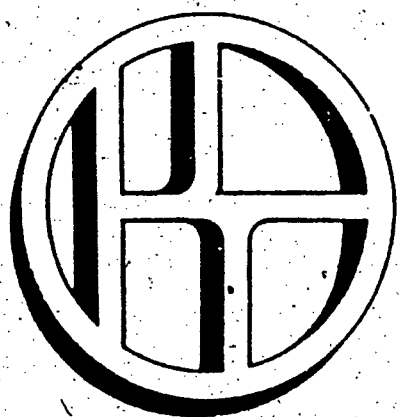
♦These states have adopted the Council of State Governments' form of Support of Dependents Act which is similar to the Conference Act.

★As amended.

RECORD OF PASSAGE OF UNIFORM AND MODEL ACTS—Continued As of November 15, 1959

UNIFORM ACTS—Continued

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)	Vital Statistics (1942)	Interstate Arbitration of Death Taxes (1944)	Interstate Compromise of Death Taxes (1944)	Powers of Foreign Representatives (1944)	Reverter of Realty (1944)	Criminal Statistics (1946)	State or other jurisdiction
★						★	★		★		★	★			★	★						Alabama
							★		★						★							Alaska
							★		★						★							Arizona
							★		★						★							Arkansas
★							★		★			★			★		★			★		California
★	★						★		★						★		★					Colorado
★	★						★		★		★				★		★					Connecticut
★	★						★		★						★		★					Delaware
★	★						★		★			★			★							Florida
★	★						★		★			★			★							Georgia
★	★	★					★		★			★			★							Hawaii
	★						★		★			★			★							Idaho
	★						★		★			★			★							Illinois
	★						★		★	★		★			★			★				Indiana
	★		★				★		★			★			★							Iowa
	★						★		★			★			★							Kansas
	★			★		★	★		★			★			★							Kentucky
	★						★		★			★			★		★					Louisiana
	★						★	★	★		★	★			★		★					Maine
	★						★		★		★	★			★		★					Maryland
							★		★			★			★		★					Massachusetts
★	★						★		★		★	★			★		★					Michigan
	★						★		★		★				★		★					Minnesota
							★		★		★				★		★					Mississippi
★	★					★	★		★			★			★							Missouri
★	★	★				★	★		★			★			★							Montana
★	★		★		★		★		★			★			★							Nebraska
★	★			★			★		★			★			★							Nevada
★	★						★		★			★		★	★							New Hampshire
★	★			★		★	★		★	★	★	★			★			★				New Jersey
★	★			★		★	★		★	★	★	★			★			★				New Mexico
							★		★			★			★							New York
★	★	★		★		★	★		★			★		★	★							North Carolina
★	★	★					★		★			★		★	★							North Dakota
★	★	★		★			★		★			★		★	★							Ohio
★	★						★		★			★		★	★							Oklahoma
★	★						★		★			★		★	★							Oregon
★	★						★		★			★		★	★		★					Pennsylvania
★	★						★		★			★		★	★							Rhode Island
★	★						★		★			★		★	★							South Carolina
★	★			★		★	★		★	★	★	★			★		★					South Dakota
★	★			★			★		★			★			★		★					Tennessee
★	★	★					★		★			★			★							Texas
							★		★			★			★							Utah
★								★	★						★		★					Vermont
★	★						★		★			★			★		★					Virginia
							★		★			★			★		★					Washington
							★		★			★			★		★					West Virginia
★	★	★					★		★	★					★							Wisconsin
							★		★						★							Wyoming
							★		★						★							Dist. of Columbia
							★		★						★							Puerto Rico
26	28	6	3	7	1	9	30	3	26	5	11	17	0	2	46	14	14	16	0	0	1	Total



**CONTINUED
ON NEXT
CARD**

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

RECORD OF PASSAGE OF UNIFORM AND MODEL ACTS—Continued As of November 15, 1959

UNIFORM ACTS—Continued																				
State or other jurisdiction	Divorce Recognition (1947)	Enforcement of Foreign Judgments (1948)	Ancillary Administration of Estates (1949)	Photographic Copies as Evidence (1949)	Marriage License Application (1950)	Prenatal Blood Test (1950)	Probate of Foreign Wills (1950)	Reciprocal Enforcement of Support (1950)	Commercial Code (1951)	Blood Tests to Determine Paternity (1952)	Single Publication (1952)	Rules of Criminal Procedure (1952)	Rules of Evidence (1953)	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)
Alabama				★				☆☆												
Alaska				★				☆☆												
Arizona								☆☆			★							★		
Arkansas		★		★				☆☆												
California	★			★				☆☆		★	★						★	★		★
Colorado								★												
Connecticut								☆☆	☆											
Delaware								◆	☆											
Florida				★				☆☆												
Georgia				★				☆☆												
Hawaii				★				☆☆												
Idaho				★				☆☆			★									
Illinois		★						☆☆		★	★								★	
Indiana								☆☆												
Iowa				★				☆☆												
Kansas				★	★	★		☆☆												
Kentucky				★				☆☆	☆											
Louisiana	★							★												
Maine								☆☆												
Maryland				★				☆☆											★	
Massachusetts				★				☆☆	☆											
Michigan								☆☆		★						★				
Minnesota				★				☆☆								★				
Mississippi								☆☆												
Missouri		★						☆☆												
Montana				★				★						★						
Nebraska	★	★		★				★												
Nevada				★				☆☆												
New Hampshire	★			★				☆☆	☆	★									★	
New Jersey				★				☆☆							★		★			
New Mexico				★				☆☆			★									
New York				★				◆												
North Carolina				★				☆☆												
North Dakota	★			★				☆☆			★									★
Ohio								☆☆												
Oklahoma				★				☆☆						★						
Oregon		★						☆☆		★										
Pennsylvania				★				☆☆	★		★							★		
Rhode Island	★							☆☆												
South Carolina	★							☆☆												
South Dakota				★				☆☆												
Tennessee								☆☆												
Texas							★	☆☆								★				
Utah								★		★						★	★			
Vermont				★				☆☆												
Virginia				★				☆☆												
Washington	★	★		★				★										★		
West Virginia								★												
Wisconsin	★	★	★	★			★	☆☆												
Wyoming		★		★				☆☆												
District of Columbia				★				☆☆												
Puerto Rico								☆☆												
Total	9	8	1	32	1	1	2	50	5	6	7	0	0	2	3	5	5	3	1	1

RECORD OF PASSAGE OF UNIFORM AND MODEL ACTS—Continued As of November 15, 1959

UNIFORM ACTS—Continued														MODEL ACTS					State or other jurisdiction
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)	Estate Tax Apportionment (1958)	Facsimile Signatures of Public Officials (1958)	Mandatory Disposition of Delinquents (1958)	Simplification of Fiduciary Security Transfers (1958)	Perpetuation of Testimony (1959)	Interparty Agreement (1925)	Joint Obligations (1925)	Written Obligations (1925)	Business Corporation (1926)	Composite Reports as Evidence (1936)	
			★	★		★	★			★								★	Alabama
			★	★															Alaska
			★	★															Arizona
			★	★															Arkansas
	★		★	★						★		★							California
			★	★															Colorado
			★	★															Connecticut
			★	★															Delaware
			★	★															Florida
			★	★	★											★			Georgia
			★	★			★			★		★					★		Hawaii
			★	★						★									Idaho
			★	★															Illinois
			★	★	★						★								Indiana
			★	★															Iowa
			★	★															Kansas
			★	★													★		Kentucky
			★	★								★					★		Louisiana
	★		★	★										★					Maine
			★	★															Maryland
		★	★	★															Massachusetts
			★	★															Michigan
			★	★															Minnesota
			★	★															Mississippi
			★	★						★	★	★							Missouri
			★	★						★									Montana
			★	★								★		★	★			★	Nebraska
			★	★															Nevada
			★	★			★		★	★									New Hampshire
			★	★						★		★							New Jersey
			★	★								★			★				New Mexico
			★	★															New York
			★	★	★							★							North Carolina
			★	★															North Dakota
			★	★						★								★	Ohio
			★	★															Oklahoma
			★	★															Oregon
			★	★								★		★		★			Pennsylvania
			★	★		★													Rhode Island
			★	★															South Carolina
			★	★								★						★	South Dakota
			★	★								★					★		Tennessee
			★	★								★		★	★	★			Texas
			★	★															Utah
			★	★															Vermont
			★	★	★												★		Virginia
			★	★			★					★							Washington
			★	★					★	★		★			★				West Virginia
		★							★	★		★			★				Wisconsin
																			Wyoming
																			District of Columbia
																			Puerto Rico
1	1	2	40	6	1	2	4	0	2	10	2	15	0	4	5	2	6	3	Total

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

RECORD OF PASSAGE OF UNIFORM AND MODEL ACTS—Concluded
As of November 15, 1959

MODEL ACTS—Continued—																						
State or other jurisdiction	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)	Water Use Act (1958)	Defender Act (1959)	Foreign Bank Loan Act (1959)
Alabama.....	★
Alaska.....	★
Arizona.....	★	★
Arkansas.....	★
California.....	★
Colorado.....
Connecticut.....
Delaware.....
Florida.....	★
Georgia.....
Hawaii.....	★	.	.
Idaho.....
Illinois.....	★	★	.	★
Indiana.....	★	★
Iowa.....	★
Kansas.....	★
Kentucky.....	★
Louisiana.....
Maine.....	★
Maryland.....	★	★
Massachusetts.....
Michigan.....	★	.	.	★
Minnesota.....
Mississippi.....	★	★
Missouri.....	★
Montana.....	★	.	.	★
Nebraska.....	★
Nevada.....
New Hampshire.....	★
New Jersey.....
New Mexico.....
New York.....
North Carolina.....
North Dakota.....	★
Ohio.....
Oklahoma.....	★
Oregon.....	★
Pennsylvania.....
Rhode Island.....
South Carolina.....
South Dakota.....	★
Tennessee.....	.	★	★
Texas.....	★	★
Utah.....
Vermont.....	★	★	.	.	★
Virginia.....	★	.	.	★
Washington.....	★	.	.	★
West Virginia.....
Wisconsin.....	★	★	★
Wyoming.....	★
District of Columbia.....
Puerto Rico.....
Total.....	2	0	1	0	0	15	2	5	1	4	3	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	1	2	0	1

SUGGESTED STATE LEGISLATION PROGRAMS FOR 1959-1960

THE Committee of State Officials on Suggested State Legislation of the Council of State Governments (formerly called the Drafting Committee) was created in 1940 to develop emergency defense legislation for suggested state enactment. During World War II the committee prepared suggested state legislation to facilitate state-federal cooperation in the war effort. More recently, it has been concerned with a great variety of subjects, during an era of growing demands for services in increasingly complicated fields.

As from the beginning, it has continued to work closely with the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

The committee 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 formation, is Chairman. The staff of the Council of State Governments serves as its secretariat.

Advisory and technical services are provided by various federal agencies, by legislative bill drafting experts at university law schools, by representatives of associations of state officials and public service organizations, and by a number of others. 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. For particularly difficult drafting problems, subcommittees of the Committee on Suggested State Legislation are frequently appointed, and work with consulting assistance from among the various groups mentioned above.

As changing conditions place new demands on state government and create new problems, or as improved techniques

are developed, the committee develops drafts of suggested legislation reflecting what are regarded as superior practices, and based on the knowledge of experts. Thus all states, in considering the drafts, can weigh the experience of others as evaluated by the committee.

For example, recent experience has indicated that many types of mental illness can be treated most efficiently and effectively through community mental-health facilities. To assist states considering the establishment of such programs, a proposal with draft legislation on community mental-health programs was included in the committee's report, *Suggested State Legislation, Program for 1959*.

The increased peacetime use of radioactive material has intensified existing problems and created new ones in the administration of state programs; a proposal on workmen's compensation coverage in the light of radiation hazards is included in the *Program for 1960*. Frequently the effectiveness of a program in which the federal government is engaged can be increased through state cooperation, or new federal legislation may look to state action by states which wish to participate. A Suggested State Boat Act in the *Program for 1959* provides for the establishment of state licensing of small boats that will be accepted by the U. S. Coast Guard if certain standards are met.

Proposals for consideration of the committee are received from individual state officials and organizations of state officials, from state agencies and legislative committees, and from professional and public service associations. The United States Bureau of the Budget, acting in a liaison capacity with the committee, gathers together various proposals which federal agencies wish to call to the attention of the states.

Proposals finally approved by the committee, following detailed consideration,

are included in its annual *Programs of Suggested State Legislation*, which are printed and widely distributed among the states. Each of these usually consists of three sections: one containing proposals in the form of draft legislation; another carrying statements that deal with matters of interest to the states generally, but without draft bills; and a final section devoted to new acts promulgated by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

The program prepared for the 1959 legislative sessions includes twenty-four proposals in such widely varying areas as the regulation and development of atomic energy, regulation of pleasure boats, mental health, highway law, migratory farm labor, judicial administration and criminal control. In addition, five new proposed uniform or model acts and amendments to four others, promulgated in 1958 by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, were presented for the information of the states.

The committee's 1960 program includes a series of ten proposals reflecting the impact of radiation hazards on workmen's compensation coverage. Other proposals relate to residence requirements for public assistance, activities of so-called "degree mills," state records management, new residents' automobile licenses, state regulation of recreational facilities, various characteristics of buildings near airports, humane slaughter of animals, the training of municipal police officers and the littering of public waters. Three new proposed uniform or model acts, promulgated by the Uniform Law Commissioners in 1959, are also presented for the states' information.¹

Selected items of the 1959 and 1960 programs are summarized in this article, and an accompanying table presents a general listing by major subjects of the bills and statements included in the committee's reports for those years.

¹For details see *Suggested State Legislation, Program for 1959* and *Suggested State Legislation, Program for 1960*. Also *Index to Suggested State Legislation: Programs for 1945-1957*. The Council of State Governments, Chicago.

1959 PROGRAM

Among the most important proposals in the 1959 program are a group dealing with atomic energy radiation. Specific statutes suggested, or statements of suggested approaches to legislation for the regulation and development of atomic energy, relate to a number of subjects. A revision of a previous proposal—which suggested providing the Governor with an atomic coordinator and a small advisory staff concerned with the development, use and regulation of atomic energy—would authorize an atomic energy advisory board or committee to advise the Governor and coordinator on technical policy and related matters. Additional subjects dealt with in this group include major elements of desirable state radiation-protection regulation, public liability of state and local licensees for atomic incidents, and special training for state and local personnel whose responsibilities are affected by the uses of atomic energy. Legislation is suggested that would ban the use of shoe-fitting x-ray fluoroscopes.

Another series of proposals relates to continuity of state and local governments in event of enemy attack on the United States. These suggested measures were designed to help insure that state-local governments will be able to function after such an attack. They would provide for prior selection of interim successors for state and local executive and judicial officials and legislators. They also would permit local governments and the state government to operate from emergency locations.

The Suggested State Boat Act already referred to represents a significant example of federal-state cooperative development of legislation, for coordination of efforts in a field involving the interests of both levels of government. The staff of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and the Committee of State Officials on Suggested State Legislation pooled their resources for this purpose. As a result they produced a draft of federal legislation which was subsequently adopted, with some amendments, and an accompanying proposal for relevant state legislation that meshes with it.

A suggested act dealing with legislative jurisdiction over federal lands within the states provides for the transfer of such jurisdiction from or to a state; it establishes the necessary conditions for the transfers and for the exercise of jurisdiction thereafter.

Several proposals deal with prevention of crime and with judicial procedure. One, designed especially to cope with shoplifters, would authorize arrest for a misdemeanor without a warrant when an officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the person to be arrested committed the misdemeanor. Another spells out a specific procedure to assure the right to a speedy and public trial. Two proposals are designed to reduce the incidence of bigamy: one would require submission of proof of termination of previous marriage, and would provide a central marriage records bureau in each enacting state; the other would permit prosecutions in jurisdictions where an offender is living or is apprehended, as well as where the bigamous marriage was contracted.

There are two proposals in the field of consumer protection. One is designed to avoid confusion in advertising by savings and loan associations as to the insurance of share accounts by a federal agency and by a private firm. The other would protect deposits made with building contractors and others receiving advance funds, and would prohibit issuance of completion certificates until all required work is actually completed.

Highway and motor vehicle proposals include a suggested act that would regulate the transportation of explosives, gases, flammable liquids and solids, radioactive substances and other dangerous materials. A number of statements in the report suggest alternative approaches to legislation, or principles offered for consideration in drafting legislation, on regulation of billboards, condemnation of property for highway purposes, expressway law, and acquisition of land for future highway use.

Material on labor includes a suggestion designed to prevent discriminatory wage rates by requiring equal pay for men and women hired by the same employer for

the same or similar work. Three statements deal with discrimination in employment because of age, the regulation of employment agencies, and problems of migratory farm labor.

1960 PROGRAM

Among suggestions in the committee's program for 1960 are a series concerning adjustments needed in state workmen's compensation coverage provisions to reflect the use of radioactive materials. Included, among ten specific proposals, are recommendations that all workmen's compensation laws be made compulsory and that they apply to all employers in radiation industries, regardless of the number of employees, to assure full coverage for workers. Because of the special hazards and seriousness of radiation injuries, and because of certain unique features involved, such as delayed manifestation of injuries, the proposals recommend that all waivers be prohibited, that full coverage be provided for occupational diseases, that the time limit for filing claims in occupational disease cases be extended, that full medical payments be provided for, and that the workmen's compensation agency be given authority to supervise medical care and pay special benefits during rehabilitation and retraining.

To cope with the problem of degrees in education issued by fraudulent institutions, legislation is suggested that would require schools offering degrees to meet certain standards. A summary of a report of the Governors' Conference Special Committee on Residence Requirements for Public Assistance is accompanied by a draft of an Interstate Welfare Compact developed by that committee; the compact was drafted to enable states, on a cooperative basis, to provide general assistance to all needy persons regardless of existing residence or settlement requirements. A Records Management Act is presented, as a guide to states considering action to assure efficient and economical management of state and local records.

Under another proposal, private employment agencies would be prohibited from engaging in certain undesirable practices, such as misrepresenting jobs,

splitting fees or charging fees other than for placement; the agencies also would be required to obtain licenses and file bonds with an appropriate state agency. In line with public concern over out-dated slaughtering methods involving needless cruelty to livestock, a suggested state humane slaughter act, conforming in general to a new federal law, is presented.

Two other proposals would authorize states to regulate recreational facilities and to regulate the height, location and other characteristics of buildings near airports where adequate local regulation is lacking. A number of different approaches

to making adequate training available for law enforcement officers are described in a statement, and this is accompanied by suggested legislation that would enable a state to require such training as a qualification for promotion or appointment of municipal police officers. Existing statutes to prevent littering of public areas frequently do not refer specifically to littering of public waters. This has become a growing problem because of the marked increase in the use of small boats. A statement in the 1960 program deals with this matter and drafting problems likely to be encountered in meeting it.

PROPOSALS OF THE COMMITTEE ON SUGGESTED STATE LEGISLATION PROGRAMS FOR 1959 AND 1960

(1959 proposals are in roman; 1960 proposals are in italics)

(Some titles are abbreviated)

ATOMIC ENERGY AND RADIATION

1. Atomic Energy and Radiation, varied aspects
 - (A) Atomic Energy and the States
 - (B) Coordination of Atomic Development
 - (C) Radiation Protection
 - (D) Shoe-Fitting X-Ray Fluoroscopes
 - (E) Workmen's Compensation Laws and Radiation Injury Coverage
 - (F) Public Liability of State and Local Licensees for Atomic Incidents
2. *Workmen's Compensation in Light of Radiation Hazards*
 - (A) *Compulsory Laws*
 - (B) *No Numerical Exemption*
 - (C) *Reciprocal Arrangements for Extraterritorial Coverage*
 - (D) *Waivers Prohibited*
 - (E) *Full Coverage of Occupational Diseases*
 - (F) *Time Limit for Filing Claim in Occupational Disease Cases Based on Date of Worker's Knowledge and Date of Disablement*
 - (G) *Unlimited Medical Benefits*
 - (H) *Authority for Workmen's Compensation Agency to Supervise Medical Care*
 - (I) *Broad Type Coverage Second or Subsequent Injury Funds*
 - (J) *Maintenance Benefits During Rehabilitation*

BUSINESS REGULATION

1. Advance Fee Promotion of Business Opportunities or Real Estate*
2. Advertising of Insurance by Savings and Loan Associations
3. Deposits Received for Purchase, Construction or Repair of Buildings and Structures
4. Discrimination in Employment Because of Age*
5. *Degree Mills*
6. Equal Pay for Women
7. *Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act Amendments*
8. Labeling and Advertising of Alcoholic Beverages
9. *Regulation of Private Employment Agencies*
10. *Regulation of Recreational Facilities*
11. *State Humane Slaughter Act*
12. State Seed Law
13. Vending of Foods and Beverages*

CONSERVATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES

1. Damages for Trespass on Lands with Trees and Other Forest Products
2. *Litter Prevention on Public Waters**
3. Jurisdiction over Offshore Waters and Submerged Lands
4. State Administration of Water Resources*

GOVERNMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

1. Continuity of Government
 - (A) Emergency Interim Executive and Judicial Succession
 - (B) Emergency Interim Legislative Succession
 - (C) Emergency Location of Governments for State Political Subdivisions
 - (D) Emergency Location of State Government
 - (E) Constitutional Amendment—Authorizing Legislatures to Provide for Continuity of Government
2. Legislative Jurisdiction over Federal Lands within the States
3. Recommendations of the Joint Federal-State Action Committee*
4. *Records Management*

HEALTH AND WELFARE

1. *Air Pollution Control**
2. Community Mental Health Programs
3. *Interstate Welfare Compact*
4. Migratory Farm Labor*
5. *Residence Requirements for Public Assistance*
6. Sewage Disposal from Boats

*Indicates statement only, no suggested legislation carried.

PROPOSALS OF THE COMMITTEE ON
SUGGESTED STATE LEGISLATION
PROGRAMS FOR 1959 AND 1960—Continued

(1959 proposals are in roman; 1960 proposals are in italics)
(Some titles are abbreviated)

HIGHWAYS AND MOTOR VEHICLES

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Acquisition of Land for Future Highway Use* | 4. <i>New Residents' and Nonresidents' Motor Vehicle Registration</i> |
| 2. Condemnation of Property for Highway Purposes* | 5. Regulation of Billboards* |
| 3. Expressway Law* | 6. Transportation by Motor Vehicle of Certain Dangerous Materials |

LAW ENFORCEMENT, CRIME CONTROL AND COURTS

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Arrest without a Warrant | 5. Speedy Trial |
| 2. Bigamy | 6. <i>Standard Family Court Act and Standard Juvenile Court Act</i> * |
| Marriage Licenses and Records | 7. Transcripts of Court Record for Indigent Prisoners in Appellate Proceedings* |
| The Crime of Bigamy | |
| 3. <i>Municipal Police Training Act</i> | |
| 4. Prohibition of Certain Dangerous Knives—as Amended | |

MISCELLANEOUS

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Dangerous Excavations and Abandoned Articles | 3. State Boat Act |
| 2. <i>Regulation of the Height, Location and other Characteristics of Buildings near Airports</i> | 4. Urban Renewal—Community Facilities—Insurance of Housing Mortgages* |

UNIFORM LAWS†

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Amendments to Uniform Narcotic Drug Act (as Amended) | 8. Uniform Estate Tax Apportionment Act |
| 2. Amendment of Uniform Principal and Income Act | 9. Uniform Facsimile Signatures of Public Officials Act |
| 3. Amendments to Uniform Securities Act | 10. Uniform Mandatory Disposition of Detainers Act |
| 4. <i>Model Defender Act</i> | 11. <i>Uniform Perpetuation of Testimony Act</i> |
| 5. <i>Model Foreign Bank Loan Act</i> | 12. Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act (as Amended in 1958) |
| 6. Model Water Use Act | |
| 7. Uniform Act for Simplification of Fiduciary Security Transfers | |

*Indicates statement only, no suggested legislation carried.

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

LEGISLATURES AND LEGISLATION
 COMMITTEE OF STATE OFFICIALS ON
 SUGGESTED STATE LEGISLATION OF
 THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS
 1959-60

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*Representing the National Conference of Commissioners on
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 EDWARD L. SCHWARTZ (Massachusetts)*
 R. JASPER SMITH (Missouri)

HENRY P. THOMAS (Virginia)

*Member or Secretary, Commission on Interstate Cooperation.
 †Chairman, Commission on Interstate Cooperation.

Section III

THE JUDICIARY

1. Judicial Administration and Procedure

The Judiciary

STATE JUDICIAL SYSTEMS

JUDICIAL reorganization continued to be a major issue in many states in the biennium 1958-59. Noteworthy changes were made in some states, and initial legislative approval for basic advances was obtained in some other jurisdictions. Proposals for reorganization were defeated in a few states, but even in these instances there appeared to be growing recognition of the need to improve the organization and operation of the courts.

STRUCTURE AND ORGANIZATION

Achievement of statehood by Alaska and Hawaii brought into being two new state court systems. The constitutions and subsequently enacted enabling legislation of both states provide for unified court systems and include other features usually regarded as the hallmarks of modern efficient judicial structures.

The Alaska constitution provides for a Supreme Court and a Superior Court and for such minor courts as may be established by law. It also creates a Judicial Council and authorizes appointment of an administrative director of the courts. Full rule-making and supervisory powers are vested in the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice of which is designated as the administrative head of the court system. Under the constitution Supreme and Superior Court Judges are appointed by the Governor from lists of nominees submitted by the Judicial Council. At the first general election three years after an

appointment, the voters shall decide whether or not to retain a judge, and shall do so at periodic intervals thereafter.

In its first session the Alaska state legislature passed laws to implement these constitutional provisions. Subsequently appointments were made to the Supreme Court, and an administrative director was selected. Other steps were to be taken so that the entire new court system would be in full operation by January 1, 1962. Salaries for the two Supreme Court Associate Justices were set at \$22,500, for the Chief Justice at \$23,500, and for the eight Superior Court Judges at \$19,000.

The constitution of Hawaii provides for a Supreme Court, Circuit Courts and such inferior courts as the legislature may establish. Supreme and Circuit Court Judges are to be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, and are to serve terms of seven and six years, respectively. The Chief Justice is designated the administrative head of the judicial system, and is to appoint an administrative director. The Supreme Court is given full rule-making power for all courts.

Unlike Alaska, Hawaii had a system of territorial courts. As the new state court system is similar to it, problems of transition were not so great. The last session of the territorial legislature increased salaries for the new state judges; the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court receives \$22,500, his four Associate Justices \$22,000, and the Circuit Court Judges

\$19,000. Further changes affecting the courts awaited action by the first sessions of the state legislature.

A comprehensive statute pertaining to organization of the courts was passed in Wisconsin in 1959. The new law provided for a statewide court system consisting of the Supreme Court, Circuit Courts and County Courts. The major changes made by the law were at the County Court level. Numerous specialized courts with differing jurisdictions were abolished. The new County Courts have general civil jurisdiction in amounts up to \$25,000, and full criminal jurisdiction. Justices of the peace were retained, but with limited jurisdiction. Provision was made for an administrative committee—consisting of the Chief Justice, a Circuit Judge and a County Judge—to work with the Judicial Council in planning for expeditious handling of the work of the courts. The committee also has authority to assign Circuit and County Judges to temporary duty in other circuits or counties in order to relieve court congestion.

Major changes in minor court organization were made in Connecticut and Tennessee as the result of legislation enacted in 1959. A Connecticut law abolishes sixty-six municipal courts and 102 justice of the peace courts, and replaces them with a statewide Circuit Court of limited jurisdiction. The new court will have forty-four judges, subject to assignment throughout the state. The change will be effective January 1, 1961. In Tennessee, legislation provided for general sessions courts instead of justices of the peace in eighty-nine of the state's ninety-five counties. Such courts already had been established under numerous special acts in about one-half of the counties. The new law not only greatly increases the number of counties with such courts but also provides a uniform basis for the organization and operation of all general sessions courts in the state.

Administrative offices of the courts were established in five additional states during the biennium. As noted above, the constitutions of Alaska and Hawaii provided for such offices, and they were created by law in 1959 in Colorado, Illinois and New Mexico. The Illinois law spe-

cifically requires the appointment of a deputy administrator for Cook County (Chicago). As in other jurisdictions, the new administrative offices have broad responsibilities in connection with the administrative management of the courts. They are to provide the Chief Justices and Supreme Courts with information and assistance deemed necessary for efficient judicial administration in the states.

Initial legislative approval was given in Iowa and New York to constitutional amendments providing for broad court reorganization. The proposed Iowa amendment would increase the administrative and supervisory powers of the Supreme Court, provide for a permanent Chief Justice instead of the present rotation system, and initiate a system of judicial selection similar to that endorsed by the American Bar Association and used by Alaska, as described above, and by some other states. In New York the proposed amendment would streamline court structure in New York City, create family courts throughout the state, and permit counties or groups of towns to establish district courts in place of justice of the peace courts. In both states the proposed amendments, to become effective, must be approved by the next legislatures and then be ratified by the voters.

At least four states in 1958 adopted constitutional amendments affecting some aspects of court organization and structure. An amendment approved in Louisiana reduced the mandatory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, made decisions of intermediate appellate courts final in various types of cases, and provided for the establishment of one additional intermediate appellate court. By constitutional amendment Nebraska authorized the establishment of juvenile courts, and the legislature subsequently passed a statute permitting the creation of such courts in the largest counties of the state. Oregon voters approved an amendment authorizing the use of pro tem judges, thus ending doubts about the constitutionality of the practice of appointing such judges in the state. An amendment adopted in Wyoming will increase the size of the Supreme Court from three to four members as of January, 1961.

Legislation adopted in South Carolina in 1959 gave the Chief Justice administrative control over all the courts of the state. He was authorized to transfer judges for temporary assignment in circuits other than their own and to set special terms of court whenever necessary.

During the biennium proposals for basic changes in court organization were defeated in some states. An amendment to revise extensively the judiciary article of the Illinois state constitution lost, although it received a sizable majority of the votes cast on it. In North Carolina the legislature turned down a reorganization program which would have created a unified court system in the state. Recommendations for judicial reorganization made by a special study committee in the state of Rhode Island also were rejected by its legislature.

COMPENSATION OF JUDGES

Judicial salaries were increased in 1958-59 in at least twenty-one states. In some instances the increases were for one particular kind of court only, but usually the higher salaries were approved for judges of appellate and general trial courts. The following list indicates the new salary levels resulting from 1959 legislation:

California:	Supreme Court, \$26,000; Intermediate Appellate Courts, \$24,000; Superior Courts, \$18,000-\$20,000; Municipal Courts, \$16,000-\$18,000.	Illinois:	Supreme Court, \$30,000; Appellate, Circuit and Superior Courts, \$16,000-\$25,000.
Colorado:	Supreme Court, \$15,000; District Courts, \$12,000.	Indiana:	Supreme and Appellate Courts, \$20,400; Circuit Court, \$10,000-\$18,000.
Connecticut:	Supreme Court, \$21,500; Superior Court, \$21,000.	Iowa:	Supreme Court, \$14,500; District Courts, \$12,500.
Delaware:	Supreme Court, \$22,000; Chancery and Superior Courts, \$20,000.	Kansas:	Supreme Court, \$14,000; District Courts, \$10,500.
Idaho:	Supreme Court, \$12,000; District Courts, \$10,500.	Maine:	Supreme Court, \$14,000; Superior Courts, \$13,500.
		Massachusetts:	District Courts, \$4,900-\$15,000.
		Mississippi:	Supreme Court, \$13,500; Chancery and Circuit Courts, \$11,000.
		Missouri:	Supreme Court, \$17,500; Appellate Courts, \$16,000; Circuit Courts, \$12,000-\$15,000.
		Nebraska:	Supreme Court, \$13,000; District Courts, \$11,000.
		New Jersey:	Supreme Court, \$26,000; Superior Courts, \$22,000; County Court, \$20,000; County District Courts, \$18,000.
		New Mexico:	Supreme Court, \$17,500.
		New York:	Appellate Division, \$31,500-\$36,500.
		New York City:	Supreme, General Sessions, County and Surrogates' Courts, \$34,500.
		North Dakota:	Supreme Court, \$14,000; District Courts, \$12,000; County Courts, \$6,500-\$9,500.

Ohio:	Supreme Court, \$20,000; Intermediate Appellate Court, \$18,000; Common Pleas and Probate Courts, \$9,000-\$17,000.
Oklahoma:	Supreme Court, \$16,500; District Courts, \$12,500-\$14,500.
Virginia:	Supreme Court of Appeals, \$15,000; Circuit Courts, \$12,000.

In the above listing where a range is indicated, judges of these courts receive different amounts depending upon the populations of the districts they serve. In many of the states the salaries shown apply to newly elected judges only, because of prohibitions against increases or decreases in judicial salaries during terms of office. It should be noted that Chief Justices of Supreme Courts in a number of the states listed receive somewhat higher salaries than those shown above for their courts.

SELECTION AND RETIREMENT OF JUDGES

By a constitutional amendment approved in November, 1958, Kansas adopted the so-called ABA (American Bar Association) plan for selection of its Supreme Court Justices. Under the Kansas system there will be a Supreme Court nominating commission composed of a lawyer and non-lawyer from each congressional district in the state. The lawyer member will be chosen by the members of the bar in each district, and the non-lawyer appointed by the Governor. In addition, a chairman of the commission will be selected by the members of the bar of the entire state. Whenever a vacancy occurs on the Supreme Court for any reason, the nominating commission shall submit to the Governor the names of three persons, and the Governor shall appoint one from this list to fill the vacancy. At the first general election occurring one year or more after his appointment to the court, a justice desiring to continue to serve shall have his name placed upon the ballot, without opposition, so that the electorate may decide whether or not he

should be retained in office for the regular term of six years. If a majority of those voting vote against retention of the judge, the office shall be declared vacant, to be filled in the manner prescribed above.

As indicated previously, the Alaska constitution provides a similar method of selecting judges. Likewise, the proposed amendment to the Iowa constitution noted earlier would put this method of selection into effect in that state.

Legislatures in two states submitted to the voters amendments pertaining to judicial retirement. A proposed Oregon amendment would make retirement of judges mandatory at age 75, and one proposed in Wisconsin would provide for mandatory retirement for all judges at 70. The new Alaska and Hawaii constitutions both provide for mandatory retirement of all judges at age 70. Both also include provisions pertaining to retirement for incapacity, and provide for special commissions to consider this matter whenever necessary.

PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE

Revision of court rules continued to receive attention during the biennium. In some instances courts appointed special commissions to study existing rules and to propose revisions. In other cases legislatures took similar steps. New rules of civil procedure based upon the federal rules were adopted in Idaho, Maine and Washington. Missouri and Vermont also adopted new rules of civil procedure which include some provisions of the federal rules.

NATIONAL CONFERENCES

In 1958 the National Conference of State Trial Judges was organized. It will bring together the judges of trial courts of the various states to discuss problems of organization and disposition of judicial business in these courts, serve as a clearing house of information for trial court judges, and otherwise seek to promote the more effective organization and operation of the trial courts of the states.

The Conference of Chief Justices completed the first full decade of its existence in 1959. At its annual meeting that year attention was called to the great changes

which have taken place in judicial administration in the states during the past ten years. It was noted that judicial systems had been reorganized in a number of states, administrative supervision of the courts increasingly had been vested in the Chief Justice or in the Supreme Court, administrative offices of the courts had been established, and more judicial councils and conferences had been created. Further advances recorded were considerable improvement of judicial compensation and retirement provisions, new methods of judicial selection, revision and improvement of court procedures. During the ten years of its existence the Conference of Chief Justices has studied and discussed all of these matters, and its efforts undoubtedly have contributed to the gains in judicial administration.

The National Conference of Court Administrative Officers, organized in 1955, has grown in size during the past biennium, as more states have established administrative offices of the courts. In addition to statewide offices, some of the large urban counties have created administrative offices for their trial courts, and officials of these offices participate in the Conference.

In its annual meetings and through its committees, the Conference continues to seek improvements in the collection of judicial statistics, to promote the use of more efficient business management techniques in the courts, and to make clear the present and potential functions of administrative offices for improving the administration of justice in the state court systems.

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	Super- ior Court	Other Trial Courts	Pro- bate Court	County Court	Mu- nicipal Court	Justice, Magis- trate or Police Court	Other Courts
Alabama.....	6	6	....	6	....	....	....	6	....	....	4	....
Alaska.....	10	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	(a)	....
Arizona.....	6	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	4	....
Arkansas.....	8	....	6	4	....	....	....	....	2	2-4	2	2 (b)
California.....	12	12	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	6	6	....
Colorado.....	10	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	4	....	2	....
Connecticut....	8	....	....	....	....	8	....	4	....	4(c)	4	4(b), 6(d)
Delaware.....	12	....	12	....	....	12	....	....	....	12	4	4(b), 12(d)
Florida.....	6	6	....	6	....	....	4-6(e)	4	4	2-4	4	4(d,f)
Georgia.....	6	6	....	....	....	4-8	....	4	....	1-4	4	6(d)
Hawaii.....	7	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2(g)
Idaho.....	6	....	....	....	4	....	....	2	....	2	2	....
Illinois.....	9	3	....	6	....	6	6(h)	4	4	6	4	4(d)
Indiana.....	6	4	....	6	....	4	4(i)	4	....	4	4	4(d)
Iowa.....	6	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	4	2	4(j)
Kansas.....	6	....	....	....	4	....	....	2	2	2	2	....
Kentucky.....	8	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	4	....	4	....
Louisiana.....	14	12	....	....	6(k)	....	....	....	....	4-8	4	6-8(d)
Maine.....	7	....	....	....	....	7	....	4	....	4	....	....
Maryland.....	15	....	....	15	....	....	15(l)	4	....	8(m)	2	4(n)
Massachusetts..	Life	....	....	....	Life(o)	Life	....	Life	....	Life	....	Life(p)
Michigan.....	8	....	....	6	....	6	6(q)	4	....	6	4	6(b)
Minnesota.....	6	....	....	....	6	....	....	4	....	4	2	....
Mississippi.....	8	....	4	4	....	....	....	....	4	....	4	....
Missouri.....	12	12	....	6	....	....	4(b)	4	....	....	4	4(r)
Montana.....	6	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	2	2	....
Nebraska.....	6	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	4	4	2	6(s)
Nevada.....	6	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	4	2	....
New Hampshire..	To age 70	....	....	....	....	To age 70	....	To age 70	....	To age 70	....	....
New Jersey.....	7 with reappoint- ment for life	7 with reappoint- ment for life	....	....	....	7 with reappoint- ment for life	5(t)	....	....	3	....	5(d,u)
New Mexico.....	8	....	....	....	6	....	....	2	....	....	2	4(f)
New York.....	14	5	....	....	....	....	6(s), 14(v)	6	....	....	4	....
North Carolina..	8	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	2-4	2	2-6	2(d)
North Dakota...	10	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	2	....	4	....
Ohio.....	6	6	....	....	....	....	6(b)	6	4	6	....	6(d)
Oklahoma.....	6	....	....	....	4	4	....	....	2	....	2	4(b), 6(d)
Oregon.....	6	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	6	....	6	6(j)
Pennsylvania....	21	10	....	....	....	....	10(b)	10	10	10	5	....
Puerto Rico....	To age 70	....	....	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	4	8(g)
Rhode Island...	Life	....	....	....	....	Life	....	....	....	....	....	3(g), 10(d)
South Carolina..	10	....	....	4	....	....	....	4	4	....	2	....
South Dakota...	6	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	2	4	2	....
Tennessee.....	8	8	8	8	....	....	8(i)	....	(w)	....	6	....
Texas.....	6	6	....	....	4	....	....	....	4	....	4	....
Utah.....	10	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	6	4	4(d)
Vermont.....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2(t)	2	....	2	2	....
Virginia.....	12	....	8	8	....	....	8(x)	....	4	....	4	4-6(d)
Washington.....	6	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	4	....
West Virginia...	12	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	6	....	4	....
Wisconsin.....	10	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	6	2-6	2	6(d,j)
Wyoming.....	8	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	2	....

- (a) At pleasure of Presiding Judge of Superior Court.
 (b) Courts of common pleas.
 (c) Effective January 1, 1961, Circuit Court will replace municipal courts.
 (d) Juvenile courts; in Virginia, also domestic relations courts.
 (e) Courts of record.
 (f) Small claims courts.
 (g) District courts.
 (h) City courts.
 (i) Criminal courts.
 (j) Statutory courts; superior, district, civil, small claims.
 (k) Judges in New Orleans serve 12 years.
 (l) Supreme Bench of Baltimore.

- (m) People's Courts of Baltimore and Montgomery County.
 (n) People's Court of Baltimore County.
 (o) Includes Boston Juvenile Court.
 (p) Land Court of Massachusetts.
 (q) Recorder's Court of Detroit.
 (r) St. Louis Court of Criminal Corrections.
 (s) Workmen's Comp. courts; Court of Ind. Relations.
 (t) County courts.
 (u) County district courts.
 (v) Supreme Court and Court of General Sessions.
 (w) Six years for county chairmen; terms of county judges fixed by private acts.
 (x) Corporation, hustings, law and equity 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.
Alaska.....	Supreme Court Justices and superior court judges appointed by Governor from nominations by Judicial Council. Approved or rejected at next election on non-partisan ballot. Re-elected on non-partisan ballot—Supreme Court Justices every 10 years, Superior Court Judges every 6 years. Magistrate judges appointed by and serve at pleasure of Presiding Judge of Superior Court.
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.
Hawaii.....	Supreme Court Justices and circuit court judges appointed by the Governor with consent of the Senate. District magistrates appointed by Chief Justice of the state.
Idaho.....	Supreme Court and district court judges are elected on non-partisan ballot; probate judges on partisan ballot; justices of the peace appointed by board of county commissioners and probate judge with approval of senior district judge.
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.....	Supreme Court Judges appointed by Governor from list submitted by nominating commission. Run on record for re-election. All other judges 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.....	Judges of Court of Appeals, Circuit Courts and Supreme Bench of Baltimore appointed by Governor, elected on non-partisan ballot after at least one year's service. Trial magistrates appointed by Governor. People's Court judges in Baltimore City appointed initially, but run on record for re-election. People's Court judges in Baltimore County appointed initially by Governor with consent of Senate, thereafter appointed by Governor. People's Court judges of Montgomery County appointed by County Council.
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.
Puerto Rico.....	All appointed by the Governor with consent of the Senate.
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 of Appeals and all major trial court judges elected by legislature. Practically all judges of courts of limited jurisdiction appointed by judges of major trial courts. Some, however, are elected by popular vote, some by the legislature, and some 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.

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	★	★	8	5	★(a)	★(a)
Alaska.....	★	★	3	3	....	....	30	25	★	★	5	2	....	....
Arizona.....	★	★	5	2	....	....	30	25	★	★	8	6	....	★(b)
Arkansas.....	★	★	2	2	....	....	30	28	★	★	5	5	★(a, b)	★(a, b)
California.....	★	★	5	5	....	★	26	26	★	★	5	5	....	....
Colorado.....	★	★	2	2	....	★	30	30	★	★	★	....	....	....
Connecticut.....	★	★	No legal qualifications		★	★	....	....	....	....
Delaware.....	★	★	★	★
Florida.....	★	★	(c)	....	....	....	31	25	★	★	....	....	★(a, c)	★(a)
Georgia.....	★	★	3	3	....	....	30	30	★	★	7	7	....	....
Hawaii.....	★	★	1	1	....	....	....	....	★	★	10	10	★(a)	★(a)
Idaho.....	★	★	2	2	....	★	....	30	★	★	★	....	★(d)	....
Illinois.....	★	★	5	5	★	★	30	25	....	....	....	....	....	....
Indiana.....	★	★	★	★	21	....	....	....	★	★	★(e)	★(e)
Iowa.....	★	★	½	½	....	★	21	21	★	★	....	....	....	....
Kansas.....	★	★	30	....	....	★	4	★	....	....
Kentucky.....	★	★	5	2	★	★	35	35	★	★	8	8	....	....
Louisiana.....	★	★	2	2	2	2	35	....	★	★	10(f)	5	★(a, d)	★(a, d)
Maine.....	★	★	★	★	★(g)	★(g)
Maryland.....	★	★	5	5	★	★	30	30	★	★	....	★	....	★(b)
Massachusetts.....	No legal qualifications		....	....	....	....	....	....
Michigan.....	21	★	★	....	....	★(a)	★(a)
Minnesota.....	★	21	★	★	★	★	....	★(d)
Mississippi.....	5	5	....	....	30	26	★	★	★	5	....	★(d)
Missouri.....	★	★	9(h)	3(h)	★	★	30	30	★	★	....	....	★(d)	★(d)
Montana.....	★	★	2	1	....	★	30	25	★	★	....	....	★(a)	★(a)
Nebraska.....	★	★	3	3	★	★	30	30	....	★	....	★	....	★(a)
Nevada.....	★	★	5	5	....	★	25	25	★	★	....	★	....	★(d)
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	....	....	....	....	★(i, d)	★(i, d)
North Dakota.....	★	★	3	2	....	★	30	25	★	★	....	....	....	....
Ohio.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	6	6	....	....
Oklahoma.....	★	★	2	2	....	★	30	25	★	★	★	4	....	....
Oregon.....	★	★	3	3	....	★	21	21	★	★	....	....	★(a)	★(a)
Pennsylvania.....	★	★	1	1	....	....	21	21	★	★	....	....	....	....
Puerto Rico.....	★	5	....	....	....	....	25	....	....	10	....	....	★
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	21	....	....	5	5	....	....
Washington.....	★	★	1	1	....	....	21	21	★	★	★	★	....	....
West Virginia.....	★	5	5	....	....	30	30	....	....	....	....	....	★(d)
Wisconsin.....	★	★	1	1	....	★	25	25	....	....	....	....	★(a, d)	★(a, d)
Wyoming.....	★	★	3	2	....	....	30	28	★	★	9	★	....	....

*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) Member of bar.

(b) Good character.

(c) State citizenship.

(d) Qualified voter.

(e) 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.

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

(g) Sobriety of manner.

(h) Required number of years as qualified voters.

(i) Belief in God.

(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	.....	.....	.....
Alaska.....	22,500(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$19,000	.....
Arizona.....	15,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,500	.....
Arkansas.....	15,000	.....	\$12,600-13,800	12,600-13,800	.....	.....	.....
California.....	26,000(a)	24,000(b)	.....	.....	.....	18,000-20,000	.....
Colorado.....	15,000(a)	.....	.....	.....	12,000	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	21,500(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,000	.....
Delaware.....	22,000(a)	.....	20,000(b)	.....	.....	20,000(b)	.....
Florida.....	17,500	16,500(c)	.....	13,500(c)	.....	.....	\$8,130-14,000(d)
Georgia.....	18,000	18,000	.....	.....	.....	12,500-19,700	.....
Hawaii.....	22,000	.....	.....	19,000	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	12,000	.....	.....	.....	10,500	.....	.....
Illinois.....	30,000	16,000-25,000	.....	16,000-25,000	.....	16,000-25,000	3,125-8,125(e)
Indiana.....	20,400	20,400	.....	10,000-18,000	.....	10,000-18,000	10,000-18,000(f)
Iowa.....	14,500	.....	.....	.....	12,500	.....	.....
Kansas.....	14,000(a)	.....	.....	.....	10,500	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	12,000	.....	.....	8,400	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	18,500	17,500(g)	.....	.....	10,000-17,000	.....	.....
Maine.....	14,000(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,500	.....
Maryland.....	21,000(a)	.....	.....	15,000-22,500	.....	.....	22,500(b,h)
Massachusetts.....	22,000(a)	.....	.....	.....	4,900-15,000(b)	19,000(b)	.....
Michigan.....	18,500	.....	.....	12,500-25,001	.....	18,000	21,000-24,500(i)
Minnesota.....	19,000(a)	.....	.....	.....	14,500-16,000	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	13,500(a)	.....	11,000	11,000	.....	.....	.....
Missouri.....	17,500	16,000	.....	12,000-15,000	.....	.....	12,000(j)
Montana.....	11,500	.....	.....	.....	9,500	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	13,000	.....	.....	.....	11,000	.....	.....
Nevada.....	18,000	.....	.....	.....	15,000	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	15,000(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000(b)	.....
New Jersey.....	26,000(a)	22,000	.....	.....	.....	22,000	20,000(k)
New Mexico.....	17,500	.....	.....	.....	15,000	.....	.....
New York.....	36,500(a)	31,500-36,500(b)	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500-34,500(k) 29,000-34,500(l)
North Carolina.....	16,000(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,500	.....
North Dakota.....	14,000	.....	.....	.....	12,000	.....	.....
Ohio.....	20,000(a)	18,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,000-17,000(j)
Oklahoma.....	16,500	.....	.....	.....	12,500-14,500	12,500-14,500	7,200-10,000(j)
Oregon.....	16,000	.....	.....	13,000	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	30,000(a)	28,000(b)	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,000-25,000(j)
Puerto Rico.....	16,000(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,600-11,600(m)	.....
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.....	19,000(a)	.....	12,000(c)	12,000(c)	.....	.....	12,000(c,n)
Washington.....	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000	.....
West Virginia.....	17,500	.....	.....	9,000-11,000	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	17,500(a)	.....	.....	14,000-19,000	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	13,000	.....	.....	.....	11,500	.....	.....

*Compensation is 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 Colorado, Delaware, Hawaii, Louisiana, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Vermont and Wisconsin; \$750 in Mississippi; \$1,000 in Alaska, Connecticut, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Virginia; \$1,500 in Tennessee; \$2,000 in California and Ohio; \$2,500 in New York.

(b) Presiding judges of these courts receive an additional \$500 in California, Delaware, Maryland, New Hampshire, New York (3rd-8th Judicial Districts), Pennsylvania and Vermont; \$1,000 in Massachusetts (Municipal Court of Boston), New York (1st, 2nd, 9th and 10th Judicial Districts) 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, \$19,750.

(h) Supreme Bench of Baltimore.

(i) Recorder's Court of Detroit.

(j) Courts of common pleas.

(k) County courts.

(l) Supreme Court.

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

(n) Corporation, hustings, and law and equity courts.

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.....	65	15	\$6,000(a)	none	Supreme
	65	15	4,000(a)	none	Appeals
	65(b)	15	5,200	none	Circuit
	Any age	25	5,200	none	Circuit
Alaska.....	70	(c)	(c)	(c)	Supreme, superior
Arizona.....	65	12(d)	up to $\frac{3}{4}$ pay(e)	5%	Supreme, superior
Arkansas.....	70	10(d)	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -3%(f)	Supreme
	65	15(d)	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay	(f)	Supreme, circuit, chancery
	70	20(d)	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay	(f)	Circuit, chancery
	Any age	24(d)	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay	(f)	Circuit, chancery
California.....	70	10(g)	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay(h)	$2\frac{1}{2}$ %	Supreme, appeals, superior
	Any age	20	$\frac{3}{4}$ pay(h)	$2\frac{1}{2}$ %	Supreme, appeals, superior
	Any age	less than 20	65% of pay(h)	$2\frac{1}{2}$ %	Supreme, appeals, superior
Colorado.....	65	10	\$3,000-5,000(i)	none	Supreme
	75	20	4,000	none	Supreme
	80	30	5,000	none	Supreme
	65	10	$\frac{3}{4}$ pay(j)	6%	Supreme, district
	65	16	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay(j)	6%	Supreme, district
Connecticut.....	70	No minimum	$\frac{2}{3}$ pay	none	Supreme, superior
Delaware.....	65	12	\$3,600 (min.)	5% (max., \$375)	Supreme, superior, chancery
Florida.....	60	10(d)	$3\frac{1}{2}$ % of aver. comp. for each yr. of service (k)	6%	Supreme, district courts of appeal, circuit
	55	10	(1)	6%	Supreme, district courts of appeal, circuit
Georgia.....	70	10	$\frac{3}{4}$ pay	none	Supreme, appeals
	65	20	$\frac{3}{4}$ pay	none	Supreme
	Any age	19(d)	$\frac{3}{4}$ pay	5%	Superior
	70	11(d)	$\frac{3}{4}$ pay	5%	Superior
Hawaii.....	55(m)	25	4.46%-9.19%	7.09%	Supreme, circuit
Idaho.....	70	10	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay	3%	Supreme, district
Illinois.....	60	12(d)	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay(n)	$7\frac{1}{2}$ %(o)	Supreme, appellate, circuit, superior
	60	18	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay	$7\frac{1}{2}$ %(o)	Supreme, appellate, circuit, superior
Indiana.....	65	12(p)	up to \$4,000(q)	5%(r)	Supreme, appellate, circuit, superior, criminal
Iowa.....	65	6	up to $\frac{3}{4}$ of last salary(s)	3%	Supreme, district
	Any age	25		3%	Supreme, district
Kansas.....	65	10	$3\frac{1}{2}$ % of pay for each yr. of service	4%	Supreme, district
	70	8	(t,u)		
Kentucky.....	65(d)	10	(t,u)	2% of first \$350, 4% in excess of \$350	Court of appeals
	55(d)	20	(t,u)		
	60	10	\$3,500(v)	2%	Court of appeals
Louisiana.....	80(w)	20	Full pay	none	Circuit
	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(x)	7	$\frac{3}{4}$ pay	none	Supreme, superior
Maryland.....	60	No minimum	up to \$9,000(y)	none	Supreme, superior
Massachusetts...	70	10	$\frac{3}{4}$ pay	none	Court of appeals, circuit, Supreme Bench of Baltimore
Michigan.....	70(x)	12	\$9,250	5% (max. \$925)	Supreme, superior, district, Municipal Court of the City of Boston
	70(x)	12	6,250	5% (max. 725)	Supreme
	65	18	6,250	5% (max. 725)	Circuit, superior, recorders
	Any age	30	6,250	5% (max. 725)	Circuit, superior, recorders
Minnesota.....	65	16(d)	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay(z)	none	Circuit, superior, recorders
	70	12(d)	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay(z)	none	Supreme
	70(x)	12(d)	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay	none	Supreme
Mississippi.....	65	15	(aa)	1.65%	District
Missouri.....	65	12	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay(u)	none	Supreme, chancery, circuit
Montana.....	60	10	(aa)	varies(ab)	Supreme, appellate, circuit
Nebraska.....	65(ac)	10	$3\frac{1}{4}$ % of pay for each yr. 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(d)	up to $\frac{1}{2}$ pay (aa)	up to 9.41%(ad)	Supreme, superior
New Jersey.....	70	10(d)	\$18,000	none	Supreme
	70	10(d)	15,000	none	Superior, appellate
	70(m)	10	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay(i)(ai)	6.54%-7.62%	County
New Mexico.....	64	10	$\frac{1}{2}$ av. ann. salary of last 3 yrs.	6%	Supreme, district
	60	18	$\frac{1}{2}$ av. ann. salary of last 3 yrs.	6%	Supreme, district
New York.....	60	No minimum	up to $\frac{1}{2}$ pay(aa)	varies(ab)	Supreme, district
North Carolina...	80	No minimum	$\frac{3}{4}$ pay(u)	none	Court of appeals, appellate, supreme, county
	65	12(d)	$\frac{3}{4}$ pay(u)	none	Supreme
	65	15(d)	$\frac{3}{4}$ pay(u)	none	Supreme
	Any age	24	$\frac{3}{4}$ pay(u)	none	Superior
North Dakota....	65	10	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay	5%	Supreme, superior
					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	5	(ae)	7%	Supreme, appeals, common pleas
	55	30	(ae)	7%	Supreme, appeals, common pleas
	Any age	36	(ae)	7%	Supreme, appeals, common pleas
Oklahoma.....	70	10	$\frac{3}{4}$ pay(a)	none	Supreme, district, superior
	Any age	20(d)	$\frac{3}{4}$ pay(a)	none	Supreme, district, superior
Oregon.....	70	12(c)	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay	5% of salary	Supreme, circuit
	65(ah)	16	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay	5% of salary	Supreme, circuit
Pennsylvania....	Any age	10	80% (max.)	varies(ab)	Supreme, superior, common pleas
Puerto Rico.....	60	10(af)	(ag)	none	Supreme, superior, district
Rhode Island....	70	15	$\frac{3}{4}$ pay	none	Supreme, superior
	65	20	$\frac{3}{4}$ pay	none	Supreme, superior
	Any age	25	$\frac{3}{4}$ pay	none	Supreme, superior
South Carolina...	72	10(d)	\$7,200	4%	Supreme, circuit
	70	15	7,200	4%	Supreme, circuit
	65	20	7,200	4%	Supreme, circuit
	Any age	25	7,200	4%	Supreme, circuit
South Dakota....	65	15(d)	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay	4%	Supreme, circuit
Tennessee.....	70	20(d)	Full pay	8%	Supreme, appeals, circuit
	65	24	Full pay	8%	Supreme, appeals, circuit
	60	30	Full pay	8%	Supreme, appeals, circuit
Texas.....	65	10	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay	5%	Supreme, appeals, district
	Any age	24	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay	5%	Supreme, appeals, district
Utah.....	70(d)	10	\$4,200(ai)	none	Supreme, district
	Any age(d)	20	4,200(ai)	none	Supreme, district
Vermont.....	65(ac)	12-18	$\frac{3}{4}$ pay	up to 10.21%(aj)	Supreme, superior
	65(ac)	18-24	$\frac{3}{4}$ pay	up to 10.21%(aj)	Supreme, superior
	65(ac)	24-30	$\frac{3}{4}$ pay	up to 10.21%(aj)	Supreme, superior
	65(ac)	30 & over	Full pay	up to 10.21%(aj)	Supreme, superior
Virginia.....	65(ak)	12	$\frac{3}{4}$ pay	up to 3%(aj)	Supreme, chancery, circuit, corporation
	60(w)	25	$\frac{3}{4}$ pay	up to 3%(aj)	Chancery, circuit, corporation
Washington.....	70(ak)	10(d)	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Supreme, superior
	Any age	18	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Supreme, superior
West Virginia....	65	16	up to $\frac{1}{2}$ pay(al)	6%	Supreme, circuit
	73	8	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay	6%	Supreme, circuit
Wisconsin.....	55(x,ac)	No minimum	up to 60% pay(aa,ac)	(am)	Supreme, circuit
Wyoming.....	65	18	40% of salary(h)	none	Supreme, district

(a) Because the Alabama and Oklahoma constitutions prohibit the payment of pensions, retired judges serve as supernumerary judges and are subject to call to assist judges in the states.

(b) 60 if permanently and totally disabled.

(c) Further provisions to be set by law.

(d) 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), and Utah, 12; Kentucky, Minnesota (District), 15. In Georgia disabled Superior Court judges may retire at 62 after 10 years' service; elected judges in Arkansas during any term of service; disabled judges in New Jersey retire at $\frac{3}{4}$ pay regardless of length of service.

(e) Two-thirds of salary after 20 years' service, $\frac{3}{4}$ of $\frac{3}{4}$ after 12 years.

(f) One and one-half per cent the first 4 years; next 6 years, 2 per cent; next 5 years, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; thereafter, 3 per cent.

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

(h) Pension is listed portion of salary being paid to sitting justices. Amount of pension changes with changes in salary.

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

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

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

(l) Judges between the ages of 55 and 60 with a minimum of 10 years service may retire and receive reduced benefits—the actuarial equivalent of retirement at 60 with 10 years' service.

(m) Retirement mandatory at 70.

(n) 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.

(o) Seven and one-half per cent during the first 18 years (plus 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent if married); nothing thereafter.

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

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

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

(s) Two per cent of average basic salary multiplied by years of service in one or more of the courts covered.

(t) Average salary of last 5 years serves as base. One fourth per cent of first \$110, plus 1 per cent of next \$240, plus 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of salary in excess of \$350, times number of years of service.

(u) 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.

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

(w) Disabled judges retired at $\frac{3}{4}$ pay when certified by Supreme Court. In Virginia after 7 years' service.

(x) Failure of judges in Minnesota or Wisconsin to retire at the ages shown causes them to lose all pension benefits. In Maine they must retire before their 71st birthday, with minimum of seven years' service, and in Michigan must be under 70 when last appointed or elected.

(y) Four hundred and fifty dollars for each year of service; judges of Court of Appeals allowed \$100 additional for each year of service, up to \$11,000.

(z) Plus 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of annual salary for each year in excess of minimum service, but not exceeding 75 per cent of salary.

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

(ab) 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.

(ac) Also under Social Security. Retirement optional at 65 (55 in Wisconsin), compulsory at 70.

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

(ae) Based on age and length of service.

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

(ag) Twenty-five per cent average salary plus 25/72 of 1 per cent 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.

(ah) Judges who when defeated for reelection have served for an aggregate of 16 years may receive pension at 65.

(ai) Includes Social Security benefits.

(aj) 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, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, over 55, 3 per cent.

(ak) Compulsory retirement at 75.

(al) Four per cent for each year of service, up to $\frac{3}{4}$ pay.

(am) Five per cent of compensation under \$4,200; 7 per cent in excess of that amount. In addition, judges may contribute up to \$500 in 1 year.

TABLE 6
COMPENSATION OF JUDGES OF STATE COURTS
OF LIMITED JURISDICTION

State or other jurisdiction	Probate Court	County Court	Municipal Court	Justice, Magistrate or Police Court	Other Courts
Alabama.....	Fees or salary	.....	.....	Fees	
Alaska.....	.....	.....	.....	up to \$10,000	\$1,200-6,500(a)
Arizona.....	.....	.....	.....	up to 6,000	.....
Arkansas.....	.....	\$1,800-5,000	\$2,400-7,200	Fees	.....
California.....	.....	.....	16,000-18,000	480-10,200	.....
Colorado.....	.....	734-12,500	up to 9,000	Fees	12,000 (b, c)
Connecticut.....	Fees	.....	Varies	.....	15,000(b, d), 17,000(e)
Delaware.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000-12,500(e)
					3,500-12,000(f)
Florida.....	.....	2,888-18,312	up to 9,000	up to 11,000	up to 10,000(g)
Georgia.....	Fees and salary	Salary	Salary	Fees & Salary	up to 14,000(b)
Hawaii.....	.....	.....	.....	2,520-10,800	1,000-10,000(b)
Idaho.....	1,500-6,500	.....	.....	up to 6,600	.....
Illinois.....	6,000-22,000	6,000-22,000	10,000(h)	600-12,000(i)	.....
Indiana.....	10,000-18,000	.....	10,500	.....	10,000-18,000(b)
Iowa.....	.....	.....	6,500-8,000	Fees & Salary	5,000(c)
Kansas.....	2,600-7,200	.....	.....	up to 7,600	.....
Kentucky.....	.....	up to 7,200	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	.....	.....	3,000-12,000	.....	12,500-15,000(b)
Maine.....	1,600-7,000	.....	500-5,500	.....	.....
Maryland.....	8-30 day(j)	.....	6,000-15,000(k)	600-7,500	.....
Massachusetts.....	4,500-15,250	.....	.....	.....	19,000(l), 9,975(b)
Michigan.....	3,000-22,500	.....	4,500-10,000	Fees	12,500-18,000(e)
Minnesota.....	2,400-10,000	.....	6,000-11,000	Fees	.....
Mississippi.....	.....	4,200-8,000	.....	Fees	.....
Missouri.....	4,800-15,000	.....	.....	4,800-8,000	12,000(m)
Montana.....	.....	.....	3,000	up to 3,600	.....
				and fees (i)	.....
Nebraska.....	.....	2,160-12,500	8,000	up to 4,200 & fees (n)	8,500(o)
Nevada.....	.....	.....	.....	up to 2,400	.....
				75-300	.....
New Hampshire.....	3,000-4,600	.....	600-5,100	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	.....	up to 18,000(p)	up to 10,000	.....	up to 20,000(b)
New Mexico.....	500-2,400	.....	.....	Fees	6,000(g)
New York.....	3,500-34,500	up to 34,500	up to 17,000(q)	up to 16,000(q)	22,000(r)
					25,000(s)
North Carolina.....	.....	up to 12,000	up to 12,000	Fees	up to 12,000
North Dakota.....	.....	6,000-9,500	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.....	9,000-17,000	1,800-5,000	7,500-15,000	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	.....	2,400-12,000	.....	Fees	7,200-12,000(e)
Oregon.....	.....	1,500-7,700	up to 9,850	up to 4,800	9,000(t)
Pennsylvania.....	18,000-25,000	22,500	22,500	Fees-7,500	25,000(u)
Puerto Rico.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200-2,100(v)	5,100-6,600(w)
Rhode Island.....	200-5,000	.....	.....	Fees	5,096-10,530(t)
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(b)
Vermont.....	2,000-9,750	.....	1,250-3,700	.....	.....
Virginia.....	.....	1,200-9,000	up to 13,000	.....	3,000-12,000(b)
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(x)
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....	up to 2,100	.....

(a) Deputy Magistrate—tentatively set by Supreme Court.
(b) Juvenile Courts; in Florida, Louisiana, New Jersey and Virginia, juvenile and domestic relations courts.

(c) Superior Court.

(d) Circuit Court, replacing municipal courts as of January 1, 1961.

(e) Courts of common pleas.

(f) Family courts and Municipal Court.

(g) Small claims court.

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

(i) Justices of the peace.

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

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

(l) Land Court of Massachusetts.

(m) St. Louis Court of Criminal Corrections.

(n) Police judges.

(o) 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.

(p) County district courts.

(q) President Justice of Municipal Court and Chief Magistrate (NYC) receive \$19,000.

(r) New York Court of Claims.

(s) City Court of the City of New York; Chief Justice receives \$26,000.

(t) District courts.

(u) Dauphin County, Commonwealth Court.

(v) Salary of justices of the peace depends upon length of service, with \$300 increment for each four years of service.

(w) Salary of district court judges depends upon length of service, with \$300 increment for each two years of service.

(x) Superior, district, civil, children's and small claims courts.

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	★	(a)	Popular election	6 yrs.	
Alaska.....	S.C.	3	★	(a)	Nominated by Judicial Council; appointed by Governor	Remainder of term as Justice	
Arizona.....	S.C.	5	★	(a)	Justice with shortest time to serve	Remainder of term as Justice	
Arkansas.....	S.C.	7	★	(a)	Popular election	8 yrs.	
California.....	S.C.	7	★	(a)	Appointed by Governor	Remainder of term as Justice	
Colorado.....	S.C.	7	★	(a)	Appointed by Court-rotation	Remainder of term as Justice	
Connecticut.....	S.C.E.	5	★	(a)	Nominated by Gov. Apptd. by Gen. Assembly	Remainder of term as Justice	
Delaware.....	S.C.	3	★	(a)	Appointed by Governor. Confirmed by Senate	12 yrs.	
Florida.....	S.C.	7	★	(a)	Appointed by Court-rotation	2 yrs.	
Georgia.....	S.C.	7	★	(a)	Appointed by Court	Remainder of term as Justice	
Hawaii.....	S.C.	5	(a)	(a)	Appointed by Governor with consent of Senate	7 years	
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	★	..	Selected by Court	Remainder of term as Justice	
Kansas.....	S.C.	7	★	..	Seniority of service	Remainder of term as Justice	
Kentucky.....	C.A.	7(b)	..	★	Seniority of service-rotation	18 mos.	
Louisiana.....	S.C.	7	..	★	Seniority of service	Remainder of term as Justice	
Maine.....	S.J.C.	6(c)	★	..	Appointed by Governor	7 yrs.	
Maryland.....	C.A.	5	..	★	Selected by Governor from Judges	Remainder of term as Judge	
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(b)	★	..	Appointed by Court-rotation	4 yrs.	
Montana.....	S.C.	5	★	..	Popular election	6 yrs.	
Nebraska.....	S.C.	7	..	★(d)	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.(e)	9	★(f)	★(f)	Appointed by Court	2 yrs.	
Oregon.....	S.C.	7	★	..	Majority vote of members of Supreme Court	6 yrs.	
Pennsylvania.....	S.C.	7	★	..	Justice with shortest time to serve	Remainder of term as Justice	
Puerto Rico.....	S.C.	7	(a)	(a)	Appointed by Governor with consent of Senate	To age 70	
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	★(g)	..	Appointed by Court	Pleasure of Court	
Texas.....	S.C.(e)	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.	4	★	..	Justice with shortest time to serve	Remainder of term as Justice	

*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) Justices are appointed by Governor with advice and

consent of Senate.

(b) In addition, there are 4 commissioners assisting the

Court in Kentucky and 6 in Missouri.

(c) In addition, there is one "active retired" Justice.

(d) Chief Justice is elected at large.

(e) There is a separate 3-judge Court of Criminal Appeals

which is the court of last resort in criminal cases.

(f) Nominated by district, elected at large.

(g) 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.

TABLE 8. SELECTED DATA ON COURT ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

State or other jurisdiction	Title	Date of establishment	Citation
Alaska.....	Administrative Director	January, 1959(a)	Alaska Const., Art. IV, Sec. 16.
California.....	Secy. of the Judicial Council(b)	November, 1926	Calif. Const., Art. 6, Sec. 1a; Govt. Code, Secs. 68500-68545.
Colorado.....	Judicial Administrator	September, 1959	C.R.S. Sec. 37-10-1.
Connecticut.....	Exec. Secy., Judicial Dept.	July, 1937	Conn. Rev. Gen. Stat. sec. 51-8 to 11(1958).
Hawaii.....	Administrative Director	June, 1959	Act 259, Session Laws of Hawaii, 1959.
Illinois.....	Court Administrator (c)	June, 1959	S-H Ill. Ann. Stat. Ch. 37 Sec. 23c.
Iowa.....	Judicial Dept. Statistician	July, 1955	1958 Code of Iowa, Sec. 685.6 to 10.
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 (1957) Art. 26, secs. 6-10.
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(b)	1943	Secs. 476.320-476.390, R.S. Mo. 1949.
New Jersey.....	Admin. Dir. of the Courts	September, 1948	N.J. Statutes 12-1 to 6.
New Mexico.....	Director, Admin. Office of the Courts	June, 1959	Sec. 16-6-1 et seq., N. M. Stat., 1953 Compilation.
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. Laws 1959, Ch. 552, Secs. 1-4.
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(b)	July, 1951	Wis. Stat. Sec. 251.181 (1959).
U. S. Courts.....	Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts	November, 1939	28 U.S.C. 601-10.

(a) Actual appointment October, 1959.

(b) The Judicial Councils in California, Missouri and Wisconsin are included because their staffs perform some of the

same functions performed by court administrative officers.

(c) A Deputy Court Administrator shall also be appointed for each county of population exceeding 500,000.

TABLE 9. SELECTED DATA ON COURT ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

State or other jurisdiction	Administrator		Appropriation for administrative office	
	Appointed by*	Salary	Amount†	Period
Alaska.....	CJ (a)	\$19,000	(b)	(b)†
California.....	SC	16,500(c)	\$213,496	7/1/59-6/30/60
Colorado.....	SC	13,200	25,000	7/1/59-6/30/60
Connecticut.....	CJ	14,880	90,400	7/1/59-6/30/60
Hawaii.....	CJ (a)	up to 14,000	48,404	7/1/59-6/30/60
Illinois (d).....	SC	20,000	150,000	7/1/59-6/30/61
Iowa.....	SC	10,000	22,729(e)	7/1/58-6/30/59
Kentucky.....	SC	7,668	19,500(f)	7/1/59-6/30/60
Louisiana.....	CJ	(g)	30,000	7/1/59-6/30/60
Maryland.....	CJ	13,500	35,341	7/1/59-6/30/60
Massachusetts.....	SC	15,000	33,653	7/1/58-6/30/59
Michigan.....	SC	17,000	41,100	7/1/59-6/30/60
Missouri.....	SC	6,800	5,800(h)	7/1/58-6/30/59
New Jersey.....	CJ	17,000	120,000(i)	7/1/58-6/30/59
New Mexico.....	SC	(j)	6,000	7/1/59-6/30/61
New York.....	(k)	25,500	274,910	4/1/59-3/31/60
North Carolina.....	CJ	10,100	13,500(l)	7/1/58-6/30/59
Ohio.....	SC	10,000(m)	15,900(l)	7/1/59-6/30/60
Oregon.....	CJ	9,300	Not available	
Puerto Rico.....	CJ	10,000	185,948	7/1/57-6/30/58
Rhode Island.....	(n)	10,036-11,622	17,700	7/1/59-6/30/60
Virginia.....	SC	12,000	21,072	7/1/59-6/30/60
Washington.....	SC(o)	up to 15,000	60,000	7/1/59-6/30/61
Wisconsin.....	(p)	8,500	19,115	7/1/58-7/1/59
U.S. Courts.....	SC	20,000	1,200,000	7/1/59-6/30/60

*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) With approval of Supreme Court.

(b) Not segregated from general appropriation of Sup. Ct.

(c) Clerk of Sup. Ct. is ex officio Secy. of Judicial Council.

(d) Same provisions for Dep. Court Admin. for Cook County.

(e) The office is supported by a special trust fund derived from receipts from a special filing and docketing fee in the district courts.

(f) Total salaries directly attributable to office.

(g) Fixed by Chief Justice.

(h) Appropriation for administrative office only.

(i) No separate appropriation for administrative office. Amount listed is actual expenditure.

(j) Receives salary as Clerk of Supreme Court.

(k) Appointed by the Judicial Conference upon nomination by Chairman, who is Chief Judge.

(l) Approximate amount available from appropriation for Supreme Court.

(m) Administrative Assistant also serves as Clerk of the Court, for which he receives an additional \$1,000.

(n) Appointed by Presiding Justice of Superior Court in his capacity as administrative judge.

(o) Appointed from list of five submitted by the Governor.

(p) Judicial Council.

Section IV

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

1. Administration
2. Personnel Systems

Administration

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION, 1958-1959

THE continuing nature of the need for state administrative reorganization was apparent during 1958-59. There were numerous proposals for consolidation or rearrangement of existing functions in new or modified agencies and for the creation of agencies to undertake new or expanded responsibilities. The proposals, and action on them, reflected the expanding scope of state government and the shifts in emphasis and changes in types of services offered.

The proposals come from various agencies of the legislative branch, including legislative interim commissions and legislative councils and, increasingly, from Governors.

A number of important changes, effected by legislative enactments and administrative actions, resulted from the recommendations. They ranged from broad realignment of state administrative agencies to significant alterations in departments and agencies responsible for particular functions.

Of particular note during the biennium was organization of the new state governments of Alaska and Hawaii. Although as territories both had prepared state constitutions, including the constitutional bases for administrative organization, extensive study was necessary to implement the constitutional provisions. Legislative action followed in both states in 1959 to establish the machinery of government.

In the period following World War II,

recognizing clear needs which necessarily had received little attention during the war, practically all of the states paid special attention to administrative organization problems. Special reorganization commissions were formed in many states, and virtually all states made studies of administrative structure. These studies were often very broad in scope. The resulting recommendations frequently called for major realignment of state departments and agencies.

More recently, there has been a tendency to examine state administrative organization on a functional basis, taking one or a few functions or responsibilities at a time, and limiting proposals, interest and attention to them. For example, as it became apparent that significant increases in college and university enrollments were placing new demands on public higher educational institutions, a number of states devoted particular attention to higher educational organization.

Proposals were made for new coordinating agencies, in order to make the best possible use of existing facilities and to plan for the most orderly expansion of facilities. Similarly, as peacetime uses of atomic energy increased, new demands were placed—or could be foreseen—for state regulatory and developmental programs; a number of states conducted special studies and recommended the creation of new coordinating agencies and new divisions or bureaus.

In several states, rather than appointing special study commissions to survey problems and make recommendations in various specific areas, legislatures have continued committees on state government organization from one session to the next, giving them assignments in the areas of most immediate interest at each session, rather than a broad general assignment such as was frequently the case with the earlier "little Hoover" commissions.

A second important recent development has been the increased extent to which Governors have taken the initiative in proposing administrative reorganization. In several states, their proposals have been for very extensive realignment of departmental and agency structures.

The following pages summarize some of the major changes adopted in the biennium and also review various examples of recommendations of state study groups in this field.

ALASKA AND HAWAII

Among the most important actions affecting administrative structures were those that established the executive branches of Alaska and Hawaii.

The Alaska constitution provides for only two elective officials in the executive branch—the Governor and the Secretary of State. These two officials are elected jointly for the same term. The Secretary of State, in addition to responsibilities connected with that office, performs the duties and has the authority normally exercised by the Lieutenant Governors in other states. The constitution leaves the details of the organization of the executive branch to the legislature; it limits the number of major departments in the executive branch and states a policy of simplicity and clear lines of authority and responsibility. The Governor is given power to reorganize the executive branch by executive order subject to legislative approval.

Acting under the constitutional mandate, and with the aid of two important study commission reports, the first state legislature adopted the State Organization Act of 1959. Under the act there are twelve principal departments, plus the

office of the Governor and the organization of the University of Alaska. The twelve departments are those of Administration, Law, Revenue, Education, Health and Welfare, Labor, Commerce, Military Affairs, Natural Resources, Fish and Game, Public Safety, and Public Works. All except the Departments of Education and Fish and Game are headed by officials appointed by the Governor subject to legislative confirmation. Members of the Fish and Game Board and the Education Board are appointed by the Governor, and the Commissioners of each are appointed by him from names submitted by the boards. The Governor also appoints the Board of Regents of the University of Alaska. Provisions regarding administration of the university are set forth in the constitution, and it is not under the same direct executive control as the principal departments of the executive branch. All departments are headed by Commissioners except Law, under the Attorney General, and Military Affairs, under the Adjutant General.

Included in the Governor's office is an International Development Commission, an Athletic Commission, the State Planning Commission, a Local Affairs Agency, a Local Boundary Commission, and the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State is responsible for supervision of elections, notaries public, the state seal and other duties that may be assigned by the Governor or by law.

The Department of Administration has broad authority. It is responsible for executive budget preparation and execution, administrative surveys and studies, general accounts, space allotment and centralized services, and also for approval of expenditures, disbursement of funds, purchasing and supply, and personnel and retirement. In addition to customary tax responsibilities, the Department of Revenue has responsibility for the custody, investment and management of all state moneys.

The legislature's action in organizing the executive branch followed, in general, the lines of studies completed by two groups in advance of statehood—one by the Alaska Legislative Council, the other by the Public Administration Service

under contract with the Alaska Statehood Committee. With relatively minor exceptions, the reports were quite similar in their recommendations, although that of the Public Administration Service was more detailed. As against the twelve departments finally set up by the legislature, the Legislative Council recommended thirteen and the Public Administration Service eleven. The omnibus reorganization bill presented to the legislature by the Acting Governor for action in 1959 was substantially in line with the two reports. The legislature, in turn, adopted the measure in substantially the form in which it was presented.¹

The Hawaiian state constitution, like Alaska's, limits the number of elective executive officers to two—in Hawaii to a Governor and a Lieutenant Governor. The latter is elected at the same time and for the same term as the Governor, but he may be of the opposite political party—contrary to the provision for election of the Secretary of State in Alaska. The constitution limits principal administrative departments to twenty, and it left their establishment to the legislature. Each department head is appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate.

Act 1 of the second special session of Hawaii's first state legislature is the State Government Reorganization Act of 1959. Pursuant to the constitutional mandate, the act recast the entire executive branch into eighteen principal departments. These are Planning and Research, Budget and Review, Attorney General, Personnel Services, Accounting and General Services, Taxation, Treasury and Regulation, Health, Social Services, Education, Defense, Hawaiian Home Lands, Land and Natural Resources, Agriculture and Conservation, Labor and Industrial Relations, Transportation, Economic Development, and the University of Hawaii. The university, while not named a department, is included among

the eighteen. Under the provisions of Act 1, the Departments of Land and Natural Resources and Agriculture and Conservation will be combined into a Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources on July 1, 1962.

Each of the departments has a single head except those of Education, Land and Natural Resources, Agriculture and Conservation, Hawaiian Home Lands, and the University of Hawaii, which are headed by boards. Department heads are designated directors, except the Department of the Attorney General; the Department of Accounting and General Services, headed by a Comptroller; the Department of Treasury and Regulation, headed by the Treasurer; the Department of Education, headed by a Superintendent; and the Department of Defense, headed by the Adjutant General. The Lieutenant Governor performs functions normally performed elsewhere by a Secretary of State and others assigned to him by the Governor.

An interesting feature is authorization in the constitution to the Governor to appoint an administrative director for the state, to serve at the Governor's pleasure. No duties are indicated for his office, but some authorities believe it may develop along functional lines somewhat similar to those of the Chief Administrative Officer now established in various United States cities.

A number of Hawaii's departments will perform, in general, the same functions that were performed by their counterparts under the territorial organization. However, almost all of them will incorporate a number of tasks formerly performed by independent boards, bureaus and commissions. More than half of the departments will include within their structures boards or commissions with more than advisory powers.

The legislature's action in setting up the new state's executive branch followed long preparation—both in developing the state constitution itself and in subsequent study. A Joint Legislative Committee on Government Reorganization reported to the first state legislature in 1959 to assist in coping with the transition from territorial status to statehood. It included

¹See "The Constitution of the New State of Alaska," by William A. Egan, and "The Meaning of Statehood to Alaska," by Thomas B. Stewart, *State Government*, Autumn, 1958; and "Alaska: On Its Way," by John C. Doyle, *State Government*, Winter, 1960. The Council of State Governments, Chicago, Illinois.

with its report a major reorganization bill to serve as an initial master plan.²

REORGANIZATION ELSEWHERE

The broadest reorganization accomplished during the biennium by a previously existing state government was in Tennessee. A reorganization act was presented as an administrative measure by the Governor and adopted without amendment by the General Assembly.

The aim of the act was to reduce the number of agencies reporting directly to the Governor; to eliminate duplicating or overlapping of services; to coordinate related services; to establish definite lines for reporting to higher authority; and to cut the time lag on decisions requiring approval by higher authority. As one of its results, the consolidation was expected to facilitate quick access to the Governor for the fewer officials responsible to him.

The act provided for fourteen line departments. These consist of the previously existing thirteen plus the military department, which received cabinet status. The Governor's staff agencies were consolidated into four staff divisions: Finance and Administration, Personnel, Veterans Affairs, and Standards and Purchasing. The act abolished a number of boards and attached several independent boards to larger agencies.

One of the most significant features of the act was its creation of a Staff Division of Finance and Administration, combining the functions of budgeting, accounts, data processing, architectural services, property administration, public works, planning, and program coordination (youth guidance). All of these except public works had been handled by independent agencies.

In addition, the functions of the Department of Conservation were merged with those of the Industrial Development Agency into a Department of Conservation and Commerce. The State Library and Archives were transferred from an

independent commission to the Department of Education, along with the office of the State Historian and various historical agencies. The occupational licensing boards were put in a new Division of Regulatory Boards in the Department of Insurance and Banking, with the exception of some boards which were attached to the Departments of Health, Agriculture and Labor and the Supreme Court. A Division of Retirement was created within the Department of Treasury to service the state's seven retirement boards.

The Michigan and Oregon legislatures, meantime, adopted executive reorganization acts of much significance that were quite similar to each other—Michigan's in 1958 and Oregon's in 1959.

The Michigan act authorizes the Governor to submit proposals to the legislature, within the first thirty days of any regular session, to reorganize executive agencies. The reorganizations become effective if they are not disapproved by either house within sixty legislative days after their submission, or unless submitted to popular referendum within ninety days after legislative adjournment.³ Subsequent to the legislature's enactment of the authorizing measure, the Governor in 1958 appointed an Advisory Committee on Reorganization of State Government to assist him in developing proposals for reorganization, and it has made a number of proposals to him.

Prior to Michigan's action, somewhat similar reorganization acts had been adopted, all in 1949, by the United States Government, New Hampshire and Puerto Rico. Pennsylvania adopted such legislation in 1955, to apply, however, only to changes within bureaus or similar units. A comparable provision, as noted earlier, is included in the Alaska constitution.

In Oregon the legislature in 1959 authorized the Governor to propose sweeping reorganization of the state's administrative agencies at the sessions through early 1963. Each house will have forty-five days to consider, and to accept or

²See "Hawaii: The Aloha State," by William F. Quinn, "Statehood and Hawaii's People," by John A. Burns, and "What Statehood Means to Hawaii," by Robert M. Kamins, *State Government*, Summer, 1959. The Council of State Governments, Chicago, Illinois.

³See "Executive Reorganization in Michigan," by Lynn W. Eley, *State Government*, Winter 1959, the Council of State Governments, Chicago, Illinois.

reject in full, a reorganization plan submitted by the Governor. The act bars amendment by the legislature.

The legislature adopted this measure after the Governor had proposed that it grant authority to the executive to effect reorganization, subject to legislative veto within stated periods. Likewise, a recommendation that he be authorized to submit executive reorganization plans to the legislature was one of the proposals for a continuing program of reorganization submitted by a legislative interim committee in 1958.

Other Oregon enactments of 1959 provided means for replacing the Governor in the event he is unable to discharge his duties; authorized the Director of Agriculture to rearrange divisions for greater effectiveness; abolished the Committee on Natural Resources, comprising agency heads; and initiated steps to establish a Department of Natural Resources under the Governor.

Fiscal Management

Several states in the biennium, in addition to Tennessee, undertook reorganization affecting fiscal management and related functions. Such developments are reported more fully in "Finance Management" (page 130), but are noted briefly at this point because of their importance in over-all administration.

A new Department of Administration, created by the 1959 Wisconsin legislature, combines the functions of budget preparation, purchasing, management analysis, personnel, engineering and architectural services, accounting and general services. In North Dakota the legislature provided in 1959 for a Department of Administration to combine budgeting with purchasing and printing; a central purchasing and printing procedure is to be established by July, 1960, and the full department is to become operative after July 1, 1961. Missouri's Division of Budget and Comptroller was expanded to include responsibility for central purchasing, planning and construction; by constitutional amendment pre-auditing was concentrated solely in this division; the State Auditor is responsible for post-audit. The Montana legislature, while designat-

ing the Governor the Chief Budget Officer, also established an office of Director of the Budget. Legislation of 1959 in Washington created a Central Budget Agency with two principal divisions, budget and accounting.

Revenue Collection

Important changes affecting revenue collecting functions were made in a number of states. The Connecticut and Michigan legislatures shifted motor fuel tax administration to the principal state revenue agency: in Connecticut from the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles to the State Tax Commissioner, in Michigan from the Secretary of State to the Department of Revenue. In Nevada, motor fuel tax administration was transferred from the Tax Commission to the Department of Motor Vehicles; in the same state a five man commission was established to replace the Tax Commission as the chief gambling control authority. New Mexico's Division of Motor Vehicles, responsible for administering motor vehicle taxes, was taken out of the Bureau of Revenue and established as a separate division. By constitutional amendment a new Department of Motor Vehicles was established in New York, where motor vehicles previously were administered by a bureau in the Department of Taxation and Finance. Creation of the department was in line with a recommendation of the state's Temporary Commission on Coordination of State Activities.

In Maryland, a new Tax Court and State Department of Assessments and Taxation replaced the State Tax Commission, which had administered corporation franchise taxes and had supervisory powers over local property tax assessments.

Natural Resources

Several states acted on aspects of natural resource administration. Arizona created an Oil and Gas Commission to regulate drilling and production. In Colorado, by authorizing the Governor to appoint a Commissioner of Mines as Director of Natural Resources, the legislature permitted activating of a new Department of Natural Resources created by the 1957

legislature—to coordinate activities of eighteen state agencies that deal with land, water, minerals, timber and wildlife. In Connecticut a Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Natural Resources was created, combining programs formerly administered by several departments and many independent agencies.

Measures were adopted in North Carolina to coordinate water resource conservation. Half a dozen state agencies previously had important responsibilities in this field. A Commission on Reorganization of the State Government proposed and the General Assembly approved an act creating a Department of Water Resources, under the policy supervision of a seven-member board, and with a director responsible for general administrative control. In West Virginia a State Water Resources Commission of seven members was established—including the heads of the health, conservation, geological and economic survey agencies. Among its responsibilities are to inventory state water resources, study and make recommendations concerning their development and regulation and, with the legislature's consent, develop compacts and agreements on interstate water problems.

Consolidations and New Agencies

Numerous additional acts of the biennium consolidated existing agencies, eliminated agencies or created new ones.

In Colorado, for example, the Department of Institutions was reorganized to broaden its director's powers and to absorb the duties of several boards which had governed individual institutions. A Colorado Department of Rehabilitation also was established, combining under a single head the Division of Rehabilitation of the Blind and the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation.

In Connecticut the legislature approved an extensive executive reorganization program. One aspect was the bringing together of previously separate departments and numerous agencies in the new Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Natural Resources, noted above. In addition the legislature merged the Civil Defense and Military Departments; en-

larged the Health Department and provided for including in it offices of public health, mental retardation and programs on tuberculosis; placed the Commission on Alcoholism in the Department of Mental Health; and established a Department of Consumer Protection with duties previously performed by various regulatory agencies. Several independent Connecticut boards and agencies were abolished and their functions transferred to existing departments.

A broad measure of the Georgia legislature abolished, or eliminated by consolidation, approximately twenty-five boards, bureaus and commissions, and others were abolished by executive order. For example, the functions of the Department of Entomology and the Milk Commission were transferred to the Department of Agriculture, the University Building Authority was merged into the School Building Authority, and a number of advisory groups were abolished.

Legislation in California created a State Planning Agency in the Finance Department, a State Consumer Counsel, an Economic Development Agency, and an Office of Coordinator of Atomic Energy Development. In Maine an interdepartmental board on mental retardation and a new bureau of mental health were established within the Department of Institutional Services. The Maryland Planning Division was replaced by a single Planning Director, who has an advisory board. The Minnesota legislature created a new Department of Corrections, responsible for all state services and facilities for delinquent children and youth and for all adult offenders. The Board of Parole, the Youth Conservation Commission and three institutions for adults were placed under the new department.

Among various measures in New Mexico the legislature launched a State Department of Development to correlate related functions. It placed a revised Youth Commission in the Department of Education. And it established a series of new agencies, including a State Radiation Technical Advisory Council, a Civil and Defense Mobilization Agency, an Oil and Gas Accounting Commission, and an

administrative system and central repository for public records.

Several new agencies created in New York included an Office of Local Government, an Office of Transportation, an Office for Atomic Development, a division of motor boats, a Municipal Police Training Council—and the Department of Motor Vehicles noted under "Revenue Collection," above. In Utah a State Insurance Department was established as an independent agency under the Governor; responsibility for supervision of the insurance business was transferred to it from the Department of Business Regulations. Wyoming legislation established a central purchasing system and designated the Budget Officer as State Purchasing Agent.

STUDIES AND PROPOSALS

Contributing much to reorganization action in the biennium was the work of study groups established by the legislatures or by Governors. Studies by staff agencies contributed further. And recent findings of study groups can be expected to aid in future reorganization.

In 1958-59, reorganization study committees established by statute submitted preliminary or final reports in Alaska, California, Georgia, Hawaii, Kansas, Maine, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Vermont and Wisconsin. Those of Alaska and Hawaii have been cited above. Examples of work by others follow:

A report in 1958 of the California Assembly Interim Committee on Government Organization, a permanent committee, explored various aspects of executive organization, and conditions that had been brought about through constitutional or statutory establishment of fixed, permanent appropriations. The committee recommended submission to the voters of a constitutional amendment that would remove all present constitutional restrictions against full, annual legislative review of the total budget. It also proposed establishment of a temporary study commission to examine the structure and functions of all executive agencies and to examine continuing, permanent appropriations now in existence.

In Georgia the Governor's Commission

on Economy and Reorganization issued two reports in 1959 recommending improvements in budgeting and records management and in administration of personnel, highways, and health and welfare services.

The Kansas Legislative Committee on Economy and Efficiency, reporting to the legislature in 1958, recommended changes affecting personnel, purchasing and the State Highway Commission. In 1959 the same committee reported in a two-volume study on the operation of state agencies as regards efficiency and economy. Included were specific recommendations on the Departments of Administration, Revenue and Social Welfare and the Boards of Agriculture and Health.

A Maine Citizens Committee on the Survey of State Government reported in 1959 to the legislature on the state's Executive Council, state appointments, and salaries. The committee, established in 1955, urged abolition of the Executive Council. It recommended that the Governor appoint the Commissioner of Agriculture, Secretary of State, Treasurer and Attorney General, all now elected by the legislature, and the Commissioner of Education, now chosen by the Board of Education. On salaries, it recommended that all department heads and their deputies be in the unclassified service, and urged establishment of a salary equalization fund to adjust pay inequities and alleviate recruitment difficulties.

A Missouri Committee on State Reorganization completed in 1958 an interim study of recommendations made some years before by the state's "Little Hoover" Commission. The committee was named in 1957 to study the status of the original recommendations and to suggest legislation for their further application. It found that about half of the recommendations had been put into effect, by statute or administrative action.

North Carolina's Third Commission on Reorganization of State Government submitted eleven reports to the legislature in 1959, containing thirty-three recommendations for changes in organization and procedure. As reported above, its proposal for consolidation of water re-

(Continued on page 129)

THE GOVERNORS, JANUARY, 1960

State or other jurisdiction	Governor	Political party	Present term began	Length of regular term in years	Number of previous terms	Maximum consecutive terms allowed by constitution
Alabama.....	John Patterson	(D)	Jan. 19, 1959	4	..	(a)
Alaska.....	William A. Egan	(D)	Jan. 3, 1959(b)	4	..	2
Arizona.....	Paul Fannin	(R)	Jan. 5, 1959	2	..	..
Arkansas.....	Orval E. Faubus	(D)	Jan. 13, 1959	2	2	..
California.....	Edmund G. Brown	(D)	Jan. 5, 1959	4	..	..
Colorado.....	Stephen L. R. McNichols	(D)	Jan. 13, 1959	4	1	..
Connecticut.....	Abraham A. Ribicoff	(D)	Jan. 7, 1959	4	1	..
Delaware.....	J. Caleb Boggs	(R)	Jan. 15, 1957	4	1	2
Florida.....	LeRoy Collins	(D)	Jan. 8, 1957	4	(c)	(a)
Georgia.....	S. Ernest Vandiver	(D)	Jan. 13, 1959	4	..	(a)
Guam.....	Vacancy			4	..	..
Hawaii.....	William F. Quinn	(R)	Aug. 21, 1959(d)	4	1(d)	..
Idaho.....	Robert E. Smylie	(R)	Jan. 5, 1959	4	1	..
Illinois.....	William G. Stratton	(R)	Jan. 14, 1957	4	1	..
Indiana.....	Harold W. Handley	(R)	Jan. 14, 1957	4	..	(a)
Iowa.....	Herschel C. Loveless	(D)	Jan. 15, 1959	2	1	..
Kansas.....	George Docking	(D)	Jan. 12, 1959	2	1	..
Kentucky.....	Bert Combs	(D)	Dec. 8, 1959	4	..	(a)
Louisiana.....	Earl K. Long	(D)	May 8, 1956	4	1(e)	(a)
Maine.....	John H. Reed(f)	(R)	Jan. 8, 1959(g)	4	..	..
Maryland.....	J. Millard Tawes	(D)	Jan. 14, 1959	4	..	2
Massachusetts.....	Foster Furcolo	(D)	Jan. 8, 1959	2	1	..
Michigan.....	G. Mennen Williams	(D)	Jan. 1, 1959	2	5	..
Minnesota.....	Orville L. Freeman	(h)	Jan. 5, 1959	2(i)	2	..
Mississippi.....	Ross R. Barnett	(D)	Jan. 19, 1960	4	..	(a)
Missouri.....	James T. Blair, Jr.	(D)	Jan. 14, 1957	4	..	(a)
Montana.....	J. Hugo Aronson	(R)	Jan. 7, 1957	4	1	..
Nebraska.....	Ralph G. Brooks	(D)	Jan. 8, 1959	2	..	..
Nevada.....	Grant Sawyer	(D)	Jan. 5, 1959	4	..	..
New Hampshire.....	Wesley Powell	(R)	Jan. 1, 1959	2	..	..
New Jersey.....	Robert B. Meyner	(D)	Jan. 21, 1958	4	1	2
New Mexico.....	John Burroughs	(D)	Jan. 1, 1959	2	..	2
New York.....	Nelson A. Rockefeller	(R)	Jan. 1, 1959	4	..	..
North Carolina.....	Luther H. Hodges	(D)	Feb. 7, 1957	4	(j)	(a)
North Dakota.....	John E. Davis	(R)	Jan. 5, 1959	2	1	..
Ohio.....	Michael V. DiSalle	(D)	Jan. 12, 1959	4	..	..
Oklahoma.....	J. Howard Edmondson	(D)	Jan. 12, 1959	4	..	(a)
Oregon.....	Mark O. Hatfield	(R)	Jan. 12, 1959	4	..	2
Pennsylvania.....	David L. Lawrence	(D)	Jan. 20, 1959	4	..	(a)
Puerto Rico.....	Luis Muñoz-Marín	(k)	Jan. 2, 1957	4	2	..
Rhode Island.....	Christopher Del' Sesto	(R)	Jan. 6, 1959	2	..	..
South Carolina.....	Ernest F. Hollings	(D)	Jan. 20, 1959	4	..	(a)
South Dakota.....	Ralph Herseth	(D)	Jan. 13, 1959	2	..	2(l)
Tennessee.....	Buford Ellington	(D)	Jan. 19, 1959	4	..	(a)
Texas.....	Price Daniel	(D)	Jan. 20, 1959	2	1	..
Utah.....	George D. Clyde	(R)	Jan. 7, 1957	4	..	..
Vermont.....	Robert T. Stafford	(R)	Jan. 1, 1959	2	..	..
Virginia.....	J. Lindsay Almond, Jr.	(D)	Jan. 15, 1958	4	..	(a)
Virgin Islands.....	John D. Merwin	(R)	Aug., 1958	(m)	..	..
Washington.....	Albert D. Rosellini	(D)	Jan. 14, 1957	4	..	..
West Virginia.....	Cecil H. Underwood	(R)	Jan. 14, 1957	4	..	(a)
Wisconsin.....	Gaylord A. Nelson	(D)	Jan. 5, 1959	2	..	..
Wyoming.....	J. J. Hickey	(D)	Jan. 5, 1959	4	..	..

(a) Governor cannot succeed himself.

(b) 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 full term 1957-61.

(d) Governor Quinn inaugurated August 21, 1959, the date on which Hawaii became a state. His previous term, which began in 1957, was by appointment of the President as Governor of the territory.

(e) Succeeded to office June, 1939, to fill unexpired term of Governor Leche. Elected for full terms 1948-52 and 1956-60.

(f) Succeeded to office upon death of Clinton A. Clauson

in December, 1959, to serve until January, 1961, following special election of Governor in general election in November, 1960.

(g) Inauguration date of Governor Clauson.

(h) Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party.

(i) Four-year term effective with election in 1962.

(j) Succeeded to office November, 1954, to fill unexpired term of Governor Umstead. Elected for a full term 1957-61.

(k) Popular Democratic Party.

(l) Nomination for third successive term prohibited by state law.

(m) Indefinite term; serves at pleasure of the President.

APPOINTING POWER OF THE GOVERNOR

State	Sec. of State	Treasurer	Auditor (a)	Attorney General	Tax Commissioner	Administration and Finance	Budget Officer	Comptroller (a)	Education	Agriculture	Labor	Health	Welfare	Insurance	Highways	Conservation
Ala.....	E	E	E	E	G	G	DG (b)	DG (b)	E	E	G	B	B	G	G	G
Alaska...	E	O	O	GSH	GSH	GSH	G	D	GSH	D	GSH	GSH (c)	GSH (c)	D	D	O
Ariz.....	E	E	E	E	E	O	O	O	E	G	GS	G	GS	(d)	GS	G
Ark.....	E	E	E	E	G	O	DG	G	B	O	GS	BG	G	GS	B	BG
Calif.....	E	E	L (e)	E	E	G	(f)	E	E	G	GS	GS	GS	GS	G	GS
Colo.....	E	E	E	E	CS	O	CS	CS	B	CS	CS	CS	CS	CS	CS	CS
Conn.....	E	E	L	E	GE	GE	DG	E	B	GE	GE	GE	GE	GE	GE	GE
Dela.....	GS	E	E	E	GS	O	B (g)	O	B	B	B	B	B	E	B	B
Fla.....	E	E	GS	E	E (h)	O	G (i)	E (h)	E	E	G	GS	G	E	G	B
Ga.....	E	E	L (j)	E	GS	O	G (j)	E (k)	E	E	E	GS	GS	E (k)	L	O
Hawaii..	(l)	GS (m)	L	GS	GS	O	GS	GS	B	GS (n)	GS	GS	GS	GS (m)	GS	GS (n)
Idaho...	E	E	E	E	GS	O	G	O	E	G	G	GS	G	G	GS	O
Ill.....	E	E	GS (o)	E	GS	GS	(f)	O	E	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	G	GS
Ind.....	E	E	E	E	G	O	G	O	E	E (p)	G	G	G	G	G	G
Iowa....	E	E	E	E	GS	O	GS (q)	GS	B	E	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS
Kan.....	E	E	E	E	G	G	DG (b)	DG (b)	E	B	GS	GS	B	E	G	O
Ky.....	E	E	E	E	G	G	DG	DG	E	E	G	B	G	G	G	G
La.....	E	E	O	E	GS	G	G (s)	E	E	E	G	GS	B (r)	E	B (r)	GS
Maine...	L	L	L	L	DG	GC	DG	DG	B	L	GC	GC	GC	GC	GC	GC
Md.....	GS	L	G	E	G	G (s)	G (s)	E	B	GS	G	B	B	G	G	G
Mass....	E	E	E	E	GC	GC	GC	GC	B	GC	GC	GC	GC	GC	GC	GC
Mich....	E	E	E	E	GS	G (t)	G (t)	G (t)	E	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	E	GS
Minn....	E	E	E	E	GS	GS (s)	GS (s)	O	B	GS	GS	B	GS	GS	GS	GS
Miss....	E	E	E	E	GS	O	G	G	E	E	O	GS	GS	E	E	B
Mo.....	E	E	E	E	GS	GS (t)	GS (t)	GS (t)	B	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	B
Mont....	E	E	E	E	G	O	G	GS	E	GS	GS	G	G	E	G	O
Nebr....	E	E	E	E	GS (u)	O	GS (u)	O	B	GS	GS	B	GS	GS	GS	O
Nev.....	E	E	L	E	G	O	G	E	B	B	G	B	B	G	B	G
N.H.....	L	L	O	GC	SC	GC (t)	GC (t)	GC (t)	B	GC	GC	B	B	GC	GC	O
N.J.....	GS	GS	L	GS	GS	GS	GS (q)	GS (q)	GS	BG	GS	GS	BG	GS	GS	GS
N. Mex...	E	E	E	E	GS	G (v)	DG	G (v)	B	GS	GS	GS	GS	E (w)	GS	O
N. York.	GS	GS	O	E	GS	O	G	E	B	GS	GS	GS	B	GS	GS	GS
N. Car...	E	E	E	E	G	G	D	O	E	E	E	GS	G	E	GS	GS
N. Dak...	E	E	E	E	E	O	B (x)	O (x)	E	E (y)	E (y)	GS	B	E	G	O
Ohio....	E	E	E	E	GS	GS	GS (s)	O	B	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GSB
Okla....	E	E	E	E	GS	O	G	O	E	(z)	E	(z)	(z)	E	(z)	(z)
Ore.....	E (aa)	E	E (aa)	E	G	G	(f)	O	E	G	E	GS	G	G	GS	G
Pa.....	GS	E (ab)	E	GS	GS	G	G	E (ab)	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS
P.R.....	GSH	GS	O	GS	O	O	G	GSH	B	GS	GS	GS	O	(ac)	O	O
R.I.....	E	E	O	E	DG	GS	DG	D	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	DG	GS	GS
S. Car...	E	E	B (ad)	E	GS	O	B (ad)	E	E	E	GS	G	B	L	B	B
S. Dak...	E	E	E	E	GS	GS	D	L	E	GS	E (ae)	GC	G	GS	G	G
Tenn....	L	L	O	SC	G	G (s)	G (s)	L	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
Texas...	GS	E	L (af)	E	(ag)	O	G (ah)	E	E	E	GS	B	B	B	B	O
Utah....	E	E	E	E	GS	GS	BG	BG	B	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	BG	GS
Vt.....	E	E	E	E	GS	O	G	O	B	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS
Va.....	GSH	GSH	L	E	GSH	O	G	GSH	GSH	GSH	GS	G	GSH	B (d)	GSH	GSH
Wash....	E	E	E	E	GS	G	G	O	E	GS	GS	GS	GS	E	GS	GS
W Va ...	E	E	E	E	GS	GS (s)	GS (s)	O	B	E	GS	B	GS	GS	GS	GS
Wisc....	E	E	GS	E	GS	GS	D (b)	D (b)	E	E	GS	B	B	GS	GS	B
Wyo....	E	E	E	GS	(ai)	G (s)	G (s)	O	E	B	G	B	B	GS	B	O

Legend: E—Elected, G—Appointed by Governor, GS—Appointed by Governor, approved by Senate, O—Office or equivalent does not exist, B—Appointed by departmental board, GE—Appointed by Governor, approved by either House, L—Chosen by Legislature, GC—Appointed by Governor and Council, SC—Appointed by Judges of Supreme Court, D—Appointed by director of department, DG—Director with approval of Governor, GSB—Appointed by Governor, approved by Senate and departmental board, GSH—Appointed by Governor, approved by both houses, BG—Appointed by departmental board with approval of Governor, CS—Civil service appointment by competitive examination.

- See table on page 134 for pre- and post-audit functions.
- Subject to civil service act.
- Health and welfare comprise one department.
- Appointed by State Corporation Commission.
- Auditor General is appointed by Jt. Leg. Audit Comm.
- Budget officer a designated official in a department of administration and finance.
- Budget officer is appointed by the Budget Commission.
- The Comptroller collects most of Florida's taxes.
- Governor appoints with approval of Budget Commission.
- Governor ex-officio budget officer assisted by Auditor.
- Comptroller General is ex-officio Insurance Commissioner.
- Lieutenant Governor functions as Secretary of State.
- Treasurer regulates insurance.
- Agriculture and conservation comprise one department.
- Aud. Gen. appointed; Aud. of Pub. Accts. elected.
- Lt. Gov. is ex-officio Commissioner of Agriculture.
- Comptroller is budget officer.

(r) Board of eight appointed by Governor; Governor is ex-officio member.

(s) Budget officer is head of a dept. of admin. and fin.

(t) Controller is head of dept. of admin. and budg. officer.

(u) Tax Commissioner is the Budget Officer.

(v) Head of dept. of fin. and admin. is comptroller.

(w) Insurance Board is three elected members of the Corporation Commission.

(x) Under a new law effective July 1, 1961, a Director of Accounts and Purchases will be ex-officio budget officer.

(y) A combined Department of Agriculture and Labor is headed by a single elective official.

(z) Governor appoints board with consent of Senate, board appoints Executive Director except in Agriculture where board elects a member as President.

(aa) Secretary of State is ex-officio auditor.

(ab) Treasurer also serves as comptroller.

(ac) Appointed by Secy. of Treas. with approval of Governor.

(ad) State Auditor is appointed by Budget and Control Board and serves as budget officer.

(ae) Attorney General serves ex-officio as Industrial Commissioner.

(af) Appointed by Legislative Audit Committee and approved by Senate.

(ag) The Tax Commission is an ex-officio body which fixes the tax rate. The Comptroller is Tax Administrator.

(ah) Legislative Budget Board separate; works in same field as Governor's budget officer.

(ai) None; duties under State Board of Equalization.

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY ELECTIVE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

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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(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	S3	..	..	9	11
Alaska.....	C	C	C	C	C	C	..	C	..	..	..	C	..	..	..	C3	..	Tax Commission—S3	2	2
Arizona.....	C	C	C	C	C	C	..	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	13
Arkansas.....	C	C	C	C	C	C	..	C	..	..	..	..	C	..	..	..	..	..	7	7
California.....	C	C	C	C	C	C	..	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Board of Equalization—C4(b)	8	11
Colorado.....	C	C	C	C	C	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	C6	C5	..	..	..	8	17
Connecticut.....	C	C	C	C	C	C	..	..	..	..	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	6
Delaware.....	C	C	C	C	C	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
Florida.....	C	C	C	C	C	SL	C	C	C	C	(c)	..	..	..	..	S3	..	..	8	10
Georgia.....	C	C	C	C	C	..	C	C	C	C	..	..	..	..	..	C5	..	..	11	15
Hawaii.....	C	C	C	C	C	CL	..	C	..	..	..	S	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Idaho.....	C	C	C	C	C	..	..	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
Illinois.....	C	C	C	C	C	..	..	C	..	..	..	..	..	S9	..	..	..	..	8	16
Indiana.....	C	C	C	C	C	..	..	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7
Iowa.....	C	C	C	C	C	..	..	..	S	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7
Kansas.....	C	C	C	C	C	C	..	C	..	..	S	..	..	..	..	..	..	Printer—C	5	9
Kentucky.....	C	C	C	C	C	C	..	C	C(d)	..	..	..	C(e)	..	..	..	..	Railroad Commission—C3	9	11
Louisiana.....	C	C	C	C	C	..	C	C	C(f)	..	..	..	C	..	C11	C3	..	..	11	23
Maine.....	C	C	C	C	C	SL	..	..	SL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	CL7	..	7	13
Maryland.....	C	C	C	C	C	..	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Massachusetts.....	C	C	C	C	C	C	..	C	..	..	..	..	..	C8	C3(g)	..	C8	..	7	14
Michigan.....	C	C	C	C	C	C	..	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Highway Commissioner—S	11	25
Minnesota.....	C	C	C	C	C	C	..	C	..	..	S	..	S	L12	C	S3	..	Board of Agriculture—C6	8	21
Mississippi.....	C	C	C	C	C	C	..	C	S(h)	..	..	..	..	..	..	S3	..	Tax Collector—S	14	18
Missouri.....	C	C	C	C	C	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Highway Commission—S3	6	6

Montana.....	C	C	C	C	C	C	..	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	S3	..	.....	8	10
Nebraska.....	C	C	C	C	C	C	..	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	C6	C6	C3	10	22
Nevada.....	C	C	C	C	C	C	..	C	..	..	..	..	S	..	..	C9	S8	..	11	42
New Hampshire....	C	..	CL	..	CL	CL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	C5	4	8
New Jersey.....	C	..	..	..	..	CL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
New Mexico.....	C	C	C	C	C	C	..	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	11
New York.....	C	C	..	C	..	C	..	C	..	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	CL13	..	5	17
North Carolina.....	C	C	C	C	C	C	..	C	C	C	C	..	..	..	..	..	CL	..	12	117
North Dakota.....	C	C	C	C	C	C	..	C	C(i)	..	C	..	..	..	..	..	100	C3	11	13
Ohio.....	C	C	C	C	C	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	C23(j)	..	7	29
Oklahoma.....	C	C	C	C	C	C	..	C	C5	C	C	C	C5	C7	..	C3	..	Commissioner of Charities & Corrections—C	17	39
Oregon.....	C	..	C	S	C	(e)	..	S	..	S	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
Pennsylvania.....	C	C	C	C	C	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Rhode Island.....	C	C	C	C	C	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
South Carolina.....	C	C	C	C	C	..	C	C	S	..	SL	..	..	..	..	..	CL7	..	14	28
South Dakota.....	C	C	C	C	C	C	SL	C	..	..	..	..	C	..	..	S3	..	.....	10	12
Tennessee.....	C	SL	CL	..	CL	..	CL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	S3	..	.....	6	8
Texas.....	C	C	..	C	C	C	C	..	S	..	..	..	C	..	..	S21	C3(k)	..	9	31
Utah.....	C	C	C	C	C	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	C9	..	..	6	14
Vermont.....	C	C	C	S	C	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	L9	..	..	7	15
Virginia.....	C	C	..	C	C	CL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	CL3	..	5	7
Washington.....	C	C	C	C	C	C	..	C	..	..	S	..	C	..	..	S12(l)	..	..	10	21
West Virginia.....	C	C	C	C	C	C	..	C	C	S	S	S	..	..	..	S	..	..	12	12
Wisconsin.....	C	C	C	C	C	C	..	C	..	..	..	..	C(m)	..	..	..	..	..	7	6
Wyoming.....	C	..	C	..	C	C	..	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5

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) Board established by constitutional amendment but number of members and district boundaries set by enabling legislation.

(k) Railroad Commission.

(l) Elected by local school board members in convention, plus 1 ex officio.

(m) 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.

ANNUAL SALARIES OF STATE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

Maximum or current figures, as of September, 1959

State or other jurisdiction	Governor*	Executive Secretary to the Governor†	Attorney General	Lieuten- ant Governor	Secretary of State	Auditor	Treasurer	Director or Commissioner of Finance or Adminis- tration
Alabama.....	\$25,000	\$10,000	\$12,000	\$ 12(a)	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000	\$10,000
Alaska.....	25,000	16,000	17,000	—	18,000	10,900(b)	9,600(c)	17,000
Arizona.....	18,500	7,900	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	18,900	26,000(m)	20,000	19,500	20,000	19,500	28,875
Colorado.....	20,000	11,408	12,000	4,800	9,000	9,000	9,000	—
Connecticut.....	15,000	16,380	12,500	5,000	8,000	13,140	8,000	15,360
Delaware.....	17,500	7,200	10,000	3,000	8,000	6,000	6,000	—
Florida.....	22,500	13,500	17,500	None	17,500	12,000	17,500	—
Georgia.....	12,000(s)	10,000	7,500(s)	2,000	7,500(s)	7,500(s)	7,500(s)	—
Hawaii.....	25,000	16,000	17,500	19,000	(t)	15,000	15,000	—
Idaho.....	12,500	8,100	9,000	1,200(x)	8,000	8,000	8,000	(y)
Illinois.....	30,000(z)	—	20,000(z)	16,000(z)	20,000(z)	20,000(z)	20,000	15,000
Indiana.....	15,000	11,000	11,500	11,500(ac)	11,500	11,500	11,500	—
Iowa.....	20,000	10,200	11,000	—	10,000	10,000	10,000	—
Kansas.....	15,000(ag)	10,920	8,500(ah)	2,400(ai)	7,500(aj)	7,500(aj)	7,500(aj)	12,000
Kentucky.....	18,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Louisiana.....	18,000	12,000	15,000	12,000	15,000	12,000	12,000	14,000
Maine.....	10,000(am)	11,128	10,000	None	10,000	10,000	7,500	13,520(an)
Maryland.....	15,000	11,500	15,000	None	10,000	9,000	2,500	19,000(aq)
Massachusetts.....	20,000	10,000	15,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	14,000
Michigan.....	22,500	13,000	12,500	8,500(au)	12,500	12,500	12,500	15,500(av)
Minnesota.....	19,000	10,000	16,000	9,600(ax)	14,500	14,500	14,500	15,000
Mississippi.....	15,000	7,500(bc)	11,000	1,500	10,000	10,000	10,000	—
Missouri.....	25,000	12,000	15,000	12,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	12,000(bd)
Montana.....	12,500	8,100	9,000	25(bh)	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,000
Nebraska.....	11,000	7,500	10,000	3,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	—
Nevada.....	18,000	10,000	15,000	2,400(bl)	10,000	F. 12,220	10,000	—
New Hampshire.....	15,000	10,000	12,220	None	9,516	F. 12,220	9,516	10,634
New Jersey.....	30,000	15,000	22,000	None	17,000	12,000	20,000	to 12,220 (bp)
New Mexico.....	17,500	12,500	12,000	40(bh)	10,000	11,000	10,000	15,000
New York.....	50,000	20,486	25,000	20,000	20,486	25,000(bd)	20,486	—
North Carolina.....	15,000	10,812	13,500	3,100	12,000	12,000	12,000	14,500
North Dakota.....	10,000(bx)	7,200	8,500(bx)	1,600	6,000(bx)	6,000(bx)	6,000(bx)	—
Ohio.....	25,000	12,000	15,000	8,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Oklahoma.....	15,000	12,000	12,000	5,000	9,000	8,400	9,000	—
Oregon.....	17,500	12,000	12,500	None	12,500	(bz)	12,500	12,000
Pennsylvania.....	35,000	20,000	20,000	22,500	20,000	22,500	22,500	20,000
Rhode Island.....	15,000	9,568	11,000	5,000	9,000	10,036	9,000	12,500
South Carolina.....	15,000	9,000	11,000	1,000	11,000	10,000	11,000	—
South Dakota.....	13,000	6,480	7,875	2,400	6,300	6,300	6,300	—
Tennessee.....	12,000	10,000	15,000	750(cf)	10,000	C. 10,000	10,000	10,000
Texas.....	25,000	15,000	20,000	25(ch)	15,000	15,000	15,000	—
Utah.....	12,000	8,220	10,000	None	9,500	7,500	7,500	7,300
Vermont.....	12,500	8,200(cj)	8,000	2,500	8,500	8,500	8,500	—
Virginia.....	20,000	10,992	17,000(ck)	6,000	10,000(ck)	8,500(ck)	8,500(ck)	—
Washington.....	15,000	10,000	14,000(cl)	7,000(cl)	12,000(cl)	12,000(cl)	12,000(cl)	12,000
West Virginia.....	17,500	8,700	12,000	None	11,000	11,000	11,000	10,000
Wisconsin.....	20,000	15,000	17,000	6,500	12,000	14,500	12,000	15,000
Wyoming.....	15,000	7,200	9,000	None	10,000	10,000	10,000	—
Guam.....	19,000(cr)	—	8,970(cs)	12,270(cs)	—	11,355(cs)	7,800	—
Puerto Rico.....	10,600(cv)	11,000	14,000(cw)	None	15,000	C. 16,000	14,000(cx)	—
Virgin Islands.....	19,000	—	11,000(cz)	—	10,500	None	11,000	—

B—Budget Officer; C—Comptroller or Controller; F—Finance Officer; R—Revenue Officer; T—Taxation Officer.

*Figures shown do not include mansion and other expense funds.

†Titles of aides covered in this column vary from state to state: Executive Secretary, Administrative Assistant, Executive Assistant, etc.

(a) Per diem, plus \$10 per diem during legislative sessions.

(b) Title: Director, Division of Finance.

(c) Division of Department of Revenue; Title: Chief, Treasury Division.

(d) Under Commissioner of Natural Resources, whose salary is \$17,000.

(e) Under Commissioner of Health and Welfare, whose salary is \$17,000.

(f) Under Commissioner of Commerce, whose salary is \$15,000.

(g) Title: Director, Division of Personnel.

(h) Title: Director, Division of Supply.

(i) For each of three officials.

(j) Per diem for each of five members to 100 days, plus travel.

(k) Part federal.

(l) \$9,500 state, \$8,000 federal.

(m) Effective with the next elected term of office.

(n) Pay and allowances of Major-General of U. S. Army.

(o) Title: Director of Industrial Relations.

(p) Treasurer is Insurance Commissioner.

(q) This is state's portion only.

(r) Plus \$2,400 a year expense allowance, unfurnished home with utilities and subsistence allowance of \$575 a year.

(s) Minimum: Acts 1953 provided a minimum salary for elected officials with an automatic increase of \$800 for each four years of service.

(t) Duties performed by Lieutenant Governor.

(u) Plus quarters and subsistence.

(v) Superintendent of Public Works is Highway Engineer.

(w) Budget Director is Chief Purchasing Agent.

(x) Plus same rate as Governor while acting as Governor, and in legislative sessions same as Speaker of the House.

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ANNUAL SALARIES OF STATE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS—Continued

Maximum or current figures, as of September, 1959

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	\$15,000
Alaska.....	11,000	15,000	17,000	12,000	10,000(d)	18,540(e)	15,000
Arizona.....	—	9,600	12,000	8,400	300(i)	10,000	20(j)
Arkansas.....	9,500	R. 10,000	9,660	7,200	12,000(k)	17,500(l)	18,000
California.....	B. 16,800	—	20,000	(n)	17,850	20,475	18,600
Colorado.....	B. 10,464	12,000	16,000	8,760	12,912	17,568	15,000
Connecticut.....	B. 14,700	16,980	16,980	16,380	13,140	16,380	16,980
Delaware.....	7,500	T. 8,000	16,000	6,000	7,500	15,000	12,500
Florida.....	B. 14,000	C. 17,500	17,500	9,500(r)	17,500	15,000	15,500
Georgia.....	—	10,000(s)	7,500(s)	9,234	7,500(s)	7,500(s)	7,500(s)
Hawaii.....	16,500	15,000	15,500	16,200(u)	15,000	16,500	(v)
Idaho.....	B. 7,500	T. 7,000	8,000	7,000	7,000	15,000	12,000
Illinois.....	F. 13,000	R. 15,000	20,000	12,000	15,000	15,000	(aa)
Indiana.....	11,000	11,000	11,500	10,000	—	17,850(ad)	11,000
Iowa.....	B&C. 12,000	8,000	12,000	(af)	10,000	9,500	5,250
Kansas.....	11,460	9,000	8,000(ak)	6,000	10,000	15,000	11,000
Kentucky.....	(al)	R. 12,000	12,000	10,000	12,000	12,000	17,500
Louisiana.....	10,800	12,000	15,000	16,728	12,000	12,000	17,500
Maine.....	(ao)	10,608	14,000	10,000	10,000	13,000	13,520
Maryland.....	14,400	C. 15,000	20,000	8,500	—	17,500	25,000
Massachusetts.....	B. 12,500	T. 15,000	14,000	16,200	10,000	14,000	(as)
Michigan.....	B. 17,038	17,500	17,500	18,828(aw)	19,000	19,000	17,500
Minnesota.....	B. (ay)	T. 15,000	12,750	(az)	12,750	12,750	15,000
Mississippi.....	B. 8,600	12,500	10,000	9,600	10,000	10,000	10,000
Missouri.....	B&C. (be)	R. 15,000	16,500	7,000	10,000	14,000	18,500
Montana.....	10,000	7,000	7,500	9,734(bi)	7,500	14,800	12,600
Nebraska.....	10,000	10,000	11,500	6,000	8,500	12,500	13,500
Nevada.....	10,000	10,000	12,000	1,600(bm)	10,956	14,676	17,000
New Hampshire.....	C. 12,220	T. 9,516	12,220	10,192	10,192	12,896	(bo)
New Jersey.....	C. 18,000	T. 16,000	22,000	18,000	20,000	20,000	22,000
New Mexico.....	F. 15,000	R. 13,200 T. 10,000	10,600(br)	11,500	9,600	15,000	17,500
New York.....	20,486	(bu)	24,000	18,186(bv)	20,486	20,486	—
North Carolina.....	14,500	14,000	13,500	11,000	12,000	17,000	15,000
North Dakota.....	B. 6,300	T. 6,000(bx)	7,200(bx)	8,040	(bw)	10,440	12,000
Ohio.....	(by)	15,000	25,000	16,200	14,000	18,000	22,500
Oklahoma.....	B. 12,000	T. 12,000(i)	12,000	10,000	9,000	15,000	20,000
Oregon.....	F. 12,500	T. 10,500	11,500	9,000	11,000	15,500	16,000
Pennsylvania.....	B. 15,000	20,000	20,000(ca)	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Rhode Island.....	B. 11,622	T. 11,622	10,500	10,530	9,500	8,000	11,622
South Carolina.....	(cd)	9,250(ce)	11,000	11,000	11,000	12,000	15,600
South Dakota.....	B. 6,825	8,500	6,800	4,800	6,300	12,500	12,000
Tennessee.....	B. (cg)	T. 10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	18,440	15,000
Texas.....	(ci)	17,500	18,500	10,600	15,000	18,500	18,500
Utah.....	Governor	T. 7,300	11,202	9,000	7,300	14,700	14,000
Vermont.....	Governor	T. 8,000	9,500	8,000	8,500	11,036	10,000
Virginia.....	13,500	17,000	17,000	11,000	12,500	17,000	17,000
Washington.....	B. 12,000	T. 12,000(i)	14,000(cl)	11,000	12,000	12,000	20,000
West Virginia.....	(co)	T. 10,000	12,000	8,000	11,000	15,000	14,000
Wisconsin.....	13,464	T. 15,000	17,000	15,000	14,500	15,000	14,500
Wyoming.....	Governor	9,000(cp)	10,000	6,600	8,400	12,000	12,000
Guam.....	9,880(cs)	9,880	9,360(cs)	—	8,970	12,480(cs)	(bo)
Puerto Rico.....	12,000	(cx)	14,000	8,500	14,000	14,000	(as)
Virgin Islands.....	F. 11,000	T. 6,500	11,000	None	11,000	11,000	(as)

(y) Director of the Budget is ex-officio Director of Administration.

(z) Effective January, 1961.

(aa) Range, \$1,400 to \$1,900 a month.

(ab) Range, \$830 to \$1,040 a month.

(ac) Plus \$1,800 as President of the Senate and \$5 per legislative day.

(ad) Plus \$2,500 in lieu of maintenance.

(ae) Effective January 9, 1961, by statute.

(af) Equivalent to rank in Army.

(ag) \$16,500 after January, 1961.

(ah) \$10,000 after January, 1961.

(ai) Plus \$6 per diem during legislative sessions, and \$3,900 after January, 1961.

(aj) \$9,000 after January, 1961.

(ak) \$9,500 after January, 1961.

(al) Range, \$8,940 to \$10,872.

(am) Effective 1963—\$15,000.

(an) Title: Commissioner of Finance and Administration.

(ao) Range, \$7,592 to \$9,360.

(ap) Health includes Welfare.

(aq) Title: Director, Department of Budget and Procurement.

(ar) State Police.

(as) Public Works includes highways.

(at) Does not include buildings.

(au) Salary, \$4,000; expense account, \$1,000; member of State Administrative Board, \$3,500.

(av) Title: Controller. Salary as appropriated.

(aw) Base pay, \$16,200; allowances, \$2,628.

(ax) Per term (2 years) plus \$50 per day for special sessions.

(ay) Commissioner of Administration is Chief Budget Officer.

(az) Pay and allowances of rank held.

(ba) State Highway Patrol.

(bb) Commissioner of Welfare is also Superintendent of Public Institutions.

(bc) For Executive Counsel; Executive Assistant, \$6,000.

(bd) Title: Comptroller.

(be) Chief Budget Officer and Comptroller same person.

(bf) For each of three members.

(bg) State Highway Patrol: in Missouri salary includes longevity pay.

(bh) Per diem served.

(bi) Paid from federal funds.

(bj) Auditor is also Insurance Commissioner.

(bk) Controller is also Purchasing Agent.

(bl) Plus \$25 per day while acting as Governor or presiding over Senate.

(bm) State's share, is supplemented by federal funds.

(bn) Two positions: Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds at \$8,400, and Manager of Planning Board at \$11,000.

ANNUAL SALARIES OF STATE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS—Continued

Maximum or current figures, as of September, 1959

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(b)
Alaska.....	10,000(f)	15,000	12,000(d)	10,000(g)	15,000	14,400	10,000(h)	12,360
Arizona.....	9,600(i)	9,600(i)	7,200	—	—	—	—	8,400
Arkansas.....	10,000	8,000	9,600	—	10,000	—	9,000	10,000
California.....	17,850	17,325(o)	14,400	17,400	—	21,000	16,200	17,325
Colorado.....	10,424	10,000(i)	7,332	9,000(i)	5,508	9,348	10,000	12,972
Connecticut.....	10,200	11,400	—	12,000	12,680	12,000	12,180	11,400
Delaware.....	(p)	13,000	—	—	—	—	—	6,000(q)
Florida.....	(p)	13,000	—	10,500	11,500	11,000	9,450	12,000
Georgia.....	7,500(s)	7,500(s)	7,400	9,060	6,000	6,500	7,500	7,000
Hawaii.....	(p)	13,500	—	14,820	—	16,500	(w)	14,500
Idaho.....	7,000	7,000	8,000	—	5,100	7,000	7,000	10,200
Illinois.....	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	(ab)	15,000
Indiana.....	11,500(ac)	9,000	—	7,800	11,000	11,000	11,000	10,000
Iowa.....	10,000	6,000	6,000	9,000	10,000	6,900	—	7,000
Kansas.....	7,500(aj)	6,500	—	10,416	—	—	10,416	15,000
Kentucky.....	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	12,000	12,000	(al)	11,160
Louisiana.....	12,000	10,000	12,000	12,600	15,000	14,400	9,600	14,000
Maine.....	10,000	9,000	5,824	8,944	8,112	8,944	8,216	(ap)
Maryland.....	10,000	7,500	9,360	12,700	8,500(ar)	12,000	12,475	17,500
Massachusetts..	12,500	12,500	—	11,024	12,500	15,000(at)	12,500	12,500
Michigan.....	12,000	8,500	—	19,105	16,500	—	17,038	19,105
Minnesota.....	11,250	9,250	10,400	12,750	11,400(ba)	—	9,744	12,750(bb)
Mississippi.....	10,000	—	5,750	—	9,500	—	—	8,000
Missouri.....	12,000	7,500(bf)	8,000	7,500	11,700(bg)	7,500	8,500	10,000
Montana.....	(bj)	6,000	—	—	7,000	—	(bk)	8,400
Nebraska.....	8,000	7,500	—	—	9,950	—	7,500	6,600
Nevada.....	10,000	8,400	10,000	11,002	8,592	(bn)	10,472	11,000
New Hampshire..	10,192	8,840	—	9,516	—	12,896	9,516	12,220
New Jersey.....	20,000	20,000	—	20,000(bq)	—	—	16,000	20,000
New Mexico.....	10,000	9,600	9,000	9,000	10,200(bs)	(bt)	10,200	12,500
New York.....	20,486	20,486	—	20,486(bq)	17,374(ar)	21,486	18,986	20,486
North Carolina..	12,000	12,000	—	11,000	—	10,000	12,000	12,000
North Dakota...	6,000(bx)	6,000(bx)	5,700	—	6,600	—	4,140	12,540
Ohio.....	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	11,280	14,000
Oklahoma.....	12,000	9,000	7,200	8,400	10,000	7,500	12,000	12,000
Oregon.....	10,000	11,500	9,500	11,400	—	—	10,140	11,000
Pennsylvania...	20,000	20,000	20,000	—	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Rhode Island...	8,242	9,500	—	10,530	—	(cb)	12,792	7,500(cc)
South Carolina..	8,250	8,500	—	—	—	—	8,580	10,000
South Dakota...	6,300	—	3,600	7,200	—	11,040	—	6,300
Tennessee.....	10,000	10,000	6,360	10,000	10,000	7,080	10,000	10,000
Texas.....	15,000	9,400	17,500	—	17,500	12,000	12,000	8,750(bm)
Utah.....	7,300	7,300	7,300	6,300	7,300	10,000	7,300	7,300
Vermont.....	8,500	7,750	—	7,750	9,500	—	8,500	7,750
Virginia.....	11,500	11,500	10,512	11,500	12,500	—	12,500	12,500
Washington.....	12,000(cl)	12,000	8,748	11,400	12,000(cm)	(cn)	8,740	12,000
West Virginia...	9,000	8,000	12,000	6,600	8,000	7,900	9,500	8,000
Wisconsin.....	13,500	14,000	—	13,464	—	14,304	13,464	17,500
Wyoming.....	7,200	8,000	8,000	7,200	7,560	—	(cq)	8,000
Guam.....	F. 9,880	9,880	—	(ct)	8,580	9,880(cs)	7,800(cs)	(cu)
Puerto Rico.....	12,000	14,000	(cy)	10,800	12,000	14,000	(cx)	(ap)
Virgin Islands...	—	—	—	6,500	11,000	11,000	7,500	11,000

(bo) Public Works includes highways.
 (bp) The department is headed by State Treasurer.
 (bq) Administrator of Civil Service.
 (br) Plus \$1,800 as executive officer of vocational education.
 (bs) Administrator of Governor's Traffic Safety Committee.
 (bt) Non-salaried Secretary of Capitol Buildings Improvement Commission.
 (bu) Treasurer is also Commissioner of Taxation.
 (bv) Chief of Staff to the Governor.
 (bw) Commissioner of Labor is also Commissioner of Agriculture.
 (bx) Plus \$1,500 unaudited expense account.
 (by) Range, \$11,280 to \$13,200.
 (bz) Secretary of State is also Auditor.
 (ca) Not effective until term of incumbent expires or new appointment is made.
 (cb) Chief, Division of Public Buildings, \$7,488; Director of Public Works, \$12,500.
 (cc) Plus maintenance.
 (cd) Auditor is Chief Budget Officer.
 (ce) For each of four Commissioners; plus \$10,000 for Chairman.
 (cf) Plus \$1,500 for supplies and expenses.
 (cg) Director of Finance and Administration is Chief Budget Officer.
 (ch) Per diem not to exceed 120 days during regular sessions; \$25 per day for called sessions; same as Governor when serving as Governor.

(ci) Set by Governor.
 (cj) Fiscal Advisor to the Governor.
 (ck) Plus \$200 per month in lieu of expenses at the seat of government. Constitutionality of this allowance is being tested in the courts.
 (cl) Effective on expiration of present term.
 (cm) State Patrol.
 (cn) Director of Department of General Administration handles public works and buildings.
 (co) Commissioner of the Department of Finance and Administration acts as Chief Budget Officer.
 (cp) \$6,000 as member of Public Service Commission; \$3,000 as member of Board of Equalization.
 (cq) Assistant Budget Officer is ex-officio Purchasing Agent under State Board of Supplies.
 (cr) Statutory Organic Act of Guam.
 (cs) Plus territorial post differential where applicable.
 (ct) Department of Labor includes personnel.
 (cu) Administered by Director of Finance.
 (cv) Official Salary, \$20,000. Present Governor declined the increase.
 (cw) Title: Secretary of Justice.
 (cx) Title: Secretary of the Treasury; also responsible for collection of revenues and purchasing.
 (cy) Administered by a Mining Commission of 5 ex-officio members.
 (cz) Virgin Islands do not have an Attorney General; the corresponding officer is the United States Attorney. Salary set by U. S. Attorney General.

source management programs in a new Department of Water Resources was enacted by the legislature. Other recommendations covered a variety of subjects including land management, the accounting system, public records management and interstate cooperation.

The Vermont Commission to Study State Government submitted a report in 1959 based on a two-year study. It recommended establishment of a Department of Administration and, by constitutional amendment, extension of the Governor's term to four years. It proposed that administrative powers now vested in various boards and commissions be given to agency heads. Another recommendation was that a permanent committee of state officials and employees be established to make a continuing study of administrative activities, and to suggest means of improvement.

The Wisconsin Legislative Council in 1959 published a report of its State Government Operations Committee. It included conclusions and recommendations for improvements in state publications and printing; provisions concerning employees' travel, subsistence and transportation; training for employees; operation of the unemployment compensation system; and records management.

Proposals for administrative reorganization were much more numerous from the executive branch, most of them set forth in messages to the legislatures.⁴ The Governors' recommendations in some cases reflected reports of legislative commissions. In others they drew from recommendations of special Governors' commissions or Governors' staffs, advisors or executive officials. Messages of the Governors called for improvements of many kinds—including consolidation of departments and agencies, better budgeting procedures, strengthened planning facilities, and improved personnel services.

Among numerous examples of their recommendations was that of the Gov-

ernor of Colorado in proposing creation by constitutional amendment of a Governors' cabinet. He recommended that the executive branch be arranged in ten groups, operating under administrators named by the Governor and serving at his pleasure. In Connecticut, the Governor proposed that 124 separate agencies be reduced to 68. The Governor of Illinois asked the legislature to consider reorganization of the entire Code Department structure under the Governor. Major objectives included better grouping of functions, improved direction and operation, elimination of overlapping and obsolete functions, and reduction of the number of cabinet posts. In Oklahoma the Governor recommended establishment of a strong central purchasing agency. The Governor of South Dakota urged consolidation of numerous bodies under a new Department of Commerce, a reorganized Department of Agriculture and the Department of Finance. In Utah the Governor proposed establishment of the position of State Budget Officer, appointed by the Governor and responsible to him; establishment of a State Planning Director on the Governor's staff; and provision of working space, records and staff for Governors-Elect while they are preparing for their first terms.

Those are examples only. Several Governors in 1959 requested legislative grants of authority to the executive to effect reorganizations subject to legislative veto within stated periods—along the lines enacted in Michigan and Oregon during the biennium. At least three Governors proposed constitutional or statutory action for appointment of certain officers now elected. Several proposed creation of new or broader state civil service or merit systems. Many underscored the importance of attracting and retaining first-rate personnel.

Thus the movement for improvement of executive branches was broad and continuous through 1958-59. It produced distinct advances in action taken. Moreover, the scope of current studies, of pending proposals, and of further discussion indicate that much more action will follow to strengthen state executive structures in the new decade now at hand.

⁴See "Trends in State Government—1958—as Indicated by the Governors' Messages," *State Government*, March, 1958; and "Trends of State Government in 1959 as Indicated by the Governors' Messages," *State Government*, Spring, 1959. The Council of State Governments, Chicago, Illinois.

FINANCE MANAGEMENT

FISCAL AFFAIRS have continued to command major attention in the states.

This has been inevitable in view of the demands placed on them by the rapid growth in population and the increasing needs for public services. In particular, the states have endeavored to maintain as high a level of service as possible with available resources. This has led to increased emphasis on improving finance management.

Major structural changes have been made, notably in the establishment of departments of finance and administration, and improved techniques have been developed in a number of areas, including budgeting, accounting, fiscal control, and the disbursement and investment of state funds.

Examples of major finance management developments of the past two years are reviewed in the pages that follow. The examples cited are not all-inclusive but indicate the broad nature of recent lines of organization and action.

ORGANIZATION

Creation of departments of finance and administration continues to be an outstanding development. Two new departments were initiated during the biennium, and a third was authorized for early establishment. With the addition of these departments, twenty-eight states will 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 may be included.¹

As part of a broad reorganization of state government in Tennessee, which reduced the major agencies in the executive branch to eighteen, a Division of Finance and Administration was created as one

of four staff divisions serving directly under the Governor. Its functions include budgeting, accounts, data processing, architectural services, property administration, public works, planning, and program coordination.

The 1959 Wisconsin legislature created a new Department of Administration combining responsibilities for budget preparation and management analysis, personnel, purchasing, engineering and architectural services, accounting, and general services. Within the department these functions are organized as follows: A Bureau of Management has responsibility for budget preparation and also for organization and management analysis, records management, reporting, space utilization, and systems and procedures development. A Bureau of Finance is the central accounting, pre-auditing, and checkwriting agency. A Bureau of Personnel is responsible for such standard functions as recruitment, examination, classification and compensation plans, training and promotion; a Personnel Board is attached to the department, with authority to promulgate rules and hear employee appeals. A Bureau of Purchases is responsible for setting specifications, inspection and testing of purchases, letting of bids and awarding contracts, and surplus property disposition. A Bureau of Engineering provides state engineering and architectural services, supervises state building construction, and also supervises power plant operations. A Bureau of General Services is responsible for the maintenance and operation of state buildings; operation of telephone switch-

¹ Two reports of The Council of State Governments, *A State Department of Administration*, 36 pp., 1957; and *Organization, Functions and Operation of State Departments of Administration and Finance*, RM 335, 65 pp., 1960, deal with such departments. The first describes in general terms possible lines of organization for them. The second deals with existing departments of administration and presents summary tables on them.

boards, data processing and machine services, receiving and mailing services, central stores and records storage centers; and the production and distribution of publications. A Board on Government Operations was created by the legislature to replace the State Emergency Board in making emergency appropriations not covered in the budget, and also to serve as a permanent overseer of state administration and to make recommendations on changes in the state government.

In North Dakota the 1959 legislature provided for establishment of a Department of Administration to combine budgeting with purchasing and printing. Central purchasing and printing procedures will be established by July, 1960, and the full department will become operative after July 1, 1961.

In addition to these new departments, several other organizational changes during the 1958-59 biennium have important effects on finance management. One of these was the expansion of the Division of Budget and Comptroller in Missouri to include responsibility for central purchasing, planning and construction. A Planning and Construction Section is responsible for supervision of state construction projects, except for the state's group of capitol buildings and its institutions of higher education. It also is charged with long-range capital improvement planning and for the approval of capital improvement budget requests. In addition, by constitutional amendment approved in 1958, those pre-auditing functions which had been exercised by the elective State Auditor were transferred to the Division of Budget and Comptroller. As a result, pre-auditing is now concentrated solely in this division, while the State Auditor is responsible for post-audit.

A Central Budget Agency was created in the State of Washington by legislation in 1959. It includes two principal divisions, for budget and accounting, respectively. Responsibilities lodged in the new agency include establishment of accounting systems for the state, forms control, and financial reporting, in addition to standard budget activities.

In Montana, the office of the Director

of the Budget was established in the office of the Governor, who was designated the Chief Budget Officer of the state. In Ohio and Oregon separate management analysis divisions were combined with the budget divisions in the Departments of Finance and Administration. Capital outlay control was transferred from the Governor's Administrative Office to the Division of the Budget in Virginia.

Several readjustments were made by legislation that created a State Department of Administration in Alaska, replacing the territorial Department of Finance. Some of the accounting duties of the Treasurer, for example, were transferred to the Department of Administration, and the surplus property program was transferred to the Department of Administration.

BUDGETS

Two noteworthy developments have been the recent emphasis on a program type budget and a capital construction budget separate from the current operating budget.

The increasing scope and complexity of state governmental activities have been reflected in state budgets. They have made it difficult for legislators to analyze budget requests and arrive at meaningful decisions regarding them. The program budget is an effort to facilitate adequate consideration by legislatures. In program budgeting, appropriations are made on the basis of identifiable programs within agencies rather than as single line items to the agencies themselves. It is thus possible to relate proposed expenditures to specific programs. Moreover, accompanying adoptions of program budgeting has been a trend to include more performance data in budget documents.²

² Description and discussion of program and performance budgeting are available in a number of references. Among some of the more useful are *Government Budgeting*, by Jesse Burkhead (New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1956), which includes references to program and performance budgeting; *Program Budgeting*, a method for improving fiscal management, by Eugene R. Elkins (Bureau of Governmental Research, University of West Virginia, 1953); and "The Performance Budget and Legislative Review," by John Wood Logan and John A. Donaho, *State Government*, July, 1953, The Council of State Governments.

During the 1958-59 biennium a number of states either established program budgeting, took steps in that direction, or improved existing program budgeting techniques. The 1959 legislation in Washington which created its Central Budget Agency, referred to above, also provided for establishment of a program budget and a related accounting system. The budget presented for the 1959-61 biennium showed budget requests by program within the various state agencies. For each program a brief description of the program and performance was included, with tabular presentation of performance data, such as numbers of pupils per teacher, meals served, cost per meal, and per capita program cost. Figures showed the personnel employed in the program and included indication of the particular fund which would serve as the source of financing for the expenditures outlined.

In Oregon the budgets for most of the medium and larger sized agencies are organized around programs in the 1959-61 biennial budget, and appropriations to these agencies are in most cases either in lump sums or limited by program. This represents a marked departure from past Oregon budgets, which had detailed line item categorical appropriations. The presentation of agency budgets in the current budget document are in the form of a summarized financial statement, including summary of total expenditures by program and summary of agency expenditures by major categories, such as personal services, materials and capital outlay. This is followed by a narrative discussion of the programs and of performance and proposed expenditures for the coming biennium.

In Utah, pursuant to a directive from the legislature, and with recommendations by the Legislative Council and the Governor's approval, appropriations made to most of the departments are allocated to major programs or functions. Within the program allocation, summary and detail of current expenditures and capital outlay are shown.

In Puerto Rico, program budgeting has been adopted in the Division of Hospitals of the Department of Health. Workload and performance units are being devel-

oped for the Divisions of Public Health and Public Welfare, anticipating the adoption of a program budget for the whole department within two years.

Although the existing system of appropriation to agencies by object classes only has been continued in Missouri, program information has been requested of the agencies as well. They have been asked to list their requests according to programs. In the budget, a program summary is included showing the amount and the percentage of the total requested that is allocated to each major program.

Capital expenditures for buildings, highways, and other public works differ from current operating expenditures, since they are nonrecurring expenses, or at least are for a long period of time. This may justify special financing provisions, and certainly calls for a specialized type of review and analysis. A number of states have developed techniques and procedures to facilitate this special consideration.

As an aid in planning, a capital outlay budget may be developed for a term longer than the immediate budget period. Some states also prepare a separate capital outlay budget for the immediate budget period ahead. This is usually incorporated in the regular budget document.

For the first time, a comprehensive capital outlay budget was presented to the legislature in the 1959-61 biennial budget in Minnesota. Its development was the result of extensive work by the Department of Administration in cooperation with the Legislative Building Commission.

An interesting innovation has been introduced into North Carolina budget making. Budget requests are presented in two parts and in two separate documents. Volume I, the "A" budget, includes only requests for funds that are necessary to continue the existing programs at present quality levels of service. Volume II, the "B" budget, consists of requests for funds necessary to support what the agency heads believe are needed improvements, expansions or additions. The budget requests are separated into "A" and "B" categories in order to clarify the purposes for which proposed appropriations are to

be used, and thus make it easier to understand and evaluate the requests of the various agencies and institutions as well as the recommendations of the Governor and his Advisory Budget Commission. In addition, the budget document has a Volume III, consisting of requests for capital improvements; and a Volume IV, presenting a digest of the state budget, with charts and graphs to facilitate consideration by legislators and the public.³

As budget documents have grown greatly in size and complexity, there has been increasing discussion of methods for dealing with the facts of governmental income and expenditures in such fashion that legislators and the public will not get lost in endless details, but rather will be able to consider the major budget recommendations. In addition to substantive changes in budget procedure such as those noted above, a number of states have changed the format of their budget documents in an effort to make them more generally understandable, and thereby to facilitate the analysis necessary for policy decisions.

Changes in budget format in North Carolina, Oregon, Utah, and Washington have already been mentioned in connection with substantive procedural modifications. Additional examples include a revision of the budget document in Ohio under which expenditure requests are shown for each agency in three different ways: by source of funds; by object of expenditure; and by activity. State agencies are grouped into eight major areas of responsibility. Minnesota's budget document has been revised to show expenditures by agency and by accounts, indicating the accounts that require legislative action and those that do not, and showing the funds from which expenditures are financed. In the New York budget, the statement on the financial operations of the state has been revised to differentiate more clearly between current and noncurrent revenues; thus a better picture is given of the extent to which the

state is financing its operations from annual revenues or from bond funds, reserves and other resources. The budget summary, an annual booklet published following legislative action on the budget, has also been improved in New York. Sections of it have been expanded to give a greater understanding of the budget's nature and of the factors underlying the development of the financial plan.

ACCOUNTING AND BUDGET CONTROLS

In Oregon, to supplement the broad legislative limitations placed on expenditures under new procedures outlined above, a revised allotment system has been established. It provides for the breakdown of estimated obligations by allotment period, according to program plans, without regard to any arbitrary percentage of the total appropriation in each allotment period.

In New Hampshire a new budgetary control based on a monthly machine-accounting appropriation statement was substituted for the standard quarterly allotment system. Each month a percentage comparison is shown between the adjusted appropriation and the total of expenditures and incumbrances to that date. The state agencies are notified if expenditures exceed the normal amounts for the period of time elapsed. There must be a satisfactory explanation of any over-expenditure, or it is reported to the Governor, who may establish a rate of spending for the balance of the fiscal year within the remaining appropriation. Also in New Hampshire, by 1959 legislative action strengthening 1957 legislation, the Highway Department is controlled by a budget act which lists complete details by division and contains legislative revenue estimates from all sources. Transfers, equipment purchases, and excess expenditures are controlled in the same manner as for all other state agencies.

In recent years considerable attention has been devoted to three of the steps in the normal procedure for paying state obligations. It has been suggested that the procedure of voucher approval, warrant issuance, and actual payment of warrants by three different agencies or officers is an

(Continued on page 146)

³The "A" and "B" budget procedure is described in "New Budget Procedures in North Carolina," by Paul A. Johnston, North Carolina Director of Administration, *State Government*, June, 1958.

ELEMENTS OF STATE FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION*
Officials or Agencies in Charge of Specified Aspects

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Preparation of budget</i>	<i>Special budget review agency in legislative branch</i>	<i>Determination of nature of accounting system</i>	<i>Budgetary and related accounting controls</i>	<i>Voucher approval and pre-audit</i>	<i>Warrant issuance (a)</i>	<i>Actual payment of warrants</i>	<i>Post-audit</i>
ALABAMA	Governor and Finance Director (G)	None	Department of Examiners of Public Accounts(c)	Finance Director (G)	Comptroller (b)	Comptroller (b)	Treasurer (E)	Auditor (E) and Chief Examiner of Department of Examiners of Public Accounts (L)
ALASKA	Governor and Department of Administration (d)	None	Department of Administration (d)	Department of Administration (d)	Department of Administration (d)	Department of Administration (d)	Department of Administration (d)	Division of Legislative Audit (L)
ARIZONA	Governor and Auditor (E)	None	Post Auditor (L)	Auditor (E)	Auditor (E)	Auditor (E)	Treasurer (E)	Post Auditor (L)
ARKANSAS	Governor and Comptroller (G)	Legislative Council (L)	Comptroller (G)	Comptroller (G)	Auditor (E) and Comptroller (G)	Auditor (E)	Treasurer (E)	Legislative Audit Division (L)
CALIFORNIA	Governor and Finance Director (G)	Joint Legislative Budget Committee (L)	Finance Director (G)	Finance Director (G)	Controller (E)	Controller (E)	Treasurer (E)	Auditor General (L) and Audits Division of Department of Finance (d)
COLORADO	Governor and State Controller (CS)	Joint Budget Committee (L)	Controller (CS)	Controller (CS)	Controller (CS)	Controller (CS)	Treasurer (E)	Auditor (E)
CONNECTICUT ...	Governor and Budget Director (e)	None	Comptroller (E)	Commissioner of Finance and Control (G)	Comptroller (E)	Comptroller (E)	Treasurer (E)	Auditors (L)
DELAWARE	Governor and Budget Commission (f)	None	Budget Commission (f)	Budget Commission (f)	Auditor (E)	Auditor (E)	Treasurer (E)	Budget Commission (f)
FLORIDA	Budget Commission (g) and Budget Director (G)	Audit and Appropriation Committee (L)	Auditor (G)	Budget Commission (g)	Comptroller (E)	Comptroller (E)	Treasurer (E)	Auditor (G) and Joint Legislative Auditing Committee (L)
GEORGIA	Governor and Department Heads (G)	Finance Committee (L)	Auditor (L)	Auditor (L) (h)	Auditor (L)	Comptroller (E)	Treasurer (E)	Auditor (L)
HAWAII	Governor and Budget Director (G)	None	Comptroller (G)	Comptroller (G)	Comptroller (G)	Comptroller (G)	Treasurer (G)	Legislative Auditor (L)

IDAHO.....	Governor, Budget Director (G) and Budget Committee (L)	None	Auditor (E)	State Board of Examiners (i)	Auditor (E)	Auditor (E)	Treasurer (E)	Bureau of Public Accounts (G)
ILLINOIS.....	Governor and Finance Director (G)	Budgetary Commission (L)	Department of Finance, Accounting Division (d)	Finance Director (G)	Finance Director (G) (j) and Auditor (E)	Auditor (E)	Treasurer (E)	Auditor-General (G)
INDIANA.....	Budget Committee, which includes Budget Director (G) (k)	None	State Examiner, Head of Board of Accounts (G)	Budget Committee (k)	Auditor (E)	Auditor (E)	Treasurer (E)	State Examiner (G)
IOWA.....	Governor and Comptroller (G)	Budget and Financial Control Committee (L)	Auditor (E) and Comptroller (G)	Comptroller (G)	Comptroller (G)	Comptroller (G)	Treasurer (E)	Auditor (E)
KANSAS.....	Governor and Budget Division of Department of Administration (l)	Legislative Budget Committee of Legislative Council (L)	Accounts and Reports Division (m) of Department of Administration	Accounts and Reports Division (m) of Department of Administration	Accounts and Reports Division (m) of Department of Administration	Accounts and Reports Division (m) of Department of Administration	Treasurer (E)	Post Audit Director [appointed by State Auditor (E)]
KENTUCKY.....	Governor and Commissioner of Finance (G)	Legislative Research Commission (L)	Department of Finance (d)	Commissioner of Finance (G)	Controller in Finance Department (n)	Commissioner of Finance (G)	Treasurer (E)	Auditor (E)
LOUISIANA.....	Governor, Commissioner of Administration (G) and Budget Division (l)	None	Budget Division of Division of Administration (l)	Commissioner of Administration (G) and Budget Division (l)	At agency level	Comptroller (E)	Treasurer (E)	Supervisor of Public Funds (G)
MAINE.....	Governor and Budget Officer (o)	None	Controller in Department of Finance and Administration (p)	Budget Officer (o)	Controller in Department of Finance and Administration (p)	Controller in Department of Finance and Administration (p)	Treasurer (L)	Auditor (L)
MARYLAND.....	Governor and Budget and Procurement Director (G)	Department of Legislative Reference, Fiscal Research Bureau (L)	Comptroller (E)	Budget and Procurement Director (G)	Comptroller (E)	Comptroller (E)	Treasurer (E)	Auditor (G)
MASSACHUSETTS	Governor and Budget Commissioner in Department of Administration and Finance (G)	House and Senate Ways and Means Committees (L)	Comptroller (G)	Bureaus in Department of Administration and Finance (G)	Comptroller (G)	Comptroller (G)	Treasurer (E)	Auditor (E)
MICHIGAN.....	Governor and Controller, Head of Department of Administration (G)	Audit and Appropriations Committee (L)	Department of Administration (G)	Controller, Head of Department of Administration (G)	Controller, Head of Department of Administration (G)	Treasurer (E)	Treasurer (E)	Auditor General (E)
MINNESOTA.....	Governor and Commissioner of Administration (G)	None	Auditor (E) (q)	Commissioner of Administration (G)	Auditor (E)	Auditor (E)	Treasurer (E)	Public Examiner (G)

ELEMENTS OF STATE FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION—Continued
Officials or Agencies in Charge of Specified Aspects

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Preparation of budget</i>	<i>Special budget review agency in legislative branch</i>	<i>Determination of nature of accounting system</i>	<i>Budgetary and related accounting controls</i>	<i>Voucher approval and pre-audit</i>	<i>Warrant issuance (a)</i>	<i>Actual payment of warrants</i>	<i>Post-audit</i>
MISSISSIPPI.....	Governor and Budget Commission (r)	None	Auditor (E)	Treasurer (E) (s)	Auditor (E)	Auditor (E)	Treasurer (E)	Auditor (E) and Legislative Budget Assistant
MISSOURI.....	Governor, Comptroller and Budget Director (G)	None	Auditor (E) with cooperation of Comptroller (G)	Comptroller and Budget Director (G)	Comptroller and Budget Director (G)	Comptroller and Budget Director (G)	Treasurer (E)	Auditor (E)
MONTANA.....	Budget Director (G)	None	Controller (G) and State Examiner (G)	Controller (G)	Board of Examiners (E) and Controller (G)	Auditor (E)	Treasurer (E)	Controller (G), State Examiner (G), and Auditor (E)
NEBRASKA.....	Governor and Tax Commissioner (G)	Legislative Council (L)	Tax Commissioner (G)	Tax Commissioner (G)	Auditor (E) and Tax Commissioner (G)	Auditor (E)	Treasurer (E)	Auditor (E) and Tax Commissioner (G)
NEVADA.....	Governor and Budget Director (G)	Legislative Auditor of Legislative Counsel Bureau (L)	Legislative Auditor of Legislative Counsel Bureau (L)	Budget Director (G)	Budget Officer (G) and Controller (E)	Controller (E)	Treasurer (E)	Legislative Auditor of Legislative Counsel Bureau (L)
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Governor and Comptroller (G)	Legislative Budget Assistant (L)	Division of Accounts of Department of Administration and Control (t)	Comptroller, head of Department of Administration and Control (G)	Director of Accounts in Department of Administration and Control (t)	Director of Accounts in Department of Administration and Control (t)	Treasurer (L)	Legislative Budget Assistant (L)
NEW JERSEY.....	Governor and Treasury Department Director (G)	Legislative Budget and Finance Director (L)	Division of Budget and Accounting in Treasury Department (G)	Director of Budget and Accounting in Treasury Department (G)	Director of Budget and Accounting in Treasury Department (G)	Director of Budget and Accounting in Treasury Department (G)	Treasurer (G)	Auditor (L)
NEW MEXICO....	Governor, Director of Finance and Administration (G) and Chief of Budget Division (d)	Legislative Finance Committee (L)	Division of Financial Control of Department of Finance and Administration (d)	Budget and Financial Control Divisions of Department of Finance and Administration (d)	Budget and Financial Control Divisions of Department of Finance and Administration (d)	Budget and Financial Control Divisions of Department of Finance and Administration (d)	Treasurer (E)	Auditor (E)

NEW YORK	Governor and Budget Director (G)	Staff of Legislative Appropriation Committees (L)(u)	Comptroller (E)	Budget Director (G) and Comptroller (E)	Comptroller (E)	Comptroller (E)	Commissioner of Taxation and Finance (G)	Comptroller (E)
NORTH CAROLINA	Budget Division of Department of Administration (d, v)	Advisory Budget Commission (L & G)	Budget Division of Department of Administration (d)	Budget Division of Department of Administration (d)	Budget Division of Department of Administration (d)	Budget Division of Department of Administration (d)	Treasurer (E)	Auditor (E)
NORTH DAKOTA	State Budget Board and Budget Director (w)	None (x)	Auditor (E)	Auditor (E)	Auditor (E)	Auditor (E)	Treasurer (E)	State Examiner (G) and Board of Audits (E)
OHIO	Governor and Finance Director (G)	Legislative Service Commission (L)	Finance Director (G) and Auditor (E)	Finance Director (G)	Auditor (E) and Finance Director (G)	Auditor (E)	Treasurer (E)	Auditor (E)
OKLAHOMA	Governor and Budget Director (G)	Legislative Audit Committee of the Legislative Council (L) and Legislative Appropriations Committee (L)	Division of Central Accounting and Reporting in Budget Office (d)	Budget Director (G)	Budget Officer in Finance Department (G)	Auditor (E)	Treasurer (E)	State Examiner and Inspector (E)
OREGON	Governor and Director of Finance and Administration (G)	Legislative Fiscal Committee (L)	Director of Finance and Administration (G) and Secretary of State (E)	Director of Finance and Administration (G)	Secretary of State (E)	Secretary of State (E)	Treasurer (E)	Secretary of State (E)
PENNSYLVANIA ..	Governor, Secretary of Administration (G) and Budget Secretary (G)	House Appropriations Committee (L)	Secretary of Administration (G)	Secretary of Administration (G), Budget Secretary (G), and Director of Accounts (G)	Auditor General (E) and Departmental Comptrollers (n)	Auditor General (E)	Treasurer (E)	Auditor General (E)
PUERTO RICO ...	Governor and Budget Director (G)	Legislative Finance Committees (L)	Controller (G)	Budget Bureau (d) and Treasury Department (d)	Accounting Service of Treasury Department (d)	Accounting Service of Treasury Department (d)	Bureau of Treasury of Treasury Department (d)	Controller (G)
RHODE ISLAND ..	Governor and Budget Division of Department of Administration (y)	None	Division of Accounts and Control in Department of Administration (d)	Administration Department (d)	Administration Department (d)	Administration Department (d)	Treasurer (E)	House of Representatives Finance Committee (L) (z)
SOUTH CAROLINA	State Budget and Control Board (aa)	None	Auditor (ab)	Comptroller General (E)	Comptroller General (E)	Comptroller General (E)	Treasurer (E)	Auditor (ab)
SOUTH DAKOTA ..	Governor and Finance Director (G)	None	Comptroller (L) and Director of Audits and Accounts (G)	Director of Audits and Accounts (G)	Auditor (E) and Comptroller (L)	Auditor (E)	Treasurer (E)	Comptroller (L)
TENNESSEE	Governor and Budget Director (G)	None	Division of Finance and Administration (d) and Comptroller (L)	Budget Director (G)	Director of Finance and Administration (G)	Director of Finance and Administration (G)	Treasurer (L)	Comptroller (L)

ELEMENTS OF STATE FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION—Continued
Officials or Agencies in Charge of Specified Aspects

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Preparation of budget</i>	<i>Special budget review agency in legislative branch</i>	<i>Determination of nature of accounting system</i>	<i>Budgetary and related accounting controls</i>	<i>Voucher approval and pre-audit</i>	<i>Warrant issuance (a)</i>	<i>Actual payment of warrants</i>	<i>Post-audit</i>
TEXAS.....	Governor and Executive Department Budget Officer (G) plus Legislative Budget Board (L)	Legislative Budget Board (L)	Auditor (L)	Auditor (L)	Comptroller (E) (ac)	Comptroller (E)	Treasurer (E)	Auditor (L) and Legislative Audit Committee (L)
UTAH.....	Governor and Finance Commission (G)	Legislative Auditor (L)	Commissioner of Finance (G)	Commissioner of Finance (G)	Commissioner of Finance (G)	Commissioner of Finance (G)	Treasurer (E)	Auditor (E)
VERMONT.....	Governor, Treasurer (E) and Auditor (E)	None	Auditor (E)	Auditor (E)	Auditor (E)	Auditor (E)	Treasurer (E)	Auditor (E)
VIRGINIA.....	Governor and Budget Director (G)	None	Auditor (L)	Comptroller (G) and Budget Director (G)	Comptroller (G)	Comptroller (G)	Treasurer (G)	Auditor (L)
WASHINGTON....	Governor and Budget Director (G)	Legislative Budget Committee (L)	Budget Director (G)	Budget Director (G)	At agency level	Treasurer (E)	Treasurer (E)	Auditor (E)
WEST VIRGINIA.	Board of Public Works (ad) and Budget Director (G)	Legislative Auditor (of Joint Committee on Government and Finance) (L)	Department of Finance and Administration (d)	Board of Public Works (ad)	Budget Director (G) and Auditor (E)	Auditor (E)	Treasurer (E)	Tax Commission (G)
WISCONSIN.....	Governor and Commissioner of Administration (G)	None	Commissioner of Administration (G)	Commissioner of Administration (G)	Commissioner of Administration (G)	Commissioner of Administration (G)	Treasurer (E)	Auditor (G)
WYOMING.....	Governor and Assistant Budget Officer (G)	Permanent Legislative Ways and Means Committee (L)	Assistant Budget Officer (G)	Auditor (E) (auditing only)	Auditor (E)	Auditor (E)	Treasurer (E)	State Examiner (G)

*Source of table: Based on a table prepared in 1957 by the Illinois Legislative Council, revised on the basis of a questionnaire by the Council of State Governments to state officials in 1959.

Note: For more detailed information on state budgetary practices see table on pp. 140-143.

- (E) Elected.
- (G) Appointed by Governor, in some states with one or both houses approving.
- (L) Chosen by legislature or, in some cases, by an officer or group thereof.
- (CS) Civil service.
- (a) Fact that some other official may also sign warrants is not recorded.
- (b) Finance Director appoints.
- (c) Chief Examiner appoints personnel of the department.
- (d) Director appointed by Governor, selects division chiefs.
- (e) Appointed by Commissioner of Finance and Control.
- (f) Budget Commission composed of ex-officio group partly elected and partly appointed by Governor.
- (g) Governor as Chairman and six elected officers; Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney General, Commissioner of Agriculture, and Superintendent of Public Instruction.
- (h) Responsibility for allotments assigned to Governor.
- (i) Composed of Governor, Secretary of State, and Attorney General.
- (j) Except for agencies independent of Governor.
- (k) Budget Committee: two Senators of opposite parties, two Representatives of opposite parties, and Budget Director, all appointed by Governor.
- (l) Department director appointed by Governor; Budget Director chosen by department head in accordance with civil service act.

- (m) Department director appointed by Governor; Controller heads division and is chosen by department head in accordance with civil service act.
- (n) Appointed by director of appropriate department.
- (o) Appointed by Commissioner of Finance and Administration with approval of Governor.
- (p) Chosen by Commissioner of Finance and Administration.
- (q) With advice and assistance of Commissioner of Administration and Public Examiner.
- (r) Governor ex-officio Chairman, and Chairman House Ways and Means Committee, Chairman House Appropriations Committee, Chairman Senate Finance Committee, and President Pro Tempore of Senate.
- (s) Accounting only.
- (t) Director appointed by Comptroller who is selected by Governor.
- (u) Senate Finance and Assembly Ways and Means Committees.
- (v) Budget division prepares budget subject to review of the Governor and Advisory Budget Commission.
- (w) Governor, Attorney General, Auditor, Chairmen of Appropriations Committees of House and Senate; Budget Director appointed by board.
- (x) But legislators share in formulation of budget, see column 1.
- (y) Appointed by Director of Administration Department.
- (z) Selects independent auditing firm.
- (aa) Governor as Chairman, Treasurer, Comptroller General, Chairman Senate Finance Committee, Chairman House Ways and Means Committee.
- (ab) Appointed by State Budget and Control Board; heads Finance Division of this board.
- (ac) Pre-audit of purchase vouchers is by claims division of Board of Control before forwarding to Comptroller.
- (ad) Governor as Chairman, Secretary of State, Auditor, Attorney General, Treasurer, Superintendent of Schools, and Commissioner of Agriculture.

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
ALASKA.....	Governor	Budget Director, Department of Administration	Nov. 1 of even years	3rd legislative day of session	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
ARIZONA.....	Governor	Auditor	Sept. 1 each year	No date set	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
ARKANSAS.....	Legislative Council	Comptroller's Office, Budget Division	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 Jan. in odd 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
140 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 with approval of Budget Commission and to serve at the will of the Budget Commission	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
HAWAII.....	Governor	Bureau of Budget. Governor appoints a Director	Oct. 15 or before, preceding each bien- nial session	3rd Wed. in Feb. in odd years, 20 days in advance to members of legislature	Unlimited	Yes	July 1 (biennium) in odd years
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 opposite 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 Administration	Oct. 1 of year before regular session; Sept. 15 of year before 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 Finance	Oct. 1	As Governor desires	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
LOUISIANA.....	Governor	Budget Section of Division of Administration	Jan. 15 before annual session 2nd Mon. in May	20th day of regular session or before	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
MAINE.....	Governor	State Budget Officer	Sept. of even years	End of 2nd week of session or before	Unlimited	No	July 1
MARYLAND.....	Governor	Director of Department 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 Commissioner	Sept. 15	Between 1st and 4th Wed. in Jan.	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
MICHIGAN.....	Governor	Budget Division of Department of Administration	Set by administrative action	10th day of session	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
MINNESOTA.....	Governor	Commissioner of Administration	Oct. 1 or before, preceding convening of legislature	Within 3 weeks after inauguration of Governor	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
MISSISSIPPI.....	Governor	Budget Commission: Governor as ex-officio Chairman, and Chairman House Ways and Means Committee, Chairman House Appropriations Committee, Chairman Senate Finance Committee, and President Pro Tem of Senate	July 15 preceding convening of legislature	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.....	Governor	Director of Budget	Sept. 15 of year before session	1st day of session	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
NEBRASKA.....	Governor	Tax Commissioner	Sept. 15 in even years	15th day of regular session	Limited: Three-fifths vote required to increase Governor's recommendations; majority vote required to reject or decrease such items	No	July 1

STATE BUDGETARY PRACTICES—Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Budget-making authority	Official or agency preparing budget	Date estimates must be submitted by dept. or agencies	Date submitted to legislature	Power of legislature to change budget	Power of item veto by Governor	Fiscal year begins
NEVADA.....	Governor	Budget Director	Sept. 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
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: May strike out items, reduce items or add separate items of expenditure	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 Approp- riations Commit- tees of House and Senate	Budget Director	No date set: About Aug. 1	Beginning of session	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
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	Management Divi- sion, Department of Finance and Admin- istration	Sept. 1 of even year preceding legislative year	Dec. 1 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 Finance and Administration	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 assisted by Treasurer, Auditor of Accounts and Fiscal Advisor to the Governor	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	Budget Director	Date set by Governor	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	Commissioner of Administration	Date set by Commissioner of Administration	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
GUAM.....	Governor	Director, Budget Management	Nov. 1 preceding session in Jan.	1st week of Jan. session	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
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

AGENCIES ADMINISTERING MAJOR STATE TAXES*

As of July 1, 1959

State	Income	Sales	Gasoline	Motor Vehicle(a)
Alabama.....	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.
Alaska.....	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 Commissr.	Tax Commissr.	Tax Commissr.	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.
Hawaii.....	Tax Commissr.	Tax Commissr.	Tax Commissr.	Local
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.	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 Tax.	.....	Dept. of Tax.	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.	Dept. Mot. Veh.	Dept. Mot. Veh.
New Hampshire.....	Tax Commn.	.....	Commissr. Mot. Veh.	Commissr. Mot. Veh.
New Jersey.....	Dept. of Rev.	.....	Dept. of Treas.	Dept. Law & Pub. Sfty
New Mexico.....	Bur. of Rev.	Bur. of Rev.	Bur. of Rev.	Div. Mot. Veh.
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 Commn.
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 Comm.	Highway Commn.
South Dakota.....	.....	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. Mot. Veh.
Tennessee.....	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.
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.....	.....	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.

AGENCIES ADMINISTERING MAJOR STATE TAXES*

As of July 1, 1959

Tobacco	Death	Alcoholic Beverages	No. of Agencies(a)	State
Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	Al. Bev. Contr. Bd.	2	Alabama
Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	1	Alaska
Tax Commn.	Treasurer	Tax Commn.	3	Arizona
Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	1	Arkansas
Bd. of Equal.	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. Commissr.	Tax. Commissr.	Tax. Commissr.	1	Hawaii
Tax Collector	Tax Collector	Tax Collector	2	Idaho
Dept. of Rev.	Atty. Gen.	Dept. of Rev.	3	Illinois
Alcoh. Bev. Commn.	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.	Local	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 Tax.	Dept. of Tax.	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.	2	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. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	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 Commn.	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
Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	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 Commissioner; 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.

unnecessary duplication. In a number of states voucher approval and warrant issuance have been combined under a single officer, such as the Controller or the Auditor, or an appropriate officer in a department of finance and administration.

In two states during 1958-59 the warrant issuance function was transferred from the Auditor to the Treasurer. In one of them, Michigan, this transfer had been considered for several years on the grounds that warrant issuance by a separate officer was unnecessary. In the other state, Washington, the agencies equipped with machine installations (or the Central Budget Agency for those not so equipped) prepare the warrants for the Treasurer.

In order to simplify the accounting system and allow greater flexibility in the use of financial resources, the numbers of special funds were reduced in Connecticut and Minnesota. In Connecticut the number of funds was reduced from 242 to 94; in Minnesota, besides a reduction in the number of funds, the number of individual appropriation accounts was greatly reduced.

Among other developments was a shift of the pre-audit function from an elective State Auditor to the Division of Budget and Comptroller in Missouri and from an elective Auditor and the Director of the Budget in Washington to the various state agencies.

State action on investment of state funds included an important new program in New Mexico, authorized by constitutional amendment. It provides for investment of up to one-quarter of the state's permanent fund in select stocks and bonds of private corporations. Decisions regarding the stocks to be purchased are made by a new State Investment Council. New legislation in Nevada enables the state to receive interest on money deposited in inactive bank accounts, and in Minnesota a series of clearance accounts has been established, providing for immediate deposit of all receipts and subsequent transfer to the

proper funds, thus enabling the state to increase its earnings on invested treasurer's cash.

A number of states established central electronic data processing facilities during the biennium. An electronic data processing center set up in Pennsylvania under the Department of Property and Supplies is now processing approximately a fourth of the state's payroll; plans are under way to transfer all other payrolls to the center, and to place in it additional record keeping, accounting and related operations. In Oregon the Office of the Secretary of State, which is responsible for several financial functions, including certain auditing and accounting processes, recently acquired a random access electronic data processing machine, upon which have been placed the central accounting records of the office. An electronic tabulating center has been initiated to mechanize a major part of accounting for the government of Puerto Rico. It was anticipated that its entire payroll would be computed and processed through the center by early 1960, and that later it would process income and excise tax records, retirement system records, governmental property inventories, the demographic register, police statistics, and motor vehicle registration data. An electronic data processing center was authorized for installation in Texas by September, 1960—to include central state accounting, state payrolls, revenue receipts, taxpayer accounting and tax auditing records.

For the first time a condensed annual financial report was issued to the public in Rhode Island. The condensed report, summarizing general fund income and expenditure, includes data for local assistance and major construction projects, details of state financial assistance to cities and towns, expenditures under the federal grant programs, and a summary of state debt figures.

(Reference to changes in revenue administration in several states are included in "Recent Trends in State Taxation," page 201.)

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN STATE PURCHASING

BY JOHN R. DYER*

A PERUSAL of each edition of *The Book of the States* for the past decade provides strong evidence of continuous advances in state purchasing. The efforts of the state purchasing officials to receive recognition are recorded, the difficulties in purchasing imposed by global conflicts are recalled and the progress resulting from the diligence of the members, committees and officers of the National Association of State Purchasing Officials is acknowledged.

STATE ACTIVITIES, PROGRAMS

State purchasing officials are responsible for total annual purchases amounting to more than \$1.5 billion—some states purchasing as much as \$150 million annually in equipment, materials, supplies and services. The recent raising of Alaska and Hawaii to statehood increases the number of states having some variety of central purchasing to forty-seven. Meantime, legislative enactments in several states in the last two years have given greater responsibilities to the procurement officials.

Central warehousing, inspection and testing, purchase of bonds, insurance and printing commanded particular interest in the 1959 legislatures in many states. Whereas central warehousing in the past has been confined to office supplies, there now has been significant expansion to include a wider variety of commodities. Connecticut's Purchasing Division will soon operate a central meat cutting and refrigerated food warehouse, three regional bakeries and three regional warehouses. A substantial number of state purchasing departments have established inspection and testing divisions since 1957, while others have expanded existing facilities. Several states have been very successful in the purchase of insurance by

competitive bid, obtaining reductions up to 30 per cent from previous rates, while reducing the numbers of policies from several hundred down to one digit figures.

Consolidated buying according to a predetermined schedule has produced savings through larger quantity discounts, through reduction of the number and frequency of requisitions, bids and purchase orders, and through the resulting reduction in accounting. It has been proven that open-end or term contracts produce savings in obvious ways. Each state purchasing official is striving to increase the number of commodity classes covered by such contracts. Leaders in this area report term contracts numbering as high as 1,000 currently in effect.

Purchasing trade names or proprietary items, as well as use of restrictive specifications, continually threatens the more desirable competitive aspect of governmental procurement. The purchasing official finds this most troublesome in respect to drug buying. Standardization, use of generic names and formularies have saved, over a period of a year, more than the annual operating cost of several state purchasing departments. A few state purchasing officials are fortunate enough to have a registered pharmacist on their staffs. Several others are assisted in purchase of drugs by committees of doctors and pharmacists from state health agencies, colleges and institutions.

Pre-itemized requisitioning, standardization, lists of acceptable products and prequalification of bidders continue to draw the attention of alert purchasers as devices to reduce administrative costs, to insure receipt of satisfactory products and to facilitate treating bidders in a fair and equitable manner.

Commodity classification and cataloging, despite the tedious job that it is, has aroused the interest of several states. Such a program was pioneered by Virginia through a contract with a nationally

*Mr. Dyer is Purchasing Agent of the State of Maine and was President in 1959 of the National Association of State Purchasing Officials.

known systems concern. Another is being developed in Connecticut, for the adoption and utilization of the federal supply classification and federal supply catalog in the state's supply operation.

The increasing requirements for and use of statistics in this fast moving, electronic age call for detail far beyond human capacities. To remain abreast of these demands in the purchase of 80 to 100,000 different items, several states have installed systems and equipment to handle commodities purchased repetitively. The surface has hardly been scratched in the use of these highly technical processes, and the ultimate usefulness of electronic devices in purchasing is limited only by equipment costs.

The responsibility of distribution of federal surplus commodities is generally not a function of central purchasing. Recently, however, the purchasing departments of several states have been designated as the official agencies to acquire, warehouse and distribute property under the federal surplus program. In another state the purchasing department has been relieved of this duty.

In spite of somewhat opposing developments in certain areas, a review of the various laws under which state purchasing agencies operate reveals important similarities in all of them. It appears that through the years, as state upon state has established or revised purchasing laws, the best of the laws of certain states have been selected, passed and are now in effect in others. Thus the resemblance of laws, one with another.

In the spring of 1959, the purchasing officials of Connecticut, Vermont, Michigan, Minnesota, North Carolina and Maine had the privilege of assisting another state in drafting a bill for more centralized purchasing. The bill was not adopted in 1959—but the work of the special committee comprising the purchasing officials of the six states may result in development of a model purchasing law by the National Association of State Purchasing Officials.

Within the past year at least three states have completely reorganized their central purchasing agencies in order to provide more forthright spending of the tax dol-

lar. Since 1957 there has been a steady increase in dollar volume of purchases handled by the procurement agency of each state. Likewise the operating budgets are larger; yet operating costs remain at a conservative $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1 per cent of the total volume purchased. Savings of 10 to 30 per cent over decentralized purchasing continue to be enjoyed.

WORK OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

The National Association of State Purchasing Officials has pushed forward in a series of important tasks in 1958-59.

Its Committee on Standardization of Specifications has continued its review of federal specifications. Having acted upon 2,250 of the 3,087 federal specifications involved by the fall of 1958, the committee faced the task of completing the survey of those remaining. Much credit is due the three committee members, who have nearly completed the job. The committee is expected to be continued, to conduct surveys of specifications from other sources.

In mid-1958 state purchasing officials from coast to coast were advised of a substantial increase in automobile fleet prices by the three major manufacturers. Some of the larger states had found it profitable to sell one-year-old cars at auction. With the possibility that several thousand used automobiles with low mileage might be offered for sale each year, dealers complained that such a procedure would upset the used-car market. This, coupled with the fact that each manufacturer was seeking to outdo his competitor in order to make sales to states on bid, led to the fleet price increase. The increase, of from \$300 to \$500 in the purchase price of each new automobile, had not been calculated in state budgets. Many states were forced to purchase fewer automobiles, delay trading in cars for a year or more, or cease to purchase new automobiles.

Consequently, a Committee on Automobile Pricing was appointed by the President of the National Association of State Purchasing Officials in 1958. A survey was made of all states to develop data for presentation to each manufacturer. In April, 1959, this committee met in Detroit with the national fleet managers

and other top officials of the three largest manufacturers in this field. The new pricing policy, however, remains unchanged, and states are making changes in automobile purchasing policies to compensate for the increased costs. One state previously prohibited by statute from paying in excess of \$2,000 for a new automobile, obtained legislative approval to pay up to \$2,500 per vehicle. Certain other states have been contemplating purchase of the "compact car" or cars of foreign manufacture.

As past experience has demonstrated, periods of war or national emergency have meant difficult problems for state purchasing officials in obtaining critical supplies. States in the past sought assistance from the federal government without success. In February, 1959, the National Association of State Purchasing Officials was represented by its President at a meeting of several groups with representatives of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization in the nation's capital to clarify state and local governmental requirement problems during emergencies. NASPO and municipal and county official associations had as their goal that machinery be set up in OCDM to provide a specific place for governmental procurement officials to obtain answers on the availability of critical materials and supplies, and to act as a claimant office for the emergency needs of their respective jurisdictions. The results of the meeting were good. A central claimant office has now been established in Washington, to which the states and other governmental jurisdictions may take any defense-connected supply problems.

The successful effort of the NASPO Committee on Competition in Governmental Purchasing in revising a pricing clause of the federal General Services Administration, used in federal supply schedule contracts, was a significant accomplishment. The Association found that obtaining the lowest prices possible for the states was hampered by this clause. In order to remove many problems of interpretation relating to the effect of General Services Administration prices on state and local governments, the committee met several times with officials of the

GSA. Early in 1959, after nearly two years' work, the committee's efforts were acknowledged by inclusion of the following parenthetical sentence in "Clause 13," the provision at issue: "(For purposes of determining a 'General Price Reduction' under this clause, sales to states and other local political subdivisions by a contractor, or reductions in price schedules of the contractor to such agencies, shall have no application)."

Thus the Association won a long discussion with GSA to free governmental purchasing agencies from a provision which had worked to their disadvantage. The net result is that a contractor now is free to make sales to states and political subdivisions at any price, without regard to prices at which the contractor sells to the federal government and without fear of jeopardizing his contract with the federal government.

The Committee on Competition in Governmental Purchasing is currently making a study of price fixing in the area of identical bids.

The Association's Price Comparison Committee continues to publish an annual report of prices paid by the various states for selected commodities. The report is distributed to the states that contribute the requested information tabulated in it. The Association voted in 1958 to classify and conspicuously identify the report as "Confidential—Not To Be Released," which will prevent embarrassment by indiscriminate revelation of the data.

An effort in Congress to obtain passage of a federal fair trade law, and a request made of the United States Department of Agriculture by a special group to discontinue grading of lamb were vigorously opposed by the Association. The fair trade legislation is dormant at present, and the Secretary of Agriculture ruled in July, 1959, that the department would continue the grading of lamb and mutton carcasses. Release of revised NASPO meat specifications was delayed pending this lamb and mutton policy determination.

According to a recent survey by the Association, purchase of foreign-made goods is permitted by law in thirty-four states, with fifteen states prohibiting such pur-

chases. It is believed that this problem will assume a more distinct position in governmental purchasing in the future. Another survey by an Association committee indicates that in-state preference of from 2 to 10 per cent is granted in eight states and that in thirty-three states there is no preference except on tie bids.

The Association's *Newsletter* has shown steady growth in the last year and is now in healthy condition.

Since 1957, important advances in centralized purchasing have been made. The

work of the various committees of the National Association of State Purchasing Officials has been fruitful. Governmental purchasing has made definite progress in becoming a profession. And the future is full of challenges to render greater service to the public in many aspects of state purchasing.

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Personnel Systems

DEVELOPMENTS IN STATE PERSONNEL SYSTEMS

BY KEITH OCHELTREE*

STATES continued to make progress in personnel administration in 1958-59. The two-year period, which included the seventy-fifth anniversary of the civil service system in New York State and New York City, and the fiftieth anniversary of the civil service system in New Jersey, saw a growth in the number of states having over-all merit systems, as well as a number of innovations and improvements in established systems.

NEW SYSTEMS AND EXTENSIONS

A new statewide merit system was established by the Oklahoma legislature in 1959. The law provided for a Personnel Board of seven members and a Personnel Advisory Council of fifteen. The system will absorb already existing agencies, such as the Personnel Board, which has covered only federally-aided programs, and the Salary Administration Board.

New Mexico also established a State Personnel Board, covering all employees except those under the Merit System Council. This board had previously existed by executive order of the Governor; the new legislation gives it formal status. A major provision of the law is a prohibition of wholesale dismissal of employees when an administration changes. The law also provides for qualification of new employees by examination.

A merit system also came into existence in Kentucky in 1959 through executive

order of the Governor. All present employees are required to pass qualifying examinations in order to retain their posts.

The new State of Alaska, meantime, was preparing for a statewide merit system. A bill introduced in the first session of the state legislature, which could not be considered for lack of time, was expected to be one of the first considered when the legislature reconvenes in January, 1960. Hawaii state employees are already covered by a statewide merit system of some years' standing.

Existing merit systems were also enlarged in coverage. Florida's was extended to cover about 3,000 additional employees, making a total coverage of approximately 12,000. The abolition of counties in Connecticut and the absorption of county employees into state employment increased the coverage of the State Personnel Department.

In Washington, Iowa and Nebraska, proposals for statewide merit systems in the 1958 or 1959 legislative sessions failed of passage but may be reintroduced in future.

REORGANIZATION AND STUDIES

Reorganization of the personnel agency was also effected in some states, including Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, and in the Virgin Islands. In Wisconsin the Bureau of Personnel became a unit within the Office of Administration, with the aim of providing better coordination to staff

*Mr. Ocheltree is Senior Staff Assistant of The Public Personnel Association.

activities. In the Virgin Islands final responsibility for operation of the personnel program was assigned to the Government Secretary. Although the details of operation are delegated to the Director of Personnel, the change means that the official with final personnel responsibility is now an officer of cabinet rank.

In Ohio, following a two-year study, the legislature created a Department of State Personnel, consisting of a Director and a three-member Personnel Board of Review. The new department will replace a former two-member bipartisan civil service commission; the commission's former administrative duties are assigned to the Director. Functions of the Board of Review are chiefly quasi-judicial.

Several states authorized studies aimed at improving personnel operations. States in which such studies were authorized or under way included Connecticut, Ohio and Vermont. A previous study of the Colorado civil service system recommended changes which were embodied in a constitutional amendment submitted to the voters at the 1958 elections. The amendment was defeated, but the 1959 legislature passed legislation which improved the personnel organization within the restrictions imposed by the present constitutional provision. The new law provides for a state personnel director, limits the length of provisional appointments, establishes a career promotional system, provides for in-service training and grievance procedures, and sets up a general procedure for hearing of disciplinary charges by the Civil Service Commission.

ATTRACTING AND TRAINING EMPLOYEES

While most personnel agencies continued to seek ways of improving their operating procedures, the chief emphasis went to the pressing problem of attracting and retaining competent state employees. Although there was an increase in applicants for government employment, these were mostly in the unskilled and semi-skilled categories. In general, the recession of 1958 brought little relief to governments needing scientific, technical and managerial personnel. Applicants for lower-paying jobs increased in number

but were not always of the caliber desired. Most state personnel agencies, accordingly, concentrated on obtaining qualified employees, developing methods of training for shortage categories, and encouraging employees to remain in state service by making state employment as attractive and satisfying as possible.

In-service training continued to be used extensively, both to combat shortages in many occupational fields and to increase efficiency. Maryland established a training division in the office of the Commissioner of Personnel. Both Alabama and Oregon continued highly successful work-study programs for engineering students. Pennsylvania established a training program for bank examiners, in cooperation with banks throughout the state. Trainees are selected by examination from among college graduates in accounting, commercial law, or business administration. After a brief orientation program of the State Banking Department, the trainees gain practical experience in banks throughout the state and are eventually assigned to the department as examiners.

Oregon's Civil Service Commission, in conjunction with the University of Oregon, has established a public affairs fellowship program. The program provides study and research grants for selected state officials in political science, public administration and other social sciences. Executive development was also emphasized by Pennsylvania, which offered a ten-week seminar on administration and management for middle management personnel. New Jersey set up an executive management program of four three-hour sessions; it eventually will be extended to more than 200 state administrators. Connecticut started an executive development program by conducting a seminar on the American economy and its relationship to state administration.

Puerto Rico led the field in granting scholarships to government employees for outside study designed to improve their work performance. The Puerto Rico Office of Personnel in 1959 offered eighty-seven scholarships for graduate training in twenty-five professional fields, including ten scholarships in public administration.

Internship training continued to be widely used as one means of attracting competent young people to state service. In 1959 Connecticut established a governmental internship program in cooperation with Yale University, Wesleyan University, the University of Connecticut and Trinity College. Pennsylvania's second group of public administration trainees began six-to-twelve-month internships with the state government in 1958. The first six months of training are devoted to seminars and other formal training techniques, followed by assignments to various state agencies during the second six months. Oregon established summer internships, beginning with students who have finished the sophomore year in college. Trainees are selected by competitive examination, may return for consecutive summers, and may be appointed to the state service upon graduation without further examination. New Mexico also set up a pilot internship program in state government. After a week's orientation, interns carry a full time work load in various state agencies.

EMPLOYEE ORGANIZATION

The growing strength of employee organizations in the public service has brought recognition in varying degrees. State employees of Minnesota are now permitted to join labor unions, which previously was denied them. Rhode Island's legislature enacted a measure recognizing the right of state employees to organize but not to strike. The measure also created a nine-member commission to study the possibility of establishing mediation and arbitration procedures for use in disputes between state employees and their employer. An executive order of the Governor of Washington recognized the right of state employees to organize.

RETIREMENT AND COUNSELING

Various changes were made in employee retirement plans to make public employment more attractive. A number of states—including California, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, New York, South Carolina and Washington—adopted laws providing for supplementing retirement systems with the social security system. A

variable annuity plan was adopted by Wisconsin under which employees can choose to have half their retirement contributions invested in real estate, common stocks and other convertible equities in order to relate retirement allowances more closely to the cost of living. A New York enactment permits persons to take their service credits from one retirement system to another when transferring their employment.

Preretirement counseling continued to receive emphasis as a means of adjusting older employees to retirement. A program established in Minnesota, sponsored jointly by the Civil Service Department and the Governor's Special Assistant on Aging, consisted of a series of seven sessions for a selected group of employees between the ages of 60 and 70. Each session, conducted by an expert in one of the problem areas under study, consisted of a lecture followed by a discussion. Participant response was enthusiastic, and the program will be repeated periodically for other groups of older employees.

An innovation is a Minnesota counseling program for employees with a problem of alcohol. The program was planned jointly by the Civil Service Commission and the head of a state psychiatric hospital which specializes in alcoholism, with counseling personnel provided by the State Department of Welfare.

INSURANCE

Group insurance plans continued to grow in number. More than 80 per cent of New York's state employees registered in a health insurance program which went into effect in December, 1957. The plan provides basic medical-surgical and hospitalization coverage plus major medical insurance. It is administered by a newly-created health insurance unit in the State Civil Service Department. Subsequent to establishment of the plan for current employees, it was extended to retired employees, whose premiums are deducted from their pension checks. Retired employees must have had at least five years of state service to be eligible.

Connecticut provided for death benefits for its employees, to be paid over a

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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 appl.	Term (years)	Days	Hrs.	Comp. time off	Str. time	Time and 1/2
Alabama										
State Personnel Department	General	11,783	3	G(b)	6	5	40	X	..	..
Merit System Council	Local Health	500	3	G	4	5	40	X	..	..
Alaska										
Merit System	Grant-in-aid	525	3	G	3	5	37 1/2	X	..	..
Arizona										
Merit System Board	Grant-in-aid	1,363	3	G(f)	6	5	40	X	..	..
Merit System Council	Highway Patrol	215	3	G	(g)	5	40	..	(c)	..
Arkansas										
Merit System Council	Grant-in-aid(h)	1,726	3	G	3	5	40	X	..	..
California										
State Personnel Board	General	84,339	5	G(b)	10	5	40	..	(c)	..
Colorado										
Civil Service Commn.	General	9,282	3	G	6	5	37 1/2	X	..	..
Merit System Council	Local Welfare	995	3	G	3	5	40	..	varies	..
Merit System Council	Public Welfare	904	3	A	3	5	40	..	..	..
Connecticut										
State Personnel Dept.	General	20,283	3	G(b)	6	5	35	..	(c)	..
Delaware										
Merit System Council	Grant-in-aid	497	3	A	3	5	37 1/2	..	(c)	..
Florida										
Merit System	Grant-in-aid(h)	12,000	5	GC	4	5	40	X	..	..
Georgia										
Merit System of Personnel Administration	General	13,236	3	G(b)	7	5	40	X	..	..
Hawaii										
Dept. of Civil Service	General	6,305	5	G(b)	5	5	40	X	..	..
Idaho										
Personnel Council	Public Assistance	160	3(k)	G	3	5	40	..	X	..
Merit System Council	Grant-in-aid(h)	1,560	3	G	6	5	40	X	..	..
Illinois										
Civil Service Commn.(l)	General	35,098	3	G(b)	6	5	37 1/2	X	..	..
Personnel Dept.(l)	State Police	1,200	3	G(b)	6	5	37 1/2	X	..	..
State Police Merit Board	Non-academic	7,510	5	(n)	(g)	5	40	..	..	X
Univ. Civil Serv. System										
Indiana										
State Personnel Bureau	Grant-in-aid(h)	11,456	4	G	4	5	37 1/2	X	..	..
Iowa										
Merit System Council	Grant-in-aid	1,800	3	G(f)	3	5	40	X	..	..
Kansas										
Personnel Div., Dept. of Administration	General	24,000	3	G(b)	4	5	40	..	(c)	..
Kentucky										
Personnel Council(o)	Grant-in-aid(h)	1,300	5	G	4	5	37 1/2	..	(c)	..
Merit System										
Advisory Council(o)	Health	1,000	5	A	3	5	37 1/2	X	..	..
Division of Personnel(o)	General	15,000	3	G	..	5	37 1/2	..	(c)	..
Fish & Wildlife Commn.	Fish & Wildlife	298	9	G(p)	4	5	43 1/2	X	..	..
Police Personnel Bd.	State Police	600	4	G	4	5	37 1/2	X	..	..
Louisiana										
Dept. of Civil Service	General	32,000	5	G	6	5	40	..	(c)	..
Maine										
Dept. of Personnel	General	7,500	5	(q)	..	5	40	..	(c)	..
Maryland										
Commnr. of Personnel	General	21,157	1	G	6	5	35 1/2	..	(c)	..
Massachusetts										
Div. of Civil Service	General	95,203	5	G(r)	5	5	37 1/2	..	(c)	..
Michigan										
Civil Service Commn.	General	29,752	4	G	8	5	40	..	(c)	..
Minnesota										
Dept. of Civil Service	General	16,011	3	G(b)	6	5	40	..	(c)	..
County Welfare Merit Sys.	Local	1,350	3	G	3	..	varies	X	..	..
Mississippi										
Merit System, Empl.										
Security Commn.	Empl. Security	477	3	G	4	5	40	..	(c)	..
Merit System Council	Health	810	10	G(s)	6	5	40	X	..	..
Merit System Council(o)	Public Welfare	830	3	G(b)	3	5	40	X	..	..
Merit System Council	Crippled Children's Serv.	28	3	A	3	5	40	X	..	..

*Prepared by the Public Personnel Association. Abbreviations: G—Governor, A—Agencies, GA—Governor and Agency heads, 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.

STATE PERSONNEL AGENCIES

Coverage, Organization and Selected Policies*

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	
X	(c)	...	12	30	12	90	13	X	X	X	Alabama
	..	...	12	30	12	90	13	X	X	X	State Personnel Dept.
	..	...									Merit System Council
X	..	..	30	60	15	60	11(d)	X(e)	X(e)	..	Alaska
	..	..									Merit System
	(c)	..	12(i)	30	12	90	10(d)	X(e)	X(e)	X(e)	Arizona
	..	..	15	30	15	no lim.	11(d)	X	X	..	Merit System Board
	..	..									Merit System Council
X	..	..	12(i)	30	12	15	(j)	X	X	X	Arkansas
	..	..									Merit System Council
X	(c)	..	15(i)	30	12	no lim.	11(d)	X(e)	X(e)	X(e)	California
	..	..									State Personnel Board
	varies	X	15	30	15	180	11(d)	X	X	X	Colorado
	..	..	15	30	15	60	varies	X	varies	X	Civil Service Commn.
	..	..	15	30	15	60	10	X	X	X	Merit System Council
	..	..									Merit System Council
	(c)	..	15(i)	none	15	120	11	X	X	X(e)	Connecticut
	..	..									State Personnel Dept.
	(c)	..	varies		varies		..	..	X	..	Delaware
	..	..									Merit System Council
X	..	..	12(i)	30	12	no lim.	7	X	X	..	Florida
	..	..									Merit System
X	..	..	15	30	15	90	11	..	..	X(e)	Georgia
	..	..									Merit System of Personnel Administration
X	..	..	20	90	20	no lim.	11(d)	..	..	..	Hawaii
	..	..									Dept. of Civil Service
	X	..	12	24	10	15	8	X	X	..	Idaho
	X	..	12	24	12	18	8	..	X	X	Personnel Council
	..	..									Merit System Council
	(c)	..	10	(m)	5	no lim.	11(d)	X	X	X	Illinois
	..	..	10(i)	20	5	no lim.	11	X	X	..	Civil Service Commn.(l)
	..	X	10(i)	15	12	no lim.	6	X	X	..	Personnel Dept.(l)
	..	..									State Police Merit Board
	..	..									Univ. Civil Serv. System
X	..	..	12(i)	no lim.	12	no lim.	11(d)	X	X	..	Indiana
	..	..									State Personnel Bureau
	..	..	5(i)	none	30	90	7	X	X	X	Iowa
	..	..									Merit System Council
	(c)	..	12	18	12	90	6	..	..	..	Kansas
	..	..									Personnel Div., Dept. of Administration
	..	..	12	24	12	60	13	..	..	..	Kentucky
	..	..									Personnel Council(o)
X	..	..	12	24	12	60	13	X	X	..	Merit System
	(c)	..	12	24	12	60	13	X	X	..	Advisory Council(o)
X	..	..	12	24	12	60	13	X	X	X	Division of Personnel(o)
	..	..	12	24	12	60	13	X	X	X	Fish & Wildlife Commn.
	..	..									Police Personnel Bd.
	(c)	..	12(i)	45	12	no lim.	8(d)	X(e)	X	X(e)	Louisiana
	..	..									Dept. of Civil Service
	(c)	..	12(i)	24	12	90	9	X	X(e)	X(e)	Maine
	..	..									Dept. of Personnel
	(c)	..	10(i)	30	30	100	13	X	X	X	Maryland
	..	..									Commn. of Personnel
	(c)	..	10(i)	24	15	no lim.	11	X(e)	X(e)	X(e)	Massachusetts
	..	..									Div. of Civil Service
	(c)	..	13(i)	30	13	no lim.	8(d)	X	X	X	Michigan
	..	..									Civil Service Commn.
	(c)	..	12(i)	24	12	100	11	..	X	X	Minnesota
	..	..	12	24	12	50	11	..	..	..	Dept. of Civil Service
	..	..									County Welfare Merit Sys.
	..	..	24	75	12	60	10	X	X	X	Mississippi
	..	..	12	no lim.	12	no lim.	10	X	X	..	Merit System, Empl.
	..	..	14	28	60	none	10	X	X	X	Security Commn.
	..	..									Merit System Council
	..	..	15	30	15	30	8	X(e)	..	X(e)	Merit System Council(o)
	..	..									Merit System Council

(c) Two or more possible methods reported.

(d) Plus election days.

(e) State pays all or part of premium.

(f) Appointed from names submitted by covered agencies.

(g) No fixed term.

(h) Plus some additional coverage.

(i) Additional vacation after a specified number of years.

(j) As prescribed by statute or by the Governor.

(k) Commissioner of Public Assistance is *ex officio* a fourth member of the Council.

(l) Commission is an appeals and inspection body only. Personnel program is administered by the Department of Personnel, an arm of the Executive Branch.

(m) Accumulation varies with length of service.

(n) Trustees of colleges and universities from among their own membership.

STATE PERSONNEL AGENCIES—Continued

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 appl.	Term (years)	Days	Hrs.	Comp. time off	Str. time	Time and ½
Missouri										
Division of Personnel.....	Grant-in-aid(h)	9,800	3	G(b)	6	5	40	X	..	..
Merit System.....	Crippled Children's Serv.	40	3	(t)	3	5	40		(e)	
Montana										
Joint Merit System.....	Grant-in-aid	694	3	G	6	5	40	X	..	..
Nebraska										
Merit System Council.....	Grant-in-aid	1,000	3	GA	3	5	40	X	..	..
Nevada										
Dept. of Personnel.....	General	2,393	5	G	4	5	40		(c)	
New Hampshire										
Dept. of Personnel.....	General	4,975	3	GC	3	5	37½	X	..	..
New Jersey										
Civil Service Commission..	General	27,300	5	G(b)	5	5	35		(c)	
New Mexico										
Merit System Council(o)...	Grant-in-aid	975	3	A	3	5	40	X	..	..
New York										
Dept. of Civil Service.....	General	93,154	3	G(b)	6	5	37½	X	..	..
North Carolina										
State Personnel Dept.....	General	26,319	5	G	varies	5	40	X	..	..
Merit System Council.....	Grant-in-aid	3,900	5	G	6	5	40	X	..	..
North Dakota										
Merit System Council.....	Grant-in-aid	585	5	G(f)	5	5	40		(c)	
Ohio										
Civil Service Commission..	General	54,000	3	G	..	5	40		(c)	
Oklahoma										
Merit System of Personnel Administration.....	General	24,000	7	G	7	5	40	X	..	..
State Personnel Board(v)...	Grant-in-aid	2,371	3	G	3	5	40		(c)	
Oregon										
Civil Service Commn.....	General	17,141	3	G	3	5	40	X	..	..
Merit System Council.....	Local									
Pennsylvania										
Civil Service Commn.....	Grant-in-aid(h)	23,400	3	G(b)	6	5	37½		(c)	
Rhode Island										
Div. of Personnel Admin.(o)	General	7,750	3	G(b)	2	5	35		(c)	
South Carolina										
Merit System Council.....	Employment Sec.	606	3	A	5	5	40	..	..	X
Merit System Council(o)...	Public Welfare	600	7	(w)	4	..	39	..	X	..
Merit System Council.....	Health	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Dakota										
Merit System Council.....	Grant-in-aid(h)	500	3	G	3	5½	44	X	..	..
Civil Service Commn.....	State Police	74	5	G	5	5½	44	..	..	..
Tennessee										
Division of Personnel.....	Grant-in-aid(h)	3,742	3	G	6	5	38¾	X	..	..
Texas										
Merit System Council.....	Grant-in-aid(h)	5,171	3	A	(g)	5	40	X	..	..
Utah										
Joint Merit System Council	Grant-in-aid(h)	1,314	3	G(b)	6	5	40		(c)	
Vermont										
Personnel Board.....	General	3,206	3	G(b)	6	5	37½		(c)	
Virginia										
State Div. of Personnel....	General	25,794		none		5	40	X	..	..
Merit System Council.....	Grant-in-aid	2,936	3	A	6	5	40		(c)	
Washington										
State Personnel Board.....	Grant-in-aid(h)	8,867	3	G	6	5	40	..	..	X
West Virginia										
Merit System Council(o)...	Grant-in-aid(h)	1,600	3	G(b)	3	5	40	X	..	..
Wisconsin										
Bureau of Personnel.....	General	17,128	5	G	..	5	40	X	..	..
Wyoming										
Personnel Commission.....	General	3,000	3	(x)	..	5	37½	X	..	..
Joint Merit System.....	Grant-in-aid	335	3	G(b)	3	5	37½	..	..	..
Guam										
Dept. of Labor & Pers.....	General	3,494	3	G(b)	3	5	40		(c)	
Puerto Rico										
Office of Personnel.....	General	34,050	3	G(b)	4	5	37½	X	..	..
Virgin Islands										
Div. of Personnel.....	General	1,800	3	G(b)	2	5	40		(c)	

(o) Data shown current as of August, 1957.

(p) From list of eligibles submitted by wildlife districts.

(q) Governor appoints three members for four years each, employees elect one member for two years; these four members choose a fifth member.

(r) With confirmation of Governor's Council.

(s) Nominations made by State Medical and Dental Associations.

(t) Appointed by Board of Curators, State University.

(u) Available through employees' association.

(v) At the rate of time-and-one-half.

(w) Elected by General Assembly.

(x) Consists of Governor, Assistant Budget Officer, and Personnel Director.

STATE PERSONNEL AGENCIES—Continued
Coverage, Organization and Selected Policies*

Overtime pay for labor and trades			Paid vacation (working days)		Sick leave (working days)		Paid holidays	Group insurance			State or other jurisdiction
Comp. time off	Str. time	Time and ½	After 1 yr.	Cumulative	After 1 yr.	Cumulative		Hospitalization	Medical or surgical	Life	
X	..	..	15	30	15	75	11	X	X	..	Missouri Division of Personnel
..	..	..	15	30	15	45	4	X	..	X	Merit System
X	..	..	15	30	12	60	10(d)	..	..	..	Montana Joint Merit System
..	..	..	10	none	12	60	6	X	X	..	Nebraska Merit System Council
..	(c)	..	15(i)	30	15	90	8	X	X	X	Nevada Dept. of Personnel
..	X	..	15	30	15	90	10(d)	X	X	..	New Hampshire Dept. of Personnel
..	(c)	..	12(i)	24	15	no lim.	11(d)	X	X	X	New Jersey Civil Service Commn.
..	..	..	15	30	12	60	10	X(e)	X(e)	X(e)	New Mexico Merit System Council(o)
..	X	..	14(i)	30	13	150	10(d)	X(e)	X(e)	X(u)	New York Dept. of Civil Service
X	..	..	15	30	10	no lim.	9	X	X	X	North Carolina State Personnel Dept.
..	..	..	15	30	12	no lim.	8	X	..	X	Merit System Council
..	(c)	..	12(i)	30	12	120	11(d)	X	X	..	North Dakota Merit System Council
..	(c)	..	10(i)	none	15	90	10	X	X	..	Ohio Civil Service Commn.
X	..	..	15	15	15	45	8(d)	X	X	X	Oklahoma Merit System of Personnel Administration
..	(c)	..	15	15	15	45	8	X	X	X	State Personnel Board(v)
X	..	..	10	25	12(i)	120	9	X	X	..	Oregon Civil Service Commn. Merit System Council
X	..	..	15	15	15	15	12(d)	X	X	..	Pennsylvania Civil Service Commn.
..	(c)	..	13(i)	26	18	90	11(d)	..	..	X(e)	Rhode Island Div. of Personnel Admin.(o)
..	..	..	15(i)	(m)	15	90	12(d)	X	X	X	South Carolina Merit System Council
..	..	..	18	26	15	26	11(d)	..	..	..	Merit System Council(o)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Merit System Council
..	..	..	15(i)	30	14	28	9(d)	X	X	X	South Dakota Merit System Council
..	..	..	14	none	15	none	10	X	X	X	Civil Service Commn.
..	X	..	12	24	12	120	14(d)	X(e)	X(e)	X(e)	Tennessee Division of Personnel
..	..	..	10	20	18	36	11	X	X	X	Texas Merit System Council
..	(c)	..	12(i)	30	12	30	7	X(e)	X(e)	X(e)	Utah Joint Merit Sys. Council
..	(c)	..	12(i)	25	12	no lim.	12	X(e)	X(e)	X(e)	Vermont Personnel Board
..	(c)	..	12(i)	24	15	90	10(d)	..	..	..	Virginia State Div. of Personnel
..	(c)	..	12(i)	24	15	90	10(d)	X	X	..	Merit System Council
..	..	X	12(i)	25	12	60	10(d)	..	X	X	Washington State Personnel Board
..	..	..	15	30	18	60	10(d)	..	..	..	West Virginia Merit System Council(o)
X	..	..	10(i)	none	12	60	7½	X	X	X	Wisconsin Bureau of Personnel
X	..	..	12	20	12	60	9(d)	..	..	..	Wyoming Personnel Commission
..	..	..	12	20	12	60	10(d)	X	X	..	Joint Merit System
..	(c)	..	15	60	15	60	9(d)	..	..	..	Guam Dept. of Labor & Pers.
X	..	..	30	60	18	90	19	..	X(e)	X(e)	Puerto Rico Office of Personnel
..	(c)	..	26	60	15	90	18	..	..	..	Virgin Islands Div. of Personnel

period of five years. Payments are \$4,000 to a spouse or parent, or \$7,500 to a spouse if there are surviving dependent children, plus \$20 per month for each dependent child up to the age of 18. Also authorized was payment to the estate of a deceased employee for time off due the employee and for accumulated vacation allowances. The state authorized payment of all medical and hospital expenses for law enforcement personnel injured while on duty, plus full salary benefits for 260 weeks if total incapacity results, and one-half salary thereafter for the period of disability.

Wisconsin awarded a contract for \$85 million in group life insurance. The plan is joint-contributory, the state and the

employees contributing to the cost of the premiums.

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STATE EMPLOYMENT IN 1958*

STATE GOVERNMENT payrolls amounted to \$465 million per month in October, 1958. This compares with \$388 million six months earlier and with \$185 million in October, 1948.

During 1958, state employment reached a new high, exceeding 1.4 million.

As indicated in Table 1, state employment rose rapidly after World War II and then more gradually; state payroll expenditure has climbed at an even more rapid rate during recent years.

Figures on average monthly earnings of full-time public employees, available since 1951, help to explain this development.

Average earnings of all full-time state government employees rose from \$253 per month in the year 1951 to \$355 per month in 1958. The average for state school employees, mainly employees of higher educational institutions, rose from \$284 in 1951 to \$416 in 1958.

Of the total number of persons on state government payrolls in October, 1958, 1,263,000 were employed on a full-time basis and 206,000 were part-time employees.

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 467,000 state educational employees include 382,000 working for institutions of higher education, 61,000 directly engaged with public elementary and secondary schools, and 25,000 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 to-

gether 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 18 per cent of the 8,297,000 persons on public payrolls—federal, state and local—in October, 1958. The states have about 60 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 \$2,977,000 for the month of October, 1958, the states accounted for 16 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 about 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

*Adapted from U. S. Bureau of the Census, *State Distribution of Public Employment in 1958*.

all governmental levels as of October, 1958:

Function	Number of employees (in thousands)			
	Total	Federal (civilian)	State	Local
Total.....	8,297	2,405	1,469	4,423
National defense.....	1,073	1,073		
Postal service.....	541	541		
Education.....	2,600	11	467	2,122
Highways.....	530	5	236	289
Health and hospitals..	795	167	305	323
Police protection.....	337	21	30	285
Natural resources.....	309	178	102	29
General control.....	580	107	83	390
All other.....	1,532	302	245	986

Differences among 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 outnumbers 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, 1958, amounted to \$365. This compares with \$264 in October, 1951.

There is considerable range in average earnings of full-time state and local em-

ployees among various states. As indicated in Table 4, such average earnings in October, 1958, ranged from \$400 or more per month in eight states down to less than \$275 per month in four states.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDIVIDUAL STATES

Almost half of all payrolls and employees of 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, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and Texas.

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 1958*, 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, 1946-1958

Year	Number of employees (in thousands)						Monthly payrolls (in millions of dollars)			Average monthly earnings of full- time employees		
	Total			Full-time equivalent								
	All	School	Non- school	All	School	Non- school	All	School	Non- school	All	School	Non- school
Oct. 1958.....	1,469	467	1,002	1,312	337	975	\$465.3	\$140.3	\$325.0	\$355	\$416	\$333
Apr. 1957.....	1,358	433	925	1,206	310	896	388.4	111.1	277.2	320	355	309
October:												
1956.....	1,322	407	915	1,188	302	886	381.6	108.2	273.4	321	358	309
1955.....	1,250	384	866	1,129	292	837	340.4	97.5	242.9	302	334	290
1954.....	1,198	359	839	1,071	269	802	314.6	87.3	227.3	294	325	283
1953.....	1,129	341	788	1,011	256	755	291.8	81.8	210.0	289	320	278
1952.....	1,103	336	768	999	254	745	270.8	75.6	195.3	271	298	262
1951.....	1,070	316	754	973	240	733	245.8	68.1	177.7	253	284	242
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	110.0	NA	NA	NA
1946.....	804	233	572	NA	NA	NA	128.0	34.6	93.5	NA	NA	NA

"NA" indicates data not available.

TABLE 2
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS OF STATE AND LOCAL
GOVERNMENTS, BY FUNCTION, OCTOBER, 1958

Function	All employees (full-time and part-time) (in thousands)			Monthly payroll (in millions of dollars)			Average monthly earnings of full-time employees
	Total	State govern- ments	Local govern- ments	Total	State govern- ments	Local govern- ments	
All functions.....	5,892	1,469	4,423	\$1,885.8	\$465.3	\$1,420.5	\$365
Education.....	2,589	467	2,122	905.7	140.3	765.3	399
Public schools.....	2,177	61	2,116	782.3	18.8	763.4	395
Instructional personnel.....	1,495	41	1,454	635.0	16.4	618.6	447
Other.....	682	20	662	147.3	2.5	144.8	263
State institutions of higher edu- cation.....	382	382	•	112.9	112.9	•	436
Other.....	30	25	6	10.5	8.5	1.9	362
Functions other than education..	3,303	1,001	2,301	980.1	325.0	655.2	338
Highways.....	525	236	289	161.0	79.6	81.4	327
Public welfare.....	115	45	70	34.5	14.2	20.4	314
Hospitals.....	549	280	270	142.2	77.1	65.0	265
Health.....	79	25	53	25.3	9.1	16.2	356
Sanitation.....	130	•	130	40.9	•	40.9	327
Police protection.....	316	30	285	111.0	11.7	99.3	387
Local fire protection.....	207	•	207	56.9	•	56.9	412
Natural resources.....	131	102	29	40.1	32.7	7.5	346
Water supply.....	103	•	103	32.6	•	32.6	343
Other local utilities.....	133	•	133	57.0	•	57.0	435
General control.....	473	83	390	113.6	31.7	81.9	353
All other.....	541	200	341	165.0	68.9	96.1	347

"•" indicates not applicable.

TABLE 3

NUMBER OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES:
OCTOBER, 1958

State or other jurisdiction	Number of employees				Number (full-time equivalent) per 10,000 population		
	State		Local		State and local	State	Local
	Total	Full-time equivalent	Total	Full-time equivalent			
United States total.....	1,468,793	1,311,616	4,422,991	3,858,942	298.4	75.7	222.7
Alabama.....	24,905	22,091	71,212	65,686	273.4	68.8	204.6
Arizona.....	11,041	9,284	30,486	27,902	326.2	81.4	244.8
Arkansas.....	16,228	14,005	38,144	32,499	263.3	79.3	184.0
California.....	114,675	110,696	437,628	401,810	357.5	77.2	280.3
Colorado.....	18,411	15,104	48,074	41,257	329.4	88.3	241.1
Connecticut.....	24,936	22,660	51,903	46,016	296.5	97.8	198.7
Delaware.....	7,734	7,132	6,140	5,544	279.2	157.1	122.1
Dist. of Columbia.....			24,162	22,956	278.3		278.3
Florida.....	36,051	33,902	115,867	107,850	319.1	76.3	242.8
Georgia.....	25,332	23,968	90,699	83,578	281.7	62.8	218.9
Idaho.....	8,280	6,720	18,554	15,116	329.8	101.5	228.3
Illinois.....	60,801	52,040	241,607	213,343	268.4	52.6	215.7
Indiana.....	38,002	31,660	109,123	93,671	273.6	69.1	204.5
Iowa.....	25,867	22,475	75,643	60,792	295.1	79.6	215.4
Kansas.....	23,460	19,288	74,096	56,199	356.7	91.2	265.6
Kentucky.....	22,860	20,202	56,692	51,070	231.4	65.6	165.8
Louisiana.....	40,517	36,123	74,857	69,291	339.0	116.2	222.8
Maine.....	11,198	10,294	24,745	16,789	284.5	108.1	176.4
Maryland.....	24,438	22,602	65,607	59,743	278.6	76.5	202.1
Massachusetts.....	39,498	38,491	138,728	122,815	331.8	79.2	252.6
Michigan.....	64,794	56,256	220,791	184,272	305.8	71.5	234.3
Minnesota.....	32,207	27,442	102,022	76,538	308.1	81.3	226.8
Mississippi.....	17,912	15,254	55,931	43,254	267.6	69.8	197.9
Missouri.....	30,446	26,023	93,039	81,965	252.8	60.9	191.9
Montana.....	9,478	7,583	18,264	15,825	340.2	110.2	230.0
Nebraska.....	15,317	12,867	43,981	35,793	334.0	88.3	245.7
Nevada.....	3,201	2,815	8,265	7,332	380.0	105.4	274.6
New Hampshire.....	8,058	6,145	15,231	10,578	286.4	105.2	181.1
New Jersey.....	32,597	30,249	149,596	132,121	282.4	52.6	229.8
New Mexico.....	11,264	9,202	20,405	18,166	325.0	109.3	215.7
New York.....	117,474	115,428	515,165	472,960	362.6	71.1	291.4
North Carolina.....	92,514	84,090	32,588	28,525	247.6	184.9	62.7
North Dakota.....	6,866	5,740	23,977	14,688	314.3	88.3	226.0
Ohio.....	57,883	51,695	250,446	203,030	272.6	55.3	217.3
Oklahoma.....	27,985	21,070	56,183	50,295	312.3	92.2	220.1
Oregon.....	22,909	19,096	48,060	41,113	339.6	107.7	231.9
Pennsylvania.....	80,790	76,385	223,881	192,823	242.5	68.8	173.7
Rhode Island.....	8,454	7,828	16,748	14,929	260.1	89.5	170.6
South Carolina.....	20,122	18,378	49,113	42,757	254.3	76.4	177.9
South Dakota.....	7,895	6,346	23,734	16,121	321.4	90.8	230.6
Tennessee.....	24,402	22,008	82,425	76,068	282.7	63.4	219.3
Texas.....	66,325	56,712	228,595	210,339	284.8	60.5	224.3
Utah.....	11,093	8,304	22,803	19,036	316.1	96.0	220.1
Vermont.....	6,067	5,185	9,956	6,742	320.6	139.4	181.2
Virginia.....	38,153	34,769	76,353	69,637	265.3	88.4	177.0
Washington.....	29,944	24,510	80,700	70,226	342.1	88.5	253.6
West Virginia.....	18,706	16,523	36,004	32,923	251.1	83.9	167.2
Wisconsin.....	27,154	21,115	113,401	87,274	275.2	53.6	221.6
Wyoming.....	4,549	3,861	11,367	9,685	423.3	120.7	302.7

TABLE 4

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT PAYROLLS AND AVERAGE
EARNINGS OF FULL-TIME STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT
EMPLOYEES, BY STATES: OCTOBER, 1958

State or other jurisdiction	Amount of October payroll (thousands of dollars)			Per cent of October payroll		Average earnings of full-time state and local government employees		
	Total	State govern- ment	Local govern- ments	State govern- ment	Local govern- ments	All	School	Non- school
United States total	\$1,885,813.8	\$465,304.8	\$1,420,509.0	24.7	75.3	\$365	\$399	\$338
Alabama	23,733.6	6,333.8	17,399.8	26.7	73.3	270	293	249
Arizona	15,382.6	3,592.4	11,790.2	23.4	76.6	414	463	359
Arkansas	12,072.6	3,865.1	8,208.5	32.0	68.0	260	279	240
California	233,638.1	51,912.3	181,725.8	22.2	77.8	456	490	430
Colorado	19,973.3	5,711.3	14,262.0	28.6	71.4	354	375	334
Connecticut	28,253.6	8,412.1	19,841.5	29.8	70.2	411	478	364
Delaware	4,641.9	2,433.4	2,208.5	52.4	47.6	366	428	310
Dist. of Columbia	10,534.6		10,534.6		100.0	459	545	427
Florida	46,278.9	10,560.3	35,718.6	22.8	77.2	326	375	292
Georgia	27,512.3	6,911.8	20,600.5	25.1	74.9	256	268	245
Idaho	6,901.5	2,296.2	4,605.3	33.3	66.7	316	341	296
Illinois	109,282.1	20,430.3	88,851.8	18.7	81.3	412	434	395
Indiana	44,826.9	10,372.3	34,454.6	23.1	76.9	358	432	291
Iowa	27,452.4	7,355.8	20,096.6	26.8	73.2	330	364	291
Kansas	23,408.6	6,267.2	17,141.4	26.8	73.2	310	337	282
Kentucky	20,949.8	6,535.8	14,414.0	31.2	68.8	294	304	283
Louisiana	32,570.2	10,703.7	21,866.5	32.9	67.1	309	358	269
Maine	7,918.0	3,138.1	4,779.9	39.6	60.4	292	304	283
Maryland	31,244.7	7,750.7	23,494.0	24.8	75.2	379	429	341
Massachusetts	57,869.7	13,353.6	44,516.1	23.1	76.9	359	399	341
Michigan	101,465.0	24,723.1	76,741.9	24.4	75.6	422	454	396
Minnesota	39,580.8	10,541.2	29,039.6	26.6	73.4	381	423	341
Mississippi	14,432.2	4,078.2	10,354.0	28.3	71.7	247	262	231
Missouri	34,854.6	8,037.9	26,816.7	23.1	76.9	323	357	296
Montana	8,276.4	2,888.8	5,387.6	34.9	65.1	354	394	317
Nebraska	14,542.5	3,756.9	10,785.6	25.8	74.2	299	308	292
Nevada	3,959.3	1,211.0	2,748.3	30.6	69.4	390	417	374
New Hampshire	5,473.3	2,130.1	3,343.2	38.9	61.1	327	352	311
New Jersey	66,055.4	10,957.3	55,098.1	16.6	83.4	407	486	348
New Mexico	9,575.2	3,097.1	6,478.1	32.3	67.7	350	397	299
New York	237,676.0	42,496.3	195,179.7	17.9	82.1	404	490	366
North Carolina	35,414.5	28,139.5	7,275.0	79.5	20.5	314	346	280
North Dakota	6,845.8	2,027.2	4,818.6	29.6	70.4	335	366	300
Ohio	93,541.6	18,188.6	75,353.0	19.4	80.6	367	390	347
Oklahoma	21,925.6	6,388.5	15,537.1	29.1	70.9	307	351	262
Oregon	22,693.6	7,437.9	15,255.7	32.8	67.2	377	401	356
Pennsylvania	95,709.4	24,801.7	70,907.7	25.9	74.1	356	396	324
Rhode Island	7,608.7	2,367.2	5,241.5	31.1	68.9	334	403	294
South Carolina	15,979.9	5,025.2	10,954.7	31.4	68.6	261	273	249
South Dakota	6,850.9	2,160.8	4,690.1	31.5	68.5	305	322	284
Tennessee	27,370.2	5,993.2	21,377.0	21.9	78.1	279	300	262
Texas	85,423.2	18,514.9	66,908.3	21.7	78.3	320	353	286
Utah	9,402.0	3,230.8	6,171.2	34.4	65.6	344	374	311
Vermont	3,713.0	1,701.3	2,011.7	45.8	54.2	311	327	298
Virginia	32,549.7	10,829.6	21,720.1	33.3	66.7	312	331	294
Washington	37,906.4	10,283.5	27,622.9	27.1	72.9	400	421	383
West Virginia	15,493.3	5,085.2	10,408.1	32.8	67.2	313	357	260
Wisconsin	42,573.6	9,836.3	32,737.3	23.1	76.9	393	408	380
Wyoming	4,475.3	1,439.3	3,036.0	32.2	67.8	330	348	314

TABLE 5

STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES (FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT),
BY FUNCTION, BY STATE: OCTOBER, 1958

State	All func- tions	Education		High- ways	Pub- lic wel- fare	Hospi- tals	Health	Po- lice pro- tec- tion	Natural re- sources	Employ- ment securi- ty ad- minis- tra- tion(a)	All other
		State institu- tions of higher education	Other								
Total	1,311,616	259,187	78,066	233,529	43,637	276,733	24,608	30,382	92,523	56,364	216,587(a)
Alabama.....	22,091	5,227	609	4,001	960	3,190	305	699	2,930	805	3,365
Arizona.....	9,284	2,841	215	2,276	345	818	132	220	725	495	1,217
Arkansas(b).....	14,005	2,746	198	3,148	701	3,119	306	368	1,512	551	1,356
California.....	110,696	31,179	2,281	14,005	1,339	18,021	1,734	3,151	8,888	5,735	24,363
Colorado.....	15,104	4,254	1,102	1,851	208	3,484	162	349	1,055	529	2,110
Connecticut.....	22,660	2,418	1,188(c)	4,317	931	6,794	608	653	597	1,110	4,044
Delaware.....	7,132	1,199	1,739	1,279	420	1,107	165	223	320	127	553
Florida.....	33,902	7,254	1,000	5,700	1,400	5,302	2,220	800	4,621	1,350	4,255
Georgia.....	23,968	4,698	1,157	5,679	199	4,369	635	637	2,874	718	3,002
Idaho.....	6,720	1,318	370	1,693	177	524	260	214	1,036	316	812
Illinois.....	52,040	10,105	553	6,760	2,885	12,763	1,009	1,614	2,949	2,593	10,809
Indiana.....	31,660	9,322	344	4,983	531	8,082	482	981	1,746	1,079	4,110
Iowa.....	22,475	7,178	537	3,385	1,380	3,950	227	608	1,833	534	2,843
Kansas.....	19,288	5,250	312	3,906	401	4,719	240	239	1,106	449	2,666
Kentucky.....	20,202	2,898	555	6,905	683	2,796	449	693	1,896	789	2,538
Louisiana.....	36,123	6,525	1,114	6,660	2,180	9,498	1,130	596	3,321	682	4,417
Maine.....	10,294	1,131	682	2,940	380	1,200	214	287	1,061	330	2,069
Maryland.....	22,602	4,573	249	3,605	90	6,579	761	654	977	1,135	3,979
Massachusetts.....	38,491	2,133	274	5,222	1,233	14,032	990	637	1,012	2,252	10,706
Michigan.....	56,256	22,185	630	4,266	1,905	12,480	738	1,418	3,142	2,723	6,769
Minnesota.....	27,442	7,585	461	4,993	520	6,170	336	429	2,690	880	3,378
Mississippi.....	15,254	3,814	186	2,814	899	2,947	546	392	1,930	482	1,244
Missouri.....	26,023	4,090	408	5,564	1,897	5,112	306	788	2,525	1,064	4,269
Montana.....	7,583	1,775	129	1,812	340	904	96	160	1,024	249	1,094
Nebraska.....	12,867	3,402	283	2,188	159	3,677	120	203	980	265	1,590
Nevada.....	2,815	437	44	1,010	105	144	87	54	203	175	556
New Hampshire.....	6,145	1,005	156	1,330	208	1,335	126	108	618	227	1,032
New Jersey.....	30,249	3,512	681	4,874	830	7,894	582	1,256	1,399	2,575	6,646
New Mexico.....	9,202	2,426	221	2,117	631	877	248	177	708	273	1,524
New York.....	115,428	6,771	1,915	16,620	2,396	42,264	1,510	1,633	5,681	7,344	29,294
North Carolina.....	84,090	6,950	52,116	8,843	300	5,946	394	740	2,794	1,009	4,998
North Dakota.....	5,740	1,529	103	1,320	99	877	116	72	506	176	942
Ohio.....	51,695	10,737	551	9,368	1,648	12,566	445	1,190	2,232	2,909	10,049
Oklahoma.....	21,070	6,259	270	3,289	1,400	4,479	259	498	1,851	656	2,109
Oregon.....	19,096	4,153	253	3,308	856	2,797	196	489	1,625	620	4,799
Pennsylvania.....	76,385	6,694	788	17,003	3,862	19,310	1,374	2,160	3,762	5,168	16,264
Rhode Island(d).....	7,828	943	178	940	681	1,875	264	192	425	532	1,798
South Carolina.....	18,378	3,714	426	4,939	661	2,990	671	427	2,307	540	1,703
South Dakota(e).....	6,346	1,773	130	1,432	258	931	103	144	556	150	869
Tennessee.....	22,008	5,204	555	5,346	1,254	2,582	919	654	2,204	817	2,473
Texas.....	56,712	14,820	979	15,450	2,107	10,722	877	710	2,828	2,430	5,789
Utah.....	8,304	2,662	194	1,468	307	696	214	258	771	343	1,391
Vermont.....	5,185	1,120	185	1,206	140	544	168	221	418	166	1,017
Virginia(f).....	34,769	6,116	677	11,141	193	7,201	1,035	835	2,440	541	4,590
Washington.....	24,510	6,455	408	3,904	1,715	3,335	241	734	2,416	977	4,325
West Virginia.....	16,523	2,917	345	5,850	681	1,994	274	343	1,175	550	2,394
Wisconsin.....	21,115	7,153	252	1,623	953	3,333	263	411	2,223	813	4,091
Wyoming.....	3,861	737	63	1,196	189	404	71	63	631	131	376

(a) Including general control, correction, and state liquor stores, as well as miscellaneous.

(b) Nonschool data are for June, 1958.

(c) Full-time equivalent was not computed as total payroll (full-time and part-time) was not available; these figures repre-

sent actual full-time employees.

(d) Data are for April, 1957.

(e) Nonschool data are for September, 1958.

(f) Nonschool data are for July, 1958.

TABLE 6
STATE GOVERNMENT PAYROLLS, BY FUNCTION, BY STATE:
OCTOBER, 1958
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Education		Other	Highways	Public welfare	Hospitals	Health	Police protection	Natural resources	Employment security administration (a)	All others
	All functions	State institutions of higher education									
Total.....	465,304.8	112,945.7	27,375.8	79,611.2	14,153.0	77,142.6	9,113.6	11,689.7	32,660.1	20,096.8	80,516.3
Alabama.....	6,333.8	1,609.7	174.1	1,063.2	300.1	643.1	92.7	237.8	755.3	297.9	1,159.9
Arizona.....	3,592.4	1,263.1	69.7	910.6	104.4	190.1	43.7	95.3	263.8	209.3	442.4
Arkansas (b).....	3,865.1	977.4	53.6	829.9	168.9	592.4	71.5	109.2	425.0	198.4	438.8
California.....	51,912.3	16,617.3	893.9	7,248.0	530.9	6,400.0	813.2	1,526.7	4,393.5	2,402.4	11,086.4
Colorado.....	5,711.3	1,913.6	319.5	785.9	76.5	1,007.1	72.4	144.7	446.9	193.8	750.9
Connecticut.....	8,412.1	1,102.7(c)	538.4	1,538.4	332.7	2,211.0	255.2	258.9	246.3	361.1	1,567.4
Delaware.....	2,433.4	326.5	844.2	396.3	106.4	278.8	62.8	87.1	110.0	50.6	170.7
Florida.....	10,560.3	2,727.2	391.6	1,820.7	357.1	1,309.7	675.8	260.6	1,114.6	475.4	1,427.6
Georgia.....	6,911.8	1,631.8	353.5	1,502.7	67.4	976.7	244.8	177.7	757.5	257.3	942.4
Idaho.....	2,296.2	570.4	89.0	626.4	56.4	120.7	82.0	72.0	325.9	114.4	239.0
Illinois.....	20,430.3	5,966.0	192.5	2,783.7	1,051.1	3,606.7	378.4	610.4	1,118.9	898.4	3,824.2
Indiana.....	10,372.3	3,704.9	122.7	1,686.0	127.0	1,849.2	197.0	406.3	664.8	347.7	1,266.7
Iowa.....	7,355.8	2,896.5	168.2	1,139.1	359.0	904.6	71.8	197.4	571.9	177.6	869.7
Kansas.....	6,267.2	2,257.1	101.0	1,209.0	127.6	1,115.5	88.8	84.9	336.6	143.7	803.0
Kentucky.....	6,535.8	1,071.6	188.7	2,267.0	222.5	677.3	160.2	231.4	665.5	262.4	789.2
Louisiana.....	10,703.7	2,474.5	431.0	1,887.1	791.0	1,785.2	351.7	200.2	1,092.3	239.5	1,451.2
Maine.....	3,138.1	418.9	197.3	800.9	112.2	337.2	72.9	99.6	344.0	101.3	653.8
Maryland.....	7,750.7	2,066.6	107.6	1,141.3	36.2	1,769.6	268.1	217.2	338.6	371.4	1,434.1
Massachusetts.....	13,353.6	896.1	108.4	2,043.8	422.7	4,122.7	417.6	265.9	394.6	760.2	3,921.6
Michigan.....	24,723.1	9,748.8	321.0	2,195.4	812.0	4,734.0	356.8	718.4	1,415.8	1,146.9	3,274.0
Minnesota.....	10,541.2	4,172.9	158.5	1,667.7	185.4	1,750.9	125.2	171.0	883.5	276.0	1,150.1
Mississippi.....	4,078.2	1,108.7	49.4	804.4	271.5	399.4	166.2	114.9	551.4	202.7	409.6
Missouri.....	8,037.9	1,588.2	129.4	1,878.7	483.5	1,300.7	110.2	276.2	796.4	323.0	1,151.6
Montana.....	2,888.8	833.7	49.9	763.3	104.9	235.1	41.0	56.2	380.5	90.4	333.8
Nebraska.....	3,756.9	1,068.5	97.5	683.2	42.3	872.1	35.5	77.8	321.1	80.2	478.7
Nevada.....	1,211.0	209.1	21.0	382.9	45.7	43.9	47.5	24.3	102.8	66.1	267.7
New Hampshire.....	2,130.1	410.2	83.4	477.0	66.3	373.2	48.5	39.9	199.4	73.9	358.3
New Jersey.....	10,957.3	1,645.6	286.4	1,824.7	272.9	2,284.9	233.5	487.5	569.4	859.2	2,493.2
New Mexico.....	3,097.1	943.1	80.5	677.6	187.4	185.3	92.2	73.1	259.3	102.3	496.3
New York.....	42,496.3	3,310.2	784.1	5,768.5	876.2	13,432.7	610.4	616.4	2,012.7	2,683.1	12,402.0
North Carolina.....	28,139.5	2,690.7	17,748.7	2,799.7	107.1	1,543.8	151.4	260.1	938.2	351.2	1,548.6
North Dakota.....	2,027.2	709.6	28.9	389.5	33.5	221.7	41.5	26.5	189.4	62.9	323.7
Ohio.....	18,188.6	4,479.1	208.0	2,935.7	523.4	3,833.7	180.3	462.7	856.5	1,007.4	3,701.8
Oklahoma.....	6,388.5	2,369.2	88.0	973.3	371.4	904.8	89.8	166.6	538.7	257.3	629.4
Oregon.....	7,437.9	1,873.2	98.2	1,325.5	312.2	828.1	87.1	208.6	709.6	236.3	1,759.1
Pennsylvania.....	24,801.7	2,972.9	282.6	5,418.0	1,297.4	5,401.0	485.3	807.1	1,203.6	1,607.0	5,326.8
Rhode Island(d).....	2,367.2	382.0	53.1	253.8	183.8	469.6	88.8	72.1	123.8	161.8	578.4
South Carolina.....	5,025.2	1,044.2	142.4	1,224.8	187.3	614.1	216.4	155.9	643.4	218.3	578.4
South Dakota(e).....	2,160.8	792.0	38.6	471.8	78.3	171.9	31.1	46.8	203.7	51.3	275.3
Tennessee.....	5,993.2	1,526.3	165.1	1,423.0	351.8	478.9	288.1	212.0	649.3	254.4	644.3
Texas.....	18,514.9	6,064.1	338.7	4,943.4	605.7	2,454.3	319.6	268.6	840.1	841.8	1,838.6
Utah.....	3,230.8	1,244.5	95.5	551.1	102.2	198.6	74.6	83.4	278.0	155.7	447.2
Vermont.....	1,701.3	377.6	62.9	371.8	49.2	128.0	63.0	77.2	170.9	56.2	344.5
Virginia (f).....	10,829.6	2,270.1	219.0	3,228.6	73.7	1,797.7	382.1	322.3	822.2	172.3	1,541.6
Washington.....	10,283.5	3,263.1	170.2	1,798.7	597.0	1,013.8	105.4	293.5	1,069.1	375.5	1,597.2
West Virginia.....	5,085.2	1,449.9	103.4	1,509.4	178.2	368.7	75.6	99.5	424.3	157.8	718.4
Wisconsin.....	9,836.3	3,554.1	100.2	767.7	339.7	1,107.6	115.7	163.4	900.8	310.3	2,476.8
Wyoming.....	1,439.3	352.2	26.3	422.0	62.9	96.5	30.2	24.4	240.2	52.7	131.9

(a) Including general control, correction, and state liquor stores, as well as miscellaneous.

(b) Nonschool data are for June, 1958.

(c) Does not include payroll for part-time employees' data

not available.

(d) Data are for April, 1957.

(e) Nonschool data are for September, 1958.

(f) Nonschool data are for July, 1958.

TRENDS IN RETIREMENT SYSTEMS FOR STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

By A. A. WEINBERG*

THE scope and magnitude of retirement system operations for state government employees has been steadily increasing in terms of membership and beneficiaries, and in respect to financial resources. This trend is a concomitant of expanded state services with the accompanying increases in personnel. It also reflects the evolutionary progress of the state retirement programs, which has resulted in the accumulation of greatly increased reserves to meet accruing pension obligations.

Retirement legislation during recent years affecting state government employees has taken the form of changes designed to give effect to economic and social trends, and to meet more adequately the needs of government as an employer. Old age, survivors and disability insurance coverage has now been embraced by the great majority of the states for their employees. More complete provisions for dependents have been made by means of group insurance programs to augment or supplement the survivors insurance provisions of the Federal Social Security Act. Less restrictive qualifying conditions for disability have been established for the purpose of providing a greater measure of protection for employees in connection with this hazard.

The plight of retired employees has become intensified by the persistent rise in living costs and the consequent depreciation in the value of their pensions. Some states have taken steps to ameliorate this condition, either by direct increases in present pensions or by provisions designed to offset future decreases in the value of pension income. Investment provisions adopted earlier have proved

impractical and too restrictive, and extensive revisions of the investment authority have been made or are under consideration. The financing provisions of the retirement systems are being reexamined critically in view of their increasing impact on the fiscal affairs of government. Public officials are evaluating these costs in terms of their relation to salary expense rather than as an extraneous or sundry expenditure of government, since basically pension cost is a part of compensation for services rendered.

SCOPE OF RETIREMENT COVERAGE

According to a report by the United States Department of Commerce¹ the total number of state government employees in service in 1957 was 1,358,000, consisting of 1,154,000 full-time employees and 204,000 part-time. The extent of retirement coverage of these employees under the several types of systems was as follows:

	<i>Individuals Covered</i>
State-administered retirement systems	975,000
Locally administered retirement systems	2,000
Old-age, survivors and disability insurance only	172,000
Private insurance contracts	13,000
	<u>1,162,000</u>

Of the total number of employees included under some form of retirement plan, 383,000 had combined coverage under OASDI² and a supplemental retirement plan. State government employees with no retirement coverage numbered approximately 200,000.

Altogether, there were in operation

¹U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1957 Census of Governments, Vol. IV, No. 1. *Employee-Retirement Systems of State and Local Governments*.

²Old age, survivors and disability insurance under the Federal Social Security Act.

*Mr. Weinberg, a consulting actuary, is Chairman of the Committee on Public Employee Retirement Administration, Municipal Finance Officers Association.

2,205 separate contributory retirement systems for employees of state and local governments. As of the date covered by the survey, all systems combined had an aggregate membership of more than four million persons, and assets totalling \$12.8 billion. In the final month of the fiscal year 1957, recurrent benefit payments amounted to \$60 million and were being paid to more than 500,000 persons, with an average monthly payment of about \$116.

STATE GOVERNMENT SYSTEMS

Retirement systems administered by state governments numbered only 147. However, these state-administered systems accounted for three-fourths of the total membership of all retirement systems for public employees, about two-thirds of their assets, and about one-half of their aggregate benefit payments.

Many of the state-administered retirement plans also cover employees of local governments rather than applying exclusively to personnel of the state governments. Local government employees represented about two-thirds of the current contributing membership of the state-administered systems, with state employees making up the remaining third.

Total membership of all systems, by states, ranged from almost a half million each in California and New York to less than 5,000 in Delaware and South Dakota. In Delaware nearly all public employees are covered under OASDI, and most of them have supplemental protection under the state noncontributory pension plan, in which the state assumes the entire cost. In South Dakota most public employees are covered by OASDI. The five largest individual retirement systems in rank of total membership are:

New York, state employees plus local employees	187,830
California, state employees plus local	173,452
Ohio, state plus local nonschool	140,713
California, teaching personnel	152,989
Texas, all school and teaching personnel	134,431

State Coverage Only

Of the state-administered general-coverage systems in operation, including that of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, fifteen apply to state government

employees only. These systems are in: Arkansas, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, North Carolina,³ Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Texas and Vermont.

State and Local Coverage

Others of the state-administered general-coverage plans provide coverage for state employees and also for all or some groups of local employees. These plans fall into two broad categories, as follows:

1. Sixteen systems, besides applying to state employees, apply to local employees generally, subject only to specific exceptions. Very broad coverage, open to substantially all local employees, is provided in nine of the sixteen states which do not maintain a separate special system for school employees. These nine states are: Arizona, Colorado, Hawaii, Iowa, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon and Virginia.

In seven states of this group of sixteen—i.e., those which have separate "teachers' " systems—the general plan excludes local employees eligible for coverage under the separate plan. However, California provides for optional coverage under either system. The remaining six states are: Indiana, Maryland, Montana, New Hampshire, New York and Wisconsin.

2. Of the remainder, eight systems apply to all or limited groups of nonschool employees of local governments, in addition to state employees. In this group, the Florida system applies only to counties among local governments. The North Dakota system was scheduled to be liquidated and all members transferred to OASDI coverage under terms of state legislation of 1957. The other six systems falling under this heading are those of: Alabama, New Jersey, Ohio, Puerto Rico, Tennessee and Washington.

Four general state systems—in Maine, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Wyoming—cover mainly public school employees as well as state employees.

In six other states, state-administered plans operate primarily for local govern-

³The North Carolina system includes public school employees.

ment employees—in Connecticut, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska and North Carolina. One of these, however—the Nebraska plan—has been adopted by few local units.

As indicated under “*State Coverage Only*,” above, Connecticut, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota and North Carolina also have state-administered general-coverage systems for state employees only.

FEDERAL SOCIAL SECURITY

A number of changes in the Federal Social Security Act directly affecting state government employees occurred during 1958 and 1959.

In 1958 Congress approved an amendment increasing contribution rates $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 per cent above the rates then in effect, and future increases were also scheduled. The rates for employees and employers were increased to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent effective January 1, 1959, 3 per cent from 1960 to 1962, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent from 1963 to 1965, 4 per cent from 1966 to 1968, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in 1969 and thereafter.

The earnings base on which contributions are made was revised from \$4,200 to \$4,800 beginning January 1, 1959. Benefits for those on the pension rolls were increased about 7 per cent, with a minimum increase of \$3.00 per month. A benefit table is now set out in the law, and the benefit formula which was formerly used has been deleted. Under this table the maximum an individual may receive under OASDI is \$127 per month as a primary insurance benefit. The maximum family benefit was raised from \$200 to \$254 per month.

Under a 1958 amendment, persons in positions covered by more than one retirement system may obtain social security coverage when one of such systems adopts that coverage. Employees who had not exercised a choice of joining a retirement system embracing social security and employees who elected to stay in a noncovered division were given the right to elect coverage.

The 1958 amendments also authorized the Maine State Retirement System to cover its state employees without covering its teacher members, provided such action is taken before July 1, 1960.

Also in 1958 it was provided that separate referenda may be held among employees compensated from federal funds for unemployment insurance administration in Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Minnesota, North Dakota, Pennsylvania and Washington.

Under the social security law, the positions of policeman and fireman are generally exempt from social security coverage. A number of states have been excluded from this exemption by specific reference in the social security law. In 1959 Congress added California, Kansas, North Dakota and Vermont to those previously granted authority to cover policemen's and firemen's positions on the same basis as other employees.

The following states now have this privilege: Alabama, California, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Maryland, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont and Washington.

States now having authority to grant social security coverage only to those present members of a retirement system who indicate their desire to be covered, with new employees coming in compulsorily under a combined program which embraces social security, are as follows: California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, Washington and Wisconsin.

Nonprofessional school employees of the following states in positions covered by a retirement system may be covered by federal social security without a referendum, and as a separate coverage group, provided such action is taken prior to January 1, 1962: California, Florida, Hawaii, Kansas, Minnesota, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, Vermont and Washington.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

Wisconsin in 1958 adopted the variable annuity plan for members of its retirement systems. This plan, optional with members, provides an annuity derived in whole or in part from amounts invested in common stocks or other equity-type in-

vestments. The annuity varies in amount according to the market value of the investments, the income from them, and the mortality experience.

Illinois in its 1959 legislative session approved another type of plan for several of its retirement systems, to alleviate the conditions resulting from the upward trend in living costs. It provided for an automatic annual increase in pension payments for the lifetime of pensioners at a specified rate, financed by additional revenues from employees and governmental contributions. Also, survivors' benefit provisions were approved for several Illinois retirement systems, comparable in scope and amount to those prescribed under federal social security.

The State of New York created a commission to reexamine the investment authority of its retirement systems, with the view of determining the feasibility of authorizing investment in equity and other types of securities not now permitted.

Rhode Island established a commission to study retirement provisions for state employees and teachers. Illinois made permanent an interim legislative commission created in 1945 to study pension laws for public employees. Wisconsin continued its Governor's Retirement Study Commission, comprising representatives of the public, the legislature, employees, governmental units and the administrators of the retirement systems.

Ohio enacted legislation in 1959 providing for an average increase of 12 per cent in the retirement benefit and a like increase to disabled retired persons, as well as to survivors of persons who die before

retirement. Survivors' benefits are now provided after one and one-half years of service instead of three years, and the period of service for vesting was reduced from ten to five years. Members may also purchase pension credit for public employment outside of Ohio.

California has provided for coordinating the State Employees Retirement System with federal social security. It also has made available an option within the system for an employee to qualify for a survivor benefit or to remain under the present system of retirement benefits only, with no change.

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Section V

FINANCE

1. Revenue, Expenditure and Debt
2. Taxation

Revenue, Expenditure, Debt

STATE FINANCES IN 1958*

THE financial scale of state governments continued to increase in the fiscal year 1958.¹ However, state revenue from all sources was up only 6.2 per cent from the fiscal 1957 level, while total state expenditure showed a 15.9 per cent rise. As a result, state revenue was materially less than aggregate state government expenditure in fiscal 1958. This is a marked change from the relationship found in most recent years, as indicated by the following figures (in billions):

Fiscal year	Total revenue	Total expenditure	Excess of revenue or expenditure (-)
1958.....	\$26.2	\$28.1	\$-1.9
1957.....	24.7	24.2	0.4
1956.....	22.2	21.7	0.5
1955.....	19.7	20.4	-0.7
1954.....	18.8	18.7	0.1
1953.....	18.0	16.9	1.1
1952.....	16.8	15.8	1.0
1951.....	15.5	15.0	0.5

Note: Because of rounding, figures may not add across.

* Total revenue includes gross sales revenue of liquor stores operated by sixteen states, and contributions and investment earnings received by employee retirement, unemployment compensation, and other

insurance trust systems of state governments. Correspondingly, total expenditure includes gross amounts of purchases and other expenditures by state liquor stores, and payments of benefits and withdrawals by the state insurance trust systems.

Considering separately the amounts that pertain to liquor stores, insurance trust systems, and the predominant remaining "general government" sector, it appears that, during the fiscal year 1958 general revenue was less than general expenditure by \$1.8 billion, or 7.5 per cent; insurance trust revenue was less than insurance trust expenditure by \$313 million, or 8.5 per cent; and liquor store revenue exceeded liquor store expenditure by \$189 million, or 21.7 per cent.

State borrowing amounted to nearly \$2.3 billion during fiscal 1958, and debt redemption totaled \$619 million. State debt rose to a new high of \$15.4 billion at the end of the fiscal year, as compared with \$13.7 billion in 1957.

National totals of state finances for 1958 are presented in Table 1.

Summary aggregates of income and outgo in fiscal 1958 are shown for individual states in Table 2.

GENERAL REVENUE

Taxes provided \$14.9 billion, or nearly seven-tenths of the total of state general revenue for fiscal 1958, \$21.8 billion. Intergovernmental revenue from the federal government was up 27.5 per cent from the

*Adapted from Bureau of the Census, *Compendium of State Government Finances in 1958*.

¹Fiscal 1958 data herein are for the state fiscal years ended on June 30, 1958, except for four states with other closing dates: Alabama, September 30; New York, March 31; Pennsylvania, May 31; and Texas, August 31.

1957 amount to nearly \$4.5 billion in 1958, most of the rise resulting from larger federal grants for highways and public welfare. Intergovernmental revenue from local governments amounted to \$302 million. Charges and miscellaneous general revenue came to \$2.1 billion, 8.6 per cent more than in the preceding year.

State tax revenue was up only 2.7 per cent in 1958 from the 1957 total. This rate of increase was only slightly more than the percentage growth in population. Although nearly every state government experienced some growth in tax yield in fiscal 1958 compared with the preceding year, the amount per capita was lower in one-fourth of the states than in fiscal 1957.

Table 2 presents a summary of 1958 figures on general revenue of each state. Later and more detailed data on taxes appear in the chapter on "State Tax Collections in 1959," beginning on page 212.

GENERAL EXPENDITURE

State general expenditure amounted to \$23.5 billion in fiscal 1958, or 11.6 per cent more than in 1957.

Education accounts for a somewhat larger fraction of state spending than any other function. In 1958, the states spent \$7.3 billion for education, or 11.8 per cent more than in 1957.

State fiscal aid to local governments for support of public schools amounted to nearly \$4.5 billion in 1958, as against \$4.1 billion in 1957. Expenditure for state institutions of higher education totaled \$2.3 billion in 1958. This includes \$343 million for operation of commercial activities, such as dormitories and dining halls. State revenue from charges of these activities amounted to \$396 million.

In addition to fiscal aid payments to local schools, several states spend sizable amounts directly for elementary and secondary school purposes. Notable examples are direct financing of basic public school costs by North Carolina, operation of certain local schools by Delaware and Maine, direct school bus purchase and operation by South Carolina, and construction of local school buildings and facilities by state school building authorities in Georgia and Pennsylvania.

State expenditure for highways in 1958

amounted to \$6.7 billion, or 12.1 per cent more than in the previous year. Nearly \$1.2 billion of this was paid to local governments for highway purposes. Of the other \$5.5 billion, \$793 million was for toll roads and bridges and \$4.7 billion for regular state highway facilities.

Expenditure for public welfare totaled \$2.9 billion, or 6.5 per cent more than in 1957. This included transfers to local governments for welfare services of \$1.1 billion.

Spending for health and hospitals rose 12.9 per cent, to nearly \$2.2 billion in 1958. Some increase occurred from 1957 to 1958 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 three-tenths of total state expenditure, amounted to \$8.3 billion in 1958, or 11.3 per cent more than in 1957. Capital outlay, mainly for contract construction, was up 15.3 per cent, to \$5.9 billion. Insurance benefits and repayments totaled nearly \$3.7 billion, or 58.8 per cent more than in the preceding year. Expenditure for assistance and subsidies rose 10.6 per cent, to \$1.8 billion. Interest payments on debt were up 13 per cent, to \$396 million. Altogether, these various kinds of direct state expenditure totaled \$20.1 billion in 1958 as against \$16.9 billion in 1957.

Intergovernmental expenditure, mainly comprising fiscal aid but also including reimbursements to local governments for services, amounted to \$7.9 billion in 1958. This compares with \$7.3 billion in 1957.

Total state spending for personal services was \$5.2 billion, or a little less than one-fifth of all state expenditure in 1958. Personal services costs are mainly for "current operation," but include also some amounts for force-account construction.

Table 4 presents individual-state figures for these character and object classes of state spending. Additional data on state intergovernmental expenditure appear in the chapter on "State Aid to Local Governments in 1958," beginning on page 271.

INSURANCE TRUST FINANCES

Every state operates a system of unemployment insurance and one or more public-employee retirement systems. Most of the states also administer workmen's compensation systems, and a few have other social insurance systems involving payment of cash benefits from accumulated fund reserves. Transactions of these various systems—exclusive of administrative costs (treated as general expenditure) and of state contributions (classified as intragovernmental transactions)—are reported as insurance trust revenue and insurance trust expenditure in Tables 1, 2.

Amounts shown for state unemployment compensation systems were affected by the economic downturn that began in the fall of 1957. Revenue of these systems was about the same in fiscal 1958 as the previous year—\$1.7 billion. However, their benefit payments jumped 84 per cent, from \$1.5 billion in fiscal 1957 to nearly \$2.8 billion in fiscal 1958, and aggregate financial reserves of the state unemployment compensation systems were drawn down during the period from \$8.4 billion to less than \$7.5 billion at the end of the fiscal year.

State-administered employee-retirement systems had revenue from contributions and earnings on investments that totaled \$1.2 billion in fiscal 1958, and made payments for benefits and withdrawals amounting to \$587 million. The smaller amounts involved for workmen's compensation and scattered other insurance trust systems brought total insurance trust revenue to \$3.4 billion, and insurance trust expenditure to \$3.7 billion.

INDEBTEDNESS, BORROWING, AND DEBT REDEMPTION

Of the \$15.4 billion of state debt outstanding at the end of fiscal 1958, all except \$329 million was of long-term nature. In addition to \$7.3 billion of long-term obligations backed by the states' full faith

and credit, \$7.7 billion of non-guaranteed debt was outstanding.

Total debt outstanding rose in fiscal 1958 for forty-four state governments. Net long-term state debt—allowing for debt offsets of \$2.0 billion—amounted to \$13.0 billion at the end of the fiscal year.

About one-half of the \$2.3 billion total of state borrowing in fiscal 1958 was accounted for by five states—California, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York and Ohio. However, at least minor amounts of borrowing are reported for all of the remaining states. The \$619 million devoted to redemption of debt in 1958 includes some amount for every state.

Debt statistics appear in Table 6, and data on borrowing and debt redemption are shown in Table 2.

CASH AND SECURITY HOLDINGS

The aggregate of all state cash and security holdings was practically the same at the end of fiscal 1958 as at the beginning, but the components making up the \$30.4 billion total moved differently during the year. Large increases occurred in the holdings for employee-retirement systems (up \$1.2 billion to a total of \$9.2 billion) and for offsets to debt (up \$288 million to total more than \$2.0 billion); while unemployment compensation reserves declined sharply, as noted above, and holdings of other state funds also dropped off.

INDIVIDUAL-STATE COMPARISONS

Caution must be used in attempting to draw conclusions from direct comparisons of financial amounts for individual state governments. 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 consolidated state-local totals, therefore, differs materially from one state area to another.

TABLE 1
NATIONAL TOTALS OF STATE GOVERNMENT FINANCE: 1942-1958

Item	Amounts in millions										Per cent change 1957 to 1958	Per cent dis- tribu- tion 1958	Per capita	
	1958	1957	1956	1954	1952	1950	1948	1946	1944	1942			1958	1942
Revenue and borrowing.....	\$28,462	\$26,158	\$24,320	\$21,073	\$17,962	\$15,331	\$12,736	\$8,652	\$7,721	\$7,040	8.8	.....	\$167.95	\$53.19
Borrowing.....	2,271	1,502	2,121	2,239	1,147	1,428	910	77	26	170	51.2	.....	13.40	1.28
Revenue total.....	26,191	24,656	22,199	18,834	16,815	13,903	11,826	8,576	7,695	6,870	6.2	.....	154.54	51.91
General revenue.....	21,772	20,382	18,389	15,299	13,429	11,262	9,257	6,283	5,465	5,132	6.8	100.0	128.47	38.77
Taxes, total (a).....	14,919	14,531	13,375	11,089	9,857	7,930	6,743	4,937	4,071	3,903	2.7	68.5	88.03	29.49
Intergovernmental revenue.....	4,764	3,928	3,296	2,882	2,485	2,423	1,740	864	981	858	21.3	21.9	28.11	6.48
From federal government.....	4,461	3,500	3,027	2,668	2,329	2,275	1,643	802	926	802	27.5	20.5	26.32	6.06
Public welfare.....	1,793	1,547	1,452	1,426	1,149	1,107	731	432	415	369	15.9	8.2	10.58	2.79
Education.....	492	427	344	277	293	345	320	99	215	137	15.4	2.3	2.90	1.03
Highways.....	1,496	973	739	542	413	438	303	66	144	169	54.8	6.9	8.83	1.28
Employment security administration.....	280	240	219	198	187	168	152	63	36	57	16.9	1.3	1.65	.43
Other.....	400	314	273	225	288	217	137	140	116	69	27.4	1.8	2.36	.52
From local governments.....	302	427	269	215	156	148	97	63	55	56	-29.2	1.4	1.78	.42
Charges and miscellaneous general revenue.....	2,089	1,923	1,718	1,328	1,087	909	774	482	413	370	8.6	9.6	12.33	2.80
Liquor stores revenue.....	1,058	1,065	1,019	974	924	810	857	798	528	373	-0.7	.....	6.24	2.82
Insurance trust revenue.....	3,361	3,209	2,791	2,560	2,462	1,831	1,711	1,494	1,702	1,366	4.7	100.0	19.83	10.32
Employee retirement.....	1,224	1,063	919	757	579	425	296	193	142	115	15.2	36.4	7.22	.87
Unemployment compensation.....	1,711	1,719	1,500	1,466	1,597	1,176	1,203	1,162	1,405	1,134	-0.4	50.9	10.10	8.57
Other.....	426	427	371	337	287	229	212	140	154	117	-0.4	12.7	2.52	.88
Debt outstanding at end of fiscal year, total.....	15,394	13,738	12,890	9,600	6,874	5,285	3,676	2,353	2,776	3,257	12.1	100.0	90.83	24.61
Long-term.....	15,065	13,522	12,643	9,317	6,640	5,168	3,568	2,328	2,768	3,096	11.4	97.9	88.89	23.39
Full faith and credit.....	7,349	6,490	6,213	5,770	4,926	4,209	3,070	1,970	2,281	2,641	13.2	47.7	43.36	19.95
Nonguaranteed.....	7,716	7,032	6,430	3,547	1,714	958	499	358	486	455	9.7	50.1	45.53	3.44
Short-term.....	329	216	247	283	235	118	108	25	8	161	52.2	2.1	1.94	1.22
Net long-term.....	13,027	11,772	11,175	7,877	5,620	4,246	2,911	1,727	2,112	2,563	10.7	84.6	76.87	19.37
Full faith and credit only.....	5,577	4,949	4,896	4,481	3,984	3,379	2,440	1,381	1,710	2,123	12.7	36.2	32.91	16.04
Expenditure and debt redemption.....	28,699	24,905(b)	22,211	19,184	16,329	15,373	11,382	7,296	5,400	5,746	15.2	.....	169.34	43.41
Debt redemption.....	619	670	524	497	495	291	202	231	240	403	-7.6	.....	3.65	3.04
Expenditure, total.....	28,080	24,235(b)	21,686	18,686	15,834	15,082	11,181	7,066	5,161	5,343	15.9	.....	165.69	40.37
General expenditure.....	23,537	21,087(b)	18,857	15,787	13,697	12,250	9,469	5,245	4,508	4,549	11.6	100.0	138.88	34.37
Public safety.....	674	593	527	451	378	328	249	162	149	146	13.8	2.9	3.98	1.10
Public welfare.....	2,949	2,770	2,672	2,552	2,386	2,358	1,610	1,056	945	913	6.5	12.5	17.40	6.90
Old age assistance.....	1,538	1,493	1,476	1,474	1,400	1,396	988	709	647	509	3.0	6.5	9.07	3.84
Aid to dependent children.....	700	610	569	518	506	480	306	153	121	134	14.7	3.0	4.13	1.01
Other (including all public welfare administration).....	711	668	628	559	479	481	315	195	177	270	6.4	3.0	4.19	2.04
Education.....	7,325	6,553	5,679	4,656	4,026	3,413	2,636	1,471	1,350	1,182	11.8	31.1	43.22	8.93
State institutions of higher education.....	2,305	1,958	1,678	1,324	1,180	1,107	895	397	380	296	17.7	9.8	13.60	2.24
Intergovernmental expenditure.....	4,453	4,087(b)	3,541	2,934	2,525	2,054	1,554	953	861	790	8.9	18.9	26.27	5.97
Other.....	568	508(b)	460	398	321	251	186	121	109	95	11.8	2.4	3.35	.72
Highways.....	6,674	5,957(b)	5,351	4,126	3,290	2,668	2,016	952	838	1,134	12.0	28.4	39.38	8.56
Regular state highway facilities.....	4,714	3,980(b)	3,314	2,777	2,266	1,953	1,476	606	534	771	18.5	20.0	27.82	5.83
State toll highway facilities.....	793	895	1,053	477	290	105	34	7	6	19	-11.4	3.4	4.68	.14
Intergovernmental expenditure.....	1,167	1,082(b)	984	871	734	610	507	339	298	344	7.8	5.0	6.88	2.60
Health and hospitals.....	2,151	1,905	1,602	1,402	1,258	1,042	700	447	347	311	12.9	9.1	12.69	2.35
State hospitals and institutions for handicapped.....	1,512	1,338	1,216	1,089	968	788	533	308	253	235	13.1	6.4	8.92	1.78
Other.....	639	568	387	312	290	254	167	139	94	75	12.5	2.7	3.77	.57

Expenditure (continued)

Natural resources.....	890	798	681	572	548	477	346	209	165	160	11.6	3.8	5.25	1.21
Employment security administration.....	270	234	215	190	177	172	150	60	35	59	15.4	1.1	1.59	.45
General control.....	578	538	485	426	368	322	270	195	164	166	7.4	2.5	3.41	1.25
Miscellaneous and unallocable.....	2,025	1,738	1,645	1,414	1,267	1,470	1,493	692	515	479	16.5	8.6	11.95	3.62
Veterans' services.....	121	39	89	103	143	462	633	54	1	1	209.0	0.5	.72	
State aid for unspecified purposes.....	687	668	631	600	510	482	428	357	274	224	2.9	2.9	4.05	1.69
Interest.....	396	351	311	193	144	109	86	84	101	122	13.0	1.7	2.33	.92
Other (includes intergovernmental aid for specified purposes not elsewhere classified).....	821	680	614	519	470	417	345	196	138	132	20.7	3.5	4.84	1.00
Liquor stores expenditure.....	869	836	845	803	723	654	691	663	426	288	3.9	.....	5.13	2.18
Insurance trust expenditure.....	3,675	2,313	1,984	2,096	1,413	2,177	1,020	1,158	226	505	58.8	100.0	21.68	3.82
Employee retirement.....	587	511	437	355	247	163	123	92	71	65	14.8	16.0	3.46	.49
Unemployment compensation.....	2,751	1,495	1,273	1,504	971	1,845	756	965	65	369	83.9	74.9	16.23	2.79
Other.....	337	307	274	237	195	169	141	102	90	71	9.8	9.2	1.99	.54
Total expenditure by character and object.....	28,080	24,235(b)	21,868	18,686	15,834	15,082	11,180	7,066	5,161	5,343	15.9	100.0	165.69	40.37
Direct expenditure.....	20,137	16,921(b)	15,148	13,008	10,790	10,864	7,897	4,974	3,319	3,563	19.0	71.7	118.82	26.92
Current operation.....	8,307	7,455(b)	6,758	5,886	5,173	4,450	3,837	2,701	2,134	1,827	11.4	29.6	49.02	13.81
Capital outlay.....	5,946	5,163(b)	4,564	3,347	2,658	2,237	1,456	368	330	642	15.2	21.2	35.09	4.85
Construction.....	5,022	4,318(b)	3,872	2,831	2,323	1,966	1,268	292	288	NA	16.3	17.9	29.63	.....
Purchase of land and existing structures.....	653	593	489	342	178	131	71	33	15	NA	10.1	2.3	3.86	.....
Equipment.....	271	251(b)	203	173	158	141	117	42	27	NA	7.7	1.0	1.60	.....
Assistance and subsidies.....	1,813	1,639	1,531	1,486	1,402	1,891	1,499	663	527	466	10.6	6.5	10.70	3.52
Interest on debt.....	396	351	311	193	144	109	86	84	101	122	13.0	1.4	2.34	.92
Insurance benefits and repayments.....	3,675	2,313	1,984	2,096	1,413	2,177	1,020	1,158	226	505	58.8	13.1	21.68	3.82
Intergovernmental expenditure.....	7,943	7,315(b)	6,538	5,679	5,044	4,217	3,283	2,092	1,842	1,780	8.6	28.3	46.87	13.45
Cash and security holdings at end of fiscal year.....	30,358	30,342	28,899	25,536	21,492	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.1	100.0	179.13	NA
Unemployment fund balance in U.S. Treasury.....	7,340	8,398	8,140	8,362	7,757	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-12.6	24.2	43.31	NA
Cash and deposits.....	4,256	4,093	4,200	3,887	3,558	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.0	14.0	25.11	NA
Securities.....	18,763	17,851	16,558	13,287	10,177	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.1	61.8	110.72	NA
Total by purpose:														
Insurance trust.....	18,156	17,845	16,528	14,921	12,810	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.7	59.9	107.13	NA
Debt offsets.....	2,038	1,750	1,468	1,440	1,019	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	16.5	6.7	12.02	NA
Other.....	10,165	10,746	10,902	9,175	7,662	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-5.4	33.5	59.98	NA

Source: Bureau of the Census, *Compendium of State Government Finances in 1958 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 1959," page 214.

(b) Revised.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY FINANCIAL AGGREGATES, BY STATES: 1958*
(In thousands)

State	Revenue					Expenditure				
	Total	General	Liquor stores	Insurance trust	Borrowing	Total	General	Liquor stores	Insurance trust	Debt redemption
All states.....	\$26,191,199	\$21,772,434	\$1,057,656	\$3,361,109	\$2,271,268	\$28,080,313	\$23,536,987	\$868,809	\$3,674,517	\$618,954
Alabama.....	447,201	376,459	44,108	26,634	26,223	458,222	383,590	34,818	39,814	4,611
Arizona.....	215,809	184,263	.....	31,546	2,250	206,013	188,755	.....	17,258	284
Arkansas.....	235,285	223,246	.....	12,039	7,746	236,733	222,322	.....	14,411	6,958
California.....	2,965,227	2,434,710	.....	530,517	337,095	3,080,804	2,606,131	.....	474,673	40,834
Colorado.....	311,886	286,993	.....	24,893	11,036	310,445	292,559	.....	17,886	2,007
Connecticut.....	344,447	296,267	.....	48,180	243,357	574,331	495,016	.....	79,315	13,631
Delaware.....	85,396	82,484	.....	2,912	49,367	124,438	116,423	.....	8,015	12,596
Florida.....	621,779	579,101	.....	42,678	6,103	641,168	606,856	.....	34,312	4,590
Georgia.....	506,584	465,514	.....	41,070	50,000	515,791	474,761	.....	41,030	16,881
Idaho.....	108,729	88,190	11,712	8,827	385	115,345	94,338	8,543	12,464	117
Illinois.....	1,111,286	975,013	.....	136,273	69,565	1,318,062	1,139,490	.....	178,572	29,537
Indiana.....	557,808	506,757	.....	51,051	17,796	584,407	498,236	.....	86,171	1,406
Iowa.....	433,889	368,341	39,252	26,296	3,630	430,477	380,479	30,891	19,107	2,768
Kansas.....	273,834	257,841	.....	15,993	22,250	295,173	277,911	.....	17,262	2,562
Kentucky.....	341,949	308,056	.....	33,893	72,476	361,556	317,544	.....	44,012	1,079
Louisiana.....	646,862	604,409	.....	42,453	32,979	716,681	691,322	.....	25,359	20,947
Maine.....	158,893	120,713	23,876	14,304	1,554	163,125	125,101	17,163	20,861	3,533
Maryland.....	384,568	345,657	.....	38,911	55,886	463,222	407,113	.....	56,109	30,962
Massachusetts.....	691,409	600,512	.....	90,897	190,564	834,123	698,609	.....	135,514	51,748
Michigan.....	1,421,090	1,109,812	157,229	154,049	29,475	1,674,608	1,259,354	125,367	289,887	32,790
Minnesota.....	522,212	484,325	.....	37,887	66,914	535,040	485,856	.....	49,184	15,360
Mississippi.....	277,143	263,495	.....	13,648	39,747	278,283	262,533	.....	15,750	4,928
Missouri.....	517,492	470,206	.....	47,286	57,935	520,836	476,416	.....	44,418	4,673
Montana.....	135,310	105,710	14,079	15,521	3,400	139,975	108,844	11,727	19,404	1,711

Nebraska.....	153,870	145,820	8,050	300	151,361	142,597	8,764	124
Nevada.....	78,283	65,183	13,100	215	73,742	60,379	13,363	214
New Hampshire.....	96,931	62,569	10,213	28,367	108,090	78,700	10,815	11,424
New Jersey.....	637,591	456,228	181,363	189	670,986	446,403	224,583	23,817
New Mexico.....	223,001	213,988	9,013	9,240	202,735	196,885	5,850	4,505
New York.....	2,557,716	1,949,430	608,286	161,763	2,731,685	2,289,239	442,446	61,125
North Carolina.....	579,277	526,114	53,163	24,475	592,649	542,040	50,609	15,467
North Dakota.....	125,994	118,094	7,900	10,342	130,807	120,069	10,738	5,069
Ohio.....	1,477,921	1,003,436	272,394	192,280	1,623,373	1,143,266	302,197	48,528
Oklahoma.....	428,442	410,070	18,372	2,308	432,667	410,967	21,700	5,921
Oregon.....	386,655	291,778	50,781	46,526	398,483	301,885	66,078	8,913
Pennsylvania.....	1,679,679	1,196,327	236,167	70,820	1,799,675	1,236,357	350,473	58,708
Rhode Island.....	137,065	105,808	31,257	33,847	158,834	124,291	34,543	4,191
South Carolina.....	288,181	266,494	21,687	54,931	289,828	270,118	19,710	18,000
South Dakota.....	96,908	94,804	2,104	4,281	96,417	94,574	1,843	27
Tennessee.....	412,431	375,737	36,694	15,405	423,499	372,624	50,875	10,493
Texas.....	1,148,370	1,068,162	80,208	67,221	1,132,741	1,054,048	78,693	3,865
Utah.....	153,594	124,787	13,663	1,834	150,528	127,912	11,356	363
Vermont.....	69,728	56,854	4,904	12,806	79,097	65,508	15,639	1,824
Virginia.....	500,667	368,872	20,370	9,078	573,481	452,996	24,905	1,025
Washington.....	690,359	578,220	92,141	94,436	714,660	575,549	89,439	17,800
West Virginia.....	296,793	223,117	35,622	25,455	322,199	245,836	46,982	9,982
Wisconsin.....	556,906	496,571	60,335	7,571	548,366	491,563	56,803	379
Wyoming.....	98,749	85,897	5,564	945	95,552	83,620	5,325	677
Exhibit data:								
Alaska.....	46,252	40,742	5,510	.....	48,579	40,044	8,535	.....
Hawaii.....	143,187	131,347	11,840	27,500	142,688	135,931	6,757	3,619

Source: Bureau of the Census, Compendium of State Government Finances in 1958.

TABLE 3
STATE GENERAL REVENUE, BY SOURCE AND BY STATE: 1958*
(In thousands)

State	Total general revenue	Taxes								Inter- governmental revenue	Charges and miscel- laneous general revenue
		Sales and gross receipts				Licenses		Indi- vidual income	Corpor- ation net income		
		Total(a)	Total(a)	General	Motor fuels	Total	Motor vehicles				
All states.....	\$21,772,434	\$14,919,236	\$8,750,259	\$3,507,220	\$2,918,768	\$2,201,480	\$1,319,034	\$1,544,258(b)	\$1,017,980(b)	\$4,763,802	\$2,089,396
Alabama.....	376,459	233,028	170,093	73,536	64,483	18,415	3,773	20,150	8,936	109,667	33,764
Arizona.....	184,263	112,401	70,643	36,458	21,445	10,448	7,712	7,564	4,330	45,660	22,202
Arkansas.....	223,246	141,184	99,779	47,403	34,894	18,854	12,231	7,069	9,274	68,181	13,881
California.....	2,434,710	1,673,873	1,041,523	603,558	301,966	152,890	110,030	149,147	172,119	565,516	195,321
Colorado.....	286,993	165,414	87,937	43,596	33,703	22,301	13,982	24,528	11,025	84,814	36,765
Connecticut.....	296,267	218,786	154,046	73,435	43,843	22,076	12,092	14,564	30,481	45,632	31,849
Delaware.....	82,484	53,679	14,602	7,876	7,876	15,220	3,876	18,938	2,348	12,483	16,322
Florida.....	579,101	436,479	329,761	134,512	107,496	73,677	46,916	.....	.....	108,899	33,723
Georgia.....	465,514	317,437	245,662	125,507	76,100	21,559	14,252	27,779	20,408	118,460	29,617
Idaho.....	88,190	53,278	20,736	13,512	13,512	13,755	8,719	11,402	3,810	25,389	9,523
Illinois.....	975,013	735,090	599,392	319,308	138,424	114,586	90,739	.....	.....	187,710	52,213
Indiana.....	506,757	371,396	300,024	170,035	93,569	46,266	33,611	.....	.....	64,836	70,525
Iowa.....	368,341	237,098	142,816	76,263	49,068	48,523	41,792	29,194	3,232	101,412	29,831
Kansas.....	257,841	168,322	109,614	54,250	36,580	25,371	19,592	14,750	5,803	61,381	28,138
Kentucky.....	308,056	207,384	101,877	57,114	57,114	19,250	10,634	47,981	17,584	76,320	24,352
Louisiana.....	604,409	380,815	225,231	83,418	59,178	31,621	11,036	11,983	17,201	121,596	101,998
Maine.....	120,713	78,762	59,784	23,502	21,274	14,953	8,007	.....	.....	28,632	13,319
Maryland.....	345,657	252,686	135,324	44,219	47,582	28,491	23,429	51,510	20,346	57,064	35,907
Massachusetts.....	600,512	415,185	153,297	69,296	69,296	103,352(c)	17,292	110,083	29,619(c)	144,259	41,068
Michigan.....	1,109,812	794,161	536,949	317,342	136,579	140,023	67,071	.....	.....	202,714	112,937
Minnesota.....	484,325	319,777	112,030	.....	52,614	48,217	37,515	72,904	26,206	100,420	64,128
Mississippi.....	263,495	163,596	118,720	57,842	41,641	12,884	5,333	6,210	12,473	79,768	20,131
Missouri.....	470,206	279,647	173,377	102,742	42,889	50,064	35,498	31,031	10,000	171,838	18,721
Montana.....	105,710	56,508	27,580	.....	16,782	7,695	3,198	9,300	2,358	34,428	14,774

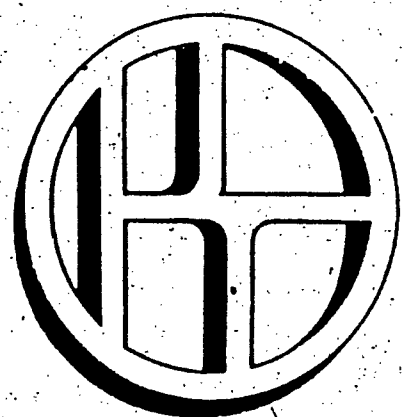
Nebraska.....	145,820	81,962	44,597	.....	33,676	9,888	4,928	.....	.....	43,958	19,900
Nevada.....	65,183	36,854	28,138	10,304	8,243	6,349	3,236	.....	.....	21,458	6,871
New Hampshire.....	62,569	35,003	19,917	.....	10,349	8,509	5,689	1,571	.....	18,908	8,658
New Jersey.....	456,228	288,979	166,632	.....	70,579	100,989	55,420	.....	.....	86,388	80,861
New Mexico.....	213,988	105,732	70,175	39,265	22,155	14,594	10,835	5,888(b)	(b)	65,205	43,051
New York.....	1,949,430	1,501,397	452,665	.....	140,153	188,473	125,932	513,532	258,320	310,674	137,359
North Carolina.....	526,114	375,134	209,062	73,296	91,260	51,408	27,261	55,108	45,575	105,672	45,308
North Dakota.....	118,094	55,957	34,240	15,182	11,471	11,783	8,849	3,717	1,297	31,794	30,343
Ohio.....	1,003,436	699,438	524,535	226,834	150,319	126,195	88,191	.....	.....	211,388	92,610
Oklahoma.....	410,070	246,491	141,806	50,673	57,134	41,187	31,943	13,497	10,844	117,915	45,664
Oregon.....	291,778	184,977	41,231	.....	34,219	34,016	24,183	80,968	24,505	73,962	32,839
Pennsylvania.....	1,196,327	890,024	507,956	203,520	157,284	174,094	73,868	.....	137,952	206,792	99,511
Rhode Island.....	105,808	69,870	51,369	20,962	9,856	8,318	5,662	.....	7,260	29,119	6,819
South Carolina.....	266,494	184,826	133,255	53,960	46,130	15,496	7,733	17,038	15,856	54,895	26,773
South Dakota.....	94,804	45,002	35,718	13,783	13,481	7,800	5,451	.....	249	32,849	16,953
Tennessee.....	375,737	269,294	192,181	91,563	67,711	46,749	21,716	4,623	19,285	86,678	19,765
Texas.....	1,068,162	666,576	315,984	.....	169,912	126,642	69,447	.....	.....	270,932	130,654
Utah.....	124,787	79,061	48,791	24,448	18,771	8,318	5,504	11,396	5,974	31,143	14,583
Vermont.....	56,854	37,330	15,641	.....	7,590	8,096	6,365	9,350	2,115	14,169	5,355
Virginia.....	368,872	256,869	106,015	.....	70,778	41,001	21,775	61,867	27,130	54,956	57,047
Washington.....	528,220	374,351	306,782	205,143	56,637	31,857	15,488	.....	.....	104,410	49,459
West Virginia.....	223,117	161,039	136,470	81,278	28,558	21,394	16,523	.....	.....	47,723	14,355
Wisconsin.....	496,571	371,012	115,964	.....	66,766	49,286	38,606	114,180	54,068	82,927	42,632
Wyoming.....	85,897	36,072	20,338	10,083	7,828	8,547	6,099	.....	.....	38,808	11,017
Exhibit data:											
Alaska.....	40,742	23,263	7,212	.....	3,544	4,710	1,468	7,798	1,125	14,946	2,533
Hawaii.....	131,347	95,669	70,158	48,622	12,316	1,074	.....	19,482	4,616	23,473	12,209

*Source: Bureau of the Census, *Compendium of State Government Finances in 1958*.

(a) Includes amounts for categories not shown separately.

(b) Combined corporation and individual income taxes for New Mexico are tabulated with individual income taxes.

(c) Amount for licenses includes \$58,586 thousand, corporation taxes measured in part by net income.



**CONTINUED
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TABLE 4

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE, BY CHARACTER AND OBJECT AND BY STATE: 1958*
(In thousands)

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	Equipment					
				Total construction	Contract construction only							
All states.....	\$28,080,313	\$8,306,766	\$5,949,006	\$5,021,865	\$4,607,216	\$653,346	\$270,795	\$1,813,157	\$396,464	\$3,674,517	\$7,943,403	\$5,199,989
Alabama.....	458,222	144,455	74,350	61,858	53,303	8,388	4,104	62,739	3,871	39,814	132,993	73,425
Arizona.....	206,013	61,908	51,433	46,346	44,840	1,792	3,295	18,606	346	17,258	56,462	35,411
Arkansas.....	236,733	73,899	43,930	36,153	31,916	4,901	2,876	37,754	3,321	14,411	63,418	44,790
California.....	3,080,804	746,812	574,758	416,117	364,488	123,994	34,647	5,271	33,493	474,673	1,245,797	585,411
Colorado.....	310,445	92,077	80,892	71,983	66,478	4,878	4,031	1,466	1,540	17,886	116,584	66,265
Connecticut.....	574,331	145,901	250,827	230,113	220,491	17,037	3,677	29,677	16,339	79,315	52,272	95,237
Delaware.....	124,438	40,973	40,229	37,431	30,841	1,538	1,260	6,768	3,153	8,015	25,300	32,805
Florida.....	641,168	179,337	151,654	120,692	108,784	22,490	8,472	69,158	7,707	34,312	199,000	113,095
Georgia.....	515,791	122,241	105,345	96,065	80,661	679	8,601	75,813	9,696	41,030	161,666	89,206
Idaho.....	115,345	43,834	25,154	21,090	17,922	2,010	2,054	9,740	168	12,464	23,985	25,395
Illinois.....	1,318,062	341,782	400,948	336,135	320,426	52,972	11,841	101,932	20,209	178,572	274,619	225,073
Indiana.....	584,407	186,478	95,611	74,944	69,341	10,842	9,825	8,182	11,616	86,171	196,349	119,233
Iowa.....	430,477	149,126	108,792	96,184	93,278	8,858	3,750	44,036	654	19,107	108,762	83,446
Kansas.....	295,173	101,962	87,019	71,544	64,704	10,081	5,394	623	6,543	17,262	81,764	70,256
Kentucky.....	361,556	107,351	81,630	69,740	54,169	7,662	4,228	48,330	3,342	44,012	76,891	75,787
Louisiana.....	716,681	189,332	148,148	125,500	121,870	15,305	7,343	142,552	10,096	25,359	201,194	123,175
Maine.....	163,125	73,390	33,604	30,252	23,783	1,779	1,573	14,615	3,791	20,861	16,864	35,192
Maryland.....	463,222	122,375	130,837	111,421	106,483	15,102	4,314	2,708	12,371	56,109	138,822	87,254
Massachusetts.....	834,123	236,361	166,968	144,871	141,385	17,171	4,926	9,089	26,227	135,514	259,964	164,849
Michigan.....	1,674,608	511,808	269,373	235,395	218,600	25,010	8,968	88,534	17,730	289,887	497,276	273,493
Minnesota.....	535,040	172,123	114,271	93,829	85,479	14,525	5,917	2,273	2,357	49,184	194,832	114,421
Mississippi.....	278,283	74,787	49,619	42,681	41,838	4,544	2,394	39,811	2,767	15,750	95,549	47,503
Missouri.....	520,836	127,864	128,527	98,718	93,643	25,524	4,285	123,102	830	44,418	96,095	88,862
Montana.....	139,975	53,689	37,393	31,850	29,207	2,403	3,140	10,937	1,374	19,404	17,178	30,331

Nebraska.....	151,361	60,377	43,412	38,899	36,832	2,646	1,867	815	321	8,764	37,672	41,837
Nevada.....	73,742	22,186	21,803	20,296	17,916	685	822	3,015	82	13,363	13,293	13,721
New Hampshire.....	108,090	56,088	28,576	26,204	22,293	1,631	741	5,813	1,352	10,815	5,446	26,099
New Jersey.....	670,986	181,895	84,729	67,916	58,633	12,194	4,619	14,937	26,439	224,583	138,403	134,146
New Mexico.....	202,735	58,237	59,497	52,779	46,292	4,475	2,243	14,682	1,144	5,850	63,325	36,968
New York.....	2,731,685	626,048	559,580	505,936	478,868	38,129	15,515	9,928	56,236	442,446	1,037,447	466,394
North Carolina.....	592,649	333,580	110,473	91,664	79,317	9,284	9,525	5,363	6,167	50,609	86,457	259,287
North Dakota.....	130,807	50,261	34,114	31,395	29,474	1,576	1,143	15,568	593	10,738	19,533	20,709
Ohio.....	1,623,373	470,825	313,543	246,840	225,046	58,936	7,767	110,372	22,271	302,197	404,165	198,690
Oklahoma.....	432,667	128,403	81,235	71,324	69,565	4,838	5,073	99,025	6,700	21,700	95,604	74,827
Oregon.....	398,483	158,539	63,131	52,229	47,164	6,382	4,520	28,602	4,187	66,078	77,946	93,742
Pennsylvania.....	1,799,675	639,312	272,464	234,379	196,009	24,317	13,768	133,742	29,864	350,473	373,820	285,163
Rhode Island.....	158,834	49,633	32,734	27,895	26,777	3,921	918	20,237	2,279	34,543	19,408	34,892
South Carolina.....	299,828	94,245	54,776	44,877	37,700	5,231	4,668	26,911	5,372	19,710	88,814	55,933
South Dakota.....	96,417	39,886	35,319	33,301	30,868	1,004	1,014	9,690	29	1,843	9,650	23,134
Tennessee.....	423,499	100,976	89,980	76,711	71,358	9,344	3,925	45,818	1,665	50,875	134,185	65,386
Texas.....	1,132,741	283,453	303,013	268,814	263,875	17,606	16,593	152,837	7,840	78,693	306,905	213,918
Utah.....	150,528	58,647	30,890	22,199	19,296	5,522	3,169	13,318	168	11,356	36,149	34,341
Vermont.....	79,097	39,356	16,016	14,067	10,622	1,317	632	6,034	434	5,639	11,618	19,241
Virginia.....	573,481	270,785	154,666	131,044	119,375	18,154	5,468	2,279	5,944	24,905	114,902	116,992
Washington.....	714,660	213,234	130,440	107,980	94,792	15,749	6,711	85,672	8,706	89,439	187,169	113,101
West Virginia.....	322,199	106,041	47,023	39,604	34,114	3,499	3,920	52,117	8,826	46,982	61,210	50,622
Wisconsin.....	548,366	134,836	89,759	78,838	74,482	6,416	4,505	2,383	221	56,803	264,364	101,372
Wyoming.....	95,552	30,058	37,521	35,762	32,618	1,005	754	283	83	5,325	22,282	16,559
Exhibit data:												
Alaska.....	48,579	18,994	9,369	9,067	8,983	12	295	2,926	.....	8,535	8,755	12,228
Hawaii.....	142,688	71,665	33,413	25,013	24,945	6,425	1,975	6,395	3,346	6,757	21,112	50,787

*Source: Bureau of the Census, Compendium of State Government Finances in 1958.

TABLE 5
STATE GENERAL EXPENDITURE IN TOTAL AND FOR
SELECTED FUNCTIONS, BY STATE: 1958*
(In thousands)

State	Total general ex- penditure	Education	Highways	Public welfare	Health and hospitals	Public safety	Natural resources	Employ- ment se- curity adminis- tration	General control
All states.....	\$23,536,987	\$7,325,427	\$6,674,038	\$2,949,225	\$2,150,846	\$674,323	\$890,490	\$269,584	\$578,292
Alabama.....	383,590	135,164	96,815	66,966	22,164	9,398	12,629	3,865	7,955
Arizona.....	188,755	56,987	52,147	20,060	6,777	4,758	12,093	3,818	5,148
Arkansas.....	222,322	71,325	56,232	39,681	18,015	3,758	11,441	2,825	4,939
California.....	2,606,131	987,709	540,360	356,120	168,965	91,272	134,025	29,397	73,908
Colorado.....	292,559	80,121	88,345	67,885	21,143	7,952	10,063	2,580	7,143
Connecticut.....	495,016	78,020	254,413	41,829	51,574	12,996	7,990	4,693	11,245
Delaware.....	116,423	53,800	30,559	7,160	8,788	3,907	1,908	674	2,346
Florida.....	606,856	227,058	154,847	72,441	50,828	15,768	33,904	5,434	16,826
Georgia.....	474,761	181,163	112,083	81,378	31,990	8,784	26,202	3,509	10,259
Idaho.....	94,338	24,518	36,449	10,444	5,580	2,096	7,908	1,719	1,649
Illinois.....	1,139,490	240,695	475,897	139,579	139,966	32,440	26,337	12,690	22,857
Indiana.....	498,236	208,423	131,053	29,694	46,407	16,685	15,034	4,911	10,845
Iowa.....	380,479	91,288	152,939	48,547	24,506	9,823	11,008	2,590	5,272
Kansas.....	277,911	72,241	101,037	35,451	27,150	7,379	9,501	2,173	7,344
Kentucky.....	317,544	93,872	104,684	52,600	18,119	7,895	14,087	3,294	11,650
Louisiana.....	691,322	213,808	153,531	145,622	43,895	10,627	20,721	3,267	12,190
Maine.....	125,101	23,519	45,137	17,663	12,927	5,288	8,583	1,367	2,791
Maryland.....	407,113	93,209	146,678	21,464	46,516	16,775	8,378	4,789	10,662
Massachusetts.....	698,609	85,821	172,877	105,623	108,537	23,316	12,164	10,872	22,216
Michigan.....	1,259,354	498,921	322,877	107,227	108,826	36,228	28,884	13,892	20,673
Minnesota.....	485,856	183,037	126,812	45,013	51,178	12,526	21,072	3,939	10,285
Mississippi.....	262,533	89,999	71,103	43,915	17,356	4,768	11,573	2,781	4,724
Missouri.....	476,418	126,003	135,182	129,983	30,830	11,291	13,126	4,798	12,253
Montana.....	108,844	32,069	35,789	13,118	6,727	3,233	8,072	1,316	2,793
Nebraska.....	142,597	30,313	59,340	17,867	14,459	5,324	7,593	1,230	2,065
Nevada.....	60,379	15,397	25,331	3,615	2,229	1,299	6,561	1,020	2,343
New Hampshire.....	78,700	13,573	34,388	6,324	9,040	2,536	4,234	1,229	2,134
New Jersey.....	446,403	127,080	115,203	42,065	52,065	22,342	11,224	10,681	17,102
New Mexico.....	196,885	83,096	64,860	17,786	7,900	3,820	6,585	1,454	5,035
New York.....	2,289,239	660,656	463,759	216,858	364,125	68,526	142,338	36,184	79,312
North Carolina.....	542,040	231,658	137,717	49,056	38,027	20,760	17,507	5,225	9,084
North Dakota.....	120,069	25,232	41,023	10,263	7,075	2,153	5,857	1,015	2,338
Ohio.....	1,143,266	249,103	424,738	123,561	104,710	29,850	19,812	13,040	29,192
Oklahoma.....	410,967	115,432	119,663	105,411	25,589	6,897	14,632	3,381	6,828
Oregon.....	301,885	92,763	86,082	35,377	24,429	10,251	21,875	3,487	11,432
Pennsylvania.....	1,236,357	400,351	338,159	130,889	151,662	41,964	27,910	21,265	32,959
Rhode Island.....	124,291	24,159	28,438	18,660	15,254	3,618	2,703	2,397	5,853
South Carolina.....	270,118	106,584	62,758	29,536	18,194	5,466	15,133	2,986	5,831
South Dakota.....	94,574	22,284	37,897	11,244	4,585	2,266	6,212	720	1,617
Tennessee.....	372,624	126,890	116,688	51,218	25,474	9,592	11,826	3,934	5,737
Texas.....	1,054,048	420,795	323,630	160,631	57,430	22,649	18,177	11,470	14,553
Utah.....	127,912	57,396	31,688	14,662	6,235	3,121	6,229	2,037	3,055
Vermont.....	65,508	15,425	25,200	7,083	5,916	3,020	3,758	917	2,153
Virginia.....	452,996	127,388	178,849	20,628	47,739	18,663	13,883	2,469	13,154
Washington.....	575,549	209,631	131,204	96,211	46,662	12,572	22,528	5,493	9,986
West Virginia.....	245,836	85,862	56,229	33,635	12,989	4,774	9,486	2,102	6,076
Wisconsin.....	491,563	114,516	133,531	42,890	36,250	11,730	22,188	3,911	10,155
Wyoming.....	83,620	21,073	39,817	4,292	4,044	2,167	5,536	744	2,225
Exhibit data:									
Alaska.....	40,044	21,104	2,559	3,847	3,865	1,299	1,541	1,162	1,262
Hawaii.....	135,931	44,633	21,732	7,938	12,804	7,801	4,490	910	4,631

*Source: Bureau of the Census, *Compendium of State Government Finances in 1958*.

TABLE 6
STATE DEBT OUTSTANDING AT END OF FISCAL YEAR, BY
STATE: 1958*
(In thousands)

State	Total	Long-term		Non-guaranteed	Short-term	Net long-term	
		Total	Full faith and credit			Total	Full faith and credit only
All states.....	\$15,393,996	\$15,065,047	\$7,348,795	\$7,716,252	\$328,949	\$13,027,345	\$5,577,027
Alabama.....	133,922	133,922	57,189	76,733	.....	129,065	53,841
Arizona.....	13,248	13,248	15	13,233	.....	12,301	7
Arkansas.....	109,595	109,435	87,192	22,243	160	99,854	78,401
California.....	1,455,496	1,455,496	1,336,962	118,534	.....	648,223	531,498
Colorado.....	58,361	54,756	.....	54,756	3,605	53,141	.....
Connecticut.....	797,047	581,772	154,772	427,000	215,275	575,764	148,764
Delaware.....	184,217	182,182	145,185	36,997	2,035	181,163	145,185
Florida.....	213,719	213,719	.....	213,719	.....	188,144	.....
Georgia.....	297,131	297,131	38	297,093	.....	273,309	.....
Idaho.....	6,258	6,258	2,000	4,258	.....	5,545	1,549
Illinois.....	686,792	686,792	198,273	488,519	.....	667,009	179,638
Indiana.....	355,401	355,401	600	354,801	.....	346,276	600
Iowa.....	31,259	31,259	19,255	12,004	.....	29,476	17,472
Kansas.....	196,612	196,612	.....	196,612	.....	196,015	.....
Kentucky.....	146,315	146,315	70,000	76,315	.....	141,965	69,976
Louisiana.....	332,433	332,433	233,273	99,160	.....	310,976	214,754
Maine.....	116,823	116,823	32,251	84,572	.....	115,694	32,022
Maryland.....	545,198	545,198	203,595	341,603	.....	442,331	115,098
Massachusetts.....	1,162,763	1,143,715	866,940	276,775	19,048	1,138,164	862,974
Michigan.....	624,430	621,430	195,048	426,382	3,000	600,584	194,864
Minnesota.....	132,558	132,558	120,330	12,228	.....	129,524	117,693
Mississippi.....	123,606	121,823	36,700	85,123	1,783	116,929	36,700
Missouri.....	82,926	82,926	71,020	11,906	.....	80,009	68,585
Montana.....	44,050	44,050	6,080	37,970	.....	33,742	171
Nebraska.....	9,689	9,689	.....	9,689	.....	9,304	.....
Nevada.....	3,065	3,065	3,065	.....	.....	2,725	2,725
New Hampshire.....	78,990	77,490	76,449	1,041	1,500	76,608	75,567
New Jersey.....	872,729	872,729	373,135	499,594	.....	859,864	371,345
New Mexico.....	51,256	51,256	26,360	24,896	.....	47,676	23,876
New York.....	2,074,703	2,021,100	1,234,219	786,881	53,603	1,450,366	673,471
North Carolina.....	290,243	265,243	260,534	4,709	25,000	210,250	205,645
North Dakota.....	19,580	18,805	14,104	4,701	775	12,423	8,189
Ohio.....	852,191	852,191	171,842	680,349	.....	801,266	163,684
Oklahoma.....	201,668	201,668	38,310	163,358	.....	181,484	35,991
Oregon.....	219,480	219,480	219,387	93	.....	128,197	128,188
Pennsylvania.....	1,214,349	1,214,349	291,991	922,358	.....	1,177,795	284,044
Rhode Island.....	106,528	105,750	101,829	3,921	778	97,873	94,208
South Carolina.....	267,819	267,819	204,481	63,338	.....	252,306	192,872
South Dakota.....	4,734	4,734	.....	4,734	.....	4,652	.....
Tennessee.....	118,487	118,487	114,369	4,118	.....	110,480	106,668
Texas.....	286,051	286,051	158,940	127,111	.....	272,521	149,788
Utah.....	5,991	5,991	.....	5,991	.....	5,778	.....
Vermont.....	26,578	26,578	26,578	.....	.....	26,578	26,578
Virginia.....	188,041	188,041	9,558	178,483	.....	182,043	4,294
Washington.....	348,208	348,208	46,490	301,718	.....	320,740	37,283
West Virginia.....	283,697	283,697	140,436	143,261	.....	263,935	122,819
Wisconsin.....	15,303	12,916	.....	12,916	2,387	12,883	.....
Wyoming.....	4,456	4,456	.....	4,456	.....	4,395	.....
Exhibit data:							
Alaska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hawaii.....	124,108	124,108	94,357	29,751	.....	121,582	92,008

Note: Debt figures include special obligations of dependent state agencies as well as state general obligations.

*Source: Bureau of the Census; *Compendium of State Government Finances in 1958*.

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 figure.

For example, a state may have increased its general revenue or expenditure from 1952 to 1958 by well over 50 per cent as expressed in current dollars. These percentage increases, however, are much smaller if cur-

rent dollars are converted into dollars of substantially constant value.

The two tables that follow 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.

TABLE 1
GENERAL REVENUE, BY STATE, IN CURRENT AND CONSTANT DOLLARS FOR SELECTED YEARS*
(In thousands of dollars)

State	1952		1954		1956		1957		1958		Per cent change 1952 to 1958	
	current dollars	constant dollars	current dollars	constant dollars	current dollars	constant dollars	current dollars	constant dollars	current dollars	constant dollars	current	constant
Alabama	208,940	220,401	255,430	255,430	337,884	315,190	361,739	321,832	376,459	319,846	80.2	45.1
Alaska	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	33,298	29,625	40,742	34,615	....	....
Arizona	99,953	105,436	114,238	114,238	147,211	137,324	159,410	141,824	184,263	156,553	84.3	48.5
Arkansas	145,574	153,559	154,783	154,783	174,884	163,138	186,720	166,121	223,246	189,674	53.4	23.5
California	1,396,822	1,473,441	1,664,506	1,664,506	2,036,524	1,899,743	2,397,176	2,132,719	2,434,710	2,068,573	74.3	40.4
Colorado	162,852	171,785	183,440	183,440	224,925	209,818	246,649	219,439	286,993	243,834	76.2	41.9
Connecticut	171,878	181,306	207,098	207,098	259,366	241,946	283,656	252,363	296,267	251,714	72.4	38.8
Delaware	38,332	40,435	61,077	61,077	71,580	66,772	71,193	63,339	82,484	70,080	115.2	73.3
Florida	300,352	316,827	341,713	341,713	448,701	418,564	491,115	436,935	579,101	492,014	92.8	55.3
Georgia	315,755	333,075	323,508	323,508	404,124	376,981	437,575	389,302	465,514	395,509	47.4	18.7
Hawaii	NA	NA	NA	NA	103,244	NA	111,924	NA	131,347	111,595	....	....
Idaho	62,254	65,669	64,831	64,831	83,545	77,934	83,796	74,552	88,190	74,928	41.7	14.1
Illinois	582,152	614,084	694,168	694,168	812,907	758,309	894,459	795,782	975,013	828,388	67.5	34.9
Indiana	332,976	351,241	376,348	376,348	384,959	359,104	417,809	371,716	506,757	430,550	52.2	22.6
Iowa	237,575	250,607	267,786	267,786	322,841	301,158	351,088	312,356	368,341	312,949	55.0	24.9
Kansas	192,114	202,652	200,219	200,219	232,678	217,050	242,668	215,897	257,841	219,066	34.2	8.1
Kentucky	186,331	196,552	205,916	205,916	244,772	228,332	285,194	253,731	308,056	261,730	65.3	33.2
Louisiana	416,374	439,213	452,676	452,676	556,951	519,544	606,389	539,492	604,409	513,517	45.2	16.9
Maine	81,623	86,100	83,227	83,227	99,678	92,983	107,754	95,867	120,713	102,560	47.9	19.0
Maryland	195,041	205,739	229,723	229,723	309,704	288,903	328,433	292,200	345,657	293,676	77.2	42.7

Massachusetts.....	407,352	429,696	447,076	447,076	516,480	481,791	548,924	488,366	600,512	510,206	47.4	18.7
Michigan.....	658,639	694,767	784,137	784,137	976,193	910,628	1,036,532	922,181	1,109,812	942,916	68.5	35.7
Minnesota.....	328,318	346,327	353,193	353,193	414,223	386,402	436,645	388,474	484,325	411,491	47.5	18.8
Mississippi.....	163,940	172,932	184,672	184,672	220,311	205,514	238,823	212,476	263,495	223,870	60.7	29.5
Missouri.....	287,134	302,884	349,631	349,631	393,866	367,412	408,931	363,818	470,206	399,495	63.8	31.9
Montana.....	71,630	75,559	72,135	72,135	87,238	81,379	100,788	89,669	105,710	89,813	48.3	18.9
Nebraska.....	100,374	105,880	106,408	106,408	131,174	122,363	129,497	115,211	145,820	123,891	45.3	17.0
Nevada.....	27,335	28,834	32,196	32,196	49,510	46,185	58,016	51,616	65,183	55,380	138.5	92.1
New Hampshire.....	40,291	42,501	46,174	46,174	49,801	46,456	53,133	47,271	62,569	53,160	55.3	25.1
New Jersey.....	242,768	256,084	312,151	312,151	380,165	354,631	420,376	374,000	456,228	387,619	87.9	51.4
New Mexico.....	113,108	119,312	133,000	133,000	160,588	149,802	186,364	165,804	213,988	181,808	89.2	52.4
New York.....	1,248,073	1,316,533	1,392,829	1,392,829	1,683,393	1,570,329	1,799,233	1,600,741	1,949,430	1,656,270	56.2	25.8
North Carolina.....	361,626	381,462	388,885	388,885	471,719	440,036	528,714	470,386	526,114	446,996	45.5	17.2
North Dakota.....	85,292	89,970	89,696	89,696	97,584	91,030	101,769	90,542	118,094	100,335	38.5	11.5
Ohio.....	576,209	607,815	717,257	717,257	823,930	768,591	902,235	802,700	1,003,436	852,537	74.1	40.3
Oklahoma.....	281,396	296,831	302,225	302,225	343,455	320,387	370,846	329,934	410,070	348,403	45.7	17.4
Oregon.....	180,372	190,266	186,398	186,398	231,343	215,805	280,666	249,703	291,778	247,900	61.8	30.3
Pennsylvania.....	707,083	745,868	812,463	812,463	916,723	855,152	1,222,247	1,087,408	1,196,327	1,016,421	69.2	36.3
Rhode Island.....	70,509	74,377	72,556	72,556	82,118	76,603	87,516	77,861	105,808	89,896	50.1	20.9
South Carolina.....	175,907	206,653	216,566	216,566	243,923	227,540	255,090	226,948	266,494	226,418	36.0	9.6
South Dakota.....	68,941	72,722	72,265	72,265	85,284	79,556	87,808	78,121	94,804	80,547	37.5	10.8
Tennessee.....	241,380	254,620	276,721	276,721	334,814	312,326	361,384	321,516	375,737	319,233	55.7	25.4
Texas.....	629,328	663,848	776,799	776,799	943,139	879,794	1,006,296	895,281	1,068,162	907,529	69.7	36.7
Utah.....	78,574	82,884	86,397	86,397	103,795	96,824	116,886	103,991	124,787	106,021	58.8	27.9
Vermont.....	36,858	38,880	38,000	38,000	44,788	41,780	51,964	46,231	56,854	48,304	54.3	24.2
Virginia.....	231,525	244,225	274,040	274,040	314,882	293,733	418,438	372,276	368,872	313,400	59.3	28.3
Washington.....	337,129	355,621	374,971	374,971	448,073	417,979	477,978	425,247	528,220	448,785	56.7	26.2
West Virginia.....	159,141	167,870	169,489	169,489	192,695	179,753	206,372	183,605	223,117	189,564	40.2	12.9
Wisconsin.....	324,145	341,925	356,173	356,173	426,995	398,316	464,293	413,072	496,571	421,895	53.2	23.4
Wyoming.....	47,622	50,234	55,887	55,887	65,659	61,249	71,008	63,174	85,897	72,980	80.4	45.3
Total, all States.....	13,428,897	14,165,503	15,299,284	15,299,284	18,492,339	17,250,316	20,526,817	18,262,293	21,944,523(a)	18,644,455	65.1	31.6
Per capita.....	88.02	92.84	97.16	97.16	113.14	105.54	123.34	109.73	129.49	110.01	47.1	18.5

*Source: The current dollar figures are from *Compendium of State Government Finances*, U. S. Bureau of the Census, for respective years. Price deflators used in converting current to constant dollars are for state and local government purchases of goods and services. Through 1957 they are from Table 8, *Survey of Current Business*, July, 1958, U. S. Department of Commerce. With 1954 equalling 100, the deflators are: 1952—94.8; 1954—100; 1956—107.2; 1957—112.4. The 1958 deflator is 117.7 and is from Table VII-3, *Survey of Current Business*, July, 1959.

NA—Information not available.

(a) Inclusion of Alaska and Hawaii figures in this total make it exceed the 1958 general revenue total shown in tables 1, 2 and 3 on pages 176-181.

Table 2
GENERAL EXPENDITURE, BY STATE IN CURRENT AND CONSTANT DOLLARS
FOR SELECTED YEARS*
(In thousands of dollars)

State	1952		1954		1956		1957		1958		Per cent change 1952 to 1958	
	current dollars	constant dollars	current dollars	constant dollars	current dollars	constant dollars	current dollars	constant dollars	current dollars	constant dollars	current	constant
Alabama.....	217,426	229,352	279,435	279,435	352,407	328,738	387,099	344,394	383,590	325,905	76.4	42.1
Alaska.....	NA	.....	NA	NA	NA	.....	32,229	28,673	40,044	34,022	.....	.....
Arizona.....	92,038	97,086	112,472	112,472	144,105	134,426	168,859	150,230	188,755	160,369	105.1	65.2
Arkansas.....	138,019	145,590	148,652	148,652	167,997	156,714	180,563	160,643	222,322	188,889	61.1	29.7
California.....	1,415,226	1,492,854	1,737,541	1,737,541	2,043,353	1,906,113	2,333,912	2,076,434	2,606,131	2,214,215	84.1	48.3
Colorado.....	159,466	168,213	187,234	187,234	222,866	207,897	258,332	229,833	292,559	248,563	83.5	47.8
Connecticut.....	166,816	175,966	191,930	191,930	294,692	274,899	411,158	365,799	495,016	420,574	196.7	139.0
Delaware.....	58,116	61,304	60,668	60,668	69,874	65,181	85,769	76,307	116,423	98,915	100.3	61.4
Florida.....	291,403	307,387	327,335	327,335	444,664	414,796	518,430	461,237	606,856	515,596	108.3	67.6
Georgia.....	269,887	284,691	339,996	339,996	415,155	387,271	438,943	390,519	474,761	403,365	75.9	41.7
Hawaii.....	NA	.....	NA	.....	112,532	.....	127,424	.....	135,931	115,489	.....	.....
Idaho.....	57,961	61,140	69,349	69,349	80,542	75,132	84,066	74,792	94,338	80,151	62.8	31.1
Illinois.....	544,059	573,902	649,395	649,395	740,892	691,131	872,451	776,202	1,139,490	968,130	109.4	68.7
Indiana.....	310,187	327,201	393,842	393,842	514,739	480,167	486,478	432,810	498,236	423,310	60.6	29.4
Iowa.....	253,376	267,274	259,663	259,663	314,126	293,028	356,033	316,755	380,479	323,262	50.2	20.9
Kansas.....	182,543	192,556	199,838	199,838	310,304	289,463	308,809	274,741	277,911	236,118	52.4	22.6
Kentucky.....	196,634	207,420	216,722	216,722	261,894	244,304	283,602	252,315	317,544	269,791	61.5	30.1
Louisiana.....	385,792	406,953	429,868	429,868	550,538	513,562	626,341	557,243	691,322	587,359	79.2	44.3
Maine.....	73,171	77,185	90,133	90,133	119,045	111,049	110,921	98,684	125,101	106,288	71.0	37.7
Maryland.....	243,687	257,054	254,296	254,296	331,799	309,513	379,651	337,768	407,113	345,890	67.1	34.6
Massachusetts...	438,004	462,030	523,495	523,495	608,457	567,590	720,082	640,642	698,609	593,551	59.5	28.5
Michigan.....	703,109	741,676	791,849	791,849	1,015,650	947,434	1,196,378	1,064,393	1,259,354	1,069,969	79.1	44.3
Minnesota.....	296,922	313,209	327,474	327,474	372,799	347,760	414,377	368,663	485,856	412,792	63.6	31.8
Mississippi.....	154,944	163,443	187,080	187,080	207,730	193,778	225,324	200,466	262,533	223,053	69.4	36.5
Missouri.....	273,589	288,596	325,849	325,849	387,066	361,069	415,588	369,740	476,418	404,773	74.1	40.3

Montana.....	70,812	74,696	74,999	74,999	87,266	81,405	100,997	89,855	108,844	92,476	53.7	23.8
Nebraska.....	98,228	103,616	98,615	98,615	128,521	119,889	133,620	118,879	142,597	121,153	45.2	16.9
Nevada.....	27,953	29,486	31,600	31,600	43,076	40,183	55,324	49,221	60,379	51,299	116.0	74.0
New Hampshire.....	43,673	46,069	50,314	50,314	61,827	57,674	71,878	63,948	78,700	66,865	80.2	45.1
New Jersey.....	383,463	404,497	397,007	397,007	512,218	477,815	458,518	407,934	446,403	379,272	16.4	6.2
New Mexico.....	96,680	101,983	114,922	114,922	144,736	135,014	173,512	154,370	196,885	167,277	103.6	64.4
New York.....	1,221,189	1,288,174	1,512,227	1,512,227	1,749,587	1,632,077	1,946,821	1,732,047	2,289,239	1,944,978	87.5	51.0
North Carolina.....	424,276	447,549	391,645	391,645	440,711	411,111	498,102	443,151	542,040	460,527	27.8	2.9
North Dakota.....	75,069	79,187	85,511	85,511	90,385	84,314	100,967	89,828	120,069	102,013	59.9	28.8
Ohio.....	596,282	628,989	714,018	714,018	923,479	861,454	963,337	857,061	1,143,266	971,339	91.7	54.4
Oklahoma.....	305,093	321,828	301,123	301,123	367,857	343,150	388,881	345,979	410,967	349,165	34.7	8.5
Oregon.....	212,863	224,539	227,523	227,523	234,079	218,357	263,868	234,758	301,885	256,487	41.8	14.2
Pennsylvania.....	798,644	842,451	875,690	875,690	926,112	863,910	1,178,369	1,048,371	1,236,357	1,050,431	54.8	24.7
Rhode Island.....	64,734	68,285	69,719	69,719	93,552	87,269	98,354	87,504	124,291	105,600	92.0	54.6
South Carolina.....	181,389	191,339	256,832	256,832	254,996	237,869	252,469	224,617	270,118	229,497	49.0	19.9
South Dakota.....	58,736	61,958	70,826	70,826	84,286	78,625	90,734	80,724	94,574	80,352	61.0	29.7
Tennessee.....	239,156	252,273	275,212	275,212	304,995	284,510	331,483	294,913	372,624	316,588	55.8	25.5
Texas.....	597,318	630,082	675,404	675,404	844,151	787,454	923,033	821,204	1,054,048	895,538	76.2	42.1
Utah.....	74,440	78,523	90,135	90,135	102,874	95,965	109,256	97,203	127,912	108,676	71.8	38.4
Vermont.....	30,126	31,778	40,153	40,153	45,775	42,701	56,400	50,178	65,508	55,657	117.4	75.1
Virginia.....	253,891	267,818	294,086	294,086	335,318	312,797	397,369	353,531	452,996	384,873	78.4	43.7
Washington.....	336,576	355,038	408,220	408,220	435,671	406,410	511,250	454,849	575,549	488,997	71.0	37.7
West Virginia.....	218,427	230,408	252,579	252,579	191,107	178,271	211,578	188,237	245,836	208,867	12.5	9.3
Wisconsin.....	325,427	343,277	357,791	357,791	423,438	394,998	439,699	391,191	491,563	417,641	51.1	21.7
Wyoming.....	41,440	43,713	50,213	50,213	60,408	56,351	65,681	58,435	83,620	71,045	101.8	62.5
Total, all states	13,697,259	14,448,585	15,787,128	15,787,128	18,969,648	17,695,567	21,244,319	18,900,639	23,721,962	20,146,952	73.1	39.4
Per capita.....	89.78	94.70	100.26	100.26	116.06	108.27	127.65	113.57	139.20	118.30	55.1	24.9

*Source: The current dollar figures are from *Compendium of State Government Finances*, U. S. Bureau of the Census, for respective years. Price deflators used in converting current to constant dollars are for state and local government purchases of goods and services. Through 1957 they are from Table 8 *Survey of Current Business*, July, 1958, U.S. Department of Commerce. With 1954 equalling 100, the deflators are: 1952—94.8; 1954—100; 1956—107.2; 1957—112.4; the 1958 deflator is 117.7 and is from Table VII-3, *Survey of Current Business*, July, 1959.

NA—Information not available.
(a) Inclusion of Alaska and Hawaii figures in this total make it exceed the 1958 general expenditure total shown in Tables 1, 2, 4 and 5 on pages 176-179, 182-184.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES IN 1957*

COMBINED revenue of state and local governments totaled \$45,929 million during the 1957 fiscal year.¹ This amount consisted of \$20,728 million raised directly by the state governments, \$21,357 million received from local government sources, and \$3,843 million of intergovernmental revenue from the federal government.

As shown in Table 1 the \$20,728 million of state-raised revenue consisted of \$16,454 million of general revenue, \$1,065 million gross sales revenue of state liquor stores, and \$3,209 million of insurance trust revenue. General revenue included \$14,531 million from taxes and \$1,923 million of charges and miscellaneous revenue. The tax portion of this revenue was derived mainly from sales and gross receipts taxes, licenses, and income taxes, with property taxes playing a very small role in state financing.

Local governments, on the other hand, relied most heavily on the property tax as a source of local revenue, with collections amounting to \$12,385 million of the total \$17,866 million general revenue raised locally. The remaining general revenue of local governments consisted of \$1,901 million of non-property taxes and \$3,580 million of charges and miscellaneous general revenue (including hospital charges, housing authority rentals, special assessments, etc.). Local governments also collected \$2,944 million as the operating receipts of utility systems, \$118 million in liquor store receipts, and \$429 million of insurance trust revenue. In addition to the amounts raised from their own

sources, local governments received \$7,196 million as intergovernmental revenue from the states, and \$343 million directly from the federal government.

Table 2 is a state-by-state presentation of all state and local government general revenue, including amounts received from the federal government but excluding state-local transfers. These data are presented in per capita terms in Table 3, the computations being based on the estimated state populations as of July 1, 1957. State and local government tax collections equalled \$169.22 per capita for the nation as a whole, the amounts for the various states ranging from \$100.33 per capita for governments in Arkansas to \$238.57 in California. Property tax collections varied from \$20.45 per capita in Alabama to \$122.28 in Massachusetts.

It is interesting to note that the five most populous states show considerable per capita differences in total general revenue of state and local governments, as follows:

	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Rank</i>
New York	\$283.44	5
California	315.05	3
Pennsylvania	197.16	33
Illinois	217.05	27
Ohio	200.77	31

A similarly wide variation is seen in the five least populous states:

	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Rank</i>
New Hampshire	\$196.02	34
Delaware	206.68	30
Vermont	226.36	25
Wyoming	341.22	2
Nevada	358.82	1

A significant measure of state and local government financing is found in the relationship between the amount of general revenue collected and the personal income of the state's residents (as estimated for calendar 1957 by the Office of Business Economics of the Department of Commerce). These personal income figures are widely recognized as a valuable measure

*Based on Bureau of the Censds, *Compendium of Government Finances* (Volume III, Number 5 of the 1957 Census of Governments, 1959).

¹The data pertain to governmental fiscal years that ended in calendar 1957. For all but four of the forty-eight state governments, and for most school districts, this means the twelve months ended June 30, 1957; for local governments other than school districts, the most common fiscal period involved is the calendar year.

of the approximate "fiscal capacity" of the states, and their relation to general revenue constitutes a significant indication of the proportion of available financial resources devoted to state and local governmental purposes. It should be noted, however, that not all general revenue is drawn from the incomes of state residents. This is particularly true of federal grants but also applies, although to a much smaller extent, to taxes and other general revenue.

It will be seen from a comparison of the relationships depicted in Table 4 with the data in Table 3 that the residents of many of the states having high per capita tax revenues can achieve these levels (and corresponding high levels of expenditure) by contributing to state and local governments no greater share of their personal income than is contributed by residents of other states with considerably lower per capita tax receipts. These facts can be seen in the following tabulation:

	<i>Tax revenue per capita</i>	<i>Tax revenue per \$1,000 of personal income</i>
California	\$238.57	\$ 94.25
New York	230.58	90.92
Nevada	230.01	93.14
Massachusetts	210.86	89.59
Connecticut	203.60	72.73
Arkansas	100.33	87.75
Mississippi	108.19	111.96
North Carolina	112.52	84.94

Direct expenditure (all expenditure exclusive of intergovernmental transactions) of all state and local governments totaled \$47,553 million during fiscal 1957. Table 1 shows that of this total \$16,921 million represented expenditure of state governments while \$30,632 million was expended by local governments. This relationship, when compared to the relative equality of revenues from state and local sources (\$20,728 million and \$21,357 million respectively) demonstrates the extent to which local government expenditure is financed from state-collected funds.

State direct expenditure consisted of \$7,455 million for current operation, \$5,163 million for capital outlay, \$1,639 million of assistance and subsidy payments, interest on debt totaling \$351 million, and \$2,313 million of insurance trust expenditure, the greater portion of which

was for unemployment compensation benefits. In addition, states paid \$7,315 million to their local governments. Current operation expenditure of local governments totaled \$20,528 million. The other components of local government direct expenditure were \$7,454 million for capital outlay; \$1,189 million for assistance and subsidies; \$1,025 million for interest on debt; and \$436 million of insurance trust payments (almost exclusively employee retirement benefits and repayments).

Table 1 also presents a functional distribution of direct expenditure. Of the \$47,553 million expended by state and local governments, general expenditure accounted for \$40,375 million. More than half of this amount comprised expenditure for education (\$14,134 million) and for streets and highways (\$7,816 million). Local governments made by far the greater portion of the education expenditure, disbursing \$11,668 million for this purpose, while the states made the larger share of highway expenditure, \$4,875 million.

Expenditure for public welfare and for health and hospital services represented the next two largest areas of general expenditure, amounting to \$3,404 million for welfare and \$3,201 million for health and hospitals. Both of these expenditure totals were fairly evenly divided between the state and local governments. The remaining general expenditure was for a broad variety of governmental activities, including police, local fire protection, sanitation, public housing, and recreation (all of which are basically local government functions), conservation and development of natural resources, interest on general purpose debt, general administration, etc. It should be noted that the functional amounts reported in this table and in the tables following include expenditure for capital outlay, but do not include redemption of debt or interest payments, the latter being shown as a separate item.

In addition to the general expenditure amounts cited above, local governments made utility system expenditure totaling \$3,494 million, of which \$1,584 million

(Continued on page 200)

TABLE 1
SUMMARY OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES, BY TYPE OF GOVERNMENT: 1957*
(In millions, except for per capita amounts)

Item	Total		States	Local governments					
	Amount	Per capita		Total	Counties	Municipalities	Townships	School districts	Special districts
Revenue									
Total.....	\$45,929(a)	\$269.70	\$24,656	\$28,896(a)	\$5,743	\$12,047	\$1,228	\$8,914	\$1,475
General revenue only.....	38,164(a)	224.11	20,382	25,406(a)	5,616	9,285	1,168	8,874	973
Intergovernmental revenue.....	3,843(a)	22.57	3,928	7,539(a)	2,133	1,756	290	3,733	137
From federal government.....	3,843	22.57	3,500	343	43	105	4	117	74
From states.....	(a)	(a)		7,196	2,018	1,489	264	3,390	35
From local governments.....	(a)	(a)	427	(a)	72	162	21	227(b)	28
Revenue from own sources.....	42,085	247.13	20,728	21,357	3,610	10,291	937	5,180	1,338
General revenue from own sources.....	34,320	201.54	16,454	17,866	3,482	7,529	878	5,141	836
Taxes.....	28,817	169.22	14,531	14,286	2,790	5,908	794	4,511	283
Property tax.....	12,864	75.54	479	12,385	2,613	4,297	743	4,448	283
Other taxes.....	15,953	93.68	14,052	1,901	177	1,611	51	63	
Charges and miscellaneous general revenue.....	5,503	32.31	1,923	3,580	692	1,621	84	630	553
Utility revenue.....	2,944	17.29		2,944	18	2,378	56		492
Water supply systems.....	1,235	7.25		1,235	18	1,079	38		101
Other.....	1,709	10.04		1,709		1,299	18		391
Liquor stores revenue.....	1,183	6.95	1,065	118	58	60			
Insurance trust revenue.....	3,638	21.36	3,209	429	52	323	4	39	10
Unemployment compensation.....	1,725	10.13	1,719	6		6			
Employee retirement.....	1,486	8.73	1,063	423	52	317	4	39	10
Other.....	427	2.51	427						
Expenditure, by character									
Total.....	47,553(a)	279.24	24,235	30,932(a)	5,860	12,839	1,251	9,644	1,795
Intergovernmental expenditure.....	(a)	(a)	7,315	300(a)	393	274	42	29(b)	19
Direct expenditure.....	47,553	279.24	16,921	30,632	5,467	12,565	1,209	9,615	1,776
Current operation.....	27,983	164.32	7,455	20,528	3,482	8,100	892	7,167	885
Capital outlay.....	12,616	74.08	5,163	7,454	1,053	3,253	252	2,179	717
Construction.....	10,386	60.99	4,318	6,069	825	2,588	211	1,849	596
Other.....	2,230	13.10	844	1,386	228	665	42	331	120
Assistance and subsidies.....	2,828	16.61	1,639	1,189	808	344	37		
Interest on debt.....	1,376	8.08	351	1,025	90	516	24	234	162
Insurance benefits and repayments.....	2,749	16.14	2,313	436	34	352	3	35	13
Exhibit: Personal services expenditure.....	18,707	109.85	4,590	14,117	2,004	5,561	462	5,623	467

Expenditure, by function									
Total.....	47,553	279.24	24,235	30,932	5,860	12,839	1,251	9,644	1,795
General expenditure.....	40,375	237.09	21,087	26,903	5,752	9,691	1,174	9,610	1,134
Intergovernmental expenditure.....	(a)	(a)	7,315	300	393	274	42	29(b)	19
Direct general expenditure.....	40,375	237.09	13,772	26,604	5,359	9,417	1,132	9,581	1,115
Education.....	14,134	83.00	2,467	11,668	557	1,423	341	9,347	.....
State institutions of higher education.....	1,958	11.50	1,958	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Local schools.....	11,871	69.71	237	11,635	530	1,417	341	9,347	.....
Other.....	305	1.79	272	33	27	6	.....	.....	.....
Highways.....	7,816	45.90	4,875	2,941	1,205	1,313	325	.....	99
Public welfare.....	3,404	19.99	1,745	1,659	1,104	489	66	.....	.....
Health and hospitals.....	3,200	18.79	1,652	1,549	708	688	16	.....	138
Police.....	1,468	8.62	179	1,290	193	1,041	55	.....	.....
Local fire protection.....	810	4.76	.....	810	26	709	43	.....	31
Natural resources.....	1,031	6.05	787	244	124	.....	.....	.....	120
Sewers and sewage disposal.....	906	5.32	.....	906	103	642	46	.....	114
Other sanitation.....	537	3.15	.....	537	10	504	21	.....	2
General control.....	1,725	10.13	531	1,195	594	512	89	.....	.....
Interest on general debt.....	1,106	6.49	351	755	90	309	20	234	102
All other.....	4,238	24.89	1,186	3,050	645	1,787	110	.....	509
Utility expenditure.....	3,494	20.52	.....	3,494	26	2,746	74	.....	648
Water supply systems.....	1,584	9.30	.....	1,584	26	1,305	58	.....	196
Other.....	1,910	11.22	.....	1,910	.....	1,441	17	.....	452
Liquor stores expenditure.....	934	5.48	836	98	49	50	.....	.....	.....
Insurance trust expenditure.....	2,749	16.14	2,313	436	34	352	3	35	13
Unemployment compensation.....	1,500	8.81	1,495	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Employee retirement.....	943	5.54	511	432	34	347	3	35	13
Other.....	307	1.80	307	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indebtedness									
Debt outstanding, total.....	53,039	311.46	13,738	39,301	3,537	19,076	1,004	9,062	6,623
Long-term.....	50,845	298.57	13,522	37,323	3,368	18,183	943	8,851	5,978
Full faith and credit.....	32,577	191.30	6,490	26,087	2,888	12,395	794	8,851	1,158
Nonguaranteed.....	18,268	107.27	7,032	11,236	480	5,788	149	.....	4,820
Short-term.....	2,195	12.89	216	1,979	169	893	61	211	645
Net long-term debt outstanding.....	46,678	274.10	11,772	34,906	3,202	16,462	929	8,529	5,783
Long-term debt issued.....	6,776	39.79	1,453	5,323	487	2,523	194	1,614	506
Long-term debt retired.....	2,716	15.95	592	2,124	219	1,115	72	487	231
Cash and security holdings									
Total.....	48,483	284.70	30,342	18,141	2,573	10,239	494	3,523	1,313
Insurance trust systems:									
Unemployment compensation.....	8,480	49.80	8,422	57	.....	57	.....	.....	.....
Employee retirement.....	12,825	75.31	8,050	4,775	462	3,768	33	403	110
Other.....	1,373	8.06	1,373	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Offsets to debt.....	4,167	24.47	1,750	2,417	165	1,721	14	322	195
Bond funds.....	5,374	31.56	1,528	3,847	461	1,578	91	1,356	361
All other.....	16,263	95.50	9,218	7,045	1,485	3,114	357	1,442	647

*Source: Bureau of the Census, *Compendium of Government Finances* (Volume III, Number 5 of the 1957 Census of Governments, 1959).

(a) Duplicative intergovernmental transactions are excluded from aggregates comprising

various types of governments.

(b) Excludes interschool-district payments.

TABLE 2
GENERAL REVENUE OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS,
BY SOURCE AND BY STATES: 1957*
(In thousands)

State or other jurisdiction	Total	From fed- eral gov- ernment	General revenue from own sources				Charges and mis- cellaneous general revenue
			Total	Taxes			
				All taxes	Property	Other	
Continental United States.....	\$38,163,578	\$3,843,334	\$34,320,244	\$28,817,238	\$12,864,130	\$15,953,108	\$5,503,001
Alabama.....	511,303	101,785	409,518	319,974	64,653	255,321	89,544
Arizona.....	262,902	33,680	229,222	183,081	84,881	98,200	46,141
Arkansas.....	268,419	50,514	217,905	178,579	47,254	131,325	39,326
California.....	4,372,581	466,615	3,905,966	3,311,173	1,563,750	1,747,423	594,794
Colorado.....	451,428	66,546	384,882	314,372	159,606	154,766	70,511
Connecticut.....	556,317	30,279	526,038	461,968	231,087	230,881	64,069
Delaware.....	89,700	8,149	81,551	58,781	14,077	44,704	22,770
District of Columbia.....	194,750	35,133	159,617	143,258	52,766	90,492	16,350
Florida.....	923,430	92,216	831,214	666,780	236,223	430,557	164,432
Georgia.....	680,574	97,065	583,509	469,978	136,233	333,745	113,530
Idaho.....	147,008	23,317	123,691	100,314	50,354	49,960	23,377
Illinois.....	2,105,153	146,228	1,958,925	1,731,535	895,736	835,799	227,389
Indiana.....	827,412	56,386	771,026	638,502	350,725	287,777	132,524
Iowa.....	633,970	62,045	571,925	489,636	239,164	250,472	82,288
Kansas.....	494,170	57,946	436,224	368,640	213,791	154,849	67,583
Kentucky.....	458,761	66,603	392,158	324,975	117,981	206,994	67,182
Louisiana.....	794,962	117,366	677,596	498,233	108,520	389,713	179,363
Maine.....	182,502	22,007	160,495	140,695	70,345	70,350	19,800
Maryland.....	601,723	50,664	551,059	461,207	196,077	265,130	89,852
Massachusetts.....	1,218,554	87,865	1,130,689	1,017,840	590,255	427,585	112,850
Michigan.....	1,809,245	142,982	1,666,263	1,396,320	644,132	752,188	269,943
Minnesota.....	811,239	79,287	731,952	600,087	310,625	289,462	131,866
Mississippi.....	346,243	58,963	287,280	234,341	64,428	169,913	52,939
Missouri.....	768,408	126,811	641,597	553,531	245,703	307,828	88,066
Montana.....	185,078	32,770	152,308	125,992	73,469	52,523	26,316
Nebraska.....	280,018	33,774	246,244	201,259	140,751	60,508	44,985
Nevada.....	94,012	16,348	77,664	60,262	21,747	38,515	17,401
New Hampshire.....	112,318	10,450	101,868	87,086	54,674	32,412	14,781
New Jersey.....	1,212,888	56,169	1,156,719	990,616	634,254	356,362	166,104
New Mexico.....	241,006	54,220	186,786	128,107	29,954	98,153	58,679
New York.....	4,577,001	253,949	4,323,052	3,723,393	1,775,352	1,948,041	599,659
North Carolina.....	724,470	117,842	606,628	503,209	134,816	368,393	103,418
North Dakota.....	167,133	20,610	146,523	107,799	56,920	50,879	38,724
Ohio.....	1,848,299	147,526	1,700,773	1,404,084	673,861	730,223	296,689
Oklahoma.....	525,812	91,950	433,862	346,518	105,218	241,300	87,344
Oregon.....	483,655	67,430	416,225	349,584	148,288	201,296	66,641
Pennsylvania.....	2,170,929	139,912	2,031,017	1,776,853	592,895	1,183,958	254,164
Rhode Island.....	164,755	20,112	144,643	130,134	65,563	64,571	14,509
South Carolina.....	352,721	46,804	305,917	245,708	56,567	189,141	60,208
South Dakota.....	166,670	27,600	139,070	112,801	65,599	47,202	26,270
Tennessee.....	564,284	80,909	483,375	404,291	116,824	287,467	79,084
Texas.....	1,832,447	235,175	1,597,272	1,258,768	581,041	677,727	338,504
Utah.....	102,143	27,964	164,179	136,779	59,915	76,864	27,402
Vermont.....	83,753	10,993	72,760	64,872	29,173	35,699	7,889
Virginia.....	664,203	62,041	602,162	491,620	152,677	338,943	110,541
Washington.....	723,934	81,052	642,882	513,947	152,164	361,783	128,935
West Virginia.....	296,122	37,629	258,493	220,205	55,873	164,332	38,288
Wisconsin.....	881,007	62,745	818,262	708,906	366,997	341,909	109,355
Wyoming.....	108,166	26,908	81,258	60,645	31,172	29,473	20,612

*Source: Bureau of the Census, *Compendium of Government Finances* (Volume III, Number 5 of the 1957 Census of Governments, 1959).

TABLE 3

PER CAPITA GENERAL REVENUE OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, BY SOURCE, BY STATES: 1957*

State or other jurisdiction	Per capita amounts					Charges and miscellaneous general revenue	State rank according to per capita amount of—			
	All general revenue	Revenue from federal government	Taxes				All general revenue	Revenue from federal government	All state and local taxes	Property tax
			Total	Property	Other					
Continental United States	\$224.11	\$22.57	\$169.22	\$75.54	\$93.70	\$32.31				
Alabama.....	161.70	32.19	101.19	20.45	80.76	28.32	44	14	48	49
Arizona.....	243.88	31.24	169.83	78.74	91.10	42.80	15	16	20	22
Arkansas.....	150.80	28.38	100.33	26.55	73.78	22.09	47	20	49	47
California.....	315.05	33.62	238.57	112.67	125.91	42.86	3	12	1	3
Colorado.....	271.45	40.02	189.04	95.97	93.06	42.40	8	7	8	10
Connecticut.....	245.18	13.34	203.60	101.85	101.76	28.24	13	46	5	6
Delaware.....	206.68	18.78	135.44	32.44	103.01	52.47	30	36	38	43
District of Columbia.....	237.50	42.85	174.70	64.35	110.36	19.95	17	5	19	30
Florida.....	219.39	21.91	158.42	56.12	102.30	39.07	26	32	27	33
Georgia.....	180.48	25.74	124.63	36.13	88.51	30.11	40	24	41	40
Idaho.....	227.92	36.15	155.53	78.07	77.45	36.24	23	11	29	23
Illinois.....	217.05	15.08	178.53	92.35	86.17	23.44	27	45	14	15
Indiana.....	183.58	12.51	141.67	77.82	63.86	29.40	38	48	35	24
Iowa.....	227.80	22.29	175.94	85.94	90.00	29.57	24	31	16	17
Kansas.....	235.32	27.59	175.54	101.81	73.73	32.18	18	21	17	7
Kentucky.....	150.76	21.89	106.79	38.77	68.03	22.08	48	33	46	38
Louisiana.....	259.28	38.28	162.50	35.39	127.10	58.50	10	10	24	41
Maine.....	194.36	23.44	149.83	74.91	74.91	21.09	36	30	34	26
Maryland.....	207.85	17.50	159.31	67.73	91.58	31.04	29	40	26	29
Massachusetts.....	252.45	18.20	210.86	122.28	88.58	23.38	12	39	4	1
Michigan.....	234.81	18.56	181.22	83.60	97.62	35.03	19	37	12	19
Minnesota.....	244.50	23.90	180.86	93.62	87.23	39.74	14	26	13	14
Mississippi.....	159.85	27.22	108.19	29.75	78.45	24.44	45	22	45	45
Missouri.....	181.31	29.92	130.61	57.98	72.63	20.78	39	17	39	32
Montana.....	275.82	48.84	187.77	109.49	78.28	39.22	7	4	10	5
Nebraska.....	194.86	23.50	140.05	97.95	42.11	31.30	35	27	36	9
Nevada.....	358.82	62.40	230.01	83.00	147.01	66.42	1	3	3	20
New Hampshire.....	196.02	18.24	151.98	95.42	56.57	25.80	34	38	32	11
New Jersey.....	215.93	10.00	176.36	112.92	63.44	29.57	28	49	15	2
New Mexico.....	296.44	66.69	157.57	36.84	120.73	72.18	4	2	28	39
New York.....	283.44	15.73	230.58	109.94	120.65	37.14	5	44	2	4
North Carolina.....	162.00	26.35	112.52	30.15	82.38	23.13	43	23	43	44
North Dakota.....	259.12	31.95	167.13	88.25	78.88	60.04	11	15	21	16
Ohio.....	200.77	16.02	152.52	73.20	79.32	32.23	31	43	31	27
Oklahoma.....	232.97	40.74	153.53	46.62	106.91	38.70	20	6	30	36
Oregon.....	277.48	38.69	200.56	85.08	115.48	38.23	6	9	6	18
Pennsylvania.....	197.16	12.71	161.37	53.85	107.23	23.08	33	47	25	35
Rhode Island.....	192.25	23.47	151.85	76.50	75.33	16.93	37	29	33	25
South Carolina.....	148.95	19.77	103.76	23.89	79.86	25.43	49	34	47	48
South Dakota.....	240.51	39.83	162.77	94.66	68.10	37.91	16	8	23	13
Tennessee.....	163.89	23.50	117.42	33.93	83.49	22.97	42	28	42	42
Texas.....	199.72	25.63	137.20	63.33	73.87	36.89	32	25	37	31
Utah.....	228.74	33.29	162.83	71.33	91.50	32.62	21	13	22	28
Vermont.....	226.36	29.71	175.33	78.85	96.48	21.32	25	19	18	21
Virginia.....	173.51	16.21	128.43	39.88	88.54	28.88	41	42	40	37
Washington.....	265.66	29.74	188.60	55.84	132.76	47.32	9	18	9	34
West Virginia.....	150.85	19.17	112.18	28.46	83.71	19.50	46	35	44	46
Wisconsin.....	228.18	16.25	183.61	95.05	88.55	28.32	22	41	11	12
Wyoming.....	341.22	84.88	191.31	98.33	92.97	65.02	2	1	7	8

*Source: Bureau of the Census, *Compendium of Government Finances* (Volume III, Number 5 of the 1957 Census of Governments, 1959).

TABLE 4

RELATION OF GENERAL REVENUE OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS TO PERSONAL INCOME, BY STATES: 1957*

State or other jurisdiction	State-local general revenue in fiscal 1957 per \$1,000 of personal income in calendar 1957							State rank in relation to personal income of state-local amounts of—	
	Total	From federal government	All state and local general revenue sources	Taxes			Charges and miscellaneous general revenue	All general revenue from state and local sources	State and local tax revenue
				Total	Property	Other			
United States, total...	\$110.53	\$11.13	\$ 99.40	\$ 83.46	\$37.26	\$46.20	\$15.94	...	...
Alabama.....	122.59	24.40	98.18	76.71	15.50	61.21	21.47	32	36
Arizona.....	132.24	16.94	115.30	92.09	42.70	49.40	23.21	14	19
Arkansas.....	131.90	24.82	107.08	87.75	23.22	64.53	19.32	25	27
California.....	124.47	13.28	111.18	94.25	44.51	49.74	16.93	19	14
Colorado.....	135.20	19.93	115.27	94.15	47.20	46.35	21.12	15	16
Connecticut.....	87.58	4.77	82.81	72.73	36.38	36.35	10.09	44	42
Delaware.....	74.75	6.79	67.96	48.98	11.73	37.25	18.97	49	49
District of Columbia..	93.23	16.82	76.41	68.58	25.26	43.32	7.83	48	46
Florida.....	122.76	12.26	110.50	88.64	31.40	57.24	21.86	21	25
Georgia.....	125.87	17.95	107.92	86.92	25.20	61.72	21.00	24	28
Idaho.....	140.95	22.36	118.59	96.18	48.28	47.90	22.41	11	11
Illinois.....	89.28	6.20	83.08	73.44	37.99	35.45	9.64	43	41
Indiana.....	90.82	6.19	84.64	70.09	38.50	31.59	14.55	40	45
Iowa.....	125.39	12.27	113.12	96.84	47.30	49.54	16.28	18	9
Kansas.....	129.47	15.18	114.28	96.58	56.01	40.57	17.71	16	10
Kentucky.....	109.96	15.96	94.00	77.89	28.28	49.62	16.10	36	34
Louisiana.....	165.48	24.43	141.05	103.71	22.59	81.12	37.34	2	4
Maine.....	116.39	14.04	102.36	89.73	44.86	44.87	12.63	28	22
Maryland.....	96.40	8.12	88.28	73.89	31.41	42.48	14.39	38	40
Massachusetts.....	107.26	7.73	99.52	89.59	51.95	37.64	9.93	31	23
Michigan.....	108.30	8.56	99.74	83.58	38.56	45.03	16.16	30	31
Minnesota.....	132.02	12.90	119.11	97.65	50.55	47.11	21.46	10	8
Mississippi.....	165.43	28.17	137.26	111.96	30.78	81.18	25.29	3	2
Missouri.....	93.07	15.36	77.71	67.05	29.76	37.29	10.67	47	48
Montana.....	146.54	25.95	120.59	99.76	58.17	41.59	20.84	8	7
Nebraska.....	106.07	12.79	93.27	76.23	53.31	22.92	17.04	37	37
Nevada.....	145.30	25.27	120.04	93.14	33.61	59.53	26.89	9	18
New Hampshire.....	105.46	9.81	95.65	81.77	51.34	30.43	13.88	34	32
New Jersey.....	86.09	3.99	82.10	70.31	45.02	25.29	11.79	45	44
New Mexico.....	172.27	38.76	133.51	91.57	21.41	70.16	41.94	4	20
New York.....	111.76	6.20	105.56	90.92	43.35	47.57	14.64	26	21
North Carolina.....	122.29	19.89	102.40	84.94	22.76	62.19	17.46	27	29
North Dakota.....	180.88	22.31	158.57	116.67	61.60	55.06	41.91	1	1
Ohio.....	89.08	7.11	81.97	67.67	32.48	35.19	14.30	46	47
Oklahoma.....	142.61	24.94	117.67	93.98	28.54	65.45	23.69	12	17
Oregon.....	142.88	19.92	122.96	103.27	43.81	59.47	19.69	7	6
Pennsylvania.....	93.07	6.00	87.07	76.17	25.42	50.75	10.90	39	38
Rhode Island.....	96.07	11.73	84.34	75.88	38.23	37.65	8.46	41	39
South Carolina.....	126.15	16.74	109.41	87.88	20.23	67.65	21.53	23	26
South Dakota.....	155.04	25.67	129.37	104.93	61.02	43.91	24.44	5	3
Tennessee.....	117.78	16.89	100.89	84.39	24.38	60.00	16.51	29	30
Texas.....	111.98	14.37	97.61	76.92	35.51	41.42	20.69	33	35
Utah.....	133.25	19.39	113.86	94.85	41.55	53.30	19.00	17	13
Vermont.....	133.79	17.56	116.23	103.63	46.60	57.03	12.60	13	5
Virginia.....	105.40	9.84	95.55	78.01	24.23	53.78	17.54	35	33
Washington.....	124.99	13.99	110.99	88.73	26.27	62.46	22.26	20	24
West Virginia.....	96.43	12.25	84.17	71.70	18.19	53.51	12.47	42	43
Wisconsin.....	118.80	8.46	110.34	95.59	49.49	46.10	14.75	22	12
Wyoming.....	167.96	41.78	126.18	94.17	48.40	45.77	32.01	6	15

*Source: Bureau of the Census, *Compendium of Government Finances* (Volume III, Number 5 of the 1957 Census of Governments, 1959).

TABLE 5

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE,
BY CHARACTER AND OBJECT, BY STATES: 1957*
(In thousands)

State or other jurisdiction	Total	Current operation	Capital outlay				Assistance and subsidies	Interest on debt	Insurance benefits and repayments
			Total	Construction	Equipment	Land and structures			
Continental United States...	\$47,553,139	\$27,982,793	\$12,616,493	\$10,386,156	\$1,032,186	\$1,198,144	\$2,828,341	\$1,376,368	\$2,749,153
Alabama...	659,180	390,726	163,497	132,171	16,410	14,916	68,375	17,624	18,958
Arizona...	345,892	199,360	109,095	93,693	9,647	5,755	17,615	6,461	13,362
Arkansas...	294,615	175,896	67,005	54,874	7,818	4,312	32,087	8,147	11,480
California...	5,193,941	2,943,960	1,441,365	1,097,368	118,888	225,109	356,010	107,282	345,325
Colorado...	530,225	287,555	149,699	119,455	13,846	16,398	67,083	11,751	14,142
Connecticut...	789,872	398,534	303,313	251,710	12,431	39,172	27,779	20,687	39,560
Delaware...	115,725	65,883	34,512	31,754	1,486	1,272	5,637	4,388	5,304
District of Columbia	208,255	143,536	43,874	31,906	2,760	9,208	7,439	1,153	12,254
Florida...	1,124,104	639,495	357,805	280,643	38,850	38,313	63,536	36,028	27,239
Georgia...	784,446	464,575	194,601	161,451	24,253	8,897	73,205	23,012	29,052
Idaho...	171,389	110,523	42,553	33,662	6,070	2,821	9,636	1,738	6,938
Illinois...	2,563,273	1,514,290	709,158	569,716	38,764	100,677	115,308	83,380	141,136
Indiana...	1,060,091	664,312	271,620	233,771	21,423	16,426	43,769	22,901	57,489
Iowa...	736,701	469,682	198,350	166,519	20,895	10,935	44,988	7,507	16,174
Kansas...	655,956	349,792	239,029	179,396	17,282	42,351	37,969	15,876	13,290
Kentucky...	527,394	295,384	142,226	120,274	12,563	9,389	45,406	13,120	31,258
Louisiana...	916,903	481,391	251,523	215,905	21,966	13,651	129,908	32,318	21,764
Maine...	226,280	151,543	45,089	38,668	4,864	1,558	13,610	5,744	10,294
Maryland...	778,269	416,994	275,262	237,892	10,735	26,635	21,348	35,225	29,439
Massachusetts...	1,637,547	968,595	381,592	332,272	27,090	22,231	131,123	50,498	105,740
Michigan...	2,475,333	1,497,239	636,658	527,921	50,820	57,918	103,615	47,957	189,864
Minnesota...	990,075	603,824	268,926	224,319	25,819	18,786	58,071	17,792	41,461
Mississippi...	357,055	221,759	79,901	59,125	13,692	7,084	34,028	9,206	12,161
Missouri...	903,704	514,353	227,072	171,369	22,962	32,740	118,184	15,819	28,277
Montana...	221,351	132,794	61,987	53,464	5,813	2,711	11,215	3,696	11,658
Nebraska...	431,379	266,106	127,760	109,325	12,180	6,254	17,129	11,176	9,208
Nevada...	108,908	63,509	31,443	27,098	2,941	1,404	2,946	1,870	9,139
New Hampshire...	168,885	107,357	42,840	37,505	2,757	2,578	6,608	2,715	9,365
New Jersey...	1,540,977	929,159	343,215	295,275	20,470	27,470	36,726	62,473	169,403
New Mexico...	245,957	143,186	80,142	68,109	5,577	6,455	13,693	4,953	3,983
New York...	5,835,614	3,414,719	1,416,910	1,175,997	124,341	116,573	245,414	278,098	480,473
North Carolina...	862,314	536,314	222,255	186,289	20,186	15,779	47,496	20,916	35,333
North Dakota...	179,569	111,485	50,471	45,860	3,200	1,411	8,424	2,240	6,949
Ohio...	2,569,725	1,553,152	654,202	530,309	47,297	76,596	119,834	64,461	178,077
Oklahoma...	613,642	335,968	149,143	130,596	12,101	6,446	97,499	17,077	16,955
Oregon...	578,117	362,390	131,858	105,295	16,156	10,407	26,204	9,368	48,298
Pennsylvania...	2,669,653	1,630,968	574,204	478,852	43,618	51,733	127,552	94,186	242,744
Rhode Island...	212,747	116,396	45,970	35,347	2,241	8,382	15,691	6,881	27,810
South Carolina...	399,637	249,056	99,161	80,882	11,434	6,845	26,404	10,162	14,854
South Dakota...	185,117	119,948	52,766	46,784	4,174	1,808	9,562	1,037	1,805
Tennessee...	798,073	447,093	240,232	213,452	15,986	10,795	43,602	27,071	40,075
Texas...	2,139,050	1,181,556	683,413	577,330	60,926	45,157	144,625	83,064	46,391
Utah...	230,567	143,644	62,282	52,007	6,801	3,474	13,667	2,864	8,110
Vermont...	106,216	72,512	23,136	20,302	1,867	967	6,312	1,236	3,020
Virginia...	823,974	533,671	233,758	187,490	14,042	32,225	20,303	21,044	15,198
Washington West Virginia...	1,087,737	610,158	298,405	261,744	20,181	16,479	75,222	31,728	72,224
Wisconsin...	367,250	236,838	60,698	47,734	7,774	5,190	31,599	11,387	26,728
Wyoming...	1,012,196	641,476	261,797	222,798	25,443	13,556	50,614	12,824	45,487
	118,259	74,137	34,720	30,478	3,346	895	4,271	1,227	3,905

*Source: Bureau of the Census, *Compendium of Government Finances* (Volume III, Number 5 of the 1957 Census of Governments, 1959).

TABLE 6
GENERAL EXPENDITURE OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS,
IN TOTAL AND FOR SELECTED FUNCTIONS, BY STATES: 1957*

State or other jurisdiction	Amount in thousands					Per capita				
	Total general expenditure	Public welfare	Educational	Highways	Health and hospitals	Total	Public welfare	Educational	Highways	Health and hospitals
Continental United States...	\$40,375,405	\$3,403,560	\$14,134,194	\$7,816,283	\$3,200,560	\$237.09	\$19.99	\$83.00	\$45.90	\$18.79
Alabama.....	562,049	72,854	178,013	137,867	33,731	177.75	23.04	56.30	43.60	10.67
Arizona.....	294,143	19,195	123,311	54,153	13,039	272.86	17.31	114.39	50.23	12.09
Arkansas.....	263,488	34,120	93,140	60,862	18,837	148.03	19.17	52.33	34.19	10.58
California.....	4,472,686	416,231	1,657,528	654,441	336,182	322.26	29.99	119.43	47.15	24.22
Colorado.....	466,476	72,633	170,322	89,542	28,031	280.50	43.68	102.42	53.84	16.85
Connecticut.....	732,787	39,675	210,953	242,630	52,132	322.96	17.49	92.97	106.93	22.98
Delaware.....	105,036	5,318	42,184	22,735	7,535	242.02	12.25	97.20	52.38	17.36
District of Columbia	185,169	11,652	38,821	15,832	29,315	225.82	14.21	47.34	19.31	35.75
Florida.....	987,364	70,212	298,917	204,341	82,746	234.58	16.68	71.02	48.55	19.66
Georgia.....	705,874	78,208	256,925	121,435	71,825	187.18	20.74	68.13	32.20	19.05
Idaho.....	150,137	11,077	52,644	38,656	10,448	232.77	17.17	81.62	59.93	16.20
Illinois.....	2,188,095	153,755	756,692	417,072	174,253	225.60	15.85	78.02	43.00	17.97
Indiana.....	929,424	52,964	403,400	167,959	71,807	206.22	11.75	89.51	37.27	15.93
Iowa.....	652,232	58,351	255,753	181,954	36,297	234.36	20.97	91.90	65.38	13.04
Kansas.....	568,723	46,178	192,244	170,770	36,908	270.82	21.99	91.54	81.32	17.58
Kentucky.....	466,706	31,534	169,621	102,974	30,327	153.37	16.94	55.74	33.84	9.96
Louisiana.....	846,044	140,468	265,080	154,302	49,542	275.94	45.81	86.46	50.33	16.15
Maine.....	190,964	17,904	57,154	53,128	12,070	203.37	19.07	60.87	56.58	12.85
Maryland.....	704,741	27,109	231,958	165,113	58,513	243.43	9.36	80.12	57.03	20.21
Massachusetts.....	1,406,319	151,783	342,263	291,299	145,722	291.34	31.44	70.91	60.35	30.19
Michigan.....	2,021,991	126,068	814,395	364,668	186,280	262.43	16.36	105.70	47.33	24.17
Minnesota.....	864,797	74,332	334,380	176,918	75,593	260.64	22.40	100.78	53.32	22.78
Mississippi.....	328,460	38,312	110,179	84,156	23,491	151.64	17.69	50.87	38.85	10.85
Missouri.....	811,504	127,331	278,918	146,825	57,912	191.48	30.05	65.81	34.64	13.67
Montana.....	189,366	13,972	68,010	53,148	8,737	282.21	20.82	101.36	79.21	13.02
Nebraska.....	290,466	19,836	112,416	73,301	20,354	202.13	13.80	78.23	51.01	14.17
Nevada.....	96,172	4,000	24,925	23,327	8,142	367.07	15.27	95.13	89.03	31.08
New Hampshire.....	136,765	9,327	41,093	41,929	11,196	238.68	16.28	71.72	73.17	19.53
New Jersey.....	1,331,246	56,045	446,662	217,993	103,551	237.00	9.98	79.52	38.81	18.44
New Mexico.....	226,534	16,464	88,990	53,905	14,042	278.64	20.25	109.46	66.30	17.27
New York.....	4,818,852	358,725	1,433,593	652,711	526,116	298.42	22.21	88.78	40.42	32.58
North Carolina.....	722,955	52,944	294,011	150,876	56,102	161.66	11.84	65.74	33.74	12.54
North Dakota.....	166,294	10,504	53,001	47,085	8,752	257.82	16.29	82.17	73.00	13.57
Ohio.....	2,046,437	163,388	744,752	422,352	143,358	222.29	17.75	80.90	45.88	15.57
Oklahoma.....	559,516	104,754	199,709	121,124	26,359	247.90	46.41	88.48	53.67	11.68
Oregon.....	473,071	32,597	183,675	100,911	27,568	271.41	18.70	105.38	57.90	15.81
Pennsylvania.....	2,164,401	156,285	779,557	371,848	163,929	196.57	14.19	70.80	33.77	14.89
Rhode Island.....	179,636	18,663	52,051	31,318	15,110	209.61	21.78	60.74	36.54	17.63
South Carolina.....	362,640	29,781	158,924	59,684	32,320	153.14	12.58	67.11	25.20	13.65
South Dakota.....	169,373	11,295	59,177	54,498	5,873	244.41	16.30	85.39	78.64	8.48
Tennessee.....	553,322	50,449	200,743	118,205	49,037	160.71	14.65	58.30	34.33	14.25
Texas.....	1,879,521	156,542	738,425	405,066	107,306	204.85	17.06	80.48	44.15	11.70
Utah.....	195,494	15,497	88,239	34,523	10,519	232.73	18.45	105.05	41.10	12.53
Vermont.....	90,893	7,737	30,855	27,328	5,644	245.66	20.91	83.39	73.86	15.25
Virginia.....	687,261	25,403	243,154	181,674	52,825	179.54	6.64	63.52	47.46	13.79
Washington.....	797,617	82,733	295,626	155,957	61,405	292.70	30.36	108.49	57.23	22.54
West Virginia.....	304,833	34,751	124,205	59,016	18,514	155.29	17.70	63.27	30.06	9.43
Wisconsin.....	923,489	69,109	299,607	209,530	73,347	239.18	17.90	77.60	54.27	19.00
Wyoming.....	104,042	5,495	37,999	29,342	7,918	328.21	17.33	119.87	92.56	24.98

*Source: Bureau of the Census, *Compendium of Government Finances* (Volume III, Number 5 of the 1957 Census of Governments, 1959).

TABLE 7
INDEBTEDNESS OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
AT END OF 1957 FISCAL YEAR, BY STATES*
(In thousands, except per capita)

State or other jurisdiction	Gross debt		Net long-term debt			
	Total	Long-term only	Total		State	Local
			Amount	Per capita		
Continental United States.....	\$53,039,341	\$50,844,566	\$46,677,822	\$274.10	\$11,772,122	\$34,905,700
Alabama.....	623,448	572,229	543,966	172.03	106,961	437,005
Arizona.....	303,964	302,755	293,143	271.93	10,399	282,744
Arkansas.....	289,687	285,871	269,055	151.15	99,369	169,686
California.....	4,579,944	4,548,002	3,825,940	275.66	570,627	3,255,313
Colorado.....	477,547	467,705	458,983	276.00	45,671	413,312
Connecticut.....	1,118,761	913,356	904,289	398.54	382,942	521,347
Delaware.....	220,210	217,909	215,001	495.39	146,177	68,824
District of Columbia.....	85,148	37,400	37,400	45.61	.....	37,400
Florida.....	1,278,960	1,256,003	1,161,397	275.93	189,216	972,181
Georgia.....	874,603	826,216	782,875	207.60	244,039	538,836
Idaho.....	95,419	94,565	90,786	140.75	5,471	85,315
Illinois.....	3,134,315	2,836,342	2,673,923	275.69	625,098	2,048,825
Indiana.....	800,988	786,938	757,877	168.16	329,316	428,561
Iowa.....	322,150	319,952	310,353	111.52	30,397	279,956
Kansas.....	651,208	640,498	630,809	300.39	176,396	454,413
Kentucky.....	460,842	446,902	407,051	133.77	71,434	335,617
Louisiana.....	1,110,802	1,056,460	992,608	323.75	293,695	698,913
Maine.....	194,099	189,572	185,273	197.31	117,715	67,558
Maryland.....	1,446,617	1,434,508	1,305,397	450.91	428,891	876,506
Massachusetts.....	2,158,124	2,039,903	1,962,471	406.56	1,007,918	954,553
Michigan.....	1,842,436	1,817,130	1,689,475	219.27	612,143	1,077,332
Minnesota.....	711,524	689,290	659,839	198.87	78,414	581,425
Mississippi.....	320,875	310,409	290,196	133.98	84,928	205,268
Missouri.....	697,155	677,769	650,180	153.42	29,412	620,768
Montana.....	145,130	143,409	130,755	194.87	34,226	96,529
Nebraska.....	500,072	494,968	473,939	329.81	8,976	464,963
Nevada.....	65,860	65,801	63,714	243.18	2,998	60,716
New Hampshire.....	122,266	110,594	108,989	190.21	51,594	57,395
New Jersey.....	2,279,458	2,168,940	2,121,360	377.67	884,162	1,237,198
New Mexico.....	201,067	201,036	189,756	233.40	43,469	146,287
New York.....	9,769,192	9,180,307	7,634,085	472.76	1,396,495	6,237,590
North Carolina.....	813,800	779,142	713,937	159.65	208,902	505,035
North Dakota.....	84,754	82,945	64,138	99.44	4,021	60,117
Ohio.....	2,650,566	2,564,270	2,443,967	265.48	665,766	1,778,201
Oklahoma.....	562,044	561,637	514,327	227.88	196,300	318,027
Oregon.....	459,441	454,452	369,880	212.21	109,726	260,154
Pennsylvania.....	3,513,819	3,378,973	3,256,343	295.74	1,171,725	2,084,618
Rhode Island.....	272,991	250,358	229,201	267.45	68,573	160,628
South Carolina.....	425,707	416,016	389,201	164.36	215,419	173,782
South Dakota.....	45,786	44,521	37,664	54.35	450	37,214
Tennessee.....	968,425	933,591	897,491	260.67	104,421	793,070
Texas.....	2,947,070	2,891,732	2,736,825	298.29	209,931	2,526,894
Utah.....	165,442	162,672	158,746	188.98	4,271	154,475
Vermont.....	56,375	54,166	53,482	144.55	15,553	37,929
Virginia.....	790,411	757,482	710,030	185.48	174,335	535,695
Washington.....	1,345,296	1,334,311	1,280,560	469.93	249,287	1,031,273
West Virginia.....	396,270	394,388	372,535	189.77	253,796	118,739
Wisconsin.....	592,926	585,007	565,747	146.53	6,931	558,816
Wyoming.....	66,349	66,164	62,863	198.31	4,166	58,697

*Source: Bureau of the Census, *Compendium of Government Finances* (Volume III, Number 5 of the 1957 Census of Governments, 1959).

was for water supply systems, the remainder having been made in connection with electric power, gas, and transit systems. The sixteen states that operate liquor stores made gross expenditures of \$836 million in connection with this activity while local governments (in four states only) disbursed \$98 million for this purpose. The remaining amount of direct expenditure consisted of insurance trust expenditure, as mentioned above.

Table 5 gives a state-by-state distribution of direct expenditure by state and local governments segregated according to character and object of expenditure.

In Table 6 direct general expenditure is distributed by states, with detail for the four functions—education, highways, public welfare, and health and hospitals—which account for the bulk of all state-local general expenditure, as indicated by the following figures for fiscal 1957:

<i>Function</i>	<i>Amount in millions</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Education	\$14,134	35.0
Highways	7,816	19.4
Public welfare	3,404	8.4
Health and hospitals	3,201	7.9
All other general expenditure	11,821	29.3
Total	40,375	100.0

In practically every state, education far outranked any other function in amount of expenditure during 1957, with highways commonly coming second. It should

be noted that the high ranking of the highway function in the scale of expenditure is due in part to the inclusion of capital outlay in the data presented. A comparison based on current expenditures would place the highway function in a lower position.

Total indebtedness of all state and local governments was \$53,039 million at the end of fiscal 1957, as shown in Table 1. Of the \$50,845 million of long-term debt outstanding, \$32,577 million was backed by the full faith and credit of the issuing governments. The remaining \$18,268 million, represented non-guaranteed obligations, mostly "revenue" bonds. Table 1 also indicates that the total amount of state and local government cash and security holdings on hand for debt redemption as of the close of fiscal 1957 was \$4,167 million, so that the resultant "net" long-term debt outstanding equalled \$46,678 million.

In Table 7 these debt figures are distributed on a state-by-state basis, with per capita amounts computed according to the estimated July 1, 1957, population for each state. As shown by this tabulation, per capita indebtedness of state and local governments varies widely from state to state. In all but five states the net long-term debt of local governments far exceeded the amount of state net long-term indebtedness. In several states the outstanding amounts consisted almost entirely of local issues.

2

Taxation

RECENT TRENDS IN STATE TAXATION

BY LEON ROTHENBERG*

IN TERMS of revenue enactments, legislative sessions in 1959 were among the most productive in the postwar period. In about two-thirds of the forty-seven states which held regular sessions in 1959, Governors had asked for added revenues to meet higher expenditure requirements. In virtually all of the states in which such recommendations were made, tax increases were enacted.

Rapid expansion in national business activity in the early months of 1959 raised tax collections somewhat above estimated levels, but tempered state needs for additional revenues only slightly. With some notable exceptions, revenue programs in the budgets proposed were enacted with only minor modifications. The number of tax increases enacted in 1959 approximated record proportions, and in some of the states the tax-raising programs involved record volumes of revenue.

The fiscal background against which the 1959 sessions considered revenue proposals differed markedly from that of two years earlier. In 1956, when the economy surged upward beyond expectations, the states had collected substantially more revenue than had been estimated. The added revenue permitted more than half of the states to balance budgets in 1957 without raising tax rates. In 1959, income and outgo levels voted by legislatures were attributable not only to the continu-

ous pressures of population growth and rising costs on education, highway and welfare needs, but also to the impact on state revenues of the 1957-58 economic downturn. In the early part of the 1957-59 biennium, tax collections fell below budget estimates, and deficits occurred among the states with some frequency for the first time in the postwar period. Revenue-raising measures adopted in 1959 were intended to finance both these deficits and the annual postwar growth in state spending.

Statistics compiled by the Bureau of the Census show that, for the states in aggregate, the gap between income and outgo widened sharply in the first year of the 1957-59 biennium. State expenditure has exceeded revenue throughout the present decade, but the excess of spending over revenue in fiscal 1958 was larger than in any of the preceding years. As a result of rising business activity and tax-rate increases, state tax collections had risen 15 per cent in 1956 and another 9 per cent in 1957. In fiscal 1958, however, although tax collections reflected the rate increases enacted in 1957, the collections rose only 2.7 per cent. In that year aggregate state spending exceeded revenue by \$1.8 billion, compared with an excess of \$.7 billion the year before. In fiscal 1959, state tax collections surged upward again, rising 6.1 per cent to \$15.8 billion. At this writing data are not yet available on 1959 state spending, but the percentage jump in tax collections is considerably below

*Mr. Rothenberg is Research Director of the Federation of Tax Administrators.

the increases reported in state expenditures in recent years.

SUMMARY OF 1959 ACTION

Virtually all sources of tax revenue were employed by the 1959 legislative sessions in raising revenues. Most states sought to distribute the added burden among various classes of taxpayers, with the result that both broad-based taxes and selected excises were raised frequently. Legislatures gave somewhat greater emphasis to income taxes than to sales taxes in providing for new revenues. Nine states raised income tax rates while only four raised sales taxes. However, on a proportionate basis, the amounts of revenue which the income tax boosts were intended to produce were usually smaller than the anticipated yields from higher sales-tax rates. Moreover, almost a third of the sales-tax states expanded their collections by adjustments other than rate increases, such as extending the tax to various services and sales of items heretofore untaxed.

Extensive use was made of tobacco and alcoholic beverage taxes. Almost a third of the sessions obtained additional revenue from each of these taxes; legislatures found them particularly adaptable for providing smaller amounts of revenue or for supplementing increases in broad-based taxes. Motor fuel taxes were raised by only four states, a considerably smaller number than had been suggested by the emphasis given to highway needs in budget messages. Uncertainty over federal actions in the highway financing field was a contributory factor in this development. Death taxes, severance taxes and pari-mutuel taxes were also among levies raised with some frequency among the states.

With few exceptions, the states derived additional revenues from raising a group of taxes rather than from an increase in a single broad-based tax. Thus in California and New York, where the largest revenue-raising programs were enacted, "packages" proposed by Governors were approved substantially as submitted. In California, the adoptions included higher individual and corporate income taxes, a new cigarette tax, and increases in the

inheritance and beer taxes. In New York, income taxes were increased; an income tax withholding law and a new tobacco-products tax were adopted; and higher motor fuel, cigarette and inheritance taxes were imposed.

Among states adopting revenue programs of smaller dimensions, Idaho and Minnesota, for example, raised income, tobacco and alcoholic beverage taxes. Higher revenue was obtained from all of these taxes, plus the sales tax, in South Carolina. Income and tobacco taxes were raised in Iowa, and sales, tobacco and alcoholic beverage taxes in Washington.

There were a few states which derived new revenue essentially from a single source. Pennsylvania raised its cigarette tax to finance a Korean veterans' bonus but placed principal reliance on the sales tax, which the legislature raised and expanded twice during the session. Massachusetts and North Carolina limited major revenue action to the adoption of income-tax withholding, although in the former state the Governor had recommended adoption of a new sales tax. Only one principal tax was increased in Arizona (sales), New Hampshire (motor fuel) and South Dakota and Wyoming (cigarette). Illinois and Michigan based their programs principally on the sales tax (in the latter state the increase subsequently was declared unconstitutional), but obtained smaller amounts from other taxes.

Adoptions of new taxes were infrequent. California became the forty-sixth state (including Hawaii) to tax cigarettes, four states imposed new taxes on tobacco products other than cigarettes, and one state, Vermont, adopted a new meals-and-room tax. Through other revenue-raising enactments, however, state tax systems were changed in several important respects. For some taxes, rate ceilings which had become traditional were raised. For others, rate structures assumed new forms, tax bases were expanded to include new transactions, and new enforcement devices were incorporated into tax statutes.

In the sales tax field, the long-established 3 per cent ceiling (previously exceeded only in Washington, which had imposed a 3-1/3 per cent rate) was raised

to 4 per cent by Michigan, Pennsylvania and Washington. Combined state-local rates in excess of 3 per cent already had been in effect extensively in California and Mississippi and in some areas in Alabama. In 1959, an increase in the Illinois sales tax made the combined state-local rate 3.5 per cent. Hawaii entered the Union with a 3.5 per cent state tax on retail sales. Additional 1959 action, as reported above, affected the customary composition of the tax base.

Income tax revisions affected both the higher and lower individual income brackets. Some states expanded the rate range at the upper levels; in others exemptions were lowered, or higher rates were imposed at the lower end of the income range. The taxation of persons with smaller incomes was a principal concern in several income tax states in which needs for additional revenues made the adoption of a sales tax a consideration. Several states have considered adding a flat-rate gross-income tax to a progressive net-income tax structure. In one state, a measure considered but not approved would have revised rates and exemptions so as to give the income-tax structure the combined effect of an income and sales tax. Tax study groups in three states, two of which imposed an income tax and one a sales tax, have reviewed a suggestion that if both an income and sales tax are employed, each sales taxpayer be allowed a flat sales-tax credit against his income tax. None of these measures has been enacted, but they indicate state concern over future forms of new broad-based taxation.

No new rates exceeding existing maximums in the nation were established in the various selected excises, but the increase in over-all levels indicated the possibility of such action in the future. Three states currently tax cigarettes at 8 cents per pack—Louisiana, Montana and Texas—two more than at the outset of legislative sessions in 1957. The average rate for the cigarette tax states is now 4.8 cents per pack compared with 4.2 cents at the end of 1957. For the thirty-two states and the District of Columbia which impose distilled spirits excises (seventeen states sell liquor through government monopoly

systems, and one prohibits the sale of liquor) the median rate is \$1.52 per gallon with a top rate of \$3.50 in Alaska. States with tax rates in excess of \$1.50 per gallon have increased from eleven to seventeen since the end of 1957, with Alaska and Hawaii included in the additions. The top statewide gasoline tax rate remained the same, 7 cents per gallon. This was imposed by thirteen states in 1959, three more than in 1957. In Hawaii, where the state-imposed motor fuel tax varies among the counties, 8 cents per gallon is levied on gasoline in Hawaii County.

The most noteworthy development in administrative change was the adoption of income-tax withholding statutes by six states. (In Oklahoma a new measure was suspended by a referendum petition.) In January, 1960, withholding will be in effect in eighteen of the thirty-two states taxing income from salaries and wages. In several states enacting withholding in 1959 the adoptions were significant not only administratively but for the budget-balancing revenue they were to produce through the first year's "windfall."

There were instances of acceleration in other tax fields. In California, a "doubling-up" of the payment dates for the insurance gross premiums tax provided a windfall which was applied to a deficit for fiscal 1959. Washington reduced a 1959 deficit by providing for payment of sales and business and occupation taxes on a monthly rather than a bimonthly basis.

In one important area, state equalization and supervision of property taxes, the absence of legislation was a noteworthy feature. In 1955, more than a fourth of the states provided for statewide reappraisals or assessment ratio studies or extended their supervision over the local assessment process. In 1957, a smaller number of states enacted legislation to examine the existing distribution of the property tax burden. In 1959, although lack of uniformity in local property assessments was still stressed as a major problem in state-local finance, there was virtually no new action in this area.

ACTION IN 1958

Legislative sessions in 1958, as in 1959, enacted an impressive number of revenue-

raising measures. Eighteen states held regular sessions in this legislative "off-year." In two-thirds of them the rate of one or more taxes was raised, or added revenue was obtained through changes in collection procedure.

Two states adopted new taxes: New Jersey, a 1.75 per cent corporation income tax; and Maryland, a 3 cents per pack cigarette tax.

Individual income tax rates were raised in Kansas and Maryland and also, in effect, by Colorado and New York, which discontinued abatements allowed in prior years. Higher corporation taxes were enacted in Colorado (through discontinuance of a temporary abatement), Kansas and Rhode Island.

Sales taxes were raised by Kansas, 2 to 2½ per cent; and by Maryland, 2 to 3 per cent. Motor fuel tax rates were increased by New Jersey, 4 to 5 cents per gallon; and Rhode Island, 4 to 6 cents. Three states raised cigarette taxes: Massachusetts and Mississippi, 5 to 6 cents per pack; and Rhode Island, 3 to 5 cents per pack. Mississippi also raised its tax on cigars by 20 per cent. Kansas and Rhode Island imposed higher alcoholic beverage tax rates.

Other taxes increased in 1958 were the pari-mutuel tax in Rhode Island, gas-severance taxes in Louisiana, the insurance-premiums tax in West Virginia and the inheritance tax in Kansas.

There were two instances of reduction: Kentucky increased the personal credits in its income tax and repealed its admissions tax; Mississippi dropped a temporary 14 per cent surtax on a range of taxes.

ACTION OF 1959 BY CATEGORIES

Among the principal tax changes enacted in 1959 were the following¹:

Individual Income Taxes

Nine states imposed higher income taxes either by increasing rates or lowering exemptions or deductions, or by a

¹Subsequent to preparation of this summary, Michigan enacted a revenue program which included an increase in the cigarette tax from 5 to 6 cents per pack, a new 20 per cent tobacco products tax, a 3 per cent tax on local telegrams and telephone calls, and higher liquor, beer and corporation franchise taxes.

combination of both. Eight states raised rates. California widened its income tax rate range, imposing a minimum 1 per cent tax on the first \$2,500 of taxable income (a change from \$5,000), and a maximum 7 per cent rate on income over \$15,000 (formerly 6 per cent on income over \$25,000). Colorado changed its tax rate range from 1-10 per cent to 3-9 per cent, raising rates on taxable income under \$8,000 and lowering them on taxable income over \$11,000. In Idaho, rates were raised from a 2-8 per cent range, plus a 10 per cent surtax on net income over \$2,000, to a range of 3-9½ per cent. A \$10 filing fee also was imposed on each tax return.

Minnesota added ½ per cent to the tax rate on each individual income tax bracket over \$500; the new range is 1-10½ per cent plus a 10 per cent surtax which was imposed previously. Montana upped its maximum rate from 5 to 7 per cent. New York added tax brackets that raised the maximum rate from 7 to 10 per cent; on capital gains the top rate was increased from 3½ to 5 per cent. South Carolina added brackets that increased its maximum rate from 5 to 7 per cent. For one year, Wisconsin upped a 20 per cent surtax to 25 per cent.

California cut \$500 from the personal exemptions for single and married persons to \$1,500 and \$3,000 respectively, but increased the credit for dependents from \$400 to \$600. Idaho and New York adopted a \$600 exemption for each taxpayer, spouse and dependent. The exemptions replaced were: in Idaho \$700, \$1,500 and \$200, respectively, and in New York \$1,000, \$2,500 and \$400. New York, however, allowed additional credits of \$10 to individuals, \$25 to married taxpayers.

Oregon lowered its rate schedules from 3-9½ per cent to 2½-7½ per cent, but increased the tax burden by eliminating the deduction for federal income taxes. The 1959 Oregon act was suspended, however, by a referendum petition, and will be submitted to the electorate in 1960. South Carolina, which had allowed the deduction of federal taxes up to \$500, eliminated the deduction entirely.

Minnesota, while raising rates, in-

creased the tax credit for dependents from \$10 to \$14. In California the additional exemption for blind taxpayers was raised from \$500 to \$600. New York, in adopting the same personal exemptions as in the federal tax, increased the additional exemption for the blind and for persons over 65 from \$400 to \$600. Colorado allowed a deduction to divorced or widowed working mothers for child-care expense up to \$600 for the first dependent child, plus \$100 for each additional child. Colorado also allowed the deduction of all medical expenses and, for a 2 per cent surtax on income from dividends and interest, increased the exemption from \$600 to \$5,000. Kansas and Utah granted dependency exemptions for students over 18.

Three states passed measures to tie their income tax statutes to the federal law through direct reference to definitions in the Internal Revenue Code. Idaho and North Dakota adopted federal taxable income, with various adjustments as to definition for state purposes. In New York the electorate approved a constitutional amendment which will permit the imposition of taxes on individuals, corporations and unincorporated businesses by direct reference to federal law. Before the 1959 sessions, the jurisdictions which based their personal income taxes on the federal law were: Alaska, the only state to tax at a percentage of the federal tax, and Hawaii, Iowa, Kentucky, Montana and Vermont, whose statutes refer directly to provisions in the Internal Revenue Code. As in other years, federal practices in various other respects were incorporated in 1959 into individual and corporate income taxes, principally the latter.

Income tax withholding was adopted in six states, the largest number of adoptions in any one year. In Oklahoma, however, the 1959 action was suspended as a result of a referendum petition, and will be voted upon by the electorate.

The five states in which income tax withholding became law in 1959 were Massachusetts, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina and Utah. The 1959 withholding laws contained several unique features. New York cancelled taxes on 1958 income for all taxpayers

except for trusts, estates, and taxpayers who died during the year—the first instance of “forgiveness” among the withholding states. Massachusetts became the first state to allow compensation to employers for the cost of collecting withholding taxes, at a range of from $1\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent to 3 per cent of collections, based upon the amount withheld.

In both Massachusetts and New York, withholding provisions, adopted after the beginning of the year, were made retroactive to the beginning of 1959, and accelerated rates of withholding were imposed for the catch-up periods. Except for Oklahoma, each of the 1959 adoptions required declarations of estimated tax from taxpayers receiving income from sources other than wages. Among these states, estimated tax payments were required from corporations in North Carolina alone and, in that state, only from corporations with income above a specified level. Among the states in which withholding was already in effect, Alaska raised its statutory withholding rate from $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 14 per cent of federal income taxes withheld (the higher rate was formerly imposed by regulation). Colorado upped its rate from 4 to 6 per cent of federal withholding, and Idaho from 10 to 15 per cent. In the latter two states income tax rates had been raised during the year.

Corporation Income Taxes

Six states provided for higher tax payments by corporations. Rates were raised in California from 4 to 5.5 per cent, in Idaho from 8.8 to 9.5 per cent, in Iowa from 2 to 3 per cent, and in Minnesota from 7.3 to 9.3 per cent. In addition, Colorado, although making no change in the corporation income tax rate, eliminated the federal income tax deduction for such taxpayers. Montana, while lowering the rate from 5 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, imposed higher taxes by disallowing the deduction of federal income taxes for corporations.

In Oregon, public utilities were made taxable on the same basis as the corporations, losing a favored basis of computation, while having their rates reduced from 7 to 6 per cent. Three states—Idaho,

Tennessee and Utah—adopted provisions which made corporations engaged solely in interstate commerce subject to income taxes. Alaska adopted a three-factor—property, payroll and sales—income apportionment formula.

Sales Taxes

Five states raised general sales tax rates in the year. Arizona increased its gross income (sales) tax by 50 per cent of the rates already imposed; on retail sales the rate was raised from 2 to 3 per cent. In Illinois the state retailers' occupation (sales) tax was raised from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 per cent. The effect was to raise the rate in most of the state to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, since under a 1957 enabling act most Illinois cities now impose a locally-imposed state-collected sales tax of $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent. In addition, Illinois in 1959 authorized counties to impose a $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent tax in unincorporated areas. Utah, which has a 2 per cent state sales tax, authorized municipalities to impose a state-collected, $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent sales tax.

Michigan raised its use tax from 3 to 4 per cent and made the additional tax applicable to local sales. The State Supreme Court, however, has held that this measure violated a constitutional provision limiting the sales tax to a maximum 3 per cent rate. Michigan also raised the rate of its business activities tax. Pennsylvania first upped its sales tax rate from 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, then raised it again to 4 per cent. Washington raised its rate from $3\frac{1}{3}$ to 4 per cent.

Three sales tax states which impose other general levies on some measure of the volume of business raised the rates of these taxes. Washington increased the rates of its business and occupation tax by adding a temporary 16 per cent surtax to a permanent 60 per cent surtax already in effect. West Virginia raised a series of rates imposed on various forms of business under its business and occupation tax. Michigan raised the rates of its business activities tax from 1.5 to 2 mills on public utilities and from 6.5 to 7.75 mills on other taxpayers. At the same time it modified this tax by raising a \$10,000 exemption to \$12,500 and allowed taxpayers to reduce taxes by the percentage,

not in excess of 25 per cent, that 1 per cent of adjusted receipts bears to net income.

Several states, while leaving general sales tax rates unchanged, revised rates imposed on the sale of selected items. Alabama raised the tax on sales of motor vehicles from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Tennessee lowered its tax rate on machinery for new and expanded industry from 3 to 1 per cent.

Texas, which has no general sales tax, imposed a series of new and higher selected excises including a new 3 per cent hotel occupancy tax. Vermont, also a nonsales-tax state, placed a new 3 per cent tax on room rentals and meals.

Many states extended taxes to include new transactions. Hotel rentals were made subject to the sales tax in Colorado, Connecticut, Maine, Ohio and Utah. Laundering and dry cleaning services were subjected to tax in Pennsylvania, South Carolina and Utah, and alcoholic beverages in Florida and Pennsylvania. Charges for repairs and public utility services and soft drinks were also among items added to the tax base of some sales tax states. Ohio lowered its tax-exempt bracket from 40 to 30 cents, and Alabama eliminated from its statute an extensive list of exemptions.

Missouri, which had imposed a use tax on motor vehicles only, adopted a general use tax. Illinois allowed a new 2 per cent discount to cover the cost of collections. Maryland cut its cost of collection credit from 3 to 2 per cent.

Motor Fuel Taxes

Four states raised motor fuel tax rates: New Hampshire, 6 to 7 cents per gallon; Ohio, 5 to 7 cents; New York, on gasoline, 4 to 6 cents and on diesel fuel 6 to 9 cents; and West Virginia, 6 to 7 cents.

Utah provided for motor fuel tax refunds for nonhighway agricultural purposes, leaving only Hawaii and Vermont among the fifty states without refund or exemption provisions relating to such use. Florida and West Virginia imposed road use taxes, at the motor fuel tax rate, on carriers operating on highways with fuel purchased outside the state. Three states—North Dakota, Ohio and Utah—

extended to retailers a share in the credits previously allowed to distributors only.

Kansas and Texas adopted supplier-type special fuel tax laws. Under the Kansas law, principal responsibility for the collection of taxes on diesel fuel is on the supplier, and for collection of taxes on liquefied petroleum gas, on persons delivering the fuel into a vehicle supply tank. The Texas law places principal responsibility for collecting all special fuel taxes on the supplier.

Tobacco Taxes

California enacted a new 3 cents per pack cigarette tax. New taxes on tobacco products other than cigarettes were imposed by four states—in three at a percentage of the wholesale price: New York, 15 per cent, Vermont, 20 per cent and Washington, 25 per cent. In Texas a range of rates was imposed, mainly on the retail price. The 1959 adoptions raise to fifteen the number of states with taxes on tobacco products other than cigarettes.

Cigarette tax rates went up in fourteen states. The states, and the increases in cents per pack, were Alabama (4 to 6), Idaho (4 to 5), Iowa (3 to 4), Illinois (3 to 4), Minnesota (4 to 5½); New York (3 to 5), Ohio (3 to 5), Pennsylvania (5 to 6), South Carolina (3 to 5), South Dakota (3¼ to 5), Texas (5 to 8), Vermont (5 to 7), Washington (5 to 6), and Wyoming (3 to 4). Taxes on other tobacco products were increased in Alabama (a range of rates on retail price); Minnesota, from 15 to 20 per cent; and South Carolina, on the retail price of cigars. Of the states raising rates New York, Ohio, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont and Wyoming revised downward the percentage discount allowed distributors for affixing tax indicia. Oklahoma and Tennessee changed tax laws to make little cigars taxable at the same rate as cigarettes.

Alcoholic Beverage Taxes

Oklahoma, upon repealing prohibition, imposed taxes on beer, wine and distilled spirits, the latter at \$2.40 per gallon. Thirteen states placed higher rates on one or more types of alcoholic beverages. Higher rates on distilled spirits, beer and wine were imposed by Colorado,

Illinois, Minnesota and Washington—the last by increasing a surtax on sales by state stores from 10 to 15 per cent. Idaho added a surcharge to sales by the state liquor dispensary. Taxes on distilled spirits and wine were raised by Texas, and on beer and wine by South Carolina. Beer tax rates rose in California, Montana and Ohio, and wine taxes in New Mexico and Wisconsin. Tennessee imposed an additional tax of 15 cents per case on alcoholic beverages sold by wholesalers. Minnesota and New Mexico eliminated use of stamps in collecting liquor taxes, providing instead that these taxes be paid on a monthly report basis.

Property Taxes

A few of numerous enactments affecting many phases of property taxation are described here. Two states, Minnesota and Utah, imposed privilege taxes upon the possession and use of tax-exempt real and personal property. The statutes followed the general form of the Michigan law upheld by the United States Supreme Court in 1958 as applied to federal property in the possession of government contractors. Michigan raised its tax on money on hand or deposit from 1/25 per cent to 50 cents per \$1,000.

Iowa established a statewide system for selection of local assessors; a principal requirement is certification through an examination by the State Tax Commission. Several states revised provisions with respect to the ratio of true value at which property is to be assessed. Among them, in Oregon, beginning in 1961, property will be assessed at 25 per cent of true cash value instead of true cash value as at present. In North Carolina county boards were authorized to establish a uniform percentage for their respective counties. In Vermont similar authority was given to each town.

In taxation of public utility property, a Missouri statute provided for assessment and equalization of airline property by the State Tax Commission. A new New York law established exemptions for railroad property which increase as a rail system's earnings decline. The New Jersey legislature submitted to the voters a proposal which, if adopted, would have au-

thorized the state to pledge its credit behind turnpike bonds in return for the right to use surplus funds of the turnpike system for local tax relief of railroads and other means of transportation. The measure was defeated at a November, 1959, election.

Indiana was added to a growing number of states requiring that a motor vehicle registration applicant present proof that personal property taxes have been paid on the vehicle. A Nevada law would have subjected motor vehicles to a tax of 4 per cent of their assessed valuation in lieu of local property taxes. An Attorney General's opinion, however, has indicated that this provision may violate the state's constitutional uniformity provision.

Miscellaneous Taxes

Nine states revised severance tax rates. In Arkansas, higher rates were imposed on some forms of timber products, and the tax on iron ore was changed from a market value to a tonnage basis. Colorado changed its oil and gas conservation charge from a per barrel to a gross production basis. Minnesota upped taxes on iron ore and imposed a tax on semitaconite. Montana increased its gross production tax on metalliferous mines. Nebraska imposed a charge on oil and gas production to finance a conservation commission. Higher taxes on oil and gas severance were levied by New Mexico. Oregon increased its tax on forest products. Texas imposed a new gas severance beneficiary tax—on persons using severed gas. And Utah raised its oil and gas occupation tax rates.

Higher death taxes were adopted in

California, Maine, Minnesota, New York and Ohio. Insurance premium taxes were raised in Colorado, Connecticut, Montana, North Carolina and Vermont. Taxes on horse racing were increased in California, Michigan, Ohio and West Virginia.

Nebraska and Vermont imposed new pari-mutuel taxes. Louisiana revised its pari-mutuel rate schedule, replacing a flat 7 per cent rate with a scale up to 7 per cent graduated according to the daily pool. Theater admissions taxes were reduced in Tennessee and Texas.

There were relatively few instances of major changes in motor vehicle taxes. States raising motor vehicle registration taxes included North Dakota, Oklahoma and West Virginia. Rate schedules were revised in Oregon and South Carolina. Washington raised its excise on motor vehicles from 1.5 to 2 per cent.

Administrative Changes

A major change of 1959 in Maryland replaced the State Tax Commission with the Maryland Tax Court and State Department of Assessments and Taxation. Under the law, the Tax Court will function as an administrative appellate agency.

Measures in Connecticut and Michigan shifted the administration of motor fuel tax laws from the Motor Vehicle Department and the Secretary of State, respectively, to the principal state revenue department in each state. In New Mexico the administration of motor vehicle taxes was removed from the Bureau of Revenue and made the function of a separate division of the government.

TABLE 1
STATE INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAXES
As of January 1, 1960*†

State or other jurisdiction	Rate range(a) Per cent	Income brackets		Personal exemptions			Federal income tax deductible
		Lowest (ends)	Highest (begins)	Single	Married	Dependents	
Alabama.....	1.5 — 5.0 (4)	\$ 1,000	\$ 5,000	\$1,500	\$3,000	\$300	x
Alaska.....	14% of U.S. tax						...
Arizona.....	1.0 — 4.5 (8)	1,000	7,000	1,000	2,000	600	x
Arkansas.....	1.0 — 5.0 (5)	3,000	25,000	17.50(b)	35(b)	6(b)	...
California.....	1.0 — 7.0 (7)	2,500	15,000	1,500	3,000	600	...
Colorado.....	3.0 — 9.0 (11)(c)	1,000	10,000	750	1,500	750	x
Delaware.....	1.5 — 8.0 (8)	1,000	8,000	600	1,200	600	x(l)
Georgia.....	1.0 — 6.0 (6)	1,000	10,000	1,500	3,000	600	...
Hawaii.....	3.0 — 9.0 (8)	500	30,000	400	800	400	...
Idaho.....	3.0 — 9.5 (6)(d)	1,000	5,000	600	1,200	600	x
Iowa.....	.75 — 3.75 (5)	1,000	4,000	15(b)	30(b)	7.50(b)	x
Kansas.....	1.5 — 5.5 (5)	2,000	7,000	600	1,200	600	x
Kentucky.....	2.0 — 6.0 (a)(5)	3,000	8,000	13(b)	26(b)	13(b)	x
Louisiana.....	2.0 — 6.0 (3)	10,000	50,000	2,500	5,000	400	x
Maryland.....	3.0(e) —	Flat Rate		800	1,600	800	...
Massachusetts.....	3.075(f) —	Flat Rate		2,000	2,500(g)	400	x
Minnesota.....	1.0 — 10.5 (11)(a)	500	20,000	10(b)	30(b)	14(b)	x
Mississippi.....	2.0 — 6.0 (5)	5,000	25,000	4,000	6,000	—	...
Missouri.....	1.0 — 4.0 (7)(h)	1,000	9,000	1,200	2,400	400	x
Montana.....	1.0 — 7.0 (6)	1,000	7,000	600	1,200	600	x
New Mexico.....	1.0 — 4.0 (4)	10,000	100,000	1,500	2,500	200	x
New York.....	2.0 — 10 (9)(i)	1,000	15,000	600(j)	1,200(j)	600	...
North Carolina.....	3.0 — 7.0 (5)	2,000	10,000	1,000	2,000	300	...
North Dakota.....	1.0 — 11.0 (7)	3,000	15,000	600	1,500	600	x
Oklahoma.....	1.0 — 6.0 (6)	1,500	7,500	1,000	2,000	500	x
Oregon.....	3.0 — 9.5 (7)(k)	500	8,000	600	1,200	600	x(k)
South Carolina.....	2.0 — 7.0 (6)	2,000	10,000	1,000	2,000	400	...
Utah.....	1.0 — 5.0 (5)	1,000	4,000	600	1,200	600	x
Vermont.....	2.0 — 7.5 (4)	1,000	5,000	500	1,000	500	...
Virginia.....	2.0 — 5.0 (3)	3,000	5,000	1,000	2,000	200	...
Wisconsin.....	1.0 — 8.5 (a)(15)	1,000	14,000	7(b)	14(b)	7(b)	x(l)
District of Columbia..	2.5 — 5.0 (6)	5,000	25,000	1,000	2,000	500	...

*Prepared by the Federation of Tax Administrators.

†On the basis of legislation enacted to November, 1959.

‡Figures in parentheses indicate number of steps in range.

(a) Basic rates are reported. Surtaxes are in effect in Kentucky (10 to 30 per cent, Minnesota (10 per cent), and Wisconsin (25 per cent in 1959 and 20 per cent thereafter).

(b) Exemption is in the form of a tax credit.

(c) Colorado imposes a surtax of 2 per cent on intangible income over \$5,000.

(d) Idaho imposes a filing fee of \$10 on each return.

(e) Maryland taxes investment income over \$5,000 at 5 per cent; other income is taxed at 3 per cent.

(f) Massachusetts taxes interest and dividends at 7.38 per cent.

(g) Minimum allowance. Massachusetts permits deduction of a spouse's earnings up to \$2,000.

(h) Missouri allows fixed deductions ranging from \$5 to \$35.

(i) New York taxes net capital gains at rates ranging from

1 to 5 per cent.

(j) In addition, New York allows individuals a \$10 credit, and married persons a \$25 credit.

(k) Oregon enacted legislation in 1959 which eliminated the deduction for federal income taxes and reduced the tax rate range to 2.5–7.5 per cent. The measure was suspended by referendum petition and will be submitted to the voters in 1960.

(l) The federal tax deduction is limited in Delaware to \$300 for single persons and \$600 for married persons filing joint returns, and in Wisconsin to 3 per cent of net income.

NOTE: The table excludes New Hampshire and Tennessee, which tax income from intangibles only. New Hampshire imposes a tax of 4.25 per cent. Tennessee taxes dividends and interest at 6 per cent. It imposes a 4 per cent tax on dividends from corporations with property at least 75 per cent of which is assessable for property tax in Tennessee.

TABLE 2
RANGE OF STATE CORPORATE INCOME TAX RATES
As of January 1, 1960*†

State or other jurisdiction	Tax rate (per cent)	Federal income tax deductible	State or other jurisdiction	Tax rate (per cent)	Federal income tax deductible
Alabama		x	Minnesota		x
Business corporations...	3		Business corporations...	9.3(f)	
Financial corporations...	6		National and state banks.....	11.4(g)	
Alaska		—	Mississippi		—
Business corporations...	18 per cent of federal tax		\$0 to \$ 5,000....	2	
Banks.....	14 per cent of federal tax		Over \$25,000....	6	
Arizona		x	Missouri		x
Business corporations:			Business corporations...	2	
\$0 to \$1,000....	1		Banks and trust companies....	7	
Over \$6,000....	5		Montana	4.5	—
Banks.....	5		New Jersey	1.75	—
Arkansas		—	New Mexico	2	x
\$0 to \$ 3,000....	1		New York		—
Over \$25,000....	5		Business corporations...	5.5(h)	
California		—	Banks and trust companies....	4.5	
Business and public utility corporations....	5.5		North Carolina	6	—
National and state banks and financial corporations.....	5.5-9.5(a)		North Dakota		x
Corporations not taxed as above.	5.5		Business corporations:		
Colorado		—	\$0 to \$ 3,000..	3	
Business corporations...	5		Over \$15,000..	6	
Banks and financial corporations in lieu of other taxes.....	6		Banks and trust companies....	4	
Connecticut	3.75(b)	—	Oklahoma	4	x
Delaware	5	—	Oregon		—
District of Columbia	5	—	Business and public utility corporations....	6	
Georgia	4	—	Banks.....	9	
Hawaii		—	Pennsylvania	6(i)	—
Business corporations:			Rhode Island	5.5(j)	—
\$0 to \$25,000	5(c)		South Carolina		—
Over \$25,000	5.5		Business corporations...	5	
Banks.....	10		Banks.....	4.5	
Idaho	9.5	x	South Dakota		x
Iowa	3	x	Banks.....	4.5	
Kansas	3.5	x	Tennessee	3.75	—
Kentucky		x	Utah		x
\$0 to \$25,000....	5		National banks..	4	
Over \$25,000....	7		Business corporations and state banks.....	4(k)	
Louisiana	4	x	Vermont	5	—
Maryland	5	—	Virginia	5	—
Massachusetts		—	Wisconsin		x(l)
Business corporations...	6.765(d)		\$0 to \$1,000....	2	
Banks, trust companies.....	Not to exceed 8		Over \$6,000....	7	
Utility corporations...	4.92(e)				

*Prepared by the Federation of Tax Administrators.

†On the basis of legislation enacted to November, 1959.

(a) Rate adjusted annually with maximum of 9.5 per cent, minimum of 5.5 per cent, but never less than \$100 for financial corporations.

(b) Tax paid shall not be less than \$20, or 1.9 mills per dollar of asset value.

(c) Capital gains are taxed at 2.75 per cent.

(d) 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.

(e) Effective rate is composed of a 4 per cent permanent tax plus a 23 per cent surtax.

(f) Includes a temporary 1.8 per cent tax in effect for tax years beginning before 1961. Minimum tax is \$10.

(g) Includes a temporary 1.9 per cent tax in effect for tax years beginning before 1961.

(h) Or \$25 or 1 mill per dollar of capital if either is greater than the tax computed on net income.

(i) The 6 per cent rate is scheduled for reduction to 5 per cent after 1961.

(j) Or for business corporations, 40 cents per \$100 of corporate excess is collected if greater than the tax computed on net income. Rate for both business corporations and banks includes a temporary 1 per cent rate increase and a temporary 10 per cent surtax extended through 1959.

(k) State banks and corporations pay 4 per cent of net income or ½ per cent of value of tangible property, whichever is greater, but not less than \$10.

(l) Limited to 10 per cent of net income before federal tax.

TABLE 3
STATE EXCISE RATES AS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1959*

State or other jurisdiction	Sales and gross receipts (per cent)	Cigarette (cents per pack)	Gasoline(a) (cents per gallon)	Distilled spirits(b) (per gallon)	State or other jurisdiction	Sales and gross receipts (per cent)	Cigarette (cents per pack)	Gasoline(a) (cents per gallon)	Distilled spirits(b) (per gallon)
Alabama.....	3	6	7	.....	Montana.....	...	8	6	.....
Alaska.....	...	5	5	\$3.50	Nebraska.....	...	4	7	1.20
Arizona.....	3(c)	2	5	1.20	Nevada.....	2	3	6	.80
Arkansas.....	3	6	6.5	2.50(d)	New Hampshire.....	...	3	7	.....
California.....	3	3	6	1.50	New Jersey.....	...	5	5	1.50
Colorado.....	2	...	6	1.80	New Mexico.....	2(n)	5	6	1.30
Connecticut...	3	3	6	1.00	New York.....	...	5	6	1.50
Delaware.....	...	3	5	1.15	North Carolina...	3(o)	...	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	5	7	.....
Hawaii.....	3.5(g)	20% of wholesale price	5-8(h)	16% of wholesale price	Oklahoma.....	2	5	6.58	2.40
Idaho.....	...	5	6	.....	Oregon.....	...	...	6	.....
Illinois.....	3	4	5	1.52	Pennsylvania...	4	6	5	.....
Indiana.....	1/2-1.5(i)	3	6	2.08	Rhode Island...	3	5	6	2.00
Iowa.....	2	4	6	.....	South Carolina...	3	5	7	2.72
Kansas.....	2 1/2	4	5	1.00	South Dakota..	2	5	6	.75
Kentucky.....	...	3	7(j)	1.28	Tennessee.....	3	5	7(p)	2.00(q)
Louisiana.....	2	8	7	1.68	Texas.....	...	8	5	1.68
Maine.....	3	5	7	.....	Utah.....	2	4	6	.....
Maryland.....	3	3	6	1.50	Vermont.....	...	7	6.5	.....
Massachusetts.	...	6	5.5	2.25	Virginia.....	...	...	6(r)	.....
Michigan.....	3(k)	5	6	.....	Washington....	4(s)	6	6.5	.....
Minnesota.....	...	5.5	5	2.87 1/2(l)	West Virginia..	2(t)	5	7	.....
Mississippi....	3(m)	6	7	.....	Wisconsin.....	...	5	6	2.00
Missouri.....	2	2	3	.80	Wyoming.....	2	4	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	9
South Dakota.....	Diesel	7
Texas.....	Diesel	6.5
Vermont.....	Diesel and liquefied petroleum gas	no tax
Wyoming.....	Diesel	7

(b) Mississippi prohibits the sale of liquors of alcoholic content above 4 per cent. 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 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 3 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) Wholesalers, 1/4 per cent; sugar processors and pineapple canners, 2.5 per cent; manufacturers, 1 per cent; retailers, 3.5 per cent.

(h) The state imposes a 5 cent per gallon rate in three counties; an 8 cent per gallon rate in one county.

(i) Wholesale, 1/4 per cent; retail, 1/2 per cent; income from personal services, 1.5 per cent.

(j) Heavy equipment motor carriers pay a 9 cent per gallon tax on a use basis.

(k) In addition to its 3 per cent sales tax, Michigan imposes a business activities tax at the rate of 7 1/2 mills on the adjusted receipts of business which, by definition, may not exceed 50 per cent of gross receipts less specified deductions.

(l) Includes a 15 per cent surtax effective through June 30, 1961.

(m) Wholesale sales, 1/4 per cent; automobiles, trucks and truck tractors, 2 per cent.

(n) Wholesalers, 1/4 per cent; manufacturing and processing, 1/4 per cent.

(o) Wholesale merchants, 1/10 per cent; motor vehicles and airplanes, 1 per cent with a maximum tax of \$80.

(p) Also subject to a special privilege tax of 1/10 cent per gallon.

(q) Imposes an additional tax of 15 cents a case on wholesale sales.

(r) An 8 cents per gallon tax is imposed on motor carriers of property on a use basis.

(s) Scheduled for reduction to 3 1/4 per cent on July 1, 1961. 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 is imposed a permanent surtax of 60 per cent and a temporary surtax of 16 per cent through July 1, 1961.

(t) Also gross income tax of 1/4 per cent to 7.85 per cent, according to type of business.

STATE TAX COLLECTIONS IN 1959*

STATE tax collections for the fiscal year 1959 totaled \$15.8 billion.¹ This amount was up 6.1 per cent from the \$14.9 billion collected in 1958, and was double the 1950 amount of \$7.9 billion. The 1958-59 rise of more than \$900 million was much larger than the 1957-58 increase of less than \$400 million, but was only slightly more than the average annual increase reported for the nine-year period 1950-59. The chart on the following page depicts trends in state tax revenue since 1950.

Tax figures herein 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 1959 figures are preliminary.

This preliminary report relates to revenue from state taxes only. In 1958 tax revenue of local governments amounted to \$15.4 billion, or \$0.5 billion more than taxes collected by the states in that year.

MAJOR TAX SOURCES

General sales and gross receipts taxes totaled \$3,694 million in 1959, or 5.3 per cent more than in 1958. This category accounted for nearly one-fourth of total state tax yields, even though it was not used by sixteen states.

The next ranking source was the sales tax on motor fuel, which provided \$3,048 million in 1959, up 4.4 per cent from the previous year. Tobacco sales tax revenue was up 10.3 per cent, to a new high of \$680 million. Alcoholic beverage sales taxes supplied \$599 million as against \$566 million in 1958 and \$569 million in

1957. Insurance sales taxes rose sharply, from \$455 million in 1958 up to \$548 million in 1959.

Altogether, general and selective sales and gross receipts taxes were up \$538 million, to a record high of \$9,289 million, which was nearly three-fifths of the total collected from all state tax sources.

Revenue from income taxes totaled \$2,757 million in 1959. Individual income taxes (imposed by thirty-two states) yielded \$1,778 million. This category includes corporation tax amounts for a few states, as indicated by footnotes to Tables 1 and 3. Corporation net income taxes yielded \$979 million in 1959—3.8 per cent less than in 1958.

Motor vehicle licenses provided \$1,381 million in 1959, up 4.7 per cent from 1958. This category includes truck mileage and weight taxes, and other motor carrier taxes except those measured by gross receipts, net income or assessed valuation.

The yield of state-imposed property taxes rose 5.9 per cent, to \$565 million in 1959. For most state governments, this is a relatively minor revenue source, commonly involving taxation only of special types of property, such as intangibles, motor vehicles, or particular classes of utility property.

Severance taxes moved from \$370 million in 1958 to \$392 million in 1959, slightly above the 1957 amount of \$388 million. Death and gift taxes declined slightly, to \$349 million in 1959.

INDIVIDUAL STATE COMPARISONS

All of the states except three reported higher total tax yields in 1959 than in 1958. The largest amounts of increase were reported by California (up \$139 million) and New York (up \$85 million). The sharpest rates of increase—15 per cent or more—appear for Arizona, Delaware, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts and New Jersey. Declines from the 1958 level

*Adapted from Bureau of the Census, *State Tax Collections in 1959*.

¹Preliminary 1959 tax amounts are for the twelve-month period ended June 30, 1959, except for two states with earlier closing dates (Table 6).

were reported by Minnesota, Nebraska and Oregon.

While state tax yields are influenced by underlying economic trends, sharp year-to-year changes in amounts for individual states (such as those mentioned above) generally reflect also the effect of legal changes in the base, rate, or collection-timing of particular major taxes.

California collected more than \$1.8 billion in state taxes and New York nearly \$1.6 billion in 1959, followed by Pennsylvania (\$0.9 billion) and Michigan (\$0.8 billion).

Per capita amounts of state taxes in fiscal 1959 ranged from over \$140 for three states down to less than \$70 for six.

Caution must be used in comparing tax

amounts for individual state governments. There are marked interstate differences in 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 public functions. Some state governments 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 area to another. Percentage figures illustrating this variation, in terms of 1957 tax revenue data, are presented in Table 6.

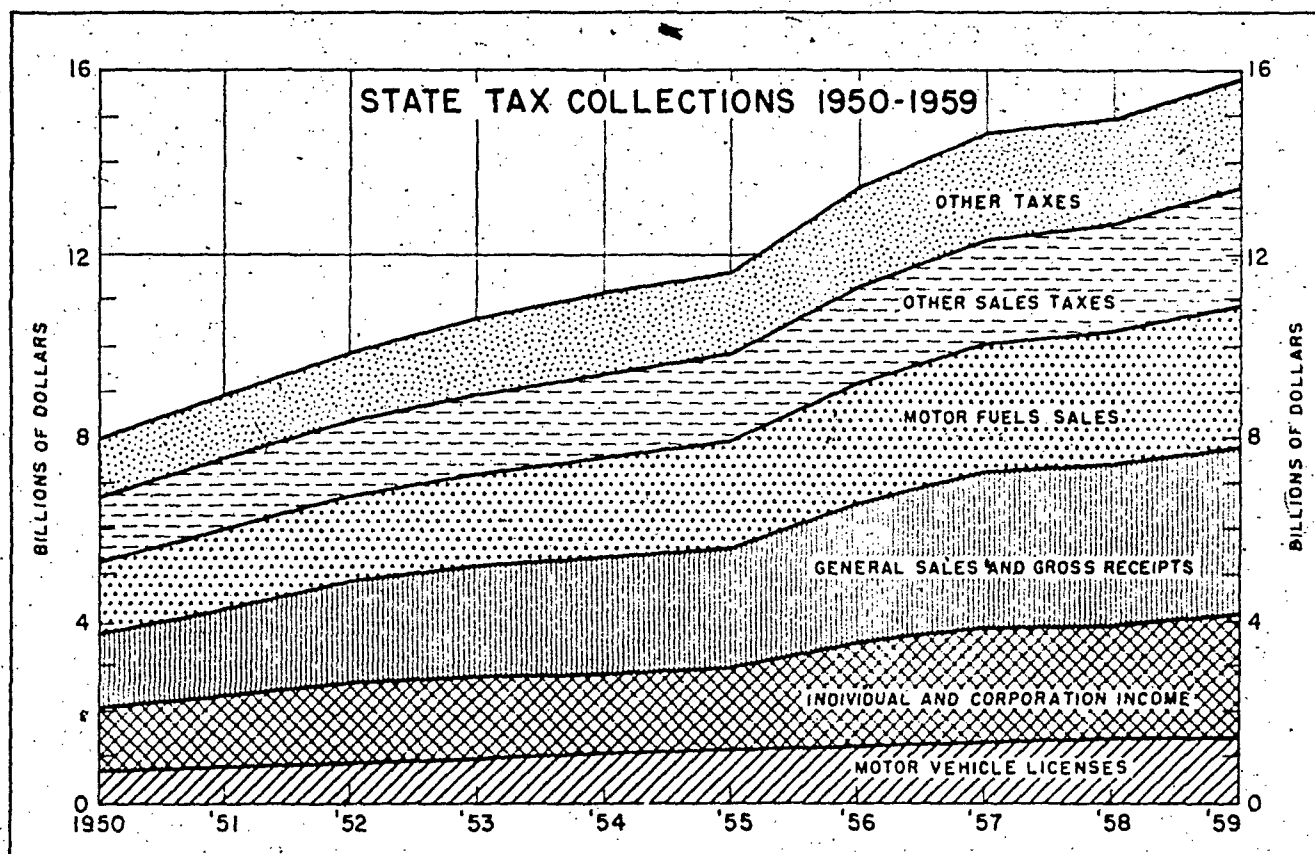


TABLE 1

STATE TAX COLLECTIONS, BY TYPE OF TAX: 1950-1959*

Tax source	Amount (in millions)							Per cent increase or decrease (-)		Per cent distribution 1959	Per capita (a) 1959
	1959 (prelim.)	1958	1957	1956	1954	1952	1950	From 1958 to 1959	From 1957 to 1958		
Total collections...	\$15,831	\$14,919	\$14,531	\$13,375	\$11,089	\$9,857	\$7,930	6.1	2.7	100.0	\$91.70
Sales and gross receipts...	9,289	8,750	8,436	7,801	6,573	5,730	4,670	6.2	3.7	58.7	53.80
General sales or gross receipts.....	3,694	3,507	3,373	3,036	2,540	2,229	1,670	5.3	4.0	23.3	21.39
Motor fuels.....	3,048	2,919	2,828	2,687	2,218	1,870	1,544	4.4	3.2	19.3	17.65
Alcoholic beverages....	599	566	569	546	463	442	420	5.9	-0.5	3.8	3.47
Tobacco products.....	680	616	556	515	464	449	414	10.3	10.8	4.3	3.94
Insurance.....	548	455	428	401	353	284	241	20.4	6.3	3.5	3.17
Public utilities.....	364	345	343	300	263	228	185	5.5	0.6	2.3	2.11
Other.....	357	342	339	315	273	228	195	4.1	1.0	2.3	2.07
License.....	2,310	2,201	2,188	2,024	1,707	1,476	1,228	4.9	0.6	14.6	13.38
Motor vehicles.....	1,381	1,319	1,289	1,208	1,031	866	702	4.7	2.4	8.7	8.00
Corporations in general.	360	346	408	333	251	226	176	3.9	-15.1	2.3	2.08
Alcoholic beverages....	85	81	81	79	79	77	77	4.5	-0.3	0.5	.49
Hunting and fishing....	108	100	90	86	78	70	60	8.2	10.7	0.7	.63
Other.....	376	355	320	318	268	236	213	6.0	11.0	2.4	2.18
Income.....	2,757	2,562	2,547	2,264	1,776	1,751	1,310	7.6	0.6	17.4	15.97
Individual income(b)...	1,778	1,544	1,563	1,374	1,004	913	724	15.2	-1.2	11.2	10.30
Corporation net income(b).....	979	1,018	984	890	772	838	586	-3.8	3.4	6.2	5.67
Property.....	565	533	479	467	391	370	307	5.9	11.3	3.6	3.27
Death and gift.....	349	351	338	310	247	211	168	-0.7	4.0	2.2	2.02
Severance.....	392	370	388	361	312	272	211	6.0	-4.8	2.5	2.27
Other.....	170	151	155	149	83	47	36	12.6	-2.3	1.1	.99

*Source: Bureau of the Census, *State Tax Collections in 1959*.
 NOTE: Because of rounding, detail may not add to total.
 Per capita and per cent figures are computed on basis of amounts rounded to the nearest thousand.

(a) Based on estimated population on July 1, 1958 (see Table 6).

(b) Individual income tax figures include corporation net income tax amounts for from one to three states in each fiscal year shown.

TABLE 2
STATE TAX COLLECTIONS, BY STATES: 1950-1959*

State	Amount (in millions)								Per cent increase or decrease (-)		1959 amount per capita (a)
	1959 (prelim.)	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1952	1950	1958 to 1959	1957 to 1958	
Total(b).....	\$15,831	\$14,919	\$14,531	\$13,375	\$11,597	\$11,089	\$9,857	\$7,930	6.1	2.7	\$ 91.70
Alabama.....	248(c)	233(c)	230(c)	220(c)	163	160	132	116	7.5(d)	1.5	77.12
Alaska.....	24	23(b)	21(b)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3.4	10.9	113.96
Arizona.....	129	112	107	100	80	78	70	48	15.0	5.0	113.34
Arkansas.....	150	141	125	117	107	106	100	85	5.9	12.7	84.67
California.....	1,813	1,674	1,637	1,533	1,334	1,242	1,065	811	8.3	2.2	126.43
Colorado.....	171	165	153	144	133	113	106	89	3.6	7.9	100.12
Connecticut.....	219	219	228	206	173	165	132	106	(e)	-3.9	94.51
Delaware.....	68	54	45	49	41	42	24	26	26.8	20.1	149.94
Florida.....	472	436	376	335	294	268	229	170	8.1	16.2	106.20
Georgia.....	338	317	315	295	236	225	228	125	6.3	0.9	88.42
Idaho.....	57	53	51	48	38	38	38	30	6.4	5.1	85.60
Illinois.....	742	735	691	641	552	546	455	380	1.0	6.4	75.08
Indiana.....	380	371	298	280	254	286	259	203	2.3	24.6	82.91
Iowa.....	250	237	248	230	198	188	168	146	5.4	-4.4	88.58
Kansas.....	199	168	158	160	145	140	133	119	18.2	6.5	94.06
Kentucky.....	213	207	201	171	162	138	129	107	2.8	3.1	69.20
Louisiana.....	432	381	373	337	303	295	283	241	13.5	2.1	139.04
Maine.....	81	79	71	66	59	56	56	42	3.1	11.6	85.26
Maryland.....	317	253	251	250	199	181	153	131	25.6	0.8	107.36
Massachusetts.....	480	415	414	387	344	328	315	235	15.5	0.4	98.67
Michigan.....	806	794	771	758	646	616	503	393	1.5	2.9	102.51
Minnesota.....	314	320	293	284	245	246	233	189	-1.9	9.3	92.94
Mississippi.....	183	164	161	151	125	120	110	87	11.9	1.9	83.75
Missouri.....	289	280	266	257	226	224	185	162	3.5	5.1	67.76
Montana.....	60	57	53	49	42	39	37	30	6.9	7.4	87.78
Nebraska.....	81	82	74	75	69	65	56	54	-1.2	11.2	55.60
Nevada.....	39	37	35	29	20	18	14	11	5.5	4.5	145.61
New Hampshire.....	38	35	33	31	28	29	25	20	8.2	5.2	64.84
New Jersey.....	338	289	281	258	238	205	178	148	17.1	2.9	58.85
New Mexico.....	113	106	97	89	80	74	65	51	7.3	8.9	134.68
New York.....	1,586	1,501	1,440	1,357	1,200	1,134	1,024	892	5.6	4.2	97.73
North Carolina.....	398	375	370	353	307	295	278	213	6.0	1.4	87.41
North Dakota.....	59	56	52	51	46	44	45	39	4.8	8.1	90.25
Ohio.....	731	699	677	636	584	546	451	379	4.5	3.4	78.18
Oklahoma.....	256	246	236	230	210	204	188	158	4.0	4.6	112.18
Oregon.....	178	185	194	162	130	127	128	100	-4.0	-4.6	100.11
Pennsylvania.....	902	890	985	702	629	617	540	439	1.3	-9.7	81.22
Rhode Island.....	79	70	63	61	59	57	53	38	13.3	11.7	90.43
South Carolina.....	195	185	184	179	157	157	147	90	5.3	0.3	80.95
South Dakota.....	50	45	43	48	40	39	39	38	12.1	5.5	72.15
Tennessee.....	281	269	269	250	205	195	179	150	4.3	0.1	80.98
Texas.....	688(c)	667(c)	659(c)	623(c)	489	470	414	315	2.7(d)	1.2	73.35
Utah.....	83	79	77	69	55	57	54	44	5.4	3.0	96.31
Vermont.....	39	37	35	32	27	27	28	20	4.2	6.9	104.52
Virginia.....	270	257	316	227	206	196	167	147	5.2	-18.7	68.66
Washington.....	412	374	355	338	293	274	249	202	10.0	5.5	148.74
West Virginia.....	162	161	155	144	127	128	123	94	0.4	3.8	82.09
Wisconsin.....	382	371	356	329	267	261	244	198	3.0	4.2	97.02
Wyoming.....	38	36	33	33	31	30	24	18	4.1	7.7	117.34

*Source: Bureau of the Census, *State Tax Collections in 1959*.
NOTE: Because of rounding, detail may not add to total.
Per capita and per cent figures are based on amounts rounded to the nearest thousand.

NA—Not available.

(a) Based on estimated population on July 1, 1958 (see Table 6).

(b) Totals for all states combined include Alaska data only for fiscal 1959; forty-eight state totals appear for fiscal 1958 and prior years.

(c) The preliminary 1959 tax figures herein for Alabama and Texas are amounts for the twelve-month period ended June 30, 1959; 1958, 1957 and 1956 figures for these states are for their fiscal years ended in the year specified; other prior-year amounts for these two states are for their fiscal years ended in the calendar year preceding the year shown in the column headings.

(d) Based on tax revenue amounts for the twelve-month periods ended June 30 in 1959, and in 1958, respectively.

(e) Less than 0.05 per cent.

TABLE 3
STATE TAX COLLECTIONS, BY MAJOR SOURCE AND BY STATES: 1959*
(In thousands)

State	Total	Sales and gross receipts (Table 4)	Licenses (Table 5)	Individual income	Corporation net income	Property	Death and gift	Severance	Poll	Document and stock transfer	Other
Number of states using tax	49	49	49	32	36	46	48	28	10	14	10
Total	\$15,831,441	\$9,288,507	\$2,310,396	\$1,778,260(a)	\$978,871(a)	\$564,784	\$348,650	\$391,678	\$9,180	\$103,691	\$57,424
Alabama	247,623	174,625	19,420	30,329	6,903	12,764	652	1,408	260	1,206	56
Alaska	24,045	7,055	4,771	8,139	1,398	32	33	1,942	675	...	...
Arizona	129,213	80,248	12,120	9,000	5,338	22,150	357	...	...	...	...
Arkansas	149,529	106,594	20,215	8,439	8,349	291	284	5,357	...	...	...
California	1,812,567	1,149,744	166,228	160,680	175,405	114,286	45,000	1,224	...	...	...
Colorado	171,306	93,321	23,432	26,053	9,534	12,908	4,821	1,179	...	...	58
Connecticut	218,886	154,274	22,981	27,469	27,469	13	14,149	...	...	...	...
Delaware	68,075	16,822	16,682	27,050	5,163	1,607	751	...	...	...	...
Florida	471,720	356,501	78,445	...	...	14,794	3,969	49	...	17,962	...
Georgia	337,593	260,821	23,465	29,307	21,180	1,033	1,787	...	...	...	...
Idaho	56,668	21,223	14,972	13,229	4,298	2,447	467	32	...	...	...
Illinois	742,462	601,788	118,440	...	...	1,111	21,123	...	...	...	...
Indiana	379,822	308,812	48,431	...	...	15,854	5,428	356	941	...	...
Iowa	249,974	150,787	49,961	35,958	2,693	4,041	6,534	...	...	...	...
Kansas	199,036	130,344	27,568	22,054	7,099	9,011	2,478	482	...	...	...
Kentucky	213,130	108,396	20,629	45,909	16,690	15,885	4,585	322	...	714	...
Louisiana	432,413	228,334	44,191	29,934(a)	(a)	14,782	2,909	112,263	...	...	...
Maine	81,165	62,189	14,432	...	...	1,539	3,002	...	3	...	...
Maryland	317,344	169,497	29,511	81,498	18,188	12,076	5,388	...	...	4	1,182
Massachusetts	479,739	166,620	108,539(b)	155,021	29,558(b)	246	18,619	...	...	1,136	...
Michigan	806,308	545,805	142,978	...	...	47,249	14,352	598	...	...	55,326(c)
Minnesota	313,678	114,011	50,231	76,504	26,072	20,010	7,092	19,537	...	221	...
Mississippi	183,073	133,923	14,965	6,355	12,118	4,359	1,285	9,465	...	603	...
Missouri	289,384	177,120	51,844	34,033	9,000	11,886	5,496	5	...	...	...

Montana.....	60,396	28,339	8,030	9,426	2,920	6,757	1,996	2,928	...	...	...
Nebraska.....	81,006	44,210	8,866	....	...	25,556	316	1,257	801	...	...
Nevada.....	38,879	30,951	5,995	....	...	1,720	....	40	...	...	173
New Hampshire.....	37,864	21,951	8,873	1,525	...	2,324	1,871	11	1,309	...	...
New Jersey.....	338,357	194,187	102,552	....	18,333	2,685	20,600	....	...	...	...
New Mexico.....	113,400	74,560	15,626	6,755(a)	(a)	7,097	438	8,905	...	...	19
New York.....	1,536,066	470,782	197,823	565,759	254,256	3,130	39,630	....	...	54,686	...
North Carolina.....	397,630	225,574	55,035	60,724	41,044	9,844	5,346	....	...	...	63
North Dakota.....	58,660	36,266	11,312	4,495	1,515	2,678	243	2,151	...	...	...
Ohio.....	730,588	540,862	133,370	....	...	47,612	8,744	....	...	...	...
Oklahoma.....	256,326	147,812	43,331	14,962	11,279	....	5,189	33,753	...	...	...
Oregon.....	177,502	44,155	35,294	77,108	16,286	24	4,052	583	...	...	...
Pennsylvania.....	901,608	535,763	175,671	....	128,102	1,716	40,452	....	...	19,904	...
Rhode Island.....	79,128	59,045	9,214	....	7,555	....	3,314	....	...	...	...
217 South Carolina.....	194,599	142,957	15,687	18,356	14,211	950	1,143	....	...	1,295	...
South Dakota.....	50,433	39,279	9,603	....	378	5	695	473	....	...	...
Tennessee.....	280,933	205,824	47,540	4,806	16,482	9(d)	4,349	....	...	1,500	423
Texas.....	687,797	323,720	132,129	....	...	34,473	10,978	184,336	1,926	235	...
Utah.....	83,306	51,229	9,237	12,334	5,312	1,514	1,100	2,580	....	...	...
Vermont.....	38,882	16,751	8,450	9,546	2,002	349	994	....	790	...	...
Virginia.....	270,192	110,381	41,136	71,814	24,262	13,345	3,660	255	1,797	3,483	59
Washington.....	411,866	344,168	31,189	....	...	26,676	9,091	....	...	742	...
West Virginia.....	161,645	137,826	20,386	....	...	274	2,481	....	678	...	...
Wisconsin.....	382,075	121,669	51,333	121,158	48,479	28,159	11,025	187	....	...	65
Wyoming.....	37,550	21,392	8,263	....	...	7,513	382	....	...	...	...

*Source: Bureau of the Census, *State Tax Collections in 1959*.

(a) Combined corporation and individual income taxes for two states—Louisiana and New Mexico—are tabulated with individual income taxes.

(b) Amount for licenses includes \$58,002 thousand, corporation taxes measured in part by net income.

(c) Business Activities Tax.

(d) Back taxes only; not included with number of states using tax.

TABLE 4
SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS TAX COLLECTIONS, BY STATES: 1959*
(In thousands)

State	Total	General sales or gross receipts	Selective sales and gross receipts								Other
			Total	Motor fuels	Alcoholic beverages	Tobacco products	Insurance	Public utilities	Pari-mutuels	Amuse-ments	
Number of states using tax.....	49	33	49	49	49	44	49	38	23	28	30
Total.....	\$9,288,507	\$3,693,613	\$5,594,894	\$3,047,879	\$599,453	\$679,668	\$547,560	\$363,679	\$240,965	\$16,416	\$99,274
Alabama.....	174,625	78,534	96,091	67,183	8,004	9,116	7,401	3,244	.....	28	1,115
Alaska.....	7,055	.....	7,055	3,282	2,076	980	717	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona.....	80,248	42,503	37,745	23,397	3,376	3,114	2,496	3,328	2,034	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	106,594	50,637	55,957	36,997	5,627	8,157	3,644	.....	1,500	32	.....
California.....	1,149,744	634,151	515,593	318,272	41,800	.....	106,635	11,251	27,728	159	9,748(a)
Colorado.....	93,321	46,040	47,281	35,282	5,305	.....	4,482	.....	2,207	3	2
Connecticut.....	154,274	70,150	84,124	44,800	6,868	10,277	11,518	8,004	.....	13	2,644(b)
Delaware.....	16,822	.....	16,822	8,125	1,823	1,862	1,551	31	3,284	146	.....
Florida.....	356,501	148,148	208,353	114,128	43,288	7,917	10,683	6,963	24,491	876	7
Georgia.....	260,821	133,288	127,533	80,280	19,488	17,771	9,525	.....	.....	.....	469
Idaho.....	21,223	.....	21,223	13,598	1,665	2,340	2,284	842	.....	6	488
Illinois.....	601,788	308,273	293,515	138,158	26,558	37,477	30,819	43,726	16,302	475	.....
Indiana.....	308,812	175,176	133,636	95,405	13,529	15,652	8,989	.....	.....	61	.....
Iowa.....	150,787	76,426	74,361	55,533	3,095	8,331	7,004	.....	.....	.....	398
Kansas.....	130,344	72,022	58,322	38,399	5,284	8,479	5,890	270	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	108,396	.....	108,396	60,758	17,390	9,729	5,964	5,973	1,955	165	6,462(c)
Louisiana.....	228,334	84,257	144,077	61,459	19,155	24,728	8,758	21,490	3,155	66	5,266
Maine.....	62,189	24,482	37,707	22,242	2,033	6,188	2,240	4,022	982	.....	.....
Maryland.....	169,497	55,804	113,693	50,975	8,863	16,302	8,477	9,011	9,518	636	9,911(c)
Massachusetts.....	166,620	.....	166,620	73,012	24,886	36,622	11,050	.....	13,018	12	8,020(d)
Michigan.....	545,805	320,501	225,304	138,612	13,647	46,488	18,964	.....	7,571	22	.....
Minnesota.....	114,011	.....	114,011	54,112	15,276	14,902	8,777	20,774	.....	8	162
Mississippi.....	133,923	66,434	67,489	45,566	4,116	10,256	5,038	168	.....	369	1,976
Missouri.....	177,120	105,001	72,119	43,124	6,154	10,494	12,150	103	.....	.....	94

Montana.....	28,339		28,339	16,413	3,053	5,735	2,055	1,083			
Nebraska.....	44,210		44,210	32,305	2,774	5,634	3,492	4			1
Nevada.....	30,951	11,057	19,894	8,677	1,035	1,428	770			7,984	
New Hampshire.....	21,951		21,951	11,256	1,025	3,842	1,767			4,061	
New Jersey.....	194,187		194,187	95,812	20,002	37,954	16,708	34	23,641	36	
New Mexico.....	74,560	42,212	32,348	23,342	1,851	4,267	1,900	442	104	10	432
New York.....	470,782		470,782	140,374	55,383	68,893	59,892	65,410	78,326	2,504	
North Carolina.....	225,574	81,329	144,245	95,538	15,166		11,452	21,490			599
North Dakota.....	36,266	16,128	20,138	11,990	2,944	3,391	1,564	3			246
Ohio.....	540,862	230,166	310,696	148,825	40,017	35,729	27,651	50,455	8,019		
Oklahoma.....	147,812	54,863	92,949	56,342	6,486	12,932	9,863	580			6,746(c)
Oregon.....	44,155		44,155	36,582	1,341		4,967	157	1,108		
Pennsylvania.....	535,763	218,615	317,148	161,390	48,049	61,850	27,656	15,855		22	2,326
Rhode Island.....	59,045	22,051	36,994	14,306	3,117	5,705	2,384	4,716	5,948		818(b)
South Carolina.....	142,957	58,420	84,537	48,563	14,325	7,055	4,923	4,269		323	5,079(e)
South Dakota.....	39,279	15,507	23,772	14,503	2,473	2,078	1,778	31	386		2,523(f)
Tennessee.....	205,824	98,312	107,512	72,543	8,196	16,333	8,446	1,504		234	256
Texas.....	323,720		323,720	169,721	32,771	50,146	30,016	15,122		442	25,502(f)
Utah.....	51,229	25,746	25,483	19,511	867	2,164	2,165	99			677
Vermont.....	16,751		16,751	8,243	3,847	2,496	1,062	1,101			2
Virginia.....	110,381		110,381	74,033	8,371		10,604	17,360		13	
Washington.....	344,168	237,233	106,935	58,052	9,659	14,520	7,104	14,817	1,013	1,770	
West Virginia.....	137,826	79,312	58,514	29,608	3,190	9,159	4,913		4,614		7,030(g)
Wisconsin.....	121,669		121,669	69,363	13,652	20,045	8,387	9,946		1	275
Wyoming.....	21,392	10,835	10,557	7,888	553	1,130	985	1			

*Source: Bureau of the Census, *State Tax Collections in 1959*.

(a) Agricultural marketing taxes.

(b) Tax on gross income of unincorporated businesses.

(c) Tax on motor vehicles.

(d) Tax on meals.

(e) Tax on soft drinks.

(f) Mainly from taxes on motor vehicles.

(g) From taxes on soft drinks and on motor vehicles.

TABLE 5
LICENSE TAX COLLECTIONS, BY STATES: 1959*
(In thousands)

State	Total	Motor vehicles	Motor vehicle opera- tors	Corpo- rations in general	Public util- ities	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.....	49	49	49	49	32	49	14	36	49	49	26
Total.....	\$2,310,396	\$1,381,351	\$101,631	\$359,612	\$22,185	\$84,774	\$5,930	\$5,067	\$237,020	\$108,281	\$4,545
Alabama.....	19,420	4,096	1,298	7,830	480	116	108	...	4,138	1,354	...
Alaska.....	4,771	1,564	87	64	...	385	...	46	2,150	475	...
Arizona.....	12,120	8,781	539	530	...	290	...	...	864	1,116	...
Arkansas.....	20,215	12,834	1,541	823	570	389	...	112	1,839	2,107	...
California.....	166,228	118,573	7,130	1,264	111	12,231	...	...	16,536	10,310	73
Colorado.....	23,432	14,651	523	565	78	846	215	12	2,372	4,170	...
Connecticut.....	22,981	12,661	3,845	656	...	3,156	...	121	1,734	650	158(b)
Delaware.....	16,682	3,865	334	9,754	564	290	235	13	1,489	79	59
Florida.....	78,445	50,548	3,237	1,869	116	1,483	348	5	18,955	1,884	...
Georgia.....	23,465	15,451	1,166	1,920	...	295	...	...	3,567	1,066	...
Idaho.....	14,972	9,716	232	407	...	432	...	1	2,327	1,794	63
Illinois.....	118,440	95,373	4,408	6,702	269	1,190	...	529	6,477	3,492	...
Indiana.....	48,431	35,291	1,513	925	499	4,079	612	13	3,518	1,795	186
Iowa.....	49,961	43,094	2,631	398	23	67	30	...	1,847	1,547	324
Kansas.....	27,568	20,533	721	804	200	212	...	58	3,825	1,088	127
Kentucky.....	20,629	11,909	869	1,589	302	810	...	141	3,082	1,845	82
Louisiana.....	44,191	11,417	1,844	21,362	110	1,141	263	13	7,253	788	...
Maine.....	14,432	8,402	552	396	...	477	...	25	2,722	1,747	111
Maryland.....	29,511	23,686	785	730	...	143	...	286	2,928	953	...
Massachusetts.....	108,539	17,912	8,511	59,718(a)	8,445	379	...	223	12,345	1,006	...
Michigan.....	142,978	68,463	3,217	52,233	125	5,051	540	7	5,530	7,660	152
Minnesota.....	50,231	38,841	1,311	385	22	121	...	7	5,934	3,610	...
Mississippi.....	14,965	5,726	1,818	2,872	397	66	111	...	2,499	1,476	...
Missouri.....	51,844	36,563	1,393	5,723	289	1,643	...	22	3,108	3,102	1

Montana.....	8,030	3,454	548	130	...	953	182	...	1,050	1,676	37
Nebraska.....	8,866	5,299	171	329	...	149	...	27	1,970	912	...
Nevada.....	5,995	3,350	181	319	...	18	...	1,257	380	319	171
New Hampshire.....	8,873	5,981	599	242	75	240	...	12	716	1,007	1
New Jersey.....	102,552	57,088	8,457	29,026	392	822	...	...	5,117	1,550	100
New Mexico.....	15,626	11,635	509	973	24	73	...	11	1,192	1,209	...
New York.....	197,823	127,942	13,180	2,792	5,415	23,965	...	489	19,119	4,633	288
North Carolina.....	55,035	29,185	1,339	7,583	34	79	272	420	14,345	1,778	...
North Dakota.....	11,312	9,033	52	64	...	178	...	51	1,423	511	...
Ohio.....	133,370	95,754	1,646	18,340	302	8,985	...	31	4,947	3,325	40
Oklahoma.....	43,331	33,583	2,588	3,215	1	282	...	346	1,761	1,555	...
Oregon.....	35,294	24,942	1,333	722	325	609	...	254	3,738	2,980	391
Pennsylvania.....	175,671	76,703	6,568	62,386	1,648	8,006	...	11	12,800	6,338	1,211(b)
Rhode Island.....	9,214	6,198	902	206	...	62	...	11	1,744	91	...
South Carolina.....	15,687	8,290	970	991	...	763	341	315	2,980	1,037	...
South Dakota.....	9,603	6,755	67	45	...	446	...	...	728	1,548	14
Tennessee.....	47,540	23,324	384	7,722	141	239	223	109	13,506	1,892	...
Texas.....	132,129	73,385	6,301	40,239	...	1,309	2,450	12	5,135	3,298	...
Utah.....	9,237	5,999	202	198	4	5	...	...	651	2,036	142
Vermont.....	8,450	6,629	458	24	10	169	...	36	432	685	7
Virginia.....	41,136	22,169	651	1,124	...	222	...	40	15,012	1,748	170
Washington.....	31,189	14,175	3,042	1,318	831	1,339	...	...	5,652	4,260	572
West Virginia.....	20,386	15,204	395	1,492	300	496	...	...	1,377	1,108	14
Wisconsin.....	51,333	39,606	1,400	497	83	62	...	1	3,821	5,812	51
Wyoming.....	8,263	5,718	183	116	...	11	...	...	376	1,859	...

*Source: Bureau of the Census, *State Tax Collections in 1959*.
†"n.e.c." indicates not elsewhere classified.

(a) Includes \$58,002 thousand, corporation excise taxes and surtaxes, measured in part by net income and in part by corporate excess.
(b) Mainly from dog licenses.

TABLE 6

FISCAL YEAR, POPULATION AND PERSONAL INCOME, BY STATES*

State	Date of close of fiscal year in 1959	Total population, excluding armed forces overseas (a)		Personal income(b)				State taxes as per cent of state and local taxes 1957(c)
		July 1, 1958	July 1, 1957	1958		1957		
				Amount (mil- lions)	Per capita	Amount (mil- lions)	Per capita	
Total(d)		172,646,000	169,473,000	\$354,155	\$2,054	\$345,831	\$2,041	50.7
Alabama	Sept. 30(e)	3,211,000	3,162,000	4,364	1,359	4,201	1,329	71.8
Alaska	June 30	211,000(f)	211,000	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	70.3
Arizona	June 30	1,140,000	1,078,000	2,203	1,932	2,019	1,873	58.5
Arkansas	June 30	1,766,000	1,780,000	2,168	1,228	2,064	1,160	70.1
California	June 30	14,337,000	13,879,000	36,692	2,559	35,290	2,543	49.4
Colorado	June 30	1,711,000	1,663,000	3,503	2,047	3,357	2,019	48.7
Connecticut	June 30	2,316,000	2,269,000	6,524	2,817	6,478	2,855	49.3
Delaware	June 30	454,000	434,000	1,253	2,760	1,216	2,802	76.0
Florida	June 30	4,442,000	4,209,000	8,334	1,876	7,733	1,837	56.3
Georgia	June 30	3,818,000	3,721,000	5,678	1,487	5,441	1,443	66.9
Idaho	June 30	662,000	645,000	1,126	1,701	1,068	1,656	50.6
Illinois	June 30	9,889,000	9,699,000	24,076	2,435	23,856	2,460	39.9
Indiana	June 30	4,581,000	4,507,000	9,118	1,990	9,231	2,048	46.7
Iowa	June 30	2,822,000	2,783,000	5,258	1,863	5,116	1,838	50.6
Kansas	June 30	2,116,000	2,100,000	4,234	2,001	3,843	1,830	42.9
Kentucky	June 30	3,080,000	3,043,000	4,303	1,397	4,177	1,373	61.9
Louisiana	June 30	3,110,000	3,066,000	4,901	1,576	4,854	1,583	74.8
Maine	June 30	952,000	939,000	1,622	1,704	1,573	1,675	50.2
Maryland	June 30	2,956,000	2,895,000	6,566	2,221	6,323	2,184	54.3
Massachusetts	June 30	4,862,000	4,827,000	11,641	2,394	11,322	2,346	40.6
Michigan	June 30	7,866,000	7,705,000	16,507	2,099	16,893	2,192	55.3
Minnesota	June 30	3,375,000	3,318,000	6,468	1,916	6,158	1,856	48.8
Mississippi	June 30	2,186,000	2,166,000	2,302	1,053	2,121	979	68.5
Missouri	June 30	4,271,000	4,238,000	8,702	2,037	8,364	1,974	48.1
Montana	June 30	688,000	671,000	1,321	1,920	1,274	1,899	41.8
Nebraska	June 30	1,457,000	1,437,000	2,759	1,894	2,635	1,834	36.6
Nevada	June 30	267,000	262,000	686	2,569	647	2,469	58.5
New Hampshire	June 30	584,000	573,000	1,101	1,885	1,066	1,860	38.2
New Jersey	June 30	5,749,000	5,617,000	14,494	2,521	14,220	2,532	28.3
New Mexico	June 30	842,000	813,000	1,548	1,838	1,398	1,720	75.8
New York	March 31	16,229,000	16,148,000	41,954	2,585	41,078	2,544	38.7
North Carolina	June 30	4,549,000	4,472,000	6,297	1,384	5,954	1,331	73.5
North Dakota	June 30	650,000	645,000	1,103	1,697	940	1,457	48.0
Ohio	June 30	9,345,000	9,206,000	20,409	2,184	20,819	2,261	48.2
Oklahoma	June 30	2,285,000	2,257,000	3,975	1,740	3,734	1,654	68.0
Oregon	June 30	1,773,000	1,743,000	3,556	2,006	3,430	1,968	55.5
Pennsylvania	May 31	11,101,000	11,011,000	23,617	2,127	23,580	2,141	55.4
Rhode Island	June 30	875,000	857,000	1,720	1,966	1,696	1,979	48.1
South Carolina	June 30	2,404,000	2,368,000	2,929	1,218	2,813	1,188	75.0
South Dakota	June 30	699,000	693,000	1,147	1,641	1,098	1,584	37.8
Tennessee	June 30	3,469,000	3,443,000	4,992	1,439	4,841	1,406	66.5
Texas	August 31(e)	9,377,000	9,175,000	17,007	1,814	16,436	1,791	52.3
Utah	June 30	865,000	840,000	1,516	1,753	1,462	1,740	56.1
Vermont	June 30	372,000	370,000	649	1,745	634	1,714	53.8
Virginia	June 30	3,935,000	3,828,000	6,586	1,674	6,342	1,657	64.3
Washington	June 30	2,769,000	2,725,000	5,982	2,160	5,815	2,134	69.1
West Virginia	June 30	1,969,000	1,963,000	2,972	1,509	3,091	1,575	70.4
Wisconsin	June 30	3,938,000	3,861,000	7,624	1,936	7,484	1,938	50.2
Wyoming	June 30	320,000	317,000	668	2,088	646	2,038	55.2

*Source: Bureau of the Census, *State Tax Collections in 1959*.

NA — Not available.

(a) Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 189, November 13, 1958. Provisional estimates.

(b) U. S. Department of Commerce, *Survey of Current Business*, July, 1959. Estimated personal income amounts are for calendar years.

(c) Bureau of the Census, *Compendium of Government Finances* (Vol. III, No. 5 of the 1957 Census of Governments).

(d) Totals on this line do not include data for the District of

Columbia or for Alaska, except available population estimates for Alaska (see footnote f).

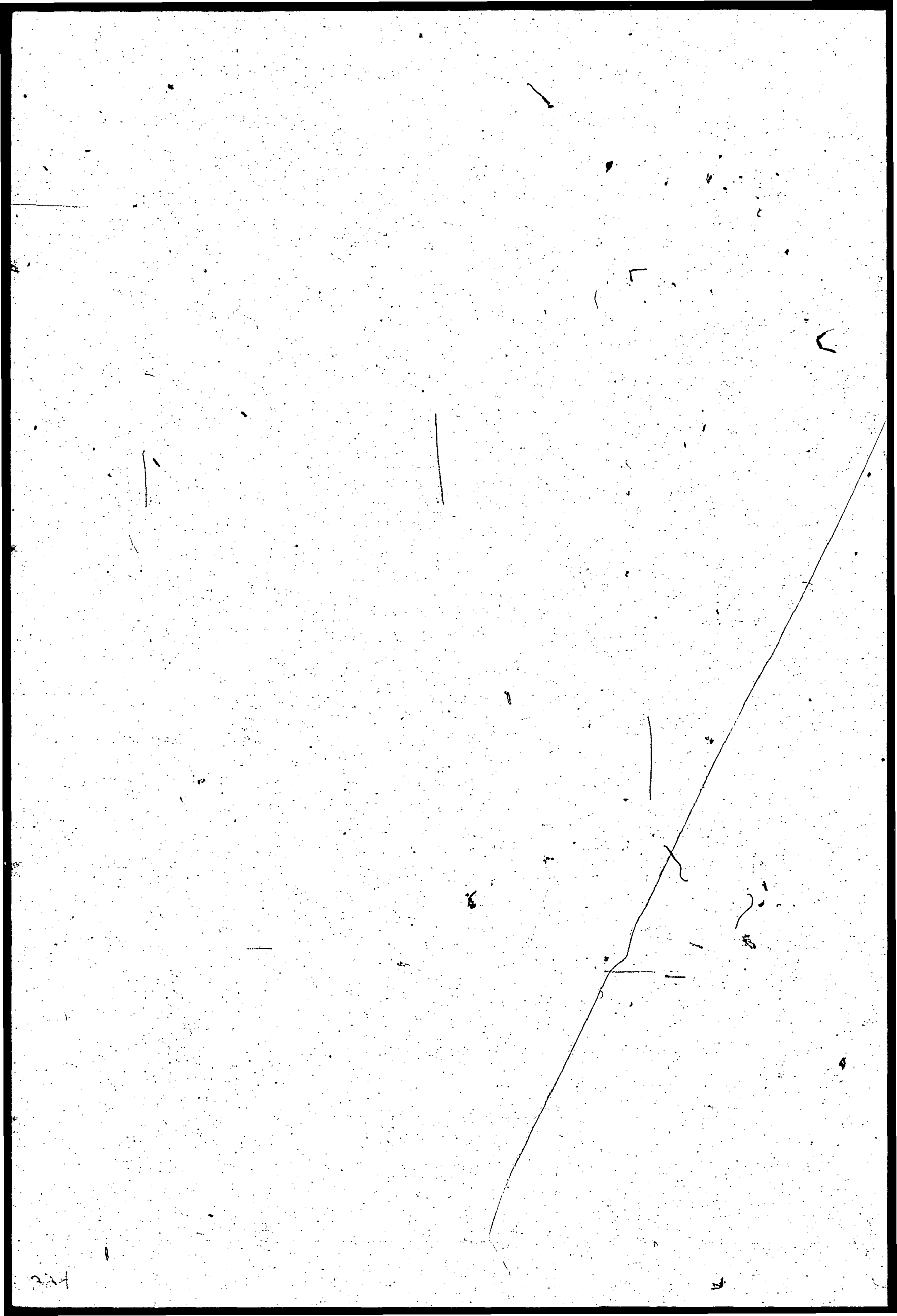
(e) For this preliminary report, 1959 data are for the 12-month period ended June 30, 1959. Alabama and Texas data for their fiscal years ending in 1959 will appear in the forthcoming Bureau of the Census "Summary" and "Compendium" reports on state government finances.

(f) Estimate for July 1, 1957; estimate for 1958 not available for this report.

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 of all the states—created by the states, entirely supported and directed by the states. It serves as:

1. A medium for improving state legislative, administrative and judicial practices.
2. An agency for 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 within the individual states, including state-local relations; 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, or similar official bodies, of the individual 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 commissions in the individual states are listed among the contents of pages 508-560.)

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

The states govern and control the Council through a Board of Managers. The Board consists of delegate members representing all of the states and Puerto Rico; nineteen ex-officio members; ten Managers at Large; and one life member.

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 nine other state organizations representing executive, legislative and judicial branches of government; and the Honorary President of the Council. To provide continuity of membership, the Board itself elects the ten Managers at Large, who serve five-year, staggered terms. The life member is the immediate past Executive Director of the Council.

The Board meets annually and at special call to consider Council policy. It has an Executive Committee which maintains general supervision over Council operations. 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; three additional Vice-Presidents; the Auditor, who is a state fiscal officer; and the Honorary President of the Council.

The Executive Committee appoints the Executive Director. He selects all members of the Council staff, and they operate under his direction and supervision.

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

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 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 Association of Juvenile Compact Administrators, and the National Conference of Court Administrative Officers. The Council also provides staff services for the Interstate Conference on Reciprocal Support and the Interstate Conference on

Water Problems. It 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 headquarters office in Chicago, eastern, southern and western regional offices in New York, Atlanta and San Francisco, respectively, and another office in Washington, D.C. Regional representatives cooperate closely with state legislators and officials in their areas. The Washington office is charged with responsibility to assist in facilitating and improving federal-state relations and for keeping the states informed of activities of the federal government which interest the states.

2. ACTIVITIES

As responsibilities of government grow, 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 on a broad variety of state programs and problems, and by distributing the research reports widely among the states.

Maintaining an inquiry-and-information service available to state agencies, officials and legislators.

Serving as a clearing house 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.

Providing the staff for a number of affiliated 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 its biennial reference work, *The Book of the States*; its quarterly journal, *State Government*, with articles on state problems, accomplishments, goals and methods; a monthly newsletter, *State Government News*, which presents current items on developments in all the states; the *Washington Legislative Bulletin*, which reports on Congressional and administrative developments in the nation's capital that bear on state affairs; and *The Legislative Research Checklist*, with news and information on legislative organization, procedures, service agencies and research.

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 counter-

parts 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 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, some of these 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, problems of metropolitan areas, administration of water resources, state financing, central departments of administration, planning services, legislative processes and procedures, and judicial systems. On each of these and other subjects the Council has published reports for official and public use, ranging from brochures and mimeographed material 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, by and for 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 developing and expanding those already in existence. A great deal of the Council's work is directed to 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 represent 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. Its work with the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws results in additional contributions. 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 similar or uniform state laws may serve the public interest. Many of these now are on the statute books.

SERVICE IN FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS

Increasingly, America's needs have required federal-state consultation and cooperation. The Council is a principal means through which they have been fostered and made effective.

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.

Since then 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 at times by conferences with federal officials and members of Congress on these subjects.

A Council study in 1948, requested by the Hoover Commission, served as a basis for that Commission's recommendations on federal-state relations. Subsequently the Council cooperated closely with the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, which reported the results of its studies to the President and Congress in 1955.

In 1957-59 the Council provided staff services to the Joint Federal-State Action Committee, established by the President of the United States and the Chairman of the Governors' Conference. The Council is now cooperating with the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, created as a permanent body by Congress in 1959.

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.

OFFICES OF
THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

Headquarters Office

1313 East Sixtieth Street, Chicago 37, Illinois

Eastern Office

36 West Forty-Fourth Street, New York 36, New York

Southern Office

830 West Peachtree Street, N.W., Atlanta 8, Georgia

Western Office

582 Market Street, San Francisco 4, California

Washington Office

1025 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: 1960

President
J. CALEB BOGGS
Governor of Delaware

First Vice-President and Chairman of the Board of Managers
SENATOR JAMES J. MCBRIDE
California

First Vice-President-Elect
SENATOR HAL BRIDENBAUGH,
Nebraska

Second Vice-President
SENATOR HAROLD T. GARVIN
Oklahoma

Third Vice-President
JACK F. ISAKOFF
*Director of Research,
Legislative Council*
Illinois

Auditor
JAMES G. RENNIE
*Director of the Department of
Budget and Procurement*
Maryland

Honorary President
HENRY W. TOLL
Colorado

STATE DELEGATE MEMBERS
(As of December, 1959)

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Superintendent of Insurance

Alaska
VACANCY

Arizona
SENATOR CLARENCE L.
CARPENTER

Arkansas
JOE C. BARRETT, *Chairman,
Arkansas Commission on
Uniform State Laws*

California
SENATOR JAMES J. MCBRIDE

Colorado
SENATOR CHARLES E. BENNETT

Connecticut
REPRESENTATIVE MARJORIE D.
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Delaware
GEORGE J. SCHULZ,
Secretary of State

Florida
CHARLES TOM HENDERSON,
Assistant Attorney General

Georgia
REPRESENTATIVE JACK B. RAY

Hawaii
VACANCY

Idaho
REPRESENTATIVE H. GRANT
GARDNER

Illinois
REPRESENTATIVE HUGH GREEN

Indiana
SENATOR ROBERT P. O'BANNON

Iowa
REPRESENTATIVE HOWARD C.
REPERT

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LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR JOSEPH
W. HENKLE, SR.

Kentucky
ARTHUR Y. LLOYD, *Adjutant
General*

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LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR LETHER
E. FRAZAR

Maine
SENATOR WILLIAM R. COLE

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Assistant to the Governor*

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Minnesota
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ALBERT H. KRUSE,
Commissioner of Agriculture

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WYMAN

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*Commissioner, Department
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Economic Development*

New Mexico
VACANCY

New York
SENATOR ELISHA T. BARRETT

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REPRESENTATIVE JAMES C.
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North Dakota
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Oklahoma
SENATOR HAROLD T. GARVIN

Oregon
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VACANCY

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Texas
ZOLLIE STEAKLEY, *Secretary of
State*

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Vermont
SENATOR GRAHAM S. NEWELL

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Department of Conservation
and Development*

Washington
REPRESENTATIVE JOHN L.
O'BRIEN

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CARL M. FRASURE, *Chairman,
Commission on Interstate
Cooperation*

Wisconsin
SENATOR FRANK E. PANZER

Wyoming
JACK R. GAGE, *Secretary of
State*

*Deceased February, 1960

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

Executive Committee, Governors' Conference

GOVERNOR J. CALEB BOGGS, Delaware, Chairman
 GOVERNOR J. LINDSAY ALMOND, JR., Virginia
 GOVERNOR JAMES T. BLAIR, JR., Missouri
 GOVERNOR HAROLD W. HANDLEY, Indiana
 GOVERNOR DAVID L. LAWRENCE, Pennsylvania
 GOVERNOR HERSCHEL C. LOVELESS, Iowa
 GOVERNOR NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER, New York
 GOVERNOR GRANT SAWYER, Nevada
 GOVERNOR ROBERT E. SMYLYE, Idaho

Chairman, Conference of Chief Justices

CHIEF JUSTICE HARVEY MCGEEHEE, Mississippi

President, National Association of Attorneys General

ATTORNEY GENERAL RICHARD W. ERVIN, Florida

President, National Association of State Budget Officers

JAMES G. RENNIE
 Director of the Department of Budget and Procurement, Maryland

President, National Legislative Conference

JACK F. ISAKOFF
 Director of Research of the Legislative Council, Illinois

President, National Association of State Purchasing Officials

LACY L. WILKINSON
 State Purchasing Agent, Colorado

President, Parole and Probation Compact Administrators' Association

SANGER B. POWERS
 Director of the Division of Corrections
 State Department of Welfare, Wisconsin

President, National Conference of Court Administrative Officers

FREDERICK W. INVERNIZZI
 Director of the Administrative Office of the Courts, Maryland

President, Juvenile Compact Administrators' Association

A. WHITTIER DAY
 Director of the Youth Conservation Commission, Minnesota

President, National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws

GEORGE R. RICHTER, JR., California

Honorary President of the Council of State Governments

HENRY W. TOLL, Colorado

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Former Member of the House of Delegates, Virginia

BERNICE T. VAN DER VRIES

Former Member of the General Assembly, Illinois

ARTHUR B. LANGLIE

Former Governor of Washington

FRANK J. LAUSCHE

United States Senator and Former Governor of Ohio

L. G. MERRITT

Director, Legislative Council, South Carolina

JOHN W. VAN NESS

Former Member of the General Assembly and Former Chairman of the Public Service Commission, Indiana

LANE DWINELL

Assistant Secretary of State for Administration and Former Governor of New Hampshire

WALTER W. JOHNSON

Former Governor of Colorado and Former Member of the General Assembly, Colorado

JOHN E. BURTON

Vice-President of Cornell University and Former Director of the Budget, New York

LEROY COLLINS

Governor of Florida

LIFE MEMBER

FRANK BANE

Executive Director Emeritus
 of the Council of State Governments

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.

PURPOSE: To serve as a medium for exchange of views and experience on subjects of importance to the people of the states, to foster interstate cooperation, to work for greater efficiency in state administration, and to facilitate and improve state-local and state-federal relations.

OFFICERS: Members of the Executive Committee for 1959-60:

J. CALEB BOGGS, Governor of Delaware, *Chairman*

J. LINDSAY ALMOND, JR., Governor of Virginia

JAMES T. BLAIR, JR., Governor of Missouri

HAROLD W. HANDLEY, Governor of Indiana

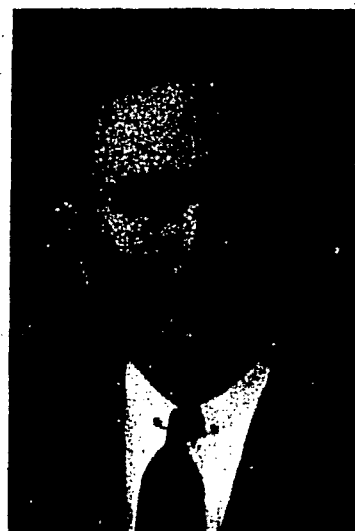
DAVID L. LAWRENCE, Governor of Pennsylvania

HERSCHEL C. LOVELESS, Governor of Iowa

NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER, Governor of New York

GRANT SAWYER, Governor of Nevada

ROBERT E. SMYLYE, Governor of Idaho



J. CALEB BOGGS

SECRETARY-TREASURER: BREVARD CRIHFIELD, Executive Director of the Council of State Governments.

ANNUAL MEETINGS: May 18-21, 1958, at Bal Harbour, Florida; August 2-5, 1959, at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

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 work 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 Council's Board of Managers. Individually, the members of the Governors' Conference further cooperate with the Council through their administrative appointees to the state Commissions on Interstate Cooperation.

THE CONFERENCE OF CHIEF JUSTICES



HARVEY McGEHEE

ORGANIZATION: Organized in 1949. Composed of the Chief Justices of the courts of last resort of the fifty states 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 1959-60:

HARVEY McGEHEE, Mississippi, *Chairman*

FRANK R. KENISON, New Hampshire, *First Vice-Chairman*

JOHN E. MARTIN, Wisconsin, *Second Vice-Chairman*

J. ALLAN CROCKETT, Utah

JOHN B. FOURNET, Louisiana

MORRIS C. MONTGOMERY, Kentucky

ROBERT G. SIMMONS, Nebraska

RAYMOND S. WILKINS, Massachusetts

SECRETARIAT: The Council of State Governments.

ANNUAL MEETING OF 1959: August 18-23 at Miami Beach, Florida

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



RICHARD W. ERVIN

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 1959-60:

RICHARD W. ERVIN, Florida, *President*

DUKE W. DUNBAR, Colorado, *Vice-President*

JOHN ANDERSON, JR., Kansas

NORMAN A. ERBE, Iowa

DAVID D. FURMAN, New Jersey

GEORGE F. McCANLESS, Tennessee

STANLEY MOSK, California

JOHN J. O'CONNELL, Washington

FREDERICK M. REED, Vermont

WILL WILSON, Texas

SECRETARIAT: The Council of State Governments.

ANNUAL MEETING OF 1959: May 3-7 at New Orleans, Louisiana

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 clearinghouse 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

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 1959-60:

JAMES G. RENNIE, Maryland, *President*
 ROBERT L. HARKNESS, California, *Vice-President*
 JAMES W. BIBB, Kansas
 E. J. BOLING, Tennessee
 D. S. COLTRANE, North Carolina
 CON F. SHEA, Colorado
 ABRAM M. VERMEULEN, New Jersey



JAMES G. RENNIE

SECRETARIAT: The Council of State Governments.

ANNUAL MEETING OF 1959: August 17-20 at New York, New York

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 when federal-state problems arise.

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

THE NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE



JACK F. ISAKOFF

ORGANIZATION: Organized in 1948. Composed of legislators who are officers of legislative service agencies; legislative research, reference and library officials, fiscal officers, statutory and code revisors, drafting officials; legislative 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 1959-60:

JACK F. ISAKOFF, Illinois, *President*

FLOYD R. GIBSON, Missouri, *Vice-President*

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LOUIS C. DORWEILER, JR., Minnesota

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L. G. MERRITT, South Carolina

JEROME ROBINSON, Maryland

MRS. EDNA M. YOUNG, Kansas

ALBERT C. SNYDER, Connecticut, *Former President*

SECRETARIAT: The Council of State Governments.

ANNUAL MEETING OF 1959: October 7-9 at Denver, Colorado.

PUBLICATIONS: Studies and reports of interest to legislative research and 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



LACY L. WILKINSON

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 1959-60:

LACY L. WILKINSON, Colorado, *President*

E. GUY MARTIN, Louisiana, *Vice-President*

FRANCIS E. BROOKS, Nevada

CLARENCE T. DRAYER, Indiana

JOHN R. DYER, Maine

HENRY H. KNOUFT, Kansas

FRANKLIN PIERCE, Tennessee

SECRETARIAT: The Council of State Governments.

ANNUAL MEETING OF 1959: November 17-20 at Las Vegas, Nevada.

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

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 1959-60:

SANGER B. POWERS, Wisconsin, *President*
PAUL J. GERNERT, Pennsylvania, *Vice-President*
FRANCIS R. BRIDGES, JR., Florida, *Treasurer*
W. P. BALL, Arkansas, *Chairman*
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CHARLES W. CROW, Tennessee
MARTIN DAVIS, Massachusetts
THOMAS R. JONES, Minnesota
ROWLAND R. LUTZ, Ohio



SANGER B. POWERS

SECRETARIAT: The Council of State Governments.

ANNUAL MEETING OF 1959: August 29-30 at Miami Beach, Florida.

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 ASSOCIATION OF JUVENILE COMPACT ADMINISTRATORS



A. WHITTIER DAY

ORGANIZATION: Organized in 1956. Composed of administrators of the Interstate Compact on Juveniles, 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 1959-60:

A. WHITTIER DAY, Minnesota, *President*

ARTHUR G. DOZIER, Florida, *Vice-President*

J. LUTHER GLASS, Virginia, *Treasurer*

JUSTIN E. MCCORMICK, Rhode Island

HERSCHEL SAUCIER, Mississippi

W. E. SEARS, Missouri

SECRETARIAT: The Council of State Governments.

ANNUAL MEETING OF 1959: June 3 and 4, Swampscott, Massachusetts.

PUBLICATIONS: Newsletters, manuals, reports on meetings, special reports on matters of interest to the members.

ACTIVITIES: The secretariat performs research services and makes available information of general interest to members of the Association.

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

THE CONFERENCE OF COURT ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS



FREDERICK W. INVERNIZZI

ORGANIZATION: Organized in 1955. Composed of representatives of administrative offices in the courts of more than a score of the states, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, the United States and its territories and possessions.

PURPOSE: To facilitate cooperation and the exchange of information among court administrative officers and to foster the utilization of modern business management methods in the field of judicial administration.

OFFICERS: Members of the Executive Committee for 1959-60:

FREDERICK W. INVERNIZZI, Maryland, *Chairman*

ROBERT A. COOGAN, Rhode Island, *Vice-Chairman*

ALBERT C. BISE, Washington

LUCAS F. SERBIA CORDOVA, Puerto Rico

CLARENCE A. KADING, Iowa

SECRETARIAT: The Council of State Governments

ANNUAL MEETING OF 1959: August 18-23, Miami Beach, Florida.

PUBLICATIONS: Résumés of annual meetings and occasional special reports.

ACTIVITIES: The secretariat makes available information of general interest to the members of the Conference. Upon request the secretariat, alone or by arrangement with the Institute of Judicial Administration, undertakes research projects.

The Chairman of the Conference is a member of the Board of Managers of the Council of State Governments.

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF COMMISSIONERS ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS

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 1959-60:

GEORGE R. RICHTER, JR., California, *President*
HAROLD C. HAVIGHURST, Illinois, *Vice-President*
WILLOUGHBY A. COLBY, New Hampshire, *Secretary*
WILLIAM A. MCKENZIE, Ohio, *Treasurer*

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WILLIAM A. SCHNADER, Pennsylvania
JAMES C. DEZENDORF, Oregon, *Last Retiring President*

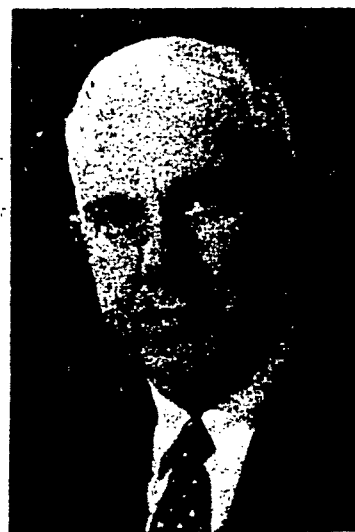
ANNUAL MEETING OF 1959: August 17-21 at Miami Beach, Florida.

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.



GEORGE R. RICHTER, JR.

INTERSTATE COMPACTS

BY FREDERICK L. ZIMMERMANN AND MITCHELL WENDELL.*

OVER the years there has been relatively little important litigation involving interstate compacts. Consequently, it is noteworthy when a case does arise. During the past two years there have been two suits of substantial interest. The more recent is *Petty v. Tennessee-Missouri Bridge Commission*, 79 S. Ct. 785 (1959). The other arose out of a Virginia-Maryland dispute over the Potomac fisheries.

The Bridge Commission, established by compact between Tennessee and Missouri, provides transportation across the Mississippi between the two states. An employee was killed when a ferry operated by the commission sank. Suit was brought under the Jones Act (a federal employer's liability statute) to recover judgment for the death. The question was whether the interstate agency could be sued.

Under both Missouri and Tennessee law, the suit was not maintainable. The compact contained a "sue and be sued" clause, but it appeared that under the laws of the compacting states, this provision was not construable to cover suits in tort by employees. Nevertheless, the United States Supreme Court, reversing lower federal court holdings, decided that the plaintiff could recover. The court's contention was that a provision in the Congressional enactment giving consent to the compact made federal law applicable even if in conflict with the prevailing law in the two states concerned, and even if the compact itself could not otherwise have been so construed.

The relevant provision of the consent statute is a fairly common one. In this particular context, it recited that the ju-

risdiction of the federal government over navigation and matters connected therewith was not to be impaired by the compact. In the past, similar clauses have been regarded as little more than statements of the obvious, designed principally to assure Congress that the states did not intend to embark upon regulation of interstate commerce contrary to any federal policy. Clauses of this type have seldom if ever produced any tangible legislative history from which any detailed intent of Congress could be established, and in the *Petty* case, the court cited none. However, it construed the statutory language to give the federal courts jurisdiction to apply a federal rule of liability developed in cases decided by the federal courts and relating to other than interstate matters. Because the Supreme Court in recent years has exercised wide latitude to find the intent of Congress for itself, the words in a consent statute can no longer be looked at in cursory fashion.

The other piece of significant litigation during the past two years is interesting for procedural reasons. It was brought on by longstanding controversy over the fisheries of the Potomac River. The Virginia-Maryland Compact of 1785 had given Virginia fishing rights in the river even though it is within the boundaries of Maryland. In recent years the latter state had come to believe that Virginia was not enforcing proper conservation practices on its fishermen. Consequently, in 1957 the Maryland legislature enacted a statute purporting to abrogate Virginia rights under the compact. It was to prevent the application of this statute that Virginia commenced suit. However, at the same time, officials of the two states were attempting to settle the controversy by negotiation.

The United States Supreme Court took cognizance of these events and stayed proceedings in order to give the states time to work out a settlement. The result was a

*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* and *The Law and Use of Interstate Compacts*.

new regulatory compact for the Potomac fisheries, which is described on page 246.

The role of the Supreme Court in this Virginia-Maryland dispute was an example of effective working of the judicial process in the federal system. Through avoidance of precipitate action so long as the states were in a position to work for the solution of their problem, an atmosphere was encouraged in which a much better arrangement could be made than would likely have resulted from the necessarily more inflexible effect of a judicial decision in a single case.

CONSENT PROCEDURES

The Petty case emphasizes the importance of questions which have been raised with respect to Congressional consent to compacts. Previous editions of *The Book of the States* have pointed out that as the states have turned to greater use of the compact, and the number and types of interstate agreements have increased, members of Congress and administrative agencies of the national government seem often to have become more hesitant about them, and more inclined to detailed review and supervision. Concern at the state level with the tendency to delay and place strictures on Congressional consent to interstate compacts led to the establishment of a committee of the National Association of Attorneys General to study the problem. Emphasizing that, under longstanding judicial interpretation and Congressional practice, only those compacts which affected the balance of the federal system required Congressional consent, recommendations of the Attorneys General in 1957 sought to simplify the process of Congressional consent in those cases where such consent is required. They urged a procedure by which consent of Congress should be deemed to have been granted unless, within ninety calendar days of the session following transmittal of a compact to Congress, that body or either house thereof should have adopted a resolution stating in substance that said consent was not granted. Congress has not as yet enacted legislation to carry out this recommendation of the Attorneys General.

If anything, the Washington situation

as regards consent has become more confused during the past biennium. Federal attitudes on consent to interstate agreements have been not only varied but contradictory. For one thing, Congress like the Supreme Court in the Petty case has recently emphasized reservation clauses in consent legislation which many thought, in view of the constitutional supremacy of the federal government, were more rhetorical than necessary. In consenting to the 1958 boundary agreement between Oregon and Washington, the Senate eliminated a section of the bill which expressly reserved to Congress the power "to alter, amend or repeal" the act, on the premise that compacts between the states as to their boundaries are expressions of sovereign prerogative which it is not within the federal authority to change without the consent of the states concerned. The conference committee report, however, recommended retention of the provision, arguing that if the reasoning underlying the Senate amendment were correct no harm would be done, but if the Senate contention was not correct, then the wiser approach would be to leave the provision in the bill to prevent omission of this long-used phrase giving rise to any inference that Congress was foreclosing itself from amending the act at some later date.

Proposals in the House of Representatives with respect to the Juvenile Compact—(see *The Book of the States*, 1958-59, pages 214-15)—were regarded in the states as both unreasonable and ominous. In extending for another four years its consent to the very successful interstate compact to conserve oil and gas, in operation since the thirties, Congress in 1959 called for an annual report by the Attorney General of the United States as "to whether or not the activities of the States under the provisions of such compact have been consistent with the purpose" expressed by that instrument that it was not to authorize the party states to limit production or fix prices, but only to conserve oil and gas and prevent avoidable waste.

A limitation of somewhat similar purport was included in the Congressional consent to the Wabash Valley Compact—an agreement that essentially provides

for basin-wide planning for the Wabash Valley. The safeguarding language of the Congressional consent legislation, providing that nothing in the compact "shall constitute a defense to any action, suit, or proceeding pending or hereafter instituted on account of any prohibited anti-trust or monopolistic act, action or conduct," while not objectionable per se, seemed to some observers to be a case of straining at gnats.

Congress, under the advice of federal agencies, is showing an increasing tendency to limit the power of the states to further the purposes of compacts by amendment or by supplementary agreements. This is despite the fact, for example, that the great Port of New York Authority agreement has operated in large degree through amendments to the original compact, without the necessity of returning to Congress for additional consent. The original consent legislation proposed for the Tennessee River Basin Water Pollution Control Compact tried to compromise the issue. It provided that any supplementary agreement entered into by two or more of the states party to the compact for further regulation and abatement of water pollution in other areas within those party states could become effective (through a procedure analogous to that recommended by the Association of Attorneys General in 1957) without a full dress consent processing of each such agreement by Congress. Some federal agencies, however, sought the full Congressional process for each amendment or supplementary agreement. Compromise later was reached by use of the phrase, in the consent act of 1958, "any additional function delegated to or imposed upon the commission under the compact shall be one within the general authority granted by the compact and may be utilized only in furtherance of the purposes of the compact." Similar limiting language was also included in the consent to the Wabash Valley agreement.

Despite the fact that the New York-New Jersey Transportation Compact of 1959 was limited in time and in function, being largely recommendatory in character, supplementary agreements to further its purposes were required to secure sep-

arate and additional consents by Congress before they could become effective. This restriction was imposed even though other provisions made it clear that the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission would apply to interstate transit agreements and activities under the compact in the same manner as to interstate transportation generally.

While Congress has been placing check reins—whatever may be their value—on compacts which the states have been formulating, it also gave in one field, in 1958, the first real consent-in-advance to interstate compacts, without any requirement of subsequent referral to Congress, since the crime control compact consent act of the 1930's. Such consent in advance would be helpful in encouraging inter-governmental cooperation in a number of fields. Congress, however, gave it in 1958 in the field of highway safety—a subject that does not very extensively lend itself to the compact device.

In view of all these circumstances it is small wonder that a recent study of the administration of interstate compact agencies finds the compact movement advancing significantly among the states and foresees possibly wider use in the future if Congress improves its consent procedures.¹ The enactment of another unconditional consent in advance to interstate compacts for the purpose of developing or operating airport facilities seems at this writing to have possibilities, and may foreshadow an easing of consent requirements at least in fields less tender to federal administrative agencies.

CORRECTIONS AND WELFARE

Previous editions of *The Book of the States* have noted the increasing use of compacts for rehabilitative and welfare purposes. The pattern of state enactment of the newer compacts in this field is steadily widening. The Juvenile Compact has now been enacted by twenty-seven states, the Compact on Mental Health by twenty-two, and the Incarceration Amendment to the Compact for the Supervision of Parolees and Probationers by

¹*The Administration of Interstate Compacts*, Richard H. Leach and Redding S. Sugg, Jr., pp. 226-227.

seven. The more recent Interstate Detainers Agreement, which breaks new ground by providing a means on an intergovernmental basis for clearing up outstanding charges against persons already incarcerated, has been enacted by five states, despite its novel character. The compact, now in successful operation, provides methods by which either the prisoner against whom an out-of-state jurisdiction has lodged a detainer or the prosecutor whose jurisdiction has lodged it may precipitate the clearing of the detainer and trial on the issue. The past two years have seen at least two additional compact developments of significance in the correctional and welfare field. In 1959 the legislatures of nine states adopted the Western Interstate Corrections Compact. Also an interstate welfare compact was endorsed by the Governors' Conference.

For a number of years the western states have been working their way toward regional institutions in which two or more states could cooperatively give the more costly kinds of care and treatment. These efforts in the correctional field have a long history. At one time a regional arrangement for women prisoners was almost ready to begin operation, but came to nothing when the California institution intended for use was seriously damaged. Colorado has also housed women prisoners for other states on a limited basis in the past. However, these arrangements did not have a sufficient legal base for major programs. Nor did they approach the problem in the broad fashion that many of the western states have come to think may be desirable. Consequently, in 1958 a subcommittee of the Western Governors' Conference was appointed to prepare a Western Interstate Corrections Compact which could be used for any types of correctional cases which the states concerned might wish to treat on a cooperative basis.

Such a compact was drafted and received nine enactments at the 1959 legislative sessions. The compact establishes procedures and relationships for the cooperative institutionalization of offenders, either in existing institutions or in new facilities which may be constructed on a regional basis. In the latter event, it

is contemplated that a single state would undertake the actual construction and operation of a facility and that other states would reserve space in the institution and contribute to the construction cost accordingly.

Implementation of the compact is to be by contracts for the confinement and treatment of various types of offenders between two or more states party to the compact and wishing to arrange for a particular interstate program. Thus the individual states may participate in regional programs under the basic compact to the extent of their needs and in respect to those types of offenders they may select.

Although there are many points of difference, the Western Interstate Corrections Compact is basically patterned after an earlier South Central Interstate Corrections Compact which, however, is not yet operative. The most striking contrasts between the two are: (1) the western agreement provides for no additional administrative machinery but contemplates solely the use of existing correctional agencies in the several states, while the south central agreement called for creation of an interstate board to assist in administration; and (2) the western compact is more specific in contemplating the use both of existing facilities and new ones to be constructed pursuant to cooperative arrangements.

The interstate welfare compact, originally drafted in the Northeast, was approved in slightly modified form at the 1959 Annual Meeting of the national Governors' Conference. Its purpose is to remove residence tests as a bar to receiving welfare services. Maine has already enacted the original northeastern version of such a compact.

WATER COMPACTS

The use of interstate compacts to deal with many aspects of water problems has been long established. Noteworthy for the period covered by this survey is a series of developments that emphasizes two new aspects: (1) developmental programs and (2) federal-interstate coordination.

The Wabash Valley Compact (Indiana and Illinois) sets up an interstate commission to plan for and foster development

of the Wabash Valley. It is properly classifiable as a water compact because the river basin is the integrating factor in the region and because many of the developmental prospects are linked to more effective utilization of the Wabash. However, the compact is also an instrument for broader and more generalized regional development. While a number of other compacts, particularly in the port and metropolitan area fields, have had developmental aspects, this agreement is the first effort of its type, with one qualified exception, to undertake such a program for a river basin. The exception is the recent Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway Development Compact (Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee), which is intended to promote the development of a navigable waterway connecting the Tennessee and Tombigbee rivers and to encourage federal projects for this purpose.

A resources development compact adopted by four New England states may play a significant role in future compact development, partly because it illustrates the possible use of water and water-related resources agreements, but much more because it presents an approach to the coordination of water resource activities on a federal-interstate basis. Both the federal government and the states are deeply involved in the conservation, development and management of water resources, and it has been apparent that one of the great weaknesses in this field is the lack of coordination of activities at the two levels of government. The New England compact would create a single resources planning agency with representation of the federal government and the party states. Of at least equal importance is the final report of a Syracuse University study on the Delaware River, recommending creation of a basin agency for its valley by federal-interstate compact.

METROPOLITAN AREAS

Some of the outstanding uses of interstate compacts have been for the establishment of agencies to administer particular functions in interstate metropolitan areas. The New York metropolitan region—with the Port of New York Authority, the Interstate Sanitation Commission,

the Palisades Interstate Park Commission, and the Waterfront Commission—provides the outstanding example. In recent years the Port Authority example has been followed by Philadelphia and St. Louis, and a proposal for Kansas City is based on this model. Yet compacts have not been utilized to their full potential in meeting the problems of interstate metropolitan areas. More than a quarter of the population of the nation reside in metropolitan areas that are either potentially or currently interstate in character, and of our twenty-five largest metropolitan districts twelve at least can be classified in this category. However, when the compact has been employed for interstate urban areas outside the New York metropolitan area, it usually has hewed closely to the form of the New York Port Authority, and the wider potentialities of the device have not been exploited.

During the past biennium some evidence of the possibility of greater progress has developed. Legislation passed by Illinois and Missouri will strengthen the St. Louis Bi-State Development Agency. That agency has sought legislation since 1955 to remove restrictions on its powers which have largely limited its activities to the creation of a modest river, rail and highway terminal, and the conduct of a sewer survey which led to establishment of the Metropolitan St. Louis Sewer District. The principal purpose of the new legislation was to improve the marketability of revenue bonds issued to finance agency projects, by making them lawful investments for trusts, estates, trust and savings companies and similar financial institutions. The wider market for its bonds will put the agency on a solid self-financing basis, so that there will be no need for it to go to either Illinois or Missouri for funds to finance new projects. The amendment to the compact also embodies a more precise definition of the type of facilities the agency may operate and enlarges its powers to include that of acquiring by gift, purchase or lease. The powers to plan, construct, operate, maintain or lease to others wharves, docks and other facilities are now specifically enumerated, and powers to condemn and to contract are more precisely authorized.

The spelling out of these powers appeared necessary because the compact's previous provisions on this point gave rise to litigation. The amendments should greatly strengthen the St. Louis agency.

In 1959 Maryland and Virginia enacted an interstate compact to establish the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Commission, with jurisdiction in an area composed of the District of Columbia and adjacent suburban political subdivisions in the two states, for the regulation and improvement of transit and the alleviation of traffic congestion "on a coordinated basis without regard to political boundaries." Congress has not yet enacted the measure for the District of Columbia. A 1959 report of the National Capital Planning Commission recommends that the proposed regulatory agency ultimately be succeeded by a new interstate agency with power to construct and own transit facilities, operate them or provide for their operation by private firms, review and consult upon highway construction plans as they may affect transit facilities, and regulate and coordinate any private firms engaged in transit service. This agency would be empowered to obtain funds by borrowing and by exercising limited taxing powers, as well as from transit fares. It would replace the initial regulatory agency and a federal corporation which would be created temporarily as an immediate step to start work pending creation of the compact agency.

Action to meet an interstate metropolitan transit problem also was taken by New York and New Jersey. During the course of 1959 earlier proposals for a broad interstate transit agency with wide powers were abandoned in favor of unilateral action in each state supplemented by two pieces of interstate legislation. First, the Port of New York Authority was empowered to act as a borrowing agency to secure modern passenger rolling stock for the commuter railroads. Second, the heads of the new transportation agencies established in each state were to constitute the New York-New Jersey Transportation Agency, created by interstate compact to exist until June 30, 1961, but to be continued thereafter, if desired, by concurrent legislation. The transporta-

tion agency is to act by resolution concurred in by each member, subject to the right of veto by each Governor. The agency is charged with preparation of "an interim" and a "long range" plan, for submission to the respective Governors and legislatures of the two states, to establish arrangements for the "preservation, coordination, consolidation, integration and improvement of transportation facilities and services." While it has no power to pledge the credit of either state or to impose any obligation on either state or their political subdivisions without further legislation, the agreement provides for adoption of a long-range plan by concurrent legislation of the two states. Congress has stipulated that such a long-range plan shall only become effective upon its consent.

CONCLUSION

Two other interstate proposals should be mentioned.

Maryland and Virginia, in the latest episode of their longstanding disagreement over the Potomac River fisheries, have enacted a compact which embodies two notable features. The agreement establishes an interstate commission with power to license and regulate fishery activity on the river and provides for partial financing of this joint agency by the proceeds of an inspection tax on oysters, imposed pursuant to the compact. This compact is the *only* interstate agreement so far which parallels the New York-New Jersey Waterfront Compact in granting both regulatory and taxing powers. The compact will be subject to obtaining approval by popular referendum in Maryland.

Meantime, the southern states are considering adoption of a developmental and recommendatory compact in the field of nuclear energy—the Southern Interstate Nuclear Compact, which would establish a board to encourage, guide and assist in the nuclear development of the South.

Another development of some importance is the spread of the Western States Vehicle Registration Proration and Reciprocity Agreement, described in the 1958-59 edition of *The Book of the States* (page 218), into the Middle West—with

the addition of Iowa, Missouri and Nebraska to the original nine ratifying states, one of which was Kansas.

The number of compacts entered into during the past biennium is smaller than in other like periods of recent history, but their character and the character of new compact proposals exemplify new developments in the use of the device.

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NEW COMPACTS RATIFIED BY THE STATES

NAME	SUBJECT	STATE RATIFICATION	CONSENT OF CONGRESS	CITATION
Agreement on Detainers	Provides procedures by which either the prisoner against whom a jurisdiction other than the one in which he is confined had lodged a detainer, or the prosecutor whose jurisdiction has lodged it, may precipitate clearing of the detainer and trial on the issue.	1957, Connecticut, New York 1958, New Jersey 1959, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania	No consent necessary	
Western Interstate Corrections Compact	Provides legal basis for cooperative use of institutions for any types of correctional cases which states concerned may wish to treat on a cooperative basis.	1959, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming	No consent necessary	
Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway Development Compact	Establishes Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway Development Authority to promote the development of a waterway connecting the Tennessee and Tombigbee Rivers.	1957, Alabama 1958, Mississippi 1959, Tennessee	1958	72 Stat. 609
Wabash Valley Compact	Establishes the Wabash Valley Interstate Commission as a planning agency for the basin.	1959, Indiana, Illinois	1959	73 Stat. 695
Northeastern Water and Related Land Resources Compact	Establishes the Northeastern Resources Commission with federal representation to provide coordinated planning for the resource management and orderly growth of the region.	1959, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Rhode Island	Comes into effect under the terms of the compact "when the United States has provided by law for the designation of its representation on the Commission"	

NEW COMPACTS RATIFIED BY THE STATES—Concluded

NAME	SUBJECT	STATE RATIFICATION	CONSENT OF CONGRESS	CITATION
Amendment to Missouri-Illinois Bi-State Development Agency Compact	Makes additional grants of power to the bi-state agency	1959, Illinois, Missouri	1959	73 Stat. 582
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Regulation Compact	Establishes the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Commission for the regulation and improvement of transit in a district comprising the District of Columbia and adjacent sections of Maryland and Virginia.	1958, Virginia 1959, Maryland	In process Requires Congressional action for the District of Columbia to go into effect.	
New York-New Jersey Transportation Agency Compact	Establishes New York-New Jersey Transportation Agency to prepare an "interim" and a "long range plan" for interstate transit in the metropolitan area.	1959, New York, New Jersey	1959	73 Stat. 575
The Potomac River Compact of 1958	Establishes an interstate commission with power to license and regulate fishing activity on the Potomac River.	1958, Virginia 1959, Maryland (subject to referendum)	In process	
Virginia v. West Virginia Boundary Compact	Establishes boundary between Monroe County, West Virginia, and Allegheny County, Virginia, as agreed by commissions appointed by the states.	1959, Virginia, West Virginia	1959	73 Stat. 599

REPRESENTATIVE INTERSTATE COMMISSIONS

INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

ORGANIZATION: Organized in 1936 pursuant to legislative enactments creating Commissions (or Committees) 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, 1959-60:

FRANCIS A. PITKIN, Pennsylvania, *Chairman*

SALVATORE A. BONTEMPO, 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 1959: October 14-16, 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, 1959-60:

DAVID V. AULD, District of Columbia, *Chairman*

H. WINSHIP WHEATLEY, Maryland, *Vice-Chairman*

LEE F. DANTE, *General Counsel*

WILLIAM H. CARY, JR., *Treasurer*

CHARLES V. BUSH, *Assistant General Counsel*

ELLIS S. TISDALE, *Executive Director*

ANNUAL MEETING OF 1959: September 14, 1959.

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, 1959-60:

MAURICE E. GOSNELL, Illinois, *Chairman*

ROSS WALKER, Virginia, *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 1959: June 18, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS: 414 Walnut Street, Cincinnati 2, 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, 1959-60:

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 1959: September 21, at Cheyenne, Wyoming.

COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS: 366 South 5th East Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

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, 1959:

WILLIAM C. COPE, New Jersey, *Chairman*
DANIEL F. B. HICKEY, Connecticut, *Vice-Chairman*
HUGH W. ROBERTSON, New York, *Vice-Chairman*
THOMAS R. GLENN, JR., *Executive Secretary*
EDITH G. KNIGHT, *Assistant Secretary*
Treasurer, vacancy

ANNUAL MEETING OF 1959: February 4, 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, 1959-60:

GEORGE H. PLUMB, Vermont, *Chairman*
EDWARD R. THORNTON, New Hampshire, *Vice-Chairman*
CHARLES S. MARSTON, III, Massachusetts, *Treasurer*
JOSEPH C. KNOX, *Executive Secretary*

ANNUAL MEETING OF 1959: June 30, at Melvin Village, New Hampshire.

COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS: 73 Tremont Street, Boston 8, 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, 1959-60:

SENATOR THOMAS P. WELCH, Minnesota, *Chairman*
REPRESENTATIVE ALBERT W. HACHMEISTER, Illinois, *Vice-Chairman*
MARVIN FAST, *Executive Director*

ANNUAL MEETING OF 1959: November 9-10, 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, 1959-60:

G. ROBERT LUNZ, South Carolina, *Chairman*

DAVID H. HART, New Jersey, *Vice-Chairman*

WAYNE D. HEYDECKER, New York, *Secretary-Treasurer*

ANNUAL MEETING OF 1959: September 22-24, 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, 1959-60:

HERMAN P. MEIERJURGEN, Oregon, *Chairman*

RICHARD S. CROKER, California, *Vice-Chairman*

MILO E. MOORE, Washington, *Secretary*

ANNUAL MEETING OF 1959: November 16-18, at San Francisco, California.

COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS: 741 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, 1959-60:

HERMES GAUTIER, Mississippi, *Chairman*

WALTER O. SHEPPARD, Florida, *Vice-Chairman*

W. DUDLEY GUNN, *Secretary-Treasurer*

ANNUAL MEETING OF 1959: October 15-16, at Corpus Christi, Texas.

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, 1959-60:

WAKEFIELD DORT, New Hampshire, *Chairman*

RAYMOND J. KENNEY, Massachusetts, *Vice-Chairman*

ARTHUR S. HOPKINS, New York, *Secretary-Treasurer*

ANNUAL MEETING OF 1959: July 18, 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, 1959-60:

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, *Chief Engineer and General Manager*

ANNUAL MEETING OF 1959: October 19, 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, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, West Virginia and Wyoming. Associate members: Georgia and Oregon. The states' representatives on the commission are determined by the member states.

OFFICERS OF THE COMMISSION, 1960:

GEORGE DOCKING, Governor of Kansas, *Chairman*WARWICK M. DOWNING, Colorado, *First Vice-Chairman*GENEVIEVE BLATT, Pennsylvania, *Second Vice-Chairman*LAWRENCE R. ALLEY, *Executive Secretary*EARL FOSTER, *General Counsel*

ANNUAL MEETING OF 1959: December 3-5, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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 promote 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, 1959-60:

S. SLOAN COLT, New York, *Chairman*HOWARD S. CULLMAN, New York, *Honorary Chairman*HORACE K. CORBIN, New Jersey, *Vice-Chairman*AUSTIN J. TOBIN, *Executive Director*

ANNUAL ELECTION OF OFFICERS IN 1959: April 9, 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, 1959-60:

JAMES V. BANEY, Pennsylvania, *Chairman*

RALPH CORNELL, New Jersey, *Vice-Chairman*

Executive Director, vacancy

JOHN M. McCULLOUGH, *Secretary*

C. H. McWILLIAMS, *Treasurer*

BIENNIAL MEETING OF 1959: January 21 at Camden, New Jersey.

AUTHORITY HEADQUARTERS: Administration Building, Benjamin Franklin Bridge Plaza, Camden 1, 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, 1959-60:

DAVID C. THOMPSON, New Jersey, *Chairman*

ROBERT F. KENT, Pennsylvania, *Vice-Chairman*

HERBERT D. STEM, New Jersey, *Secretary-Treasurer*

WILLIAM R. JOHNSON, *Acting Executive Director and Assistant Secretary-Treasurer*

ANNUAL MEETING OF 1959: May 21, at Morrisville, Pennsylvania.

COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS: Administration Building, Morrisville, Pennsylvania.

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, 1959-60:

CECIL H. UNDERWOOD, Governor of West Virginia, *Chairman*

WILSON H. ELKINS, President of the University of Maryland, *Vice-Chairman*

CHAPPELLE MATTHEWS, State Representative, Georgia, *Secretary-Treasurer*

ROBERT C. ANDERSON, *Director*

ANNUAL MEETING OF 1959: October 13, at Asheville, North Carolina.

BOARD HEADQUARTERS: 130 Sixth Street, N.W., 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: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. Their representatives on the commission are appointed by the Governors.

OFFICERS OF THE COMMISSION, 1959-60:

RICHARD A. HARVILL, Arizona, *Chairman*

ALFRED M. POPMA, Idaho, *Vice-Chairman*

HAROLD L. ENARSON, *Executive Director*

ANNUAL MEETING OF 1959: August 8-10, at Medford, Oregon.

COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS: Fleming Law Building, 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, 1959-60:

ELDON L. JOHNSON, New Hampshire, *Chairman*

CHESTER S. KEEFER, Massachusetts, *Vice-Chairman*

A. GEORGE GILMAN, Massachusetts, *Treasurer*

ROBERT H. KROEPSCH, *Executive Secretary*

ANNUAL MEETING OF 1959: June 1, at Winchester, Massachusetts.

BOARD HEADQUARTERS: 31 Church Street, Winchester, Massachusetts.

State-Federal Relations

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN STATE-FEDERAL RELATIONS

THE expansion of government responsibilities since World War II, due to social, economic and population factors, has continued. This has meant, in part, pioneering in new areas of governmental activity and it has meant increased appropriations for services. Likewise there has been increased recognition of the need for re-evaluation of existing functions in the light of changing goals. This has been a significant factor in many areas of intergovernmental relations.

Table 1 on page 262 shows federal grants, shared revenues and value of commodities distributed, by state, for the fiscal years 1957 and 1958. The compilation in the next column compares total federal grant aid by major categories for 1956 and 1958. During this period the per capita value of the grant aid increased from \$18.52 in 1956 to \$26.32 in 1958. Grants-in-aid constituted 20.5 per cent of all state revenue in 1958 as compared with 16.5 per cent in 1956.

THE NEW STATES

Alaska and Hawaii were admitted to statehood in 1958 and 1959, respectively, bringing the number of states to fifty. The last previous addition to our federal system was that of Arizona in 1912.

JOINT FEDERAL-STATE ACTION COMMITTEE

The Joint Federal-State Action Committee, established in 1957, continued its

FEDERAL GRANTS-IN-AID
FISCAL YEARS 1956 AND 1958
(In millions of dollars)

	Expenditures		Percentage of total	
	1956	1958	1956	1958
Public Welfare...	1,452	1,793	47.8	40.2
Education	344	492	11.4	11.0
Highways	739	1,496	24.4	33.5
Health and Hospitals.....	90	114	3.0	2.6
Employment Security Administration.....	219	280	7.3	6.3
Other	183	286	6.1	6.4
	3,027	4,461	100.0 ^(a)	100.0

Source: Bureau of the Census, *Compendium of State Government Finances in 1958* (1959), Table I.

^(a)Because of rounding, details do not equal total.

important work. Following creation by Congress in 1959 of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, the committee disbanded. It was anticipated that the new commission would carry on its work. Meantime the activities of the Joint Action Committee had been varied and their studies significant.

Financial Problems

The committee's responsibility was to analyze specific governmental activities in the light of the federal concept and to make recommendations as to which functions now performed at the federal level could be assumed by the states. The committee also had the task of studying emerging problems and recommending patterns of responsibility for resolving

them within the federal structure. Assumption of any specific function by the states would raise the question of where they would obtain the necessary revenue to support their expanded activity. The committee's study of this problem was directed to specific taxes and the general area of equalization.

A committee recommendation of 1957 relating to a telephone tax credit subsequently was modified by the committee. Its later proposal called for a 30 per cent credit applied against the federal telephone tax, where the states have a local telephone tax, and for an additional 10 per cent to be collected and distributed among the states by the federal government. The federal distribution would be to insure each state's receiving the equivalent of at least 140 per cent of present federal grants for vocational education and waste treatment projects. The proposal was based on the assumption that Congress would continue the federal telephone tax, due to expire in 1960, which Congress did not do.

The committee devoted much attention to studies in the complicated field of estate and inheritance taxes. These studies had three objectives: to simplify the tax structure in this area; to increase the states' share of revenue from this source; and, to the extent practical, to equalize the revenue source among the states.

The problem of equalization arises because of the relatively wide disparity of per capita income among the states (1958: Connecticut, \$2,817; Mississippi, \$1,053). The purpose of equalization in this context is to provide lower per capita income states with a greater relative proportion of federal source revenue than higher income states. A study by the committee showed that lower income states on the average receive somewhat larger per capita grants from the federal government than do higher income states, but that the pattern is not consistent.

This report by the committee, and one relating to specific federal tax sources (tobacco and alcoholic beverage taxes) further emphasized the difficulties involved and the need for further study. The committee decided that among other possibilities, study was required of "(1) the

feasibility of replacing grants for specific purposes by an unassigned general purpose (block) grant as an alternative approach to revenue source adjustment; and (2) the practicability of revising present grant formulas to relate grants to per capita income." The recommendations in the later telephone tax credit plan reflect consideration of the equalization problem.

Other Areas of Activity

In its initial report (December, 1957) the committee suggested amendments to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to permit the states to play a larger role in health and safety aspects of nuclear development—suggestions which in the main were accepted by Congress. Changes in this act are indicated below, under *Atomic Energy Act Amendment*.

As regards migratory labor the committee made recommendations for action by both the states and the federal government. Outstanding recommendations called for housing regulations at least equal to those recommended by the President's Committee on Migratory Labor, federal licensing of crew leaders, and state consideration of minimum wage legislation to cover farm labor. The committee also suggested that the staffs of the Council of State Governments and the President's committee jointly develop model legislation, both state and federal, to accomplish these objectives.

A NEW CONCEPT OF FEDERALISM

The federal system requires close cooperation between the respective levels of government if the mandates of the federal Constitution are to be followed and if government is to be kept near enough to the individual citizen to involve him actively in it. Various procedures through which this cooperation is achieved were the subject of a recent Council of State Governments publication, *Patterns of Intergovernmental Cooperation*. The areas and methods of cooperation have expanded notably in the past two decades. Involved are methods adopted in our recent federalism that may well point the way to new vistas of state responsibility. Two particular developments in federal-

state cooperation will be summarized here as indicative of means that may lend themselves to wider application.

Federal-State Boating Legislation

The years since World War II have been marked by increasing leisure time for the citizens, and more and more time devoted to outdoor recreation. One aspect has been a large increase in the number of motor boats in the United States. It has been estimated that the number of recreational craft in use increased from 2.5 million in 1947 to 7.3 million in 1958. As the water surface areas available to such craft are limited, means of regulation and identification became necessary. Prior to 1959 regulation of motor boats was conducted on a sporadic basis independently by all levels of government.

In July, 1956, the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, U.S. Congress, began studying the problem. After hearing 300 witnesses and visiting sixteen cities, the committee found there were aspects which affected all levels of government. Due to the mutual concern of the federal and state governments, the House committee suggested that the states, through the Council of State Governments, establish a committee to work with the federal government in drafting legislation to meet the problem. A special Subcommittee on Recreational Boating Safety was created by the Council's Committee of State Officials on Suggested State Legislation, under the chairmanship of Paul A. Johnston, Director of the North Carolina Department of Administration. Through the combined efforts of the house committee, the states committee, and representatives of the U.S. Coast Guard, the boating industry and others, federal and state legislation was developed, designed to insure greater safety on public waters.

The Federal Boating Act of 1958 (Public Law 85-911) was one result. Similarly a State Boat Act, which meshes with it, was approved by the Committee of State Officials on Suggested State Legislation for the consideration of the states. A majority of the states in 1959 enacted boating legislation, most of it in line with basic provisions of the suggested act.

The working relationship between the state and federal governments is an important feature of the new boat regulation program. The federal law requires the Secretary of the Department of the Treasury, in which the Coast Guard is located, to establish rules and regulations for a nationwide numbering system for all motor boats using machinery of more than ten horsepower. Although the Coast Guard may do the numbering, any state may perform this function provided its numbering system fits the national plan set forth in the federal statute. The federal law includes little in the way of safety requirements as such, but this is not a limitation upon reasonable state-imposed safety requirements.

The procedure followed in meeting this problem is not the only important feature of the boating legislation. The Constitution gives plenary power to the federal government in matters concerning navigable waters. Nevertheless Congress in this matter has ceded to the states large areas of authority, with appropriate enforcement power, provided the few basic requirements of the federal act are met.

Atomic Energy Act Amendment

Since World War II the development of atomic energy facilities and the uses of radioactive material have been under the almost exclusive control of the federal government. In recent years it has become increasingly apparent that there will be continued expansion in these areas, particularly as related to nonmilitary uses of atomic energy and radioactive material. These factors have led many to feel that the states should play an important part in atomic development, since many regulatory and inspection functions presently performed by them could easily be applied to the new activities involved.

Recognition of these factors led in 1959 to Congressional enactment of Public Law 86-373. It permits the Atomic Energy Commission to enter into agreements with individual states to authorize them to assume regulatory authority over nuclear by-products or sources or special nuclear materials in quantities not sufficient to form a critical mass. The state's authority will relate to the "protection of

the public health and safety from radiation hazards."

In order to enter into such an agreement the Governor must certify that the state has a control or regulatory program adequate to protect the public and that the state desires to assume the regulatory authority. Upon the commission's finding that the state's program is "compatible" with the federal program, and is adequate to protect the public, it "shall," after public hearing, enter into such an agreement. In addition, the AEC is authorized to provide training, with or without charge, to state employees.

The provisions of this act are significant in themselves, and its enactment provides another example of cooperation between state and federal governments.

The procedure involved in developing Public Law 86-373 differed in many ways from that used in producing the boating legislation. In 1957 the Council of State Governments sponsored a meeting of state and federal representatives and of private individuals interested in atomic development and regulation. In the same year the National Association of Attorneys General created a Committee on Atomic Energy Law. Also in 1957 the Joint Federal-State Action Committee undertook to study and make recommendations concerning federal-state relationships in the development of atomic energy. The focusing of this effort, and cooperation with the Atomic Energy Commission, resulted in a legislative proposal from the commission essentially similar to Public Law 86-373. In developing the proposed legislation the commission worked closely with the Council of State Governments, which in turn submitted the commission's proposals to responsible state organizations and officials for their comments. As a result of this cooperation, the initial steps toward full state participation in atomic energy development may now be taken.

OTHER CONGRESSIONAL ACTION

Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations

The growing recognition that American federalism requires the active cooper-

ation of all levels of government was the background for Congress' enactment of Public Law 86-380 in 1959, setting up the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. The act established a "permanent bipartisan commission" to study problems of cooperation and coordination among the respective levels of government. The Governors' Conference at its Annual Meeting of 1959 had urged passage of the then pending legislation for creation of the commission, and it pledged the full cooperation of the Conference with it.

The commission is to be composed of twenty-six members: three from the federal executive branch, three from each house of Congress, four Governors, three state legislators, four mayors, three county officers, and three private citizens.

The scope and importance of the commission can be appreciated from the words of the act itself. "In the performance of its duties, [the Commission] will—

- (1) bring together representatives of the Federal, State, and local governments for the consideration of common problems;
- (2) provide a forum for discussing the administration and coordination of Federal grant and other programs requiring intergovernmental cooperation;
- (3) give critical attention to the conditions and controls involved in the administration of Federal grant programs;
- (4) make available technical assistance to the executive and legislative branches of the Federal Government in the review of proposed legislation to determine its overall effect on the Federal system;
- (5) encourage discussion and study at an early stage of emerging public problems that are likely to require intergovernmental cooperation;
- (6) recommend, within the framework of the Constitution, the most desirable allocation of governmental functions, responsibilities, and revenues among the several levels of government; and
- (7) recommend methods of coordinating and simplifying tax laws and administrative practices to achieve a more orderly and less competitive fiscal relationship between the levels of government and to reduce the burden of compliance for taxpayers.

The commission is to make annual reports to the President and Congress and such other reports to "any unit of government or organization as the Commission may deem appropriate."

Clearly, the commission has the power to make continuing studies in all areas of

intergovernmental relations pertinent to the continued vitality of the federal system. In this connection, its responsibilities stated in sections 4, 5 and 6, above, are noteworthy. In line with them, the commission can study problems in any given area, even before governmental activity is called for, and evaluate emerging needs of the particular area and the consequences of action that might be taken at each level of government. Early study of this nature, in the view of numerous observers, should result in assumption of larger roles by state and local governments in the solution of emerging problems, thus countering the tendency to centralization.

State Taxation of "Interstate Commerce"

Since the turn of the century the United States Supreme Court has evinced a growing reluctance to strike down state legislation imposing taxes on activity, within the state concerned, of business establishments engaged in interstate commerce. This view was reasserted in a recent decision, *Northwestern States Portland Cement Co. v. State of Minnesota* and *T.V. Williams v. Stockham Valves and Fittings, Inc.*, 358 US 450 (1959). The pertinent activities conducted by the firms contesting the respective state taxes appeared to fall within the rationale of prior decisions permitting state taxation (although on this point three Justices dissented in the 1959 case), and to that extent the case was a mere restatement of prior law. The significant point was that the Court did not rely on traditional phraseology, such as "office," "inventory," "warehouse" or "place of business," but used "activities" and "affairs"—terms susceptible to broader applicability.

This decision stimulated considerable activity in Congress, the outgrowth of which was Public Law 86-272, enacted in 1959. The act is designed to prohibit a state or political subdivision from levying a net income tax on income derived within the state "by any person from interstate commerce" if the only business activity by such person or his representative, within the state, is the solicitation of orders for sales; if such orders are sent outside the state for approval; and if re-

sulting delivery is made from a point outside the state. The wording of this provision of the statute is complicated and susceptible to several interpretations, some of which would narrow the taxing power of the states as presently interpreted by Supreme Court decisions. The legislative history of the act indicates that Congress intended only to codify existing Court decisions, but the statutory words may have a different result.

An important feature of the law directs the House Committee on the Judiciary and the Senate Committee on Finance to study "pertinent state revenue laws" and Court decisions with respect "to the authority of states to tax income derived exclusively from interstate commerce," and to report with proposals for permanent legislation on or before February 1, 1961. In the light of the financial needs of the states, the importance of this study is obvious.

Education

The Defense Education Act of 1958, Public Law 85-864, marked the beginning of a new federal program in the field of education. The act's main purpose is to attain "the fullest development of the mental resources and technical skills" of the youth of the country. This measure is directed to the fields of science, mathematics, technology and modern foreign languages. It clearly states that Congress has no intention of entering these educational fields but is merely giving assistance to the states and their political subdivisions in "education for programs which are important to our defense." The programs under the act are to extend through fiscal 1962.

The purposes for which Defense Education Act funds were both authorized and appropriated in fiscal 1959 and 1960 were student loans, teaching equipment, state supervision, graduate fellowships, student guidance, language teaching and several others. The amounts appropriated for the two years were respectively \$115.3 million and \$150 million—the largest items being student loans, \$31 million each year, and teaching equipment, \$56 million in 1959 and \$60 million in 1960.

Under the student loan program a student may borrow up to \$1,000 for each academic year but no more than \$5,000 during his entire college training. He has ten years to repay the loan, commencing one year after completion of college training. The interest rate is 3 per cent per annum. If the student goes into teaching, 10 per cent of his total loan is forgiven for each year of teaching, up to a maximum of 50 per cent. To qualify under the program a college must match federal funds at the rate of \$1.00 for every \$9.00 of federal money. In 1959, 1,201 educational institutions in the fifty states and Puerto Rico participated in the program.

The most important program from the viewpoint of appropriated funds is the one on teaching equipment. It has two parts—one relating to purchase of needed equipment and modernization of laboratories; the other to increased supervision by the states of the teaching of science, mathematics and languages at the elementary and secondary school levels. Under the first part, participating states must match federal funds dollar for dollar. In 1959 forty-five states and Guam took advantage of the program.

Highways

Financial difficulties facing the Interstate Highway System were at least temporarily relieved by Congress in 1959 with its passage of Public Law 86-342. The new law provides for a 1-cent increase in the federal gasoline tax (from 3 to 4 cents a gallon) for twenty-one months commencing October 1, 1959. In addition, for three years commencing July 1, 1961, it provides for transfer to the Highway Trust Fund of one-half of the 10 per cent excise tax on automobiles and five-eighths of the 8 per cent excise on automotive parts and accessories. This is expected to produce \$1.8 billion in fiscal 1961 and \$2 billion in fiscal 1962. The original authorization of \$2.5 billion for fiscal 1962 contained in the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 was reduced to \$2 billion.

In 1958 Congress provided for a .5 per cent increase in the federal government's share of the Interstate Highway System cost if a state adopts billboard regulation for it in line with federal standards.

Other 1959 legislation authorized \$900 million for fiscal 1960 and \$925 million for fiscal 1961 for the regular highway programs of the states and their subdivisions. The breakdown of this authorization is: 45 per cent for primary highways, 30 per cent for secondary highways, and 25 per cent for highway extensions within urban areas.

Housing

After considerable debate, a new housing bill became law in 1959, Public Law 86-372. Its more important provisions include the following. A total of \$650 million was authorized for urban renewal loans and grants, \$350 million for fiscal 1960 and \$300 million for fiscal 1961. An additional \$250 million was authorized for loans for college housing, bringing the total in the fund for this purpose to \$1,175 million. A revolving fund of \$50 million was set up to provide loans to nonprofit corporations providing rental housing for elderly persons. The act also authorized construction of 37,000 public housing units.

Under the new law the Housing and Home Finance Administration is authorized to make grants up to two-thirds of the cost of planning community renewal programs. A further provision permits land made available for public housing and certain public improvements to be considered as part of a locality's contribution toward its share of the urban renewal program. The act provides standards for the valuation of land set aside for public housing.

The Federal Housing Administration is now authorized to make loans up to \$22,500 on one-family homes; the prior limit had been \$20,000. In addition, the total of outstanding mortgages secured by the FHA was increased by \$8 billion. The agency also was authorized to increase the interest rate on its loans from 4.5 per cent to a maximum of 5.25 per cent.

Labor

Public Law 86-257, designed to require "high standards of responsibility and ethical conduct" in labor-management relations and within the internal structure of labor unions, was enacted in 1959. It con-

tains comprehensive provisions affecting many union activities (Titles I-VI). The more important provisions include a bill of rights for members of labor organizations; requirement for filing of detailed reports by labor organizations, their officers and employers; rules and regulations concerning union elections, providing for secrecy and notice of elections; a procedure for removal of union officers guilty of serious misconduct; and imposition of certain fiduciary responsibilities on union officers.

The provisions of Titles I-V are quite detailed. Title VI permits continuation of state regulation or imposition of responsibilities on labor organizations and officers, and for continuation of state remedies in this area, "except as explicitly provided to the contrary" in the act.

Title VII contains several important amendments to the National Labor Relations Act of 1947. The amendments declare picketing for organization or representation purposes under certain circumstances, and "hot cargo agreements," to be unfair labor practices; they also strengthen the provisions against secondary boycotts. From the state viewpoint the most important of these amendments eliminates a "no man's land" in jurisdiction over labor disputes (Section 701a). This amendment permits state courts or administrative agencies to assume jurisdiction of labor disputes affecting interstate commerce when the jurisdictional limits promulgated by the National Labor Relations Board have not been met. At this writing it is uncertain whether the states, after assuming jurisdiction, will need to apply the federal law or may apply state law. The legislative history of the amendment indicates that state law may be applied.

Social Security

Congress in 1958 passed several important amendments, Public Law 85-840, to the Social Security Act. Changes in the Old-Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance program included increasing maximum total family benefits to \$254 per

month and increasing taxable earnings to \$4,800 a year. For 1959 the tax rates for this program were 2.5 per cent for employers and employees and 3.75 per cent for the self-employed; for 1960-62, they will be 3 and 4.5 per cent respectively; for 1963-65, 3.5 and 5.25 per cent; for 1966-68, 4 and 6 per cent; and thereafter, 4.5 and 6.75 per cent. Coverage of the program was expanded slightly, and the "divided retirement system" was extended to include Massachusetts and Vermont as well as certain other state and local government employees.

There were a number of changes in the public assistance programs. The formula for allocation of federal funds provided for an average monthly limitation on the amount of state assistance expenditures in which the federal government will share. The limitation is \$65 per recipient for the aged, blind and disability programs, and \$30 per recipient for the dependent children program. Federal matching will be based on a specific average payment, including medical care payments, per recipient. Up to the first \$17 of the average payment for aid to dependent children, and up to the first \$30 of the average payment for other programs, the federal share remains the same: fourteen-seventeenths and four-fifths, respectively. For payments in excess of these amounts but less than the \$30 and \$65 maximums, respectively, the federal share is based on a formula related inversely to state per capita income for the most recent three-year period. The federal share will be 50 per cent for states having average per capita incomes higher than the national average, and up to 65 per cent for states with average per capita incomes under the national average.

An Advisory Council on Public Assistance was authorized by the act. The council is to review the public assistance program, particularly Old-Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance, and the fiscal capacities of the states and the federal government, and other relevant factors. It is to report its findings and recommendations not later than January 1, 1960.

TABLE 1
FEDERAL GRANTS-IN-AID, SHARED REVENUES, AND
VALUE OF COMMODITIES DISTRIBUTED,
BY STATE, FISCAL YEARS 1957 AND 1958*
(In thousands of dollars)

State	1958				1957			
	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.....	\$ 113,413	\$ 1,231	\$ 5,445	\$ 120,089	\$ 96,916	\$ 1,127	\$ 10,738	\$ 108,781
Alaska.....	26,396	1,527	88	28,011	12,930	320	70	13,320
Arizona.....	51,416	1,176	878	53,470	32,825	1,019	1,045	34,889
Arkansas.....	67,181	817	7,449	75,447	48,779	938	9,014	58,731
California.....	449,259	7,860	7,654	464,773	373,853	8,866	9,658	392,377
Colorado.....	84,228	4,927	1,139	90,294	58,216	4,662	1,335	64,213
Connecticut.....	48,403	(d)	1,672	50,075	31,008	(d)	1,651	32,659
Delaware.....	9,659	5	280	9,944	9,071	4	440	9,515
Florida.....	109,331	225	2,776	112,332	85,580	229	4,064	89,873
Georgia.....	119,135	335	3,677	123,147	96,084	354	5,086	101,524
Hawaii.....	16,191	1	531	16,723	14,163	....	830	14,993
Idaho.....	26,176	1,832	391	28,399	20,902	1,826	627	23,355
Illinois.....	194,800	87	5,333	200,220	142,792	112	7,970	150,874
Indiana.....	58,170	5	3,978	62,153	55,454	5	3,926	59,385
Iowa.....	82,131	94	2,792	85,017	57,937	84	4,233	62,254
Kansas.....	61,950	112	1,719	63,781	58,126	102	2,073	60,301
Kentucky.....	80,089	788	5,968	86,845	67,874	724	8,463	77,061
Louisiana.....	125,088	820	7,720	133,628	110,656	704	8,723	120,083
Maine.....	27,980	5	1,071	29,056	22,311	4	882	23,197
Maryland.....	63,882	2	1,163	65,047	49,933	1	1,645	51,579
Massachusetts.....	125,031	3	3,196	128,230	91,310	4	4,867	96,181
Michigan.....	161,607	201	8,945	170,753	124,672	206	8,231	133,109
Minnesota.....	83,556	182	2,248	85,986	72,420	174	4,080	76,674
Mississippi.....	78,805	968	10,338	90,111	59,321	831	7,781	67,933
Missouri.....	166,888	150	3,401	170,439	135,818	186	4,241	140,245
Montana.....	30,368	2,772	433	33,573	32,155	2,461	514	35,130
Nebraska.....	38,543	87	868	39,498	34,721	103	1,066	35,890
Nevada.....	21,033	632	94	21,759	16,639	738	118	17,495
New Hampshire.....	19,327	42	637	20,006	10,012	24	576	10,612
New Jersey.....	72,897	2	3,102	76,001	56,504	1	3,112	59,617
New Mexico.....	61,541	7,151	1,570	70,262	48,535	5,169	2,561	56,265
New York.....	341,546	4	13,220	354,770	268,136	3	21,186	289,325
North Carolina.....	105,212	331	3,240	108,783	92,304	195	5,765	98,264
North Dakota.....	31,058	445	741	32,244	22,233	403	942	23,578
Ohio.....	203,865	28	5,096	208,989	144,080	19	8,179	152,278
Oklahoma.....	125,065	309	8,225	133,599	95,909	311	9,931	106,151
Oregon.....	58,504	19,691	1,040	79,235	45,213	21,490	1,713	68,416
Pennsylvania.....	190,192	83	13,459	203,734	152,263	86	18,206	170,555
Rhode Island.....	33,103	0	456	33,559	21,035	0	555	21,590
South Carolina.....	54,830	359	2,329	57,518	46,412	299	2,859	49,570
South Dakota.....	29,387	220	1,556	31,163	25,426	244	1,245	26,915
Tennessee.....	82,015	3,496	7,028	92,539	76,666	3,108	5,610	85,384
Texas.....	279,899	730	7,064	287,693	247,791	745	9,656	258,192
Utah.....	27,257	2,306	1,282	30,845	23,285	1,795	1,356	26,436
Vermont.....	13,224	52	329	13,605	10,634	49	510	11,193
Virginia.....	68,903	130	3,317	72,350	65,461	147	4,617	70,225
Washington.....	97,786	4,899	1,711	104,396	71,309	4,365	2,519	78,193
West Virginia.....	44,138	69	5,977	50,184	40,997	78	7,602	48,677
Wisconsin.....	73,915	105	2,374	76,394	60,424	108	3,002	63,534
Wyoming.....	27,356	11,398	276	39,030	18,278	9,649	337	28,264
Total, all states..	\$4,561,729	\$78,694	\$175,276	\$4,815,699	\$3,655,373	\$74,072	\$225,410	\$3,954,855

*Source: Annual Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury for the respective years.

(a) Includes \$14,802,256 for 1958 and \$14,659,931 for 1957 representing value of commodities distributed to participating schools in the school lunch program. These amounts cannot be identified state by state.

(b) Shared revenues are derived from the following programs: (1) national forests fund; (2) submarginal land program;

(3) Army lease of flood control lands; (4) migratory bird conservation act; (5) mineral leasing act; (6) payments under certain special funds; (7) federal power act; (8) Tennessee Valley Authority.

(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
PERCENTAGE COMPARISONS OF FEDERAL GRANTS, SHARED
REVENUES AND VALUE OF COMMODITIES DISTRIBUTED,
FISCAL YEARS 1957 AND 1958*

State	Per cent of regular and emergency grants to total		Per cent of shared revenues to total		Per cent of value of commodities distrib- uted to total	
	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957
Alabama.....	94.45	89.09	1.02	1.04	4.53	9.87
Alaska.....	94.24	97.07	3.45	2.40	.31	.53
Arizona.....	96.16	94.08	2.20	2.92	1.64	3.00
Arkansas.....	89.05	83.05	1.08	1.60	9.87	15.35
California.....	96.66	95.28	1.69	2.26	1.65	2.46
Colorado.....	93.28	90.66	5.46	7.26	1.26	2.08
Connecticut.....	96.66	94.94	—	—	3.34	5.06
Delaware.....	97.13	95.33	.05	.04	2.82	4.63
Florida.....	97.33	95.22	.20	.26	2.47	4.52
Georgia.....	96.75	94.64	.27	.35	2.98	5.01
Hawaii.....	96.82	—	—	—	3.18	—
Idaho.....	92.17	89.50	6.45	7.82	1.38	2.68
Illinois.....	97.29	94.64	.04	.08	2.67	5.28
Indiana.....	93.59	93.38	.01	.01	6.40	6.61
Iowa.....	96.61	93.07	.11	.11	3.28	6.80
Kansas.....	97.13	96.39	.18	.17	2.69	3.44
Kentucky.....	92.22	88.08	.91	.94	6.87	10.98
Louisiana.....	93.61	92.15	.61	.59	5.78	7.26
Maine.....	96.30	96.18	.02	.02	3.68	3.80
Maryland.....	98.21	96.81	—	—	1.79	3.19
Massachusetts.....	97.51	94.94	—	—	2.49	5.06
Michigan.....	94.64	93.66	.12	.16	5.24	6.18
Minnesota.....	97.17	94.45	.21	.23	2.62	5.32
Mississippi.....	87.45	87.32	1.08	1.22	11.47	11.46
Missouri.....	97.92	96.84	.09	.13	1.99	3.03
Montana.....	90.45	91.53	8.26	7.01	1.29	1.46
Nebraska.....	97.58	96.74	.22	.29	2.20	2.97
Nevada.....	96.66	95.11	2.91	4.22	.43	.67
New Hampshire.....	96.61	94.34	.21	.23	3.18	5.43
New Jersey.....	95.92	94.78	—	—	4.08	5.22
New Mexico.....	87.59	86.26	10.18	9.19	2.23	4.55
New York.....	96.27	92.68	—	—	3.73	7.32
North Carolina.....	96.72	93.93	.30	.20	2.98	5.87
North Dakota.....	96.32	94.30	1.38	1.71	2.30	3.99
Ohio.....	97.55	94.62	.01	.01	2.44	5.37
Oklahoma.....	93.62	90.35	.23	.29	6.15	9.36
Oregon.....	73.84	66.08	24.85	31.42	1.31	2.50
Pennsylvania.....	93.35	89.28	.04	.05	6.61	10.67
Rhode Island.....	98.64	97.43	—	—	1.36	2.57
South Carolina.....	95.33	93.63	.62	.60	4.05	5.77
South Dakota.....	94.30	94.47	.71	.91	4.99	4.62
Tennessee.....	88.63	89.79	3.78	3.64	7.59	6.57
Texas.....	97.29	95.97	.25	.29	2.46	3.74
Utah.....	88.37	88.08	7.47	6.79	4.16	5.13
Vermont.....	97.20	95.00	.38	.44	2.42	4.56
Virginia.....	95.24	93.22	.18	.21	4.58	6.57
Washington.....	93.67	91.20	4.69	5.58	1.64	3.22
West Virginia.....	87.95	84.22	.14	.16	11.91	15.62
Wisconsin.....	96.75	95.10	.14	.17	3.11	4.73
Wyoming.....	70.09	64.67	29.20	34.14	.71	1.19
Total, all states.....	94.73	92.42	1.63	1.88	3.64	5.70

*Source: Annual Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury for the respective years.

TABLE 3
FEDERAL GRANTS, SHARED REVENUES AND COMMODITIES
DISTRIBUTED AS RELATED TO STATE GENERAL REVENUE,
STATE GENERAL EXPENDITURE, TOTAL PERSONAL
INCOME, AND POPULATION, BY STATE

State	Federal grants-in-aid, shared revenues and commodities distributed fiscal 1958 (a) (thousands)	State general revenue fiscal 1958 (b) (thousands)	Grants, shared revenues and commodities distributed as per cent of revenues (c)	State general expenditures, fiscal 1958 (b) (thousands)	Grants, shared revenues and commodities distributed as per cent of expenditures (c)	Total personal income calendar year 1957 (d) (millions)	Grants, shared revenues and commodities distributed as per cent of personal income (c)	Estimated population July 1, 1957 (b) (thousands)	Grants, shared revenues and commodities distributed per capita (c) (dollars)
Alabama.....	\$120,088	\$376,459	31.9	\$383,590	31.3	\$4,171	2.9	3,162	\$37.98
Alaska.....	28,011	40,742	68.8	40,044	70.0	N A	...	211	132.75
Arizona.....	53,470	184,263	29.0	188,755	28.3	1,988	2.7	1,078	49.60
Arkansas.....	75,447	223,246	33.8	222,322	33.9	2,035	3.7	1,780	42.39
California.....	464,773	2,434,710	19.1	2,606,131	17.8	35,131	1.3	13,879	33.49
Colorado.....	90,294	286,993	31.5	292,559	30.9	3,339	2.7	1,663	54.30
Connecticut.....	50,075	296,267	16.9	495,016	10.1	6,352	0.8	2,269	22.07
Delaware.....	9,944	82,484	12.1	116,423	8.5	1,200	0.8	434	22.91
Florida.....	112,332	579,101	19.4	606,856	18.5	7,522	1.5	4,209	26.69
Georgia.....	123,147	465,514	26.5	474,761	25.9	5,407	2.3	3,771	32.66
Hawaii.....	16,723	131,347	12.7	135,931	12.3	1,098	1.5	613	27.28
Idaho.....	28,399	88,190	32.2	94,338	30.1	1,043	2.7	645	44.03
Illinois.....	200,220	975,013	20.5	1,139,490	17.6	23,579	0.9	9,699	20.64
Indiana.....	62,153	506,757	12.3	498,236	12.5	9,110	0.7	4,507	13.79
Iowa.....	85,017	368,341	23.1	380,479	22.3	5,056	1.7	2,783	30.55
Kansas.....	63,781	257,841	24.7	277,911	23.0	3,817	1.7	2,100	30.37
Kentucky.....	86,845	308,056	28.2	317,544	27.3	4,172	2.1	3,043	28.54
Louisiana.....	133,628	604,409	22.1	691,322	19.3	4,804	2.8	3,066	43.58
Maine.....	29,056	120,713	24.1	125,109	23.2	1,568	1.9	939	30.94
Maryland.....	65,047	345,657	18.8	407,113	16.0	6,242	1.0	2,895	22.47
Massachusetts.....	128,230	600,512	21.4	698,609	18.4	11,361	1.1	4,827	26.57
Michigan.....	170,753	1,109,812	15.4	1,259,354	13.6	16,706	1.0	7,705	22.16
Minnesota.....	85,986	484,325	17.8	485,856	17.7	6,145	1.4	3,318	25.92
Mississippi.....	90,111	263,495	34.2	262,533	34.3	2,093	4.3	2,166	41.60
Missouri.....	170,439	470,206	36.2	476,418	35.8	8,256	2.1	4,238	40.22

Montana.....	33,573	105,710	31.8	108,844	30.8	1,263	2.7	671	50.03
Nebraska.....	39,898	145,820	27.1	142,597	27.7	2,640	1.5	1,437	27.49
Nevada.....	21,759	65,183	33.4	60,379	36.0	647	3.4	262	83.05
New Hampshire.....	20,006	62,569	32.0	78,700	25.4	1,065	1.9	573	34.91
New Jersey.....	76,001	456,228	16.7	446,403	17.0	14,089	0.5	5,617	13.53
New Mexico.....	70,262	213,988	32.8	196,885	35.7	1,399	5.0	813	86.42
New York.....	354,770	1,949,430	18.2	2,289,239	15.5	40,954	0.9	16,148	21.97
North Carolina.....	108,783	526,114	20.7	542,040	20.1	5,924	1.8	4,472	24.33
North Dakota.....	32,244	118,094	27.3	120,069	26.9	924	3.5	645	49.99
Ohio.....	208,989	1,003,436	20.8	1,143,266	18.3	20,748	1.0	9,206	22.70
Oklahoma.....	133,599	410,070	32.6	410,967	32.5	3,687	3.6	2,257	59.19
Oregon.....	79,235	291,778	27.2	301,885	26.2	3,385	2.3	1,743	45.46
Pennsylvania.....	203,734	1,196,327	17.0	1,236,357	16.3	23,327	0.9	11,011	8.73
Rhode Island.....	33,559	105,808	31.7	124,291	27.0	1,715	2.0	857	39.16
South Carolina.....	57,518	266,494	21.6	270,118	21.3	2,796	2.1	2,368	24.29
South Dakota.....	31,163	94,804	32.9	94,574	33.0	1,075	2.9	693	44.97
Tennessee.....	92,539	375,737	24.6	372,624	24.8	4,791	1.9	3,443	26.88
Texas.....	287,693	1,068,162	26.9	1,054,048	27.3	16,364	1.8	9,175	31.36
Utah.....	30,845	124,787	24.7	127,912	24.1	1,442	2.1	840	36.72
Vermont.....	13,605	56,854	23.9	65,508	20.8	626	2.2	370	36.77
Virginia.....	72,350	68,872	19.6	452,996	16.0	6,302	1.2	3,828	18.90
Washington.....	104,396	528,220	19.8	575,549	18.1	5,792	1.8	2,725	38.31
West Virginia.....	60,184	223,117	22.5	245,836	20.4	3,071	1.6	1,963	25.56
Wisconsin.....	76,394	496,571	15.4	491,563	15.5	7,416	1.0	3,861	19.79
Wyoming.....	39,030	85,897	45.4	83,620	46.7	644	6.1	317	123.12
Total.....	\$4,815,698	\$21,944,523	21.9	\$23,712,962	20.3	\$344,281	(e) 1.4	170,297	\$ 28.28

(N A) Not available.

(a) Source: Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the State of the Finances for Fiscal Year 1958, table 87, part A.

(b) Source: Summary of State Government Finances in 1958, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, tables 3 and 11.

(c) Computed.

(d) Source: Survey of Current Business, U.S. Department of Commerce, August 1958, table 1.

(e) In computing this figure, the federal grants-in-aid, shared revenues and commodities distributed for Alaska were deducted from the total figure because a total personal income figure for Alaska for calendar year 1957 is not available.

State-Local Relations

STATE-LOCAL RELATIONS IN 1958-1959

BY GEORGE S. BLAIR*

SUBSTANTIAL advances in strengthening local government and in improving state-local relationships were achieved by state legislative action across the nation in the past biennium. The ever-increasing problems of urban growth and change received much consideration in a number of states, and progress in extension of local home rule was also recorded. Significant developments in these and other areas will be described briefly in the sections below.

STATE-LOCAL RELATIONS IN NEW STATES

Two of the highlights of the biennium were the admissions of Alaska and Hawaii as states of the Union. The patterns of state-local relationships in the two new states differ from each other and from the patterns found commonly in other states.

In Alaska, local governmental authority is vested by the state constitution in cities and boroughs. The aim of the local government provisions is "to provide a maximum of local self-government with a minimum of local government units." To achieve this end, standards are advanced in the constitution for the districting of the state into organized and unorganized boroughs, units somewhat akin to counties in other states. The specified standards include "population, geography, economy, transportation and other fac-

tors. Each borough shall embrace an area of population with common interests to the maximum degree possible." Provision is made for the adoption of home rule charters by first class cities and organized boroughs; citizens in unorganized boroughs will assume only limited local responsibility, with the state providing necessary assistance.

In Hawaii, the local units consist of three counties, the City and County of Honolulu, and seventeen special districts. A high degree of centralized direction and control is exercised by the state government. There is a statewide system of public schools administered through the State Department of Public Instruction, and the Governor appoints the members of county police commissions, county liquor commissions and a majority of the members of county library boards. A joint legislative committee has been established to study problems of the transitional period from territorial to statehood status, and it is anticipated that the counties will play an increasingly important part in governmental administration in the island state.

HOME RULE

Local home rule was strengthened during the past two years through adoption of new or revised constitutional provisions in several states and through modification of legislative home rule in others.

Amendments extending home rule to counties were adopted or implemented in

*Professor Blair is Chief Educational Associate of the Fels Institute of Local and State Government, University of Pennsylvania.

Minnesota, New York, Ohio and Oregon. Although the action in the four states sought a common end, the provisions relating to county home rule differed substantially. In New York, the county home rule amendment provided for modernization of county governmental organization to meet increasing needs in urbanized areas. The Oregon amendment authorized home rule charters for all counties to provide for the exercise of matters of county concern after favorable action by the citizens concerning the charters. The Minnesota amendment requires further legislative action to determine methods for adopting county charters. In Ohio, the amendment specifies that the electors by majority vote can adopt a charter changing the form of county government to give the county powers concurrent with the municipalities therein; in counties of 500,000 or more population, a favorable majority by the voters of both the county and its largest city can approve a charter giving the county exclusive municipal powers for that area.

Concerning municipal home rule, a Minnesota amendment abolished the prescribed majorities requirements concerning adoption or amendment of local charters and left to legislative action the decision as to the majority to be required on such questions. This amendment further specified that special bills enacted by the legislature must name the community for which the bill is intended, and that the proposal must be approved either by the voters or the governing body of the affected community before it can become effective. In Kansas, the legislature approved a constitutional amendment proposal which, if approved by the voters in 1960, will give cities power over their local affairs and government.

Powers of local governmental units over local affairs were extended by legislative action in several states. In Alaska, a classification bill was approved making it possible for first class cities to become home rule cities through the adoption of local charters. It was expected that a similar bill, extending this right to organized boroughs, would be considered in the next legislative session. Charter modification for county governments became less dif-

ficult in Georgia following enactment of a law which requires a majority of those voting on the question, rather than a majority of qualified voters, for adopting or terminating a county manager form of government. Utah legislation now permits cities of the first and second classes to change from a commission form to a strong mayor-council form of government.

GENERAL ASPECTS

The cooperative pattern of state-local relations was strengthened in a number of states. In three states, new or existing state boards or commissions were authorized to assist local governments in the field of planning. In California, a State Planning Office was established in the Department of Finance to furnish information and technical and professional advice to local governments. A similar commission was created in the Georgia Department of Commerce to provide planning assistance to local governments, and the Mississippi legislature authorized the State Agricultural and Industrial Board to provide such assistance to municipal and regional planning commissions. The State Economic Development Agency in West Virginia was invested with power to provide professional services to local communities engaged in economic development programs.

New agencies to foster improved state-local relations were established in Alaska and New York. Pursuant to a constitutional mandate, a Local Government Agency was created in the Executive Department in Alaska to advise and assist local governments and to develop a program of technical assistance for such units.

A similar Office of Local Government was established in the Executive Department of New York to provide assistance to local governments, serve as a focal point for consideration of local problems, and coordinate state activities affecting local governments. Although no new agency was established, the office of the Governor of Rhode Island formalized a systematic procedure for obtaining the views of local officials on bills affecting local governments.

Among other actions affecting state-local relations, the Minnesota legislature established the Minnesota Municipal Commission to hear proposals relating to incorporation, annexation or other boundary changes. In North Carolina a statewide building code was enacted which governs the construction of all buildings of \$20,000 value or more in municipalities which do not have state-approved local building codes. Connecticut legislation abolished the eight counties as governmental units in that state, transferring the few remaining county functions to state agencies.

Actions relating to local officials were taken in a number of states. The Indiana legislature abolished the fee system for all county sheriffs and justices of the peace by making them salaried officers, and Florida eliminated the fee system for sheriffs in most of its counties. Ohio legislation abolished the office of justice of the peace by establishing a system of county courts and extending the jurisdiction of some municipal courts. Under a new Minnesota law, the establishment of a municipal court in a given community automatically abolishes the office of justice of the peace in that community. Measures on elective offices of county coroner were enacted in Iowa and Oregon. Under the Iowa law, the office will be filled by the county board's appointment of a physician as medical examiner. The Oregon statute abolished the office in all but Multnomah County and placed the coroner's functions in county or district health offices.

METROPOLITAN AREAS

Problems of urban change and growth received exceptional legislative consideration during the biennium. The following summary of legislative actions in this area is incomplete, but it shows that legislatures are facing up to complex and diverse problems of their metropolitan areas. Significantly, the major advances were taken in states in which groundwork had been laid through reports of study commissions and legislative committees established by legislatures in earlier sessions.

A number of states achieved considerable progress in providing permissive leg-

islation to authorize joint undertakings by local governments. Arizona authorized the establishment of county or multi-county flood control districts. Colorado legislation permits creation of metropolitan mosquito control districts. In Michigan, boards of supervisors in two or more counties were authorized to set up joint committees to study governmental problems and to hire personnel to conduct the studies. In effect, this law gave legal status to the Supervisors Inter-County Committee which has been functioning among six counties in the Detroit area for several years, and sanctioned creation of similar committees in other areas. New Minnesota laws permit the creation of metropolitan mosquito control districts and authorize the establishment of joint hospital districts by four or more municipalities. A Nebraska enactment permits the City of Lincoln to unite with Lancaster County in providing certain governmental services and functions. Coordination of local fire protection through a system of district aid was advanced in New Hampshire. New Jersey counties were permitted to contract with one or more municipalities to obtain certain services and facilities, and New Mexico legislation authorizes cities and counties to acquire, finance, improve and jointly operate public buildings and land sites. A constitutional amendment in Oklahoma now permits cities and towns, after approval by their electorates, to enter into contracts with other governmental units for water facilities or water supply.

In North Dakota, inter-municipal support of ambulance services was authorized, and the city of Fargo was granted permission to enter into agreements with other agencies for water supply, conservation, flood control, stream pollution control and sewage disposal projects. Two states—South Dakota and Wyoming—authorized city-county cooperation in airport facilities or operation. New Texas legislation provides for the establishment of joint city-county health districts and programs. In Tennessee two or more cities and/or counties were permitted, subject to state approval of the development plans, to develop industrial parks jointly. Voters in New York approved a constitu-

tional amendment in November, 1959, permitting two or more municipalities to provide jointly any municipal service, facility or activity which each can now provide separately. Other New York legislation permits extension of town improvement districts into villages and allows first and second class cities to participate in joint sewer and sewage disposal programs.

Legislation pertaining to changing of municipal boundaries was enacted in several states. In Kansas, legislation now permits two or more cities to consolidate at one time, and local improvement districts can consolidate following favorable local action. Establishment of the Minnesota Municipal Commission to hear petitions for boundary changes was referred to above.

Wisconsin enacted more uniform annexation procedures for municipalities. Two important North Carolina enactments relating to municipal annexation—one for cities over 5,000 and the other for cities under this size—have established legislative standards which must be met, including the requirement that the annexing body present a firm plan for extending essential utilities to the newly annexed area. The Texas and Washington legislatures instructed their Legislative Councils to study the whole problem of annexation.

Numerous states took action relating to planning and zoning powers of local governments. Regional planning commissions were authorized for the Chicago, Denver and Hartford areas by Illinois, Colorado and Connecticut, respectively. Legislation permitting creation of regional planning commissions was also enacted in Kansas, Louisiana, Vermont and Washington. Local planning commissions were authorized or were given increased powers in a number of states, including Arkansas, Iowa, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, West Virginia and Wyoming. Nebraska's mandatory city planning commissions were abolished, but cities of the metropolitan class are required to prepare plans for their future physical development. Urban renewal laws were enacted or broadened in various states, and powers of slum clear-

ance agencies were strengthened in California.

A number of states laid the groundwork for future legislative action by creating study commissions which are to report their findings and recommendations later. A new twelve-member commission in Illinois, for example, was instructed "to consider and study all germane factors in an effort to improve local government in cities, villages and incorporated towns." The assignments were more specifically related to metropolitan areas in California, Kentucky and Michigan. In North Carolina and Wyoming it referred to municipal government. In addition, study commissions were created in several states for specific metropolitan areas.

FISCAL RELATIONSHIPS

State-local fiscal relationships are dealt with in another section of this book, but some of the events of the biennium in this area are worth noting here.

Generally speaking, legislatures across the nation increased local government grants, and close to 30 per cent of total state expenditures was appropriated to local units for their use.

Voters in Arkansas approved a constitutional amendment prohibiting the state from levying an ad valorem property tax, reserving this taxing area exclusively for local governments. In North Carolina new legislation now returns all of the proceeds from the tax on intangibles to local units, rather than the 80 per cent they previously received. Special tax increases in a number of states were approved with the proceeds to be shared with municipalities and school districts—an indication of increasing recognition of the interdependence of state-local fiscal needs. Stronger state controls over local fiscal administration resulted in Tennessee, following authorization of state supervision of county finances, and the Wyoming State Supreme Court upheld a law authorizing the intervention of the State Board of Equalization to assure accurate evaluation of property for tax purposes.

CONCLUSION

This brief summary of developments in state-local relations during the past bien-

nium is necessarily incomplete, and it deals only with major actions in selected areas. The actions reported, however, indicate grounds for optimism concerning continued progress in finding solutions to the many unsolved problems remaining in this field. There is increasing evidence that legislators and administrators at both the state and local levels are seeking to evolve mutually satisfactory solutions that will expand the areas of cooperation between the states and their subdivisions.

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STATE AID TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN 1958*

IN FISCAL 1958, the forty-eight state governments made payments to local governments totaling almost \$8 billion, or \$47 per capita. In per capita terms, this was almost four times the amount of state intergovernmental expenditures in 1942, and about 40 per cent more than the states paid to local governments in 1952.

The payments to local governments amounted to 28.3 per cent of all state expenditure in fiscal 1958, or 33.7 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 usu-

ally 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 for 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.
5. Special districts, which include districts and authorities, established for the performance of a single function or a

*Adapted from U.S. Bureau of the Census, *State Payments to Local Governments* (Volume IV, No. 3 of the 1957 Census of Governments) and *Compendium of State Government Finances in 1958*.

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 \$602 million of state aid in 1958 not allocable by type of receiving government.

School districts received a major fraction of all other state intergovernmental payments—\$3,701 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 \$2,098 million for counties, \$1,332 million for cities, \$172 million for townships, and \$38 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—\$687 million in 1958—represented aid for general local government support.

By far the largest segment of state aid is for local education purposes—\$4,453 million in 1958, more than one-half of all state intergovernmental expenditure. About one-seventh, or \$1,167 million was distributed for local highways and streets, and \$1,094 million for public welfare; state fiscal aid for health and hospitals amounted to \$303 million, and all other specified functions and purposes together accounted for \$240 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 difficul-

ties 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 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.

(Continued on page 278)

TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL PAYMENTS TO
LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: 1942-1958*

Fiscal year	Amount in millions						Total state payments to local governments	
	Total	For general local government support	For specified purposes				Per capita	As per cent of total general revenue of state governments
			Total	Schools	Highways	All other (a)		
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
1957.....	7,315	668	6,647	4,087	1,082	1,478	43.95	35.9
1958.....	7,943	687	7,256	4,453	1,167	1,637	46.87	36.5

*Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Compendium of State Government Finances in 1958* and *State Payments to Local Governments* (Volume IV, No. 3 of the 1957 Census of Governments).

(a) Principally public welfare.

TABLE 2

STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE IN TOTAL AND
FOR SELECTED FUNCTIONS, BY STATE: 1958*

(In thousands of dollars)

State	Total	For general local government support	Specified functions						
			Education	Highways	Public welfare			Health and hos- pitals	Other, com- bined and un- allocable
					Total(a)	Old-age assist- ance	Aid to dependent children		
All states.....	\$7,943,403	\$687,178	\$4,452,544	\$1,166,720	\$1,094,263	\$543,999	\$282,804	\$303,000	\$239,698
Alabama.....	132,993	5,441	92,395	27,672	.....	.....	.....	6,153	1,332
Arizona.....	56,462	19,423	28,360	6,436	.....	.....	.....	1,418	8250
Arkansas.....	63,418	5,022	42,817	12,109	.....	.....	.....	1,960	1,513
California.....	1,245,797	59,628	610,549	107,587	346,489	235,191	93,243	38,231	83,31
Colorado.....	116,584	105	30,480	16,903	66,393	52,676	7,133	1,280	1,423
Connecticut.....	52,272	3,331	43,293	1,332	2,773	.....	.....	205	1,338
Delaware.....	25,300	.....	23,056	1,316	350	.....	.....	.....	578
Florida.....	199,000	273	170,356	13,872	.....	.....	.....	3,975	10,524
Georgia.....	161,666	.....	116,899	35,231	3,480	.....	.....	5,897	159
Idaho.....	23,985	1,607	13,630	7,998	.....	.....	.....	735	15
Illinois.....	274,619	.....	123,283	96,314	30,912	.....	.....	21,451	2,659
Indiana.....	196,349	6,704	99,383	56,170	25,834	14,831	10,177	6,815	1,443
Iowa.....	108,762	30,032	36,368	41,373	129*	.....	.....	487	373
Kansas.....	81,764	3,935	27,542	13,945	32,657	19,757	5,635	3,358	327
Kentucky.....	76,891	1,301	63,192	5,276	.....	.....	.....	2,483	4,639
Louisiana.....	201,194	41,075	140,270	14,487	.....	.....	.....	2,607	2,755
Maine.....	16,864	356	11,490	4,337	439	.....	.....	3	239
Maryland.....	138,822	26,817	56,539	30,169	20,992	5,328	8,556	416	3,889
Massachusetts.....	259,964	51,022	55,872	12,424	92,601	62,019	16,905	21,112	26,933
Michigan.....	497,276	69,088	271,842	117,244	13,812	.....	.....	18,731	6,559
Minnesota.....	194,832	10,847	105,616	20,665	42,194	30,365	9,404	7,591	7,919
Mississippi.....	95,549	9,279	61,302	21,026	.....	.....	.....	2,781	1,161
Missouri.....	96,095	5,759	84,074	2,815	.....	.....	.....	1,452	1,995
Montana.....	17,178	.....	14,687	.....	350	.....	.....	176	1,965
Nebraska.....	37,672	612	5,620	13,066	16,579	10,868	3,572	1,323	47*
Nevada.....	13,293	844	10,186	1,739	.....	.....	.....	318	206
New Hampshire.....	5,446	1,831	2,476	370	.....	.....	.....	596	173
New Jersey.....	138,403	1,692	88,083	18,069	21,753	13,663	.....	7,655	1,151
New Mexico.....	63,325	1,277	55,145	5,169	.....	.....	.....	525	1,209
New York.....	1,037,447	90,541	550,884	72,356	209,741	46,472	69,421	87,575	26,350
North Carolina.....	86,457	9,576	20,501	6,477	44,716	19,826	17,645	4,048	1,139
North Dakota.....	19,533	449	11,894	5,601	286	.....	.....	96	1,207
Ohio.....	404,165	65,762	153,793	114,635	53,560	.....	21,990	14,673	1,742
Oklahoma.....	95,604	.....	61,179	31,021	.....	.....	.....	578	2,826
Oregon.....	77,946	3,406	48,807	23,389	868	70	.....	239	1,237
Pennsylvania.....	373,820	6,053	289,727	58,337	3,194	.....	.....	2,192	14,317
Rhode Island.....	19,408	6,531	9,667	149	2,522	.....	.....	539	.....
South Carolina.....	88,814	8,026	70,442	6,485	.....	.....	.....	3,069	792
South Dakota.....	9,650	1,143	5,892	1,684	148	.....	.....	314	469
Tennessee.....	134,185	11,547	90,322	28,807	.....	.....	.....	2,421	1,088
Texas.....	306,905	148	294,507	9,513	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,737
Utah.....	36,149	1,000	31,188	2,942	.....	.....	.....	420	599
Vermont.....	11,618	5	6,613	4,546	243	.....	.....	106	105
Virginia.....	114,902	11,727	70,177	7,574	19,296	6,364	7,487	2,384	3,744
Washington.....	187,169	12,007	129,347	25,186	.....	.....	.....	10,188	10,441
West Virginia.....	61,210	.....	59,353	.....	595	.....	.....	680	582
Wisconsin.....	264,364	99,824	50,186	60,905	37,552	24,374	10,886	13,186	2,711
Wyoming.....	22,282	2,132	13,260	1,999	3,805	2,195	750	558	528

*Adapted from U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Compendium of State Government Finances in 1958*.

(a) Includes amounts for public welfare categories not shown separately.

TABLE 3
STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE, BY TYPE OF
RECEIVING GOVERNMENT AND BY STATE: 1958*
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Total	Counties	Cities	School districts	Townships and New England "towns"	Special districts	Combined and unallocable
All states.....	\$7,943,403	\$2,098,269	\$1,332,215	\$3,701,270	\$171,710	\$37,566	\$602,373
Alabama.....	132,993	36,332	3,364	92,395	.....	562	340
Arizona.....	56,462	21,519	6,174	28,360	.....	409	.....
Arkansas.....	63,418	14,107	6,594	42,717	.....	.....	.....
California.....	1,245,797	525,936	119,384	599,217	.....	1,122	138
Colorado.....	116,584	64,392	21,712	30,480	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	52,272	671	18,270	1,168	31,835	.....	328
Delaware.....	25,300	476	6,437	18,269	.....	.....	118
Florida.....	199,000	26,137	886	170,318	.....	1,659	.....
Georgia.....	161,666	38,158	6,641	116,791	.....	76	.....
Idaho.....	23,985	8,496	1,545	13,630	.....	314	.....
Illinois.....	274,619	45,376	52,497	121,833	13,835	872	40,206(a)
Indiana.....	196,349	72,688	24,278	99,383	.....	.....	.....
Iowa.....	108,762	34,177	9,748	36,368	.....	348	28,121
Kansas.....	81,764	47,735	5,338	27,537	1,054	58	42
Kentucky.....	76,891	10,362	3,021	62,650	.....	50	808
Louisiana.....	201,194	15,566	17,831	139,623	.....	577	27,597
Maine.....	16,864	109	70	.....	43	.....	16,642(b)
Maryland.....	138,822	82,555	55,823	.....	.....	152	292
Massachusetts.....	259,964	97	225	.....	.....	22,954	236,688(b)
Michigan.....	497,276	98,827	82,125	277,003	20,175	468	18,678
Minnesota.....	194,832	70,959	13,163(c)	105,622(c)	1,224	672	3,192
Mississippi.....	95,549	64,146	2,217	29,110	.....	.....	76
Missouri.....	96,095	4,708	3,897	83,230	.....	.....	4,260
Montana.....	17,178	1,882	609	14,687	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	37,672	31,192	860	5,620	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	13,293	3,097	10	10,186	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	5,446	595	762	1,342	1,613	.....	1,134
New Jersey.....	138,403	37,721	12,810(d)	(e)	(d)	249	87,623(e)
New Mexico.....	63,325	4,826	3,354	55,145	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	1,037,447	141,056	517,638	348,222	27,595	2,914	22
North Carolina.....	86,457	54,601	11,851	.....	.....	.....	20,005(f)
North Dakota.....	19,533	6,914	630	11,989	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.....	404,165	125,801	52,182	153,621	15,067	28	57,466(a)
Oklahoma.....	95,604	28,101	6,167	61,179	.....	.....	157
Oregon.....	77,946	21,237	7,993	48,672	.....	54	.....
Pennsylvania.....	373,820	18,492	32,087	289,640	27,289	3,190	3,122
Rhode Island.....	19,408	.....	12,360	.....	7,048	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	88,814	15,699	2,449	70,610	.....	16	40
South Dakota.....	9,650	2,669	1,022	5,897	54	.....	8
Tennessee.....	134,185	88,418	44,068	1,394	.....	.....	305
Texas.....	306,905	13,631	1,110	292,008	.....	156	.....
Utah.....	36,149	2,226	2,373	31,188	.....	.....	362
Vermont.....	11,618	.....	1,380	523	9,715	.....	.....
Virginia.....	114,902	71,819	40,626	.....	.....	.....	2,457
Washington.....	187,169	36,626	19,033	129,343	.....	434	1,733
West Virginia.....	61,210	1,539	86	59,353	.....	232	.....
Wisconsin.....	264,364	100,519	97,648	1,687	15,163	.....	49,347(g)
Wyoming.....	22,282	6,089	1,867	13,260	.....	.....	1,066
Exhibit data:							
Alaska.....	8,755	.....	2,194	6,561	.....	.....	.....
Hawaii.....	21,112	10,046	11,066	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Compendium of State Government Finances in 1958*.

(a) Mainly to counties, cities and townships.

(b) To cities and "towns."

(c) School aid paid to city of St. Paul, which operates local public schools, is included with amount under school districts.

(d) Amount under cities includes some amounts for town-

ships; see also footnote (e).

(e) Amounts for independent school districts and for schools operated by cities and townships are shown under "combined and unallocable."

(f) To cities and counties.

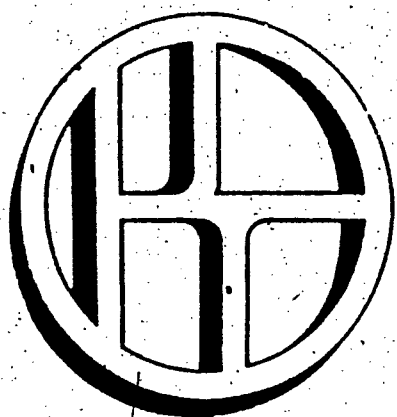
(g) To independent school districts and to cities operating schools.

TABLE 4
PER CAPITA AMOUNTS OF STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE AND RELATION TO
STATE GENERAL REVENUE, BY STATE: 1958*

State	Per capita state intergovernmental expenditure						Per cent intergovernmental expenditure is of state general revenue					
	Total	For general local government support	Specified functions				Total	For general local government support	Specified functions			
			Education	Highways	Public welfare	Other			Education	Highways	Public welfare	Other
Total.....	\$46.87	\$4.05	\$26.27	\$6.88	\$6.46	\$3.20	36.5*	3.2	20.5	5.4	5.0	2.5
Alabama.....	42.06	1.72	29.22	8.75	.....	2.37	35.3	1.4	24.5	7.4	.....	2.0
Arizona.....	52.38	18.02	26.31	5.97	.....	2.08	30.6	10.5	15.4	3.5	.....	1.2
Arkansas.....	35.63	2.82	24.05	6.80	.....	1.95	28.4	2.2	19.2	5.4	.....	1.6
California.....	89.76	4.30	43.99	7.75	24.96	8.76	51.2	2.4	25.1	4.4	14.2	5.0
Colorado.....	70.10	.06	18.33	10.16	39.92	1.63	40.6	(a)	10.6	5.9	23.1	0.9
Connecticut.....	23.04	1.47	19.08	.59	1.22	.68	17.6	1.1	14.6	0.4	0.9	0.5
Delaware.....	58.29	.....	53.12	3.03	.80	1.33	30.7	.....	28.0	1.6	0.4	0.7
Florida.....	47.28	.06	40.47	3.30	.....	3.44	34.4	(a)	29.4	2.4	.....	2.5
Georgia.....	42.87	.....	31.00	9.34	.92	1.61	34.7	.....	25.1	7.6	0.7	1.3
Idaho.....	37.19	2.49	21.13	12.40	.....	1.16	27.2	1.8	15.5	9.1	.....	0.9
Illinois.....	28.31	.....	12.71	9.93	3.19	2.49	28.2	.....	12.6	9.9	3.2	2.5
Indiana.....	43.57	1.49	22.05	12.46	5.73	1.83	38.7	1.3	19.6	11.1	5.1	1.6
Iowa.....	39.08	10.79	13.07	14.87	.05	.31	29.5	8.2	9.9	11.2	(a)	0.2
Kansas.....	38.94	1.87	13.12	6.64	15.55	1.75	31.7	1.5	10.7	5.4	12.7	1.4
Kentucky.....	25.27	.43	20.77	1.73	.....	2.34	25.0	0.4	20.5	1.7	.....	2.3
Louisiana.....	65.62	13.40	45.75	4.73	.....	1.75	33.3	6.8	23.2	2.4	.....	0.9
Maine.....	17.96	.38	12.24	4.62	.47	.26	14.0	0.3	9.5	3.6	0.4	0.2
Maryland.....	47.95	9.26	19.53	10.42	7.25	1.49	40.2	7.8	16.4	8.7	6.1	1.2
Massachusetts.....	53.86	10.57	11.57	2.57	19.18	9.95	43.3	8.5	9.3	2.1	15.4	8.0
Michigan.....	64.54	8.97	35.28	15.22	1.79	3.28	44.8	6.2	24.5	10.6	1.2	2.3
Minnesota.....	58.72	3.27	31.83	6.22	12.72	4.67	40.2	2.2	21.8	4.3	8.7	3.2
Mississippi.....	44.11	4.28	28.30	9.71	.....	1.82	36.3	3.5	23.3	8.0	.....	1.5
Missouri.....	22.67	1.36	19.84	.66	.....	.81	20.4	1.2	17.9	0.6	.....	0.7
Montana.....	25.60	.....	21.89	.....	.52	3.19	16.3	.....	13.9	.....	0.3	2.0

Nebraska.....	26.22	43	3.91	9.09	11.54	1.25	25.8	0.4	3.9	9.0	11.4	1.2
Nevada.....	50.74	3.22	38.88	6.64	....	2.00	20.4	1.3	15.6	2.7	....	0.8
New Hampshire.....	9.50	3.20	4.32	.65	....	1.34	8.7	2.9	4.0	0.6	....	1.2
New Jersey.....	24.64	.30	15.68	3.22	3.87	1.57	30.3	0.4	19.3	4.0	4.8	1.9
New Mexico.....	77.89	1.57	67.83	6.36	....	2.13	29.6	0.6	25.8	2.4	....	0.8
New York.....	64.25	5.61	34.11	4.48	12.99	7.06	53.2	4.6	28.3	3.7	10.8	5.8
North Carolina.....	19.33	2.14	4.58	1.45	10.00	1.16	16.4	1.8	3.9	1.2	8.5	1.0
North Dakota.....	30.28	.70	18.44	8.68	.44	2.02	16.5	0.4	10.1	4.7	0.2	1.1
Ohio.....	43.90	7.14	16.71	12.45	5.82	1.78	40.3	6.6	15.3	11.4	5.3	1.6
Oklahoma.....	42.36	....	27.11	13.74	....	1.51	23.3	....	14.9	7.6	....	0.8
Oregon.....	44.72	1.95	28.00	13.42	.50	.85	26.7	1.2	16.7	8.0	0.3	0.5
Pennsylvania.....	33.95	.55	26.31	5.30	.29	1.50	31.2	0.5	24.2	4.9	0.3	1.4
Rhode Island.....	22.65	7.62	11.28	.17	2.94	.63	18.3	6.2	9.1	0.1	2.4	0.5
South Carolina.....	37.51	3.39	29.75	2.74	....	1.63	33.3	3.0	26.4	2.4	....	1.4
South Dakota.....	13.92	1.65	8.50	2.43	.21	1.13	10.2	1.2	6.2	1.8	0.2	0.8
Tennessee.....	38.97	3.35	26.23	8.37	....	1.02	35.7	3.1	24.0	7.7	....	0.9
Texas.....	33.45	.02	32.10	1.04	....	.30	28.7	(a)	27.6	0.9	....	.03
Utah.....	43.03	1.19	37.13	3.50	....	1.21	29.0	0.8	25.0	2.4	....	0.8
Vermont.....	31.40	.01	17.87	12.29	.66	.57	20.4	(a)	11.6	8.0	0.4	0.4
Virginia.....	30.02	3.06	18.33	1.98	5.04	1.60	31.1	3.2	19.0	2.1	5.2	1.7
Washington.....	68.69	4.41	47.47	9.24	....	7.57	35.4	2.3	24.5	4.8	....	3.9
West Virginia.....	31.18	....	30.24	....	.30	.64	27.4	....	26.6	....	0.3	0.6
Wisconsin.....	68.47	25.85	13.00	15.77	9.73	4.12	53.2	20.1	10.1	12.3	7.6	3.2
Wyoming.....	70.29	6.73	41.83	6.31	12.00	3.43	25.9	2.5	15.4	2.3	4.4	1.3

*Prepared by U. S. Bureau of the Census.
(a) Less than 0.05 per cent.



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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 pro-

grams—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. Total cost to each state may be similar, although involving a different form of state expenditure.

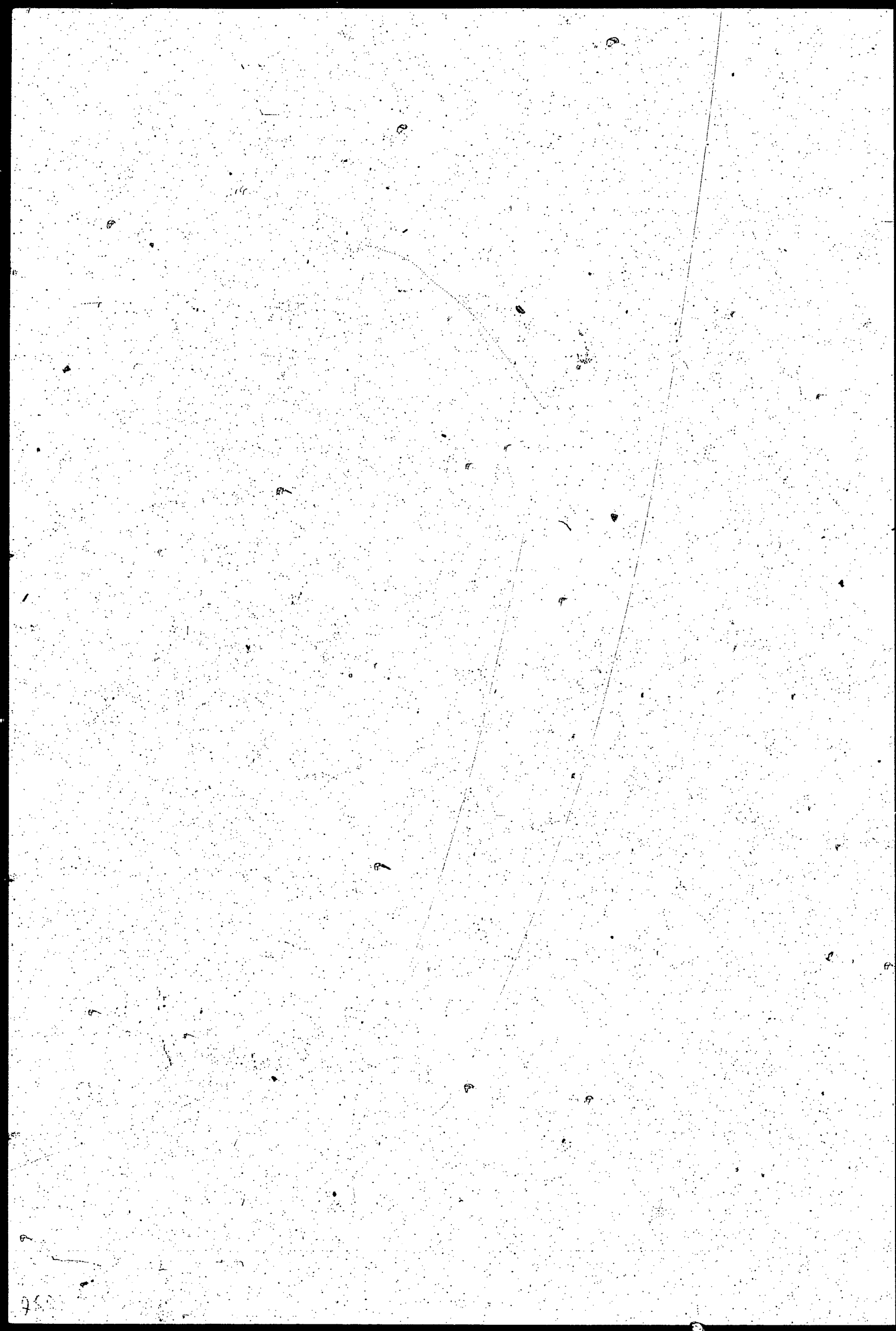
Hasty conclusions and interpretations therefore must be avoided in this area. Interstate comparisons can be made only with caution and, usually, some qualification. Conclusions can be drawn only by considering the whole area of state-local relations and the economic, historical and political factors affecting them.

Additional detail on state intergovernmental expenditure, including a descriptive table covering all the major state aid programs, appears in *State Payments to Local Governments* (Volume IV, Number 3 of the 1957 Census of Governments).

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. Planning and Development
7. Natural Resources
8. Labor and Industrial Relations
9. State Regulatory Activities



Education

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEMS

BY JAMES M. LIPHAM*

FOR the seventh consecutive year public school enrollments in the United States have continued to rise by more than one million students each year. A record 34,777,407 children attended the public elementary and secondary schools during the 1958-59 school year. Accompanying this significant enrollment increase were serious shortages of qualified classroom teachers and of classroom space. The educational profession, moreover, continued to struggle with such perennial problems as strengthening the state school offices, stimulating school district reorganization, and securing adequate sources of revenue.

The foregoing problems probably will become more acute in the years ahead, due to continued emphasis on quantity and increasing emphasis on quality in education. Most Americans have long recognized that the nation's moral, political and economic well-being depends directly upon the educational development of each citizen. In recent years, however, the relationship between national defense and adequacy of the schools has become increasingly apparent.

Public interest in educational problems and public awareness of their magnitude have shown a marked increase during the past two years. Studies sponsored by philanthropic foundations have been effective in bringing educational needs to public attention. The Panel on Educa-

tion of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund Special Studies Project has made extensive recommendations concerning excellence in education. James B. Conant and his staff have conducted a study of the comprehensive high school and have published a report of general and specific recommendations for improving secondary education. Other groups whose recommendations have received wide circulation include the National Citizens Commission for the Public Schools, the Problems and Policies Commission of the American Council on Education, and the Educational Policies Commission of the National Education Association, to mention only a few.

Citizen interest in education, meantime, is receiving expression in new and expanded programs designed to alleviate certain pressing needs. A significant legislative expression of this interest was the National Defense Education Act of 1958.

Some titles of the act may help eventually to reduce the shortage of qualified teachers. A major provision is that up to 50 per cent of loans granted to students attending college subsequently may be cancelled provided an individual renders five years service as a full-time teacher in the public schools. Under other titles modest stipends are provided language teachers and guidance counselors who attend approved training institutes. Also underwritten by the act is research in the more effective utilization of television, radio, motion pictures and related media for education.

*Mr. Lipham is a Staff Associate at the Midwest Administration Center, University of Chicago.

Four other titles of the act are producing an immediate impact upon state public school systems. These titles include allotments to the states for (1) strengthening science, mathematics and foreign language instruction in elementary and secondary schools; (2) improving guidance, counseling and testing programs in public secondary schools; (3) extending vocational education to include area schools for training highly skilled technicians; and (4) improving the statistical services of state school offices.

While these new and expanded programs represent only a token effort when compared with total state and local expenditures for education, they hold some promise of gratifying results in special problem areas. In implementing them, and in administering existing programs, there is evidence that state departments of education not only are fulfilling their regulatory role of insuring minimum standards, but are assisting local school districts to establish and maintain programs needed for the increasing school-age population.

PUPIL POPULATION AND SCHOOL ENROLLMENTS

The school-age population has increased at a rate over twice that of the total population during the last recorded two-year period. The number of school-age children, ages 5-17 inclusive, was estimated at 39.1 million on October 1, 1956, and at 42.2 million on the same date in 1958—a 7.9 per cent increase. In the same period the total population increased from 169 million to 174.9 million, or 3.5 per cent.

Projections by the Bureau of the Census for the next four years reveal that the rate of increase for the school-age population will continue to rise. More striking than this is the variation in the percentage increases projected for the individual states. (See Table 1.) Assuming that the 1950-57 pattern and level of net interstate migration continues throughout 1963, certain states may need to prepare for pupil population increases of 20 per cent and more.

Increases in the pupil population are reflected directly in the estimates of pub-

lic school enrollments shown in Table 2. The 1958-59 enrollment total of 34,777,407 pupils represented an approximate increase of 40 per cent over the 1948-49 figure.

State-by-state and year-by-year comparisons of elementary and secondary school enrollments are difficult to draw because of variations among the states in classifying junior high schools. Gross data, however, reveal that enrollments are increasing at a much faster rate in the secondary than in the elementary schools. The post-war population bulge which has inundated the elementary schools has begun to press urgently upon the high schools.

THE INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF

A persistent shortage of competent teachers is perhaps the most serious problem facing the public school systems. Many of the reasons for this shortage are well known. With rapidly increasing enrollments, personnel demands in education have expanded more rapidly than demands in other occupational fields. Having recently emerged from a period of steady decline in the number of youths reaching adulthood, the nation's supply of college graduates has fallen far short of demands. The increasing complexity of national defense, industrial and commercial establishments has sharpened competition for available college graduates. The return of married women to the classrooms, moreover, has failed to offset the teaching profession's loss of women college graduates who now marry at earlier ages or enter other occupations.

While there are few signs of relief in the general shortage of qualified instructional personnel, some modest gains may be reported for the nation as a whole. Public school enrollments have increased in excess of 40 per cent during the past decade; the instructional staff has increased by approximately 50 per cent.

The proportionate increase in teachers has been reflected in a gradual reduction of the average teaching load, commonly called the pupil-teacher ratio. For many years, class sizes of thirty pupils in the elementary schools and twenty-five in the secondary schools have been recommended. In 1956 the pupil-teacher ratio for the na-

tion was 26.5; by 1958 it had been lowered to 26.1. National ratios should be accepted with caution, however, as they tend to obscure the situation in individual school districts. The modest reduction in the pupil-teacher ratio may be attributed partially to the recent enrollment bulge in the secondary schools, where specialized classes are generally smaller.

Salaries for instructional personnel have gained steadily during the past decade. Taking into account increases in the cost of living, the real gain for teachers from 1948-49 through 1958-59 is an estimated 43.8 per cent. Average salaries of teachers, however, have increased less than average earnings of all persons working for wages and salaries. Over the years teachers' salaries have remained at the earning levels of groups dominated largely by blue-collar workers. Compared with other professions, teaching has fared among the poorest in financial rewards for college training.

As shown in Table 4, salaries vary widely from state to state and in different sections of the country; and the trend of recent years to reduce the inter-regional gaps appears to be reversing. Regions with the highest average salaries in 1958-59 also had the highest percentage increases over 1957-58 average salaries.

Compared with salaries in secondary schools, those of elementary teachers continue to be lower. Over the past several years, however, the disparity has been narrowing. Projections indicate that a further narrowing of the difference may be expected as preparation requirements for elementary school teachers are raised.

All states specify preparation requirements and issue certificates to teachers. While criteria for certification vary widely, most states issue standard certificates to teachers who meet all the training requirements, and emergency certificates to those who lack some of the qualifications. Since 1950, emergency teachers have comprised between 7 and 8 per cent of the total teaching force. After years of effort to reduce it, this percentage has remained virtually unchanged.

For the nation as a whole 74 per cent of the emergency teachers in 1958-59 were in elementary schools and 63 per

cent in rural schools. A major reason for the larger proportion of emergency teachers at the elementary level is that the post-war wave of enrollments has affected elementary schools for a longer period; it has begun to affect secondary schools only more recently. Meantime, the relatively more favorable salaries and working conditions in urban districts have given them an advantage over rural schools in attracting qualified teachers.

The rate of turnover, already high within the teaching profession, has continued to rise during recent years. Discounting intrastate migration, 9.4 per cent of the total teaching force left the profession in 1958-59. Reasons for leaving included marriage or family responsibilities, retirement, acceptance of other jobs, attendance at college, and dissatisfaction with teaching.

To replace teachers leaving the profession, to meet increased enrollment needs, to relieve overcrowding, to provide additional services, and to replace emergency teachers, it was estimated by the National Education Association Research Division that 227,500 teachers were needed to begin the 1959-60 school year. The estimated number of 1959 graduates likely to enter teaching was 92,500, leaving a net shortage of 135,000 teachers. Despite strong efforts to secure teachers, overcrowded classrooms and half-day sessions continued in thousands of school districts.

THE SCHOOL PLANT

In school districts throughout the nation there are critical shortages of adequate classrooms. Recently even the financially able districts have had difficulties in constructing buildings as rapidly as needed. Boards of education with average resources have found it necessary to overcrowd classrooms and, in some instances, to reduce the quality of construction in new buildings. Districts of low financial ability often have been forced to arrange double sessions, or to rent or utilize churches, dwellings, factories, warehouses or prefabricated barracks, which often are highly inadequate for instructional purposes.

In the fall of 1958, the state departments of education reported that 141,329

additional classrooms were needed to accommodate pupils who were housed inadequately. Of this total, 65,570 were needed for pupils enrolled in excess of the normal capacity of publicly owned school plants. The other 75,759 rooms were needed to replace facilities which should have been abandoned because their condition or location precluded their being made satisfactory with reasonable expenditure. (See Table 5.)

Several basic economic factors are responsible for the backlog in classroom requirements. During the depression of the 1930's it was difficult to secure bond issue approval and to market school bonds. Throughout the 1940's, manpower and materials were scarce. During recent years costs of construction and rates of interest for school bonds have climbed much faster than assessed property valuations, which still serve as the major base for securing school construction revenue.

These economic factors, when coupled with such social realities as the rapid increase in the school-age population and the flocking of families in the highly mobile population to industrial centers or suburban areas, have made the task of supplying school plants formidable.

In addition, many legal factors have tended to impede school construction. In all of the states, authority has been delegated to local boards of education to expend public funds for school buildings. In some states, however, the discretionary powers of local boards are restricted by archaic building codes and limitations on bonded indebtedness.

Local boards of education have adopted many approaches to overcome some of the difficulties in financing construction. Several large school systems have been able to finance new buildings by using current revenues. Other districts have issued short-term bonds, in order to recover bonding power at an early date. Districts granted legislative permission to levy non-property taxes have financed buildings with local income, sales or amusement taxes. Many communities have adjusted property valuations and assessments to obtain greater borrowing power. Despite these measures, however, legislatures in more than half of the states

have had to come to the aid of local school systems in providing school buildings.

Generally, the legislatures have helped provide buildings through such measures as raising indebtedness limitations, providing grants for school construction, promoting district reorganization, granting loans to districts, removing restrictions on the use of state funds, equalizing property valuations, and establishing local and state school building authorities.

Despite continuing efforts by local boards of education and state legislatures, the classroom shortage has persisted. Present construction is making only limited gains in alleviating the backlog, which has been estimated at 159,000 classrooms in 1956, 142,300 in 1957, 140,500 in 1958 and 135,000 in 1959. Assuming that the present rate of school construction is maintained, it will take approximately twelve years to eliminate the accumulated shortage.

Under the provisions of Public Law 815, passed in 1950, the federal government has supplied funds for school construction in some federally affected areas. These funds, however, have declined since the 1954-55 school year. Proposals for increased federal aid to states for school construction have thus far been defeated in Congress.

THE STATE SCHOOL OFFICE

Each state has a chief state school officer and a state department of education, and most states have state boards of education with general supervisory control over all elementary and secondary public schools. The states without general boards have specialized boards, responsible for certain limited phases of the school program. During recent years there has been a significant trend toward placing the responsibility for broad policy decisions affecting state educational programs in state boards elected by the people. In 1947 state boards of education were elected by popular vote in only three states; by 1959 they were thus elected in nine. (See Table 6.)

Accompanying this trend has been an equally significant shift in the method of selecting chief state school officers. In 1947 thirty-one were elected by vote of the

people; only eleven were appointed by state boards of education. By 1959 the elective state superintendents had decreased to twenty-three, and state boards of education were making the selections in twenty-two states.

The state school systems have always been marked by broad delegation of authority and responsibility to local boards of education. In the early stages of our history the state school offices performed primarily clerical and statistical functions. In response to rapid technological, social, and political developments, however, the state school offices later began to exercise increasingly the leadership function of stimulating and equalizing educational opportunities throughout each state. While the size of staffs and range of services provided by state education departments vary greatly from state to state, studies by the Midwest Administration Center at the University of Chicago have revealed them to be the major source of consultative services sought by local school systems. In most states a realistic state-local partnership for education has emerged, and there has been a marked movement toward increased professionalization of state departments of education.

New or expanded programs recently underwritten by the National Defense Education Act of 1958 allocate not only funds to accomplish the programs but also funds for administering them at the state level. Recent assessment by the Midwest Administration Center of the impact of these federally sponsored programs on state school offices reveals that most states are making full use of the provisions by increasing their supervisory professional staffs. In many states the chief state school officers recognize not only a need in state education departments for additional professional personnel to implement or supervise specialized programs in such areas as languages, sciences and mathematics, but also a need for additional professional personnel to assist with many comprehensive programs and areas of the curriculum not included in the National Defense Education Act.

In most states there seems to be a direct relationship between the amount of

funds expended for professional services at the state level and the quality of educational programs in the public schools. Compared with total expenditures for education in many states, however, appropriations to state departments of education for attracting and maintaining competent professional personnel remain low, particularly in such areas as research and experimentation.

SCHOOL DISTRICT ORGANIZATION

The responsibility for education rests upon the states, but all states have shared this responsibility with legally created school districts controlled by local boards of education. Although the frameworks established by the various states for operating the public schools vary greatly, two basic patterns of district organization have evolved: county and local districts.

County districts, with separate city districts in some states, are characteristic of many states in the South and at least two in the West. In many of these states the county has served traditionally as the principal unit of local government. Under this pattern of administrative organization, the county board of education, usually elected by the people, is responsible for operating all public schools within the county. Each district is therefore able to provide at reasonable administrative costs a program of education having continuity from grades one through twelve. Financial resources throughout the county are shared equitably.

The local district, characteristic of areas in the Midwest and West, had as its main progenitor the one-room town school of early New England. For the agrarian society and economy of the people who migrated westward the one-teacher school served reasonably well. Thus the northern states, extending to California, were divided into thousands of small school districts, each with its local governing board. In some of these states intermediate units were established at the county level to provide nominal coordination among the local districts.

With changing social and economic conditions, striking progress has been made both in eliminating one-teacher elementary school districts and in combining

elementary and secondary school districts into larger administrative units. The number of one-teacher public schools has dropped from 149,282 in 1930 to an estimated 25,979 in 1959. The number of public school administrative units has dropped from 127,744 in 1930 to 45,394 in 1959.

As shown in Table 7, many states during the last twelve years have reduced by more than 50 per cent their total number of school districts. Greater reductions, however, continue to be needed. More than 20,000 school districts still have enrollments of fewer than 50 pupils each.

The movement to reduce the number of school districts has sometimes been interpreted incorrectly as a tendency to revoke powers delegated to local boards. A basic goal of district reorganization, on the contrary, is to divide states into a manageable number of school districts which may make better use of the taxable wealth to provide good educational programs. Another basic goal is to create local districts capable of operating at least twelve grades in accordance with acceptable standards.

Closely related to district reorganization is school consolidation. Reorganization is usually a prerequisite for consolidation, except in states where cooperative arrangements have been established for joint-district operation of consolidated schools. Ironically, many of the states with the smallest numbers of districts, such as those with county districts, have the highest percentages of secondary school students enrolled in schools with less than 100 graduates a year. To provide the best instruction in basic subjects, to increase the number of advanced course offerings, and to offer a suitable range of elective subjects, elimination of small schools continues to receive top priority among authorities seeking means of improving the schools.

The size of the school or district, however, is not the only criterion in district reorganization or school consolidation. Distance, topography, climate, economic and occupational diversity, and patterns of communication and social exchange are a few of the variables which must be assessed continually in determining the

suitable size of administrative and attendance units.

Many legislatures have exerted strong leadership to effect district reorganization and school consolidation. In some states complete reorganization of all districts has been accomplished by legislative action. In other states obsolete statutes establishing school district boundaries have been repealed, illogical statutes rewarding communities with double their bonding power if they maintain separate elementary and secondary school districts have been changed, state operating funds have been allocated in a manner which stimulates reorganization, state building funds have been provided for constructing larger consolidated schools, permissive procedures have been enacted for utilizing local initiative in the study of district reorganization, and orderly mechanisms have been established for submitting questions concerning district reorganization to popular vote.

Changes in school district or attendance boundaries, like all social changes, result from slow and laborious processes. Community loyalties to custom and tradition and community jealousies of their local taxable wealth make it difficult for local leaders to secure the leverage necessary to effect changes in school organization. Accordingly state support of local leaders in these efforts has proven to be essential.

SCHOOL FINANCE

Public education in all states is a major state function, and most state constitutions place the responsibility for financing the public schools upon the legislatures. Through the years the legislatures have met this responsibility by allocating state funds directly to local school systems and by granting authority to local boards of education to levy taxes for school support.

State funds appropriated for education have consisted of allocations for capital outlay to help provide school buildings and, to a much larger extent, of allocations for current operating expenses, which include such items as instruction, administration, school plant operation or maintenance, pupil transportation, and

similar services. Revenues granted local school districts have served as an effective means whereby the states have been able to regulate, stimulate and equalize educational programs. Specifying the minimum local tax effort required before a district may receive state funds is an example of state regulation. Allocating funds for a special purpose, such as teachers' salaries, libraries, pupil transportation or vocational education is an example of stimulation. Providing a greater percentage of funds to less able districts, so that minimum educational standards may be maintained, is an example of equalization.

State departments of education use many complex formulas for distributing state funds. Generally, the formulas include provisions for flat grants to all districts and equalization grants for districts with limited resources. Since it is no simple matter to devise a state-aid formula that will both equalize educational opportunities and safeguard local initiative in school support, many legislatures have sponsored comprehensive studies of state and local financing of education. These involve measuring educational need, defining what an adequate program should be, determining program costs, examining local and state resources and efforts, and recommending procedures for distributing state funds. Improvement of state foundation programs for education has been a major objective of such studies.

Despite recent emphasis on state support for education, and the large increase in appropriations for it, the per cent of school revenue derived from all state sources during 1958-59 was exactly the same as during the 1949-50 school year, 39.8 per cent. Year-by-year variations indicate that state support has tended to stabilize near this level. State-by-state comparisons of the per cent of school revenue supplied from state sources, however, continue to reflect wide variations, ranging from a high of 80.1 per cent in one state to a low of 5.2 per cent in another. In 1958-59, fourteen states were paying at least 50 per cent of the costs of their public educational systems. The percentages of total school revenue from local and federal sources, like that from

state sources, have shown a tendency to stabilize in recent years. During 1958-59, local sources contributed 56.2 per cent and federal sources 3.6 per cent.

Under permissive state legislation, boards of education through the years have levied local taxes on real and personal property to secure school revenues. A major advantage of the property tax is that it stimulates the interest of property owners in local school affairs. But there are also major disadvantages. New forms of capital investment which do not readily fall into assessing categories have increased more rapidly than real and personal property. Due to variations in the distribution of high-value property, variations in assessment procedures, and variations in tax rates, primary reliance on the property tax produces serious inequities among districts. The tax on property, moreover, is relatively insensitive to shifts in economic conditions.

The property tax, however, continues to be the major source of public school support. In 1957-58, property taxes provided approximately 54 per cent of the total school revenue in the nation and 95 per cent of all revenues raised by local boards of education.

Revenue receipts for education from all sources in 1948-49 totalled \$4.9 billion and in 1958-59 \$12.1 billion, an increase of about 146 per cent. (See Table 8.) During the same period total expenditures for education, including capital outlay, increased from \$5 billion to \$14.4 billion, an increase of 188 per cent. (See Table 9.) However, the ratio of expenditures for education to the gross national product has remained relatively constant, in the vicinity of 3 per cent, since 1930. With rapidly rising enrollments, the net result is a proportionately smaller expenditure of the gross national product per pupil. Students of the problem agree that in order to meet serious shortages expenditures for education will need to be increased substantially in the future.

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TABLE 1

ESTIMATED PUPIL POPULATION, 5 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE, INCLUSIVE:
PROJECTIONS FROM JULY 1, 1959 TO JULY 1, 1963*

State or other jurisdiction	Total, 1959 (in thousands)	Total, 1963 (a) (in thousands)	Per cent increase 1959 to 1963
Alabama.....	891	909	2.0
Alaska.....	54	76	40.7
Arizona.....	319	400	25.4
Arkansas.....	467	436	6.0
California.....	3,512	4,296	22.3
Colorado.....	444	527	18.7
Connecticut.....	541	623	15.2
Delaware.....	111	139	25.2
Florida.....	1,068	1,354	26.8
Georgia.....	1,069	1,159	8.4
Hawaii.....	166	177	6.6
Idaho.....	181	193	6.6
Illinois.....	2,318	2,666	15.0
Indiana.....	1,170	1,338	14.4
Iowa.....	690	743	7.7
Kansas.....	530	599	13.0
Kentucky.....	819	842	2.8
Louisiana.....	882	997	13.0
Maine.....	233	245	5.2
Maryland.....	760	889	17.0
Massachusetts.....	1,082	1,170	8.1
Michigan.....	2,056	2,434	18.4
Minnesota.....	862	967	12.2
Mississippi.....	625	626	.2
Missouri.....	996	1,105	10.9
Montana.....	181	205	13.3
Nebraska.....	356	392	10.1
Nevada.....	70	93	32.9
New Hampshire.....	137	153	11.7
New Jersey.....	1,329	1,540	15.9
New Mexico.....	252	294	16.7
New York.....	3,614	4,046	12.0
North Carolina.....	1,253	1,330	6.1
North Dakota.....	176	185	5.1
Ohio.....	2,346	2,751	17.3
Oklahoma.....	557	561	.7
Oregon.....	450	496	10.2
Pennsylvania.....	2,597	2,821	8.6
Rhode Island.....	195	214	9.7
South Carolina.....	717	764	6.6
South Dakota.....	184	199	8.2
Tennessee.....	916	953	4.0
Texas.....	2,553	2,941	15.2
Utah.....	257	294	14.4
Vermont.....	93	96	3.2
Virginia.....	1,018	1,132	11.2
Washington.....	707	792	12.0
West Virginia.....	527	508	3.6
Wisconsin.....	987	1,114	12.9
Wyoming.....	87	95	9.2
District of Columbia.....	161	185	14.9
Total.....	43,566	49,064	12.6

*Research Division, National Education Association, *Projections of the School-Age Population, 1959-63, By State, Supplement to Estimates of School Statistics, 1958-59*, December, 1958. Table 1, p. 4. Figures prepared by the U. S. Bureau of the Census of the Department of Commerce for the National Education

Association.

(a) Projections assume that the 1950-57 pattern and level of net interstate migration for this age group continues throughout the projection period.

TABLE 2
ESTIMATED PUPIL ENROLLMENT, PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND
SECONDARY SCHOOLS*

State or other jurisdiction	1957-58 Total enrolled	1958-59 Enrollment		
		Elementary	Secondary	Total
Alabama.....	758,214	472,000	308,000	780,000
Alaska.....	38,750	33,000	7,000	40,000
Arizona.....	262,220	207,567	57,275	264,842
Arkansas.....	423,000	262,000	161,000	423,000
California.....	2,824,749	2,075,000	960,000	3,035,000
Colorado.....	340,000	230,000	126,000	356,000
Connecticut.....	422,400	316,000	124,000	440,000
Delaware.....	69,342	43,897	29,654	73,551
Florida.....	899,020	601,500	379,500	981,000
Georgia.....	965,000	720,000	273,000	993,000
Hawaii.....	129,510	83,087	52,693	135,780
Idaho.....	154,111	116,500	43,500	160,000
Illinois.....	1,645,000	1,320,000	410,000	1,730,000
Indiana.....	934,948	730,000	233,000	963,000
Iowa.....	541,493	417,519	136,704	554,223
Kansas.....	455,000	357,000	109,000	466,000
Kentucky.....	622,670	501,630	137,040	638,670
Louisiana.....	648,854	527,000	149,000	676,000
Maine.....	185,000	142,500	45,500	188,000
Maryland.....	532,248	342,670	214,870	557,540
Massachusetts.....	812,000	544,000	286,000	830,000
Michigan.....	1,519,022	1,020,000	570,000	1,590,000
Minnesota.....	634,403	400,000	250,800	650,800
Mississippi.....	549,930	446,000	106,000	552,000
Missouri.....	772,207	600,000	184,000	784,000
Montana.....	133,660	105,688	31,519	137,207
Nebraska.....	271,509	202,000	79,000	281,000
Nevada.....	58,218	49,500	14,000	63,500
New Hampshire.....	94,541	68,946	29,931	98,877
New Jersey.....	925,000	690,000	279,000	969,000
New Mexico.....	189,000	162,000	43,000	205,000
New York.....	2,536,000	1,595,000	1,045,000	2,640,000
North Carolina.....	1,060,187	828,500	256,500	1,085,000
North Dakota.....	128,500	97,000	33,500	130,500
Ohio.....	1,738,000	1,405,000	420,000	1,825,000
Oklahoma.....	513,500	323,000	197,000	520,000
Oregon.....	359,987	280,765	94,708	375,473
Pennsylvania.....	1,870,702	1,174,436	740,615	1,915,051
Rhode Island.....	126,000 (a)	87,000 (a)	43,500 (a)	130,500 (a)
South Carolina.....	584,283	406,000	188,500	594,500
South Dakota.....	142,976	109,400	37,200	146,600
Tennessee.....	787,000	640,000	156,000	796,000
Texas.....	1,896,881	1,513,603	441,822	1,955,425
Utah.....	214,812	137,966	85,972	223,938
Vermont.....	73,200	55,000	20,700	75,700
Virginia.....	800,464	610,000	217,500	827,500
Washington.....	561,091	445,000	141,000	586,000
West Virginia.....	464,397	300,150	167,850	468,000
Wisconsin.....	651,000	495,000	180,000	675,000
Wyoming.....	74,678	58,800	18,400	77,200
District of Columbia.....	110,041	75,382	37,648	113,030
Total.....	33,504,709	24,424,006	10,353,401	34,777,407

*Research Division, National Education Association, *Estimates of School Statistics, 1958-59*, December, 1958. Tables 11 and 13, pp. 28 and 30. 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 NUMBERS OF INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF AND
TEMPORARY TEACHERS, 1958-59*

State or other jurisdiction	Total instructional staff (a)	Temporary (emergency) teachers	
		Number employed	Per cent employed in elementary schools in rural schools
Alabama.....	27,000	3,600	75
Alaska.....	1,775	122	87
Arizona.....	9,741	40	70
Arkansas.....	14,870	3,700	59
California.....	116,000	17,500 (b)	70
Colorado.....	15,950	300	81
Connecticut.....	19,940	1,200 (b)	80
Delaware.....	3,435	450	80
Florida.....	35,650	514	90
Georgia.....	33,700	200	93
Hawaii.....	5,013 (c)	750	70
Idaho.....	5,953	1,225	72
Illinois.....	67,750	3,500	88
Indiana.....	36,800	3,800	74
Iowa.....	26,256	337	65
Kansas.....	22,450	0	..
Kentucky.....	23,955	2,800	76
Louisiana.....	25,500	1,600	70
Maine.....	7,564	425	76
Maryland.....	22,208	5,096	73
Massachusetts.....	35,215	1,000	70
Michigan.....	62,800	7,000	84
Minnesota.....	29,625	650	66
Mississippi.....	17,600	3,300	85
Missouri.....	30,330	2,400	67
Montana.....	7,223	500	87
Nebraska.....	14,735	600	71
Nevada.....	2,585	30	100
New Hampshire.....	4,202	280	50
New Jersey.....	43,800	5,600	80
New Mexico.....	8,650	11	100
New York.....	127,000	3,500	60
North Carolina.....	38,056	1,866	86
North Dakota.....	7,000	200	85
Ohio.....	71,141	4,938	75
Oklahoma.....	20,725	0	..
Oregon.....	16,300	2,000	90
Pennsylvania.....	77,518	500	49
Rhode Island.....	5,650	307	66
South Carolina.....	20,475	40	70
South Dakota.....	7,960	200	60
Tennessee.....	27,850	750	75
Texas.....	80,755	4,100	55
Utah.....	8,735	650	65
Vermont.....	3,148	340	82
Virginia.....	31,866	2,400	75
Washington.....	24,800	2,400	80
West Virginia.....	17,056	1,400	88
Wisconsin.....	28,500	1,400	75
Wyoming.....	3,679	50	100
District of Columbia.....	4,464	900	68
Total.....	1,400,953 (e)	96,471 (e)	74 (f)
			63 (g)

*Research Division, National Education Association, *Estimates of School Statistics, 1958-59*, December, 1958. Tables 3, 4, and 13, pp. 20, 21, and 30. Except where otherwise indicated the estimates are based on information from state departments of education and education associations.

(a) Includes principals, supervisors, guidance counselors, psychologists and classroom teachers.

(b) All these teachers are working toward standard certifi-

icates. Their present certificates are provisional or emergency, but not substandard. (This condition undoubtedly exists in other states as well.)

(c) Includes 324 other instructional staff members.

(d) Data not available.

(e) Total includes 50 states and the District of Columbia.

(f) Percent based on 49 states and the District of Columbia.

(g) Percent based on 44 states and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 4

ESTIMATED AVERAGE SALARIES OF INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF AND CLASSROOM TEACHERS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1958-59*

State	Total instructional staff (a)	Classroom teachers		Total
		Elementary school	Secondary school	
Alabama.....	\$3,420	\$3,200	\$3,525	\$3,350
Alaska.....	6,500	6,350	6,600	6,400
Arizona.....	5,404	5,118	5,790	5,328
Arkansas.....	3,350	3,125	3,500	3,270
California.....	6,250	5,750	6,450	6,050
Colorado.....	4,700	4,400	4,700	4,525
Connecticut.....	5,600	5,200	5,550	5,350
Delaware.....	5,900	5,400	5,900	5,650
Florida.....	5,070	4,900 (b)	5,050 (b)	4,980
Georgia.....	3,750	3,525 (b)	3,825 (b)	3,625
Hawaii.....	4,850	.....	.....	4,700
Idaho.....	4,281	3,858	4,472	4,098
Illinois.....	5,250	5,025	5,350	5,125
Indiana.....	5,100	4,850 (b)	5,225 (b)	4,980
Iowa.....	4,296	3,718	4,837	4,131
Kansas.....	4,270	3,855	4,445	4,138
Kentucky.....	3,350	3,175	3,400	3,250
Louisiana.....	4,725	4,400	4,875	4,560
Maine.....	3,925	3,700 (b)	4,150 (b)	3,825
Maryland.....	5,490	5,175 (b)	5,450 (b)	5,300
Massachusetts.....	5,025	4,800	5,150	4,950
Michigan.....	5,400	5,000	5,300	5,150
Minnesota.....	5,000	4,600 (b)	5,150	4,850
Mississippi.....	3,200	2,880	3,400	3,070
Missouri.....	4,380	4,140	4,620	4,280
Montana.....	4,450	4,150	4,750	4,400
Nebraska.....	3,625	3,125	4,325	3,525
Nevada.....	5,350	5,150	5,550	5,250
New Hampshire.....	4,224	3,977	4,410	4,142
New Jersey.....	5,650	5,380	5,830	5,530
New Mexico.....	5,250	4,900	5,300	5,085
New York.....	6,300	5,800	6,600	6,200
North Carolina.....	3,900	3,760	3,795	3,770
North Dakota.....	3,500	3,150	4,300	3,450
Ohio.....	4,900	4,600	5,100	4,800
Oklahoma.....	4,525	4,425 (b)	4,600 (b)	4,500
Oregon.....	5,175	4,850	5,250	5,000
Pennsylvania.....	5,225	4,900	5,150	5,000
Rhode Island.....	5,000	4,825 (b)	5,050 (b)	4,925 (b)
South Carolina.....	3,385	3,260	3,374	3,305
South Dakota.....	3,500	3,200	3,950	3,400
Tennessee.....	3,575	3,350	3,800	3,475
Texas.....	4,515	4,296	4,519	4,410
Utah.....	4,775	4,560	4,775	4,650
Vermont.....	4,075	3,775	4,350	3,975
Virginia.....	4,000	3,775	4,050	3,900
Washington.....	5,350	5,150	5,450	5,250
West Virginia.....	3,730	3,310	4,000	3,610
Wisconsin.....	4,685	4,200	5,150	4,525
Wyoming.....	4,400	4,000	4,700	4,300
Total (c).....	\$4,935	\$4,575	\$5,110	\$4,775

*Research Division, National Education Association, *Estimates of School Statistics, 1958-59*, December, 1958, Tables 6 and 13, pp. 23 and 30. Except where otherwise indicated the estimates are based on information from state departments of education and education associations.

(a) Includes principals, supervisors, guidance counselors, psychologists, and classroom teachers.

(b) Estimated by National Education Association Research Division.

(c) Totals exclude Hawaii.

TABLE 5
CUMULATIVE ESTIMATES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL CLASSROOMS
AVAILABLE AND NEEDED, 1958-59*

State or other jurisdiction	Classrooms available	Classrooms needed		Total needed
		To accommodate excess enrollment	To replace unsatisfactory facilities(a)	
Alabama.....	23,375	1,899	10,037	11,936
Alaska.....	1,349	174	135	279
Arizona.....	8,562	952	398	1,350
Arkansas.....	9,954	790	410	1,200
California.....	98,000	3,000	4,000	7,000
Colorado.....	14,188	645	493	1,138
Connecticut.....	16,241	880	184	1,064
Delaware.....	2,805	82	82	164
Florida.....	28,194	2,545	2,498	5,043
Georgia.....	30,272	3,530	1,156	4,686
Hawaii.....	4,760	96	454	550
Idaho.....	5,792	220	473	693
Illinois.....	56,892	1,184	824	2,008
Indiana.....	31,522	833	866	1,699
Iowa.....	19,965	1,480	100	1,580
Kansas.....	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Kentucky.....	22,290	1,633	7,589	9,222
Louisiana.....	23,652	1,172	802	1,974
Maine.....	7,450	487	348	835
Maryland.....	18,027	2,406	1,015	3,421
Massachusetts.....	35,432	1,620	1,733	3,353
Michigan.....	58,978	6,002	5,115	11,117
Minnesota.....	26,222	804	3,369	4,173
Mississippi.....	15,212	1,725	3,408	5,133
Missouri.....	29,035	1,737	2,605	4,342
Montana.....	6,669	207	285	492
Nebraska.....	13,798	370	282	652
Nevada.....	2,229	113	136	249
New Hampshire.....	3,880	144	195	339
New Jersey.....	33,700	2,700	800	3,500
New Mexico.....	7,627	1,029	1,104	2,133
New York.....	106,400	7,000	4,000	11,000
North Carolina.....	37,711	1,459	2,247	3,706
North Dakota.....	5,984(d)	130	200	330
Ohio.....	63,334	1,622	1,002	2,624
Oklahoma.....	25,512	123	204	327
Oregon.....	14,497	285	414	699
Pennsylvania.....	68,098	544(c)	(b)	(b)
Rhode Island.....	4,407	145	423	568
South Carolina.....	19,149	636	1,000	1,636
South Dakota.....	8,407	377	330	707
Tennessee.....	24,048	904	2,334	3,238
Texas.....	70,876	4,783	1,188	5,971
Utah.....	7,340	488	341	829
Vermont.....	3,086	223	730	953
Virginia.....	27,187	2,501	2,217	4,718
Washington.....	20,875	764	1,123	1,887
West Virginia.....	16,171	739	1,354	2,093
Wisconsin.....	29,741	79	300	379
Wyoming.....	3,315	100	50	150
District of Columbia.....	3,667	572	36	608
Total(e).....	1,238,776	65,570	75,759	141,329

*Samuel Schloss and Carol Joy Hobson, *Fall 1958 Statistics on Enrollment, Teachers, and Schoolhousing in Full-Time Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools*, Circular No. 551, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Table 6, p. 13. Data are based on information supplied by state and territorial departments of education.

(a) Exclusive of need reported to accommodate excess enrollment.

(b) Data not available.

(c) Figure incomplete: excess enrollment represents only the difference between normal capacity and total number attending schools on multiple sessions.

(d) Includes 2,075 one-room schools.

(e) Totals adjusted to include all 50 states and estimates for nonreporting states.

TABLE 6
STATE BOARDS OF EDUCATION AND CHIEF SCHOOL OFFICERS
FOR THE COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEMS, 1947(a)-1959(b)

State	Chief method of selecting state board						Chief 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	1959	1947	1959	1947	1959	1947	1959	1947	1959	1947	1959
Alabama.....			★	★			★	★				
Alaska.....			★	★					★			★
Arizona.....					★	★	★	★				
Arkansas.....			★	★					★	★		
California.....			★	★			★	★				
Colorado.....		★			★		★			★		
Connecticut.....			★	★					★	★		
Delaware.....			★	★					★	★		
Florida.....					★	★	★	★				
Georgia.....			★	★			★	★				
Hawaii.....			★	★						★	★	
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(c).....						★	★	★				
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	9	30	31	8	7	31	23	11	22	8	5

(a) Adapted from the Council of State Governments, *The Forty-Eight State School Systems, 1949*, Tables 11 and 12, pp. 185 and 186. Data for Alaska and Hawaii added, obtained from Edgar Fuller, Council of Chief State School Officers, *The Nation's Schools*, Vol. 64, No. 2, (August, 1959), pp. 92-94.
(b) Adapted from U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *The State and Education*, 1958.

Table C, p. 166. Corrected for changes in Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio and West Virginia. Data for Alaska and Hawaii added and obtained from James E. Gibbs, Jr., U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, U. S. Office of Education, State School Systems Section.
(c) No state board in 1947.
(d) No state board in 1959.

TABLE 7
ESTIMATED CHANGES IN NUMBER OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS
1946-59

State or other jurisdiction	Number of school districts 1947-48(a)	Estimated number of school districts 1958-59(b)	Decrease from 1947 to 1959	Per cent decrease from 1947 to 1959
Alabama.....	108	113	-5	-4.6
Alaska.....	(c)	29	.....	.....
Arizona.....	325	298	27	8.3
Arkansas.....	1,589	421	1,168	73.5
California.....	2,349	1,766	583	24.8
Colorado.....	1,794	225	1,569	87.5
Connecticut.....	174	178	-4	-2.3
Delaware.....	126	97	29	23.0
Florida.....	67	67	0	0.0
Georgia.....	189	199	-10	-5.3
Hawaii.....	1	1	0	0.0
Idaho.....	648	153	495	76.4
Illinois.....	11,061(d)	1,700	9,361	84.6
Indiana.....	1,191	950	241	20.2
Iowa.....	4,709(d)	2,779	1,930	41.0
Kansas.....	5,643	2,800	2,843	50.4
Kentucky.....	246	215	31	12.6
Louisiana.....	67	67	0	0.0
Maine.....	493	480	13	2.6
Maryland.....	24	24	0	0.0
Massachusetts.....	351	362	-11	-3.1
Michigan.....	5,434(d)	2,300	3,134	57.7
Minnesota.....	7,518	3,100	4,418	58.8
Mississippi.....	4,211	151	4,060	96.4
Missouri.....	8,422	2,300	6,122	72.7
Montana.....	1,512	915	597	39.5
Nebraska.....	6,864	4,467	2,397	34.9
Nevada.....	222	17	205	92.3
New Hampshire.....	239	230	9	3.8
New Jersey.....	561	576	-15	-2.7
New Mexico.....	497	91	406	81.7
New York.....	4,609	1,412	3,197	69.4
North Carolina.....	172	174	-2	-1.2
North Dakota.....	2,271	1,900	371	16.3
Ohio.....	1,539	1,024	515	33.5
Oklahoma.....	2,660	1,372	1,297	48.6
Oregon.....	1,363	685	678	49.7
Pennsylvania.....	2,540	2,351	189	7.4
Rhode Island.....	39	39	0	0.0
South Carolina.....	1,680	107	1,573	93.6
South Dakota.....	3,409	3,215	194	5.7
Tennessee.....	150	153	-3	-2.0
Texas.....	4,832	1,647	3,185	65.9
Utah.....	40	40	0	0.0
Vermont.....	268	264	4	1.5
Virginia.....	125	129	-4	-3.2
Washington.....	584	425	159	27.2
West Virginia.....	55	55	0	0.0
Wisconsin.....	6,385(d)	3,100	3,285	51.4
Wyoming.....	354	230	124	35.0
District of Columbia.....	1	1	0	0.0
Total.....	99,720	45,394	54,326	54.48

(a) The Council of State Governments *The Forty-Eight State School Systems*, 1949, Table 18, p. 192. Data for Hawaii added, obtained from Hawaii Department of Public Instruction.

(b) Research Division, National Education Association, *Estimates of School Statistics, 1953-59*, December, 1953, Table 1, p. 18. Except where otherwise indicated the estimates are

based on information from state departments of education and education associations. Data for Hawaii added, obtained from Hawaii Department of Public Instruction.

(c) Data not available.

(d) Estimated by National Education Association Research Division.

TABLE 8
ESTIMATED PUBLIC SCHOOL REVENUES, BY SOURCE, 1958-59*

State or other jurisdiction	Total revenue (in thousands)	Per cent of revenue by source		
		Federal	State	Local
Alabama.....	\$ 130,000	10.0	69.2	20.8
Alaska.....	20,500	15.1	50.0	34.9
Arizona.....	89,184	6.7	29.6	63.7
Arkansas.....	87,750	9.4	49.0	41.6
California.....	1,302,000	4.0	44.2	51.8
Colorado.....	130,000	3.8	23.1	73.1
Connecticut.....	154,000	2.6	26.0	71.4
Delaware.....	32,700	1.6	80.1	18.3
Florida.....	299,799	3.3	55.3	41.4
Georgia.....	212,500	7.3	70.6	22.1
Hawaii.....	40,566(a)	14.0(a)	68.0(a)	18.0(a)
Idaho.....	42,044	8.9	29.3	61.8
Illinois.....	605,000	1.6	20.7	77.7
Indiana.....	293,000	2.6	32.6	64.8
Iowa.....	194,000	2.8	14.7	82.5
Kansas.....	150,300	5.1	22.4	72.5
Kentucky.....	137,000	4.0	43.1	52.9
Louisiana.....	225,000	2.2	71.1	26.7
Maine.....	45,500(b)	4.2(b)	27.7(b)	68.1(b)
Maryland.....	216,802	5.3	35.6	59.1
Massachusetts.....	300,000	1.7	15.0	83.3
Michigan.....	617,000	3.1	37.3	59.6
Minnesota.....	275,000	2.4	38.2	59.4
Mississippi.....	90,500	8.1	53.6	38.3
Missouri.....	253,000	2.6	31.8	65.6
Montana.....	67,400	3.7	23.7	73.0
Nebraska.....	78,619	5.2	5.2	89.6
Nevada.....	22,968	8.7	45.6	45.7
New Hampshire.....	34,969	4.0	6.4	89.6
New Jersey.....	470,500	1.8	24.9	73.3
New Mexico.....	71,500	18.2	67.8	14.0
New York.....	1,503,900	1.0	39.0	60.0
North Carolina.....	262,000(b)	4.6(b)	70.6(b)	24.8(b)
North Dakota.....	37,000	2.7	27.7	69.6
Ohio.....	579,000	2.4	32.8	64.8
Oklahoma.....	151,500	5.9	43.2	50.9
Oregon.....	169,100	3.0	30.2	66.8
Pennsylvania.....	745,500	1.8	49.0	49.2
Rhode Island.....	47,500(b)	6.7(b)	18.9(b)	74.4(b)
South Carolina.....	110,000(b)	9.1(b)	61.4(b)	29.5(b)
South Dakota.....	48,000	4.6	10.0	85.4
Tennessee.....	153,500	4.6	59.0	36.4
Texas.....	604,000	4.8	48.8	46.4
Utah.....	78,230	2.8	42.0	55.2
Vermont.....	23,425	3.0	20.2	76.8
Virginia.....	228,000	10.1	37.3	52.6
Washington.....	254,500	5.7	62.9	31.4
West Virginia.....	99,900	2.5	58.5	39.0
Wisconsin.....	240,000	1.9	20.0	78.1
Wyoming.....	32,600	2.8	40.5	56.7
District of Columbia.....	53,250	13.1	....	86.9
Total(c).....	\$12,109,106	3.6	39.8	56.2

*Research Division, National Education Association, *Estimates of School Statistics, 1958-59*, December, 1958. Table 8, p. 25. Except where otherwise indicated the estimates are based on information from state departments of education and education associations.

(a) Data obtained from the Hawaii Department of Public Instruction.

(b) Estimated by National Education Association Research Division.

(c) Totals include all 50 states.

TABLE 9
ESTIMATED PUBLIC SCHOOL EXPENDITURES,
1958-59*

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.....	\$ 114,000	\$164.00	\$ 19,000	\$ 133,000
Alaska.....	17,500	520.00	3,000	20,500
Arizona.....	78,078	331.65	13,500	91,578
Arkansas.....	74,500	201.00	19,000	93,500
California.....	1,250,000	390.00	500,000	1,750,000
Colorado.....	120,000	355.00	28,000	148,000
Connecticut.....	156,000	380.00	45,000	201,000
Delaware.....	28,000	420.00	10,000	38,000
Florida.....	242,574	295.00	107,561	350,135
Georgia.....	207,500	208.00	40,000	247,500
Hawaii.....	34,500	275.00	6,500	41,000
Idaho.....	37,000	270.00	10,000	47,000
Illinois.....	565,000	410.00	210,000	775,000
Indiana.....	270,000	325.00	70,000	340,000
Iowa.....	180,000	346.00	50,000	230,000
Kansas.....	130,000	330.00	40,000	170,000
Kentucky.....	115,000	205.00	31,000	146,000
Louisiana.....	196,000	330.00	65,000	261,000
Maine.....	43,500(b)	255.00(b)	6,000(b)	49,500(b)
Maryland.....	190,583	366.00	76,323	266,906
Massachusetts.....	290,000	375.00	70,000	360,000
Michigan.....	550,000	375.99	250,000	800,000
Minnesota.....	214,000	358.00	100,000	314,000
Mississippi.....	81,500	181.00	18,000	99,500
Missouri.....	219,000	335.00	70,000	289,000
Montana.....	48,582	373.00	9,000	57,582
Nebraska.....	73,000	290.00	15,000	88,000
Nevada.....	20,092	410.00	7,500	27,592
New Hampshire.....	29,684	326.00	5,989	35,673
New Jersey.....	409,000	463.00	140,000	549,000
New Mexico.....	79,380	390.00	8,000	87,380
New York.....	1,280,000	535.00	612,000	1,892,000
North Carolina.....	225,000(b)	220.00(b)	45,000(b)	270,000(b)
North Dakota.....	37,500	310.00	8,500	46,000
Ohio.....	505,000	330.00	180,000	685,000
Oklahoma.....	130,000	279.00	32,000	162,000
Oregon.....	136,000	413.00	35,000	171,000
Pennsylvania.....	645,000	370.00	228,500	873,500
Rhode Island.....	44,000(b)	380.00(b)	4,200(b)	48,200(b)
South Carolina.....	110,000(b)	215.00(b)	36,000(b)	146,000(b)
South Dakota.....	43,000	333.00	9,500	52,500
Tennessee.....	147,942	205.00	30,000	177,942
Texas.....	530,000	308.00	115,000	645,000
Utah.....	57,300	280.00	27,000	84,300
Vermont.....	22,000	305.00	10,500	32,500
Virginia.....	185,000	245.00	60,000	245,000
Washington.....	212,000	375.00	60,000	272,000
West Virginia.....	98,500	225.00	9,600	108,100
Wisconsin.....	220,000	360.00	85,000	305,000
Wyoming.....	28,000	435.00	10,000(b)	38,000(b)
District of Columbia.....	44,330	434.43	8,920	53,250
Total.....	\$10,764,545	\$340.00(c)	\$3,650,093	\$14,414,638

*Research Division, National Education Association, *Estimates of School Statistics, 1958-59*, December, 1958. Tables 10 and 13, pp. 27 and 30. 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 National Education Association Research Division.
(c) Total excludes Hawaii.

THE STATES AND HIGHER EDUCATION

DURING the 1958-59 biennium the states continued to expand their programs of higher education as they prepared for rapidly rising enrollments in the next decade. Major legislation included increased appropriations for the state colleges and universities, authorizations of bond issues for capital construction, establishment or extension of statewide scholarship programs, raises in faculty salaries and other provisions designed to improve recruitment and retention of personnel. Junior college and extension systems also were expanded to make higher educational facilities more broadly available throughout certain states. At the same time, states continued to plan for future needs. A number of them established new study commissions or continued existing ones.

This report reviews recent developments in enrollment, financing and staffing of higher education. It also summarizes recommendations of recent state studies in this field and indicates trends of major state legislation in it.

ENROLLMENT

For the seventh consecutive year, enrollment in institutions of higher education rose in 1958. Fall-enrollment that year was more than $3\frac{1}{4}$ million—an increase of about 6 per cent over that of the fall of 1957. Since the impact of high birth rates during and after World War II is just beginning to be felt in institutions of higher education, enrollment increases are still largely a reflection of the growing percentage of college-age youth seeking higher education. In the fall of 1958, 35.6 per cent of the population in the 18-21 age group were enrolled in college. This is more than double the figure for the fall of 1939, when 14.3 per cent of the same age group were in college.

Although universities had the highest enrollment in 1958, accounting for 44 per cent of the total, the greatest propor-

tionate increase has taken place in teachers colleges. From 1954 to 1958 teachers colleges showed an increase of 48.6 per cent, as compared with an average increase of 32 per cent for all institutions. Also exceeding the average during this period were liberal arts colleges, with an increase of 43.4 per cent, and junior colleges, which increased 35.8 per cent. Enrollment continued to increase at publicly controlled institutions at a somewhat faster rate than at those privately controlled. For the former the increase between 1957 and 1958 was 7.4 per cent, while the latter showed a rise of 4.5 per cent. In 1958 publicly controlled institutions had 58.7 per cent of total enrollment, and the privately controlled accounted for 41.3 per cent.

FINANCE

In 1955-56, the last school year for which complete data are available, expenditures for current purposes in institutions of higher education were \$3.5 billion—an increase of 21 per cent over 1953-54. Expenditures for expansion of physical plant (not included in the above figure) were about \$685 million—an increase of more than 28 per cent over 1953-54.

Total current income of all institutions of higher education stood at \$3.6 billion in 1955-56. Educational and general income—which includes student fees, funds from federal, state and local governments, endowment earnings and private gifts—accounted for about 80 per cent of the total. Federal, state and local governments contributed almost \$1.5 billion toward current expenses of higher education—an increase of 18.5 per cent over 1953-54. Of this amount, 51.7 per cent came from state funds, 33.1 per cent from federal funds and 7.2 per cent from local funds. State appropriations rose from about \$752 million in 1953-54 to more than \$891 million in 1955-56. Although funds from the federal government for veterans' tuition and fees decreased from more than \$44 mil-

lion to less than \$16 million during the same period, federal contributions for current purposes increased by \$74 million. Grants for research accounted almost entirely for this increase.

STAFFING

Much attention in recent years has been focused on the need to provide adequate instructional staff to meet the rising enrollments. Simultaneously with the growth of population and of the percentage of youth who seek higher education, the proportion of persons in the age group 25-44—from which new faculty must be recruited—has been decreasing in relation to total population. In 1956 the United States Office of Education estimated that 566,000 staff members would be required in institutions of higher education in 1965 as compared with 301,500 in 1955.

A report by the United States Office of Education in 1959 surveyed current staffing and instructional practices in 1,610 institutions of higher education.¹ It found that among the practices most frequently followed to recruit and retain faculty were the granting of higher salaries, employment of part-time personnel, new or increased fringe benefits, employment of less qualified personnel, employment of retired persons, and retention of faculty beyond retirement age. Instructional practices designed to utilize faculty more fully included reduction of duplicating and overlapping courses; reduction in the number of smaller classes; elimination, curtailment or postponement of some programs of study; and increasing the size of lecture sessions. The study indicated a fairly substantial growth in such practices over the four-year period between 1954-57, and an increasing percentage of institutions that report using them primarily to cope with faculty shortages.

NATIONAL DEFENSE EDUCATION ACT

In 1958 Congress passed the National Defense Education Act, Public Law 85-864, which authorized somewhat over \$1

billion in federal funds for several types of programs at the elementary, secondary and higher educational levels. Four sections of the act relate specifically to higher education.

Title II provides for federal assistance in establishing student loan funds at institutions of higher education in order to make low interest loans available to able students. At the end of 1959 about 1,372 institutions were participating in the program. Title IV established a program of fellowships designed to increase the number of students in graduate programs, particularly students interested in college teaching. One thousand such fellowships were awarded in 1959, and 1,500 are to be awarded during each of the succeeding three years.

Title V, Program B, authorizes the Commissioner of Education to contract with institutions of higher education for the conduct of short-term or regular session institutes to train counseling and guidance personnel of secondary schools, or persons preparing for such work. Title VI authorized two programs. The first provides for federal contracts with higher educational institutions under which the federal government pays half the cost of establishing and operating centers to teach modern foreign languages for proficient users of which there is national need, or for which adequate instruction is not readily available in this country. The second authorizes federal contracts with colleges and universities for the conduct of short-term or regular institutes to train persons teaching or preparing to teach modern foreign languages in elementary or secondary schools.

STATE LEGISLATION

Paralleling the steady rise in enrollment, state appropriations for higher education reached a new high during 1958-59. In many states funds for capital construction accounted for a large share of the increase. Capital construction bond issues also were authorized in a number of states. The voters approved state bond issues for this purpose amounting to \$14 million in Maine, \$66.8 million in New Jersey, \$17 million in North Carolina and \$2.5 million in Rhode Island.

¹College and University Faculties. Office of Education, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. 1959.

In Alabama legislation was passed creating a State Education Authority empowered to issue bonds for school and college buildings, site acquisition and equipment. New York's legislature enlarged the powers of the State Dormitory Authority by authorizing it to build libraries, classrooms, laboratories, administrative buildings, and dormitories, and to provide buildings on campuses of private as well as public institutions of higher education.

States continued to expand their junior college systems and to establish new ones. The Texas legislature provided for state supervision of a system of community junior colleges. The measure authorized the State Board of Education to create junior college districts, and it established the office of Assistant Commissioner of Education for Public Junior Colleges. Georgia legislation authorized local subdivisions to establish and operate junior colleges under the supervision of the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia, the state to contribute \$300 annually per student for current operations. A Connecticut measure provided that by majority vote of its electors any town may establish a two-year post-secondary school of college grade; licensing authority for such schools rests with the State Board of Education. Measures in Massachusetts and Oregon also authorized local districts to establish community colleges.

Concern over the rising cost of higher education has been reflected in the growth of state financed scholarship programs. Rhode Island established a state scholarship system to be administered by the Commissioner of Education. The scholarships may be used at both public and private institutions and will provide from \$250 to \$1,000 for each academic year. The Massachusetts legislature created a Board of Educational Assistance to administer a similar scholarship program in that state. The Ohio legislature established a general, state-financed scholarship program. In Oregon a measure creating a state scholarship commission authorized it to standardize scholarship qualifications, screen applicants, raise private funds for scholarships and award state scholarships applicable at publicly supported institutions.

Other states which enacted legislation providing or expanding scholarships for technical and professional education during the biennium include Alabama, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia and Wyoming. Additional states also enacted measures establishing loan funds to guarantee private loans for higher education.

Increases in faculty salaries and fringe benefits were specifically provided in a number of states. Certain legislatures appropriated for educational television. In California legislation was adopted to outlaw diploma mills. The measure requires any diploma-conferring institution to obtain approval from the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Among other provisions it establishes regulations as to the quality of faculty, means of advertising schools, and transfers of credits.

A number of legislatures authorized state teachers colleges to eliminate the word "teachers" in their titles and to expand their programs.

With ratification by Hawaii and Nevada in 1959, the Western Interstate Compact on Higher Education now has been ratified by all thirteen states of the West. Interstate compacts to promote regional cooperation in higher education, and boards created under them, have now been joined by all states in the South, in New England and in the West. These instrumentalities permit the pooling of educational facilities on a regionwide basis and reduce the extent to which individual states may need to maintain separate and costly graduate and professional programs. In the Midwest, meantime, a Committee on Institutional Cooperation has been formed by nine state universities—in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin and by the University of Chicago and Northwestern University. The committee now is conducting studies of state higher educational institutions and their relationships, and of existing cooperative arrangements among the universities of the region. It is expected to make further studies and attempt to develop cooperative exchange programs on a voluntary basis.

STATE STUDIES OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Legislatures which provided during the 1958-59 biennium for studies of their higher education systems, or for continuing studies already launched, included those of Arkansas, California, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma and South Dakota.

Official groups in almost a third of the states during this period completed surveys of some or all aspects of their higher educational systems. They have reviewed existing organization, administration and programs and have made recommendations for meeting future needs. The studies have continued to emphasize the need for expanding physical facilities, for increasing the supply of college and university teachers, for broadening the opportunities of qualified students to obtain higher education, and for improving coordination among state institutions.

Most state study groups have recommended increases in faculty salaries and expansion of fringe benefits. At the same time they have proposed means for improved utilization of personnel—including elimination of duplicate courses, increasing of class size, reducing the number

of small classes, and use of educational television.

A number of study groups have recommended establishment of general statewide scholarship programs, as well as specific scholarships for technical and professional fields in which critical manpower shortages exist. Several have proposed re-examination of admissions standards with a view to assure that entering students are qualified.

Further recommendations for establishment or enlargement of junior college programs or expansion of state university extension systems have been widespread. Similarly, proposals have been made to expand programs at state colleges to include four years of liberal arts as well as teacher training.

Most of the study groups have emphasized needs for greater coordination among institutions of higher education. Several have made specific recommendations to limit the number of institutions offering expensive professional and technical training, and some have proposed the establishment of over-all boards or commissions to provide for greater coordination in the development of programs and facilities.

TABLE 1
CURRENT INCOME OF INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES, 1955-56*
Includes Continental United States and Outlying Parts
(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 (in thousands)	Per cent of		Amount (in thousands)	Per cent of		Amount (in thousands)	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:									
Education and general:									
Student fees.....	\$ 725,926	25.2	20.0	\$ 203,007	12.3	10.0	\$ 522,918	42.4	32.7
Federal government:									
Veterans' tuition and fees.....	15,637	.6	.4	4,833	.3	.2	10,804	.9	.7
Land-grant institutions.....	72,616	2.5	2.0	71,242	4.3	3.5	1,375	.1	.1
Research.....	355,576	12.4	9.8	149,926	9.1	7.4	205,650	16.7	12.9
Other purposes.....	50,056	1.7	1.4	41,429	2.5	2.0	8,628	.7	.5
State governments.....	891,600	30.9	24.6	865,125	52.5	42.6	26,475	2.1	1.6
Local governments.....	106,899	3.7	2.9	104,040	6.3	5.1	2,859	.2	.2
Endowment earnings.....	145,040	5.0	4.0	16,285	1.0	.8	128,756	10.5	8.1
Private gifts and grants.....	245,539	8.5	6.8	48,456	2.9	2.4	197,083	16.0	12.3
Related activities.....	192,406	6.7	5.3	111,388	6.8	5.5	81,018	6.6	5.1
Other educational and general.....	80,464	2.8	2.2	33,793	2.0	1.7	46,670	3.8	2.9
Total.....	2,881,759	100.0	79.4	1,649,524	100.0	81.2	1,232,236	100.0	77.1
Auxiliary enterprises.....	693,975	.....	19.1	357,346	.....	17.6	336,629	.....	21.1
Student-aid income.....	53,039	.....	1.5	24,077	.....	1.2	28,961	.....	1.8
Total current income.....	3,628,773	.....	100.0	2,030,947	.....	100.0	1,597,826	.....	100.0
II. Universities:									
Education and general:									
Student fees.....	358,237	20.1	16.6	135,359	11.7	9.6	222,879	35.7	29.8
Federal government:									
Veterans' tuition and fees.....	9,625	.5	.4	3,334	.3	.2	6,291	1.0	.8
Land-grant institutions.....	70,362	3.9	3.3	69,004	6.0	4.9	1,358	.2	.2
Research.....	276,333	15.5	12.8	145,952	12.6	10.4	130,381	20.9	17.4
Other purposes.....	12,079	.7	.6	5,741	.5	.4	6,338	1.0	.9
State governments.....	604,271	33.9	28.1	582,005	50.3	41.5	22,265	3.6	3.0
Local governments.....	31,827	1.8	1.5	30,051	2.6	2.1	1,776	.3	.2
Endowment earnings.....	80,808	4.5	3.8	13,752	1.2	1.0	67,056	10.7	9.0
Private gifts and grants.....	124,440	7.0	5.8	44,137	3.8	3.2	80,303	12.9	10.7
Related activities.....	152,619	8.6	7.1	98,656	8.5	7.0	53,964	8.6	7.2
Other educational and general.....	61,736	3.5	2.9	29,719	2.5	2.1	32,017	5.1	4.3
Total.....	1,782,338	100.0	82.9	1,157,710	100.0	82.4	624,628	100.0	83.5
Auxiliary enterprises.....	345,755	.....	16.0	235,666	.....	16.9	110,089	.....	14.7
Student-aid income.....	23,777	.....	1.1	10,567	.....	.7	13,210	.....	1.8
Total current income.....	2,151,870	.....	100.0	1,403,943	.....	100.0	747,927	.....	100.0

III. Liberal Arts Colleges:**Education and general:**

Student fees.....	238,205	48.2	33.0	21,448	15.7	12.2	216,757	60.7	39.7
Federal government:									
• Veterans' tuition and fees.....	3,172	.6	.4	580	.4	.3	2,591	.7	.5
Land-grant institutions.....	735	.2	.1	735	.6	.4	.....	.....	.....
Research.....	5,261	1.1	.7	974	.7	.5	4,287	1.2	.8
Other purposes.....	1,778	.4	.2	458	.3	.3	1,320	.4	.2
State governments.....	94,417	19.1	13.1	93,361	68.4	53.0	1,057	.3	.2
Local governments.....	14,244	2.9	2.0	13,970	10.2	7.9	274	.1	.1
Endowment earnings.....	40,981	8.3	5.7	1,016	.7	.6	39,966	11.2	7.3
Private gifts and grants.....	75,570	15.3	10.5	625	.5	.4	74,945	21.0	13.7
Related activities.....	9,548	1.9	1.3	1,904	1.4	1.1	7,643	2.1	1.4
Other educational and general.....	9,913	2.0	1.4	1,517	1.1	.9	8,396	2.3	1.5
Total.....	493,824	100.0	68.4	136,588	100.0	77.6	357,236	100.0	65.4
Auxiliary enterprises.....	215,884	.....	29.9	38,209	.....	21.7	177,675	.....	32.5
Student-aid income.....	12,663	.....	1.7	1,323	.....	.7	11,340	.....	2.1
Total current income.....	722,371	.....	100.0	176,120	.....	100.0	546,251	.....	100.0

IV. Teachers Colleges:**Education and general:**

Student fees.....	28,613	18.7	13.7	25,505	17.4	12.7	3,109	47.4	35.9
Federal government:									
• Veterans' tuition and fees.....	463	.3	.2	382	.2	.2	81	1.2	.9
Land-grant institutions.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	1.2	.9
Research.....	137	.1	.1	57	(a)	(a)	11	.2	.1
Other purposes.....	321	.2	.2	310	.2	.2	4	.1	(a)
State governments.....	112,972	73.8	54.1	112,968	77.1	56.4	.....	.....	.....
Local governments.....	3,905	2.6	1.9	3,905	2.7	2.0	.....	.....	.....
Endowment earnings.....	524	.3	.2	125	.1	.1	399	6.1	4.6
Private gifts and grants.....	2,526	1.7	1.2	387	.3	.2	2,139	32.6	24.7
Related activities.....	2,023	1.3	1.0	1,579	1.1	.8	443	6.8	5.1
Other educational and general.....	1,564	1.0	.7	1,273	.9	.6	291	4.4	3.4
Total.....	153,048	100.0	73.3	146,491	100.0	73.2	6,557	100.0	75.6
Auxiliary enterprises.....	54,779	.....	26.2	52,792	.....	26.4	1,987	.....	22.9
Student-aid income.....	1,000	.....	.5	871	.....	.4	129	.....	1.5
Total current income.....	208,827	.....	100.0	200,154	.....	100.0	8,673	.....	100.0

V. Junior Colleges:(b)**Education and general:**

Student fees.....	36,787	24.8	19.7	12,553	11.2	9.8	24,234	67.2	42.0
Federal government:									
• Veterans' tuition and fees.....	698	.5	.4	359	.3	.3	339	.9	.6
Research.....	206	.1	.1	41	(a)	(a)	165	.5	.3
Other purposes.....	824	.6	.4	779	.7	.6	45	.1	.1
State governments.....	40,346	27.2	21.7	39,945	35.6	31.1	401	1.1	.7
Local governments.....	56,692	38.2	30.5	55,946	49.8	43.6	746	2.1	1.3
Endowment earnings.....	1,851	1.3	1.0	418	.4	.3	1,432	4.0	2.5
Private gifts and grants.....	7,777	5.2	4.2	142	.1	.1	7,636	21.2	13.2
Related activities.....	1,364	.9	.7	1,207	1.1	.9	157	.4	.3
Other educational and general.....	1,802	1.2	1.0	889	.8	.7	913	2.5	1.6
Total.....	148,347	100.0	79.7	112,279	100.0	87.4	36,068	100.0	62.6
Auxiliary enterprises.....	37,034	.....	19.9	15,922	.....	12.4	21,112	.....	36.6
Student-aid income.....	701	.....	.4	214	.....	.2	487	.....	.8
Total current income.....	186,082	.....	100.0	128,415	.....	100.0	57,667	.....	100.0

*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, 1959.

The data for "All institutions" at the top of the table include 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) Less than 0.05 of 1 per cent.

(b) Includes community colleges, technical institutes, county teachers colleges (normal schools) offering at least 2 but fewer than 4 years of college-level work immediately beyond high school.

TABLE 2
CURRENT EXPENDITURES OF INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION
IN THE UNITED STATES, 1955-56*

Includes Continental United States and Outlying Parts
(Due to rounding, detail may not add to total)

Type of institution and function of expenditure	All institutions				Publicly controlled institutions				Privately controlled institutions			
	Amount (in thousands)	Per cent of		Total current expenditures	Amount (in thousands)	Per cent of		Total current expenditures	Amount (in thousands)	Per cent of		Total current expenditures
		Educational and general expenditures				Educational and general expenditures				Educational and general expenditures		
		Total, excluding research and extension	Total			Total, excluding research and extension	Total			Total, excluding research and extension	Total	
I. All Institutions:												
Educational and general:												
General administration and general expense	\$ 358,380	16.7	12.8	10.2	\$ 152,513	12.8	9.5	7.8	\$ 205,867	21.7	17.3	13.2
Instruction and departmental research	1,148,510	53.6	41.2	32.6	673,587	56.4	42.2	34.4	474,923	50.1	39.8	30.4
Libraries	86,133	4.0	3.1	2.4	46,251	3.9	2.9	2.4	39,882	4.2	3.3	2.5
Plant operation and maintenance	326,259	15.3	11.7	9.3	184,773	15.5	11.6	9.4	141,487	14.9	11.9	9.0
Related activities	222,345	10.4	8.0	6.3	136,155	11.4	8.5	6.9	86,189	9.1	7.2	5.5
Subtotal	2,141,627	100.0	76.8	60.8	1,193,279	100.0	74.7	60.9	948,348	100.0	79.5	60.6
Organized research	506,098	18.1	14.3	11.1	273,009	17.1	13.9	10.9	233,088	19.6	14.9	11.4
Extension and public services	141,074	5.1	4.0	3.1	130,312	8.2	6.7	5.2	107,662	9.9	7.6	5.8
Total educational and general	2,788,799	100.0	79.1	63.9	1,596,600	100.0	81.5	66.1	1,192,198	100.0	79.5	60.6
Auxiliary enterprises	639,721	18.2	14.3	11.1	331,217	16.9	13.9	10.9	308,504	19.6	14.9	11.4
Student-aid expenditures	96,224	2.7	2.1	1.6	32,328	1.6	1.3	1.0	63,897	4.1	3.2	2.5
Total current expenditures	3,524,744			100.0	1,960,145			100.0	1,564,599			100.0
II. Universities:												
Educational and general:												
General administration and general expense	166,098	14.1	9.6	7.9	86,972	11.7	7.7	6.4	79,127	18.1	13.2	10.7
Instruction and departmental research	626,132	53.1	36.2	29.8	401,659	54.2	35.7	29.4	224,473	51.2	37.3	30.5
Libraries	48,888	4.1	2.8	2.3	29,611	4.0	2.6	2.2	19,277	4.4	3.2	2.6
Plant operation and maintenance	160,201	13.6	9.3	7.6	104,147	14.1	9.2	7.6	56,053	12.8	9.3	7.6
Related activities	177,535	15.1	10.3	8.5	118,439	16.0	10.5	8.7	59,096	13.5	9.8	8.0
Subtotal	1,178,854	100.0	68.2	56.1	740,828	100.0	65.7	54.3	438,026	100.0	72.8	59.4
Organized research	422,762	24.5	20.1	16.4	264,292	23.5	19.4	15.8	158,470	26.4	21.5	17.5
Extension and public services	126,351	7.3	6.0	4.9	121,450	10.8	8.9	7.2	49,001	8.8	7.2	5.9
Total educational and general	1,727,967	100.0	82.2	67.4	1,126,570	100.0	82.6	66.3	601,397	100.0	81.6	66.8
Auxiliary enterprises	326,079	15.5	12.5	10.1	220,191	16.1	13.3	10.7	105,889	17.6	14.3	11.7
Student-aid expenditures	97,506	2.3	1.9	1.5	17,435	1.3	1.1	0.9	30,070	4.1	3.3	2.7
Total current expenditures	2,101,552			100.0	1,364,196			100.0	737,356			100.0

III. Liberal Arts Colleges:

Educational and general:

General administration and general expense...	104,552	22.6	22.0	14.9	19,113	14.9	14.5	11.3	85,439	25.5	25.0	16.1
Instruction and departmental research.....	248,460	53.7	52.4	35.5	79,181	62.0	60.1	46.9	169,279	50.6	49.4	31.9
Libraries.....	20,975	4.6	4.4	3.0	5,571	4.4	4.2	3.3	15,404	4.6	4.5	2.9
Plant operation and maintenance.....	78,748	17.0	16.6	11.3	21,146	16.5	16.1	12.5	57,602	17.2	16.8	10.9
Related activities.....	9,776	2.1	2.1	1.4	2,791	2.2	2.1	1.6	6,985	2.1	2.0	1.3
Subtotal.....	462,511	100.0	97.5	66.1	127,802	100.0	97.0	75.6	334,709	100.0	97.7	63.1
Organized research.....	8,219	.....	1.7	1.2	1,952	.....	1.5	1.2	6,267	.....	1.8	1.2
Extension and public services.....	3,622	.....	.8	.6	1,983	.....	1.5	1.2	1,638	.....	.5	.3
Total educational and general.....	474,352	.....	100.0	67.9	131,737	.....	100.0	78.0	342,614	.....	100.0	64.6
Auxiliary enterprises.....	196,126	.....	.....	28.0	35,174	.....	.....	20.8	160,953	.....	.....	30.4
Student-aid expenditures.....	28,826	.....	.....	4.1	2,051	.....	.....	1.2	26,775	.....	.....	5.0
Total current expenditures.....	699,304	.....	.....	100.0	168,962	.....	.....	100.0	530,342	.....	.....	100.0

IV. Teachers Colleges:

Educational and general:

General administration and general expense...	21,789	15.1	14.8	11.0	20,506	14.8	14.5	10.8	1,284	20.7	20.3	15.6
Instruction and departmental research.....	85,789	59.3	58.1	43.3	82,749	59.7	58.5	43.6	3,040	49.1	48.2	37.0
Libraries.....	6,260	4.3	4.2	3.1	5,993	4.3	4.2	3.1	267	4.3	4.2	3.3
Plant operation and maintenance.....	27,351	18.9	18.5	13.8	26,265	19.0	18.6	13.8	1,085	17.5	17.2	13.2
Related activities.....	3,551	2.4	2.4	1.8	3,030	2.2	2.2	1.6	521	8.4	8.3	6.4
Subtotal.....	144,740	100.0	98.0	73.0	138,543	100.0	98.0	72.9	6,197	100.0	98.2	75.5
Organized research.....	321	.....	.2	.2	278	.....	.2	.1	43	.....	.7	.5
Extension and public services.....	2,682	.....	1.8	1.4	2,612	.....	1.8	1.4	70	.....	1.1	.8
Total educational and general.....	147,743	.....	100.0	74.6	141,433	.....	100.0	74.4	6,310	.....	100.0	76.8
Auxiliary enterprises.....	48,787	.....	.....	24.6	47,058	.....	.....	24.8	1,729	.....	.....	21.1
Student-aid expenditures.....	1,607	.....	.....	.8	1,436	.....	.....	.8	171	.....	.....	2.1
Total current expenditures.....	198,137	.....	.....	100.0	189,927	.....	.....	100.0	8,210	.....	.....	100.0

V. Junior Colleges:(a)

Educational and general:

General administration and general expense...	23,743	17.2	16.7	13.6	13,866	13.7	13.3	11.7	9,877	27.1	25.6	17.9
Instruction and departmental research.....	84,325	61.3	59.3	48.4	66,506	65.7	64.2	55.9	17,819	48.8	46.1	32.4
Libraries.....	3,850	2.8	2.7	2.2	2,667	2.7	2.6	2.2	1,183	3.2	3.1	2.1
Plant operation and maintenance.....	24,377	17.7	17.1	14.0	16,918	16.7	16.3	14.2	7,459	20.4	19.3	13.6
Related activities.....	1,382	1.0	1.0	.8	1,217	1.2	1.2	1.0	165	.5	.4	.3
Subtotal.....	137,677	100.0	96.8	79.0	101,174	100.0	97.6	85.0	36,503	100.0	94.5	66.3
Organized research.....	168	.....	.1	.1	35	.....	(b)	(b)	132	.....	.4	.3
Extension and public services.....	4,476	.....	3.1	2.6	2,491	.....	2.4	2.1	1,986	.....	5.1	3.6
Total educational and general.....	142,321	.....	100.0	81.7	103,700	.....	100.0	87.1	38,621	.....	100.0	70.2
Auxiliary enterprises.....	30,494	.....	.....	17.5	15,129	.....	.....	12.7	15,365	.....	.....	27.9
Student-aid expenditures.....	1,334	.....	.....	.8	268	.....	.....	.2	1,066	.....	.....	1.9
Total current expenditures.....	174,149	.....	.....	100.0	119,097	.....	.....	100.0	55,052	.....	.....	100.0

*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, 1959.

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.

(a) Includes community colleges, technical institutes and county teachers colleges (normal schools) offering at least 2 but fewer than 4 years of college-level work immediately beyond high school.

(b) Less than 0.05 of 1 per cent.

TABLE 3
TOTAL OPENING ENROLLMENT AND FIRST-TIME ENROLLMENT OF
DEGREE-CREDIT STUDENTS IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER
EDUCATION, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, BY STATE:
Fall, 1958, and Fall, 1957*

State or other jurisdiction	Total enrollment			First-time enrollment		
	Fall 1958	Fall 1957	Per cent change	Fall 1958	Fall 1957	Per cent change
Aggregate U.S.....	3,258,556	3,068,417	+ 6.2	781,075	729,725	+ 7.0
Alabama.....	44,036	41,534	+ 6.0	11,260	10,290	+ 9.4
Alaska.....	1,977	2,770	-28.6	1,008	653	+54.4
Arizona.....	29,607	24,844	+19.2	8,522	7,583	+12.4
Arkansas.....	23,054	21,257	+ 8.5	6,783	6,176	+ 9.8
California.....	386,520	368,326	+ 4.9	103,082	102,255	+ 0.8
Colorado.....	44,778	39,785	+12.5	10,410	8,885	+17.2
Connecticut.....	44,332	40,594	+ 6.7	8,095	8,646	- 6.4
Delaware.....	6,865	6,101	+12.5	1,495	1,144	+30.7
Florida.....	59,573	53,440	+11.5	15,767	13,403	+17.6
Georgia.....	48,739	45,645	+ 6.8	13,066	10,835	+20.6
Hawaii.....	8,399	7,665	+ 9.6	2,008	1,679	+19.6
Idaho.....	10,829	10,197	+ 6.2	3,790	3,230	+17.3
Illinois.....	173,222	166,240	+ 4.2	38,627	36,119	+ 6.9
Indiana.....	85,852	79,613	+ 7.8	20,715	19,750	+ 4.9
Iowa.....	51,919	49,854	+ 4.1	13,695	13,018	+ 5.2
Kansas.....	48,194	45,093	+ 6.9	13,403	12,976	+ 3.3
Kentucky.....	42,703	39,472	+ 8.2	11,014	9,522	+15.7
Louisiana.....	52,479	48,462	+ 8.3	13,964	11,467	+21.8
Maine.....	11,992	10,920	+ 9.8	3,266	3,044	+ 7.3
Maryland.....	46,029	44,200	+ 4.1	9,348	9,029	+ 3.5
Massachusetts.....	125,951	119,548	+ 5.4	31,072	30,906	+ 0.5
Michigan.....	143,962	137,504	+ 4.7	29,259	29,284	-0.1
Minnesota.....	70,163	67,696	+ 3.6	16,345	14,674	+11.4
Mississippi.....	30,250	27,971	+ 8.1	9,570	8,663	+10.5
Missouri.....	77,012	73,683	+ 4.5	18,477	17,380	+ 6.3
Montana.....	11,235	10,354	+ 8.5	3,623	2,935	+23.4
Nebraska.....	30,525	27,106	+12.6	7,539	7,443	+ 1.3
Nevada.....	3,354	2,352	+42.6	877	749	+17.1
New Hampshire.....	10,866	10,704	+ 1.5	2,931	2,454	+19.4
New Jersey.....	73,268	67,852	+ 8.0	15,488	14,138	+ 9.5
New Mexico.....	15,554	14,435	+ 7.8	3,844	3,230	+19.0
New York.....	326,846	313,851	+ 4.1	56,888	50,556	+12.5
North Carolina.....	61,872	58,669	+ 5.5	17,019	16,650	+ 2.2
North Dakota.....	12,618	11,156	+13.1	3,967	3,504	+13.2
Ohio.....	156,385	147,906	+ 5.7	39,545	33,749	+17.2
Oklahoma.....	53,105	51,205	+ 3.7	14,303	13,907	+ 2.8
Oregon.....	38,530	36,121	+ 6.7	9,576	9,605	- 0.3
Pennsylvania.....	175,061	167,839	+ 4.3	39,565	37,615	+ 5.2
Rhode Island.....	16,677	15,584	+ 7.0	4,417	3,786	+16.7
South Carolina.....	29,764	27,915	+ 6.6	7,534	7,113	+ 5.9
South Dakota.....	14,610	13,788	+ 6.0	4,447	4,078	+ 9.0
Tennessee.....	56,910	54,030	+ 5.3	15,160	14,293	+ 6.1
Texas.....	175,854	166,610	+ 5.5	43,316	41,813	+ 3.6
Utah.....	30,972	27,900	+11.0	7,948	7,374	+ 7.8
Vermont.....	8,060	7,844	+ 2.8	2,524	2,524	0.0
Virginia.....	54,104	48,865	+10.7	13,473	11,276	+19.5
Washington.....	57,385	51,032	+12.4	15,704	13,066	+20.2
West Virginia.....	27,918	25,885	+ 7.9	7,187	6,995	+ 2.7
Wisconsin.....	67,596	62,193	+ 8.7	16,031	14,873	+ 7.8
Wyoming.....	6,362	5,527	+15.1	1,832	1,746	+ 4.9
District of Columbia.....	41,738	38,327	+ 8.9	4,753	5,806	-18.1
U.S. Service Schools.....	11,808	9,909	+19.2	1,776	1,990	-10.8
Canal Zone.....	214	280	-23.6	119	146	-18.5
Guam.....	576	521	+10.6	241	286	-15.7
Puerto Rico.....	21,352	20,243	+ 5.5	5,407	5,414	- 0.1

*Source: Opening (Fall) Enrollment in Higher Education, 1958: Analytic Report, Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1959.

LIBRARY SERVICES AND LEGISLATION

BY ELEANOR A. FERGUSON*

LOOKING back over the past two years, a number of interesting trends affecting library service are evident. An emphasis on long-range planning based on detailed studies of present library development is apparent, promising more orderly growth than has occurred in the past. Increasing awareness that local tax bases are inadequate to provide strong library services to all Americans has led to a number of programs of state grants, some already in operation, others still in the planning stage. Benefits of federal assistance under the Library Services Act also have contributed.

The National Defense Education Act of 1958, while directly concerned with improving public school instruction in modern foreign languages, mathematics, and the sciences, has important implications for several types of libraries. School libraries particularly will benefit by funds under this act to develop book collections in support of increased teaching programs in the specified areas. New programs of guidance and vocational education also will require school libraries to add to their materials. Included in the act is a program of research and experimentation in new media of instruction, grants under which may go to library schools. Libraries are likely to benefit from much of this research, directly or indirectly.

LIBRARY SERVICES ACT OF 1956

Probably the most potent new influence on statewide library service in the biennium has been the Library Services Act, passed by Congress in 1956. The act authorized \$7.5 million annually for five years for matching grants to the states for the extension and improvement of rural public library service. The actual appro-

priation for the year ending June 30, 1957, however, was only \$2,050,000. For 1958 it was \$5 million and for 1959 \$6 million. Nevertheless, results have been very considerable. For example, state library agencies have added to their staffs more than 70 field consultants, 100 other professional librarians, and 300 clerks, bookmobile drivers and other employees. More than 800 rural counties are receiving new or improved public library service, and at least 120 new bookmobiles and other vehicles are in use. In the first two years of the program, more than \$7 million was spent for books and other forms of information. Meantime, indicating in part the stimulating effect of the act, state funds for extension of library service to rural areas have increased 45 per cent since 1956.

In the fiscal year that ended June 30, 1959, all the states except three were participating in grants under the act, as were Puerto Rico, Guam and the Virgin Islands. It was expected that two of the three previously nonparticipating states would receive grants for fiscal 1960.

STATEWIDE SURVEYS

A major development has been the publication of three recent statewide surveys of existing public library service, with comprehensive plans for improvement, in three widely separated parts of the country. California, Nevada and Pennsylvania have all used funds received under the Library Services Act to study what they are doing and to make long-range plans for improvement. Each survey has distinctive features, but all agree in recommending, first, that the states plan for the development of regional library centers, to make greater resources available within easy reach of readers; and, second, to affiliate local libraries in a comprehensive pattern that will provide service to areas around them now lacking library resources.

*Miss Ferguson is Executive Secretary of the American Association of State Libraries, a division of the American Library Association.

Library Service in Pennsylvania; Present and Proposed—the result of an exhaustive study directed by Lowell A. Martin with the assistance of an advisory committee appointed by the Pennsylvania Library Association—recommends that local libraries in the state be divided into informal districts in each of which there will be a relatively strong central library. The central libraries, twenty-seven in number, would have two responsibilities: "1. to open high-level resources to all readers in a large district, 2. to coordinate all existing library units in the district into a cooperative system."¹ One interesting feature of the proposal is that five of the central libraries would be college libraries, located in parts of the state where no existing public library now has the necessary strength. To provide research materials not readily available in the central libraries, four large libraries in the state would provide reference service and interlibrary loans to readers engaged in specialized study. These regional resource centers—the Free Library of Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania State Library, the Pennsylvania State University Library, and the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh—would each assume statewide responsibility for specific subject areas. In general, the libraries designated as district centers and regional resource centers are already rendering much of the service which the proposal envisages on an informal basis to their neighbors. It is proposed that this be systematized and the costs reimbursed under an extensive system of state aid.

The survey indicated great need for a program of capital expenditure for modern library quarters and additional space, and recommended state assistance to finance an extensive building program. A program of development such as this also would need many more professional librarians than are now available. The survey proposed a state scholarship program, both to attract recent college graduates and for training of persons working in libraries. Finally, the study recommended that the State Library be substantially

strengthened, to enable it to function as a regional resource center and to provide the advisory services needed to organize the central libraries. Several bills embodying recommendations of the survey were before the legislature in 1959.

Public Library Service in Nevada: A Survey with Recommendations,² by Gretchen Knief Schenk, studies the seventh largest state in the union geographically with one of the smallest populations. The population is largely around Las Vegas in the extreme south, Reno on the western border, and Elko in the northeast. The survey recommends establishment of two regional processing centers, one in Reno and one in Las Vegas, to order, catalog and prepare for use the book purchases of libraries in their areas which wish to use the service; and establishment of regional service centers at Reno, Elko and Las Vegas to become reservoirs and exchange depots for books, materials and services used within the region, and for specialized reference works. The processing and regional service centers would be financed cooperatively by the counties using them; the surveyor estimated that the centers and local library service could be covered by a 10 cent tax levied countywide.

Further recommendations included strengthening of the State Library's book collection to provide reference and research material.

The 1959 Nevada legislature enacted bills to permit county library trustees to contract with boards of county commissioners of any other county for library service, and to enable two or more political subdivisions to create a regional library through written joint agreement. The State Librarian was specifically authorized to provide technical and financial assistance to other libraries. Boards of all county, city, and county library district libraries were increased from three to five members, and terms were set at four years. These laws provide a legal framework for the recommendations of the survey. It has also been possible to establish one of the regional processing centers.

¹Lowell A. Martin, *Library Service in Pennsylvania: Present and Proposed*. Harrisburg, The State Library, 1958. Vol. 1, p. 96.

²Carson City, State Printing Office, 1958.

What may be called the California Survey is in reality three reports, *General Report and Recommendations*, by Ed. A. Wight, *Titles Added to a Group of California Public Libraries*, by Donald W. Koepp, and *Personnel Utilization in a Group of California Public Libraries*, by Jewel C. Hardkopf.³ Compared to the Pennsylvania and Nevada surveys, it is far more technical. California's libraries are well advanced now, and the state has only one, very small county totally without library service. The recommendations of the survey, accordingly, concern themselves with making reasonably good library service better, largely by encouraging development of library systems through cooperation between existing libraries.

Proposals also include minimum standards for library systems, a position classification plan and a pay plan for library personnel, and financial recommendations.

A recommended program of state aid to encourage systems to meet the standards was not approved by the 1959 legislature. The survey, nevertheless, marks a distinct advance in stressing modern management techniques which individual libraries are using but which have not previously been recommended for a statewide service.

STATE AID TO PUBLIC LIBRARIES

As the range of knowledge increases, demands made upon libraries by their readers have increased, and it is apparent that small communities cannot meet these needs within the structure of local taxes on real estate.

Twenty-two states now have programs of financial assistance to public libraries, many of them consisting of cash per capita grants to libraries meeting certain standards. In the last two years, New York has adopted a greatly expanded form of aid. In New Jersey a state-aid bill was passed by the legislature. One is pending before the Pennsylvania legislature to implement the survey in that state. Each contains features new to library assistance programs.

³California Public Library Commission, *Reports*. Berkeley, 1959.

The New York law, a revision of a 1950 act, was recommended by a Commissioner of Education Committee on Public Library Service. Designed to encourage libraries to join with others to form library systems, it provides that state aid will be paid on the following basis: (1) an annual grant of \$5,000 for a system serving less than one county, and \$10,000 per county for a system serving one or more than one county; (2) 25 cents per capita of population of the area served; (3) \$6.00 per square mile of area served in systems serving one county or less, increasing \$3.00 per square mile for each additional entire county served, with a maximum of \$18 per square mile, and (4) a grant of \$10,000 to establish a system if it serves one county or part thereof, or \$20,000 for each entire county served. If the central library of a system has less than 100,000 volumes, it may submit a plan for acquiring that number; if the plan is approved, the state will supply annually four times the number of volumes acquired from sources other than state aid.

This program (which includes several other provisions) makes a direct attack on a number of defects in the 1950 law recognized by the committee. For instance, the drain on the resources of a small library which becomes the center of a system is compensated by supplementary books made available to it. Parts of the state where population is small and area large are given additional help through grants on the basis of square miles served. Larger units of service are encouraged by the substantially larger grants to regions of two or more counties.

Systems, to be fully approved, must serve at least 200,000 people or 4,000 square miles; however, provisional approval for alternative state aid may be given systems serving at least 50,000 people in an area which includes three or more political subdivisions.

The state aid bill passed by New Jersey's legislature sets a figure of \$1.50 per capita as the "foundation program" for each municipality receiving aid. The "local fair share" of this is calculated for the first year of benefits at $\frac{1}{20}$ mill per dollar on the equalized valuation of the

municipality, and rises in succeeding years to $\frac{1}{4}$ mill in the fifth year and thereafter. Each municipality supporting library service "shall qualify for state aid of 35 cents per capita, provided that (1) its annual expenditure for library purposes shall be equal to or in excess of the local fair share, and (2) it shall be a member of a county library system, or its annual expenditure for library purposes shall be not less than \$50,000, or if it is a member of a federation" in which the contracting municipalities expend a total of \$50,000 annually for library purposes.

Provision is made for equalization aid where the tax support standards applied to local property values, combined with maximum state aid, do not afford a foundation program of \$1.50 per capita. Funds are included for grants to establish new, adequately financed county libraries or countywide federations. Another bill permits crossing of county lines in contractual arrangements for library service.

OTHER STATE ACTION

Much additional legislation affecting libraries has been enacted in the last two years.

An amendment to the Oklahoma constitution to allow citizens of a county to vote a library tax of 1 to 2 mills has been submitted by the legislature for vote of the people in July, 1960. The proceeds of the tax must be used for multicounty libraries in counties with populations under 250,000, and for joint city-county libraries in counties having populations of more than 250,000.

When the territorial government was reorganized as a state, Alaska's legislature transferred the Department of Library Service to the Department of Education. In Tennessee, the State Library was also placed under the Department of Education. In California and Oregon, legislation made supervision of school libraries the responsibility of the Department of Education and authorized appointment of School Library Supervisors.

Among other legislative actions California amended its law prohibiting teaching of sectarian or denominational doctrine in the public schools so as not to

restrict the use or development of school library collections.

The South Dakota State Library Commission was "authorized to develop a plan for the establishment and location of regional libraries and library areas throughout the state," and to contract with regional libraries for service. Regional libraries were also permitted to make contracts with municipal libraries to extend service throughout the region; and the method of appointing regional library boards and their duties and powers were spelled out.

Idaho officially established the Idaho State Library, "with the responsibility to foster and promote library service in the . . . state," made the State Librarian its chief administrative officer, and assigned the library's management to the State Library Board, thus giving legal sanction to a reality of some years' standing.

Authorization to accept and administer federal funds for rural library service under the Library Services Act was granted to the Wyoming State Library, Archives and Historical Board. This made the state the forty-ninth to qualify for grants.

Several states eased limitations on millage for library service, notably Kansas, Mississippi and Utah. In Mississippi, cities and counties were permitted for the first time to levy a 1 mill tax for not more than five years for construction of library buildings. Indiana approved the erection of buildings by the lease-rental method. In Illinois the construction of library buildings in cities or villages that have reached the maximum bonded indebtedness was permitted by referendum.

Another act of the Illinois legislature directed that district board members be elected rather than appointed.

New state library buildings were opened in Louisiana and Washington, and new buildings were authorized for the Texas and Nevada State Libraries.

The 1958-59 period has been one of steady growth, based on increased support of libraries by states and the federal government, and broadened by careful planning. In particular localities, growth may seem very slow, yet there is evidence

of progress throughout the country. The time is drawing nearer when libraries may perform their avowed function of serving as "an open door . . . to the wisdom and experience of all mankind."⁴

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⁴American Library Association, *Public Library Service.* Chicago, 1956. p. ix.

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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, 18	1959-61	\$ 359,390(a)	none
Alaska.....	Department of Library Service 1, 2	1957-59	41,212	\$ 8,750(b)
Arizona.....	Department of Library and Archives 1; 2; 3, 4, 5, 6, 16	1959-60	121,157	none
Arkansas.....	Arkansas Library Commission 1, 2, 14†	1959-60	226,104	130,453.60(b)
California.....	State Library 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 14, 14†, 16	1959-60	759,133	none
Colorado.....	State Library 1, 2, 11	1958-59	96,102	none
Connecticut.....	Bureau of Library Services, State Department of Education 1 in part, 2, 9, 11, 12	1959-61	234,034	200,000(c)
Delaware.....	State Library Commission 1, 2	1959-60	51,970	10,550(c)
Florida.....	State Library 1, 2, 3, 14†	1959-61	148,976	none
Georgia.....	Div. of Instructional Materials and Library Service, Department of Education 1, 2, 14, 14†, 19	1959-60	1,440,327(d)	1,302,571(b)
Hawaii.....	No state library agency			
Idaho.....	State Library 1, 2, 14	1957-59	125,000	none
Illinois.....	State Library 1, 2, 3, 11, 14	1957-59	1,664,290	none
Indiana.....	State Library 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 14†, 15, 16	1959-61	668,498	none
Iowa.....	State Traveling Library 1, 2, 3 in part, 4, 11, 14	1959-61	69,100(e)	none
Kansas.....	Traveling Libraries Commission 2, 14, 14†	1958-59	61,109	none
Kentucky.....	Library Extension Division 1, 2	1958-59	205,000	50,000(b)
Louisiana.....	State Library 1, 2, 4, 8, 10	1959-60	284,894(a)	none
Maine.....	State Library 1, 2, 3 in part, 4, 5, 6, 7	1959-61	347,963	28,750(b)
Maryland.....	Division of Library Extension 1, 2, 11	1959-60	129,556	318,992(c)
Massachusetts.....	Division of Library Extension 1, 2, 10, 14†, 15	1959-60	132,908	none
Michigan.....	State Library 1, 2, 3 in part, 5, 6, 8, 14	1959-60	551,174	420,000(c)
Minnesota.....	Library Division, State Department of Education 1, 2, 12, 14	1958-59	167,102	135,750(b)
Mississippi.....	Library Commission 1, 2, 14	1958-60	192,000	49,280(b)
Missouri.....	State Library 1, 2, 11, 14, 15, 16	1959-61	323,500	515,000(c)
Montana.....	State Library Extension Commission 1, 2, 14	1959-60	78,544	none
Nebraska.....	Public Library Commission 1, 2, 8, 14†	1959-60	128,000	none
Nevada.....	State Library 1, 2, 4, 5, 14†	1957-59	173,950	none
New Hampshire.....	State Library 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 14	1959-60	178,559	1,500(b)
New Jersey.....	Div. of the State Library, Archives & History, State Department of Education 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 14, 14†, 15, 16	1959-60	350,293(e)	(c)
New Mexico.....	State Library Commission 1, 2	1958-59	179,000(a)	20,000(b)
New York.....	Library Extension Division, State Library 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 14†, 17, 20	1958-59	1,390,610(a)	3,383,935.04(c)
North Carolina.....	State Library 1, 2, 4 in part, 8, 14†	1959-60	121,375	456,448(c)
North Dakota.....	State Library Commission 1, 2, 12, 14†	1959-61	109,930	none
Ohio.....	State Library 1, 2, 6, 7, 14	1959-61	870,468	543,600(b)
Oklahoma.....	State Library 1, 2, 3 in part, 4, 5, 6, 8, 14†	1958-59	538,000	none
Oregon.....	State Library 1, 2, 3 in part, 4, 6, 7, 11, 12, 14, 14†, 15, 16, 17	1959-61	876,760	169,886(b)
Pennsylvania.....	State Library 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 11	1957-59	505,000	180,000(c)
Rhode Island.....	State Library 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13	1959-60	123,486	20,000(b)
South Carolina.....	State Library Board 1, 2, 14†	1958-59	104,572	65,755(b)
South Dakota.....	State Library Commission 1, 2, 4, 14	1959-61	116,000	none
Tennessee.....	State Library and Archives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	1959-61	1,150,000(a)	none
Texas.....	State Library 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 14	1959-61	201,261	none
Utah.....	State Library 1, 2, 4	1959-61	125,000	none
Vermont.....	Free Public Library Commission 1, 2, 14	1959-61	284,246	5,000(b)
Virginia.....	State Library 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 14	1958-59	603,565	150,000(b)
Washington.....	State Library 1, 2, 3 in part, 4, 6, 14	1959-61	672,635	50,000(b)
West Virginia.....	Library Commission 1, 2	1958-59	99,000	none
Wisconsin.....	Free Library Commission 1, 2, 4, 10, 11, 14, 15	1959	273,551	none
Wyoming.....	State Library 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 11	1959-61	79,643	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.
18. Service to state employees.
19. State catalog service.
20. Medical library.
(a) Includes funds for state supported county (or parish) and regional library demonstrations or centers.
(b) Grants-in-aid are included in the agency appropriation.
(c) Grants-in-aid are not included in agency appropriation.
(d) Includes funds for books and locally employed librarians. Administrative costs are borne by Department of Education.
(e) Does not include building maintenance, janitor, etc.

Highways, Highway Safety, Aviation

HIGHWAY SYSTEMS

THE expanding highway system is placing many added burdens upon the states and their political subdivisions. Although the federal government contributes substantial amounts for construction, the primary responsibility for building roads and highways rests with the states. In addition, their maintenance, repair and regulation are almost exclusively state and local tasks.

Preliminary estimates for 1958 and forecasts for 1959 put all governmental receipts for highway purposes at \$9,801 million and \$10,773 million respectively.¹ These compare with \$8,601 million in 1957. The estimated shares of the revenues produced by the states were \$5,453 million in 1958 and \$5,601 million in 1959, as compared with \$5,196 million in 1957. The largest increases in revenue sources were at the federal level as construction of the interstate highway system gathered momentum; the federal figures were \$2,275 million in 1958 and \$2,985 million in 1959, as compared with \$1,426 million in 1957. Local government collections were estimated at \$2,073 million for 1958 and \$2,187 million for 1959.

The preliminary estimate for 1958 and the forecast for 1959 for "total direct expenditures" for highway purposes by all levels of government were \$9,414 million and \$10,504 million respectively, as compared with an actual figure of \$8,604 mil-

lion in 1957. The 1958 and 1959 amounts included only \$176 million and \$198 million respectively as direct federal expenditures. Estimated state expenditures were \$6,259 million in 1958 and \$7,158 million in 1959, as compared with \$5,624 million in 1957. Expenditures at the local level also were at all time highs—\$2,979 million estimated for 1958 and \$3,148 million forecast for 1959. In 1957 they stood at \$2,817 million.

Outstanding bonded debt for highway purposes was expected to reach \$12,074 million for 1958 and \$12,857 million in 1959. The debt figures were almost equally divided between toll facilities and other roads or highways. The totals included new obligations in amounts of \$1,351 million and \$1,339 million in the respective years. The new obligations were higher than the 1957 new debt of \$1,099 million but below the 1956 figure of \$1,439 million.

New state obligations constituted 73 per cent of total new highway debt in 1956, but only 63 per cent in 1959. The remainder comprised new obligations incurred by local governments. The 10 per cent decline in the state portion was slow but steady during the four-year period ending in 1959, and it reflected primarily a decline in new obligations for toll facilities. These fell from \$697 million in 1956 to \$225 million in 1957 and \$221 million in 1958, then rose to \$335 million in 1959.

A functional breakdown of highway disbursements indicated that capital out-

¹All highway figures in this and the following three paragraphs are based on Bureau of Public Roads statistics, issued on January 16, 1959.

lays constituted more than 65 per cent. For 1958, capital outlays were estimated at \$6,207 million, and the forecast was \$7,138 million for 1959. For 1958 and 1959, respectively, disbursements for other functions were estimated as \$2,223 million and \$2,328 million for maintenance, \$387 million and \$418 million for administration, \$245 million and \$264 million for highway police and safety, and \$352 million and \$356 million for interest on outstanding highway debt.

HIGHWAY NEEDS

Highway use continues to grow rapidly. In 1950 all roads and highways handled 490 billion vehicle miles of traffic. The figure was 720 billion vehicle miles in 1958, and it is expected to reach one trillion vehicle miles in 1970. In addition, the average weight and length of motor vehicles continue to increase. These factors all contribute to increasing demands for new highways and improvement of old ones.

The statistics show that there were 68.3 million registered motor vehicles in the United States in 1958. The estimate for 1959 was 70.4 million, and it is predicted that registration will reach 100 million in 1970. In 1956 there were 68 million registered drivers; the estimates for 1959 and 1970 are 82 million and 112 million, respectively.

The expansion in the highway field has been felt continuously since the end of World War II. Despite enormous increases in highway expenditures, it is agreed that the country still needs more and better roads. Nor is physical expansion the only major problem created by increasing use of the highways. Added burdens are placed on the technical administration of highways systems. Problems of registration of drivers and vehicles increase, as does the entire problem of highway safety—the responsibilities for which rest with the state and local governments.²

Among steps taken in 1959 to deal with some of the more difficult problems was establishment by the Governors' Conference of a Standing Committee on

Roads and Highway Safety to keep the various aspects involved under continuous scrutiny. Both the Southern and Western Governors' Conferences authorized special committees to make recommendations on specified aspects of highway safety and traffic regulation.³

The individual states also have increasingly been studying their growing problems in the highway and motor vehicle fields. In 1958 five states (Georgia, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan and New York) established or continued special committees on them. Incomplete reports show that at least twelve states (Florida, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Missouri, Nebraska, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, Washington and Wisconsin) took similar action in 1959. The range of subjects under study by the committees covers many aspects of highway problems. They include such matters as cost, administration, maintenance and location of roads, contract award procedures, and studies of broad aspects of state law affecting highways.

HIGHWAY LAW AND ORGANIZATION

Changing highway needs have demonstrated to states that some of their highway laws are not adequate to meet present problems. During 1958 and 1959 every state enacted new or amended old highway provisions.

The problem in this field perhaps most considered by legislatures was that of financial responsibility and the uninsured driver. Various aspects were considered. Twelve states amended financial responsibility laws by increasing the amounts of coverage required. Five states enacted "uninsured motorist" coverage to protect insured drivers involved in accidents with uninsured, and an unsatisfied judgment law was passed in another. No compulsory insurance legislation was enacted, but more than twenty legislatures considered such laws, and nine authorized comprehensive studies of the subject.

Twenty-two legislatures considered problems of costs to utility companies of relocation of facilities due to construction of the interstate highway system. In four

²See chapter that follows, "Highway Safety."

³See page 325 in the chapter that follows.

states enactments authorized reimbursement to the utilities; three other states amended existing statutes on the matter. In thirteen, legislation was adopted prohibiting commercial establishments on controlled-access highways; this brought to twenty-nine the number of states with such legislation.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

As indicated above, disbursements for highway capital improvements were estimated to reach \$6,207 million in 1958 and \$7,138 million in 1959. The 1959 forecast represented a 15 per cent increase over the 1958 estimate and was 27 per cent higher than 1957 expenditures for this purpose. Costs of right-of-way acquisition have been rising rapidly, but other construction costs have remained relatively stable during the past few years. The Bureau of Public Roads price index per composite mile was 137.3⁴ for 1956 and 137.1 for the second quarter of 1959. The low during this four year period was 132.4 in the first quarter of 1956; the high, 143.4 during the fourth quarter of 1957.

Contracts awarded in 1958 by state highway departments that were partly or wholly financed through federal funds provided for improvements to or construction of 33,932 highway miles, compared with 26,404 miles in 1957. Through July, 14,577 highway miles were included in such construction in 1959. The breakdown of the 1958 figures show 2,310 miles for the interstate highway system at a cost of \$1.5 billion, and 31,622 miles for other federally aided highways at a cost of \$2 billion. The federal shares in these programs were \$1.3 billion and \$1.2 billion respectively.

Construction contracts financed by the states without federal funds covered 25,323 highway miles at a cost of \$506 million in 1959. This was a decrease from the 1957 figure of \$920 million for 32,520 miles. The \$416 million decline in wholly state financed construction was attributable to a \$297 million decrease in toll road construction, usually financed by revenue bonds, and a \$212 million increase in the states' share of federal programs.

In 1957 and 1958 the states spent \$814 million and \$867 million respectively for highway maintenance. These figures compare with \$693 million spent in 1956 for this purpose. During 1958 local governments spent \$2,055 million for street and roads maintenance; the corresponding figures for 1956 and 1957 were \$1,202 million and \$1,614 million.

CURRENT FINANCING

Total state highway budgets mounted further during 1958-59, and numerous states raised rates applying to highway user revenues.

During the biennium six states increased their gasoline taxes: New Hampshire from 6 to 7 cents, New Jersey from 4 to 5 cents, New York from 4 to 6 cents, Ohio from 5 to 7 cents, Rhode Island from 4 to 6 cents, and West Virginia from 6 to 7 cents. Registration fees were increased or adjusted in thirteen states, and some thirteen states approved highway bond issues.

Meantime, when the 86th Congress assembled in January, 1959, it faced the problem of devising a means to raise more money for the federal share of the construction program or permitting its pace to be curtailed drastically. Data submitted in January, 1958, indicated that the original cost estimates for completing the interstate system were low in many states. Congress learned that the federal share would be \$33.9 billion, not \$25 billion. In 1958, to accelerate the program and combat the recession, Congress increased interstate system authorizations for fiscal year 1959 from \$2 billion to \$2.2 billion, and for each of the fiscal years 1960 and 1961 from \$2.2 billion to \$2.5 billion. It also suspended the pay-as-you-go requirement of the 1956 Federal-Aid Highway Act to permit apportionment of the full authorizations for fiscal years 1959 and 1960. And it authorized special grants of \$400 million for primary and secondary systems and urban extensions, the so-called ABC roads and streets. The latter grants-in-aid were in addition to the regular ABC authorizations of \$900 million for fiscal 1960 and \$925 million for fiscal 1961.

⁴The base year is 1946.

(Continued on page 323)

TABLE 1
EXISTING MILEAGE OF STATE-ADMINISTERED ROADS
AND STREETS—SUMMARY—1958*

State	Rural roads				Total mileage			Total state administered roads and streets
	State primary system	State secondary system	County roads under state control	Total	Municipal extensions (a)	Total existing mileage, state systems	Other state roads (b)	
Alabama	7,188		9,012	16,200	1,233	17,433	53	17,486
Arizona	4,151			4,151	147	4,298	3	4,301
Arkansas	10,279			10,279	744	11,023		11,023
California	12,337			12,337	1,546	13,883	931	14,814
Colorado	7,807			7,807	387	8,194	17	8,211
Connecticut	2,506			2,506	680	3,186	258	3,444
Delaware	459	1,352	2,140	3,951	171	4,122		4,122
Florida	9,023	3,736		12,759	1,516	14,275	110	14,385
Georgia	13,863			13,863	1,824	15,687	29	15,716
Idaho	4,505			4,505	250	4,755	6	4,761
Illinois	10,632			10,632	2,008	12,640	193	12,833
Indiana	9,834			9,834	910	10,744	157	10,901
Iowa	8,653			8,653	1,064	9,717	122	9,839
Kansas	9,627			9,627	539	10,166	237	10,403
Kentucky	18,716			18,716	800	19,516	83	19,599
Louisiana	3,677	10,327(c)		14,004	1,125	15,129		15,129
Maine	3,206	7,430(d)		10,636	523	11,159	192	11,351
Maryland	4,426			4,426	250	4,676	27	4,703
Massachusetts	1,718			1,718	564	2,282	297	2,579
Michigan	8,360			8,360	1,118	9,478		9,478
Minnesota	10,144			10,144	1,650	11,794	1,251	13,045
Mississippi	9,874			9,874	678	10,552		10,552
Missouri	7,744	18,854		26,598	1,286	27,884	3	27,887
Montana	5,759	4,936		10,695	224	10,919	24	10,943
Nebraska	8,864			8,864	396	9,260	33	9,293
Nevada	2,125	3,467	455(e)	6,047	104	6,151		6,151
New Hampshire	1,484	2,133		3,617	308	3,925	131	4,056
New Jersey	1,255			1,255	585	1,840	808	2,648
New Mexico	11,219			11,219	534	11,753		11,753
New York	12,233			12,233	1,079	13,312	1,190	14,502
North Carolina	11,252		56,854	68,106	2,764	70,870	172	71,042
North Dakota	6,203			6,203	230	6,433	25	6,458
Ohio	15,746			15,746	2,545	18,291	241	18,532
Oklahoma	10,957			10,957	598	11,555	188	11,743
Oregon	4,476	2,473		6,949	428	7,377	1,105	8,482
Pennsylvania	12,846	25,604		38,450	3,241	41,691	4,653	46,344
Rhode Island	645			645	274	919	64	983
South Carolina	8,196	15,827		24,023	2,937	26,960	139	27,099
South Dakota	6,642			6,642	221	6,863	60	6,923
Tennessee	7,705			7,705	729	8,434	339	8,773
Texas	51,122			51,122	3,788	54,910	30	54,940
Utah	4,969			4,969	609	5,578		5,578
Vermont	1,934			1,934	178	2,112	72	2,184
Virginia	7,621		41,144	48,765	1,461	50,226	60	50,286
Washington	3,819	2,292		6,111	474	6,585	143	6,728
West Virginia	4,582		26,144	30,726	599	31,325	183	31,508
Wisconsin	10,017			10,017	1,422	11,439	78	11,517
Wyoming	4,999			4,999	128	5,127		5,127
Total	395,399	98,431	135,749	629,579	46,869	676,448	13,707	690,155

*Prepared by the Bureau of Public Roads, U.S. Department of Commerce; compiled for end of 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 for each of these two states 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 6,445 miles rural and 318 miles municipal 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
EXISTING MILEAGE OF FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY SYSTEMS,
BY STATE

As of December 31, 1958* (a)

State or other jurisdiction	Total federal-aid highway systems (b)									Total federal aid systems
	Interstate highway system			Federal-aid primary system (including the interstate system)			Federal-aid secondary system			
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
Alabama	769	125	894	4,826	528	5,354	18,483	391	18,874	24,228
Arizona	1,119	44	1,163	2,340	69	2,409	3,818	157	3,975	6,384
Arkansas	447	69	516	3,119	209	3,328	13,975	194	14,169	17,497
California	1,636	532	2,168	5,903	1,123	7,026	10,201	674	10,875	17,901
Colorado	894	40	934	3,890	123	4,013	4,033	46	4,079	8,092
Connecticut	147	123	270	751	248	999	977	144	1,121	2,120
Delaware	32	6	38	488	44	532	1,401	16	1,417	1,949
Florida	987	195	1,182	3,823	398	4,221	12,288	291	12,579	16,800
Georgia	971	149	1,120	7,101	494	7,595	13,554	156	13,710	21,305
Hawaii				480	26	506	583	10	593	1,099
Idaho	618	29	647	2,971	71	3,042	5,033	42	5,075	8,117
Illinois	1,338	307	1,645	9,311	1,275	10,586	12,859	231	13,090	23,676
Indiana	896	183	1,079	4,310	544	4,854	16,356	222	16,578	21,432
Iowa	614	76	690	9,089	533	9,622	32,820	236	33,056	42,678
Kansas	696	92	788	7,216	390	7,606	23,038	148	23,186	30,792
Kentucky	584	90	674	3,593	267	3,860	14,942	137	15,079	18,939
Louisiana	579	114	693	2,373	270	2,643	7,526	136	7,662	10,305
Maine	274	25	299	1,562	123	1,685	2,239	55	2,294	3,979
Maryland	209	102	311	1,666	308	1,974	5,947	277	6,224	8,198
Massachusetts	189	137	326	1,385	760	2,145	1,646	541	2,187	4,332
Michigan	905	196	1,101	6,003	578	6,581	24,321	325	24,646	31,227
Minnesota	746	174	920	7,411	567	7,978	19,524	160	19,684	27,662
Mississippi	560	124	684	5,527	320	5,847	13,388	155	13,543	19,390
Missouri	986	127	1,113	7,870	386	8,256	23,061	104	23,165	31,421
Montana	1,206	29	1,235	5,838	85	5,923	4,977	19	4,996	10,919
Nebraska	470	24	494	5,063	139	5,202	17,328	34	17,362	22,564
Nevada	529	11	540	2,162	34	2,196	2,642	15	2,657	4,853
New Hampshire	176	35	211	1,076	121	1,197	1,551	46	1,597	2,794
New Jersey	127	160	287	1,078	656	1,734	1,545	509	2,054	3,788
New Mexico	961	45	1,006	3,749	149	3,898	5,319	47	5,366	9,264
New York	811	396	1,207	8,843	1,825	10,668	16,981	1,725	18,706	29,374
North Carolina	641	59	700	6,434	445	6,879	24,493	293	24,786	31,665
North Dakota	565	21	586	3,811	58	3,869	13,258	20	13,278	17,147
Ohio	1,133	296	1,429	6,715	1,052	7,767	17,070	496	17,566	25,333
Oklahoma	721	88	809	7,189	365	7,554	12,090	133	12,223	19,777
Oregon	638	63	701	3,705	190	3,895	7,224	75	7,299	11,194
Pennsylvania	1,262	331	1,593	6,334	1,185	7,519	12,363	954	13,317	20,836
Rhode Island	23	46	69	251	204	455	276	138	414	869
South Carolina	693	53	746	4,422	274	4,696	15,244	150	15,394	20,090
South Dakota	702	24	726	5,372	80	5,452	12,028	19	12,047	17,499
Tennessee	945	95	1,040	5,185	303	5,488	10,155	49	10,204	15,692
Texas	2,341	510	2,851	14,373	1,499	15,872	28,379	517	28,896	44,768
Utah	855	51	906	2,175	93	2,268	3,524	66	3,590	5,858
Vermont	308	34	342	1,186	64	1,250	1,796	23	1,819	3,069
Virginia	906	157	1,063	4,273	419	4,692	18,119	188	18,307	22,999
Washington	539	133	672	3,455	303	3,758	10,456	255	10,711	14,469
West Virginia	337	62	399	2,284	194	2,478	10,584	91	10,675	13,153
Wisconsin	421	59	480	5,493	428	5,921	18,269	335	18,604	24,525
Wyoming	978	29	1,007	3,368	41	3,409	2,172	11	2,183	5,592
Dist. of Col.		24	24		123	123		79	79	202
Puerto Rico				431	115	546	993	40	1,033	1,579
Total	34,484	5,894	40,378	217,273	20,098	237,371	550,849	11,175	562,024	799,395

*Source: The Bureau of Public Roads, U.S. Department of Commerce; data compiled in cooperation with state highway departments.

(a) The table covers mileage presently in use.
(b) Does not include Alaska mileage data.

TABLE 3
RECEIPTS FOR STATE-ADMINISTERED HIGHWAYS—1958*(a)
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Receipts from current state imposts(b)							Other receipts									Total 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.		Miscellaneous receipts	Total		
	Motor-fuel taxes	Motor-vehicle and carrier taxes	Total					Bureau of public roads	Other agencies	From counties, etc.	From cities	For construction, etc.	For debt service, including refunding				
Alabama.....	31,590	5,177	36,767	—	—	440	37,207	34,652	—	—	—	4,000	8	286	38,946	76,153	
Arizona.....	14,989	9,702	24,691	—	—	—	24,691	26,631	—	—	—	—	—	9	26,640	51,331	
Arkansas.....	26,029	11,226	37,255	—	—	—	37,255	23,989	386	—	—	—	—	284	24,659	61,914	
California.....	201,824	98,921	300,745	15,840	—	—	316,585	173,899	4,819	4,550	2,404	—	—	3,825	189,497	506,082	
Colorado.....	22,883	8,801	31,684	541	—	—	32,225	38,969	—	164	—	5,000	20	353	44,506	76,731	
Connecticut.....	36,113	11,329	47,442	15,902	140	—	63,484	21,406	—	—	—	62,023	10,528	3,633	102,590	166,074	
Delaware.....	7,168	4,019	11,187	6,172	—	—	17,359	5,250	—	—	—	18,675	23	389	24,337	41,696	
Florida.....	93,334	6,150	99,484	8,909	—	—	108,393	42,257	—	207	383	11,100	84	3,459	57,490	165,883	
Georgia.....	49,593	8,873	58,466	638	—	—	59,104	33,574	117	53	—	6,196	53	2,264	42,257	101,361	
Idaho.....	10,046	6,180	16,226	—	—	—	16,226	16,823	380	—	5	—	—	61	17,269	33,495	
Illinois.....	43,635	79,164	122,799	1,561	—	—	124,360	96,068	—	1,056	1,540	51,224	11,140	4,932	165,960	290,320	
Indiana.....	50,070	17,793	67,863	9,594	—	—	77,457	29,899	—	—	—	—	—	3,794	33,693	111,150	
Iowa.....	30,528	20,894	51,422	—	37	5,070	56,529	50,648	—	1,315	—	—	—	283	52,246	108,775	
Kansas.....	26,982	16,552	43,534	4,490	—	—	48,024	42,143	170	—	147	—	—	1,719	44,179	92,203	
Kentucky.....	55,097	13,991	69,088	1,972	—	—	71,060	36,502	—	—	—	69,217	1,462	7,843	115,024	186,084	
Louisiana.....	46,582	9,183	55,765	1,271	20,680	4,734	82,450	38,105	76	1,430	985	8,100	67	2,051	50,814	133,264	
Maine.....	19,532	7,500	27,032	4,397	—	—	31,429	17,074	—	1,337	507	5,507	1	822	25,248	56,677	
Maryland.....	24,306	20,066	44,372	12,428	—	—	56,800	27,402	—	—	—	24,972	44	1,615	54,033	110,833	
Massachusetts.....	58,988	12,961	71,949	12,593	—	—	84,542	36,532	—	—	—	88,300	—	2,882	127,714	212,256	
Michigan.....	67,203	31,544	98,747	5,827	7,444	—	112,018	67,792	—	—	4,074	100,003	—	2,674	173,543	285,561	
Minnesota.....	33,184	22,164	55,348	—	—	—	55,348	38,254	—	—	—	12,000	70	1,496	51,820	107,168	
Mississippi.....	24,688	2,314	27,002	1,517	—	60	28,579	31,370	—	100	—	4,001	57	35	35,563	64,142	
Missouri.....	43,036	33,666	76,702	652	—	747	78,101	78,732	—	1,430	4,075	—	—	195	84,442	162,543	
Montana.....	15,327	4,035	19,362	—	69	—	19,431	21,352	794	899	139	—	—	257	23,441	42,872	

Nebraska.....	21,696	5,379	27,075	—	700	—	27,775	20,648	8	130	422	—	—	21	21,229	49,004
Nevada.....	6,409	3,162	9,571	—	—	—	9,571	13,164	—	6	—	—	—	—	13,170	22,741
New Hampshire.....	10,207	5,890	16,097	2,539	—	—	18,636	14,876	337	—	—	23,150	214	63	38,640	57,276
New Jersey.....	53,269	36,160	89,429	49,469	—	—	138,898	29,753	—	—	—	—	—	5,517	35,270	174,168
New Mexico.....	21,981	3,921	25,902	—	—	—	25,902	35,655	419	24	—	2,000	—	352	38,450	64,352
New York.....	110,475	89,810	200,285	70,628	—	—	270,913	148,962	—	172	6,217	100,445	4,435	11,682	271,913	542,826
North Carolina.....	84,580	29,174	113,754	—	—	—	113,754	40,439	—	—	145	—	—	598	41,182	154,936
North Dakota.....	9,990	4,817	14,807	—	—	102	14,909	24,839	—	65	148	—	—	5	25,057	39,966
Ohio.....	94,498	26,031	120,529	17,915	376	—	138,820	171,523	3	1,286	5,096	125,000	1,343	4,102	308,353	447,173
Oklahoma.....	31,506	8,047	39,553	4,990	—	—	44,543	51,137	23	—	—	—	—	791	51,951	96,494
Oregon.....	22,790	17,035	39,825	226	—	—	40,051	29,827	76	94	34	—	—	1,513	31,544	71,595
Pennsylvania.....	105,086	76,340	181,426	44,708	—	—	226,134	103,311	—	363	1,450	19,801	—	8,797	133,722	359,856
Rhode Island.....	7,987	3,846	11,833	1,131	—	—	12,964	13,924	—	—	—	10,073	4	213	24,214	37,178
South Carolina.....	37,828	6,984	44,812	106	—	—	44,918	24,808	471	78	245	15,000	51	282	40,935	85,853
South Dakota.....	11,835	5,763	17,598	—	2,417	1,944	21,959	10,695	7,753	—	—	—	—	64	18,512	40,471
Tennessee.....	31,151	17,164	48,315	—	—	—	48,315	29,537	19	—	—	15,000	15	30	44,601	92,916
619 Texas.....	119,774	82,080	201,854	2,170	—	—	204,024	129,141	231	1,093	2,489	—	—	3,241	136,195	340,219
Utah.....	18,398	2,238	20,636	—	—	—	20,636	16,657	193	—	3	—	—	—	16,853	37,489
Vermont.....	2,648	6,260	8,908	—	—	—	8,908	6,436	—	308	—	8,007	—	2	14,753	23,661
Virginia.....	64,480	17,310	81,790	14,327	13	—	96,130	31,514	—	3	1,433	4,478	1,605	2,439	41,472	137,602
Washington.....	29,533	18,240	47,773	8,978	—	—	56,751	53,327	99	—	188	27,779	1,513	929	83,835	140,586
West Virginia.....	28,270	18,294	46,564	3,452	861	382	51,259	20,010	—	—	—	10,000	80	579	30,669	81,928
Wisconsin.....	35,165	20,542	55,707	—	—	—	55,707	41,028	158	24	2,214	—	—	824	44,248	99,955
Wyoming.....	5,107	4,915	10,022	—	—	—	10,022	25,804	4,409	—	—	—	—	372	30,585	40,607
Total.....	1,997,390	971,607	2,968,997	324,943	32,737	13,479	3,340,156	2,116,338	20,941	16,197	33,343	836,051	32,817	87,577	3,143,264	6,483,420

*Prepared by the Bureau of Public Roads, U.S. Department of Commerce. Compiled for calendar year from reports of state authorities.

(a) In addition to receipts of the state highway departments for primary and secondary state highways and county roads under state control, includes (so far as reported) receipts for roads and bridges of other state agencies, such as state park boards and special state and quasi-state toll 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: Alabama \$355,000, California \$6,262,000, Iowa \$2,299,000, Louisiana

\$958,000, Michigan \$711,000, Montana \$1,237,000, Nebraska \$407,000, New Mexico \$1,079,000, Oklahoma \$6,446,000, Tennessee \$13,370,000, Texas \$15,000,000, Washington \$100,000 and West Virginia \$223,000.

(c) Alabama, lubricating oil tax; Iowa, sales and use tax; Louisiana, lubricating oil tax \$1,953,000, oil royalties \$2,781,000; Mississippi, tax on butane gas not used in motor vehicles; Missouri and North Dakota, use (sales) tax on motor vehicles purchased out of state; South Dakota, petroleum inspection fees (nonhighway use) \$65,000, use (sales) tax on motor vehicles \$1,879,000; West Virginia, capitation tax.

TABLE 4
DISBURSEMENTS FOR STATE-ADMINISTERED HIGHWAYS—1958*(a)
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Capital outlay for roads and bridges(b)					Maintenance(b)					Administration and miscellaneous (e)	State highway police and safety	Bond interest	Subtotal, current expenditures	Bond retirement (f)	Total disbursements.
	Primary state highways (rural)	Secondary roads under state control (c)	Municipal extensions of state systems	Other state roads (d)	Total (e)	Primary state highways (rural)	Secondary roads under state control (c)	Municipal extensions of state systems	Other state roads (d)	Total (e)						
Alabama.....	42,603	2,293(c)	7,325	138	52,359	4,234	2,532(c)	1,928	—	8,694	1,634	2,997	2,452	68,136	3,363	71,499
Arizona.....	27,442	—	6,891	—	34,333	5,076	—	160	—	5,236	2,913	1,893	—	44,375	—	44,375
Arkansas.....	25,916	—	10,226	—	36,142	12,228	—	—	—	12,228	2,646	1,656	2,769	55,441	5,921	61,362
California.....	207,186	—	173,411	892	381,489	27,138	—	7,827	—	34,965	18,979	30,422	4,805	470,660	3,149	473,809
Colorado.....	47,105	—	17,701	69	64,875	7,739	—	296	—	8,035	2,568	3,153	847	79,478	344	79,822
Connecticut.....	25,189	—	100,391	53	125,633	14,389	—	5,653	113	20,155	8,271	3,518	14,804	172,381	555	172,936
Delaware.....	11,351	8,180(c)	3,620	—	23,151	4,630	(c)	—	—	4,630	2,344	1,662	2,366	34,153	8,494	42,647
Florida.....	56,491	17,757	50,888	2,041	127,177	14,561	1,949	324	757	17,591	4,905	6,046	8,169	163,888	9,305	173,193
Georgia.....	50,623	—	16,641	—	67,264	10,769	—	967	—	11,736	3,780	3,540	797	87,117	2,496	89,613
Idaho.....	23,383	—	477	—	23,860	5,656	—	—	—	5,656	1,789	892	—	32,197	—	32,197
Illinois.....	274,880	—	83,076	—	357,956	21,546	—	3,535	—	25,081	9,514	10,414	17,772	420,737	7,552	428,289
Indiana.....	70,105	—	3,919	2,775	76,799	15,513	—	2,139	3,067	20,719	6,581	5,620	9,862	119,581	—	119,581
Iowa.....	69,465	—	17,201	—	86,666	9,580	—	1,047	—	10,627	3,209	2,581	—	103,083	—	103,083
Kansas.....	61,416	—	5,830	11,646	78,892	14,682	—	474	1,225	16,381	5,553	2,322	6,192	109,340	160	109,500
Kentucky.....	78,947	—	15,772	—	94,719	24,839	—	838	—	25,677	5,980	3,160	4,413	133,949	498	134,447
Louisiana.....	30,871	60,488	24,520	34	115,913	10,113	9,059	746	5	19,923	11,913	3,208	4,684	155,641	7,761	163,402
Maine.....	21,347	5,575	7,751	73	34,746	7,500	4,559	191	840	13,090	1,840	998	3,757	54,431	2,744	57,175
Maryland.....	65,998	—	14,791	—	80,789	9,963	—	678	—	10,641	3,821	5,768	9,238	110,257	17,333	127,590
Massachusetts....	48,593	—	56,050	19,949	124,592	20,681	—	419	4,753	25,853	10,121	6,217	17,743	184,526	22,762	207,288
Michigan.....	121,715	—	48,503	98	170,316	20,980	—	3,388	—	24,368	8,492	8,935	9,978	222,089	7,116	229,205
Minnesota.....	48,277	—	34,238	—	82,515	14,067	—	3,849	—	17,916	5,145	3,425	728	109,729	—	109,729
Mississippi.....	43,759	—	626	200	44,585	6,346	—	453	—	6,799	1,868	2,089	2,250	57,591	4,237	61,828
Missouri.....	80,534	21,938	10,666	—	113,138	8,647	13,929	687	46	23,309	5,535	4,157	564	146,703	556	147,259
Montana.....	23,510	10,975	921	79	35,485	5,099	—	30	—	5,129	2,529	1,263	106	44,512	3,000	47,512

Nebraska.....	41,001	—	1,261	—	42,262	8,688	—	—	—	8,688	1,397	1,631	—	53,978	—	53,978
Nevada.....	11,673	5,495	274	—	17,442	2,066	1,280	84	—	3,430	1,862	396	—	23,130	—	23,130
New Hampshire.....	17,081	4,186	1,061	1,048	23,376	4,155	3,849	—	1,218	9,222	4,519	797	1,028	38,942	2,245	41,187
New Jersey.....	31,141	—	28,451	11,244	70,836	10,938	—	6,053	9,484	26,475	4,680	6,874	25,599	134,464	17,711	152,175
New Mexico.....	43,828	—	5,884	—	49,712	8,980	—	—	—	8,980	1,333	1,150	271	61,446	2,470	63,916
New York.....	139,067	—	143,012	108,206	390,285	33,286	—	19,697	11,081	64,064	12,992	7,458	34,739	509,538	33,121	542,659
North Carolina.....	65,136	19,552(c)	10,693	88	95,469	13,429	21,573(c)	2,583	—	37,585	4,735	5,336	2,763	145,888	12,200	158,088
North Dakota.....	35,966	—	1,550	—	37,516	3,684	—	—	—	3,684	1,463	869	—	43,532	—	43,532
Ohio.....	198,721	—	110,243	2,174	311,138	28,612	—	—	3,787	32,399	7,866	9,287	19,154	379,844	21,390	401,234
Oklahoma.....	70,124	—	7,630	156	77,910	11,292	—	—	—	11,292	2,886	2,640	3,783	98,511	3,158	101,669
Oregon.....	31,194	5,058	7,463	241	43,956	9,909	3,371	746	53	14,079	5,414	2,939	1,599	67,987	4,150	72,137
Pennsylvania.....	150,314	66,025	42,153	8,462	266,954	27,527	20,934	5,559	6,970	60,990	21,562	15,716	18,602	383,824	16,523	400,347
Rhode Island.....	6,253	—	14,157	150	20,560	3,276	—	1,698	—	4,974	1,706	623	944	28,807	1,601	30,408
South Carolina.....	31,665	14,956	4,683	50	51,354	4,378	8,175	1,517	—	14,070	3,390	2,562	732	72,108	7,597	79,705
South Dakota.....	26,289	—	1,644	—	27,933	5,372	—	—	—	5,372	1,952	615	—	35,872	—	35,872
Tennessee.....	56,225	—	17,901	274	74,400	10,306	—	836	—	11,142	4,973	3,369	477	94,361	498	94,859
Texas.....	214,808	—	63,913	—	278,721	52,022	—	4,426	—	56,448	13,953	4,696	2,071	355,889	1,829	357,718
Utah.....	30,487	—	2,092	907	33,486	5,525	—	—	—	5,525	2,046	1,519	—	42,576	—	42,576
Vermont.....	16,315	—	59	479	16,853	5,237	—	—	—	5,237	1,469	481	295	24,335	1,630	25,965
Virginia.....	79,601	12,965(c)	9,738	—	102,304	17,856	23,028(c)	875	—	41,759	10,219	7,262	6,992	168,536	2,689	171,225
Washington.....	55,277	11,279	32,918	234	99,708	14,182	2,658	880	147	17,867	3,974	5,185	4,151	130,885	4,198	135,083
West Virginia.....	27,072	1,497(c)	9,167	—	37,736	14,203	15,454(c)	1,171	408	31,236	1,485	1,595	3,793	75,845	6,643	82,488
Wisconsin.....	56,311	—	19,276	262	75,849	13,743	—	449	92	14,284	4,188	2,769	—	97,090	399	97,489
Wyoming.....	29,575	—	4,915	—	34,490	3,896	—	—	—	3,896	2,850	595	—	41,831	—	41,831
Total.....	3,021,830	268,219	1,251,573	172,022	4,713,644	608,538	132,350	82,203	44,046	867,137	254,844	202,300	251,289	6,289,214	247,398	6,536,612

*Prepared by the Bureau of Public Roads, U.S. Department of Commerce. Compiled for calendar year from reports of state authorities.

(a) In addition to disbursements of the state highway departments for primary and secondary state highways and county roads under state control, includes disbursements for roads and bridges of other state agencies, such as state park boards and special state and quasi-state toll 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 (eight counties), Delaware, North Carolina, Virginia (all but two counties), and West Virginia. Maintenance expenditures by

Delaware 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 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. Preliminary and construction engineering expenditures are included with capital outlay.

(f) Includes \$622,000 redemption by refunding in New York (Buffalo-Ft. Erie Bridge Authority) and \$1,756,000 in Pennsylvania (Delaware River Port Authority).

TABLE 5
 APPORTIONMENT OF FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY FUNDS
 Authorized for the Fiscal Year 1960*

State or other jurisdiction	Primary highway system (\$405,000,000)	Secondary or feeder roads (\$270,000,000)	Urban highways (\$225,000,000)	Interstate system (\$2,500,000,000)	Total (\$3,400,000,000)
Alabama.....	\$8,469,362	\$6,592,841	\$2,950,179	\$49,053,500	\$67,065,882
Alaska.....	8,218,724	5,542,560	68,597		13,829,881
Arizona.....	5,996,337	4,085,495	875,884	33,979,250	44,936,966
Arkansas.....	6,583,414	5,301,696	1,259,703	24,700,875	37,845,688
California.....	19,253,224	9,970,730	20,017,148	252,779,750	302,020,852
Colorado.....	7,296,201	4,873,071	1,871,511	19,278,125	33,318,908
Connecticut.....	2,663,057	1,343,250	4,361,125	30,347,500	38,714,932
Delaware.....	2,014,875	1,343,250	461,821	8,756,000	12,575,946
District of Columbia.....	2,014,875	1,343,250	1,945,390	24,651,125	29,954,640
Florida.....	6,494,165	4,241,949	4,037,855	64,451,125	79,225,094
Georgia.....	9,758,649	7,490,264	3,281,756	60,023,375	80,554,044
Hawaii.....	2,014,875	1,343,250	757,224		4,115,349
Idaho.....	4,903,923	3,454,901	433,379	17,163,750	25,955,953
Illinois.....	15,469,427	8,378,987	15,748,139	127,559,000	167,155,553
Indiana.....	9,501,715	6,553,248	5,387,263	71,739,500	93,181,726
Iowa.....	9,441,047	6,938,932	2,673,360	23,606,375	42,659,714
Kansas.....	9,321,281	6,547,253	2,116,486	22,263,125	40,248,145
Kentucky.....	7,443,339	6,197,819	2,338,487	43,730,250	59,709,895
Louisiana.....	6,339,810	4,590,541	3,300,922	65,694,875	79,926,148
Maine.....	3,342,634	2,396,608	941,127	12,785,750	19,466,119
Maryland.....	3,735,897	2,289,320	3,821,768	56,043,375	65,890,360
Massachusetts.....	5,260,749	1,965,695	9,372,665	69,276,875	85,875,984
Michigan.....	12,594,665	7,674,351	10,480,583	97,758,750	128,508,349
Minnesota.....	10,355,963	7,320,762	3,666,858	46,889,375	68,232,958
Mississippi.....	7,055,034	5,922,692	1,246,735	27,312,750	41,537,211
Missouri.....	11,399,015	7,716,887	5,545,683	70,968,375	95,629,960
Montana.....	8,085,812	5,565,393	530,251	28,282,875	42,464,331
Nebraska.....	7,838,474	5,564,315	1,320,714	15,347,875	30,071,378
Nevada.....	5,061,574	3,383,408	171,498	13,009,625	21,626,105
New Hampshire.....	2,014,875	1,343,250	666,878	13,681,250	17,706,253
New Jersey.....	5,488,333	1,904,658	9,857,490	80,495,500	97,745,981
New Mexico.....	6,437,821	4,427,371	739,021	29,800,250	41,404,463
New York.....	19,240,954	7,690,809	30,098,912	123,205,875	180,236,550
North Carolina.....	10,148,366	8,670,582	2,893,630	13,482,250	35,194,828
North Dakota.....	5,587,148	4,078,803	380,768	11,019,625	21,066,344
Ohio.....	14,262,863	8,669,644	13,031,005	162,035,750	197,999,262
Oklahoma.....	8,567,540	6,144,465	2,460,200	22,611,375	39,783,580
Oregon.....	6,789,530	4,751,847	1,805,637	43,108,375	56,455,389
Pennsylvania.....	16,348,105	9,740,763	17,047,463	101,440,250	144,576,581
Puerto Rico.....	2,134,036	2,227,516	1,935,614		6,297,166
Rhode Island.....	2,014,875	1,343,250	1,609,763	11,591,750	16,559,638
South Carolina.....	5,371,134	4,471,235	1,549,021	20,497,000	31,888,390
South Dakota.....	6,110,574	4,378,434	437,373	10,547,000	21,473,381
Tennessee.....	8,695,095	6,797,764	3,256,285	73,779,250	92,528,394
Texas.....	25,923,679	17,357,454	10,787,830	112,385,250	166,454,213
Utah.....	4,578,378	3,027,907	954,172	23,258,125	31,818,582
Vermont.....	2,014,875	1,343,250	350,624	23,457,125	27,165,874
Virginia.....	7,700,108	5,993,444	3,511,499	105,395,375	122,600,426
Washington.....	6,735,213	4,498,385	3,397,755	45,048,625	59,679,978
West Virginia.....	4,441,552	3,872,486	1,465,533	31,168,375	40,947,946
Wisconsin.....	9,409,770	6,572,828	4,409,572	26,193,375	46,585,545
Wyoming.....	5,032,059	3,411,137	244,844	25,845,125	34,533,165

*Prepared by the Bureau of Public Roads, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Congress also authorized a 0.5 per cent increase in the federal share for the interstate highway system if a state adopts billboard regulation for the system consistent with federal standards.

In 1959, to meet the immediate crisis, Congress enacted legislation to increase the federal gasoline tax 1 cent per gallon for twenty-one months beginning October 1, 1959, and to transfer to the Highway Trust Fund, effective July 1, 1961, through June 30, 1964, the revenue realized from one-half of the 10 per cent excise tax on automobiles and five-eighths of the 8 per cent excise tax on parts and accessories. The law also reduced the authorization of appropriations for the interstate system for fiscal 1961 from \$2.5 billion to \$2 billion.

Despite the provision of additional revenue for the Highway Trust Fund, it was determined that no more than \$1.8 billion could be apportioned for fiscal 1961 for interstate system construction, plus \$925 million for "ABC roads and streets." For fiscal 1962, the estimated maximum apportionment is \$2 billion, not \$2.2 billion as authorized by the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956.

Of long-range as well as immediate consequence is a "reimbursement planning" or "contract control" procedure announced late in 1959. It involves the setting of a ceiling on the amount of federal funds a state may obligate during a given fiscal year, and within portions of a fiscal year. The total amount available to each state may be used for either interstate or ABC system projects without regard to the breakdown developed in determining the state's total share. In the announcement of the procedure, states were informed that if they wish to proceed at a more rapid rate of contract letting they

may do so, "knowing that some federal reimbursement will be delayed."

For fiscal 1960, the reimbursement planning procedure provides for federal obligations totaling \$2.7 billion for which prompt reimbursement may be expected, distributed one-third during the first six months and one-third during each of the last two quarters. Of the total sum, \$1.8 billion is distributed on the basis of factors used for apportioning interstate system funds and \$900 million on the basis of total apportionment of ABC funds.

In the face of this situation, Governors and other state officials have protested vigorously at what has been described as an "administrative effort to anticipate a legislative problem." Taking the position that, upon reconvening in 1960, Congress would adopt necessary measures to keep the program going at full speed, they requested that executive regulations observe the fiscal 1960 statutory authorizations—upon which apportionments had been made and against which state contracts had been let—of \$2.5 billion in interstate funds and \$900 million in ABC funds.

TOLL ROADS

A significant feature during the period under review was the decline in construction of toll roads. In 1957 the states spent \$343 million for construction of 246 miles of toll roads. During 1958 the expenditure dropped to \$45 million for 17 miles, and during the first seven months of 1959 it was \$52 million for 26 miles. The decline appears to be a consequence of the current large program on the interstate highway system as the standards of the system approximately equal those of toll roads, and no charges can be levied for the use of the interstate system.

HIGHWAY SAFETY

By JOHN W. GIBBONS*

TRAFFIC death increases in each of the first seven months of 1959, after two years of almost unbroken reductions, alerted the nation to the urgent need for an intensified safety program.

In 1958, 1,700 fewer lives were lost in motor vehicle accidents than in the previous year. Thirty-one states cut their traffic death totals, the decreases ranging from 2 to 37 per cent. Moreover, the United States rate dropped to an all-time low of 5.6 fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles traveled.

The 1959 setback was largely ascribed to the upsurge of automotive traffic induced by the general business recovery. Authorities saw developing the same pattern as in the post-recession years 1950 and 1955, when motor transport of people and goods markedly expanded and was reflected not only in a slight rise of the mileage fatality rate but in a big numerical increase in deaths. It was predicted that record new highs in traffic casualties were inevitable, unless all levels of government, private organizations and the public as a whole took vigorous action to reduce the rate.

The United States Bureau of Public Roads, foreseeing more than a trillion miles of annual motor travel by 1975, estimated that even if recent trends of rate reduction were maintained, the yearly toll by that time would reach 51,000. Accompanying such an annual traffic death toll would be some 1.8 million disabling injuries and economic losses of approximately \$9.5 billion.

In 1958, there were 37,000 deaths and 1,350,000 injuries, and the combined bill for medical expenses, property damage, lost earnings and overhead cost of insurance was estimated at \$5.6 billion.

It is noteworthy that in 1958, compared with the national rate of 5.6 per 100 million vehicle miles, eleven states had rates

below 5; thirteen between 5 and 5.6; fourteen between 5.6 and 7; and ten states 7 or over. The range of rates, from 2.5 to 9.1, indicated that, in terms of travel exposure, it was two or three times safer to drive in some states than in others.

To a considerable extent, this situation reflected wide disparity in the application of tested measures, as recommended in the Action Program of the President's Committee for Traffic Safety, a program endorsed by leading traffic safety groups, private and public, including the Governors' Conference. The Annual Inventory of Traffic Safety Activities, administered by the National Safety Council, showed that the average performance of the forty-eight states participating in 1958 was only 62 per cent of an acceptable minimum covering the basic phases of traffic safety education, enforcement and engineering.

STATE ACTION

Expressing deep concern about the mounting traffic accident problem, the Governors' Conference at its 1959 Annual Meeting in Puerto Rico passed a resolution urging all states "to implement fully the balanced, coordinated program set forth in the 1956 Report of the Governors' Conference Committee on Highway Safety." In another resolution the Governors, after calling attention to the demonstrated value of certain highway safety activities and the introduction of safety devices and improvements in automobile design and equipment in reducing the severity of traffic accidents, created a standing Committee on Roads and Highway Safety "to concern itself with keeping under continuous scrutiny the various problems relating to highways and highway safety."

At the 1958 Annual Meeting of the Governors' Conference a report was adopted requesting the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators

*Mr. Gibbons is Director of Public Relations of the Automotive Safety Foundation.

to advise the Governors at their 1959 meeting concerning progress being made in avoiding "unnecessary delay in building into automobiles all safety features whose worth is agreed upon by recognized safety authorities and the industry, in keeping with car-user acceptance."

The AAMVA report indicated that over the years cooperation between it and the automotive industry had produced significant achievements which contributed toward increased highway safety. Equipment items developed or improved cooperatively include sealed beam headlamps, brakes, glass, steering, rear vision mirrors, mufflers and tail pipes, directional signals, reflectors, suspension systems, windshield wipers, tires, body structures, door locks, padding, belts, knobs, projections and steering wheels.

In the most recent automobile year, 1959, the AAMVA reported there was further improvement in the sealed beam headlamp; a trend toward wider-stance cars having better stability; improvement in rear vision through increases in rear glass areas; and general improvement in brake designs and brake linings and cooling. Meantime, studies had been completed to improve the visibility and effectiveness of front turn signals and school bus warning signals.

At the regional level both the Western and the Southern Governors' Conferences in 1959 authorized the establishment of special committees to recommend "uniform standards" for the respective member states concerning issuance of driver licenses; development of point systems; license revocation methods; and administration of driver license programs. The special committees are also to investigate the possibility of devising a formula to provide for automatic increases in highway patrols in proportion to population increases. In addition, the Southern Governors' Conference charged its committee with studying the feasibility of a uniform plan of recognizing infractions in other states with respect to license revocation.

Noteworthy action was taken by the legislatures of a large number of states during 1958 and 1959. For example, the Arkansas legislature enacted major parts of the Uniform Vehicle Code, Oregon

adopted a uniform traffic code, and Minnesota's legislature authorized a recodification of highway laws.

On the enforcement side, legislatures in five states enacted statutes increasing their highway patrol strengths, and one, Arizona, authorized a retirement system for its patrol. Twelve states adopted new speed regulation laws, generally to increase allowable maximum speeds on limited access, divided highways. Five enacted laws to improve traffic courts, and two amended arrest procedure laws. The number of states specifying by statute the standards to be used in tests for driver intoxication was raised to twenty-nine. Two states enacted implied consent legislation.

Twenty-five states in all strengthened driver license laws, and one became the last of the forty-eight older states to adopt a requirement for examination prior to issuance of a driver's license. Enactments by Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Maryland and North Carolina in 1959 brought to twenty-seven the number of states providing by law or administrative action for suspension or revocation of driver licenses according to point systems. Revocation of driver licenses for out-of-state convictions was authorized by Vermont. Connecticut, Delaware, New Jersey and Pennsylvania became parties to an agreement whereby revocation of a driver's license for speeding in any one state is made effective in his home state.

Both Georgia and Illinois provided that children under sixteen may not operate motor scooters. Legislation enacted in New Jersey provides for mandatory suspensions of the licenses of drivers convicted of driving 10 or more miles an hour in excess of the posted speed limits where the limit is 60 or 70 miles per hour. Montana authorized the use of radar evidence in traffic cases.

Four legislatures passed statutes concerning driver education and training, including one providing for state financial aid. Sixteen states now give financial assistance to local school systems for high-school driver education. Nationwide in the 1958-59 school year, 63 per cent of all public high schools offered driver education courses, which reached nearly 68 per

cent of their eligible students. Nearly half of the public high schools now provide complete courses comprising both classroom and behind-the-wheel instruction, and meeting top standards with respect to adequate time allotment and teacher accreditation.

Kentucky in 1958 became the fourth state and West Virginia in 1959 the fifth to withdraw jurisdiction of juveniles in traffic cases from the juvenile courts. Three other states allow juveniles to be tried in regular traffic courts under certain limitations.

California has embarked on a full-scale study to assess current deficiencies and future needs in the fields of law enforcement, traffic engineering, driver licensing, accident records and others. A similar study on a nationwide basis has been endorsed by the Western Interstate Committee on Highway Policy Problems of the Council of State Governments, the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators, the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the Institute of Traffic Engineers.

In other areas, Indiana has become the first state to receive legislative permission to enter into an interstate compact for traffic safety. Two states recently established independent motor vehicle departments, bringing to thirty-one the number of states with such departments or integrated divisions within departments. With action by Rhode Island to require periodic motor vehicle inspection, seventeen states and the District of Columbia now have mandatory inspection requirements. Ten others permit their cities to require periodic inspections. Eleven states in 1958-59 adopted new legislation relative to signs, signals and markings. Fifteen adopted one or more laws to permit use of improved equipment resulting from engineering advances in such things as lighting, mirrors, brakes and brake fluids.

WORKSHOPS, CONFERENCES, SUPPORT ORGANIZATIONS

It has long been recognized that, since all official highway safety functions have their roots in law, lawmakers need to be fully familiar with the objectives and ex-

cution of these functions. To that end the Council of State Governments and the President's Committee for Traffic Safety in 1958 co-sponsored a series of pioneering conferences for state legislators. These workshop meetings, held in Atlanta, Boston, Chicago and Salt Lake City, briefed hundreds of legislators on the activities and problems of major agencies which administer laws designed to facilitate traffic and safeguard the public.

To enlist more grass-roots support for the Action Program, the President's Committee for Traffic Safety held Citizen Leadership Conferences in 1958 in Atlantic City, Miami, Chicago and San Francisco, which were attended by prominent civic leaders from all states. Their aim was to pinpoint major targets for citizen support activities, based on priorities suggested by the Public Officials' Traffic Safety Conference of 1957 in Washington, D.C. At the invitation of the President's Committee, the Governors' Conference and other groups of public officials participated in this assessment of needs.

The Citizen Leadership Conferences defined the following goals as most urgently in need of strong public backing in the states:

Provision of adequate driver education for all high school students, with such training made a prerequisite for a driver's license.

Upgrading of traffic court facilities and procedures to improve administration and build up respect for the law.

Enactment of traffic laws and ordinances in conformance with recognized national standards.

Tightening of enforcement with more and better-trained traffic police, uniform non-fix ticket, and wider use of chemical tests for intoxication.

Expansion of driver control and improvement measures, particularly re-examination of drivers.

Development of better accident records and more effective use of them in the various phases of accident prevention.

In all, the lists of priority needs compiled by the citizen leaders totaled 340 items (some, of course, duplicatory among the several states). A recent check of

follow-up action since the conferences in the Spring of 1958, showed that forty-six of the items have already been adopted either through legislative enactment or executive order. On 111 of the others some progress was reported, in most instances through initiation of studies or introduction of bills in the legislature. No action was taken on 159 items, and the remaining twenty-four were either defeated or vetoed.

In the summer of 1958 the key issues involved in upgrading the nation's traffic courts were highlighted in a lawyer-layman conference under the joint auspices of the American Bar Association and the President's Committee. Associate Justice Tom C. Clark of the United States Supreme Court served as chairman of the meeting, which aimed to generate professional and civic support for required improvements.

FEDERAL ACTIVITIES

An important recent development was the publication of a 232-page report on a two-year study of highway safety by the Bureau of Public Roads, in line with a Congressional directive in the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956. Entitled "The Federal Role in Highway Safety," the report exhaustively examines current safety activities by all levels of government and private agencies in order to indicate what additional contributions the national government could properly make.

The report observes "that the steady gains in highway safety are the product of many efforts, public and private, expended on a broad front in a balanced program." Direct projection of federal authority into highway safety activities, regarded as the responsibility of state and local governments, is rejected as impractical, and a course that would weaken state and local authority. The report, however, suggests that increased federal cooperation would assist in strengthening the effectiveness of highway safety programs.

Included in the document are the results of many detailed investigations on such subjects as the relation of horsepower and speed to accident experience, human behavior factors, the safety values

of controlled-access highway design, and the economic costs of accidents. Certain of the findings on speed are sharply counter to theories widely held up to now. For example:

"High speeds, per se, have borne the brunt of criticism among many efforts in safety education, promotion, enforcement and regulation. The results of this extensive study of major highways in rural areas, however, show that drivers who were traveling at speeds below 40 miles per hour were involved in accidents at a rate several times higher than that of drivers at faster speeds. The daytime involvement was lowest for speeds between 55 and 70 miles per hour and increased at higher speeds."

The report gives unqualified endorsement to the Action Program and calls for a general step-up, especially in the recommended areas of research. As a substantial further aid to the program by the federal government, it is recommended that a national clearance center be set up to receive the records of drivers whose licenses have been suspended or revoked. The service would be available to the states on a voluntary basis, enabling them to check the status of all applicants for driver licenses.

Congress has been taking an increasing interest in the safety of highway transportation in the past few years. Besides the Bureau of Public Roads Study, it authorized broad investigations conducted since 1956 by the House Subcommittee on Traffic Safety. Public hearings of the subcommittee related to such matters as the need for more effective driver training, construction of better highways for safety, improvement of vehicle design, and the stepping up of traffic safety activities on a broad front, in line with Action Program recommendations.

Numerous bills relating to highway safety have also been considered in recent sessions of Congress. One, which was enacted as Public Law 85-684, grants the consent of Congress to the several states to negotiate and enter into compacts for the purpose of promoting highway safety.

Among other federal agencies active in promoting traffic safety, the United States Public Health Service has instituted an accident prevention program as an exten-

sion of its long-standing home-safety program. A significant part of its research effort is directed toward control of traffic accident problems from the epidemiological standpoint.

OTHER PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PROGRAMS

An intensive investigation of individual traffic accidents is being conducted at Northwestern University Traffic Institute by a team of scientists with the support of the Bureau of Public Roads, the Public Health Service and the Automotive Safety Foundation. It is directed to the discovery and testing of procedures to reveal the true causes of traffic accidents, as distinguished from the mere circumstantial factors.

Two national conferences in the field of school safety education which took place in the last biennium deserve mention. The Third National Conference on Driver Education, held in 1958 at Purdue University by the National Commission on Safety Education, developed recommendations for higher standards of teacher preparation, course content, selection of students and materials for instruction. The National Conference on School Transportation at the University of Kansas, in 1959, was devoted to review of standards for school bus construction, means of improving the safety and economy of school bus operations, and selection and training of drivers.

According to the United States Office of Education, 11 million boys and girls are now transported daily in 165,000 school buses, at an annual public expenditure of about \$400 million.

Many private organizations and associations have continued to make valuable contributions to the traffic safety movement. For example, automotive safety research programs in 1958 benefited from

more than \$1.5 billion in grants made by the motor vehicle manufacturers. A new development in the industry field in 1959 was the establishment of the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety, through which funds for traffic accident prevention will be pooled by stock, mutual and casualty insurance companies, and will be used chiefly for field assistance to state and local officials and public support groups.

EFFECTS OF IMPROVED HIGHWAYS

The nation's accelerated highway program, and particularly the construction of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways, is beginning to have a marked impact on the traffic safety picture. The National Safety Council reported recently that "controlled-access modern design highways already are reducing traffic deaths 700 a year below what they would be without these highways. With each year's extension of the system, there will be additional lives saved which, during the period 1960-1970 will accumulate a total saving of 30,000."

The Council estimated that the annual saving of lives on the interstate system will reach nearly 6,000 by 1970, and increase still further each year thereafter.

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TABLE 1
MOTOR VEHICLE LAWS*
As of November, 1959

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)	..
Alaska.....	Dec. 15	16	2 years	90 days (d)	(b)	Spot	★
Arizona.....	Dec. 1	18	3 years	(e)	(b)	..	★
Arkansas.....	Jan. 1	14	annually	30 days	(b)	..	★
California.....	Jan. 1	16	5 years (f)	(g)	(b)	..	★
Colorado.....	Dec. 1	16	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(j)	annually(k)	Reciprocal	(b)	(l)	★
Georgia.....	Jan. 1	16(j)	annually	30 days	(b)	Spot	..
Hawaii.....	Jan. 2	15	until revoked	90 days	(b)	★	★
Idaho.....	Dec. 1	16(j)	2 years	Reciprocal	(b)	..	★
Illinois.....	Dec. 1	16	3 years	Reciprocal	(b)	(c)	★
Indiana.....	Jan. 2	16(m)	2 years(n)	Reciprocal	(b)	..	★
Iowa.....	Dec. 1	16(j)	2 years(o)	Reciprocal	(b)	(c)	★
Kansas.....	Jan. 1	16(j)	annually	Reciprocal	(b)	..	★
Kentucky.....	Dec. 29	16	2 years	Reciprocal	(b)	..	..
Louisiana.....	Dec. 1	15	2 years	Reciprocal	(b)	(l)	★
Maine.....	Dec. 25	15	annually	Reciprocal	(b)	★	..
Maryland.....	Mar. 1	16(p)	until suspended	Reciprocal	(b,q)	..	★
Massachusetts.....	Jan. 1	16	2 years	Reciprocal(r)	(s)	★	..
Michigan.....	(t)	16(j,h)	3 years (o)	90 days	(b)	..	★
Minnesota.....	Nov. 15	15(u)	4 years	Reciprocal	(b)	(c)	(v)
Mississippi.....	Nov. 1	17(j)	1 or 2 year (w)	30 days	(b)	..	..
Missouri.....	(x)	16	3 years	Reciprocal	(b)	..	★
Montana.....	(x)	15	2 years	Reciprocal	(b)	(c)	★
Nebraska.....	Jan. 1	16	2 years	Reciprocal	(b)	..	★
Nevada.....	June 1	16	2 years	(g)	(b)	..	★
New Hampshire.....	Mar. 1	16	2 years	Reciprocal	(b)	★	..
New Jersey.....	(x)	17(j)	1 or 3 years	Reciprocal	(b,q)	★	★
New Mexico.....	Dec. 15	18(j)	2 years	Reciprocal	(y)	★	★
New York.....	Jan. 1	18(j)	3 years	Reciprocal	(s)	★	..
North Carolina.....	Jan. 1	16	4 years(z)	Reciprocal	(b,s)	★	★
North Dakota.....	Nov. 1	16(j)	odd-numbered year	Reciprocal	(b,q)	..	★
Ohio.....	Mar. 1	16(aa,m)	3 years	Reciprocal	(b)	..	★
Oklahoma.....	Dec. 11	16(e)	2 years	60 days	(b)	★	★
Oregon.....	(x)	16(e)	2 years	Reciprocal	(b)	..	★
Pennsylvania.....	Mar. 15	18(c)	annually	Reciprocal	(b)	★	★
Rhode Island.....	Mar. 1	16	2 years	Reciprocal	(b)	★	..
South Carolina.....	Oct. 1	16(j)	4 years	90 days	(b)	..	★
South Dakota.....	Jan. 1	16(j)	4 years	60 days	(b)	..	★
Tennessee.....	Mar. 1	16(j)	odd-numbered year	30 days	(b)	(c)	★
Texas.....	Feb. 1	16(e)	2 years	Reciprocal	(b)	★	★
Utah.....	Dec. 15	16	5 years(ab,o)	Reciprocal	(b)	★	★
Vermont.....	Feb. 1	18(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.....	(x)	16(j)	2 years	Reciprocal	(b)	..	★
Wyoming.....	Dec. 1	15	3 years	120 days	(b)	..	★
Dist. of Columbia...	Mar. 1	16	3 years(ac)	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) All visitors must register within 48 hours. Sticker showing date of entry issued.

(e) Visitors must obtain permit after 10 days.
(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) Special junior permit.
(k) Renewable without examination unless there is evidence that driver lacks qualification.

(l) Provides for compulsory inspection in some areas.

(m) Junior probationary license issued 16-18.

(n) Written and eye test only on renewals every four years.

(o) Eye test required for renewal.

(p) If under 21 must file proof of financial responsibility and have parent's consent.

(q) State has unsatisfied judgment fund law.

(r) Permit showing compliance with state compulsory liability insurance law must be obtained after 30 days.

(s) Compulsory insurance law.

(t) Discretion of Secretary of State.

(u) Provisional license issued to persons 15-21 years old.

(v) Required for initial registration of vehicles previously registered in another state.

(w) Optional.

(x) When issued.

(y) Has future-proof law.

(z) Complete re-examination of all drivers for renewals.

(aa) Restricted license may be issued at 14 and 15 in hardship case.

(ab) Licenses issued prior to January 1, 1936, remain valid until revoked.

(ac) Re-examination required for renewal of license of driver over 65.

TABLE 2
STATE MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS—1958*

State or other jurisdiction	Motor Vehicles								
	Automobiles			Buses			Trucks		
	Private and commercial (including taxicabs)	Publicly owned (a)	Total	Private and commercial	Publicly owned (a)	Total	Private and commercial (b)	Publicly owned (a)	Total
Alabama.....	921,950	2,987	924,937	1,994	4,377	6,371	204,966	9,397	214,363
Arizona.....	405,498	3,074	408,572	1,010	954	1,964	105,533	5,881	111,414
Arkansas.....	448,641	990	449,631	1,101	2,886	3,987	184,433	4,611	189,044
California.....	5,920,290	27,265	5,947,555	6,677	5,992	12,669	993,239	59,700	1,052,939
Colorado.....	647,444	3,960	651,404	1,952	636	2,588	177,813	9,121	186,934
Connecticut.....	898,410	4,029	902,439	3,343	231	3,574	116,864	5,838	122,702
Delaware.....	132,525	660	133,185	694	39	733	41,906	1,109	43,015
Florida.....	1,777,451	6,549	1,784,000	2,232	3,549	5,781	271,475	15,470	286,945
Georgia.....	1,077,111	2,651	1,079,762	2,711	4,100	6,811	250,866	10,964	261,830
Idaho.....	240,717	1,356	242,073	211	918	1,129	100,125	5,453	105,578
Illinois.....	3,118,740	8,164	3,126,904	7,088	4,654	11,742	412,517	18,400	430,917
Indiana.....	1,568,709	4,254	1,572,963	7,873	1,603	9,476	322,680	10,248	332,928
Iowa.....	1,004,400	2,586	1,006,986	1,250	4,005	5,255	223,623	8,423	232,046
Kansas.....	836,761	4,373	841,134	750	1,485	2,235	251,104	10,954	262,058
Kentucky.....	884,307	2,451	886,758	2,776	2,438	5,214	222,995	8,488	231,483
Louisiana.....	870,547	4,500	875,047	4,952	1,299	6,251	208,711	7,542	216,253
Maine.....	281,230	1,162	282,392	937	464	1,401	70,272	3,172	73,444
Maryland.....	902,327	3,186	905,513	4,132	740	4,872	130,227	4,840	135,067
Massachusetts.....	1,494,394	6,788	1,501,182	5,919	109	6,028	168,277	14,035	182,312
Michigan.....	2,708,259	9,079	2,717,338	5,117	5,544	10,661	363,215	17,803	381,018
Minnesota.....	1,204,823	3,310	1,208,133	4,739	3,958	8,697	249,567	9,833	259,400
Mississippi.....	484,223	758	484,981	2,029	4,332	6,361	174,090	6,429	180,519
Missouri.....	1,298,043	3,050	1,301,093	4,965	2,522	7,487	297,792	9,451	307,243
Montana.....	244,775	1,208	245,983	1,004	331	1,335	105,884	6,113	111,997
Nebraska.....	516,150	1,908	518,058	934	853	1,787	157,210	5,175	162,385
Nevada.....	112,914	1,005	113,919	220	217	437	32,047	2,542	34,589
New Hampshire.....	191,866	1,498	193,364	668	83	751	39,750	4,471	44,221
New Jersey.....	1,959,867	9,247	1,969,114	7,602	552	8,154	245,664	17,665	263,329
New Mexico.....	287,048	2,249	289,297	1,622	109	1,731	96,835	3,882	100,717
New York.....	4,347,402	20,516	4,367,918	13,795	6,140	19,935	457,886	31,009	488,895
North Carolina.....	1,227,613	5,945	1,233,558	3,936	10,457	14,393	280,780	17,082	297,862
North Dakota.....	220,349	925	221,274	246	296	542	104,555	2,702	107,257
Ohio.....	3,361,213	8,785	3,369,998	5,209	9,662	14,871	406,818	19,522	426,340
Oklahoma.....	814,317	3,083	817,400	1,102	3,633	4,735	258,822	9,032	267,854
Oregon.....	672,290	4,511	676,801	919	2,470	3,389	155,130	9,438	164,568
Pennsylvania.....	3,479,210	12,142	3,491,352	12,199	1,216	13,415	521,782	27,559	549,341
Rhode Island.....	284,788	1,192	285,980	901	123	1,024	35,572	1,594	37,166
South Carolina.....	679,391	2,885	682,276	1,405	5,343	6,748	142,115	8,144	150,259
South Dakota.....	244,123	850	244,973	249	525	774	87,538	4,052	91,590
Tennessee.....	976,917	3,521	980,438	1,826	3,913	5,739	206,344	10,884	217,228
Texas.....	3,277,990	10,003	3,287,993	4,338	8,476	12,814	807,746	35,237	842,983
Utah.....	299,157	1,615	300,772	352	508	860	73,407	4,788	78,195
Vermont.....	116,437	526	116,963	279	159	438	26,591	1,421	28,012
Virginia.....	1,147,906	6,839	1,154,745	3,453	3,834	7,287	208,004	9,641	217,645
Washington.....	1,031,982	7,286	1,039,268	2,238	3,501	5,739	220,990	14,804	235,794
West Virginia.....	473,148	3,623	476,771	615	1,798	2,413	110,595	3,843	114,438
Wisconsin.....	1,249,438	3,221	1,252,659	4,497	1,577	6,074	235,266	15,032	250,298
Wyoming.....	128,920	1,059	129,979	597	397	994	53,858	2,861	56,719
Dist. of Col.....	172,550	(c) 3,299	175,849	2,479	18	2,497	16,893	2,534	19,427
Total.....	56,644,561	226,123	56,870,684	147,137	123,026	270,163	10,630,372	528,189	11,158,561

*Prepared by the Bureau of Public Roads, U.S. Department of Commerce. Compiled for calendar year from reports of state authorities.

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.

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TABLE 2—Continued
STATE MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS—1958*

Motor vehicles						Motorcycles		
All motor vehicles			Comparison of total motor-vehicle registrations, 1957-1958			Private and commercial	Publicly owned (a)	State or other jurisdiction
Private and commercial	Publicly owned (a)	Total	Total 1957 registrations	Increase or decrease, 1958	Percentage change			
1,128,910	16,761	1,145,671	1,123,021	22,650	2.0	9,438	227	Alabama
512,041	9,909	521,950	489,428	32,522	6.6	7,092	145	Arizona
634,175	8,487	642,662	627,003	15,659	2.5	3,880	25	Arkansas
6,920,206	92,957	7,013,163	6,827,475	185,688	2.7	60,773	3,289	California
827,209	13,717	840,926	815,550	25,376	3.1	8,732	139	Colorado
1,018,617	10,098	1,028,715	1,007,653	21,062	2.1	5,382	118	Connecticut
175,125	1,808	176,933	170,840	6,093	3.6	772	136	Delaware
2,051,158	25,568	2,076,726	1,970,703	106,023	5.4	25,521	719	Florida
1,330,688	17,715	1,348,403	1,320,288	28,115	2.1	8,532	298	Georgia
341,053	7,727	348,780	342,002	6,778	2.0	2,656	31	Idaho
3,538,345	31,218	3,569,563	3,513,182	56,381	1.6	32,444	989	Illinois
1,899,262	16,105	1,915,367	1,907,417	7,950	0.4	17,183	294	Indiana
1,229,273	15,014	1,244,287	1,221,212	23,075	1.9	9,841	102	Iowa
1,088,615	16,812	1,105,427	1,088,367	17,060	1.6	9,397	600	Kansas
1,110,078	13,377	1,123,455	1,105,584	17,871	1.6	6,038		Kentucky
1,084,210	13,341	1,097,551	1,072,848	24,703	2.3	8,043	165	Louisiana
352,439	4,798	357,237	346,290	10,947	3.2	1,607	16	Maine
1,036,686	8,766	1,045,452	1,028,457	16,995	1.7	4,175	60	Maryland
1,668,590	20,932	1,689,522	1,672,261	17,261	1.0	6,266		Massachusetts
3,076,591	32,426	3,109,017	3,213,310	-104,293	-3.2	34,158	498	Michigan
1,459,129	17,101	1,476,230	1,446,084	30,146	2.1	10,446	87	Minnesota
660,342	11,519	671,861	658,675	13,186	2.0	2,767	7	Mississippi
1,600,800	15,023	1,615,823	1,578,387	37,436	2.4	10,163	40	Missouri
351,663	7,652	359,315	356,345	2,970	0.8	1,837		Montana
674,294	7,936	682,230	664,071	18,159	2.7	4,805	60	Nebraska
145,181	3,764	148,945	147,311	1,634	1.1	1,933	32	Nevada
232,284	6,052	238,336	232,389	5,947	2.6	1,663		New Hampshire
2,213,133	27,464	2,240,597	2,166,453	74,144	3.4	11,033	464	New Jersey
385,505	6,240	391,745	377,747	13,998	3.7	5,992	44	New Mexico
4,819,083	57,665	4,876,748	4,777,649	99,099	2.1	15,550	787	New York
1,512,329	33,484	1,545,813	1,562,645	-16,832	-1.1	4,994	223	North Carolina
325,150	3,923	329,073	320,202	8,871	2.8	961	32	North Dakota
3,773,240	37,969	3,811,209	3,793,699	17,510	0.5	38,121	420	Ohio
1,074,241	15,748	1,089,989	1,071,766	18,223	1.7	11,686		Oklahoma
828,339	16,419	844,758	830,626	14,132	1.7	6,423	112	Oregon
4,013,191	40,917	4,054,108	3,989,299	64,809	1.6	25,383	837	Pennsylvania
321,261	2,909	324,170	320,425	3,745	1.2	1,538	101	Rhode Island
822,911	16,372	839,283	819,443	19,840	2.4	6,608		South Carolina
331,910	5,427	337,337	329,707	7,630	2.3	1,960	20	South Dakota
1,185,087	18,318	1,203,405	1,160,042	43,363	3.7	8,160	17	Tennessee
4,090,074	53,716	4,143,790	4,095,462	48,328	1.2	40,434	574	Texas
372,916	6,911	379,827	369,093	10,734	2.9	2,040	57	Utah
143,307	2,106	145,413	144,596	817	0.6	1,033		Vermont
1,359,363	20,314	1,379,677	1,352,201	27,476	2.0	9,934	217	Virginia
1,255,210	25,591	1,280,801	1,242,528	38,273	3.1	5,798	326	Washington
584,358	9,264	593,622	604,741	-11,119	-1.8	2,943	57	West Virginia
1,489,201	19,830	1,509,031	1,478,727	30,304	2.0	10,482	373	Wisconsin
183,375	4,317	187,692	181,129	6,563	3.6	1,128	21	Wyoming
191,922	5,851	197,773	196,738	1,035	0.5	584	244	Dist. of Col.
67,422,070	877,338	68,299,408	67,131,071	1,168,337	1.7	508,329	13,003	Total

(a) Includes federal, state, county and municipal vehicles. Vehicles owned by the military services are not included.
(b) The following farm trucks, registered at a nominal fee and restricted to use in the vicinity of the owner's farm, are not

included in this table: Connecticut, 5,750; New Jersey, 9,198; New York, 11,914; and Rhode Island, 2,076.

(c) Includes 2,087 automobiles of the diplomatic corps.

AVIATION AMONG THE STATES

By A. B. McMullen*

DURING the past two years, aviation has made much progress which will have profound effect on state and local governments.

During 1958-1959 the previously heralded civil "Jet Age" arrived, as jet powered transports and privately owned aircraft were placed in operation in steadily increasing numbers. In this surge the speed of air travel increased more than the total of all other increases over the past twenty years.

President Eisenhower set the pattern for air transportation—using a helicopter for short hops from the White House grounds to Washington National Airport and other short flights, a small light twin engine airplane for flights from Washington to Gettysburg and other places where airports were too small for transport type aircraft, and making long distance flights in a new 600 m.p.h. jet transport. The growing practice of air travel is evident in government and business and in social and recreational travel as well.

Taking cognizance of the growing importance of aviation, Congress in this period created a National Aeronautics and Space Administration; set up an independent Federal Aviation Agency, the Administrator of which will report directly to the President; and extended the life of the Federal Airport Act for an additional two years.

FEDERAL AVIATION ACT OF 1958

An act adopted on August 23, 1958, created the Federal Aviation Agency with this objective: "To provide for the safe and efficient use of the airspace by both civil and military operations and to provide for the regulation and promotion of civil aviation in such manner as to best foster its development and safety." The

FAA is entrusted with broad powers and authority never before concentrated in a single aviation agency. This legislation had been recommended for the past decade. However, as the FAA Administrator now has increased authority in the control and use of airspace, the states must be diligent in protecting the rights of their citizens in this respect.

Under Section 204 (b) of the act, the FAA is empowered to confer with or hold joint hearings with any state aeronautical agency in connection with any matter arising under the act within its jurisdiction, and to avail itself of the cooperation, services, records and facilities of state agencies as fully as may be practicable.

At present the various states, through the National Association of State Aviation Officials (NASAO), are engaged with the FAA and the Civil Aeronautics Board in drafting a federal-state policy agreement which, when implemented, will establish a procedure for the cooperative and joint enforcement of air safety regulations and the investigation of aircraft accidents.

FEDERAL AID AIRPORT PROGRAM

During the 1959 session of Congress, the Federal Airport Act, due to expire on June 30, 1959, was extended for two years, with authorizations of \$63 million per year—the same amount available annually under the act since 1955. The act was amended at the same time to eliminate automobile parking lots and terminal buildings as allowable project costs, except parts of buildings intended for air traffic control, weather-reporting, and communications activities related to air traffic control, or those parts which, in the opinion of the FAA Administrator, are essential for the safety, convenience, or comfort of persons using airports for public aviation purposes.

This legislation as finally enacted provided much less than the four-year, \$400

*Colonel McMullen is Executive Director of the National Association of State Aviation Officials.

million program the aviation industry, state officials and many members of Congress believed necessary to carry out needed airport development.

(The table on page 336 indicates the status of the Federal Aid Airport Program as of June 30, 1959.)

AIRPORTS

There are 17,118 incorporated towns and cities in the United States and approximately 6,900 civil airports and landing strips, only 573 of which receive scheduled airline service. While the total number of airports is believed to have remained fairly constant during the past two years, the loss of close-to-city, secondary airports to housing, industrial and other type developments, continues at an alarming rate, particularly in the privately owned category.

It has been realized for some time by authorities in the field that public ownership of landing areas is the only way to assure desirable permanency. During the latter part of 1959, the National Association of State Aviation Officials initiated a survey and study to determine the interest in and the benefits and problems that might result from state ownership. The survey indicates that aviation officials in about 90 per cent of the states believe state ownership of airports is in the public interest, or that further study of this proposal should be conducted.

The survey also discloses that in twelve of the twenty-one states reporting, nine large air carrier type airports, thirty-four of the secondary and general aviation type, and fifty-five emergency flight strips or small recreational area airports are owned and operated by state agencies. These numbers do not include the new State of Alaska, where all but two of approximately 319 airports, landing strips and seaplane bases are state owned; nor do they include Rhode Island, where all public airports are owned and operated by the state.

The Canadian Government is gradually obtaining title to the principal civil airports in Canada, even though it may lease a specific airport to a city or town for operation. The Minister of Transport has announced that this policy was adopted

to insure the development of the physical facilities needed.

As a means of encouraging the owners of private airports to continue making them available to public use without a landing charge, a few states have adopted legislation exempting such airports from real property taxes.

SPACE AGE AND MISSILES

The United States entered the age of space exploration on January 31, 1958, when the experimental satellite "Explorer I" swung into an earth orbit, where it still circles the globe 12.8 times a day. Before the next (1962) edition of *The Book of the States* is published human beings may be circling the earth in outer space, traveling at 18,000 miles per hour in man-made and controlled satellites. The next step will be interplanetary flight.

On June 8, 1959, the United States Post Office and Navy Departments jointly made the first long-range delivery of mail by missile, when a submarine many miles at sea launched a "mail loaded" guided missile which was landed successfully at an air base near Jacksonville, Florida, twenty-two minutes later.

Also in June, 1958, Congress officially recognized the importance of flight in outer space by creating a new federal agency, The National Aeronautics and Space Administration, to plan and direct space age programs and projects.

Scientific space investigations alone called for an expenditure of \$830 million in 1959, as a prelude to such eventual projects as manned rockets, space platforms, communications and weather forecasting satellites, and other developments that ultimately will revolutionize travel, transportation and communications. The 8,750-pound "talking" Atlas satellite which broadcast a Christmas message from President Eisenhower as it circled the earth in outer space during December, 1958, may be a forerunner of world-wide television networks.

Although it may be a decade or more before these developments begin greatly to affect our everyday life, states and communities that keep abreast of them and take maximum advantage of them may profit materially. Many communities may

become ports of entry or departure for air vehicles engaged in international or interplanetary travel.

GENERAL AVIATION

Civil aircraft registered with the Federal Aviation Agency at the beginning of 1959 totaled 98,893, an increase of 3,704 over the previous year. The leading state in registrations was California, with 8,556 active aircraft reported. Texas was second with 5,935, and Illinois third with 3,801.

The following figures show the growing use of aircraft for business purposes:

U. S. Corporations owning aircraft		
1948	1953	1958
(not available)	10,550	15,100
Hours flown by business aircraft		
1948	1953	1958
2,576,000	3,626,000	5,300,000
Miles flown by business aircraft		
1948	1953	1958
298,954,000	499,166,000	790,300,000

SCHEDULED AIR CARRIERS

New records for scheduled air carrier traffic were established monthly during 1959. This underlines the need for state governments and their political subdivisions to keep abreast of new developments in air transportation or run the risk of being outdistanced.

Although air transportation currently has the greatest growth factor of any United States industry, and more airline passengers are being carried each month, a survey by a leading university has revealed that as of June, 1958, only 29 per cent of our adult population had ever flown in an aircraft, and that airline traffic comprises many "repeat passengers." This may be due in part to the fact that air transportation companies too often concentrate on the more profitable, revenue-producing communities while curtailing or neglecting service at the smaller cities and towns. Accordingly, many state aeronautics commissions have been most active in this field.

Under an informal ruling by the Civil Aeronautics Board, known as the "Use It or Lose It" policy, communities granted temporary, scheduled airline service must generate an average of five or more en-

planed passengers per day or stand the chance of losing the service. State aeronautics commissions are working diligently with many local communities to stimulate the traffic necessary to retain services already granted, or to obtain initial service, and make it economically feasible for the carrier concerned. The state aviation agencies, through NASAO, plan the publication of a booklet that will serve as a guide to all communities on how to obtain optimum airline service.

In an address delivered in 1959, Chairman James R. Durfee of the CAB stated: "In fiscal 1958 the local service lines carried over four million passengers . . . which represents an eight-fold increase in traffic since 1949 . . . I think we must look on local service as a partnership in promotion—a partnership in the growth of the nation—a partnership in which the federal government participates—but in which the state governments must participate through a state aviation commission in each state The National Association of State Aviation Officials has become interested in the program, so that any of you who work in states that have aviation commissions can get your state commission working on the program."

EFFECTS ON SURFACE TRANSPORTATION

In recent years changes in passenger travel and mail service have been revolutionary. As a result, railroads have been compelled to curtail drastically their passenger train service. During 1958, 243 trains were taken out of service, and rail-mail service to thousands of communities has been eliminated entirely. There is every indication that this trend will continue. Aiding the development of adequate air transportation to serve communities suffering from loss of surface transportation should be a state interest and responsibility.

STATE PROGRAMS

The first known state aeronautical law—"An Act Concerning the Regulation, Number and Use of Airships and the Licensing of Operators Thereof"—was adopted in Connecticut in June, 1911—forty-eight years ago. Many states have had operating aviation commissions or

departments for two decades or more. Today all except eight states have an aeronautics commission, department or designated state agency specifically charged with the responsibility of fostering, developing and regulating aviation within the state's borders.

The states maintaining aviation agencies have engaged in an ever broadening list of development and promotional activities. But in most states the planning and development of state-wide systems of airports and the expansion and improvement of scheduled air carrier service to individual communities have been the principal activities during the past two years. In addition, state aviation agencies are actively engaged in various other programs and projects, such as:

- Publication of maps, airport directories and information bulletins.

- Registration or licensing of airports, pilots and aircraft.

- Enforcement of safety regulations and air traffic rules.

- Aerial search and rescue, disaster relief and civil defense.

- Aviation safety and education programs.

- Development of agricultural aviation, including seeding, spraying, dusting, etc.

- Supervision and control of unauthorized rocket and missile firing.

- Erection and painting of aerial direction markers. (During 1958 more than 3,000 new air direction markers were installed in twenty-four states.)

- Several states have produced short aviation education and development films which are available without charge to television stations and interested groups and organizations. In 1959 fourteen states, through NASA-O, jointly produced a twenty-minute, 16mm., Technicolor film, "Aviation and the States," depicting the activities of state aviation agencies. Several states also sponsored and assisted in financing aviation education workshops, where hundreds of interested teachers were given short periods of specialized training designed to increase their ability to assess the impact of aviation on our everyday lives and help them impart this information to their students.

FEDERAL-AID AIRPORT PROGRAM*

Status as of June 30, 1959

Federal-aid airport program, 1947-1959 inclusive (All funds given in thousands)					
State or other jurisdiction	Sponsor funds†	Federal funds	Total funds	Airports	Projects
Alabama.....	\$ 6,738	\$ 6,711	\$ 13,449	19	52
Alaska.....	2,448	7,056	9,504	60	81
Arizona.....	7,238	7,517	14,755	21	100
Arkansas.....	3,909	3,813	7,722	36	83
California.....	45,952	38,361	84,313	86	296
Colorado.....	6,163	5,967	12,130	31	86
Connecticut.....	3,043	3,053	6,096	7	24
Delaware.....	287	292	579	1	8
Florida.....	17,897	16,596	34,493	28	85
Georgia.....	10,912	11,022	21,934	30	87
Hawaii.....	7,931	5,096	13,027	9	21
Idaho.....	2,100	2,582	4,682	39	101
Illinois.....	30,209	28,377	58,586	36	128
Indiana.....	8,402	7,513	15,915	23	67
Iowa.....	7,082	6,895	13,977	41	112
Kansas.....	3,881	3,741	7,622	52	99
Kentucky.....	7,812	7,708	15,520	17	59
Louisiana.....	14,126	11,395	25,521	25	73
Maine.....	2,053	2,047	4,100	16	39
Maryland.....	5,061	4,890	9,951	9	28
Massachusetts.....	10,465	9,684	20,149	24	72
Michigan.....	20,421	17,052	37,473	60	174
Minnesota.....	12,356	12,036	24,392	52	125
Mississippi.....	3,151	3,067	6,218	29	70
Missouri.....	15,564	14,962	30,526	43	93
Montana.....	2,287	2,670	4,957	38	107
Nebraska.....	4,956	4,899	9,855	64	138
Nevada.....	3,321	5,494	8,815	13	37
New Hampshire.....	868	866	1,734	9	24
New Jersey.....	11,593	8,516	20,109	9	27
New Mexico.....	2,802	3,517	6,319	22	51
New York.....	34,711	29,802	64,513	26	108
North Carolina.....	6,054	6,110	12,164	20	62
North Dakota.....	1,823	1,825	3,648	31	76
Ohio.....	20,123	19,071	39,194	20	68
Oklahoma.....	8,397	8,467	16,864	45	103
Oregon.....	7,088	7,211	14,299	26	87
Pennsylvania.....	28,467	25,481	53,948	39	109
Puerto Rico.....	5,142	5,167	10,309	1	9
Rhode Island.....	2,836	2,675	5,511	1	6
South Carolina.....	2,234	2,254	4,488	16	43
South Dakota.....	1,764	2,002	3,766	44	82
Tennessee.....	10,856	10,869	21,725	28	88
Texas.....	27,543	26,272	53,815	88	202
Utah.....	5,098	5,943	11,041	27	63
Vermont.....	834	826	1,660	6	16
Virginia.....	5,503	5,434	10,937	12	42
Virgin Islands.....	581	1,408	1,989	2	10
Washington.....	8,597	8,197	16,794	35	87
West Virginia.....	5,227	5,150	10,377	8	36
Wisconsin.....	10,742	10,207	20,949	55	99
Wyoming.....	1,790	2,359	4,149	22	70
Grand totals.....	\$476,438	\$450,125	\$926,563	1,501	4,013

*Prepared for the National Association of State Aviation Officials by the Federal Aviation Agency.

†"Sponsor" signifies any public agency which, either indi-

vidually or jointly with one or more other public agencies, submits an application for a grant of funds for airport development.

Health and Welfare

STATE HEALTH PROGRAMS*

THE STATUS of the nation's health remained high in the period 1957-59.

Significant progress was made in such major areas as research, health manpower and facilities, and public health practice. The vital rates that measure the nation's health have shown a very different picture for the two extremes of life during recent years. Great gains in life expectancy for the young have been accompanied by increases in death rates for conditions characteristic of the latter part of life. The average length of life for the entire population has remained about the same for the past five years, and was 69.5 in 1958.

The drop in infant and maternal mortality rates has been sizable in the past ten years. The infant mortality rate declined by 16 per cent—from 32.0 to 26.9 deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births, and the maternal mortality rate by 70 per cent—from 11.7 to 3.5 per 10,000 live births. The death rates for a number of infectious diseases which affect the young and the old alike have also dropped considerably. Thus, the death rate for tuberculosis was 7.9 per 100,000 population in 1958, compared with 30.0 in 1948. Death rates for suicide, homicide and accidents also have decreased. No definite trend has been apparent for motor vehicle accidents, but the death rate has remained high—22.3 per 100,000 population in 1958. The death rate for all other acci-

dents declined in the ten-year period from 44.8 to 31.4, the lowest on record.

In contrast to the generally favorable picture in the infectious diseases, the chronic diseases, characteristic of the latter part of life, continued to take a heavy toll. In 1958, 58 per cent of all deaths were at ages of 65 and over, and four-fifths of these were from the major cardiovascular-renal diseases or malignant neoplasms. The death rate for the former was 524.0 per 100,000 population in 1958 compared with 345.2 in 1900; that for malignant neoplasm was 145.6 in 1958 and 64.0 in 1900.

There was a slight decline in 1958 in the crude birth rate per 1,000 total population; it dropped from 25.3 in 1957 to 24.5 in 1958. The rates of 24.5 for births and 9.5 for deaths in 1958 resulted in a rate of natural increase of 15.0 persons per 1,000 population—slightly lower than the rate of 15.7 for 1957.

STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENTS

Functions

Health department responsibilities have broadened in the past few years. In addition to traditional functions, state health departments are engaged in a variety of relatively new functions, such as radiological health services, accident prevention programs, services for the chronically ill and aged, air pollution control, and public health research and training. Although numerous units of state government participate in one way or another in

*Prepared by the Public Health Service, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

health or health-related activities, the health department is the agency officially charged with protecting and improving public health.

Staffing

Public health workers of all types employed full time by state and local health departments totalled about 60,000 in 1958. Although this number represents a 10 per cent increase during the past five years, the gain is less than the population growth of the same period. Thus the supply of available personnel—professional and technical, in particular—remains far short of needs. Salaries paid to state and local health department employees have increased considerably. For seven occupational groups—employed by 80 per cent of the local health departments included in a study of salaries paid local public health workers—the increase in median salaries over a ten-year period ranged from 44 to 74 per cent. Median salaries for eleven occupational groups in state health departments showed gains ranging from 67 to 111 per cent within approximately the past decade.

Training

It was estimated that at the end of 1957 at least half of the professional public health employees of state and local health departments had not had the necessary training for the positions they occupied. During 1957, 773 professional personnel completed a year of academic public health training; more than half of these were trained under health department sponsorship.

A total of 544 were enrolled, under health department sponsorship, in academic training courses of four months or more during fiscal 1958. For the second consecutive year, the number enrolled in such courses was larger than in the previous year. Individuals trained during fiscal 1958, however, were considerably fewer than in 1947—about 40 per cent less.

A notable increase was reflected in expenditures identified for training activities as reported by state health agencies. From 1956 to 1958 the amount spent increased 52 per cent.

As of June 30, 1959, 1,682 public health

traineeships had been awarded, either directly to individuals or through grants to training institutions, under the Public Health Traineeship Program Title I of the Health Amendments Act of 1956.

Funds

Expenditures for public health services of state health departments and other state agencies administering programs for mental health, hospital and medical facilities construction, water pollution control, and crippled children's services increased by 17 per cent between fiscal years 1956 and 1958, reaching a high of \$484 million. This does not include amounts for construction and operation of general hospitals and tuberculosis sanatoria.

Although the pattern of financial support varies widely, in most states there have been sizable increases in state and local contributions for public health services. Thus, the proportion which federal grants constitute of total public health expenditures has declined appreciably in the past few years. Of the total outlay reported by states for 1958, only 15 per cent was from federal grant funds. Generally, federal grants make up a higher proportion of expenditures in states with small populations and low per capita income than they do elsewhere.

Accident Prevention

Accidents kill about 95,000 persons and cause some 50 million nonfatal injuries in this country annually. They occupy fourth place among all causes of death, and rank first as a killer of young people between ages 1 and 35.

During 1958 there was accelerated interest on the part of federal, state and local health departments in traffic safety, home accident prevention and other areas, such as poison control, childhood accidents and farm safety.

By June, 1959, forty-five state health departments were engaged in one or more aspects of accident prevention, thirteen of these supporting full-time accident prevention staffs of one or more persons. A total of 291 local poison control centers were established in forty-four states and four territorial areas.

State health department interest in the safety potential of automobile seat belts has been high. In twenty-one states the health departments have endorsed seat belt use, and have had seat belts installed in official vehicles. Some form of home safety program is carried on in thirty-four states. Special attention has been given to falls, fires, explosions and gas poisonings. Household surveys and community educational campaigns have been utilized. Twenty-four states have special child safety programs—in addition to poison control—under way. Mechanical suffocation among infants and pre-school children, and teenage driver problems are receiving increased attention. Other state and local programs have dealt with housing rehabilitation, accidents among the aged, lead poisoning, heating and carbon monoxide poisoning.

Air Pollution

State and local governments continue to show increased interest in the prevention and control of air pollution. While control is basically a local problem, the effect of pollution is not confined by local boundaries. 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.

A growing number of states have enacted legislation specifically related to air pollution. In 1947 only California had legislation of this type; through June, 1959, seventeen states had enacted such laws. The modern approach in legislation shows a shift in emphasis from abatement of existing pollution to more positive control through prevention. Recently enacted state statutes usually embody one or more of three general approaches, as follows: a broad enabling act, permitting establishment of air pollution control districts at local option; a research and technical assistance program; and a program concerned with prevention and abatement of air pollution problems in the state.

Cancer Control

State and local health departments in the states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands and Guam

expended about \$8 million during 1957 and 1958 for community cancer control. This work included clinics and casefinding services, health education, home nursing, training and laboratory activities. Increased attention has been given in recent years to extension of cervical cancer detection programs and to professional and public education concerning early identification of breast cancer and prevention of lung cancer. These programs are usually closely coordinated with related services of professional and voluntary agencies.

Chronic Disease

State public health programs to control chronic disease and to cope with the mounting health problems of the aging and disabled continue to grow. There are now thirty-six states and territories with organizational units working in the field of chronic disease. During the last year thirty-two states initiated diabetes screening projects, and twenty-six have continuous blood testing programs. The states are becoming more active in screening for glaucoma among those 40 years of age and over. Successful techniques developed for combining glaucoma and diabetes screening with other detection tests have encouraged health departments to undertake multiple screening examinations. The use of mobile laboratories is being demonstrated in statewide multiple screening projects.

State efforts for care of the aged, disabled and chronically ill include development of organized home care, homemaker services, central referral, counseling and health information services, and senior day activity centers. A few states are exploring the possibilities of including dental services in the total care and rehabilitation of handicapped, chronically ill and aged patients. Improvement of the range and quality of care given patients in nursing homes and homes for the aged is being promoted through professional consultation, seminars and conferences, training courses for administrators, and classes for nursing home aides. More and more state and local health departments are assuming responsibility for licensing nursing homes and other institutions for aged persons.

(See page 376 for further material on state programs for the aging.)

Crippled Children

Services for crippled children are administered by the state health departments in thirty-one states and territories, by the state welfare department in nine states, by a combined state health and welfare department in two states, by a crippled children's commission in five, by the state department of education in four, and by the state medical school in three states.

State services for crippled children include not only medical, surgical and corrective treatment and hospital care but treatment of associated social and emotional handicaps. The number served by crippled children's agencies is increasing; in 1957 it was about 313,000, or 4.7 per 1,000 children in the population, a rate twice as high as two decades ago (2.4 in 1937).

In 1959, Congress appropriated \$1.5 million for grants to states (until July 1, 1960) for treatment of children with congenital heart disease.

Dental Public Health

Today about 42 million people in the United States, served by community water supplies, are drinking water containing the minimum or higher level of fluoride that is professionally recommended. Of this number, 35 million in 1,762 communities are supplied water in which the fluoride level is controlled, and 7 million in 1,903 places use water naturally containing 0.7 part per million or more fluoride. Since 1950 the number of persons provided fluoridated water has increased by about 34 million.

Dental public health programs are being broadened by the findings of dental chronic illness studies and the development of portable equipment and techniques for treatment of the bedfast. Dental programs are being amplified in many states by the growth of several types of group payment plans. Critical evaluation of experience under present plans is expected to provide a sounder basis for further development.

Fifty-two states and territories now

have provisions for dental health programs within their organizational structures.

Emergency Health Services

Most states are taking seriously their role in developing emergency health services. All states have developed operational survival plans—including health and medical—designed to save the maximum number of lives and to assure continuity of government and society in event of enemy attack. Some civil defense medical staffs have been appointed, funds for emergency health services appropriated, training courses developed, and practice drills and exercises conducted to test medical defense plans.

Through the Federal Contributions Program, matching funds for materials, equipment and training have been obtained to strengthen state and local governments in the discharge of their functions in case of national emergency caused by enemy attack.

The Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, Section 203, provides for surplus federal property to be donated to states for educational and public health purposes to strengthen their nonmilitary defense capabilities. This property is used for training, operational readiness and reserve stock. As of December 31, 1958, 39 per cent of donated property was for training, 60 per cent for operational readiness, and 1 per cent for reserve stock.

Under the Federal Emergency Stockpiling Program, sixty-one civil defense emergency hospitals are on loan to the various states for use in educational display and training. The principal objectives of the loan program are to develop understanding within the states of techniques, operational requirements and staffing patterns for setting up and using these hospitals in event of emergency.

As of July 1, 1959, about 1,200 civil defense emergency hospitals had been distributed in forty-five states, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands under the federal program for pre-positioning of civil defense emergency hospitals. This program provides for safe permanent storage of emergency hospitals in unopened

containers at or near the places of eventual use, where they can be unpacked and be put into operation with a minimum of delay.

Lack of funds available for federal assistance to states under the FCDA delegation program from July 1, 1957, to the present forced some states to discontinue their training courses for state and local health personnel in specialized fields and to suspend long-term health emergency planning programs.

Legislation has been enacted in forty-six states requiring the state civil defense agency to coordinate natural disaster relief operations. Formal plans for providing natural disaster relief have been developed by twenty-five state health agencies.

Heart Disease Control

Wider dissemination of knowledge about methods and activities in heart disease control among physicians and all related professional health workers has assisted states and localities in establishing and improving their control programs. This has been achieved largely by special cardiovascular disease training courses and workshops, by exchange of information among states about their specific accomplishments and problems, and by distribution of relevant literature.

The number of states that include rheumatic heart disease prevention and treatment in their programs rose to forty in 1958. In 1950, only twelve states had such programs. The number of states which distribute free or low-cost prophylactic drugs has increased to twenty-nine. In 1950, only two were in this category. Important advances have been made in methods for rehabilitation of stroke patients, with particular emphasis on getting the patient under rehabilitative measures immediately following the stroke. In various parts of the country there are new and expanded stroke programs, including demonstrations, clinics, outpatient and home care rehabilitation, public information and professional education. In an attempt to learn more about contributing factors and causes of heart disease, states are conducting epidemiological and other studies.

Hospital and Medical Facilities Planning and Construction

As of January 1, 1959, the nation had 1,153,500 acceptable beds in non-federal hospitals and 133,000 acceptable beds in "skilled nursing homes," according to inventories prepared by the states under the Hill-Burton program. This total represents nearly 46,500 more hospital beds than were recorded as acceptable in 1957. Most of the increase has occurred in the general hospital category. In 1957 the states operated 543 hospitals with about 686,000 beds, to which 890,000 patients were admitted.

State agencies, under the Federal Hospital Survey and Construction Act of 1946, have been placing major emphasis on assistance to general hospital projects and projects in rural areas. Since 1946 more than 4,300 hospitals, public health centers and related health facility projects have been approved. About 2,840 of these are completed and rendering service, 1,160 are under construction, and the remainder are in planning and drawing board stages. The total cost for these projects, more than \$3.6 billion, is being met by \$2.5 billion in state and local funds and \$1.1 billion in federal aid.

Considerable progress has been made in meeting needs for hospital facilities among the states. About three-fourths of the need for general and tuberculosis hospital beds has been met. However, it is estimated that only about one-half of the beds needed for mental patients and about one-fourth of those required for long-term care are now available. Estimates by the states, reflected in official state inventories as of January 1, 1959, indicate a total need for 867,000 more hospital beds to meet the country's peacetime needs. With continued population increases and the obsolescence of existing facilities, progress in overcoming the deficit is slow at present levels of construction.

Maternal and Child Health Services

The maternal and child health programs in state health departments consist chiefly of preventive services, such as maternity clinics for prenatal and postpartal care, well-child conferences for health su-

pervision of infants and preschool children, health services for school children, dental hygiene and prophylaxis and dental care, nutrition education, and consultation to hospitals on maternity and newborn care. Thirteen states have medical care programs for prematurely born infants; thirteen provide medical and hospital care for women with complications of pregnancy. Most states are participating in maternal, neonatal or perinatal mortality studies. Nearly all provide postgraduate training (mainly short term) for their own and other professional health workers who serve mothers and children. Health clinics for adolescents have developed in a few states during the past two years.

Since 1957 \$1 million of maternal and child health federal grants has been earmarked for development of special demonstration services for mentally retarded children. By 1959, thirty states were using these funds for special projects; fourteen others were using regular federal, state and local appropriations for similar projects. Most of these demonstrations are clinic-centered; they are designed to show the types of services needed by preschool, mentally retarded children and their families, and the kinds of professional personnel best suited to render these services.

Mental Health

During 1957 and 1958 there was continuing development in the states of community mental health activities. This has been reflected in increased appropriations, staff development, new legislation, more clinical services, new treatment techniques, increased emphasis on training and research, and greater concern about surveying and evaluating programs.

The development of strong staff leadership in the community mental health area continues to be a major problem in some states. Recruitment is difficult, turnover high. At the end of 1958 twelve states and territories had state-level teams which included representatives from the four mental health disciplines of psychiatry, psychology, social work and mental health nursing; sixteen had three disciplines represented, fourteen had two, and twelve had staffs representing one discipline

each. In some states only part-time services of staff were available.

The most far-reaching development in community mental health programs in recent years has been passage of legislation in several states providing for state grants-in-aid to communities for establishment and support of mental health programs. Experience thus far indicates that the new legislation results in rapid expansion of local services; among notable areas of expansion has been continued growth in the number of community mental health clinics.

Mental health services for rural areas continue to be a major problem; most services are concentrated in metropolitan areas which have professional training centers. Several states are experimenting with regional or multi-county administrative units to provide services to the less populated areas.

One of the most significant trends has been the development of psychiatric facilities in general hospitals. By the end of 1958 more than 1,000 general hospitals accepted psychiatric patients. Care and treatment in mental hospitals has continued to develop many new aspects and techniques. During 1957-58 the number of patients in state mental hospitals at the year end continued to show a slight decline, even though admission rates were increasing.

Activities in special areas such as alcoholism, aging, drug addiction, mental retardation, school mental health and juvenile delinquency were intensified. Consultation services in mental health for non-psychiatric agencies and groups have been expanding rapidly. Many states have made important gains in mental health training programs. (A separate report on state mental health programs begins on page 350.)

Milk and Food Sanitation

Cooperatively, the states and federal agencies are intensifying efforts in research and in standardization of food protection methods to meet the increasingly complex problems resulting from rapid application of technological developments by the milk and food industries.

The model ordinance for restaurant

sanitation recommended by the U. S. Public Health Service now serves as the basis of food sanitation regulations in 37 states, 377 counties and 774 municipalities. A new, comprehensive manual, to replace the present ordinance, is under development by the Service. A recommended ordinance and code on vending of foods and beverages was published by the Public Health Service in 1957.

All shellfish-producing states and most inland states participate in the cooperative State Public Health Service program for certification of interstate shellfish shippers. A number of states and municipalities are conducting programs, based on the poultry ordinance published by the Service in 1955, to complement the federal poultry inspection program of the Department of Agriculture.

As of April, 1959, the milk sanitation programs of approximately 1,900 local jurisdictions in thirty-six states were based on adoptions of the Milk Ordinance and Code recommended by the Public Health Service. In thirty-five States and the District of Columbia 693 shippers were participating in a cooperative State-Public Health Service program for certification of interstate milk shippers. In 1958 the Association of State and Territorial Health Officers recommended that a federal law be passed establishing, in effect, the interstate certification program on a nationwide basis, with the Public Health Service as the administering agency and its Milk Ordinance and Code the national standard for milk and milk products shipped interstate under applicable provisions of such a law. A number of bills for this purpose were introduced in the first session of the 86th Congress.

Municipal and Rural Sanitation

The rapid, unprecedented growth of urban areas is causing concern to health agencies as individual septic tanks and water supplies are installed in densely populated sections. In 1959, approximately 4 million homes in metropolitan areas were using septic tank systems. In rural areas, some 3.5 million dwellings housing 14 million people are not supplied either with water under pressure or adequate waste disposal facilities.

Sanitary refuse disposal to improve community environments is receiving more attention, as evidenced by increased state health department promotion of sanitary landfills. Forty-eight states and Hawaii have adopted legislation requiring heat treatment of garbage prior to feeding it to swine.

Occupational Health

As of March, 1959, occupational health programs were functioning in thirty-seven states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and Hawaii. At least thirty-three local health departments were engaged in similar activities on a full-time basis, and many others to a limited degree. These agencies employ nearly 500 professional personnel, including physicians, nurses, engineers, chemists and physicists. Their primary function is to assist in the detection, prevention and control of occupational health hazards. In addition, many are concerned with community air pollution and radiation problems. Increasing attention is being given to health problems of agricultural workers.

Poliomyelitis

State and local health departments continue in a key role in the nationwide immunization effort. The importance of vaccination has been emphasized by the fact that the number of paralytic cases has been on the incline since the beginning of 1958, after dropping to a low of 2,499 cases in 1957. The increased number of paralytic cases, however, is no reflection upon the efficacy of the vaccine. Only 13 per cent of the total number of paralytic cases in 1958 had received three injections of vaccine.

As of July 1, 1959, it was estimated that about 86 million Americans, or 48 per cent of the population, had received one or more injections of poliomyelitis vaccine. However, only 54 per cent of the population under 40 have had their three basic injections. States and local communities are stressing the vaccination of children under 5 years of age, among whom the incidence has been high, and the vaccination of the less advanced socio-economic groups, among whom the percentage of vaccination is lowest.

Radiological Health

The concern of the states over ionizing radiation has greatly increased in the past two years, as indicated by their expanded activities in this vital area. They are organizing to protect their citizens from the various sources of radiation exposure. At least eleven states have legislation concerning radiation, an increase of seven over 1957. Several have legislation pending or under consideration. To assist states in planning, developing and maintaining radiological health programs and training personnel, the Public Health Service established on July 1, 1958, the Division of Radiological Health in the Bureau of State Services.

Programs in radiological health range from environmental sampling of air, water, food, milk and biologics to registration of radiation sources. To carry out these programs, laboratories are being equipped, personnel trained and surveys conducted.

Since x-ray machines are universally the largest source of radiation exposure from the healing arts, many of the states' activities have centered on medical and dental x-ray and fluoroscopy. Some have or are planning comprehensive studies of all such equipment. The states are also moving forward with plans for intensifying efforts in background radiation surveys and in safety programs in and around nuclear reactor operations and construction sites, and relative to storage and disposal of contaminated waste from nuclear installations.

To meet these activities, staffing and fiscal support have increased proportionally. A shortage of qualified personnel has hampered some states in program development. Several are meeting this problem by providing specialized training in radiological health physics.

School Health

Increased interest in school health programs of state and local departments of health and education is evident. Official as well as voluntary and professional agencies are giving increased emphasis to cooperative efforts to improve the mental health, environmental engineering,

health counseling, accident prevention and employee health aspects of the programs. Many improvements have been made in the education of handicapped children and in specific disease control, as for heart disease and diabetes.

Tuberculosis Control

Although there are areas in some states where tuberculosis has been virtually eliminated, there are stubborn pockets of resistance, especially in metropolitan and economically distressed rural areas. Some states with high prevalence rates have yet to develop adequate control programs; others, with complete programs, still have too large a control problem to consider serious curtailment of activities. Even in states where progress against the disease has been greatest, a remaining problem is often presented by hard-to-reach population groups—for example, older people, homeless men and migrant workers. Because the tuberculosis hospital stay is now shorter than previously and fewer cases are being hospitalized, many states are reassessing their tuberculosis hospital bed situations and either closing some hospitals or converting them to other uses.

Venereal Disease Control

Cases of infectious syphilis reported from state health departments in fiscal 1958 reflected a national increase of 6.4 per cent over the previous year. The most recent data available for the first nine months of fiscal 1959 indicate that the upturn is continuing; the reported number of primary and secondary syphilis cases exceeds by 18.6 per cent the number reported during the corresponding period of 1958. The increases have been noted in twenty-eight states, among both clinic cases and patients under the care of private physicians.

These trends have stimulated venereal disease control personnel to focus attention on infectious syphilis. Complacency concerning it has been replaced in many quarters by concern to achieve the goal of practical eradication of syphilis in this country.

In most states intensive case-finding work is being applied to patients of private physicians as well as public clinic

cases. Particular effort is being made to urge private physicians to report every early case and have each patient interviewed for contacts. In addition to routine contact investigation, the "cluster testing" technique, which includes blood testing of associates of patients and contacts, has increased the yield of new infections found. It is anticipated that this concentration of case-finding effort on early syphilis will result in further increases in reported incidence before the trend line of infectious syphilis declines.

Water Supply and Pollution Control

The federal-state-local water supply and water pollution control program during the past two years saw increasing activity in water resource conservation.

The Federal Water Supply Act of 1958 set the stage for more comprehensive consideration of municipal and industrial water supply in the future planning of federal navigation, flood control, irrigation and multiple-purpose projects. Under this act, the Public Health Service in cooperation with the states will provide health-oriented advice and assistance in the determination and evaluation of municipal and industrial water supply needs which might be served from Corps of Engineers storage projects.

Under Public Law 660 federal financial assistance is available to state and interstate water pollution control agencies to aid in the extension and improvement of their programs. The act authorized an annual appropriation of \$3 million for a five-year period, extending through fiscal 1961. During the first two years in which these grants were available, the states made noteworthy progress in extending and improving their programs, as evidenced by a 44 per cent increase in state funds expended and a 43 per cent increase in personnel employed in control programs. New or expanded state activities include radiological surveillance of water supplies, public education, research, stream surveys and treatment plant surveillance. A shortage of adequately trained professional personnel constitutes

one of the major problems of many agencies.

Through interstate compact organizations and informal regional and metropolitan councils, uniform water quality objectives and design and treatment standards have been developed and adopted by the states of the respective regions.

Grants for construction of waste treatment works were also provided under Public Law 660. Communities throughout the country, including the commonwealth of Puerto Rico, are building needed sewage treatment works. A total of 1,547 projects had been approved by May 31, 1959, with 566 of these under construction and 546 completed. Construction grants to communities reached \$129.8 million. An additional \$545 million of state and local funds was raised to construct projects costing an estimated \$675 million.

Other Recent Developments

State authorities are increasingly emphasizing research in public health practices as a necessary health department function. A committee of state health officers has been established to develop interest in such research. In 1958 twice as many state health departments received Public Health Service grants for research as in 1951, and the number of state health department projects for which such grants were made almost tripled.

States are developing services to meet problems of special population groups. Migratory agricultural workers and their dependents are attracting increased concern. A number of states have established committees on migratory labor in which public health physicians, sanitary engineers or other representatives of the state health agencies participate. Health agencies in a growing number of states and communities are joining with physicians and others in trying to learn how to provide migrants with the needed services. Some counties have found that special clinics, open at night in remote areas, are effectively used by migrants.

TABLE 1

AMOUNTS EXPENDED FOR PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES, STATE BY STATE—FISCAL YEAR 1938*(a)

State or other jurisdiction	Total funds expended	State funds	Local funds	Private agencies' funds	Federal funds			
					Total federal funds	Public Health Service	Children's Bureau	Other federal funds(b)
Totals.....	\$453,734,478	\$214,445,203	\$164,337,646	\$6,415,110	\$68,536,519	\$36,261,301	\$31,967,657	\$307,561
Alabama.....	6,265,537	2,148,588	2,201,413	46,276	1,869,260	827,020	1,042,240	.....
Alaska.....	3,121,636	541,915	90,730	39,465	2,449,526	2,103,652	345,874	.....
Arizona.....	1,875,611	520,296	884,025	23,271	448,019	301,482	146,537	.....
Arkansas.....	3,159,633	1,386,916	657,793	1,199	1,113,725	552,995	560,730	.....
California.....	42,609,014	16,210,088	22,224,296	450,408	3,724,222	2,135,694	1,588,528	.....
Colorado.....	3,843,737	819,243	2,154,962	.....	839,532	335,045	504,487	.....
Connecticut.....	5,521,762	3,062,706	1,273,387	352,287	833,382	367,044	466,338	.....
Delaware.....	1,009,220	765,632	.....	5,856	327,732	116,422	211,310	.....
Florida.....	13,020,431	7,784,124	3,715,308	12,099	1,508,900	810,522	673,841	24,537
Georgia.....	11,965,300	5,760,844	4,291,151	18,053	1,895,252	976,168	919,084	.....
Hawaii.....	4,470,021	2,862,452	.....	90,997	1,516,572	1,165,177	351,395	.....
Idaho.....	1,404,716	588,617	313,718	8,482	493,890	220,969	271,707	1,223
Illinois.....	16,155,517	6,450,541	7,379,398	.....	2,325,578	1,397,706	927,872	.....
Indiana.....	5,863,742	2,471,729	1,936,272	197,842	1,257,899	666,312	591,587	.....
Iowa.....	3,119,209	1,687,366	347,661	187,734	896,448	401,670	494,778	.....
Kansas.....	3,557,401	1,380,324	1,397,357	.....	779,720	393,588	386,132	.....
Kentucky.....	6,596,953	3,358,128	1,596,370	58,797	1,583,658	779,028	804,630	.....
Louisiana.....	8,127,949	4,104,210	2,564,173	9,528	1,450,038	722,707	727,331	.....
Maine.....	1,777,969	1,336,251	.....	.....	441,718	199,813	241,905	.....
Maryland.....	11,282,226	5,859,774	4,232,369	16,344	1,173,739	502,578	671,161	.....
Massachusetts.....	13,549,630	9,815,641	1,919,220	68,077	1,746,692	828,653	751,769	166,270
Michigan.....	19,075,973	7,259,634	9,234,595	390,257	2,191,487	1,105,359	1,028,935	57,193
Minnesota.....	5,629,986	2,321,369	1,855,927	42,942	1,409,748	622,816	786,932	.....
Mississippi.....	4,661,508	1,954,349	1,275,283	11,146	1,420,730	712,816	707,914	.....
Missouri.....	8,562,947	2,657,340	4,214,844	237,160	1,453,603	781,778	671,825	.....
Montana.....	1,222,119	492,473	218,737	10,000	500,909	222,943	277,966	.....
Nebraska.....	1,800,508	554,114	702,968	38,503	504,923	255,776	249,147	.....
Nevada.....	794,542	308,462	96,561	13,514	376,005	128,798	245,155	2,052
New Hampshire.....	1,105,791	771,753	.....	3,550	330,488	129,507	200,981	.....
New Jersey.....	12,477,359	3,292,389	7,885,352	50,000	1,249,618	826,923	422,695	.....

New Mexico.....	\$ 2,112,858	\$ 921,964	\$ 490,747	\$ 15,000	\$ 685,147	\$ 319,675	\$ 365,472	.....
New York.....	76,327,223	44,206,204	27,692,270	594,415	3,834,334	2,509,815	1,324,519	.....
North Carolina.....	10,698,075	3,434,990	4,890,968	13,883	2,358,234	1,079,797	1,278,437	.....
North Dakota.....	1,405,033	399,514	509,074	30,000	466,445	247,328	219,117	.....
Ohio.....	18,944,860	3,840,343	11,232,134	1,423,888	2,448,495	1,379,426	1,069,069	.....
Oklahoma.....	4,586,821	2,254,954	1,204,578	34,244	1,093,045	529,109	552,208	11,728
Oregon.....	4,418,977	1,576,103	2,194,890	3,011	644,973	320,596	324,377	.....
Pennsylvania.....	27,389,839	16,870,534	6,368,755	967,395	3,183,155	1,794,007	1,385,581	3,567
Rhode Island.....	1,587,845	1,089,022	.....	.....	498,823	263,981	234,842	.....
South Carolina.....	5,129,406	2,633,108	1,071,148	.....	1,425,150	683,821	741,329	.....
South Dakota.....	987,667	362,738	181,289	83,226	360,414	190,139	170,275	.....
Tennessee.....	8,260,812	3,740,753	2,433,562	138,330	1,948,167	904,798	1,021,700	21,669
Texas.....	17,087,673	7,432,158	6,467,563	.....	3,187,952	1,693,774	1,494,178	.....
Utah.....	1,961,002	774,475	585,973	62,587	537,967	195,838	333,656	8,473
Vermont.....	1,502,120	1,088,872	.....	26,573	386,675	175,442	211,233	.....
Virginia.....	11,554,602	5,419,400	4,455,281	.....	1,679,921	768,952	910,969	.....
Washington.....	7,340,798	1,617,715	4,525,554	353,498	844,031	427,880	416,151	.....
West Virginia.....	3,403,001	1,334,896	1,118,637	21,639	927,829	447,927	479,902	.....
Wisconsin.....	7,723,949	2,496,992	4,090,617	58,803	1,077,537	540,409	537,128	.....
Wyoming.....	759,191	251,191	160,736	12,000	335,264	127,121	208,143	.....
Dist. of Columbia.....	4,908,523	4,292,143	.....	.....	616,380	195,797	420,583	.....
Guam.....	395,244	385,111	.....	6,000	4,133	4,133	.....	.....
Puerto Rico.....	10,634,129	8,802,921	.....	186,831	1,644,377	815,511	818,017	10,849
Virgin Islands.....	896,883	661,834	.....	.....	235,049	55,064	179,985	.....

*Source: Reported to the Public Health Service and to the Children's Bureau by state health departments and other state agencies administering mental hygiene programs, hospital and medical facilities construction programs, water pollution control, and crippled children's services.

(a) Includes encumbrances incurred during fiscal year 1958 but unliquidated. Excludes amounts identified as general hospital care and operation of tuberculosis sanatoria.
(b) 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, 1959*

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									
			General hospitals (a)		Tuberculosis hospitals		Mental hospitals		Chronic hospitals		Nursing homes			
			Proj- ects(b)	Beds	Projects	Beds	Projects	Beds	Projects	Beds	Projects	Beds	Projects	Beds
Totals.....	\$3,633,174	30.8	3,480	198,310	2,945	157,001	71	7,164	118	15,067	157	2,416	189	9,662
Alabama.....	70,125	53.4	87	4,818	70	3,856	4	498	2	145	5	140	6	179
Alaska.....	8,025	25.8	9	255	8	218							1	37
Arizona.....	27,402	29.0	30	1,637	25	1,302	1	64			5	34	5	237
Arkansas.....	51,932	50.4	56	3,621	45	2,916			6	500	1	76	4	129
California.....	189,648	21.9	133	9,057	109	7,519	2	360	1	10	9	697	12	471
Colorado.....	29,596	30.0	29	1,481	25	1,389							4	92
Connecticut.....	58,554	13.1	45	2,003	40	1,889	1	16			3	48	1	50
Delaware.....	8,430	31.1	7	869	3	101	1	164	2	409	1	195		
Florida.....	82,929	31.0	82	5,898	64	4,455	2	850	2	140	10	306	4	147
Georgia.....	92,490	38.8	122	5,691	115	5,320	2				3	51	2	320
Hawaii.....	10,103	34.8	9	708	6	480	1	108	1	72			1	48
Idaho.....	18,220	30.6	37	1,241	31	1,013	1	50			1	37	4	141
Illinois.....	158,460	23.8	96	6,871	84	6,102	1	100	1	105	6	290	4	274
Indiana.....	86,324	32.1	76	4,246	61	3,565	2	50	2	169	7	321	4	141
Iowa.....	68,967	30.2	83	4,028	78	3,578			1	185	1	120	3	145
Kansas.....	57,094	27.0	63	2,650	54	2,257			2	114	3	176	4	103
Kentucky.....	79,841	43.9	86	5,176	70	3,856	7	64	4	793	2	223	3	240
Louisiana.....	78,553	38.9	70	4,837	54	3,554	1	102	7	864	5	192	3	125
Maine.....	17,723	44.9	27	1,147	22	1,040			1		3	81	1	26
Maryland.....	81,728	16.2	45	3,525	38	2,763	1	60			3	530	3	172
Massachusetts.....	135,724	18.2	106	5,833	95	5,183	1	36	1	32	6	498	3	84
Michigan.....	135,078	26.5	118	5,908	107	5,210	2	150	1	128	3	167	5	253
Minnesota.....	87,220	26.9	80	3,543	72	2,884			1	60	3	272	4	327
Mississippi.....	58,309	56.8	85	4,542	82	4,028	1	154	1	260	1	100		
Missouri.....	79,753	37.2	71	4,150	61	3,630	1	69	3	235	2	100	4	116

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Montana.....	14,860	28.9	39	1,047	29	642	3	207	7	198
Nebraska.....	33,418	30.1	62	1,587	56	1,344	1	90	1	40	113
Nevada.....	6,234	34.5	15	585	9	323	...	...	4	210	...	...	52
New Hampshire.....	16,841	30.0	22	712	18	582	...	...	...	...	...	4	130
New Jersey.....	88,722	24.4	50	5,786	36	3,946	...	...	8	1,503	3	94	243
New Mexico.....	23,740	32.4	38	1,579	31	1,375	1	30	...	...	5	164	10
New York.....	261,466	21.0	162	11,096	143	9,449	2	100	1	105	5	410	1,032
North Carolina.....	120,955	41.2	197	7,946	185	6,972	...	...	6	587	6	387	...
North Dakota.....	17,707	32.6	33	1,164	26	565	...	...	1	204	1	60	335
Ohio.....	179,591	23.9	117	8,572	102	6,691	5	453	1	24	3	852	552
Oklahoma.....	61,625	37.6	116	5,266	84	3,111	5	247	14	1,615	7	143	150
Oregon.....	43,558	25.0	54	2,899	45	2,047	...	...	3	590	...	...	262
Pennsylvania.....	233,792	27.7	152	9,840	137	8,607	...	...	3	197	8	410	626
Rhode Island.....	27,191	18.1	23	877	19	656	...	...	1	150	2	32	39
South Carolina.....	54,324	47.9	74	3,956	46	2,756	9	481	11	498	5	86	135
South Dakota.....	17,080	37.9	44	1,197	36	858	...	...	...	...	...	...	339
Tennessee.....	83,182	41.7	86	5,543	66	3,349	4	526	7	1,229	4	274	165
Texas.....	188,503	35.3	171	12,632	151	9,596	8	1,357	2	900	6	408	371
Utah.....	15,490	38.7	23	852	15	453	...	...	4	62	2	276	61
Vermont.....	14,199	33.8	14	827	10	632	...	...	...	...	...	...	195
Virginia.....	86,390	35.8	65	4,804	63	4,656	...	...	...	...	2	148	...
Washington.....	57,300	21.8	51	2,463	45	2,037	...	...	...	...	2	226	200
West Virginia.....	57,820	35.9	45	2,930	30	1,985	4	275	8	464	3	206	...
Wisconsin.....	74,565	31.7	86	3,514	76	3,011	...	...	1	240	2	74	189
Wyoming.....	9,707	31.5	21	607	17	542	...	...	...	...	1	15	50
Dist. of Columbia.....	12,735	20.1	9	282	7	192	...	...	...	...	1	50	40
Guam.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerto Rico.....	49,921	59.4	51	6,012	42	2,516	1	800	3	2,178	2	200	318
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, 1959.

†In addition to the facilities shown in this table, 1,145 facilities providing ambulatory care had been completed or were in process under the programs—comprising 745 public health centers, 262 diagnostic or treatment centers, 114 rehabilitation facilities and 24 other health facilities. The estimated cost of their construction totalled \$327.9 million, of which 70.3 per

cent was from state and local funds, 29.7 per cent from federal funds.

(a) Includes 100 combined hospitals and health centers.

(b) Of the total of 4,625 projects both for facilities providing inpatient care and those providing ambulatory care, 3,167 projects, constructed at a cost of \$2,466,184,000 were in operation; 1,206 projects, costing \$1,265,396,000, were under construction; and 252, to cost \$219,493,000, had been initially approved.

STATE MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMS, 1958-1959

RECOMMENDATIONS of the California Senate Interim Committee on the Treatment of Mental Illness, published in March, 1959, are indicative of the directions of current thought concerning state mental health programs. The recommendations emphasize the importance of easy access to mental hospitals and of a plan for location of a limited number of small mental hospitals or psychiatric centers in key population areas of the state. Closely allied with these proposals is one for the development of psychiatric units in general hospitals throughout the state, and another for plans—to be worked out in cooperation with medical schools, general hospitals and general practitioners—for gradual transfer of most psychiatric treatment from state mental hospitals to various medical resources in the community. Also stressed in the report is the urgency of extensive programs of research and training, and of developing plans for maximum use of the general practitioner in the treatment of mental illness.

In the field of mental retardation, a major development was a set of recommendations produced by a November, 1958, Conference on Mental Retardation, arranged by the Council of State Governments. The recommendations called for establishment of an interdepartmental state agency for joint planning and coordination of services, and for creation of an agency or position in each department dealing with this problem, to offer special consultant service on mental retardation. The conference further recommended comprehensive, community-based programs of prevention, diagnosis, evaluation and treatment, along with special investment in research and training. State-local cooperation was considered imperative, and interstate cooperation was suggested. The conference urged that state legislation stress voluntary hospital admission of mentally retarded patients,

and that competent diagnostic evaluation services be available at the community level for cases both of voluntary admission and of commitment; also, that commitment should not constitute an adjudication of incompetency for any other purpose than institutionalization. Among other proposals the conference called for legislation to provide special education for the mentally retarded children.

• TRENDS IN HOSPITAL PROGRAMS

Decline in Hospital Population. A definite downward trend in the average daily resident-patient population of public hospitals for the mentally ill seems to have been established. A gradual decrease has continued since 1956, and from 1957-58 to 1958-59, the average daily resident-patient population went down more than 5,000 in the nation. The rate of admissions, on the other hand, has continued to increase—offset by a higher rate of discharge. The higher discharge rate can be attributed to several factors, including increased use of tranquilizing drugs, better staffing, improved finances, facilities and equipment. All of these have facilitated earlier and intensive treatment. In addition, foster-home care programs in several states enable state hospitals to vacate significant numbers of beds formerly occupied by elderly patients who do not benefit from hospital services and can be cared for in community settings suited to their needs.

"Patient Government" and Open Hospitals. The general climate at many hospitals has been greatly improved and has aided recovery of patients. Greater self-reliance and self-determination for patients, through open wards and hospitals, and by the instituting of "patient government," have been emphasized in many states. Day and night hospital arrangements, halfway houses and after-care programs are finding increasing application.

as means of keeping or reestablishing patients in the communities.

Operation and Maintenance. Expenditures for operation and maintenance of public hospitals for the mentally ill in the United States rose more than 11 per cent, from \$731,875,462 in 1956-57 to \$812,836,068, in 1957-58, and the average per patient per diem cost went up similarly, from \$3.65 to \$4.07, ranging from as little as \$2.11 in one state to \$6.14 in another. In 1958-59, operation and maintenance expenditures rose another 5 per cent, to \$854,345,503; and the per patient per diem cost 6 per cent, to \$4.32.

Additional personnel and salary increases for employees, as well as salaries paid to staff in new facilities largely account for these increases. The number of full-time employees went from 162,753 in 1956-57 to 169,259 in 1957-58 and 174,218 in 1958-59—a total increase of 7 per cent. Expenditures in Florida, for example, where a fourth state hospital was opened in August, 1959, are estimated to rise more than 30 per cent—from \$21,745,532 in 1957-59 to \$28,527,787 for 1959-61. In Ohio, an increase of 24 per cent was anticipated, largely for personal services, from \$80,187,786 in 1957-59 to an estimated \$99,758,695 during the 1959-61 biennium. A similar increase, of almost 22 per cent, is expected in Oregon, from \$14,059,654 in 1957-59 to \$17,110,633 in 1959-61, largely due to beginning operations of a new hospital being built within twenty miles of Portland. And Tennessee—where construction of two small intensive treatment hospitals is under way in Memphis and Chattanooga, one of which will start operations during the current fiscal period—expenditures will be approximately 18 per cent higher, \$15,654,192 as compared with \$13,209,244 for the 1957-59 biennium.

Capital Outlay. Although measures to alleviate overcrowding still are mandatory in quite a few states, capital outlay expenditures in some are being reduced in the current biennium. This reflects the continued leveling off of the patient population. Completion of earlier plans in California, for example, are expected to eliminate overcrowding for the first time, and New York's capital construc-

tion program is under review for similar reasons.

A large part of capital funds appropriated do not add new beds. Considerable amounts have been allocated for renovation and rehabilitation of existing buildings and for plant improvements, and new buildings are being put up to serve special functions: Several states, including Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Wyoming, are erecting geriatrics buildings at their state hospitals. Research facilities have been or are being constructed in some states, including California, Illinois and Ohio. Many others—including Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Hawaii, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota and Tennessee—have set aside funds for special-purpose structures, such as receiving buildings, acute and intensive treatment units, and convalescent and rehabilitation buildings. California, Kansas, Kentucky, Minnesota, North Carolina and Tennessee are among states that are considering or building inpatient facilities for emotionally disturbed children. The South Carolina legislature in 1959 approved a plan of using patient fee collections to finance a \$1.5 million loan for permanent improvements at the state hospital.

Patient Fees. Fees for care and treatment of patients in state mental hospitals are charged in all states, the amount generally based on average per capita expenditure. Significant increases in the sums collected have been reported by almost every state.

✓ MENTAL RETARDATION

Capital Outlay. Demands for facilities for care and treatment of the mentally retarded have been growing steadily. At least one-third of the states recently have completed or are in the process of building additions to their existing facilities, or are constructing new schools to expand bed capacity and provide other needed facilities.

The Montana State Training School and Hospital recently received money for construction from a bond issue, and the 1959 legislature provided that patient fee collections are to be accumulated in a

special fund to finance construction of a nursery unit for children below age 6 who so far cannot be accepted. Arizona is taking steps to provide facilities for the very young by adding a crib building to its Children's Colony. Illinois is building a Pediatrics Institute and Hospital in Chicago, and another school for the mentally retarded is under construction. Indiana's Ft. Wayne State School is being relocated to a site adjacent to a future Indiana-Purdue Universities Extension Center. In Rhode Island a recently approved \$2.7 million bond issue will add a new hospital, a children's rehabilitation and training unit and special classification cottages for children at the state school for the mentally retarded. New schools also are under construction in Tennessee and Texas.

Operation and Maintenance. For reasons similar to those cited in connection with mental hospitals—salary increases and new personnel to staff additional facilities—costs for operation and maintenance of institutions for the mentally retarded have risen. Data at hand indicate that the increase for 1959–60 over the past fiscal period may run as high as 18 per cent. Due to larger patient populations, however, the average per patient per diem increase will be much less; for 1958–59 this was approximately 9 per cent over 1957–58.

In a few states per patient per diem costs for the mentally retarded are higher than for the mentally ill, but they are lower in most states.

Patient Fees. Fees are charged in most states for care of mentally retarded patients. There are exceptions, however. In South Dakota, for example, there is no requirement for reimbursement, and the maximum in voluntary payments accepted may not exceed \$25 a month. Illinois legislation in 1959 eliminated charges for care and maintenance of mentally retarded and mentally ill children in state institutions between the ages of 6 and 17, inclusive.

COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

At all levels of government and among the public, recognition has been growing of the importance of preventive measures.

There is emphasis on needs for easily accessible expert support in emotional crises as well as in the early stages of mental illness, as a means of obviating necessity for hospitalization. The most intensive efforts in the states recently have seemed to concentrate on establishing and expanding mental health services at the community level. Investment in these efforts is mounting considerably. Available data indicate that over-all state expenditures for them, estimated at about \$27 million for 1958–59, may go up at least \$10 million in 1959–60.

Important encouragement has been given to these endeavors under community mental health services acts in certain states, including California, New York, Minnesota, New Jersey and Vermont. Under these acts state grant-in-aid programs assist communities in expanding operations of existing services and in establishment of additional ones. California's allocation of \$2,485,190 for this program in 1959–60 is 387 per cent higher than for 1958–59. In New Jersey, forty clinics have received allocations for 1959–60 totaling \$2,442,112—an increase of 103 per cent over the previous year's expenditure. The clinics plan to expand existing programs and add new ones, such as outpatient group therapy, family life education, and short-term intensive therapy for adults.

In 1959 Maine enacted similar legislation, authorizing grants up to 50 per cent of operating expenses for community mental health services to municipalities or non-profit organizations for the improvement of community health and welfare. The appropriation for such grants is \$75,000 for 1959–61, plus \$63,961 for administration of the new program.

Many states support local mental health clinics by somewhat different methods, including financial aid, staff services and consultations. A new clinic has been opened in Alaska, and three are being established in Hawaii. Illinois has two new clinics, and further expansion is anticipated; state aid to local clinics, financed from the Mental Health Fund, is going up to \$1,728,300 for 1959–61—a 61 per cent increase over 1957–59. In Indiana, state aid to clinics is up

26 per cent for the same period—to \$686,000. Sixteen mental health centers, caring mostly for children, now are a co-operative enterprise of Massachusetts localities and the Division of Mental Hygiene of the Massachusetts Department of Mental Health; expansion of clinics and inclusion of services to adults are under consideration. Ohio's appropriation for community clinics has been increased 45 per cent, to \$3,190,000 for the 1959-61 biennium. Tennessee's Department of Mental Health, which is responsible for twelve clinics, anticipates establishment of three additional ones; with this expansion, 90 per cent of the state's population will have access to clinic services, within forty miles of each citizen's home.

Georgia's Department of Health is making progress under a 1957 law which authorized arrangements for treatment of mentally ill persons in general hospitals. The department has received an allocation of \$500,000 for this purpose for 1959-60—140 per cent more than the initial expenditure of \$208,590 for 1958-59. During the first year of operation under the program, 290 applications from seventy-nine counties were approved. So far, three hospitals are eligible to render services to mentally ill patients under this plan, and it is hoped that at least one other will be able to accept patients in the near future.

Emotionally Disturbed Children. New efforts are being made for emotionally disturbed children. A 1959 New Jersey law permits counties to grant space and facilities to county mental health associations for conducting day care centers and schools for severely disturbed children. Another New Jersey law provides for special educational services for emotionally and socially maladjusted pupils through local boards of education. Teams of experts are to render diagnostic, evaluative, referral and social casework services, and remedial instruction. The Massachusetts Division of Mental Hygiene is responsible for administration of a day-hospital program for psychotic children at the Children's Unit of the Metropolitan State Hospital. Tennessee's legislature in 1959 appropriated funds for the first time (\$340,000) for services to emotionally dis-

turbed children in public schools and for day care in a mental health center. The 1959 North Dakota legislature appropriated \$150,000 for a children's outpatient clinic, to be administered as part of the state hospital but to be located in a city or place where it can be of maximum service.

Mentally Retarded Children. State action has been increasing at the community level in various states for mentally retarded children. Community services are offered for them in two Illinois clinics. Maryland's Office of Mental Health and Child Health stresses services for such children. The Massachusetts Division of Mental Hygiene is responsible for a nursery class program for preschool retarded children. New Mexico's Child Development Center for mentally retarded preschool children, with the aid of federal funds, will expand its services beyond Santa Fe, where the center is located, to include children from all parts of the state. In Florida, a Developmental Evaluation Clinic has been established by the State Board of Health in cooperation with the Dade County Health Department and the United States Children's Bureau, for evaluation and planning for mentally retarded children, and in the expectation of discovering through these services new methods for diagnosis and treatment.

RESEARCH AND TRAINING

Organization. More than half of the states have set up special administrative patterns in an effort to intensify and coordinate mental health research and training. The patterns vary widely, from a director of research and education at the state hospital level, to a director of research and training at the departmental level, or an advisory or coordinating board or council, or a special departmental section. In a few states, including Indiana, Nebraska and Wisconsin, research efforts are concentrated mainly at psychiatric institutes of the state universities.

Research

Finance. An increasing number of states have separate appropriations for research. Among states that provided

more money for it in 1959-60 is Indiana, where the research allocation for the Department of Psychiatry of Indiana University Medical School went up almost 50 per cent, to \$371,000. Including for research half of the cost of operating its two neuropsychiatric institutes, California will spend \$1,870,530—31 per cent more than in 1958-59. In Illinois, the increase in research expenditures amounts to 81 per cent, for a total of \$2,844,864 in 1959-60. In the same year New York's mental health research expenditures are going up 28 per cent, to \$5,239,490; Ohio, doubling its research investment, will be spending over \$1 million. Certain states made provision for research monies for the first time in 1959.

On the basis of available data, \$14 million may be a rough estimate of the state funds spent for mental health research in 1958-59.

Programs. The California Department of Mental Hygiene, as one example, continues to divide its support between hospital-level applied research and project support for basic research. Seven of the institutions administered by the department now have research teams, and the ultimate goal is one such team at each of the department's facilities. New York reports that 300 full-time research personnel are at work in some two dozen groups on studies in mental illness and retardation; each research unit has its own director and separate budget. A new research wing will be opened at Cleveland Psychiatric Institute and Hospital, a state establishment, for a multidisciplinary approach to research in mental illness, and a psychological research laboratory has been established at Ohio's Longview Hospital. Recent Ohio legislation calls for opening a facility for sex offense research at Lima State Hospital.

Kansas is converting a Veterans Administration hospital into a Neurological Institute for the mentally retarded. The mentally retarded also are the concern of the Nebraska Psychiatric Institute, which has established a pilot screening and treatment unit for children under 6 years of age. New York is developing plans for an institute for basic research in mental retardation.

Training

Finance. In about half of the states, expenditures for mental health training are at least partially identifiable. Data obtained indicate, roughly, that these expenditures may run close to \$14 million in fiscal 1959-60. Allocations for such training have been raised in a number of states. These include New Jersey, which anticipates spending \$605,875 in training psychiatric residents and technicians, an increase of 19 per cent over 1958-59. California's budget for training, up 26 per cent, will be \$1,379,040 for the current year. An even more striking advance, of about 108 per cent, is expected in Ohio, where training costs are due to rise to \$1,791,729 for 1959-60. New York's expenditures for training are expected to be \$4,127,435—14 per cent above 1958-59.

Programs. Additional hospitals have been approved recently for training of psychiatric residents in some states, including California, Iowa and Ohio. Many states offer formal professional training and stipends in various mental health fields for training at their own facilities or in other states—frequently in return for one or two years' service in the state system for each year of state subsidy, after completion of training. Inservice training, especially for psychiatric aides and attendants, is a widespread practice.

To step up training in all categories, California has established the position of Training Officer in its central Department of Mental Hygiene and, in addition, now employs a Chief of Professional Training at each of its hospitals.

The Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education has developed an interesting six-to-twelve-months Training Program for State Institutional Personnel in Mental Retardation, in cooperation with the Pacific State Hospital in Pomona, California, and the California Department of Mental Hygiene. The primary purpose of the program, started in September, 1959, is to give personnel in leadership positions, mainly of the western states, advanced and multidisciplinary training and experience in the field of mental retardation, through a combination of classroom instruction, practice

assignments, seminars, staff and clinical team conferences, and individual consultation. Areas of training include hospital administration, nursing, postgraduate medicine, psychology, rehabilitation services, research methodology, social work, special education, and food services. Academic credit may be obtained in this training. Teaching staff is provided by the hospital, and administrative costs are borne by the commission. The only charge to program participants is \$79 a month for room and board for single persons. Several western states have taken advantage of this training opportunity.

In another interesting development, the New York State Department of Mental Hygiene has established its own School of Psychiatry at a state hospital—a graduate school devoted to basic and advanced three year psychiatric education for medical personnel. The school will serve the staffs of four state hospitals and one school for the mentally retarded.

REORGANIZATION AND STUDY

To improve services for the mentally ill and retarded, a number of organizational changes have taken place, and in various states committees and commissions are studying the problems involved.

Changes at the over-all administrative level include the transfer, in 1959, of responsibility for administration of the Milledgeville State Hospital from Georgia's Department of Welfare to its Department of Public Health. Further reorganization with regard to mental health services was under consideration in that state. Puerto Rico's Department of Health has made an agreement with the Department of Psychiatry of the University of Puerto Rico Medical School by which the Department of Psychiatry assumes the responsibility for direction and administration of the State Psychiatric Hospital as a service, teaching and research institution.

The Illinois Department of Public Welfare has been reorganized into seven sections—two regional sections for state hospital services, and one each for mental retardation, alcoholism, community services, and special services. New York recently set up an Office of Mental Retarda-

tion in the Department of Mental Hygiene, to coordinate and develop all services for the mentally retarded.

Kentucky has provided for the employment at each hospital of a trained lay hospital administrator—allowing the medical superintendent of the institution, to whom the administrator is directly responsible, more time for clinical matters. California also has employed administrative assistants at the hospital level as well as associate and assistant superintendents for medical, surgical, psychiatric and ancillary services; patient groups now are divided into 1,500 bed units, with an assistant superintendent in charge of each unit.

Meantime, the Maine legislature, in 1959 established an Interdepartmental Board on Mental Retardation, with representation from six state agencies dealing with the mentally retarded. The North Dakota Legislative Research Committee has been directed by the legislature to study mental health facilities in the state for the purpose of recommending legislation for reorganization and coordination of services. The Governor of Ohio in 1959 created an Interdepartmental Committee for the Coordination of State Services for the Mentally Retarded. Along the same lines, the Washington State Interagency Committee on Health, Education and Welfare Programs has a special subcommittee that deals with problems of the mentally retarded. The Texas legislature in 1959 created an Interdepartmental Coordinating Committee for State Health and Welfare Services.

A permanent Commission on Mental Health was created by the Illinois legislature in 1959—composed of three state Senators, three Representatives, three citizens appointed by the Governor, and the Director of the Department of Public Welfare—to study care of the mentally ill, means of promoting mental health programs, and need for further codification and revision of mental health laws. Committees concerned with similar problems are operating in about a dozen other states. A Governor's Committee in New York is to draft legislation with regard to revision of the criminal insanity laws which would modify the M'Naghten

Rule. The Governor of Hawaii has appointed a committee on sex offenders, and the Governor of Utah one on defective delinquents and aggressive sexual offenders. The Massachusetts legislature in 1959 continued a special commission of the Department of Mental Health which is studying, besides problems of mentally retarded children, the progress of services to courts and correctional facilities.

Illinois legislation in 1959 also created an Advisory Board on Mental Retardation to study problems and programs in this field. The Governor of Kansas created a committee on mental retardation in December, 1958, to study existing programs and problems. Other study commissions on mental retardation have been established in the last biennium, by legislation or otherwise, in Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota and New Hampshire. Problems of emotionally disturbed children are under special study in several states.

LEGISLATION

The Interstate Compact on Mental Health, drafted in 1955, makes it possible in the participating states to hospitalize mentally ill persons in accordance with their best medical interests rather than on the basis of residence and settlement laws. The compact now is operative in twenty-two states. It was adopted prior to 1959 by Connecticut, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island and West Virginia. In 1959 it was enacted in Alaska, Arkansas, Indiana, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota and Vermont.

Amendments of mental health laws were adopted in a number of states in 1958-59. Voluntary admission of mentally ill patients was authorized in Florida and Idaho, and of mentally retarded children in Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota and Washington. Ohio also provided for 90-day admission to a state hospital for observation, on court order, without loss of civil rights. Florida's legislation permits admission for six months by certification,

and automatic restoration of civil rights upon discharge. In Tennessee civil rights now are restored to discharged patients with approval by the hospital superintendent. Texas has waived the requirement of trial by jury to decide upon commitment.

Legislation of 1959 in Illinois makes narcotic and other dangerous drug addicts eligible for admission to a state hospital. Kentucky provided for admission of alcoholics to its Western State Hospital for a period of six months. The New York legislature authorized establishment of sheltered workshops at state mental institutions. Indiana amended its criminal sexual psychopath law to provide for temporary admission of such psychopaths to a state hospital for observation and examination prior to final judgment.

Other significant enactments in the field included establishment by California's 1959 legislature of a system of state certification for qualified psychiatric technicians. Standards are set and the law is administered by the State Board of Licensed Vocational Nurse Examiners. Certificates will be issued starting July 1, 1960.

THE FUTURE

As this summary indicates, the notable progress of the last decade in care and treatment of the mentally ill has continued through 1958-59, and there has been increased effort to assist the mentally retarded. The directors and staffs of state mental institutions nevertheless emphasize that further large strides are necessary.

With the current reductions in hospital populations, and with possibilities for effective therapy growing, the professionals hope that state programs to combat mental illness will concentrate increasingly on prevention and cure. The consensus appears to be that the most fruitful approaches will be in research, in the development of clinics and other local facilities, and, perhaps most of all, in the training of staff competent to apply the best of present knowledge in the daily treatment practices of clinics and hospitals.

SOCIAL SECURITY IN THE STATES*

SIGNIFICANT changes in the social security programs were embodied in the Social Security Amendments of Congress signed August 28, 1958. The legislation dealt chiefly with old-age, survivors, and disability insurance, but also amended the titles of the act dealing with public assistance and the maternal and child-health services.

The major changes in the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program effected by the 1958 amendments included an increase in monthly benefits, averaging 7 per cent; provision of benefits for dependents of disabled-worker beneficiaries like those for retired-workers' dependents; raising to \$4,800 the amount of earnings taxable and creditable for benefit purposes; a new schedule for contribution rates, with the rate for 1959 increased to 2½ per cent for employers and for employees, and to 3¾ per cent for the self-employed (for 1960-62 the rates are 3 per cent each for employees and employers and 4½ per cent for the self-employed). The retirement test was revised to raise to \$100 the amount of monthly wages a beneficiary with earnings higher than \$1,200 a year may have without losing benefits. The provision that had reduced disabled-worker benefits and disabled-child benefits by the amount of any other periodic benefit paid under workmen's compensation or any federal program (except those paid by the Veterans Administration) was repealed. Minor changes were made in provisions relating to eligibility for the disability freeze and to certain requirements for dependents' benefits. The largest amount payable to a family on an insured-worker's earnings is now \$254; the minimum benefit for a sole beneficiary is \$33.

*Prepared by the Social Security Administration, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Coverage provisions under old-age, survivors, and disability insurance were amended by this and other legislation passed in 1958. These laws extended coverage to turpentine workers, postponed the deadline for certain ministers to elect coverage as self-employed persons, provided for crediting self-employment earnings from a partnership that an individual has in the year of his death, provided wage credits of \$160 a month for active service during World War II by American citizens in the armed forces of certain countries that fought against our enemies, and modified provisions relating to employees of nonprofit organizations. One amendment concerning the latter group provides that a nonprofit organization employing persons in positions covered by a state or local retirement system must, for purposes of coverage under the federal program, treat these employees separately from other employees; each group must be regarded as a separate entity, waiver certificates must be filed separately, and two-thirds of the employees in each group must concur in the filing of its certificate.

With respect to coverage of state and local government employment, one 1958 amendment makes it easier for persons in positions covered by more than one state or local retirement system to obtain coverage under the federal program; it also permits retroactive coverage for those who die or whose employment is terminated after the state-proposed coverage agreement is sent to the federal government but before it is approved by the federal government. A 1957 amendment, designed to permit use of a simplified procedure in obtaining coverage under the divided-retirement system provision, was further amended in 1958 to give persons with an option to join a state or local retirement system, but who have not joined, the same opportunity as members

of the system to secure coverage under the federal program. Another change gives further opportunity for coverage under old-age, survivors, and disability insurance to persons who did not elect coverage when it was originally provided for the members of the retirement system who desired it. A 1958 provision permits most sick-leave payments to state and local government employees to be counted as wages, regardless of the employee's age.

Included in the 1958 amendments was a provision permitting Maine to cover, under the federal program, the state retirement system members who are in non-teaching positions, while continuing to exclude those in teaching or related positions (effective only for modifications of Maine's coverage agreement completed before July 1, 1960). The 1958 amendments also removed the bar to coverage of policemen and firemen in the State of Washington and all interstate instrumentalities. The 86th Congress passed similar legislation in 1959, permitting such coverage in California, Kansas, North Dakota and Vermont. Such coverage is now available in sixteen states and all interstate instrumentalities. The 1959 legislation also made special provision for covering certain policemen in Oklahoma. It reinstates until January 1, 1962, a 1956 provision under which nine states could provide coverage for nonprofessional school district employees without a referendum and as a group separate from professional employees.

As of January, 1959, about $3\frac{1}{4}$ million, or 55 per cent, of the nearly 6 million employees of state and local governments were covered by old-age, survivors, and disability insurance. An estimated 2.1 million employees, or about two-thirds of those covered under the federal program, were also members of a state or local government retirement system. Altogether, the special retirement systems of state and local governments covered an estimated $4\frac{1}{4}$ million employees at the beginning of 1959.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

The Social Security Amendments of 1958 amended the formula for the federal

share in state public-assistance expenditures, effective October 1, 1959, relating it partly to the fiscal capacity of each state based on state per capita income. The formula provides for an average monthly limitation on the amount of state expenditures subject to federal participation—\$65 per recipient in the programs for the aged, the blind, and the disabled, and \$30 per recipient in aid to dependent children.

The federal maximum is no longer related to individual payments but to total expenditures, all of which are matched within the specified average payment per recipient, which includes both money payments and payments for medical care. The federal share continues to be four-fifths of the first \$30 of the average monthly payment per recipient in old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently disabled, and fourteen-seventeenths in aid to dependent children. For payments in excess of these amounts but within the specified average maximums, the law now provides for variable matching based on per capita income for the most recent three-year period. For this part of the formula each state's percentage is derived by dividing the square of the state per capita income by the square of the national per capita income and multiplying the result by 50 per cent. For states with a per capita income equal to or greater than national per capita income, the federal percentage is set at 50 per cent. Where the state per capita income is less than the average for the nation, the federal percentage may be more than 50 per cent but not higher than 65 per cent. The federal percentage will be promulgated each even-numbered year by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

For Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, the combined average monthly limitation on money payments and payments for medical care in behalf of recipients is \$35 for the aged, the blind, and the disabled, and \$18 per recipient for aid to dependent children. The limitation on total annual federal payments was raised to \$8.5 million for Puerto Rico and to \$300,000 for the Virgin Islands.

The 1958 amendments extended the

public assistance provisions of the Social Security Act to Guam, with federal financial participation in expenditures, based on the same formula as that for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. The limitation on the total annual federal grant is \$400,000 a year. Guam made its first payments under approved plans for all four categorical programs as well as under a general assistance program in July, 1959.

A 1957 provision, scheduled to expire in June, 1959, was extended by the 1958 amendments to June 30, 1961; this provision, affecting only Pennsylvania and Missouri, permits the approval of a state plan for aid to the blind that does not meet the Social Security Act requirements for the consideration of income and resources in determining need (but federal participation is limited to expenditures that do meet all requirements). Another amendment made clear that a state old-age assistance plan (like the plans for the other public-assistance programs) must include, with respect to services relating to self-care, a description of the steps taken by the state agency to assure, in the provision of such services, maximum utilization of similar or related services provided by other agencies.

Under another 1958 provision money payments to recipients under all programs may now include payments in behalf of the individual made to another person judicially appointed as his legal representative.

The 1958 legislation provided for an Advisory Council on Public Assistance to review the status of the public-assistance program in relation to old-age, survivors, and disability insurance, the fiscal capacities of the states and the federal government, and other factors affecting the federal-state program. The Chairman of the council was the Commissioner of Social Security. The other twelve members were appointed at the beginning of 1959 by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, in accordance with the law, to represent employers, employees, and the public. The council was designed to include experts in the administration and financial aspects of state and federal programs and other persons with special qualifications with respect to the public-

assistance program. The law called for a report to be submitted to the Secretary and to Congress by January 1, 1960.

MATERNAL, CHILD HEALTH AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

The 1958 amendments to the Social Security Act increased the amount authorized for annual appropriations for each of the three grant programs for maternal and child health and child-welfare services, and made such grants available for Guam beginning July 1, 1959. The amendments also removed a provision relating to child-welfare services that specified the use of federal child-welfare funds in predominantly rural areas or other areas of special need, revised the allotment of federal child welfare funds to relate it to the total child population and to state per capita income; made state and local matching of federal child-welfare funds a requirement, beginning with the fiscal year 1960; and raised to 18 the age limit for runaway children for whose return these federal funds may be used.

The 1958 legislation also called for an Advisory Council on Child Welfare Services to make recommendations and advise the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare on the child-welfare provisions of the Social Security Act, and to report its findings and recommendations to the Secretary and Congress by January 1, 1960. The twelve-member council included representatives of public, voluntary, religious and professional welfare organizations and groups, as well as the general public.

CONCURRENT RECEIPT OF ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS AND OASDI BENEFITS

The federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program and state-federal assistance programs are designed to help maintain income for the aged, the disabled and the paternal orphan. The relationship between the insurance and the assistance programs is growing in importance.

Today there are more than four times as many aged beneficiaries of old-age, survivors, and disability insurance payments as there are recipients of old-age assistance, which has had declining case-

loads since 1950. More and more families who formerly would have received assistance under the aid to dependent children program on the death of the father are getting benefits under the insurance program.

The federal insurance benefit, with other resources, may, however, fail to meet the needs of the beneficiary, and an assistance payment is sometimes necessary to supplement his income.

In March, 1959, about 608 persons per 1,000 of the aged population were receiving old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits—a continually rising proportion. About 158 aged persons per 1,000 were getting old-age assistance (the proportion was 226 per 1,000 in September, 1950). Forty-two persons per 1,000 aged population were receiving both types of payments.

In most states old-age assistance caseloads were smaller in March, 1959, than in February, 1958, but the number of recipients who also had insurance benefits was larger in all but five states. The states showing the greatest relative increases in the number of assistance recipients with both types of payments were in the South,

with a large concentration of agricultural labor and farm operators, many of whom could not gain coverage under the insurance program until 1954.

Concurrent receipt of benefits plays a smaller role in aid to dependent children. Relatively few families get both assistance payments and insurance benefits. The growth of old-age, survivors, and disability insurance and the decline in the number of orphans have meant a smaller proportion of families needing aid because of a parent's death. Aid to dependent children has become more and more a program to help meet need created by the absence of a parent from the home or by a parent's disability. With dependents of disabled-worker beneficiaries now eligible for insurance benefits, fewer families may need to apply for aid because of the father's disability.

About 49,000 families received payments under both aid to dependent children and old-age, survivors, and disability insurance in March, 1959. This was a slight increase from February, 1958, but represented the same small proportion of all assistance families (5.4 per cent).

For both of these assistance programs,

Aged persons and families with children receiving both OASDI^(a) benefits and assistance payments, 1948-59

Month and year	Aged persons receiving both OASDI and OAA			Families with children receiving both OASDI and ADC		
	Number	Per cent of—		Number	Per cent of—	
		Aged OASDI beneficiaries	OAA recipients		OASDI beneficiary 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 ^(b) ..	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 ^(c) ..	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
February, 1958...	596,500	7.1	24.2	37,200	4.5	5.4
March, 1959 ^(d) ...	647,900	6.9	25.7	41,900	4.6	5.4

^(a) Beginning September, 1958, monthly benefits are payable to the dependents of persons who are receiving disability insurance benefits. The classes of dependents eligible for these benefits are the same as dependents of old-age insurance beneficiaries.

^(b) November 1953 data for ADC.

^(c) For ADC, March data for 20 states, November, 1955, data for 1 state, and May, 1956, data for 1 state.

^(d) For OAA, February data for 18 states, April data for 1 state, and May data for 1 state. For ADC, February data for 17 states and April data for 1 state.

state variations in the concurrent receipt of an insurance benefit and an assistance payment reflect the extent of insurance coverage in the state, differences in the number of the needy, and differences in the level of assistance standards and payments.

OASDI BENEFITS AND PA PAYMENTS

Monthly benefits paid under old-age, survivors, and disability insurance in fiscal 1959 amounted to \$9,239 million, and lump-sum death payments totaled \$150 million.

About 4 per cent of this amount was going to disabled-worker beneficiaries and their dependents. In September, 1959, almost 13.5 million persons were receiving monthly benefits, at a monthly rate of \$829 million. About 109,000 persons were receiving benefits (first payable for September, 1958) as dependents of disabled-worker beneficiaries.

Expenditures for the public-assistance programs during fiscal 1959 reflected the 1958 changes in the formula for federal sharing in the costs of the programs. The additional funds made available did not mean automatic increases in payments to the needy, since state action is necessary before increases can occur. Some states could and did act immediately, some required legislative approval, some waited for the higher benefits under old-age, survivors, and disability insurance to be reflected in the economic status of their assistance recipients.

During July-December, 1958, more than two-thirds of the states made one or more changes in policies that tended to increase average payments to recipients of old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind. About three-fourths of the forty-eight states administering programs for permanently and totally disabled persons reported liberalizations that tended to raise the average payment. The types of changes made by the states are summarized below.

Total expenditures for assistance and administration of the five public-assistance programs in fiscal 1959 amounted to \$3,889 million; for the four categorical programs expenditures totaled \$3,400 million. The federal share in categorical as-

Type of change	Number of states			
	OAA	AB	APT D ^(a)	ADC
Total ^(b)	37	36	37	38
Usual maximum raised or method of reducing payments eliminated or made less stringent....	17	14	17	14
Items added to assistance standards	7	7	6	7
Assistance cost standards raised	31	29	28	29
Other liberalizations	7	7	6	9

^(a) 48 states were administering programs of aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

^(b) Number of states making changes; total is less than sum of items because some states made more than one type of change. Some changes were not directly related to the 1958 amendments.

sistance was 58 per cent. By July, 1959, forty-nine jurisdictions, including Guam, were making payments for aid to the permanently and totally disabled. In September, 1959, 2,404,300 individuals were receiving old-age assistance; 2,917,400 persons, including adult relatives, were receiving aid to dependent children; 109,300 were recipients of aid to the blind; and 344,500 were receiving aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

EXPENDITURES FOR SOCIAL SECURITY AND RELATED PROGRAMS

In the fiscal year ended June, 1958, expenditures from federal, state and local funds for social security and related programs totaled \$22,959.5 million. This represents expenditures for social insurance and related programs, public aid, and child-health and child-welfare programs. Of the total, 69 per cent was from federal funds, 31 per cent from state and local funds.

Federal funds represented 73 per cent of the \$19,122.7 million spent for social insurance and related programs. The largest item in this category is \$8,221.1 million paid under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program.

State and local funds met slightly more than 50 per cent of the \$3,537.5 million expended for public assistance in that year.

For the child-health and child-welfare programs, federal funds accounted for

only 15 per cent of the total of \$299 million expended.

In the fiscal year ended June, 1959, \$2,307 million in federal funds was paid out to the states and other jurisdictions under the grant-in-aid programs of the Social Security Act.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAM

The basic programs and administrative organization of the Social Security Administration were not changed by the 1958 amendments to the Social Security Act. The Bureau of Public Assistance administers the federal aspects of the special types of public assistance. The Children's Bureau is responsible for investigating and reporting on all matters relating to child life and, under the Social Security Act, for administering federal grants to state agencies for programs providing maternal and child-health services, services to crippled children, and child-welfare services. The Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance administers the federal program of old-age, survivors, and disability insurance. The Bureau of Federal Credit Unions is responsible for chartering, examining and supervising federal credit unions under the Federal Credit Union Act. Federal aspects of the unemployment insurance program are the responsibility 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 is reported monthly in its *Social Security Bulletin* and its annual *Statistical Sup-*

plement, as well as in annual reports to Congress and other publications.

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TABLE 1

PROGRAM AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURES FOR SOCIAL SECURITY AND RELATED PROGRAMS, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS AND BY PROGRAM, FISCAL YEARS 1956-57 AND 1957-58*(a)

(In millions; data corrected to Aug. 3, 1959)

Program	1957-58			1956-57		
	Total	Federal	State and local	Total	Federal	State and local
Total	\$22,959.5	\$15,812.8	\$7,146.7	\$18,870.9	\$13,474.5	\$5,396.4
Social insurance and related programs	19,122.7	14,012.2	5,110.5	15,368.3	11,824.3	3,544.0
Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance.....	8,221.1	8,221.1	.....	6,665.9	6,665.9	.....
Railroad retirement.....	728.2	728.2	.....	676.8	676.8	.....
Public employee retirement (b).....	2,032.2	1,185.2	847.0	1,785.2	1,039.2	746.0
Unemployment insurance and employment service (c).....	3,312.4	436.9	2,875.5	1,841.6	337.1	1,504.5
Railroad unemployment insurance.....	176.0	176.0	.....	88.1	88.1	.....
Railroad temporary disability insurance.....	54.6	54.6	.....	52.0	52.0	.....
State temporary disability insurance (d).....	302.9	.....	302.9	268.2	.....	268.2
Veterans' programs (e).....	3,147.7	3,147.7	.....	2,906.5	2,906.5	.....
Workmen's compensation.....	1,147.7	62.6	1,085.1(f)	1,083.8	58.5	1,025.3(f)
Public assistance(g)	3,537.5	1,757.1	1,780.5	3,228.9	1,610.3	1,618.5
Special types of public assistance.....	3,144.5	1,757.1	1,387.4	2,907.1	1,610.3	1,296.8
Old-age assistance.....	1,911.2	1,058.7	852.6	1,832.2	1,010.0	822.2
Aid to dependent children.....	902.7	529.6	373.1	776.5	450.5	326.0
Aid to the blind.....	92.5	44.3	48.3	87.3	41.6	45.7
Aid to the permanently and totally disabled....	238.0	124.6	113.4	211.2	108.3	102.8
General assistance.....	393.1	.....	393.1	321.7	.....	321.7
Child health and welfare service programs	299.2	43.4	255.7	273.7	39.9	233.8
Maternal and child health services.....	69.3	17.4	51.9	64.6	15.7	48.9
Crippled children's services.....	53.4	16.0	37.3	49.3	15.9	33.4
Child welfare services (h).....	176.5	10.0	166.5	159.9	8.3	151.6

*Prepared by The Social Security Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Source: Data taken or estimated from Treasury reports, federal budgets, and available reports of federal, state and local administrative agencies.

(a) Reported or estimated expenditures from public funds (general and special) and trust accounts, and other expenditures under public law; excludes transfers to such accounts and loans; includes 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. Administrative expenses not available for all programs.

(c) Includes unemployment compensation for veterans under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 and for federal employees.

(d) 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 not available for administrative expenditures of private plans underwritten by private insurance carriers or self-insured.

(e) Represents pensions, annuities, burial awards, readjustment allowances, and estimated administrative expenditures for these payments; excludes expenditures from the government life insurance fund.

(f) Benefits paid under state law by private insurance carriers, state funds, and self-insurers and estimated costs of state administration.

(g) Includes payments made directly to suppliers of medical care and services on behalf of assistance recipients.

(h) 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 1957-58 AND 1958-59*
(In thousands)

State or other jurisdiction	Fiscal year 1958-59									
	Total fiscal year 1957-58	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 (c)	Child welfare services
Total.....	\$2,127,135	\$2,306,917	\$1,135,174	\$152,780	\$630,459	\$47,981	\$297,025	\$16,494	\$15,171	\$11,833
Alabama.....	55,054	52,933	37,372	3,706	5,906	489	4,079	548	462	370
Alaska.....	3,256	3,442	726	.....	975	52	1,259	164	209	57
Arizona.....	14,892	17,394	6,945	.....	6,361	454	3,355	149	.....	130
Arkansas.....	35,593	35,696	23,791	2,411	4,661	949	3,091	293	249	250
California.....	237,368	250,362	137,422	4,357	68,191	7,482	30,939	796	760	415
Colorado.....	37,340	38,881	25,038	2,946	7,220	177	2,847	329	177	147
Connecticut.....	20,426	21,127	7,567	1,132	6,386	160	5,307	246	214	116
Delaware.....	3,324	3,289	626	175	1,359	144	722	104	96	63
District of Columbia.....	8,157	10,086	1,736	1,277	4,133	116	2,366	247	172	40
Florida.....	58,282	56,854	29,888	3,523	15,537	1,173	5,728	450	303	253
Georgia.....	66,053	70,673	42,005	8,134	13,531	1,653	4,076	453	450	372
Hawaii.....	5,054	5,296	724	569	2,691	50	887	172	134	68
Idaho.....	7,358	10,176	4,141	556	1,988	102	3,073	138	119	60
Illinois.....	93,722	109,465	43,800	10,233	38,808	1,849	13,512	449	454	360
Indiana.....	27,568	30,844	13,525	.....	10,277	1,035	5,310	315	254	129
Iowa.....	26,446	32,342	19,618	.....	8,458	826	2,648	235	313	213
Kansas.....	24,842	27,844	16,461	2,348	5,889	351	2,190	205	214	186
Kentucky.....	41,968	43,311	20,730	2,889	13,795	1,188	3,598	370	385	357
Louisiana.....	89,979	105,568	69,611	7,978	21,835	1,475	3,667	354	358	289
Maine.....	13,124	13,216	5,789	913	4,422	233	1,495	136	120	109
Maryland.....	18,918	21,241	4,411	2,715	8,142	220	4,884	390	303	175
Massachusetts.....	75,309	75,381	43,479	5,478	13,180	1,051	11,345	424	309	115
Michigan.....	73,167	75,935	33,107	2,046	24,204	915	14,186	554	505	417
Minnesota.....	37,082	41,777	25,666	1,142	8,972	629	4,275	378	433	281

Mississippi.....	40,484	39,977	23,851	2,346	7,565	2,117	3,018	380	363	336
Missouri.....	89,262	92,118	56,183	7,399	20,344	2,282	5,004	318	307	282
Montana.....	7,952	8,635	3,796	812	1,920	201	1,534	118	151	104
Nebraska.....	12,792	13,641	8,121	807	2,560	511	1,283	107	134	117
Nevada.....	3,353	3,717	1,383	.....	832	106	1,105	156	84	51
New Hampshire.....	5,413	5,350	2,536	200	1,008	128	1,203	103	99	73
New Jersey.....	31,380	35,799	10,698	3,080	9,401	540	11,508	239	206	126
New Mexico.....	13,774	16,928	5,859	1,269	7,455	219	1,640	317	153	116
New York.....	170,746	187,514	46,610	*21,396	73,459	2,346	42,018	759	550	377
North Carolina.....	47,969	54,759	18,597	7,406	18,829	2,386	5,790	558	635	558
North Dakota.....	6,884	8,140	4,243	615	1,832	59	1,059	112	104	116
Ohio.....	87,538	83,882	39,914	4,852	20,571	1,897	15,160	573	531	474
Oklahoma.....	72,682	77,572	51,075	5,134	15,963	1,056	3,630	231	274	210
Oregon.....	20,680	22,040	9,556	2,738	5,535	151	3,572	153	169	166
Pennsylvania.....	82,256	109,720	25,870	8,173	47,403	3,937	22,417	744	653	524
Puerto Rico.....	7,563	8,559	1,621	1,033	3,667	80	1,079	367	386	325
Rhode Island.....	11,145	12,286	3,619	1,408	4,149	68	2,733	148	103	58
South Carolina.....	24,890	25,499	12,438	2,716	5,550	699	3,028	386	348	333
South Dakota.....	7,828	9,111	4,541	559	2,861	91	779	77	86	118
Tennessee.....	41,816	47,407	22,679	3,076	15,097	1,248	3,973	501	452	380
Texas.....	123,505	137,935	100,120	2,355	18,463	3,093	11,823	654	839	586
Utah.....	10,770	11,834	4,485	1,172	3,472	120	2,243	138	110	94
Vermont.....	5,275	5,265	2,623	372	1,010	64	919	107	92	78
Virginia.....	18,194	20,222	5,751	2,545	7,453	538	2,634	549	391	361
Virgin Islands.....	470	536	127	23	89	6	71	92	86	42
Washington.....	45,529	47,965	27,140	3,138	11,106	386	5,565	266	173	192
West Virginia.....	26,941	29,736	6,853	2,656	16,847	383	2,240	215	288	254
Wisconsin.....	32,096	33,718	18,855	701	8,381	550	4,368	226	321	316
Wyoming.....	3,666	3,917	1,852	273	711	35	791	102	89	65

*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) Includes, for 1958-59, payments to states, as agents of the United States, for administration of the veterans' and federal employees' unemployment compensation programs and for

operation of the District of Columbia Employment Center, not separable on a checks-issued basis. Excludes a small payment to the Railroad Retirement Board for informational services to states, a grant to Guam, and payments to the Veterans Administration for claims adjudication assistance.

(c) Includes, for 1958-59, \$269,570 granted to 15 states for services to children with congenital heart disease.

TABLE 3
BENEFICIARIES AND BENEFITS UNDER SOCIAL INSURANCE AND RELATED PROGRAMS,
BY RISK AND PROGRAM, 1940, 1950, 1952-58*(a)
(Corrected to July 31, 1959)

Risk and program	1940	1950	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Amount of benefits (in thousands)									
Total	\$1,540,259	\$6,321,787	\$7,749,321	\$8,962,551	\$11,169,210	\$12,136,793	\$13,266,092	\$15,850,785	\$20,026,599
Old-age retirement	326,472	1,422,849	2,589,046	3,325,153	3,982,545	5,157,064	5,964,588	7,502,814	8,516,344
Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance (b)...	17,150	651,409	1,539,327	2,175,311	2,697,982	3,747,742	4,361,231	5,687,814	6,476,669
Railroad retirement.....	83,342	176,925	267,343	281,656	324,910	335,880	379,782	420,164	449,411
Federal civil-service.....	49,069	135,267	175,616	209,327	231,811	260,388	312,920	373,420	439,133
Other federal contributory (c).....	714	2,440	3,200	3,575	4,074	4,455	5,085	5,757	6,523
Federal noncontributory (d).....	53,427	149,222	191,340	201,000	229,672	273,127	309,720	345,759	403,086
State and local government retirement (e).....	103,000	250,000	325,000	368,000	415,000	460,000	525,000	606,000	685,000
Veterans' program (f).....	19,770	57,586	87,220	86,284	79,096	75,472	70,850	63,900	56,522
Survivorship:									
Monthly benefits.....	161,515	901,817	1,353,558	1,569,655	1,740,634	2,068,435	2,242,911	2,604,811	2,886,081
Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance...	6,371	276,945	591,504	743,536	879,952	1,107,541	1,244,073	1,520,749	1,720,146
Railroad retirement.....	1,448	43,884	74,085	83,319	93,201	121,847	133,171	143,826	153,947
Federal civil-service.....		8,409	19,986	27,325	32,348	38,851	49,062	57,506	72,129
Other federal contributory (c).....					184	201	367	644	763
Federal noncontributory (d).....					1,148	1,569	2,034	2,426	2,843
State and local government retirement (e).....	16,000	26,000	30,000	32,000	35,000	40,000	45,000	51,000	57,000
Veterans' program.....	105,696	491,579	572,983	613,475	628,801	688,426	699,204	748,660	794,253
Workmen's compensation (g).....	32,000	55,000	65,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	75,000	80,000	85,000
Lump-sum payments.....	36,756	86,693	131,018	166,342	174,224	195,621	197,070	236,975	245,497
Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance...	11,833	32,740	63,298	87,451	92,229	112,871	109,304	138,785	132,908
Railroad retirement.....	2,497	12,722	13,745	18,409	16,330	16,088	14,548	16,437	19,899
Federal civil-service.....	5,810	8,147	8,364	8,850	8,925	9,197	9,920	10,500	11,551
Other federal contributory (c).....	156	375	469	514	547	638	795	1,035	1,465
State and local government retirement (e).....	12,500	20,000	30,000	35,000	40,000	40,000	45,000	50,000	55,000
Veterans' program (f).....	3,960	12,709	15,142	16,118	16,193	16,827	17,494	20,218	24,674
Disability	480,855	2,442,545	2,632,130	2,850,798	2,980,187	3,184,449	3,344,437	3,593,118	4,087,872
Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance.....								56,676	246,202
Railroad retirement.....	30,324	77,315	93,857	92,456	103,989	103,089	110,663	118,337	121,329
Federal civil-service.....	12,950	40,520	49,504	59,973	64,653	71,131	83,809	94,478	114,608
Other federal contributory (c).....					315	351	290	326	375
Federal noncontributory (d).....	(d)	148,730	161,410	188,000	190,798	208,217	213,667	214,361	228,166
State and local government retirement (e).....	10,000	24,000	30,000	35,000	45,000	55,000	62,000	68,000	77,000
Veterans' program (f).....	298,081	1,674,622	1,635,005	1,754,153	1,842,284	1,982,043	2,030,948	2,116,609	2,325,693
Workmen's compensation (g).....	129,000	360,000	460,000	491,000	498,000	520,000	578,000	619,000	650,000
State temporary disability insurance (h).....		89,259	167,665	185,066	185,975	192,673	215,522	254,039	272,579
Railroad temporary disability insurance.....		28,099	34,689	45,150	49,173	51,945	49,538	51,292	51,920
Unemployment	534,661	1,466,217	1,043,557	1,050,603	2,291,620	1,531,224	1,512,086	1,913,067	4,290,805
State unemployment insurance (i).....	518,700	1,373,426	998,238	962,221	2,026,866	1,350,268	1,380,726	1,766,445	3,979,946
Railroad unemployment insurance.....	15,961	59,804	41,793	46,684	157,088	93,284	70,443	93,535	228,824
Veterans' unemployment allowances (j).....		34,653	3,539	41,698	107,666	87,672	60,917	53,087	82,035

Beneficiaries (in thousands) (k)

Old-age retirement:									
Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance (b)	77.2	1,918.1	3,187.3	3,888.7	4,589.6	5,443.2	6,190.9	7,623.3	8,738.1
Railroad retirement	102.0	174.8	268.6	288.5	307.7	329.2	347.3	363.6	383.3
Federal civil-service	47.4	111.0	128.3	138.5	152.0	164.9	180.0	203.1	227.3
Other federal contributory (c) . . . . .	.6	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.7	3.1
Federal noncontributory (d)	32.8	71.3	87.8	90.9	95.2	104.0	113.9	126.3	139.4
State and local government retirement (e)	113.0	222.0	260.0	280.0	310.0	335.0	375.0	424.0	465.0
Veterans' program (f)	29.2	53.5	78.4	71.8	65.7	59.6	55.9	50.2	44.3
Survivorship (monthly benefits):									
Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance	35.7	1,093.9	1,484.6	1,687.5	1,891.9	2,096.6	2,282.3	2,633.0	2,812.2
Railroad retirement	3.0	136.3	149.9	157.7	167.2	196.5	210.6	220.7	231.3
Federal civil-service	18.3	40.0	50.4	60.6	70.7	80.7	92.9	106.2	106.2
Other federal contributory (c) . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.2	.2	.3	.4	.4
Federal noncontributory (d) . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.1	1.5	1.7	2.2	2.5
State and local government retirement (e)	25.0	40.0	44.0	46.0	48.0	50.0	53.0	55.0	57.0
Veterans' program	323.2	991.7	1,044.2	1,086.0	1,122.2	1,152.9	1,173.9	1,176.9	1,190.0
Workmen's compensation (g) . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Disability:									
Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	123.7	205.1
Railroad retirement	39.3	76.0	80.3	81.9	84.9	87.1	89.8	91.2	92.6
Federal civil-service	15.5	43.0	48.4	52.1	56.7	61.3	66.3	73.3	84.7
Other federal contributory (c) . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3
Federal noncontributory (d)	(d)	56.0	68.1	78.1	82.4	85.2	87.8	83.3	85.2
State and local government retirement (e)	14.3	32.0	38.0	40.0	41.0	42.0	43.0	44.0	47.0
Veterans' program (f)	580.9	2,301.8	2,343.9	2,437.0	2,527.7	2,610.8	2,682.4	2,745.1	2,811.8
Workmen's compensation (g) . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
State temporary disability retirement (h) . . . . .	.....	54.1	75.0	83.4	81.7	80.9	86.5	97.6	99.2
Railroad temporary disability insurance (i) . . . . .	.....	31.2	31.5	33.2	31.5	31.9	30.3	30.7	30.5
Unemployment:									
State unemployment insurance (m)	982.4	1,305.0	873.6	812.1	1,614.9	1,099.5	1,037.0	1,250.2	2,255.0
Railroad unemployment insurance (l)	41.5	76.8	42.6	40.2	110.4	63.1	47.6	59.6	129.8
Veterans' unemployment allowances (j) . . . . .	.....	33.6	15.2	33.5	89.3	72.4	50.7	44.6	67.2

*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 and to children of retired and disabled-worker beneficiaries for aged wives and dependent husbands receiving benefits in 1958; the average number was 1,935,774; for children of retired and disabled-worker beneficiaries, 196,772; payments to these groups were \$852,388,000 and \$56,256,000 respectively. Benefits to dependents of disabled-worker beneficiaries were first payable for September, 1958.

(c) Before 1954, small but unknown amount and number of disability and survivor payments included with old-age retirement.

(d) For 1940, significant amount and number of disability payments included with old-age retirement. Before 1954, small but unknown amount and number of survivor payments included with old-age retirement.

(e) Data for 1958 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 sums 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 1958 preliminary. Data for beneficiaries not available.

(h) Benefits first payable in Rhode Island, April, 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; beginning June, 1958, includes payments under the temporary unemployment insurance programs; beginning November, 1958, includes payments under the Ex-Servicemen's Unemployment Act of 1958.

(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. Includes self-employment allowances under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944—for 1950, payments of \$1,666,000 to 1,500 veterans (average monthly number) and a negligible amount and number thereafter.

(k) Average monthly number, except as otherwise noted. For old-age, survivors, and disability insurance, the number of beneficiaries in 1958 is average for January-November.

(l) Average number of beneficiaries during 14-day registration period.

(m) Average weekly number.

TABLE 4

AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN: SELECTED DATA ON RECIPIENTS, PAYMENTS AND FINANCING*
(Except for maximum payments, includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments)

State or other jurisdiction	Number of recipients, June, 1959					Average payment per family, June, 1959	Maximum money payment in state, December, 1958				Expenditures for assistance and administration, calendar year 1958 (in thousands)	Source of funds expended for assistance and administration, calendar year 1958, 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	777,680	2,928,957	2,247,002	34	\$106.93	...	...	...	...	\$984,756	58.6	41.4
Alabama	22,600	89,787	69,968	55	27.90	...	\$ 32	\$ 23	\$124	8,848	79.0	21.0	
Alaska	1,171	4,087	3,055	36	100.69	...	60	30	...	1,468	66.6	33.4	
Arizona	6,598	26,054	19,885	41	113.45	...	80	27	173	7,594	70.3	29.7	
Arkansas	7,931	30,284	23,722	35	59.80	\$ 6	27	18-15-12-9	105(d)	5,849	79.3	20.7	
California	71,468	253,428	197,170	38	162.33	...	145	23-47-41-35-29-23-17-11-5(e)	...	139,684	45.7	54.3	
Colorado	7,079	27,207	21,236	32	124.09	...	...	...	...	10,857	59.8	40.2
Connecticut	7,287	23,996	17,833	22	156.52	...	...	...	...	12,968	44.2	55.8
Delaware	1,679	6,272	4,814	28	87.67	...	75	12-12-12-10	150	1,862	69.8	30.2	
District of Columbia	3,835	16,782	13,198	52	145.40	...	...	...	...	5,738	58.9	41.1
Florida	27,692	101,806	78,949	49	59.60	...	32	23	81	19,882	78.9	21.1	
Georgia	15,706	58,380	44,919	29	88.56	25	34	25	134	16,495	73.9	26.1	
Hawaii	2,583	10,055	7,981	33	132.99	...	...	...	...	4,356	59.2	40.8
Idaho	1,937	7,128	5,246	20	148.31	...	...	...	...	3,449	50.1	49.9
Illinois	34,310	140,136	107,597	31	152.53	...	...	...	...	60,188	53.5	46.5
Indiana	11,506	41,835	31,507	18	101.83	32	32(f)	23	...	14,213	67.5	32.5	
Iowa	8,780	32,203	24,205	24	132.29	...	...	...	...	12,801	55.8	44.2
Kansas	5,841	21,904	17,121	22	132.58	...	...	...	240(g)	8,834	57.3	42.7
Kentucky	20,807	74,846	56,259	48	72.39	32	32	23	150	18,655	76.6	23.4	
Louisiana	24,277	98,831	76,559	58	89.32	(h)	68(i)	17-15-15-10(i)	145(i)	27,727	73.3	26.7	
Maine	5,656	19,845	14,593	43	95.78	32	32	23	225(j)	6,157	70.8	29.2	
Maryland	8,505	35,162	27,515	25	117.26	...	...	...	210(k)	10,941	65.6	34.4
Massachusetts	14,439	48,198	36,079	23	147.12	...	...	...	...	27,695	45.2	54.8
Michigan	27,534	97,128	71,031	23	134.48	(l)	110(l)	10	...	40,118	52.2	47.8	
Minnesota	9,639	32,962	25,580	20	151.93	...	...	...	...	16,618	48.5	51.5

Mississippi	18,636	71,849	56,396	62	41.04	...	25	15-10	90	9,653	78.7	21.3
Missouri	25,983	98,038	74,122	51	90.16	30	30	21-21-22-21-21-22-21-22-21-21-22(m)	...	26,316	72.9	27.1
Montana	1,854	6,820	5,318	20	122.11	...	...	...	...	3,192	57.0	43.0
Nebraska	2,819	10,481	7,966	15	102.82	...	85	15-15-15-10	...	3,840	67.4	32.6
Nevada	1,025	3,387	2,623	24	88.70	31(n)	31(n)	22(n)	...	1,135	65.3	34.7
New Hampshire	1,121	4,222	3,198	16	155.40	...	...	...	...	1,949	52.3	47.7
New Jersey	10,954	36,563	27,763	14	154.04	...	...	...	...	16,480	46.0	54.0
New Mexico	7,231	27,685	21,272	55	115.47	(o)	(o)	(o)	180	9,002	70.9	29.1
New York	66,145	257,042	193,431	37	164.06	...	...	...	...	141,017	49.6	50.4
North Carolina	26,565	105,039	80,965	45	76.72	...	...	...	...	22,597	78.2	21.8
North Dakota	1,745	6,473	5,025	20	142.30	...	...	...	...	3,013	54.6	45.4
Ohio	24,261	94,687	72,571	21	107.90	...	...	...	...	27,589	69.0	31.0
Oklahoma	17,416	60,594	45,954	58	110.28	(o)	(o)	(o)	184	21,213	67.0	33.0
Oregon	5,991	21,469	16,217	25	128.84	...	...	...	...	9,575	50.6	49.4
Pennsylvania	44,631	175,259	133,248	35	119.71	...	...	...	...	60,962	61.4	38.6
Puerto Rico	51,935	190,920	152,953	141	15.04	...	...	...	...	8,664	34.5	65.5
Rhode Island	4,552	16,439	12,324	44	127.78	...	...	...	...	7,046	56.7	47.3
South Carolina	9,674	38,460	30,244	29	55.82	...	27	18	99	6,747	79.5	20.5
South Dakota	3,123	10,691	8,061	30	99.79	...	75	25-18-18-20-23	...	3,734	67.6	32.4
Tennessee	21,975	81,082	61,108	46	70.44	25	25	15	100(p)	18,050	77.4	22.6
Texas	24,658	102,344	78,044	21	70.90	...	45(n)	16(n)	92	23,439	79.4	20.6
Utah	3,470	12,289	9,153	24	131.44	(r)	(r)	(r)	...	5,322	55.7	44.3
Vermont	1,274	4,516	3,382	25	108.38	32	40	23	...	1,401	67.0	33.0
Virgin Islands	217	780	648	59	43.17	...	...	...	...	137	49.9	50.1
Virginia	9,279	37,292	29,262	20	82.48	...	...	...	...	9,162	76.0	24.0
Washington	11,732	41,004	30,718	30	160.95	...	...	...	275(s)	22,197	46.7	53.3
West Virginia	20,482	78,846	61,343	83	87.37	32	32	23	165(t)	21,117	73.6	26.4
Wisconsin	9,304	33,601	25,564	18	159.18	...	...	...	...	15,997	47.7	52.3
Wyoming	768	2,769	2,106	16	132.49	...	...	...	195	1,214	53.6	46.4

*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 1, 1959.

(c) Amount for each child same as last figure shown unless family maximum specified.

(d) \$99 maximum for family with no eligible adult included.

(e) Special needs if paid from local ADC funds.

(f) \$50 maximum for first child when no eligible adult included.

(g) Represents maximum for first 8 children with no needy relative present, or first 7 children with needy relative; maximum for each additional child \$30.

(h) If both parents (or parent substitutes) are included in assistance unit, the second parent is given same consideration as an additional child in determining applicable maximum.

(i) Special needs—to \$150; special medical grants—to \$245.

(j) Assistance plus income cannot exceed \$300.

(k) Represents maximum in highest of three cost areas in state. Other maximums are \$200 and \$190. Special items in emergency situation.

(l) Maximum \$10 higher per case if both parents are included in assistance unit and eligibility is based on incapacity. Supplementation in Ingham, Kent, and Wayne counties—to \$60 per family in Wayne County.

(m) For families with no adult, the maximums are \$21-22-21-21-22-21-21-22.

(n) May be exceeded to provide 20 per cent of unmet need.

(o) Maximums expressed in terms of number of persons in assistance unit as follows: For New Mexico, \$65, \$80 and \$10 to family maximum; for Oklahoma, \$25, \$97, \$118, \$135, \$148, \$158, \$167, \$176, \$184.

(p) \$85 family maximum when no eligible adult included.

(q) \$29 for first child and \$20 up to family maximum for successive children if no eligible adult included.

(r) Maximums expressed in terms of all assistance in cases of specified number of persons as follows: \$78, \$125, \$148, \$167, \$186, \$205, \$224 plus \$12 for each person in excess of 7.

(s) May be exceeded for prevention of undue hardship.

(t) Represents maximum for all assistance in household.

TABLE 5
OLD-AGE, SURVIVORS, AND DISABILITY INSURANCE:
 Number and amount of monthly benefits in current-payment status at end of June, 1959, and amount of
 benefit payments in fiscal year 1959, by state* (a)
 (In thousands: data corrected to Dec. 9, 1959)

Beneficiary's state or other jurisdiction of residence	Monthly benefits in current-payment status, June 30, 1959						Benefit payments in fiscal year 1959			
	Total		OASI(b)		DI(b)		OASI(b)			
	Num- ber	Month- ly amount	Num- ber	Month- ly amount	Num- ber	Month- ly amount	Total	Monthly benefits	Lump- sum death payments	DI(b)
Total	13,181.4	\$805,545	12,820.2	\$778,404	361.2	\$27,141	\$9,388,378	\$8,899,522	\$149,625	\$339,231
370 Alabama.....	202.9	9,979	194.3	9,429	8.6	550	116,815	108,095	1,902	6,818
Alaska.....	5.7	322	5.5	314	.1	8	3,746	3,564	83	99
Arizona.....	69.5	4,201	66.6	3,970	2.9	231	48,834	45,176	766	2,892
Arkansas.....	138.7	6,700	134.1	6,409	4.6	291	78,017	73,505	907	3,605
California.....	1,023.6	65,192	999.6	63,171	24.0	2,021	759,137	722,101	11,608	25,428
Colorado.....	109.0	6,536	106.9	6,374	2.1	163	76,033	72,849	1,149	2,035
Connecticut.....	203.8	14,138	198.7	13,709	5.2	429	164,730	156,754	2,593	5,383
Delaware.....	29.1	1,845	28.4	1,784	.7	60	21,606	20,413	435	758
District of Columbia.....	44.4	2,659	43.2	2,564	1.2	95	31,416	29,552	656	1,208
Florida.....	408.6	25,663	396.4	24,703	12.2	960	298,078	282,448	3,607	12,023
Georgia.....	212.1	10,577	203.1	9,990	9.0	587	123,917	114,479	2,101	7,337
Hawaii.....	27.1	1,522	26.3	1,460	.8	62	17,729	16,690	262	777
Idaho.....	48.3	2,843	47.5	2,783	.8	60	32,835	31,607	477	751
Illinois.....	761.1	50,112	743.1	48,630	18.0	1,482	583,804	554,725	10,429	18,650
Indiana.....	378.7	23,634	369.3	22,902	9.4	732	274,794	261,330	4,347	9,117
Iowa.....	236.9	14,185	232.9	13,892	4.0	294	164,237	158,178	2,404	3,655
Kansas.....	171.5	9,936	168.2	9,694	3.3	242	115,484	110,841	1,621	3,022
Kentucky.....	240.5	12,405	230.6	11,840	9.9	566	144,914	135,844	2,154	6,916
Louisiana.....	156.1	8,144	149.7	7,723	6.3	421	95,256	88,182	1,833	5,241
Maine.....	94.0	5,446	91.5	5,273	2.5	173	63,476	60,408	913	2,155

Maryland.....	173.2	10,540	168.5	10,172	4.7	367	123,581	116,414	2,556	4,611
Massachusetts.....	467.0	30,716	454.7	29,777	12.3	939	358,743	341,455	5,541	11,747
Michigan.....	561.9	37,688	548.4	36,558	13.5	1,130	438,331	447,270	6,864	14,197
Minnesota.....	260.3	15,782	256.2	15,468	4.2	314	183,208	176,735	2,554	3,919
Mississippi.....	134.9	5,994	130.8	5,735	4.1	259	70,339	66,109	1,009	3,221
Missouri.....	358.7	21,387	350.0	20,730	8.8	657	249,308	237,297	3,772	8,239
Montana.....	52.4	3,244	51.3	3,160	1.1	85	37,545	35,936	558	1,051
Nebraska.....	116.4	6,787	114.5	6,650	1.9	137	78,943	76,139	1,090	1,714
Nevada.....	13.6	873	13.3	843	.4	30	10,237	9,617	246	374
New Hampshire.....	57.8	3,562	56.6	3,465	1.3	97	41,541	39,680	647	1,214
New Jersey.....	475.4	32,372	463.8	31,399	11.6	973	378,068	359,348	6,481	12,239
New Mexico.....	38.8	1,979	37.7	1,906	1.1	74	23,066	21,741	417	908
New York.....	1,365.8	90,651	1,330.4	87,794	35.4	2,858	1,057,522	1,003,821	17,787	35,914
North Carolina.....	272.2	13,481	261.0	12,758	11.2	723	158,326	146,680	2,633	9,013
North Dakota.....	42.8	2,488	42.4	2,460	.4	28	28,627	27,849	431	347
Ohio.....	721.9	46,870	703.2	45,363	18.8	1,507	546,463	518,797	8,807	18,859
Oklahoma.....	158.0	8,716	153.8	8,405	4.2	311	101,544	96,074	1,596	3,874
Oregon.....	156.3	9,848	153.2	9,605	3.1	243	114,322	109,739	1,547	3,036
Pennsylvania.....	957.0	62,030	926.5	59,682	30.5	2,348	722,989	681,712	11,990	29,287
Puerto Rico.....	81.2	2,610	80.5	2,585	.6	25	30,554	29,842	380	332
Rhode Island.....	80.2	5,204	77.8	5,018	2.4	185	60,815	57,498	989	2,328
South Carolina.....	129.1	6,253	123.7	5,902	5.5	351	73,650	67,868	1,396	4,386
South Dakota.....	52.0	2,982	51.3	2,937	.7	45	34,676	33,628	487	561
Tennessee.....	231.8	11,474	223.5	10,946	8.3	528	134,444	125,711	2,198	6,535
Texas.....	507.5	27,350	492.8	26,306	14.7	1,043	319,850	301,147	5,673	13,030
Utah.....	49.7	3,028	48.9	2,962	.9	66	35,122	33,791	512	819
Vermont.....	35.7	2,087	34.7	2,015	1.0	72	24,338	23,083	361	894
Virgin Islands.....	.9	-37	.9	36	(c)	(d)	423	410	7	6
Virginia.....	237.9	12,610	228.3	11,982	9.6	629	148,091	137,555	2,748	7,788
Washington.....	225.6	14,424	220.4	13,998	5.2	426	167,374	159,750	2,285	5,339
West Virginia.....	166.8	9,298	156.7	8,678	10.1	620	108,289	99,315	1,462	7,512
Wisconsin.....	332.4	20,782	325.5	20,247	6.8	535	241,320	230,944	3,690	6,686
Wyoming.....	19.8	1,196	19.4	1,167	.4	29	13,869	13,256	245	368
Foreign.....	85.0	5,163	84.1	5,083	.9	80	58,002	56,570	419	1,013

*Prepared by The Social Security Administration, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

(a) Distribution by state estimated.

(b) Benefits under the old-age and survivors insurance (OASI) parts of the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program are payable from the OASI trust fund to old-age insurance (retired worker) beneficiaries and their dependents and to survivors of deceased

workers. Benefits under the disability insurance (DI) part of the program are payable from the DI trust fund to disability insurance (disabled worker) beneficiaries and, beginning September, 1958, to their dependents.

(c) Less than 50.

(d) Less than \$500.

TABLE 6

OLD-AGE ASSISTANCE: SELECTED DATA ON RECIPIENTS, PAYMENTS AND FINANCING*

(Except for maximum payments, includes vendor payments for medical care and recipients receiving only such payments)

State or other jurisdiction	Recipients, June, 1959			Maximum money payment permitted in state, December, 1958	Expenditures for assistance and administration, calendar year 1958 (in thousands)	Source of funds expended for assistance and administration, calendar year 1958, percentage from	
	Total number	Number per 1,000 population aged 65 and over(a)	Average payment per recipient, June, 1959			Federal funds	State and local funds
Total(b).....	2,419,959	156	\$64.76		\$1,936,318	56.2	43.8
Alabama.....	100,316	406	45.02	\$ 65(c)	51,411	72.4	27.6
Alaska.....	1,468	210	60.57	90	1,231	58.0	42.0
Arizona.....	13,882	176	57.12	70(d)	9,536	66.0	34.0
Arkansas.....	56,265	290	48.66	60	32,353	69.8	30.2
California.....	261,607	215	83.86	90(e)	286,162	47.6	52.4
Colorado(b).....	51,748	330	98.01	105	58,902	40.6	59.4
Connecticut.....	14,857	67	110.17		22,410	34.2	65.8
Delaware.....	1,412	44	49.02	75	992	64.9	35.1
District of Columbia.....	3,221	47	64.32		2,652	56.3	43.7
Florida.....	70,096	151	53.83	66	46,801	65.3	34.7
Georgia.....	98,155	356	47.46	65	54,528	70.7	29.3
Hawaii.....	1,488	50	58.45		1,048	61.4	38.6
Idaho.....	7,599	131	64.06		6,136	60.5	39.5
Illinois.....	77,861	83	69.66	80	71,683	54.6	45.4
Indiana.....	29,442	70	59.67	60	23,152	57.8	42.2
Iowa.....	35,874	111	72.58		32,092	55.8	44.2
Kansas.....	29,545	129	77.32		29,134	53.0	47.0
Kentucky.....	57,203	205	43.27	64	28,603	72.9	27.1
Louisiana.....	124,614	572	66.13	72(f)	100,140	61.5	38.5
Maine.....	11,882	115	65.04	60	8,781	65.9	34.1
Maryland.....	9,649	48	59.43	210(g)	6,842	60.5	39.5
Massachusetts.....	81,934	157	96.62		102,709	42.0	58.0
Michigan.....	64,739	108	71.32	80(h)	58,937	55.0	45.0
Minnesota.....	48,273	142	86.24	71	50,320	48.0	52.0
Mississippi.....	80,717	446	29.83	32	30,726	78.2	21.8
Missouri.....	119,367	258	55.87	62	84,360	66.1	33.9
Montana.....	7,276	112	63.61		6,230	58.4	41.6
Nebraska.....	15,675	100	67.98	70	13,453	60.6	39.4
Nevada.....	2,608	201	67.72	70(i)	2,303	56.3	43.7
New Hampshire.....	5,087	79	71.17	70(c)	4,680	53.5	46.5
New Jersey.....	19,074	38	87.92		21,293	48.0	52.0
New Mexico.....	10,528	211	63.10	180	7,463	66.9	33.1
New York.....	85,719	55	103.47		113,485	40.6	59.4
North Carolina.....	50,270	169	40.82	60	23,821	73.7	26.3
North Dakota.....	7,429	135	83.55		7,869	49.3	50.7
Ohio.....	90,057	106	69.47	65(j)	76,038	58.0	42.0
Oklahoma.....	91,779	384	76.38	125	80,797	57.8	42.2
Oregon.....	17,751	104	74.59		18,777	48.4	51.6
Pennsylvania.....	49,929	47	67.49		34,247	63.7	36.3
Puerto Rico.....	40,463	378	8.20		4,392	35.0	65.0
Rhode Island.....	6,963	83	74.48		6,636	50.5	49.5
South Carolina.....	33,918	223	37.87	58	16,888	73.2	26.8
South Dakota.....	9,218	132	58.63	65	6,418	66.7	33.3
Tennessee.....	56,744	200	43.74	55(k)	29,215	72.1	27.9
Texas.....	223,409	326	52.06	65	133,860	69.4	30.6
Utah.....	8,208	147	66.43	78(l)	7,003	61.2	38.8
Vermont.....	5,872	133	57.16	63	3,949	66.6	33.4
Virgin Islands.....	584	292	23.40		190	49.7	50.3
Virginia.....	15,195	57	41.12		7,649	71.3	28.7
Washington.....	51,915	200	89.90	275(m)	59,583	44.7	55.3
West Virginia.....	20,435	120	34.28	60	9,203	74.5	25.5
Wisconsin.....	37,170	96	78.22	75	35,904	50.3	49.7
Wyoming.....	3,460	139	72.21	85(n)	3,312	55.1	44.9

*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, 1959.

(b) Except for recipient rate, includes recipients aged 60-64 in Colorado and payments to these recipients without federal participation. There were 3,892 in June, 1959.

(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) Usual maximum for persons with less than \$16 monthly income from sources other than assistance and with special needs of \$16 or more was changed from \$105 to \$106, effective October.

(f) \$66 for each of 2 or more recipients. Special care—to \$95; nursing care—to \$105.

(g) Represents maximum in highest of three cost areas in state; other maximums are \$200 and \$190.

(h) \$90 if hospitalized or receiving care in nursing home. In Ingham, Kent and Wayne counties, unlimited supplementation is allowed.

(i) May be exceeded to provide 50 per cent of unmet need.

(j) Nursing care and maintenance—to \$150.

(k) Care in nursing home and nursing care in own home—to \$60.

(l) Less per recipient when 2 or more recipients in family. May be exceeded to prevent undue hardship. Higher maximums specified in certain situations.

(m) May be exceeded to prevent undue hardship.

(n) \$140 maximum for 2 recipients in family.

TABLE 7

AID TO THE BLIND: SELECTED DATA ON RECIPIENTS,
PAYMENTS AND FINANCING*

(Except for maximum payments, includes vendor payments for medical care and recipients receiving such payments)

State or other jurisdiction	Recipients, June, 1959			Maximum money payment permitted in state, December, 1958	Expenditures for assistance and administration, calendar year 1958 (in thousands)	Source of funds expended for assistance and administration, 1958, percentage from	
	Total number	Number per 100,000 population aged 18 and over (a)	Average payment per recipient, June, 1959			Federal funds	State and local funds
Total(b).....	109,446	97	\$69.04		\$94,339	48.3	51.7
Alabama.....	1,657	85	35.33	\$ 65(c)	702	75.0	25.0
Alaska.....	94	106	71.22	100	82	55.7	44.3
Arizona.....	817	119	68.05	80	653	61.4	38.6
Arkansas.....	2,047	188	53.64	60	1,313	68.1	31.9
California(b).....	14,087	151	103.32	110(d)	18,909	38.9	61.1
Colorado.....	312	29	76.52		327	51.6	48.4
Connecticut.....	303	20	112.31		416	38.3	61.7
Delaware.....	264	89	72.72	90	258	54.3	45.7
District of Columbia.....	228	41	68.10		210	56.0	44.0
Florida.....	2,547	85	58.93	66	1,863	63.5	36.5
Georgia.....	3,545	156	52.54	65	2,169	68.9	31.1
Hawaii.....	93	27	66.68		76	56.9	43.1
Idaho.....	173	43	68.88		152	57.3	42.7
Illinois.....	3,099	47	78.77		3,361	49.4	50.6
Indiana.....	1,911	63	74.04	95	1,758	53.9	46.1
Iowa.....	1,457	79	87.51		1,577	47.4	52.6
Kansas.....	606	46	85.02		645	50.4	49.6
Kentucky.....	3,167	167	44.03	64	1,668	72.2	27.8
Louisiana.....	2,613	142	76.31	95(e)	2,360	54.1	45.9
Maine.....	463	77	69.13	60	360	65.9	34.1
Maryland.....	448	24	62.98	210(f)	347	60.0	40.0
Massachusetts.....	2,122	65	117.35		2,952	35.5	64.5
Michigan.....	1,813	36	76.32	80(g)	1,666	52.2	47.8
Minnesota.....	1,119	52	96.44		1,378	43.3	56.7
Mississippi.....	5,997	467	38.53	40	2,676	72.9	27.1
Missouri(b).....	5,193	184	65.00	60	4,038	53.9	46.1
Montana.....	351	82	74.64		378	54.0	46.0
Nebraska.....	926	98	82.95	100	993	50.9	49.1
Nevada.....	176	107	98.51		195	42.4	57.6
New Hampshire.....	239	62	72.27	70(c)	234	52.1	47.9
New Jersey.....	922	24	84.44		1,000	49.0	51.0
New Mexico.....	391	85	63.52	180	292	66.2	33.8
New York.....	4,007	36	111.55		5,858	40.5	59.5
North Carolina.....	5,111	186	51.93	70(h)	3,151	68.2	31.8
North Dakota.....	95	24	68.85		102	55.8	44.2
Ohio.....	3,694	61	64.10	65(i)	3,201	59.5	40.5
Oklahoma.....	1,883	128	93.96	125	2,020	48.9	51.1
Oregon.....	272	24	81.86		320	47.3	52.7
Pennsylvania(b).....	17,577	237	62.22	60(j)	13,987	26.3	73.7
Puerto Rico.....	1,862	151	8.25		204	34.9	65.1
Rhode Island.....	127	22	72.96		123	52.9	47.1
South Carolina.....	1,733	127	42.19	58	953	70.9	29.1
South Dakota.....	164	38	57.92	65	124	66.1	33.9
Tennessee.....	2,887	133	47.86	55(k)	1,636	70.3	29.7
Texas.....	6,382	112	57.04	65	4,077	67.9	32.1
Utah.....	205	41	70.34	78(l)	190	59.0	41.0
Vermont.....	135	57	60.33	63	96	66.1	33.9
Virgin Islands.....	20	154	(m)		8	49.1	50.9
Virginia.....	1,228	52	46.52		725	67.6	32.4
Washington.....	748	43	105.90	275(n)	935	41.4	58.6
West Virginia.....	1,049	85	39.84	60	531	72.3	27.7
Wisconsin.....	1,022	40	89.61	75	1,031	50.4	49.6
Wyoming.....	65	34	69.51	85(o)	61	54.3	45.7

*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, 1959.

(b) Data include recipients and payments made without federal participation. The number of recipients for June, 1959, are as follows: California, 303; Missouri, 726; and Pennsylvania, 10,960.

(c) May be exceeded for care in licensed nursing home and other special needs.

(d) Usual maximum for persons with \$11 or less of nonexempt monthly income from sources other than assistance; \$99 for other persons.

(e) \$105 maximum to provide nursing care.

(f) Represents maximum in highest of three cost areas in state; other maximums are \$200 and \$190.

(g) \$90 if hospitalized or receiving care in nursing home. In Wayne County, unlimited supplementation is allowed.

(h) Care in boarding homes—to \$130 plus allowances for specified items if not furnished by boarding home.

(i) Nursing care and maintenance—\$150.

(j) Care in nursing home—to \$185.

(k) Care in nursing home and nursing care in own home—to \$60.

(l) Less per recipient when 2 or more recipients in family. May be exceeded to prevent undue hardship. Higher maximums specified in certain situations.

(m) Not computed; base too small.

(n) May be exceeded to prevent undue hardship.

(o) \$140 maximum for 2 recipients in family.



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TABLE 8

AID TO THE PERMANENTLY AND TOTALLY DISABLED: SELECTED DATA ON RECIPIENTS, PAYMENTS AND FINANCING*

(Except for maximum payments, includes vendor payments for medical care and recipients receiving only such payments)

State or other jurisdiction	Recipients, June, 1959			Maximum money payment permitted in state, December, 1958	Expenditures for assistance and administration, calendar year 1958 (in thousands)	Source of funds expended for assistance and administration, calendar year 1958, percentage from	
	Total number	Number per 1,000 population aged 18-64(a)	Average payment per recipient, June, 1959			Federal funds	State and local funds
Total	339,233	3.7	\$63.37		\$256,305	53.2	46.8
Alabama	12,704	7.4	33.31	\$ 65(b)	5,232	75.2	24.8
Arkansas	7,993	8.0	36.62	35	3,139	73.6	26.4
California	6,361	8	86.80	106	5,528	50.2	49.8
Colorado	5,610	6.0	65.80	85	4,469	59.1	40.9
Connecticut	2,138	1.6	134.95		3,560	31.4	68.6
Delaware	336	1.3	64.52		278	57.5	42.5
District of Columbia	2,642	5.4	74.63		2,360	52.0	48.0
Florida	8,135	3.2	60.19	66	5,080	63.0	37.0
Georgia	18,879	9.5	51.95	65	9,635	69.0	31.0
Hawaii	1,077	3.4	71.81		960	54.4	45.6
Idaho	999	2.9	69.58		819	57.0	43.0
Illinois	17,780	3.1	71.52	80	17,866	47.1	52.9
Kansas	4,203	3.8	81.79		4,297	50.5	49.5
Kentucky	8,001	4.9	44.11	64	3,953	68.0	32.0
Louisiana	15,356	9.5	53.77	58(c)	10,490	64.5	35.5
Maine	1,838	3.7	70.89	60	1,202	62.5	37.5
Maryland	5,412	3.2	65.08	210(d)	4,194	58.7	41.3
Massachusetts	10,025	3.7	116.06		14,359	36.3	63.7
Michigan	4,226	1.0	85.85	80(e)	3,781	46.6	53.4
Minnesota	2,215	1.2	61.20	70	1,592	61.9	38.1
Mississippi	8,774	8.0	29.95	32	2,645	75.6	24.4
Missouri	15,458	6.6	57.94	62	10,939	65.2	34.8
Montana	1,430	3.9	70.76		1,347	54.3	45.7
Nebraska	1,570	2.0	70.32	65	1,314	57.8	42.2
New Hampshire	397	1.2	87.64	70(b)	411	45.9	54.1
New Jersey	6,014	1.8	96.06		6,122	44.0	56.0
New Mexico	2,225	5.4	69.04	180	1,624	63.9	36.1
New York	37,994	4.0	102.36		51,106	41.2	58.8
North Carolina	17,884	7.3	47.47	60	9,036	70.7	29.3
North Dakota	1,061	3.1	92.94		1,237	44.2	55.8
Ohio	10,606	2.0	67.38	60(f)	7,975	60.2	39.8
Oklahoma	8,920	7.2	85.78	125	8,308	53.5	46.5
Oregon	5,013	5.1	82.25		5,180	45.7	54.3
Pennsylvania	16,131	2.5	59.13		12,521	55.7	44.3
Puerto Rico	21,485	19.0	8.85		2,609	34.9	65.1
Rhode Island	2,726	5.6	80.35		2,385	49.3	50.7
South Carolina	7,876	6.5	34.79	38	3,536	73.8	26.2
South Dakota	1,097	3.1	61.17	65	700	65.6	34.4
Tennessee	7,859	4.1	48.30	55(b)	3,341	69.9	30.1
Texas	5,126	1.0	52.75	63	2,354	65.7	34.3
Utah	2,199	4.9	72.29	78(g)	1,682	58.1	41.9
Vermont	817	4.2	59.89	63	498	65.3	34.7
Virgin Islands	101	9.2	25.64		33	49.8	50.2
Virginia	6,085	2.9	47.03		3,304	68.0	32.0
Washington	6,079	4.1	106.80	275(h)	7,384	40.2	59.8
West Virginia	7,423	6.9	35.83	60	3,680	72.1	27.9
Wisconsin	1,317	.6	120.39	80	1,768	37.0	63.0
Wyoming	536	3.2	74.51	85(i)	473	54.7	45.3

*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, 1959.

(b) May be exceeded for care in licensed nursing home and other special needs.

(c) \$75 for each of 2 or more recipients. \$95 to provide special care and \$105 maximum to provide nursing care.

(d) Represents maximum in highest of 3 cost areas in state;

other maximums are \$200 and \$190.

(e) \$90 if hospitalized or receiving care in nursing home. In Wayne County unlimited supplementation is allowed.

(f) \$65 if recipient is member of ADC household.

(g) Less per recipient when 2 or more recipients in family; may be exceeded to prevent undue hardship; higher maximums specified in certain situations.

(h) Represents maximums for all assistance in family. May be exceeded to prevent undue hardship.

(i) \$140 maximum for 2 recipients in family.

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)

State or other jurisdiction	Number of recipients, June, 1959				Expenditures for assistance and administration, calendar year 1958 (in thousands)
	Cases	Persons		Average payment per case, June, 1959	
		Total	Number per 1,000 persons under 65 years of age(a)		
Total.....	388,000(b)	929,043	6.6(c)	\$65.79	\$455,712(d)
Alabama.....	109	139	(e)	12.43	30
Alaska.....	168	384	2.3	73.93	540
Arizona.....	3,066	5,350	4.9	43.73	1,501
Arkansas.....	221	799	.5	13.83	95
California.....	33,558	64,207	4.8	58.26	32,803
Colorado.....	1,200	3,785	2.4	40.57	3,686
Connecticut.....	4,620	14,360	6.7	69.16	7,356(f,g)
Delaware.....	1,629	3,474	8.0	64.11	1,597
District of Columbia.....	1,428	1,568	2.1	72.29	1,267
Florida(g).....	9,000	(h)	(h)	.....	2,648(f)
Georgia.....	1,995	4,393	1.2	24.05	828
Hawaii.....	1,313	2,455	4.4	74.48	1,241
Idaho.....	(h)	(h)	(h)	.....	67(i)
Illinois.....	46,549	117,730	12.9	87.14	56,470
Indiana(j).....	20,305	63,082	14.8	32.55	11,793
Iowa.....	3,487	7,647	3.0	35.82	6,877
Kansas.....	1,962	5,560	2.9	63.57	2,477
Kentucky.....	2,105	5,317	1.9	34.51	1,338(f)
Louisiana.....	9,177	9,989	3.4	48.92	6,612
Maine.....	2,426	8,103	9.7	38.10	3,228(i)
Maryland.....	3,220	4,846	1.7	62.67	2,341
Massachusetts.....	8,940	20,251	4.7	62.54	12,139
Michigan.....	36,449	132,154	17.7	97.14	64,799
Minnesota.....	7,360	20,528	6.6	67.03	11,941(i)
Mississippi.....	1,084	1,424	.7	14.21	164(f)
Missouri.....	8,206	11,078	2.9	64.28	5,420
Montana.....	1,163	3,546	5.6	43.12	3,168
Nebraska.....	1,214	2,915	2.2	48.58	1,504(i)
Nevada(g).....	264	412	1.6	.....	179(f)
New Hampshire.....	821	2,685	5.2	50.86	1,136(f)
New Jersey(j).....	10,192	31,960	6.0	99.40	14,939
New Mexico.....	598	855	1.1	41.63	498(i)
New York.....	37,064(k)	116,728(k)	7.8(k)	89.53	54,253
North Carolina.....	1,829	5,065	1.2	23.30	3,812
North Dakota.....	360	1,308	2.2	48.00	654
Ohio.....	34,212	111,446	12.8	68.83	51,431
Oklahoma.....	7,482	(h)	(h)	16.56	1,309(f)
Oregon.....	4,065	(h)	(h)	47.16	5,876
Pennsylvania.....	34,803	75,070	7.4	69.71	29,913
Puerto Rico.....	2,965	2,965	1.3	7.06	212
Rhode Island.....	3,292	7,242	9.4	66.14	4,309
South Carolina.....	1,136	1,741	.8	24.51	653
South Dakota.....	330	991	1.6	33.55	1,871(i)
Tennessee.....	2,188	5,935	1.8	13.61	545(f)
Texas(g).....	9,200	(h)	(h)	.....	2,935(f)
Utah.....	1,704	3,596	4.3	67.55	2,039
Vermont(g).....	1,250	(h)	(h)	.....	857(f)
Virgin Islands.....	122	133	6.0	23.27	50
Virginia.....	1,952	(h)	(h)	40.25	1,451
Washington.....	11,169	19,227	7.7	71.31	16,799
West Virginia.....	2,588	4,604	2.5	32.71	1,429
Wisconsin.....	7,599	20,689	5.7	77.14	13,925(i)
Wyoming.....	401	1,307	4.4	56.78	711

*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, 1959.

(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 46 states. See footnote (h).

(d) Excludes data on administration for 10 states. See (f).

(e) Less than 0.05.

(f) Represents assistance payments only; data on administration not available.

(g) Estimated.

(h) Data not available.

(i) Data incomplete.

(j) Includes an unknown number of recipients of medical care, hospitalization, and burial only and payments for these services.

(k) Includes recipients of medical care only.

STATE PROGRAMS FOR THE AGING, 1958-1959

IN 1900 there were 3 million Americans over the age of 65. There now are nearly 16 million, and it is estimated that the number will rise to at least 20 million by 1970. At the turn of the century only 4 per cent of the population were 65 and over; today this age group constitutes 9 per cent of our population.

These facts were pointed out in expert testimony at hearings held in June, 1959, before the Subcommittee on Problems of the Aged and Aging of the United States Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. The hearings also emphasized the inadequacy of income of the majority of older citizens. In 1958, three-fifths of the men and women over 65 had money income of less than \$1,000. The testimony underlined the growing problem of older persons in efforts at gaining employment and the damage to their emotional health from rejection in such efforts, as well as from forced retirement at a fixed age.

Another problem brought out at the hearings is lack of adequate health and medical care for older persons who do not have the means to pay for such services. Insufficiency of home care for aged invalids, and resulting institutionalization of persons who preferably should be kept in their own homes, also were underscored.

ORGANIZATION AND CONFERENCES

Growing realization in the state governments of need for action on behalf of the aging has led to establishment, by legislation or executive order, of an increasing number of state committees or agencies to deal with these problems. In the majority of the states existing facilities and services of government are being used to support the activities of these groups. In about a third of the states, however, special appropriations have been made to cover the cost of operations of the special committees and agencies.

New stimulation has been given in this area by the 1958 Congressional Act calling for a White House Conference on Aging, to be held in January, 1961. Its primary purpose is to give impetus to further development of policies and services of state, local and national organizations and public agencies that will create an environment in which middle-aged and older people can realize larger potentialities.

The act invited each state to collect facts about its older population, inventory present resources to meet their needs, and develop recommendations for improved services and facilities. State reports and recommendations resulting from these surveys, to be submitted to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare by the fall of 1960, will serve as the basis for conference discussion and action. Grants of \$5,000 to \$15,000 to each of the states and territories were authorized by the act, to assist in data collection, in holding at least one statewide conference prior to the national conference, and in helping to defray expenses of sending delegates to the conference.

All of the states now have committees or commissions on aging, mostly of a permanent or fairly permanent nature, or have designated an interdepartmental committee, a department, an appropriate official or other person to be responsible for work preparatory to the White House Conference. In practically all states, citizens' advisory committees or similar groups have been appointed to assist in preparations. In many instances, subcommittees have been formed, on a regional basis within the state, or to handle specific survey aspects. The state surveys are expected to deal with population background, state and local community organization for the aging, income maintenance, health and mental health, vocational rehabilitation, employment, education, recreation, pub-

lic library services, housing needs, nursing homes and other homes for the aged, social services, research, training, demonstrations, and the role of universities and colleges in this field.

INTERSTATE ACTION

Independently of the White House Conference the states have recorded much progress in their organization and services for the aging. Interstate efforts have been a significant factor in this connection. Following a recommendation of a Federal-State Conference on Aging, held in 1956 at Washington, D.C., sessions or special conferences on aging have been held in practically every region of the country. Following a Southern Regional Conference on Aging in Atlanta, Georgia, in 1958, the Council of State Governments created a special Southern States Advisory Committee on Aging composed of legislative members, designated by the participating states' Commissions on Interstate Cooperation, and of representatives of the Governors.

Recommendations of this committee have included the need for reducing, by preventive measures, the number of admissions of older persons to state mental hospitals; and the development of suitable facilities to care for aged patients who, although somewhat mentally deranged, cannot benefit substantially from treatment in mental hospitals. The committee has urged an amendment to the Social Security Act to make persons in public boarding homes, mental hospitals and other public facilities eligible for federal matching funds under old-age assistance. It has put special emphasis on employment problems, including that of inflexible retirement policies in industry and government.

Other regional efforts of the last two years included the annual conferences of the Council on Gerontology of the University of Florida, to which participants are invited from various southern states. Since 1957 annual New England Conferences on Aging have been held. An interstate statistical research project has been initiated by the midwestern states, to study the various factors which may influence the admission, retention and dis-

charge of elderly patients at mental institutions.

STATE SERVICES

Meantime, state services for the aging, increasing gradually throughout the 50's, have expanded further during the last two years. Examples of the advances achieved are cited under the headings that follow. Local initiative and action, frequently stimulated by state programs, counseling or aid, also have contributed significantly in services to the aging.

Employment

Efforts are being made by practically all of the states to increase employment opportunities for older workers. One method is the use of specially trained older-worker specialists. Many state employment agencies use such specialists in their central offices as well as in some or all of their local offices. Their functions may include consultation with individual older applicants, seeking jobs for them, arranging group sessions for them, training other staff members, and promoting public attitudes conducive to hiring of older workers. In California, as one example, such specialists are permitted to spend at least 50 per cent of their time on community activity. Several states have undertaken special studies regarding older applicants' job interests, their reactions and behavior, in order to develop successful placement methods.

In Arkansas, an honor roll has been set up for local offices of the Employment Security Division. To be eligible, 20 per cent of all placements by them must be of workers over 45 years of age—a percentage which actually was achieved in 1958 for the state as a whole.

Special committees to promote employment of older workers have been formed in various states—among others in Arkansas, Pennsylvania and Utah. With the assistance of women's organizations, forums on "Earning Opportunities for Mature Workers" have been or are being arranged in several states. Such forums frequently serve the dual purpose of stimulating employers to hire older workers and of exposing such workers to job opportunities, and suggesting to them ways

of approaching employers. Like purposes are served by "Job Clinics for Mature Women," instituted in a number of states. To improve the employability of older workers, retraining and refresher courses also have been offered in certain instances. The Boston office of the Massachusetts Division of Employment Security has succeeded in having the age limit for practical-nurse training increased from 35 to 50.

Nine states and Puerto Rico now have legislation to prohibit discrimination in employment on account of age. The states are Colorado, Louisiana, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Oregon and Wisconsin. The last three and Puerto Rico adopted such laws in 1959.

Income Maintenance

A number of states in the biennium increased the maximums under their old-age assistance programs. They include Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Indiana, Louisiana, Minnesota and New Hampshire. In addition, Missouri increased its assistance to a maximum of \$100 a month if recipients require inpatient hospital care or are completely bedfast and disabled. Ohio removed its statutory ceiling of \$65 on old-age assistance and its requirement of citizenship for recipients. New Mexico's legislature appropriated \$1 million to increase old-age assistance. North Carolina and Rhode Island raised their daily allowances for hospital care of public-assistance recipients. Pennsylvania has proceeded with a recently initiated program of nursing home care for public-assistance recipients, with monthly payments varying from \$100 to \$165, depending on the care needed. Provisions concerning maximum assets which may be owned by old-age assistance applicants were liberalized in California.

Expanded medical services will help to relieve financial hardship for the indigent in several additional states. South Carolina has enacted legislation permitting the state to withhold a portion of the money allotted to the counties from the state income tax to defray costs of medical and hospital care for public-assistance re-

cipients. Florida now makes vendor payments for prescribed medicines to old-age assistance recipients, and a special appropriation of \$1.25 million was made, to be implemented with the aid of federal matching funds, to enable the State Department of Public Welfare to purchase hospitalization services in cooperation with the Board of Health.

An Old-Age Pension Medical Care Fund, authorized by the Colorado legislature in 1957, had accumulated sufficient means by the beginning of 1958 to permit starting a program of nursing home care for public-assistance recipients, as well as a program of hospitalization and in-hospital physicians' care. At the end of 1958, physicians' services and drugs for pensioners in nursing homes were added to this program.

Of thirty-three states that levy personal net income taxes, fifteen allow special exemptions for persons over 65, ranging from \$500 in Vermont to \$1,200 in Kansas and New York. Other states with such provisions are Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota and Virginia (\$600); Colorado (\$750) and Hawaii and Maryland (\$800). Tax credits are granted in Kentucky (\$13), Minnesota (\$10 for single persons, and if married \$15 for each spouse) and Oregon (\$12). Some of the states, including Indiana, Maine and Massachusetts, allow special property tax deductions for aged citizens.

Housing

Considerable state progress has been made in providing better housing for older people. Colorado is continuing and expanding a project of creating state homes for the aged. In Connecticut the 1959 legislature created a Rental Housing for the Elderly Fund, to provide up to \$6 million for loans to local housing authorities for construction of rental homes for elderly persons of low and moderate income. The program is expected to bring construction of from 500 to 600 small rental homes.

New Jersey reports that more than 1,000 low rental public housing units for the aged in fifteen of its municipalities are nearing completion and that 400 more are in the planning stage. Similarly,

in Massachusetts, 1,100 units for older citizens had been completed as of mid-1959 under a subsidized housing program, and an additional 863 units were under construction; rents, including utilities, average approximately \$45 a month. In St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minnesota, more than 200 units for elderly persons were to be opened in new public low-rental housing projects. Of 45,524 units completed under the New York state low-rent public housing program 896 (including 767 in New York City) have been especially designed for the aged. In addition, New York City has 110 units for the aged, Rochester 60 and Buffalo 20, under the state's limited-profit housing program. In Oregon the Public Housing Authority will finance a low-cost rental housing development for persons over 60 in Lane County.

Hawaii, meantime, is under way with a federally assisted 156 dwelling unit project designed for older people. The Illinois legislature in 1959 authorized county boards to purchase, construct and operate homes for the aged and to issue bonds for this purpose, without referendum. The act provides that rental rates must be sufficient to make the homes self-supporting.

Retirement

Flexible retirement—taking into account an employee's physical and mental condition rather than merely his chronological age—has been introduced for state employees in some states. In Arizona, by 1958 legislation, employees are permitted to continue in employment under the state retirement system for a maximum of five one-year terms after reaching compulsory retirement age. In Wyoming, although no legislation on the point has been enacted, it has become the practice for state employees to work up to age 70, five years beyond the official retirement age of 65.

Preretirement counseling has been instituted in a number of state governments, as well as in private industry. Thus the Minnesota Civil Service Department, with the assistance of the Department of Public Welfare, has established a preretirement counseling service for state

employees, involving seven two-hour meetings. In New Jersey personnel officers of industry and unions are offered a course in preretirement counseling, sponsored by the Division of Aging and the Extension Division of Rutgers University.

Physical and Mental Health

Many states have comprehensive medical-care programs for old-age assistance recipients, and in some instances include services for persons who do not rely on public assistance for everyday needs but are unable to meet heavy medical expenses. Tennessee recently established for this purpose a Division of Hospital Service for the Indigent in its Department of Health. Louisiana provides similar service through its state-supported general hospitals. Alabama appropriated \$250,000 for 1959-61 specifically for a hospitalization program for the acutely ill or injured medically indigent. Quite a few states—including Alabama, California, Florida, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Ohio and Rhode Island—as well as the Virgin Islands, provide home nursing services for public-assistance recipients and other medically indigent persons.

Rehabilitation and training in self-care have been stressed in connection with efforts to keep aging persons as well as possible and, if not well, at home as far as feasible. The Illinois Public Aid Commission has expanded its Geriatrics Rehabilitation Program. California, Georgia, Minnesota and Oregon also are emphasizing rehabilitation services. New Jersey's Health Department lends expensive specialized equipment and provides grants-in-aid to communities as an incentive to restorative services for aged, chronically ill. The Ohio Governor's Committee on Rehabilitation and Indiana's newly established Commission for the Handicapped similarly are concerned with rehabilitation of the aged. The Washington State Departments of Vocational Rehabilitation, Health, and Public Assistance, with a grant from the United States Vocational Rehabilitation Service, have launched a cooperative study to help patients over 45 in nursing homes and hospitals regain maximum

self-sufficiency. The project also serves for developing demonstration and teaching techniques and materials. The Division of Chronic Disease and Aging has a similar project in Wisconsin.

An interesting pilot project is being conducted jointly by the Pennsylvania Departments of Public Welfare and Health. Under them, the Adult Health and Recreation Center in Philadelphia provides a comprehensive service for older persons, including a diagnostic, evaluative, physical and mental health program, recreation, personal and vocational counseling, referral to appropriate community resources, and follow-up.

The Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare also has established a reception center in the Commonwealth Mental Health Center in Philadelphia. The center screens, refers and places persons considered mentally ill. One of its primary objectives is the placement in outpatient clinics, or in foster, nursing and convalescent homes, of patients who do not require hospitalization. Massachusetts has established special geriatric services at the Boston and Medfield State Hospitals, with separate admission wards, for extensive screening and treatment. New Jersey is in the process of establishing outpatient services at each of its state hospitals to facilitate hospital admission where necessary but also to avoid admission and promote alternate solutions when possible.

To help relieve overcrowding of hospitals and mental institutions, many states are fostering the establishment of additional nursing homes, homes for the aged, and special geriatrics units at state institutions. Alaska has established a State Nursing Home for senile and mentally deficient older people. A new structure at Delaware's State Welfare Home is especially equipped to care for 100 chronically ill persons. Walnut Lodge in Massachusetts takes women over 65 who are old-age assistance recipients, cannot be cared for in nursing homes, but are not committed to a state hospital. The capacity of Cushing Hospital, administered by the Massachusetts Department of Mental Health as a geriatric unit, and housing aged mental patients, has been increased from 300 to 700 beds. Maine,

Maryland, Minnesota, New York, Ohio and Rhode Island are among other states which have added geriatric buildings or units to some of their state hospitals. Maryland also has increased its hospital bed capacity for chronic illness. Minnesota and Oregon are using tuberculosis sanatoria to provide nursing home care for geriatric patients.

To promote building of needed facilities, Minnesota has authorized municipalities and counties to issue bonds for the construction, improvement and expansion of nursing homes and homes for the aged, and also has authorized counties to levy taxes for the establishment, expansion and rehabilitation of such homes. North Dakota in 1959 created a revolving fund, with an appropriation of \$1 million, for loans to non-profit corporations for construction and reconstruction of nursing homes and homes for the aged.

Many of the states, in order to improve the quality of care in nursing homes and homes for the aged have stepped up their inspection activities and consultation services for these facilities.

Foster-home care is increasingly used by states in their efforts to reduce the number of patients in mental institutions and to remove from such institutions aged persons who are well enough to live in a community setting. States with such programs include Arkansas, California, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Education and Recreation

Adult education opportunities suited to older people have been receiving increased attention among the states. California reports that more than 10 per cent of adult education enrollments are of persons in the 51-65 age bracket. Massachusetts statistics show that since the inauguration, two years ago, of free instruction for residents over 65, nearly 3,000 senior citizens have enrolled in class and home study courses. The University of Delaware, and Idaho's colleges and junior colleges, have added considerably to their adult education programs. In New Jersey, enrollments in such classes have gone up about 35 per cent since 1956. In 1959

Kansas provided for adult education programs to be conducted by local school districts, and Utah established a Division of Adult Education.

Twenty colleges and junior colleges and five public evening schools in the State of Washington have waived entrance requirements for older people, and a new position of Professor in Social Gerontology has been created in the University of Washington School of Social Work.

The Wisconsin Free Library Commission is making a special effort in the interest of the aging. Books from the traveling library department are sent on loan directly to people living in communities that have no public libraries. Special reading lists for the aged are prepared, and consultation is offered to local public libraries on selection of materials and library programming for the aged.

To help provide recreation, Golden Age Clubs and day centers for older people are being established in a growing number of states and localities.

Social Welfare

All of the developments summarized above are aimed at contributing to the welfare of older persons in particular aspects. Additional social welfare services of a broad nature also are contributing.

For example, a special division—Services to the Aged—has been established in the North Carolina Board of Public Welfare. It provides consultant services concerning the aged to county welfare departments and local community groups. In addition, each of the 100 county welfare departments has assigned to one staff person major responsibility for services to the aging. The Council of Community Services in Rhode Island recently set up an information and referral unit for the aged to make people aware of available services. Homemaker and friendly visiting services are being offered and developed in various states, including California, Minnesota, North Carolina and Pennsylvania.

Training and Research

As indicated previously, training of personnel in various government departments concerned with the aging is in-

creasingly stressed: in state employment offices, to improve job counseling and placement of older workers; in welfare departments, for better over-all care of older, indigent people; and in health departments, particularly for rehabilitation.

Considerable research, meantime, is being undertaken under state auspices in the area of rehabilitation—among other states in California, Iowa, Michigan, New York, Oregon and Pennsylvania. A Michigan study also is concerned with the social and economic corollaries of the health of the aged. In Florida research is being conducted to develop and evaluate a new public-health program for the aged; persons living in retirement hotels in Florida are the subject of another research project. The interests, needs and abilities of older people are under study in Indiana, and an Oregon project is concerned with the adjustments of persons in old age. The New York Department of Mental Hygiene is studying the characteristics of aged persons living in old-age homes, nursing homes and state hospitals. Its Department of Social Welfare has an appropriation of \$25,000 for research, demonstration and pilot projects designed to prevent or reduce indigency among the aged. Iowa, Minnesota and New Jersey are under way with studies for the development of services to the aged through churches and other groups.

In addition to the midwestern interstate survey noted under "Interstate Action," above, research on mental health problems of the aged is being conducted in California, Massachusetts, Minnesota and New York. Research projects in biochemistry or neurophysiology are proceeding, among other states, in California, Illinois, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

As this summary indicates, intensive interest has been aroused in many quarters in problems of the aging, and considerable progress has been achieved in dealing with these problems. Since the aging continue to grow in numbers, and since in many respects the conditions of modern life complicate their needs, state authorities are convinced that governmental and private programs to aid them will receive much emphasis in the new decade now at hand.

PUBLIC CHILD-WELFARE SERVICES

BY HAROLD HAGEN*

EACH state through its welfare department or equivalent agency maintains a program of public-welfare services for children and youth. The program usually is placed in the same department that has administrative responsibility for the federally aided public-assistance categories. Local administration as a rule is similarly organized, although a greater variety of structural patterns obtains at the local level. In some states local services are administered directly by the state agency; in others a local governmental unit, usually the county, has administrative responsibility, with the state agency exercising certain regulatory and supervisory functions.

In most instances the direct services to children and youth and their families are provided by the local agencies. They include such activities as placement and care of children in foster families and institutions, placement and supervision of children in adoptive homes, consultation with parents of children exhibiting behavior disorders, and protective services in behalf of children who are neglected and abused. They may also include social studies for the courts and social services for children and families under court jurisdiction, services in behalf of children who are physically and mentally handicapped, supervision of homemaker service, and maintaining close working relationships with other agencies and organizations concerned, such as schools, police, churches and voluntary agencies.

State departments commonly perform the functions of program planning, policy formulation, setting of standards, licensing of private agencies, placing and care of children, conducting special research projects, and compiling statistical reports. State agencies also provide specialized professional and technical consultation services to local public agencies, and often

*Mr. Hagen is the Children and Youth Specialist of the American Public Welfare Association.

to courts, police and voluntary agencies.

State and federal child-welfare service funds are usually available for allocation to local agencies, and are administered by the state welfare departments.

EFFECT OF FEDERAL FUNDS

One of the major influences in state child-welfare programs has been the availability of federal grants authorized under Title V, Part 3 of the Social Security Act. In the language of the act, the purpose of the grants is "To cooperate with State public-welfare agencies in the establishing, extending and strengthening of public-welfare service for the protection and care of homeless, dependent, and neglected children, and children in danger of becoming delinquent." In comparison with other federal grants for social welfare purposes these child-welfare grants have never been large, but in proportion to the amount of funds involved this has been an unusually effective program. That is due in part to the flexibility permitted the states in use of the funds, giving them opportunity for a great deal of initiative in developing and supporting services suited to their own needs.

Until recently, however, the federal law required state welfare departments to give priority, in the uses made of these funds, to what the law termed areas predominantly rural and areas of special need. The states generally objected to these provisions as unnecessarily restrictive, and because they severely limited use of the grants in development of child-welfare programs in urban areas, where they often are most urgently needed.

Congress eliminated those restrictive provisions in 1958. The changes are expected to enable state welfare departments to give greater attention to the needs of urban areas in planning the use of federal funds. Severely limiting the realization of the new potentialities thus far, however, is the fact that grants have

not been increased sufficiently to allow for appreciable expansion of urban services.

The federal funds appropriated for child-welfare services have not for many years been up to the amount authorized by statute. The authorization has been increased to \$17 million, but the appropriation for fiscal 1960 was \$13 million.

Meantime, state and local expenditures for these programs have risen at a much greater rate. They reached an estimated level of \$145 million in 1956, and have continued to rise. Much of the increase is accounted for by a few of the larger states, and much of it represents the rising costs of care for children in foster family homes and institutions.

PROGRAM COVERAGE

While child-welfare service programs exist in every state, they are uneven as to coverage and effectiveness. To a great extent this is due to the long-term nationwide shortage of professionally competent personnel. As recently as 1956 one-half of the counties, representing one-fourth of the population of the country, did not have access to the services of a full-time, paid, professionally trained child-welfare worker. Services of some kind are more widely available, but nearly everywhere staff shortages and heavy caseloads prevent meeting community needs adequately.

One of the primary values of the federal grant program is that states have been able to use these funds for educational stipends for professional training. This, together with some improvement in salary levels, largely accounts for a slow but apparently continuing increase in the number of trained personnel.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

Social welfare workers agree that whenever possible it is more constructive to preserve and restore family stability, so that children may remain with their parents, than to place them in foster-family or institutional care. This is the guiding principle which gives direction to most of the important current developments in the child-welfare service field. It is manifest in the work being done in the various specialized areas of service—such as ju-

venile delinquency, protective services, foster care, and aid to dependent children. It is also the rationale for encouraging the expansion of such supportive resources as homemaker service and day-care facilities.

The assignment of a homemaker to a family during a critical period, for example the illness of the mother, may avoid the necessity of placing the children elsewhere. Similarly, public agencies are increasingly establishing specialized services to work with parents when there have been complaints of neglect or abuse. Such services, by alleviating family conflict, often make it possible for children to remain with their parents, and under more wholesome circumstances.

Placement of children in foster family homes has long been one of the major activities of public child-welfare services, and this is now receiving renewed attention in many agencies. While foster care often is essential, intensive work with parents while children are in foster homes often can restore the family unit to a point where the children can be returned home. This lends further emphasis to needs for personnel with the competence and time to do such work with families.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

In response to the increase in the incidence and severity of juvenile delinquency, many public-welfare agencies are reexamining their programs to determine how they can be made more effective in the prevention and treatment of delinquency. Public-welfare agencies have an inherent responsibility for leadership in this field—one that is a subject of fundamental public concern, and for which public expenditures are increasing annually. Public-welfare leaders generally believe that, since welfare agencies now exist in every county, it is most feasible to strengthen their present structures, to enable them to deal more effectively with delinquency, rather than to establish parallel and perhaps overlapping systems.

Many state welfare departments, accordingly, are augmenting their activities to improve their services focused on juvenile delinquency, and to assist and encourage other agencies having related functions. This includes such measures as

making available the services of specialized personnel for assisting communities in studying their needs and resources; consulting with juvenile courts and police; and providing special training for staffs—in welfare and other agencies—that deal with problems associated with delinquency.

The return of runaway youth, whether delinquent or not, frequently involves interstate relationships and procedures. Similarly, it is sometimes desirable for a juvenile on probation or parole to be allowed to go to another state under supervision. To provide an orderly and uniform system for dealing with situations of this kind, an Interstate Compact on Juveniles was drafted by the Council of State Governments, and made available for joinder by the states in 1955. By late 1959 twenty-seven states had become party to this compact.

The major purposes of the compact are: (1) to permit out-of-state supervision of a delinquent juvenile who should be sent to some state other than where he got into trouble, and who is eligible for probation or parole; (2) to provide for return to their home states of runaways who have not been adjudged delinquent; (3) to provide for return of absconders and escapees to the states from which they absconded or escaped; and (4) to authorize agreements for the cooperative institutionalization of special types of juveniles, such as psychotics and defective delinquents.

The Juvenile Compact Administrators Association aids in facilitating the compact's provisions.

AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN

Aid to dependent children directly affects the lives of more children than any other social welfare program. Moreover, the conditions for eligibility in ADC usually connote involvement in a complex of social problems in addition to economic need. With the recently broadened coverage of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, it is now almost certain that any family deprived of income because of the death of the father will receive survivors' insurance benefits. In consequence, the number of families receiving ADC because of

widowhood is declining—leaving in turn a higher relative concentration of families on the ADC rolls because of such circumstances as desertion and illegitimacy.

State and local welfare agencies have found that in these situations it is often possible, through skilled social services, to effect a degree of social rehabilitation that gives children a better chance to become adequate citizens. One of the difficulties, however, is that caseloads are usually so large and the number of professionally qualified staff so small that little attention can go to the underlying social problems. Welfare agencies are increasingly directing attention to ways in which such services can be provided. Experimental and demonstration projects, using specialized personnel under reduced pressures, are discovering a number of possibilities.

MAJOR ISSUES

The major issues for state and local child-welfare services today may be viewed as arising from three sources. First is the rapid rate of social and economic change, accompanied by new strains on traditional values and institutions. Second is the sheer growth in numbers of the child population. Third, although technological advances are being made in methods and techniques for dealing with social problems, they do not usually keep pace with advances on other fronts.

In discharging their responsibilities toward children and youth, public welfare agencies are generally working toward a firming up of basic legislation, building adequate coverage and a better professional quality of services, and strengthening a broad range of needed services, both public and voluntary.

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THE LEGAL STATUS OF WOMEN

BY ALICE K. LEOPOLD*

FROM the Pacific Islands of Hawaii to the coasts of Alaska and Maine, women of the fifty states have continued their progress in the past two years toward full realization of their role as partners of men in the economic and social life of the nation. Each year, additional women join the ranks of those who have achieved positions of importance in federal, state and local governments, as well as in private enterprise.

PUBLIC OFFICE—FEDERAL AND STATE

Sixteen women are serving in the House of Representatives and one in the Senate of the 86th Congress. They are members of committees which relate to international as well as to domestic programs.

Their counterparts in state legislatures in 1958 numbered 311, and in 1959, 347.

In the federal executive branch, women are serving as members of commissions and boards which help to determine government policies and as directors of agencies or divisions responsible for executing major programs.

State positions in which women serve in current administrations include posts in cabinets, as assistants and deputies to department heads, and as members of various state boards. Many women, likewise, are employed by county and municipal governments in capacities ranging from chairmanship of a county council to town auditor.

As more women actively participate in government and in the production of goods and services, attention has been focused on the laws which govern their status as members of society and as workers. The following summary highlights recent developments in legislation affecting women's family and property rights and notes two new programs of the

Women's Bureau, United States Department of Labor, aimed at alleviating the problems of mature women and working mothers.

JURY SERVICE

Women are eligible for jury service in all except three states—Alabama, Mississippi and South Carolina; women are eligible for service on federal juries within those states. The right of a woman to serve on a federal jury in Alabama was upheld by the United States District Court in that state in *U.S. v. Willie Wilson et al.* (158 F. Supp. 442; aff. U. S. App. Ct. 225 Fed. (2d) 686; Cert. denied 358 U. S. 865) in 1958. The right of the United States to prescribe qualifications for federal jurors when the jurors were not qualified by state law was challenged in this case.

In Maryland the state law on jury service for women permits the counties to exempt themselves from coverage if they wish. Jury service is compulsory for women in seventeen of the twenty-three counties and Baltimore City; in four counties women may be excused on the basis of sex, and in two they are ineligible.

Twenty-seven states,¹ the Canal Zone and Guam have jury service laws which require women to serve under the same terms and conditions as men, and twenty states,² the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands permit women to be excused from such service on the basis of sex.

¹Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, West Virginia, Wyoming.

²Alaska, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin.

*Mrs. Leopold is Assistant to the Secretary of Labor, Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor.

FAMILY AND PROPERTY LAW

An example reflecting the interest states are taking in laws affecting family and property rights is a survey in New York. In 1958 the legislature adopted a resolution continuing a study, begun in 1956, conducted under the auspices of the Joint Legislative Committee on Matrimonial and Family Laws. The resolution required the final report to be submitted to the legislature in 1959, and \$25,000 was appropriated to conclude this work, which presumably will pave the way for revision of the New York laws.

Marriage

The trend toward stricter regulation of marriage has continued in the past two years. This has resulted in the abolition of common-law marriage in all except fifteen states and the District of Columbia. Today all but five states and the District of Columbia require a premarital health examination of both parties; thirty-two states and the District of Columbia have some form of waiting period between application for and issuance of the marriage license or marriage ceremony.

Other formal requirements which must be complied with include license to marry, presence of witnesses, and performance by a minister or other person authorized to perform the marriage ceremony. Generally, either a civil or religious ceremony is recognized, but at least one state, Maryland, requires a religious ceremony.

In practically all states 21 years is the age at which men may marry without parental consent; women may contract marriage at 18 without such consent in most states, but fourteen states set the age at 21.

Divorce

In contrast with the trend in marriage laws, divorce laws are gradually being liberalized. For example, insanity, which early in the century was usually not a basis for dissolution of marriage, is now recognized by thirty states as a ground for divorce. Most of these require that the insane condition shall have existed for a specified period, frequently five years. In addition, some laws provide that a hus-

band who seeks a divorce from an insane wife must provide for her support. Only one state, Utah, which recognizes this ground does not include such a period of time in its law. One ground for divorce, adultery, is recognized by all states; and the District of Columbia. Other common statutory grounds are alcoholism, impotency, and nonsupport. (See table on pages 390 and 391.)

Family Support

The enactment of Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Acts by all jurisdictions of the United States has greatly aided in lightening the burden placed on welfare agencies by destitute and deserted families. Activities in 1958 designed to strengthen enforcement include amendment of the Georgia Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act and enactment by New York of a law authorizing wage assignments on court order in nonsupport cases. Under the latter, claims for nonsupport of an employee's minor children or spouse take priority over any other assignment or garnishment of wages or salary. Ohio enacted a similar law in 1959, prohibiting wage assignments unless made by court order for support of the employee's spouse or minor child.

PROPERTY RIGHTS

Inheritance

The share of a surviving spouse in a decedent's estate has been the subject of much legislative action in the past two years. Following the trend to equalize the position of a surviving wife with that of a surviving husband, two of the community property states, Nevada and New Mexico, removed by legislation a longstanding discrimination in their community property laws.

Prior to 1959 the six community property states of Arizona, California, Idaho, Louisiana, Texas and Washington gave a surviving husband or wife the entire community property, if a spouse died without a will and no descendants survived. Nevada and New Mexico permitted only a surviving husband to receive this type of estate. In the last two named states, a wife was not entitled to

the entire community property if there were other heirs. Laws enacted in 1959 permit the wife to dispose of her half of the community property by will and, moreover, give her the entire estate under the same conditions as those to which her husband would be entitled if she predeceased him.

Other states which amended their inheritance laws in 1959 are New York and North Carolina. The latter abolished the common-law estates of dower and curtesy. Both states now provide that in absence of a valid will a surviving spouse receives one-half of a decedent's estate if one child or the descendants of one child survive, and one-third if two or more children or their descendants survive.

Georgia and North Dakota increased the amount of wages due a deceased employee which may be paid to the surviving spouse. Tennessee took similar action by authorizing an employer to pay up to \$500 in wages to the widow of a deceased employee. This law makes no provision for such payment to the widower of a deceased woman worker.

Georgia amended its law providing for support of the widow and minor children pending administration of the estate. If available, not less than \$1,600 is to be set aside for this purpose for one year. The law further provides that if the estate does not exceed \$1,600, exclusive of household goods and furnishings, the entire estate is to be set aside for the widow and minor children. A 1958 Louisiana law raised to \$1,000 the amount a bank may pay to the spouse of a decedent depositor. Formerly the amount was \$500.

MATURE WOMEN WORKERS

The preference of many employers for hiring young workers rather than those of mature years has stimulated both legislation and action programs designed to dispel deep-rooted prejudices that are detrimental to the interests of many able persons. To date ten states³ have enacted legislation relating to the employment of older workers, either prohibiting discrimination in employment in private indus-

try because of age—in the same way that discrimination because of race, creed or color is prohibited—or relating to specialized administrative functions.

Because women may experience age discrimination at 35, and because many mature women have additional problems with respect to finding and holding suitable employment, the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor has inaugurated a program of community forums for older workers. Since 1956, fifteen Earning Opportunities Forums have been held throughout the United States. Recent examples include forums in Denver, Colorado; Dallas, Texas; Reno, Nevada; and Jacksonville, Florida. Women's organizations, state employment services, industrial leaders and unions have cooperated in the forums, which have resulted in better community acceptance of the value of mature workers and the employment or vocational training of women.

DAY CARE FOR CHILDREN OF WORKING MOTHERS

Another program which has been accelerated in the last two years is that of day care for children of working mothers. The continuing increase in the number of married women in the labor force has focused nationwide attention on the need for good day-care services. In an effort to ascertain what is being done and what can be done by national organizations in the field, the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor and the Children's Bureau of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare conducted a questionnaire survey of the day-care programs and interests of national organizations. Participating in the survey were social, civic, religious, professional, business and welfare groups.

Most states and many cities require licensing of facilities caring for children away from their homes, including day nurseries and similar operations. Only a few states, however, make any provision for public funds to operate day-care centers, and lack of financing may well deter establishment of needed facilities. One of the solutions offered to alleviate this situation was legislation introduced in both houses of Congress in the 86th Session

³Colorado, Connecticut, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Wisconsin.

which would authorize federal aid for the day care of children. Half the federal funds involved would be allotted to states on a matching dollar-for-dollar basis, and the remainder would be administered for areas in which specific federal activities have created a special need for such facilities. No action was taken on these proposals at the first session.

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MARRIAGE LAWS*

As of January 1, 1959

State or other jurisdiction	Age at which marriage can be contracted with parental consent		Age below which parental consent is required		Common-law marriage recognized	Physical examination and blood test for male and female		Waiting period	
	Male	Female	Male	Female		Time limit between examination and issuance of marriage license	Scope of medical examination	Before issuance of license	After issuance of license
Alabama.....	17	14	21	18	★	30 da.	(a)	.....	.....
Alaska.....	18(b)	16(b)	21	18	.....	30 da.	(a)	3 da.	.....
Arizona.....	18(c)	16(c)	21	18	.....	30 da.	(a)	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	18	16	21	18	.....	30 da.	(a)	3 da.	.....
California.....	18(b,d)	16(b,d)	21	18	.....	30 da.	(a)	.....	.....
Colorado.....	16(b)	16(b)	21	18	★	30 da.	(a)	.....	.....
Connecticut....	16(b)	16(b)	21	21	.....	40 da.	(a)	4 da.	.....
Delaware.....	18(c)	16(c)	21	18	.....	30 da.	(a)	.....	(e)
Florida.....	18(c,d)	16(c,d)	21	21	★	30 da.	(a)	3 da.	.....
Georgia.....	(f)	14	17(g)	18(g)	★	30 da.	(a)	3 da.(h)	.....
Hawaii.....	18	16(b)	20	20	.....	30 da.	(a)	3 da.	.....
Idaho.....	15	15(b)	18	18	★	30 da.	(a)	.....	.....
Illinois.....	18	16	21	18	.....	15 da.	(a)	.....	.....
Indiana.....	18(c)	16(c)	21	18	.....	30 da.	(a)	3 da.	.....
Iowa.....	16	14	21	18	★	20 da.	(a)	.....	.....
Kansas.....	18(b)	16(b)	21	18	★	30 da.	(a,i)	3 da.	.....
Kentucky.....	16	14	21	21	.....	15 da.	(a)	3 da.	.....
Louisiana.....	18(b)	16(b)	21	21	.....	10 da.	(a)	.....	72 hrs.
Maine.....	16(b)	16(b)	21	18	.....	30 da.	(a)	5 da.	.....
Maryland.....	18(c)	16(c)	21	18	.....	.....	...	48 hrs.	.....
Massachusetts..	18(b)	16(b)	21	18	.....	30 da.	(a)	5 da.	.....
Michigan.....	(f)	16(c)	18	18	.....	30 da.	(a)	3 da.	.....
Minnesota.....	18(b)	16(b)	21	18	.....	.....	...	5 da.	.....
Mississippi.....	17(b)	15(b)	21	21	.....	30 da.	(a)	3 da.	.....
Missouri.....	15(b)	15(b)	21	18	.....	15 da.	(a)	3 da.	.....
Montana.....	18	16	21	21	★	20 da.	(a)	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	18	16	21	21	.....	30 da.	(a)	.....	.....
Nevada.....	18	16	21	18	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
New Hampshire..	(j)	(j)	20	18	.....	30 da.	(a)	5 da.	.....
New Jersey.....	18(b)	16(b)	21	18	.....	30 da.	(a)	72 hrs.	.....
New Mexico.....	18(c)	16(c)	21	18	.....	30 da.	(a)	.....	.....
New York.....	16	16(b)	21	18	.....	30 da.	(a)	.....	24 hrs.(k)
North Carolina..	16	16(c)	18	18	.....	30 da.	(l)	(m)	.....
North Dakota...	18	15	21	18	.....	30 da.	(n)	.....	.....
Ohio.....	18	16	21	21	★	30 da.	(a)	5 da.	.....
Oklahoma.....	18(c)	15(c)	21	18	★	30 da.	(a)	.....	.....
Oregon.....	18	15	21	18	.....	30 da.(o)	(p)	3 da.	.....
Pennsylvania....	16(b)	16(b)	21	21	★	30 da.	(a)	3 da.	.....
Rhode Island...	18(b)	16(b)	21	21	★	40 da.	(q)	.....	(r)
South Carolina..	16	14	18	18	★	.....	...	24 hrs.	.....
South Dakota...	18	15	21	18	★	20 da.	(a)	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	16(b)	16(b)	21	21	.....	30 da.	(a)	3 da.(s)	.....
Texas.....	16	14	21	18	★	15 da.	(a)	.....	.....
Utah.....	16(d)	14(d)	21	18	.....	30 da.	(a)	.....	.....
Vermont.....	18(b)	16(b)	21	18	.....	30 da.	(a)	.....	5 da.
Virginia.....	18(c,d)	16(c,d)	21	21	.....	30 da.	(a)	.....	.....
Washington.....	(t)	15	21	18	.....	.....	...	3 da.	.....
West Virginia...	18(d)	16(d)	21	21	.....	30 da.	(a)	3 da.	.....
Wisconsin.....	18(c)	15	21	18	.....	15 da.	(a)	5 da.	.....
Wyoming.....	18	16	21	21	.....	30 da.	(a)	.....	.....
District of Columbia...	18	16	21	18	★	.....	...	3 da.	.....

*Prepared by the Women's Bureau, United States Department of Labor.

(a) Venereal diseases.

(b) In special circumstances statute establishes procedure whereby younger parties may obtain license.

(c) Statute establishes procedure whereby younger parties may obtain license in case of pregnancy or birth of a child.

(d) Parental consent is not required if minors were previously married.

(e) Residents, 24 hours; non-residents, 96 hours.

(f) No provision in law for parental consent for males.

(g) If parties are under 21, notice must be posted unless parent of female consents in person.

(h) Unless parties are 21 years or more, or female is pregnant.

(i) Feeble-mindedness.

(j) Below age of consent parties need parental consent and permission of judge.

(k) Marriage may not be solemnized within 3 days from date on which specimen for serological test was taken.

(l) Epilepsy, idiocy, imbecility, mental defectiveness, unsound mindedness, tuberculosis and venereal diseases.

(m) 48 hours if both are non-residents.

(n) Feeble-mindedness, imbecility, insanity, chronic alcoholism and venereal diseases.

(o) Time limit between date of examination and expiration of marriage license.

(p) Venereal diseases, epilepsy, feeble-mindedness, mental illness, drug addiction and chronic alcoholism.

(q) Tuberculosis and venereal diseases.

(r) If female is non-resident, must complete and sign license 5 days prior to marriage.

(s) Does not apply when parties are over 21 years of age.

(t) No minimum age set.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

DIVORCE LAWS AS OF JANUARY 1, 1959*

Grounds for absolute divorce

State or other jurisdiction	Residence required before filing suit for divorce	Adultery	Mental and/or physical cruelty	Desertion	Alcoholism	Impotency	Non-support	Insanity	Pregnancy at marriage	Bigamy
Alabama.....	(a)	★	★	1 yr.	★	★	★	5 yrs.	★	..
Alaska.....	2 yrs.	★	★	1 yr.	★	★	★	18 mos.	..	..
Arizona.....	1 yr.	★	★	1 yr.	★	★	★	..	★	..
Arkansas.....	2 mos.	★	★	1 yr.	★	★	★	3 yrs.	..	★
California.....	1 yr.	★	★	1 yr.	★	..	★	3 yrs.	..	..
Colorado.....	1 yr.(h)	★	★	1 yr.	★	★	★	5 yrs.	..	★
Connecticut.....	3 yrs.(h)	★	★	3 yrs.	★	..	..	5 yrs.	..	..
Delaware.....	2 yrs.(h)	★	★	2 yrs.	★	..	★	5 yrs.	..	★
Florida.....	6 mos.	★	★	1 yr.	★	★	..	..	..	★
Georgia.....	6 mos.	★	★	1 yr.	★	★	..	3 yrs.	★	..
Hawaii.....	2 yrs.	★	★	6 mos.	★	..	★	3 yrs.	..	..
Idaho.....	6 wks.	★	★	1 yr.	★	..	★	3 yrs.	..	..
Illinois.....	1 yr.(h)	★	★	1 yr.	★	★	..	..	..	★
Indiana.....	1 yr.(p)	★	★	2 yrs.	★	★	★	5 yrs.	..	..
Iowa.....	1 yr.	★	★	2 yrs.	★	..	..	..	★(r)	..
Kansas.....	1 yr.(s)	★	★	1 yr.	★	★	★	5 yrs.	★	★
Kentucky.....	1 yr.	★	★	1 yr.	★(t)	★	..	5 yrs.	★	..
Louisiana.....	(w)	★	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maine.....	6 mos.(h)	★	★	3 yrs.	★	★	★	..	..	..
Maryland.....	1 yr.(h,z)	★	..	18 mos.	..	★	..	3 yrs.	..	..
Massachusetts.....	5 yrs.(h)	★	★	3 yrs.	★	★	★	..	..	..
Michigan.....	1 yr.(h)	★	..	2 yrs.	★	★	..	..	..	..
Minnesota.....	1 yr.(h)	★	★	1 yr.	★	★	..	5 yrs.	..	..
Mississippi.....	1 yr.	★	★	1 yr.	★	★	..	3 yrs.	★	★
Missouri.....	1 yr.(h)	★	★	1 yr.	★	★	..	..	★	★
Montana.....	1 yr.	★	★	1 yr.	★	..	★	5 yrs.	..	..
Nebraska.....	2 yrs.(h)	★	★	2 yrs.	★	★	★	5 yrs.	..	..
Nevada.....	6 wks.(h)	★	★	1 yr.	★	★	★	2 yrs.	..	..
New Hampshire.....	1 yr.(h)	★	★	2 yrs.	★	★	★	..	..	..
New Jersey.....	2 yrs.(h)	★	★	2 yrs.	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Mexico.....	1 yr.	★	★	★	★	★	★	5 yrs.	★	..
New York.....	(ah)	★	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Carolina.....	6 mos.	★	..	..	..	★	..	5 yrs.	★	..
North Dakota.....	1 yr.(p)	★	★	1 yr.	★	★	★	5 yrs.	..	..
Ohio.....	1 yr.	★	★	..	★	★	★	..	..	★
Oklahoma.....	1 yr.(s)	★	★	1 yr.	★	★	★	5 yrs.	★	..
Oregon.....	1 yr.	★	★	1 yr.	★	★	..	3 yrs.	..	..
Pennsylvania.....	1 yr.	★	★	2 yrs.	..	★	..	..	..	★
Rhode Island.....	2 yrs.	★	★	5 yrs.(al)	★	★	★	..	..	..
South Carolina.....	1 yr.	★	★	1 yr.	★	..	..	..	..	..
South Dakota.....	1 yr.(h)	★	★	1 yr.	★	..	★	5 yrs.	..	..
Tennessee.....	1 yr.	★	★	2 yrs.	★	★	..	..	★	★
Texas.....	12 mos.	★	★	3 yrs.	..	..	..	5 yrs.	..	..
Utah.....	3 mos.	★	★	1 yr.	★	★	★	★	..	..
Vermont.....	6 mos.(z)	★	..	3 yrs.	..	..	★	5 yrs.	..	..
Virginia.....	1 yr.	★	..	1 yr.	..	★	..	..	★	..
Washington.....	1 yr.	★	★	1 yr.	★	★	★	2 yrs.	..	..
West Virginia.....	2 yrs.(h)	★	★	1 yr.	★	..	..	..	..	..
Wisconsin.....	2 yrs.(h)	★	★	1 yr.	★	★	★	..	..	..
Wyoming.....	60 days(h)	★	★	1 yr.	★	★	★	2 yrs.	★	..
Dist. of Columbia.....	2 yrs.(h)	★	..	2 yrs.	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Prepared by the Women's Bureau, United States Department of Labor.

(a) No specific period required except 1 year when ground is desertion or defendant is non-resident, or 2 years if wife sues husband for non-support.

(b) May be enlarged into an absolute divorce after expiration of 4 years.

(c) Crime against nature.

(d) Court may forbid remarriage.

(e) Incompatibility.

(f) Crime before marriage.

(g) Final decree is not entered until one year after interlocutory decree.

(h) Under certain circumstances a lesser period of time may be required.

(i) Interlocutory decree is issued providing that parties shall be divorced 6 months after date of decree.

(j) Female under 16, male under 18, complaining party under age of consent at time of marriage not confirmed after reaching such age.

(k) In the discretion of the court.

(l) Habitual violent and ungovernable temper.

(m) Defendant obtained divorce from plaintiff in another state.

(n) Mental incapacity.

(o) Loathsome disease.

(p) Five years if on ground of insanity.

(q) Two years where service on defendant is by no other notice than publication.

(r) Unless husband had an illegitimate child and this fact was unknown by spouse.

(s) Five years if on ground of insanity and insane spouse is in out-of-state institution.

(t) If on part of the husband, accompanied by wasting of husband's estate to the detriment of the wife and children.

(u) Joining religious sect disbelieving in marriage.

(v) Unchaste behavior on part of wife after marriage.

(w) No statutory requirement for adultery or felony conviction; two years when ground is separation.

(x) Limited divorce may be enlarged into absolute divorce after 1 year for innocent spouse and after 1 year and 60 days for guilty spouse.

DIVORCE LAWS AS OF JANUARY 1, 1959*

Grounds for absolute divorce										Period before parties may remarry after final decree		State
Separation or absence	Felony conviction or impris- onment	Drug addiction	Fraudulent conquest	Infamous crime	Relationship within prohibited degrees	Prior decree of limited divorce	Other	Plaintiff	Defendant			
.....	★	★	(b)	(c)	60 days	60 days(d)	.....	Alabama	
5 yrs.	★	★	(e)	.....	.....	.....	Alaska	
3 yrs.	★	★	(f)	1 yr.	1 yr.	.....	Arizona	
.....	★	(g)	(g)	.....	Arkansas	
.....	★	California	
7 yrs.	★	★	(i)	(i)	.....	Colorado	
3 yrs.	★	..	★	★	3 mos. (k)	3 mos.(k)	.....	Connecticut	
.....	★	★	..	(j)	.....	.....	.....	Delaware	
.....	★	..	★	(l,m)	.....	.....	.....	Florida	
.....	★	(n)	.....	(k)	.....	Georgia	
5 yrs.	★	★	Hawaii	
.....	★	★	(o)	.....	.....	.....	Idaho	
.....	★	★	(q)	.....	.....	Illinois	
.....	★	1 yr.(k)	1 yr.	.....	Indiana	
5 yrs.	★	..	★	6 mos.	6 mos.	.....	Iowa	
2 yrs.	★	..	★	(x)	wife, 10 mos.	wife 10 mos.(y)	.....	Kansas	
3 yrs.	★	★	(aa)	.....	.....	.....	Kentucky	
.....	★	6 months	2½ yrs.	.....	Louisiana	
2 yrs.(ac)	★	(m)	.....	(ab)	.....	Maine	
.....	★	★	(ad)	(n)	6 mos.	6 mos.	.....	Maryland	
.....	★	★	(f,af)	.....	(ae)	.....	Massachusetts	
.....	★	Michigan	
3 yrs.	★	6 mos.	6 mos.	.....	Minnesota	
2 yrs.	★	★	Mississippi	
.....	★	Missouri	
3 yrs.	★	6 mos.	6 mos.	.....	Montana	
2 yrs.	★	★	Nebraska	
.....	★	(u,ag)	.....	.....	.....	Nevada	
.....	★	3 mos. (k)	3 mos.(k)	.....	New Hampshire	
.....	★	New Jersey	
2 yrs.	★	(c)	.....	(ai)	.....	New Mexico	
.....	★	(c)	.....	.....	.....	New York	
1 yr.	★	★	★	(m)	(k)	(k)	.....	North Carolina	
.....	★	(aj)	.....	North Dakota	
.....	★	..	★	(e,m)	6 mos.	6 mos.	.....	Ohio	
.....	★	6 mos.	6 mos.	.....	Oklahoma	
10 yrs.	..	★	★	..	★	..	(ak)	.....	(y)	.....	Oregon
.....	..	★	(am,an)	6 mos.	6 mos.	.....	Pennsylvania	
.....	Rhode Island	
2 yrs.	★	(ao)	.....	South Carolina	
7 yrs.	★	★	(ak)	.....	(y)	.....	South Dakota	
3 yrs.(ac)	★	(ap)	(ap)	.....	Tennessee	
3 yrs.	★	3 mos.(k)	3 mos.(k)	.....	Texas	
.....	★	(aq)	6 mos.(k)	2 yrs.(k)	.....	Utah	
5 yrs.	★	★	(c,ar)	4 mos.	4 mos. (as)	.....	Vermont	
.....	★	(at)	(i)	(i)	.....	Virginia	
5 yrs.	★	★	60 days	60 days(au)	.....	Washington	
2 yrs.	★	★	1 yr.	1 yr.	.....	West Virginia	
.....	(f,af)	.....	.....	.....	Wisconsin	
5 yrs.	★	(av)	.....	6 mos.	6 mos.	.....	Wyoming	
.....	Dist. of Columbia	

(y) When divorce is granted on ground of adultery, guilty party cannot marry the accomplice in adultery.

(z) Two years if on ground of insanity.

(aa) Any cause which renders marriage null and void *ab initio*.

(ab) Not more than two years in court's discretion.

(ac) Under decree of separate maintenance.

(ad) Limited divorce may be enlarged into absolute divorce after 5 years.

(ae) When divorce is granted on ground of adultery, court may prohibit remarriage. After one year court may remove disability upon satisfactory evidence of reformation.

(af) Husband a vagrant.

(ag) Wife's absence out of state for 10 years without husband's consent.

(ah) No time specified. Parties must be residents when offense committed; or married in state; or plaintiff resident when offense committed and action commenced; or offense committed in state and injured party resident when action commenced.

(ai) Defendant is prohibited from remarrying unless after 3 years court removes disability upon satisfactory evidence of reformation.

(aj) In cases where alimony or child support is granted, the decree is delayed until payment is made.

(ak) Incapable of procreation.

(al) Or a lesser time in court's discretion.

(am) Void or voidable marriage.

(an) Gross misbehavior or wickedness.

(ao) When divorce is granted on ground of adultery, guilty party cannot remarry.

(ap) When divorce is granted on ground of cruelty, neither party may remarry for 12 months.

(aq) Intolerable severity.

(ar) Two years fugitive from justice; wife a prostitute prior to marriage.

(as) When divorce is granted on ground of adultery, the guilty party cannot remarry. After 6 months the court may remove disability for good cause.

(at) Want of legal age or sufficient understanding.

(au) In court's discretion, guilty party may be prohibited from remarrying for a period not to exceed one year.

(av) Limited divorce may be enlarged into absolute divorce after 2 years.

Corrections

STATE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS

BY ROBERTS J. WRIGHT*

BASIC and significant trends have colored the national as well as international correctional scene during 1958-59. It appears to veteran observers that these trends signify true progress. If nothing else, they are hopeful signs in a field that has sometimes been known for its adherence to the status quo.

BROAD TRENDS

One of the most encouraging of the trends involves emphasis on the need for improved management procedures and policies within correctional systems. Obviously, a statewide system that accepts sound management principles benefits down to the smallest correctional camp or branch. Institutions under progressive leadership and competent direction reflect features of management that are utilized in some of the most progressive private industries and business circles.

The Brookings Institution has contributed much in this direction by inviting key correctional personnel to attend various institutes under its sponsorship. While this is an admirable start, there is much ground yet to be covered.

It is obvious, also, that a trend of this nature will serve to hasten the date of final divorce between petty politics and correctional administration. Observers

have been discouraged for decades with repeated inroads of political maneuvering within correctional administrations. The current, notable trend in improving management procedures will one day result in ending the long-standing problem of mixing politics with correctional systems. The past two-year period has witnessed the greatest "breakthrough" thus far in professional management over politics.

Another trend observed nationally is one that is leading toward acceptance by the states of their responsibility for felons confined within locally operated correctional units. In New York State, for example, this has long been a vexing problem for local municipalities, and particularly in the City of New York. Recent New York legislation increased the amount of money paid to local units by the state for the care and housing of felons and those known as "state tramps." A movement for larger state financial responsibility for such persons continues.

As will be noted in the article that follows, "Prisoners in State Institutions," the long-standing trend of increased prison populations continued unabated in 1958 and 1959. Statistics released by competent authority showed an all-time high count of prisoners in confinement in state and federal penitentiaries and reformatories as of the end of December, 1958. A total of 205,643 persons were then confined, and the upward trend is one that causes grave concern among correc-

*Mr. Wright is Warden of the Westchester County Penitentiary, Valhalla, New York, and Past President of the American Correctional Association. He is Editor of *The American Journal of Correction*.

tional administrators. The problem is one of housing and the securing of a fair share of the tax dollar to care properly and securely for this ever-growing group. With construction costs soaring, and competent and interested personnel more difficult to secure, the problem is of major proportions.

Departments of correction in California, Florida, Illinois, New York and other states are exercising broad leadership in long-range planning to care for the rapid rise in local populations within their prisons and reformatories. Prisoner discontent and subsequent riots may usually be traced to overcrowding and outmoded facilities.

AREAS OF PROFESSIONAL CONCERN

It is interesting to note at this point the major concerns of a group of 100 representative and leading correctional administrators who were surveyed by the writer preparatory to his presidential address before the 88th Annual Congress of Correction, sponsored by The American Correctional Association, held in Detroit in 1958. The leading concern of this body was *for the development of an improved career service*. This problem runs the gamut, from divorcing personnel requirements from political considerations to adequate salaries and the adoption of uniform merit system procedures.

The second concern of the administrators was *for a meaningful and continuing public relations program within correction*. This would appear to be basic in an effort to secure and maintain public support. Proven over the years as essential to business and industry, a well-rounded program of public information in a hitherto well-guarded field of public enterprise is agreed to be of basic importance.

In the third place was a grave concern *for an adequate share of the tax dollar*. The premise is simply that if prisons, probation and parole and other related areas of correction are to produce what is rightfully expected of them, funds adequate to permit such fulfillment of purpose are necessary.

Following, in the order noted, were such additional areas of emphasis as: *concern over the attitude of the public to-*

ward the released prisoner; concern for the development of research projects and programs; concern for development of constructive correctional industries and outlets; concern over antiquated penal codes and criminal statutes, and the imperative need for revision; concern for improved parole procedures and cooperation between penal institutions and parole agencies; grave concern of correctional personnel over the public's contribution to crime causation; concern over administrators reluctant to develop improved management skills; and, finally, concern about the disgraceful condition of local jails and other short-term institutions.

RELATED ADVANCES

The American Correctional Association and the National Probation and Parole Association have taken significant steps to reduce at least one of these major concerns, in that they are involved in a cooperative attempt to develop a model state correctional system plan. It is anticipated that the final plan will be suitable for use as a base, with necessary local refinements to be added as necessary.

With respect to the last matter dealt with above—the short-term institution otherwise referred to as the county or city jail, work house, house of correction, etc., and referred to by one authority as “The Area of Correction That Stood Still”—such groups as the National Jail Association, the National Sheriffs Association, and other comparable groups organized on a statewide level, are doing much to reduce and relieve a tense situation. More and more states are embodying within their state correctional systems inspection and consultation services, with wide powers in those instances where disgraceful and inhumane conditions prevail.

The past several years have been marked by serious “stock taking” by many correctional administrators and jurisdictions. The next few years should produce notable results of their self-examinations. As has been pointed out in chapters corresponding to this one in previous editions of *The Book of the States*, the serious prison riots of the past eight years have served to force a goodly amount of

this inventory of defects. The next inventory should be one of accomplishments.

DEVELOPMENTS IN INDIVIDUAL STATES

It is impossible in limited space to comment on all the many advancements in all states. The following illustrations are, however, some of the more noteworthy. Omission of any state from the summary is most assuredly *not* an indication or implication of lack of progress in it.

Alaska and Hawaii: Hardly before the ink was dry on the President's signature of legislation for admission of the two newest states both were progressing on improved correctional procedures. Alaska, for example, is developing plans for a statewide probation system, and has requested professional counsel and advice from competent authority outside its area. Hawaii is progressing favorably with a new system of minimum security housing units, located throughout the various islands. Many of these units are outstanding in their design, construction and treatment programs.

California: Expansion of the California correctional camp program stands out as noteworthy advance during the past two years. Moreover, faced with a critical prison population problem, the 1959 legislature authorized the Governor to embark upon a special pilot program in the care and treatment of narcotic addicts, both as prisoners and as parolees. Experience with this innovation has been limited up to now, and comment upon its progress is not possible. However, it is of sufficient significance to warrant duplication by other heavily populated areas plagued by the narcotic problem.

Connecticut: Under its present leadership Connecticut has taken great strides to keep abreast of its increasing prison population, through legislative authorization of a sum of \$14 million to commence construction of a new state prison to replace the antiquated, 133-year old bastille at Wethersfield. Further, and of much significance, this state is the first to abolish county government within its borders. From the standpoint of correction, this means that all former county jails are now within the province of state supervision and administration, under a state jail ad-

ministrator. It is anticipated that the next legislative session will provide for a centralized, statewide correctional department.

Illinois: Efforts are under way to win legislative approval for new minimum security units to care for an ever-increasing prison population. At this writing such approval appears to be hopeful.

Iowa: This central state is likewise embarking upon a centralized correctional system, and more professional personnel is being secured.

Massachusetts: The commonwealth continues to profit from the findings and recommendations of the so-called Wessell Committee. Under competent direction, its correctional system continues to be refined and improved, not only as regards institutions but also as to parole and probation.

Minnesota: By legislative direction, Minnesota is another state to consolidate its correctional operations under one direction, a new department of correction. It installed its first Commissioner of Correction late in 1959, after a long search for the right person, and it is apparent that the state will progress under a centralized administration.

New York: Late in 1959 the Governor gave personal backing and support to securing additional correctional camps in an effort to further provide adequate treatment facilities for youthful offenders. It is anticipated that more than the two present camps will be provided for in the 1960 legislative session. The State Department of Correction continues its leadership and active working relationship with St. Lawrence University in the sponsorship of the Frederick A. Moran Memorial Institute on Crime and Delinquency, held each summer as a training workshop for correctional personnel of all categories. The Department of Correction of the City of New York, beset by an almost overpowering influx of detention cases, is rushing to complete additional jail facilities.

North Carolina: Taking the lead among the states in alcohol therapy programs within correctional institutions, North Carolina has refined its program of providing treatment facilities in its major

prisons and camp units. Alcoholics Anonymous is now an active adjunct to such work throughout the state, and specially trained personnel are directing the program admirably, with the full cooperation and support of top state correctional administrators.

Pennsylvania: Late in 1959 the commonwealth opened a new multi-million dollar installation for the care and treatment of mentally defective offenders. Operating under its Bureau of Corrections, the new unit will embody the latest treatment facilities.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Federal: Progress has been notable in the outstanding federal prison system. Congress in 1959 authorized construction of a new maximum security institution, to be located in southern Illinois. With the thought that Alcatraz might ultimately be abolished, the new unit will provide much needed additional space for the federal prison population.

Canadian: Although *The Book of the States* is not related to developments of neighboring countries, it is of passing interest to note the radical changes that are taking place in the Canadian national correctional system. Based on recommendations submitted by an official study group, the entire parole system of Canada is undergoing a thorough overhauling, legally as well as procedurally. Further, the range of sentences coming within the scope of the Canadian federal system of corrections is being changed to the point where all such sentences will carry a one year minimum term. Persons close to correction are of the opinion that much of Canada's progress in corrections will bear consideration in many of the states.

General: Various organizations in the field of corrections have much to offer to states where change is contemplated. Such organizations are constantly probing into the future to ascertain improved methods of procedure in a field beset by problems. The American Correctional Association¹ and the National Probation and Parole Association² are but two of

the more important bodies cooperating on behalf of the states and other political subdivisions. One of their current fields of cooperative research is in the area of developing a model state correctional system.

Such a plan will provide basic legal requirements and will set forth the outline of an approved correctional department. It is anticipated that the plan will be ready for distribution before the end of 1960. States desiring to reorganize all or parts of their respective correctional departments will thus be enabled to secure the best thinking within the broad field embodying probation, institutions, and parole.

Both groups have independently published monographs and manuals for the guidance of professional personnel as well as legislators and others interested in improvements. The American Correctional Association late in 1959 issued its revised *Manual of Correctional Standards*, a thirty-four-chapter, 635-page document compiled by the leading professional persons in the field. Long regarded as the basic operating guide in corrections, the *Manual* has been widely accepted by the states and many foreign nations. The National Probation and Parole Association recently made available its *Guides for Sentencing*, especially designed for the use of the judiciary. Other groups, such as the American Law Institute, the American Bar Association, and many others on a state level, have contributed to significant thinking within the field.

Statewide citizen action: With the substantial financial support of the Ford Foundation, the National Probation and Parole Association completed in 1959 a five-year experimental plan to develop citizen action committees on correction in at least five states. Late in 1959 the foundation renewed its support of this highly successful project; funds have been contributed covering the next six-year period, making possible the extension of the plan, with professional help, to an additional number of states.

It is this kind of growing interest on the part of lay groups that provides encouragement to professionals within the field, who for many years toiled somewhat in

¹135 East 15th St., New York 3, N.Y.

²1790 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y.

a vacuum insulated from constructive and positive public support.

With growing emphasis on the collegiate and on-the-job training of correctional personnel, backed by solid citizen interest, the next decade in corrections should be most productive for the dual goals of protection of society and rehabilitation of the offender.

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Lists of available publications other than those noted may be requested of the American Correctional Association and the National Probation and Parole Association. Both organizations publish technical books, monographs, articles, etc., from time to time.

PRISONERS IN STATE INSTITUTIONS

BY JAMES V. BENNETT*

SINCE 1926 state prisons, reformatories, prison camps or, for some states, central correctional statistics offices, have on a voluntary basis furnished statistical information on all prisoners received from court and on all those discharged from such institutions. These reports were collected by the Bureau of the Census until 1950 when the program, now known as *National Prisoner Statistics*, was transferred to the Bureau of Prisons of the United States Department of Justice. Under the Bureau of Prisons detailed reports on court commitments and discharges are published, together with annual bulletins on prisoner population and executions carried out under civil authorities in the United States.

PRISONERS CONFINED

At the close of 1958 a total of 205,643 prisoners were serving sentences in state and federal prisons and reformatories. This was the highest year-end population on record and represented an increase of 10,229 prisoners, or 5.2 per cent over the previous year. (Table 1.)

State institutions had 184,094 prisoners, or 5.2 per cent more than in 1957. Of the four main geographical regions, the West led in the percentage increase of prisoners confined, with 11.2 per cent. In this region all states except Colorado showed an increase. The three states which accounted for the large over-all increase in prisoners confined were New Mexico with an increase of 19.4 per cent, California with 13.5 and Arizona with 12.4. The South was next, with an increase of 6.3 per cent in prisoners confined. In this region Kentucky, with a rise of 13 per cent had the greatest percentage increase, followed by Florida with 12.5, South Carolina with 12.1 and Virginia with 11.4. (Table 2.)

Prisoners confined on December 31, 1958, in the North Central states increased 2.5 per cent over 1957. Two states in this region had substantial increases, North Dakota, 21.6 per cent and Wisconsin, 14.7. Among the Northeastern states the increase was 2.1 per cent, Vermont and Connecticut having the largest increase, 19.0 and 17.8 per cent, respectively.

PRISONERS IN RELATION TO POPULATION OF STATES

Tables 1 and 2 show that 107 prisoners per 100,000 of the estimated civilian population were serving sentences in state institutions on December 31, 1958. Table 2 provides the component rates per 100,000 for the respective states. The differences between the states arise from several factors. One apparent factor is the variation in which the states use jails, workhouses, county penitentiaries and other locally operated institutions for the confinement of prisoners who otherwise would be sent to state prisons.

For example Massachusetts, with a low rate of 40 per 100,000 has one state institution for adult offenders which does not receive prisoners with sentences of less than two and one-half years. Such prisoners are confined in local jails and houses of correction. The District of Columbia's high rate of 257 can be attributed to the fact that the district is the center of a widespread metropolitan area of over 2 million population which extends into Maryland and Virginia. The lowest prisoner-population rates were found in New Hampshire with 25, and Rhode Island with 32.

PRISONERS RELEASED

Releases from state institutions are (1) conditional—which includes parole, conditional pardon, and conditional release; and (2) unconditional—which includes releases by expiration of sentence, pardon, and commutation. Prisoners released in

*Mr. Bennett is Director of the Bureau of Prisons, United States Department of Justice.

all categories numbered 74,709 in 1958, an increase of 4.7 per cent over the 1957 figure of 71,327.

Paroles accounted for 42,320 or 56.6 per cent of the 74,709 released in 1958. The use of parole in 1958 varied across the country from 5.9 per cent of all releases in South Carolina to 98.6 per cent in the State of Washington.

ESCAPES

Escapes from state institutions in 1958 totaled 2,517. Escapees returned, though not necessarily those who escaped during 1958, numbered 2,381. Among the states there is a great disparity in reported escapes. North Carolina, which operates an extensive road-camp program showed the most escapes, 510, with 515 escapees (some from other years) returned. Six states—Delaware, Louisiana, North and South Dakota, Rhode Island and Vermont—reported no escapes.

EXECUTIONS

Fewer executions were carried out by civil authorities in the United States in 1958 than in any of the years beginning with 1930 for which national statistics have been collected. In 1958 only forty-eight executions occurred, fourteen fewer than the previous low of sixty-two, carried out in 1953. The high year was 1935 when 199 executions were reported. (Table 3.)

During the decade 1930-39 an average of 167 prisoners were executed per year; during the '40s the average dropped to 128; and during the nine years 1950-58 it fell to 74.

In the twenty-nine-year period 1930-58, a total of 3,617 prisoners have been executed under state and federal civil authority. Of these 3,138, or 86.8 per cent, were for murder; 418, or 11.6 per cent, for rape; and sixty-one for other offenses, as follows: twenty-two for armed robbery, sixteen for kidnaping, eleven for burglary, eight for espionage and four for aggravated assault by a life prisoner.

In April, 1958, Delaware joined other states which have abolished capital punishment. Michigan was first in 1847, Rhode Island followed in 1852, Wisconsin in 1853, Minnesota in 1911, North Dakota in 1915—and Maine in 1876, only to restore it in 1883, and finally abolish it in 1887. Our forty-ninth and fiftieth states, Alaska and Hawaii, which abolished the death sentence while territories, raise the total of non-capital punishment states to nine. Other states in which serious consideration has been given to dropping the death sentence include California, Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania and Tennessee. In those states the proposed measures have not been adopted.

TABLE 1
SENTENCED PRISONERS RECEIVED FROM COURT AND PRESENT
AT END OF YEAR, BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION, FOR THE UNITED
STATES: 1939 TO 1958*

Year	Present at end of year			Received from court		
	All institutions	Federal institutions	State institutions	All institutions	Federal institutions	State institutions
	Number					
1958.....	205,643	21,549	184,094	88,781	13,803	74,978
1957.....	195,414	20,420	174,994	80,409	13,305	67,104
1956.....	189,565	20,134	169,431	77,869	13,454	64,415
1955.....	185,915	20,088	165,827	78,349	15,286	63,063
1954.....	182,901	20,003	162,898	80,796	16,685	64,111
1953.....	173,579	19,363	154,216	74,149	16,376	57,773
1952.....	168,233	18,014	150,219	70,845	15,305	55,540
1951.....	165,680	17,395	148,285	67,164	14,120	53,044
1950.....	166,165	17,134	149,031	69,515	14,237	55,278
1949.....	163,749	16,868	146,881	68,836	13,130	55,706
1948.....	155,977	16,328	139,649	63,426	12,430	51,266
1947.....	151,304	17,146	134,158	64,735	12,948	51,787
1946.....	140,079	17,622	122,457	61,302	14,950	46,352
1945.....	133,649	18,638	115,011	53,212	14,171	39,041
1944.....	132,356	18,139	114,217	50,162	14,047	36,115
1943.....	137,220	16,113	121,107	50,082	12,203	37,879
1942.....	150,384	16,623	133,761	58,858	13,725	45,133
1941.....	165,439	18,465	146,974	68,700	15,350	53,350
1940.....	173,706	19,260	154,446	73,104	15,109	57,995
1939.....	179,818	19,730	160,088	(a)	(a)	(a)
Rate per 100,000 of the estimated civilian population(b)						
1958.....	120.0	12.6	107.4	51.8	8.1	43.7
1957.....	116.1	12.1	103.9	47.8	7.9	39.9
1956.....	114.7	12.2	102.5	47.1	8.1	39.0
1955.....	114.5	12.4	102.2	48.3	9.4	38.9
1954.....	115.0	12.6	102.4	50.8	10.5	40.3
1953.....	111.2	12.4	98.8	47.5	10.5	37.0
1952.....	109.7	11.7	97.9	46.2	10.0	36.2
1951.....	109.7	11.5	98.1	44.5	9.3	35.1
1950.....	110.0	11.4	99.2	46.3	9.5	36.8
1949.....	111.0	11.4	99.5	46.6	8.9	37.7
1948.....	107.4	11.2	96.2	43.9	8.6	35.3
1947.....	106.1	12.0	94.1	45.4	9.1	36.3
1946.....	101.2	12.7	88.5	44.3	10.8	33.5
1945.....	104.8	14.6	90.2	41.7	11.1	30.6
1944.....	104.5	14.3	90.1	39.6	11.1	28.5
1943.....	107.6	12.6	95.0	39.3	9.6	29.7
1942.....	114.8	12.7	102.2	44.9	10.5	34.5
1941.....	125.7	14.0	111.7	52.2	11.7	40.5
1940.....	131.9	14.6	117.3	55.5	11.5	44.0
1939.....	137.6	15.1	122.5	(a)	(a)	(a)

*Source: U.S. Bureau of Prisons, *National Prisoner Statistics*, bulletin No. 21, July, 1959.

(a) Comparable data not available.

(b) Based on estimates of the civilian population for July 1

appearing in the Bureau of the Census publications: *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1958*, table 2 for 1939, and *Current Population Reports*, P-25, No. 72, 1940-49; No. 165, 1950-55; No. 186, 1956-57 and No. 189 (provisional) 1958.

TABLE 2
MOVEMENT OF SENTENCED PRISONERS IN STATE INSTITUTIONS, BY REGION AND STATE: 1958*
(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 1958	Present Dec. 31 1958	Per cent change Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1958	Rate per 100,000 of the est. civilian population Dec. 31 (a)	Total	Re- ceived from court	Viola- tors re- turned	Re- turned from escape	Other ad- mis- sions (b)	Total	Releases					Death, includ- ing execu- tion (c)	Other dis- charges (b)	
											All releases	Num- ber	Per cent of all re- leases	Condi- tional, ex- cept by parole	Un- condi- tional			Escape
United States	174,994	184,094	5.2	107	97,111	74,978	11,754	2,381	7,998	87,192	74,709	42,320	56.6	2,493	29,896	2,517	701	9,265
NORTHEAST.....	33,623	34,322	2.1	80	16,532	12,078	2,924	137	1,393	15,490	13,675	10,453	76.4	101	3,121	146	139	1,530
New England:																		
Maine.....	621	647	4.2	69	521	415	82	7	17	504	469	361	77.0	.....	108	8	2	25
New Hampshire	167	144	-13.8	25	65	47	16	2	.....	92	88	78	88.6	2	8	2	1	1
Vermont.....	248	295	19.0	80	264	243	20	.....	1	219	215	32	14.9	93	90	.....	3	1
Massachusetts	1,884	1,906	1.2	40	1,403	990	252	23	138	1,365	1,159	837	72.2	3	319	26	11	169
Rhode Island..	253	272	7.5	32	152	140	12	.....	.....	133	131	67	51.1	.....	64	.....	2	.....
Connecticut...	1,329	1,565	17.8	68	1,171	849	253	11	58	934	885	760	85.9	3	122	13	3	33
Middle Atlantic:																		
New York.....	17,659	17,552	-0.6	109	6,932	4,651	1,444	3	834	6,826	5,936	4,266	71.9	.....	1,670	3	84	803
New Jersey....	3,848	3,996	3.8	70	2,813	2,155	271	75	312	2,548	2,086	1,708	81.9	.....	378	78	8	376
Pennsylvania..	7,614	7,945	4.3	72	3,211	2,588	574	16	33	2,869	2,706	2,344	86.6	.....	362	16	25	122
NORTH CENTRAL	48,923	50,157	2.5	99	25,394	19,422	3,832	526	1,614	23,942	21,063	14,525	69.0	510	6,028	527	198	2,154
East North Central:																		
Ohio.....	11,257	11,365	1.0	122	5,028	4,207	721	100	.....	4,911	4,740	4,428	93.4	.....	312	89	47	35
Indiana.....	5,050	5,296	4.9	116	3,079	1,576	544	50	909	2,857	1,839	1,395	75.9	4	440	46	17	955
Illinois.....	8,451	8,606	1.8	88	3,103	2,552	340	10	201	2,963	2,550	1,155	45.3	.....	1,395	9	47	357
Michigan.....	10,138	10,334	1.9	132	5,034	3,890	641	136	367	4,838	4,018	3,248	80.8	.....	770	148	43	629
Wisconsin.....	2,282	2,617	14.7	67	2,145	1,343	692	25	85	1,851	1,742	1,195	68.6	395	152	21	6	82
West North Central:																		
Minnesota....	2,153	2,128	-1.2	63	1,014	727	262	13	12	1,005	973	838	86.1	1	134	13	5	14
Iowa.....	2,148	2,167	0.9	77	970	830	82	27	31	948	879	371	42.2	.....	508	27	9	33
Missouri.....	3,703	3,673	-0.8	87	2,303	2,091	92	119	1	2,096	1,933	623	32.2	.....	1,310	136	11	16
North Dakota..	241	293	21.6	45	191	175	16	.....	.....	140	138	55	39.9	.....	83	.....	1	1
South Dakota..	464	467	0.6	68	393	358	31	4	.....	394	383	156	40.7	43	184	.....	1	10
Nebraska.....	1,091	1,210	10.9	84	804	728	51	18	7	688	656	147	22.4	.....	509	19	4	9
Kansas.....	1,945	2,001	2.9	96	1,330	945	369	24	1	1,251	1,212	914	75.4	67	231	19	7	13

SOUTH	65,171	69,276	6.3	131	38,108	32,594	2,319	1,513	1,682	33,807	29,660	9,590	32.3	1,837	18,233	1,622	282	2,243
<i>South Atlantic:</i>																		
Delaware.....	213	226	6.1	51	248	246			2	234	225	57	25.3		168		1	8
Maryland.....	5,099	5,037	-1.2	174	4,512	4,244	189	78	1	4,427	3,957	917	23.2		3,040	92	8	370
<i>Dist. of</i>																		
Columbia....	2,046	2,064	0.9	257	843	688	140	5	10	739	676	183	27.1	344	149	5	7	51
Virginia.....	5,135	5,719	11.4	151	2,852	2,218	171	214	249	2,265	1,794	650	36.2	31	1,113	207	14	250
West Virginia..	2,191	2,406	9.8	122	986	680	189	106	11	788	641	416	64.9		225	112	13	22
North Carolina	5,702	5,804	1.8	130	3,402	2,639	238	515	10	3,300	2,757	802	29.1		1,955	510	23	10
<i>South</i>																		
Carolina.....	1,963	2,200	12.1	94	1,230	1,003	217	8	2	1,054	1,011	60	5.9		951	5	15	23
Georgia.....	6,285	6,824	8.6	182	3,006	2,723	113	168	2	2,466	2,224	780	35.1	864	580	173	32	37
Florida.....	5,668	6,374	12.5	147	3,868	3,231	124	84	429	3,161	2,634	995	37.8	2	1,637	204	25	298
<i>East South Central:</i>																		
Kentucky.....	3,125	3,531	13.0	116	1,999	1,849	114	23	13	1,592	1,540	629	40.8	555	356	26	72	14
Tennessee.....	2,657	2,712	2.1	79	1,268	1,073	99	88	8	1,213	1,101	454	41.2		647	76	20	16
Alabama.....	5,224	5,543	6.1	174	2,763	2,443	201	119		2,434	2,277	450	19.8		1,827	120	30	7
Mississippi....	1,967	2,066	5.0	95	1,267	799	47	24	397	1,162	720	203	28.2	28	489	19	10	413
<i>West South Central:</i>																		
Arkansas.....	1,776	1,849	4.1	106	1,008	903	93	10	2	935	908	552	60.8		356	4	11	12
Louisiana.....	3,363	3,636	8.1	118	1,773	1,679	90	4		1,493	1,432	824	57.5	13	595		15	46
Oklahoma.....	2,666	2,754	3.3	122	1,507	1,428	24	48	7	1,414	1,330	125	9.4		1,205	53	15	16
Texas.....	10,091	10,531	4.4	114	5,576	4,748	270	19	539	5,130	4,433	1,493	33.7		2,940	16	31	650
WEST	27,277	30,339	11.2	122	17,077	10,884	2,679	205	3,309	13,953	10,311	7,752	75.2	45	2,514	222	82	3,338
<i>Mountain:</i>																		
Montana.....	596	645	8.2	95	563	441	100	22		514	484	394	81.4		90	21	2	7
Idaho.....	538	587	9.1	89	376	305	46	4	21	327	289	196	67.8		93	8	1	29
Wyoming.....	352	384	9.1	122	327	301	17	4	5	281	257	59	23.0		498	6	1	17
Colorado.....	2,006	1,972	-1.7	118	1,419	1,098	283	22	16	1,392	1,321	1,236	93.6		85	28	6	37
New Mexico....	888	1,060	19.4	130	588	506	80	2		416	401	282	70.3		119	4	1	10
Arizona.....	1,238	1,392	12.4	125	813	780	19	7	7	661	635	338	53.2		297	7	5	14
Utah.....	567	570	0.5	66	259	227	24	6	2	256	240	119	49.6	44	77	6	4	6
Nevada.....	352	380	8.0	147	191	185	6			163	159	12	7.5		147	3	1	
<i>Pacific:</i>																		
Washington....	2,422	2,623	8.3	97	1,157	839	193	34	91	966	810	798	98.6	1	11	42	10	104
Oregon.....	1,400	1,524	8.9	86	1,517	791	72	4	650	1,394	723	259	35.8		464	4	4	663
California.....	16,918	19,202	13.5	137	9,867	5,411	1,839	100	2,517	7,583	4,992	4,059	81.3		933	93	47	2,451

*Source: U.S. Bureau of Prisons, *National Prisoner Statistics* bulletin No. 21, July, 1959.
(a) Based on provisional estimates of the civilian population for July 1, 1958 appearing in Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, P-25, No. 189.
(b) Other admissions and discharges include prisoner movement incident to court orders

and to authorized temporary absences.
(c) Includes 48 executions. Detailed data on executions are presented in *National Prisoner Statistics* bulletin No. 20 of February, 1959.

TABLE 3
PRISONERS EXECUTED UNDER CIVIL AUTHORITY IN THE
UNITED STATES, BY OFFENSE: 1930 TO 1958*
(The figures in parentheses show the number of females included)

Year	All offenses	Murder	Rape	Other offenses(a)
All years.....	3,617	(29) 3,138	418	(2) 61
1958.....	48	40	7	1
1957.....	65	(1) 54	10	1
1956.....	65	52	12	1
1955.....	76	(1) 65	7	4
1954.....	81	(2) 71	9	1
1953.....	62	(1) 51	7	(2) 4
1952.....	83	71	12	—
1951.....	105	(1) 87	17	1
1950.....	82	68	13	1
1949.....	119	107	10	2
1948.....	119	95	22	2
1947.....	153	(2) 129	23	1
1946.....	131	(1) 107	22	2
1945.....	117	(1) 90	26	1
1944.....	120	(3) 96	24	—
1943.....	131	(3) 118	13	—
1942.....	147	(1) 116	24	7
1941.....	123	(1) 102	20	1
1940.....	124	105	15	4
1939.....	159	144	12	3
1938.....	190	(2) 155	25	10
1937.....	147	(1) 133	13	1
1936.....	195	(1) 181	10	4
1935.....	199	(4) 184	13	2
1934.....	168	(1) 154	14	—
1933.....	160	151	7	2
1932.....	140	128	10	2
1931.....	153	(1) 137	15	1
1930.....	155	(1) 147	6	2

*Source: U.S. Bureau of Prisons, *National Prisoner Statistics*, bulletin No. 20, February, 1959.

(a) Twenty-two armed robbery, 16 kidnaping, 11 burglary, 8 espionage (6 in 1942 and 2 in 1953), 4 aggravated assault.

5

Defense and Public Protection

CIVIL DEFENSE IN THE STATES

BY VINCENT J. BROWNE*

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 allocation of responsibility, from the beginning, was under attack from many sources. In 1955 the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, for example, recommended that civil defense should be made a responsibility of the federal government, with the state and local governments having an important supporting role. A compromise was effected in 1958 with enactment by Congress of Public Law 85-606. In the new law it is stated that "the responsibility for civil defense shall be vested jointly in the Federal Government, and the several States and their political subdivisions."

In addition to the establishment of a partnership, Public Law 85-606 carries with it certain other features which are of significance to the states. The act authorizes the expenditure of \$25 million of federal funds annually for matching state and local civil defense personnel and administrative costs. The matching funds provided for personnel costs are to be used for civil defense staffs only, and not for other personnel. To receive these matching funds for personnel, a state must have a merit system for all civil defense em-

ployees. Although authorizing such expenditures, Congress to date has failed to appropriate funds for this purpose.

The act also requires that the Office of Civil Defense and Mobilization approve all civil defense plans. All states have submitted administrative plans, and they have been approved. (It should be noted also that in 1958 the Office of Defense Mobilization and the Federal Civil Defense Administration were consolidated to form the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization in the Executive Office of the President.) The new law further authorizes the federal government to share training costs, and to make radiological instruments available to state and local agencies.

CIVIL DEFENSE PLANS

In 1958 the President promulgated the National Plan for Civil Defense and Defense Mobilization. The National Plan establishes nonmilitary courses of action and sets forth the role of the federal government, the states, their political subdivisions and the people in preparing for and recovering from attack. It includes a statement of principles, responsibilities, requirements, and broad courses of action. In addition, the plan is supported by forty-one annexes which are being developed by the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, after careful review by representatives of federal, state and local agencies.

All of the states and territories have

*Mr. Browne is Associate Professor of Government at Harvard University.

now completed their basic State Plans for Civil Defense and Defense Mobilization. Operational planning at the state and local level, however, is of course continuing. Civil defense exercises are held from time to time in order to test and improve these operational plans.

CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT PROGRAM

One of the programs given highest priority is commonly known as Continuity of Government. It has the purpose of preserving and strengthening civil leadership in event of attack. The following objectives are sought by the program: (1) establishment of emergency lines of succession for top executives, legislators, the judiciary, and other key personnel; (2) preservation of essential records; (3) establishment of emergency locations for government operations; (4) utilization of all government personnel, facilities, and equipment for emergency operations.

Substantial progress had been made in reaching the objectives of the Continuity of Government Program. By the end of 1959, thirty-four states had enacted legislation pertaining to continuity of government, and all states were expected to have some lines of succession by July 1, 1960.¹

Many states had taken preliminary actions to plan the preservation of their records, but none had yet placed an adequate record preservation program in action. It was expected that some states would take initial steps by July 1, 1960, and have reasonably adequate programs in effect by July 1, 1962.

The development of emergency operating sites for the executive branch of government was also under way in some of the states. According to a survey by the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, fifteen states passed legislation to permit the legal transfer of their seats of government. More than thirty of the remaining states will require legislation in order to effect such transfer. It was expected that most of them will have adopted legislation by July 1, 1963. In many instances, such legislation also involves constitutional amendments.

Five of the fifty states have established control centers for their executive branches. The other states have designated unprotected centers for their governments.

As of the end of 1959, very little had been done by the states in providing for the use of government personnel, facilities and equipment in a civil defense emergency. For the most part, only those personnel who normally perform emergency type operations were prepared to carry out emergency government functions.

THE SHELTER PROGRAM

In 1958 the federal government announced the National Shelter Policy. In the text of this policy it is stated: "In the event of nuclear attack on this country, fallout shelters offer the best single non-military defense measure for the protection of the greatest number of our people." Since announcement of the policy, interest has been expressed at all levels of government in the problems of fallout and the providing of shelters. The Governors' Conference, at its Annual Meeting of 1959, adopted unanimously a report of a special committee which included the following recommendation: So crucial is the problem of fallout protection that we recommend it receive urgent and immediate action by all levels of government—federal, state and local.

The report adopted by the Conference made specific recommendations: (1) with respect to educating the public as to the nature of fallout, the extent of the danger, the fact that protection can be achieved, and the importance of individual action in this connection; (2) urging all levels of government to take immediate steps to assist and encourage the people in preparing themselves to survive the dangers of fallout; (3) calling upon each state to initiate a survey of all state owned or operated facilities to determine both their adequacy as fallout shelters and what steps are needed to provide protection for their users; and, (4) advising that each state develop a protected seat of government which will assure the continuance of state government leadership and function during and after a nuclear attack.

¹See "Suggested State Legislation: Programs for 1959-60," page 89.

The support of the Governors' Conference gave a strong impetus to the shelter program, and it seemed reasonable to assume that shelter-construction activities would increase. The Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization took action to advance the knowledge of shelter availability and design, and initiated pilot surveys in a number of localities to identify and evaluate the potential shelter in existing buildings. In addition, OCDM established plans to construct 100 prototype shelters throughout the country.

ATTACK WARNING AND COMMUNICATIONS

At present, OCDM still estimates a warning time of three hours as the maximum probable in most areas of the country. As intercontinental missiles are further developed, the tactical warning time will be reduced to zero to fifteen minutes.

By the end of calendar year 1959, the National Warning System consisted of six OCDM Warning Centers at major Air Force installations, forty-nine State Warning Points (including Washington, D. C.) and 227 other warning points. This network has the capability of sending a warning to all 276 warning points in fifteen seconds. The states are able to relay warnings to approximately 5,000 local warning points.

The policy of the national civil defense plan is that the federal government will maintain a reasonably secure system of communications among the federal agencies and to the states, and that the states will provide for communications to their local jurisdictions. The primary system of operational communications, established by OCDM, is known as the National Communications System No. 1. This system consists of 22,000 miles of leased wire facilities, including private line telephone and teletypewriter services, connecting OCDM in offices in Washington and Battle Creek, with the eight regional offices, and the state civil defense offices. At the state and local level, the Radio Amateur Emergency Services (RACES) program has continued to expand. By 1959 almost 1,000 state, area, county, and city RACES operational plans had been approved by OCDM.

FINANCING CIVIL DEFENSE

As indicated in the accompanying table, the states spent \$19,407,000 for civil defense in 1957 and \$16,767,000 in 1958. During the period from 1951 through 1958, the total spent by the states for civil defense was \$113,543,000. They made their largest annual expenditure in 1954—\$20,823,000. State expenditures increased each year from 1951 to 1954, decreased in 1955 and 1956, increased in 1957, and dropped again in 1958.

During the period 1951–58, the states spent 77 per cent of their total expenditures for administrative costs and for emergency equipment and supplies; 21 per cent was contributed to local civil defense; and 2 per cent for construction or purchase of civil defense facilities.

Congressional appropriations showed great fluctuation during the period; 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; 1958, \$39,300,000. The regular Congressional appropriation amounted to \$45,285,000 in 1959 and \$52,885,000 for 1960.

The contributions program continued to be a significant program, by providing a means by which states can obtain federal matching funds for materials, equipment and training. In addition, as indicated earlier, Public Law 85-606 expanded the program to provide financial contributions to the states for essential state and local civil defense personnel and administrative costs.

Congressional appropriations for the contributions program have been made 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; 1958, \$17,000,000; and 1959, \$17,000,000. The 1960 appropriation included \$10,000,000 for the contributions program.

The federal funds under the contributions program are made available on the basis of project applications submitted by the states and approved by OCDM regional directors. The states and their political subdivisions are required to match the federal grant on an equal basis. In the

earlier period of the contributions program, the major emphasis was placed on expenditures relating to health and special weapons defense. More recently, however, more than half of the grants have been for communications equipment. Relatively large contributions have also been made for control centers, engineering, training and education, and warning devices.

OTHER CIVIL DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

Beginning in 1956, considerable emphasis has been placed on the development of operational survival plans. Their objective is to save the maximum number of lives and to assure the continuing of government and society in the event of attack. The development of these plans is a joint responsibility of the states and their local governments.

By December, 1959, operational plans had been developed in forty-eight states and the District of Columbia. In addition, 240 area plans and 2,215 local plans had been developed. It was anticipated that by June 30, 1960, very substantial progress would be made in extending the planning to other states and localities, as well as in providing for interstate action.

Under the leadership of OCDM, guidelines were provided for the development of state and local radiological defense plans. By the end of 1959, OCDM had distributed more than 155,000 radiological instruments to the states, territories and high schools to provide radiological defense training and to increase operational readiness.

In 1957 Congress authorized making federal surplus property available to the states for civil defense purposes. In the first two years following enactment of this law, surplus equipment with an original value of more than \$35.6 million was given to the states. Most of this property

consisted of motor vehicles and trailers, electrical equipment, fire fighting and rescue equipment, construction and excavating equipment, tractors, engines, and hand tools.

State civil defense agencies generally continued to operate in providing relief following natural disasters. Such operations, in addition to meeting the needs of disaster situations, provide civil defense workers with training and experience that is helpful in preparing them to meet the effects of an enemy attack.

Federal funds are available to any state after the President has declared the existence of a major disaster in the state, following justification of need for federal assistance, and the assurance of the expenditure of a reasonable amount of state and local funds. From July 1, 1953 to December 31, 1958, \$67 million in federal funds had been allocated for assistance in ninety-four disaster areas, including forty-two states and two territories.

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CIVIL DEFENSE EXPENDITURES BY THE STATES, 1951-1958*
(Expenditures in thousands)

State or other jurisdiction	1951-53	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Alabama.....	\$ 107	\$ 112	\$ 180	\$ 42	\$ 137	\$ 413
Alaska.....	96	53	40	19	87	136
Arizona.....	5,702	4,916	3,013	1,258	1,804	2,295
California.....	258	127	141	70	112	148
Colorado.....	834	260	265	341	552	425
Connecticut.....	188	127	65	210	192	147
Delaware.....	587	174	189	78	78	86
District of Columbia.....	165	35	296	35	82	397
Florida.....	375	325	396	235	215	442
Georgia.....	33	5	.....	6	19	12
Hawaii.....	296	557	487	294	124	389
Idaho.....	168	79	215	74	143	241
Illinois.....	32	18	21	27	54	24
Indiana.....	1,206	19	25	34	70	215
Iowa.....	46	27	76	33	31	115
Kansas.....	412	178	189	173	311	239
Kentucky.....	216	89	161	194	363	353
Louisiana.....	655	545	382	521	633	298
Maine.....	1,090	1,380	323	623	1,123	1,656
Maryland.....	3,060	808	640	319	316	815
Massachusetts.....	717	329	184	283	495	235
Michigan.....	11	30	41	47	42	60
Minnesota.....	340	395	170	75	379	398
Mississippi.....	41	37	40	13	46	115
Missouri.....	61	23	12	18	36	36
Montana.....	23	12	.....	14	15	16
Nebraska.....	118	63	49	41	37	35
Nevada.....	1,148	454	290	489	652	231
New Hampshire.....	.....	.....	.....	9	11	11
New Jersey.....	5,510	4,878	4,888	3,114	4,950	2,639
New Mexico.....	88	32	44	64	645	483
New York.....	14	9	10	12	98	316
North Carolina.....	1,636	1,596	1,199	1,099	996	426
North Dakota.....	147	133	168	63	138	82
Ohio.....	262	260	252	417	463	297
Oklahoma.....	866	1,526	1,803	393	1,518	1,062
Oregon.....	112	58	59	44	155	62
Pennsylvania.....	26	13	14	13	41	48
Rhode Island.....	45	17	17	11	42	56
South Carolina.....	361	210	73	112	240	219
South Dakota.....	52	90	.....	106	550	261
Tennessee.....	98	41	51	20	81	32
Texas.....	64	33	47	29	84	72
Utah.....	147	266	54	95	178	107
Vermont.....	591	278	206	119	414	270
Virginia.....	40	26	26	23	25	103
Washington.....	84	160	123	38	601	166
West Virginia.....	26	20	28	20	25	25
Wisconsin.....	26	20	28	20	25	25
Wyoming.....	26	20	28	20	25	25
Total.....	\$28,155	\$20,823	\$16,982	\$11,409	\$19,407	\$16,767

*Based on data prepared by the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization.

THE NATIONAL GUARD

BY JAMES B. DEERIN*

THE Army National Guard and the Air National Guard are the largest and most ready of the reserve forces of the United States Army and the United States Air Force.

The past two years have seen a steady increase in the training level of these two components. The Army National Guard has reached a mobilization readiness which would permit it to be mobilized on the shortest possible notice and prepared for combat in a shorter period of time than ever before required for a reserve force. Similarly, the Air National Guard has achieved a high degree of combat capability, and its tactical units could be immediately deployed in air combat.

REORGANIZATION

The period 1958-59 was a significant one for the Army National Guard. It underwent at the direction of the Department of the Army broad reorganization in the pentomic concept. The purpose of this reorganization was to provide within the Army National Guard the type units which the Army would require for a balanced force in the event of partial or total mobilization. The pentomic concept is intended to develop units and organizations which can fight effectively and survive on an atomic battlefield.

Although this reorganization, once it was accepted by the Governors of the states, was effected rapidly, the state authorities and the Department of Defense engaged in long controversy over the original plans for reorganization, which were totally unacceptable to the states. It is significant that not a single Governor accepted the allotment of troop units of the National Guard in his state as originally submitted by the Department of the Army. As a result of a series of confer-

ences, involving the highest officials of the Department of Defense, the Department of the Army, the Governors, and the Adjutants General of the states, an acceptable troop basis was agreed upon.

With few exceptions the reorganization under this troop allotment was carried out in less than a year's time, and most units of the Army National Guard engaged in field training in the summer of 1959 in the new type organization.

The total number of Army National Guard units on June 30, 1958 was 5,327. As a result of reorganization, this figure was reduced to 4,497 by June 30, 1959, for a net loss of 830 units.

PERSONNEL STRENGTH

In the same period that was occupied by negotiations having to do with reorganization, the Governors opposed a 10 per cent reduction in the personnel strength of the Army National Guard. The Department of Defense proposed for fiscal year 1959 a strength of 360,000 officers and enlisted men. The Congress, however, voted funds to maintain strength at 400,000 and wrote into the appropriations act for fiscal 1959 mandatory language directing the Department of Defense to maintain that strength.

A similar proposal to reduce Guard strength was made for fiscal year 1960, and the Congress acted as it had in the previous year.

PROGRAMS OF UNITS

Significant changes in organization in units of the Air National Guard were effected in the years 1958-59. Its eight fighter-interceptor wings were changed to tactical fighter wings in order to meet the M-Day requirements of the Active Air Force. Also in line with changes in the Active Air Force, the Air National Guard's eight communications construction squadrons and three airways and air communications service (AACS) squad-

*Colonel Deerin is Director of Public Relations of the National Guard Association of the United States.

rons were redesignated ground electronics engineering installation agency (GEEIA) squadrons. In addition, several units were relocated, consolidated or redesignated in order to provide better facilities or to permit more efficient training and operations.

Significant was the fact that the approximately 400,000 officers and enlisted men in the Army and Air National Guard were members of organized combat, combat-support and service units, all of the type which could be required for a balanced force upon mobilization.

Within the Army National Guard there were twenty-one Infantry and six Armored Divisions, thirty-four Missile Battalions, fifty-eight Separate Artillery Battalions, ten Separate Battle Groups, sixty-three Aviation Units, thirty-four Major Medical Units, and 660 other federally recognized combat, combat-support and service-support units.

The Air National Guard was composed of twenty-four combat wings, which include forty-three Fighter-Interceptor Squadrons, twenty-five Tactical Fighter Squadrons and fourteen Tactical Reconnaissance Squadrons. In addition, the Air National Guard had five Aeromedical Transport Squadrons, four Troop Carrier Squadrons and one Transport Squadron.

The Army National Guard for several years had many units which maintained on an around-the-clock basis anti-aircraft gun sites guarding strategic population and industrial centers throughout the country. On each site, around the clock, were 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.

In October, 1957, the Department of the Army terminated the Army National Guard's on-site program for gun units, and these anti-aircraft units then began training for operation of Nike (AJAX) installations. By June 30, 1959, seven of the Army National Guard anti-aircraft units had either taken over or were about

to take over the full-time operation of Nike (AJAX) units from the Active Army.

The training for transition from the anti-aircraft gun to the NIKE missile required extensive school training for many of the personnel of the newly-designated missile battalions, including service school training at the Army Missile Center, Fort Bliss, Texas. In some cases this school training extended almost a full year.

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 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 setup of the 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 approximately 22,000 hours a year. They have averaged two intercepts per scramble. The twenty-two squadrons involved

have logged 110,200 flying hours, 63,170 scrambles, and 128,166 intercepts. The "esprit de corps" of these units has reached a level exceeded only by units under actual combat conditions.

Recently developed within the Army National Guard was its "light" aviation. By June 30, 1959, the number of aviation units in the Army National Guard program had been increased to sixty-three. It had 1,260 pilots on flying status.

TRAINING

The primary peace-time mission of both the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard is training. In this phase of its activity, the National Guard made greater advancement in the past two years than in any period in its history. Major changes in training policy and directives were particularly notable in the Army National Guard program. A requirement that men with no prior military service enlisting in the National Guard take six months of active duty training at an Army Training Center was invoked. This training is authorized under the Reserve Forces Act of 1955. The input of newly enlisted members of the Army National Guard into this program during 1959 was more than 50,000. In addition, the Army National Guard continued its efforts to recruit men with prior military service, particularly those who had a remaining reserve obligation under RFA-55, following a two-year period of service in the Active Army.

The six months training requirement, coupled with the emphasis on recruiting prior servicemen, led to a stipulation by the Army in October, 1958, that all members of the Army National Guard have the equivalent of basic training and that, from that point forward, all Army National Guard training would be in the unit training cycle. Members already enlisted, who had neither prior active service nor the six months training, were considered to have completed basic training by virtue of having served in the National Guard for a period of at least three years, including two summer field training periods. In this latter group were a number of Guardsmen who had undergone eight weeks of basic combat training in a pro-

gram initiated some years ago by the National Guard.

In this same period it also became a requirement that any man without prior military service, who wished to join the Air National Guard, must agree to take nine weeks of active duty training at an Air Force Training Center. In fiscal year 1959, 10,692 Air Guard enlistees entered such training. In addition, a total of 23,888 National Guardsmen during the past two fiscal years attended Active Army or Air Force schools. Another 619 Air National Guard officers and Aviation Cadets completed pilot or observer training.

Home study extension courses constituted still another source for technical and professional military training, with 30,217 officers and 14,171 enlisted men of the Army Guard enrolled in fiscal 1959.

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 means inspired by the National Guard: 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 forty-two states, conducting courses of instruction supervised by Regular Army personnel but conducted by National Guardsmen.

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 practice 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 32,800 officers and enlisted men were working at such jobs in 1959. An aggregate payroll of nearly \$175 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, as amended, through June 30, 1959, are:

Status	Number	Federal Funds
Completed	964	\$93,500,000
Under contract	224	22,800,000

These projects consist of new armory facilities and expansion, rehabilitation, or conversion of existing facilities and motor vehicle storage buildings.

All construction under this phase of the legislation is accomplished with not less than 25 per cent state funds and 75 per cent federal funds. However, the states, some political subdivision thereof, or individuals furnish the sites and pay many incidental expenses. As fiscal year 1960 opened, the several states had matching funds in excess of \$26 million available for immediate construction of armory projects, which would indicate a requirement for \$78 million in federal funds. However, Congress appropriated only \$23,219,000 for armory projects—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, 1959, were as follows:

Status	Number	Federal Funds
Completed	178	\$14,500,000
Under contract	69	6,600,000

At the start of fiscal 1960 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-four flying installations 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

By HORATIO BOND*

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 445.)

State fire officials operate in forty-two states and in 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-two states, the office of state

fire marshal is organized within the department of insurance. In seven states it is in the state police, and in five others in a department of public safety. There are five 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.

As examples, the following NFPA standards can be mentioned: Flammable Liquids Code (No. 30), Oil Burning Equipment (No. 31), Gas Piping and Appliances in Buildings (No. 54), Liquefied Petroleum Gases (No. 58), National Electrical Code (No. 70). In the past these standards have been used to determine the wording of state statutes and regulations covering these subjects. It is now more common to find the standards simply adopted by reference.

Thirty states ban the unrestricted sale of fireworks. Public Law 385, adopted by

*Mr. Bond is Chief Engineer of the 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. This information, up-to-date, will appear in a Twelfth Edition of the *Handbook*, scheduled for publication in 1960.

Congress in 1954, supports the state legislation by prohibiting the transportation of fireworks into such states.

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 lumberyards, 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.

For ten years the State of New York has encouraged 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 non-residential buildings (1956). Early in 1959 the commission as such was abolished and its functions transferred to the New York State Division of Housing.

Loss-of-life fires have been accepted as a concern of the states. Relevant legislation on such establishments as hotels and nursing homes has received special attention in recent years. As a result of a Chicago school fire with a toll of ninety-three deaths in December, 1958, schools are currently receiving particular attention. Many states are reviewing provi-

sions of the existing laws which apply to schools.

Requirements for fire safety in occupancies where potential loss of life is large have been spelled out with the help of state officials in the most recent editions of the Building Exits Code (No. 101) of the National Fire Protection Association. These are being used in California, Connecticut, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, Virginia and many other states to define the detailed requirements authorized by existing safety laws which apply to schools and other occupancies with life hazards.

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.

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 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.

Planning and Development

STATE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

By HAROLD V. MILLER*

DURING the period 1955-59 the greatest change in the area of state planning and development was the increase in assistance to local planning agencies. The increase took place both in the number of states offering such service and in the number of communities served. This is due, in large part, to the ramifying effects of the U.S. Housing Act of 1954 (Public Law 560, as amended). The act, including 1959 amendments to Section 701, provides authorization for \$20 million and appropriations of approximately \$11 million to be used as grants of federal funds to state and metropolitan planning agencies for specific planning work in which the federal share does not exceed 50 per cent of the estimated cost.

SCOPE OF LOCAL PLANNING AID

The federal grant program has had several effects. First, it has dignified professional planning services in the eyes of many legislatures. Second, the proviso that assistance be channeled to non-metropolitan communities *through* state planning agencies has led to the strengthening, reviving or creating of such agencies. Third, many communities have responded to the invitation to participate in a going program. Finally, the matching funds have helped to finance operations in a field that, by its unspectacular and

long-range nature, is often passed over lightly in the appropriation process.

The program got under way slowly, inasmuch as relatively few states had an organization and matching funds. Since 1954, however, legislatures in some thirty states have passed legislation to create or to designate qualified state planning agencies, and have proceeded with staffing to carry on the work. The two or three states not now eligible may become so by action of their Governors in designating an agency or instrumentality to cooperate with the federal government, under the 1959 Housing Act. Metropolitan planning agencies may apply directly to the Urban Renewal Administration in seeking grants in support of metropolitan planning studies.

As of July, 1959, grants had been made to thirty-three state agencies for work in more than 1,000 communities.

Financing the non-federal share of the cost of local planning services varies from state to state. A few states supply the entire non-federal share and render the service to the localities gratis. Some states, such as Louisiana and Mississippi, require localities to put up the non-federal share; the state supervises and administers. In most states there is a combination of monies from the localities and from state appropriations.

There is similar variation in the method of rendering local planning assistance. Some states, including Tennessee and Kentucky, maintain a profession-

*Mr. Miller is Executive Director of The Tennessee State Planning Commission.

ally qualified staff of state employees who render the planning services direct to the localities on an advisory basis. Others, including Louisiana, Colorado, Massachusetts and Connecticut, depend entirely on third-party contracts with city planning consultants. Many states utilize arrangements between those extremes, using some combination of permanent staff and third-party contracts. The scarcity of professionally qualified personnel and the limitations on state staff salaries have made staff recruitment difficult, and this has led in many instances to greater dependence on discontinuous consultant services.

The Housing Act of 1959 may be expected to foster the establishment or strengthening of agency staff efforts. It specifically calls for *comprehensive planning on a continuing basis*, and declares it a purpose to "*encourage state and local governments to establish and develop planning staffs.*" (Italics by the author.) It also establishes eligibility for grants for state planning purposes.

The increased emphasis on city planning in communities of all sizes by no means hinges entirely on the federal grant program. Part of the activity stems from a recognition that industry seeks a good community in which to locate and that a good planning program will help to create that good community. Also, the urban renewal concept (as contrasted with simple slum clearance or public housing) requires as a prerequisite a substantial amount of planning, as well as slum-preventing codes and ordinances.

BROAD-BASED STATE PLANNING

State-level planning on a broad and statewide basis remains to be developed in most states. However, some states are making new moves in this field. A New Mexico law of 1959 establishing a State Planning Office provides for comprehensive resource development, also a capital expenditures program linked with nine years' past performance and extending eleven years into the future. The Nevada State Planning Board is given strategic responsibility for planning and construction of projects under legislative funding. Pennsylvania has withdrawn its state

planning function from the Department of Commerce and has restaffed for greater effectiveness. In Hawaii the state planning function is charged with broad responsibilities, and the staff deals responsibly with a wide variety of subjects and projects.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

In contrast, virtually every state has an agency or agencies tangibly responsible for economic development. Texas and California are the conspicuous exceptions, and these have strong privately sponsored groups operating on a statewide or large regional basis. Typically, the development agency seeks primarily to secure location of new industry in the state. Almost as many states have tourist advertising and promotion budgets as have development agencies, and in the aggregate a wide variety of related activities are under way. These range from programs such as the Research Triangle project of North Carolina to promotion of citrus fruits in Florida.

The recession in 1957-58 caused great concern among the states. In some instances it meant that tax yields were not up to estimates; in other states substantial out-migration in search of economic opportunity caused concern. Any expression of interest on the part of industry either to expand its plant outside the boundaries of its home state or to migrate to a more advantageous environment naturally caused deep concern in the home state and intense activity in the prospective recipient state. Economic competition was increased. Most Governors either reorganized the state economic development agencies or sought to strengthen them in other ways. Reorganizations occurred in Colorado and Indiana in 1957, and Washington created a Department of Commerce and Economic Development the same year. In 1959 further changes occurred; for example, a new department was created in Ohio, Wisconsin transferred the development function from the office of Governor and established it as the Department of Resource Development, and Tennessee placed its previously independent Industrial and Agricultural Development Commission

in a new Department of Conservation and Commerce.

Such changes are perhaps particularly common partly because the development function does not tie back to any specific professional background, as is the case in those state agencies in which the commonly recognized professional prerequisite may be law, medicine or psychiatry.

Available data suggest substantial increases in appropriations for various aspects of economic development. Funds available for industry-locating activities approximately doubled from fiscal 1956-57 to fiscal 1959-60 in many states, including Arkansas, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Montana, North Carolina, Tennessee and Washington. No case of net reduction has come to the author's attention.

Tourist advertising also has generally increased, but on a lesser scale. Kentucky and Minnesota nearly doubled expenditures for this purpose in the last four years, with most other states registering more modest increases.

States invested in a wide variety of advertising other than specifically for the tourist and vacation trade. Some engaged in such advertising for the first time in the past year or two, and others continued programs previously inaugurated or shifted emphasis, with about the same range of expenditures as before. Some have shown substantial but temporary increases in connection with special events, such as centennials or expositions.

In the specific field of industrial development the principal incentive tool recently brought into use among the states for attraction of industry is the development corporation, which takes a variety of forms. The most widespread common denominator among such corporations is the use of public channels for amassing capital to finance land and buildings for new or expanding industry. In some states capital is brought together by means of revenue bonds issued by local governments, the bonds secured by lien on the developed property and retired by lease payments by the occupant or sale of the property to the occupant. In other states the state credit is used as financial participation up to some given percentage of the total project cost on a first mortgage

security. Several states provide for tax forgiveness or limited taxation for various periods in the case of new industry.

In several states public industrial districts may be established. Tennessee provides that, upon state approval, cities may use the power of eminent domain, if necessary, in land assembly and acquisition for industrial park purposes.

In a number of states assistance and service are now being given to existing industry with an emphasis to some extent comparable to that on obtaining new industry. Montana now offers industrial engineering services to small businesses. North Carolina is moving in the direction of emphasis on product development, market studies, and locating of suppliers. Florida is exploring the possibilities of furnishing technical and scientific courses to industrial employees by extension services from existing universities. Connecticut prepares and distributes catalogs of Connecticut products. Several states recently hoped to establish or broaden existing small business counselling services by means of appropriations through the Federal Small Business Administration, but those are being channeled to educational institutions for a variety of research.

The various state agencies cooperate through the medium of the Association of State Planning and Development Agencies, which maintains headquarters at 1026 17th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. President of the association for 1959-60 is George W. Hubley, Jr., Director of the Maryland Department of Economic Development. The First Vice-President is George Mason, Director of Economic Planning and Coordination, Hawaii, and the Second Vice-President Frank Walshe, Chief of the Planning Division, Louisiana Department of Public Works.

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THE STATES IN HOUSING AND URBAN RENEWAL

BY DOROTHY GAZZOLO*

MORE than 1,000 cities throughout the United States were, as of early 1960, at some step along the way toward city rebuilding through urban renewal. The public funds being utilized by these cities to do the job were, in the main, coming from federal and local governmental sources. The states figured in the picture by delegating to localities their powers of eminent domain for the purpose of carrying forward programs of slum prevention and slum clearance. As of 1960, all except two of the states had enacted legislation authorizing localities to use public powers and public funds to undertake some part of the renewal job. At that time, a total of forty-six states (including Alaska and Hawaii) had given the go ahead on legislation authorizing either public housing, slum clearance for redevelopment, or neighborhood conservation and rehabilitation. (See table, page 421.)

As of 1960, four states were themselves financing a part of the renewal job: Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania. In each case, these states have repeatedly increased their appropriations for renewal over the years and have supported a widening number of specialized housing programs over and above their contributions to renewal. Briefly, these four states administer housing and renewal programs as outlined below.

Connecticut: Through the Connecticut Development Commission, the state gives direct grants to localities for three types of programs—(1) flood redevelopment assistance; (2) federally-aided renewal programs; (3) state-aided industrial and commercial redevelopment.

Since 1955, the state has made grants-in-aid covering half the local share of the cost of undertaking federally approved redevelopment projects in flood afflicted areas. Grants totaled \$4,097,589 as of late

1959, and supported sixteen projects in twelve municipalities. The program was considered closed to new applications at that time.

In 1958, a grant fund of \$10 million was authorized for state contributions to localities undertaking non-flood connected urban renewal projects. As of the fall of 1959, nine municipalities had received over \$8 million from the state to help pay the local cost of such projects.

Another program, initiated in 1958, made \$5 million available for grants for industrial and commercial redevelopment projects that could not be qualified for federal aid. The state and locality share costs of such projects on a fifty-fifty basis. By late 1959, almost the entire fund had been earmarked for four projects.

A housing division within the State Public Works Department administers (1) a moderate rental program; (2) a home-ownership program; (3) a flood home-ownership program; and (4) a rental program for the elderly. Under the first program, more than 9,600 units of housing were either in occupancy or planned as of mid-1959 (9,154 units occupied), representing an outlay of more than \$118 million of state funds. On the home ownership front, the state in 1959 was handling the collection and servicing of almost 6,300 state-backed home mortgage loans on single-family houses; also some 170 mortgages still on the books in connection with a temporary veterans housing program that had once covered more than 2,000 dwellings; and almost 400 more mortgages on homes financed by the state in flood areas.

The rental program for the elderly was initiated in June, 1959, under a new law. It set up a \$6 million fund from which the state can make annual contributions to local housing authorities for principal and interest required to finance projects up to a maximum of 5 per cent of the total of such costs. An earlier, 1958, program

*Mrs. Gazzolo is Associate Director of The National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials.

for the elderly, to be administered through the State Commission on Services for the Elderly, was repealed by the 1959 act.

Massachusetts. This state in the 40's financed the construction of a sizeable veterans housing program, but as of 1960 its housing role was entirely in the field of housing for the elderly. A pioneer \$5 million program initiated in 1953 was expanded in 1959 to \$45 million. In that year almost 2,300 units of rental housing for the elderly were already up or under way in fifty-six Massachusetts communities. State funds are used to subsidize such housing for forty years, at the rate of 2.5 per cent of development cost—or 4 per cent in communities where the lower contribution would not cover debt service and cost of operation.

New York. New York's aid for housing and urban renewal is much the greatest among the states, both in extent and variety.

On the basis of a referendum approval in the 1958 general election, and enabling legislation in 1959, the state has a \$25 million fund available for state loans and subsidies for renewal projects undertaken with federal aid under Title I of the Housing Act of 1949. More than twenty communities were slated to benefit by the program soon after it went into effect early in 1959.

Another program initiated in 1959 makes state loans in an amount of \$100 million available for middle-income housing. Through a new Limited-Profit-Housing Mortgage Corporation, the state and private investors cooperate to make low interest rate, long-term loans to corporations that agree to limit their profits to 6 per cent. Private lenders put up two-thirds of a mortgage loan for thirty years; the state provides the balance in the form of fifty-year loans. The effect is a \$300 million lending fund. Cities contribute, also, by offering real estate tax abatements to projects built under the program.

Additional state aid for middle-income housing is provided through a program initiated in 1955. A \$50 million loan fund is available for limited profit housing under a somewhat different formula than the one outlined above. Further, more

than 11,000 units of such housing built under a 1927 law operate under the state's supervision.

A public housing program supported by the state dates back to 1938. Under a continuously expanding authorization, well over 45,000 units of such housing were in occupancy as of 1960, and loan and subsidy contracts were on the books for more than 13,000 additional units. A \$935 million loan fund is available for the program, and up to \$34 million annually for subsidies.

Pennsylvania. In 1959 Pennsylvania added a mortgage financing program to two programs of direct financial aid that it has been administering since 1949. A Pennsylvania Housing Agency was authorized to make funds available for middle-income families, and the legislature in 1960 was expected to act on a \$25 million bond issue from which to make the mortgage loans. The 1959 law made it possible for insurance companies, building and loan associations and banks to invest in the agency's bonds and notes.

Under the 1949 programs, the state has put almost \$23 million into capital grants to localities and private builder-operators for moderate rental housing and as part of the local share of federally-aided renewal projects. More than 3,200 units of housing have been built through the use of these state funds, and almost forty renewal projects have benefited from state grants.

States that at one time made funds available for housing or renewal, but that in 1960 were no longer appropriating for the purpose, are Hawaii, Illinois, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio and Washington. State funds back currently operating veteran home-loan programs in California, Mississippi, Oregon and Wisconsin.

COURT DECISIONS

The highest courts in Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Minnesota and Texas during the years 1958-59 ruled urban renewal legislation to be constitutional. This brought to almost thirty the number of favorable decisions that have been handed down since such laws first began to appear in the 40's. Public hous-

ing laws—most of which went on the books some five or ten years before renewal laws—have been similarly upheld.

HOUSING CODES

Test cases relating to a new element in the renewal program—the enforcement of minimum housing standards as a slum prevention technique—were beginning to come before the courts for the first time in 1958 and 1959. One such case reached the United States Supreme Court in 1959. The issue was whether a search warrant is necessary to enter a citizen's home to investigate sanitary conditions. In a May 4 decision, the Supreme Court ruled "no" by a 5-4 vote. A similar case was accepted for hearing by the United States Supreme Court in June, stemming from a decision of the Ohio Supreme Court upholding the right of entry of health inspectors.

Massachusetts' highest court in January, 1959, upheld Fall River's housing code. The Rhode Island court was due to act in 1960 on a question of the constitutionality of including hot water, lavatory, and bathing facility standards in a housing code.

The Wisconsin Supreme Court in 1959 affirmed the constitutionality of a 1955 Milwaukee ordinance that established minimum standards for maintenance and occupancy of both residential and commercial structures. The case involved a 75-year-old building, unpainted for many years. One of the major points of challenge was the constitutionality of requiring the painting of a building. The court said: "The city's police power with respect to enacting building regulations is not restricted to situations which only affect the public health and safety, but extends to anything which is for the good order of the city or the public welfare . . . prohibition of a condition that tends to depress adjoining property values falls within the scope of promoting the general welfare."

Maryland's high court also made a 1959 ruling on a code question: it upheld Baltimore's multiple dwellings law, on the books since 1957 but fought through the courts by tenement building owners until an early 1959 decision of the Court of Appeals.

State legislatures were also beginning to be concerned about the housing code as a part of the renewal program during the late 50's. In California, where a statewide code applies, a 1957 law enabled cities to adopt tougher codes if they chose. A 1958 study of the state code, conducted by a bureau of the state university, recommended administrative improvements and broadened coverage to include unincorporated areas. New York's State Division of Housing undertook an extensive review of the housing code situation throughout that state and published a series of booklets aimed at raising the level of code administration. And the State of Washington adopted a law permitting cities to adopt housing codes.

ANTI-BIAS LAWS

Another new area of state legislative action that began to take shape in the late 50's related to racial discrimination and segregation in housing and renewal. During 1959, five states adopted laws ruling out discriminatory practices in the renting and selling of houses: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Oregon. These were not the first laws against discrimination in housing, but they were much stiffer than the type of legislation enacted a few years earlier under which discrimination in publicly financed or sponsored housing was prohibited. Such laws had been adopted in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Oregon and Washington.

PLANNING AND RESEARCH

A new trend in state participation in the renewal program that began to develop following passage of the United States Housing Act of 1954 was continuing in 1960: state sharing with the federal government of the financing of urban planning assistance programs for small municipalities or metropolitan or regional areas. Under the 1954 act, the Urban Renewal Administration was authorized to make grants to state agencies to support half of the cost of initiating planning programs for the types of areas specified above. As of the fall of 1959, state agencies in thirty-three states were participating in the program, rendering

planning assistance to more than 1,000 localities.

Five states had also helped pay the cost of urban renewal "demonstration" programs up to 1960—a special type of practical research project, also authorized in the Housing Act of 1954. With two-thirds of the cost of such projects coming from the federal government, the States of California (through its university), Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York and Tennessee had contributed the balance of the cost of looking into such questions as organizing local administrative machinery to do the renewal job, and methods of developing regional plans for renewal.

Independent of federal aid, other types of research in the field of housing and renewal received state support during the 50's. For example, the New York Division of Housing published a number of research studies in the field of housing for the elderly. The University of California at Los Angeles conducts a continuing series of real estate and land use research studies with funds appropriated by the state, obtained from part of the proceeds of the license fees of real estate brokers and salesmen throughout the state. Funds are also used for grants-in-aid and research assistantships for graduate students in the field.

MORE TO COME

With the speed and volume of urban renewal work increasing from year to year, it is inevitable that the jobs of all the agencies and officials participating in the program will take on larger and larger dimensions. A persistent suggestion from various quarters since the mid-40's has been that the states' role become a larger one in the program. Ways and means of

putting this suggestion into practice have been studied by a number of state, federal, and local commissions over the twenty years from 1940 to 1960. The question is due for further examination in early 1960, when the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, established by Congress in 1959, has the subject on its agenda.

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STATE LAWS AFFECTING HOUSING AND URBAN RENEWAL*

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Direct state financial aid provided for housing to be rented or sold</i>	<i>Have state laws enabling municipalities to participate in federally aided low rent housing program</i>	<i>Have state laws enabling insurance company investment in direct ownership and management of large scale rental housing</i>	<i>Have state laws enabling private corporations to receive public aid for housing or redevelopment if dividends are limited</i>	<i>Have enacted state laws enabling municipalities to participate in urban redevelopment programs</i>
Alabama.....	...	★	★★
Alaska.....	...	★	★★
Arizona.....	...	★	★
Arkansas.....	...	★	★	★	★★
California.....	★	★	★	★	★★
Colorado.....	...	★	★	...	★★
Connecticut....	★	★	★★
Delaware.....	...	★	...	★	★
Florida.....	...	★	...	★	★(a)
Georgia.....	...	★	★	...	★★
Hawaii.....	★	★	...	★	★★
Idaho.....	...	★	★
Illinois.....	★	★	★	★	★★
Indiana.....	...	★	...	★	★★
Iowa.....	★	...	★★
Kansas.....	...	★	★	★	★★
Kentucky.....	...	★	...	★	★★
Louisiana.....	...	★	★	★	★(b)
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..	...	★	...	★	(c)
South Dakota...	...	★	★
Tennessee.....	...	★	★	...	★★
Texas.....	...	★	...	★	★★
Utah.....	★
Vermont.....	...	★	★★
Virginia.....	...	★	★	★	★★
Washington.....	★	★	★★
West Virginia...	...	★	★★
Wisconsin.....	★	★	★	★	★★
Wyoming.....	★
Dist. of Columbia	...	★	★	...	★★
Puerto Rico....	★	★	★★
Virgin Islands...	...	★	★★

*Prepared by the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials.

★★Combined redevelopment-renewal legislation.

(a) A 1945 redevelopment law was held unconstitutional; a 1957 law was upheld in a 1959 State Supreme Court decision, but only Tampa and Tallahassee appeared to be qualified to operate under it.

(b) Statute does not qualify for Title I, Housing Act of 1949.

(c) Statute declared unconstitutional.

Natural Resources

WATER RESOURCES

ACTION to improve state administration, control and development of water resources was widespread in 1958-59. This followed several years of unusually extensive legislation on these subjects. The biennium was marked by inauguration of new programs and expansion of existing ones; establishment of a number of new water resource administrative agencies; implementation of previous legislation; and enactment of new laws affecting water resources.

During this period a new national conference of state officials interested in water resources was established. A Senate Select Committee on National Water Resources was initiated, to make recommendations bearing on policy development. Water resource studies were completed in fifteen states, assignments were made for investigations in ten states, and a significant body of new state legislation was adopted.

In the following pages, these developments are summarized under five broad headings: administration and planning, water supply and flood control, pollution control, water rights and regulation of use, and interstate compacts.

ADMINISTRATION AND PLANNING

New water resource agencies were created in seven states, and the powers of an existing water resources commission were substantially increased in another.

Alaska's first state legislature, in adopting the State Organization Act of 1959, established a Department of Natural Re-

sources as one of the twelve principal executive departments. It is vested with the powers and duties for administration of a very broad state program for conservation and development of natural resources, its responsibilities involving tourism, forests, parks and recreational areas, lands, waters, agriculture, soil conservation and minerals. Fish and game functions are lodged in a separate department. All water resource administration functions are placed in the Department of Natural Resources, except those of the former Water Pollution Control Board which were transferred by the statute to the Department of Health and Welfare.

Connecticut in 1959 established a Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Natural Resources, and a council on the same three fields. The council and the Commissioner of the department exercise general supervision over a number of resource boards and commissions, including the Water Resource Commission, which becomes a part of the department. The council—consisting of the Chairmen of the Board of Agriculture, the Park and Forest Commission, the Water Resources Commission, the Board of Fisheries and Game, and the Development Commission—is responsible for formulation of policies for administration of the department, and for coordination of the activities of its subdivisions.

Hawaii's first state legislature in 1959 provided for a Department of Land and Natural Resources as one of the new

state's eighteen departments. Among its functions are responsibilities transferred from the Hawaii Water Authority and the Commission on Ground Water Resources.

A North Carolina enactment of 1959 established a State Department of Water Resources in which the agencies with primary responsibility in this field are consolidated. The department is governed by a board of seven members appointed by the Governor, which is responsible for appointing a full-time director, with the Governor's approval, to serve at the pleasure of the board. The board and the director were given responsibility for administering all important water resource functions in the state. These include hydrologic research and water information; planning and formulation of water policy recommendations; administration of the well-drilling, irrigation permit and emergency diversion laws; development of navigable waterways, flood control, shore protection and related programs, in cooperation with federal agencies; and most elements of the stream sanitation program. Under another statute of 1959 the board has supervisory powers relating to small watershed projects.

The Ohio Water Commission, established by the 1959 legislature, is composed of four members appointed by the Governor, representing major user interests and, ex officio, the Directors of Health, Natural Resources and Public Works. It replaces the Ohio Water Resources Board and its Advisory Council, both formerly in the Division of Water. The new Commission is a planning and coordinating, not an operating, agency. Its purpose as stated in the legislation includes "coordinating the water programs in and of the state to develop water supply, flood control and flood plain zoning programs . . . and to obtain the most beneficial use of water resources." The commission is part of the Department of Natural Resources for housekeeping and fiscal purposes, and it may call upon the Division of Water within the department for technical data and staffing required in its studies.

Previous permissive legislation in Virginia authorizing appointment of a Committee on Water Resources was made mandatory in 1958. The Governor has ap-

pointed a committee of eight to advise the Governor, the Director of Conservation and Economic Development, and the Board of Conservation and Economic Development on matters relating to water resources development and control.

The West Virginia State Water Commission was renamed the State Water Resources Commission and given expanded powers by the 1959 legislature. It is directed to study, inventory and plan water resources development; to cooperate with federal and interstate agencies in their conservation, improvement and development, and to receive funds for this purpose on behalf of the state; and, unless federal law requires otherwise, to represent the state in giving approval or submitting recommendations regarding federal projects.

Among the most frequently cited needs in state water resource administration is that of adequate over-all planning for development and conservation of water supply, and coordination of the activities of state agencies dealing with various phases of water development. Notable steps have been taken in a number of states in recent years for such planning. California legislation in 1947, as one example, provided for a statewide water resources investigation involving a three-fold program of study to evaluate the state's water resources and to formulate plans for their orderly development. The results of the first phase, an inventory of data on sources, quantities and characteristics of water in California, were published in a bulletin in 1951. The second phase, dealing with present and ultimate requirements, was reported in a second bulletin in 1955. A final bulletin—describing a comprehensive master plan for the control, protection, conservation, distribution and utilization of California waters to meet present and future needs—was issued in 1957. Aim of the plan is to provide a logical, flexible engineering basis for the future administration of the state's water resources and for coordinating the efforts of all agencies engaged in the construction and operation of water development projects. The 1959 legislature adopted the plan as a general guide for orderly water development and utilization. The adop-

tion does not constitute approval of any specific projects, and the Department of Water Resources is authorized to adopt amendments and additions. The legislation requires the State Water Rights Board, however, to consider the plan in making determinations of public interest, and the state and regional water pollution control boards must take cognizance of it in establishing requirements for waste discharge.

The Kansas Water Resources Board has embarked on a series of studies. For the purposes of the studies and subsequent development of a water plan, the state was divided into a number of river planning units. This accords with the objective set by law of developing a state plan for each watershed in the state. The ultimate goal is to produce a sound guide for the future use, management and development of the state's water resources. The first step is to make a preliminary appraisal of various aspects, including available water supply, present water uses and requirements, estimated future needs, and problems of management. Preliminary reports incorporating this information will serve as the basis for detailed plans and more specific recommendations. Several reports in the preliminary appraisal already have appeared.

WATER SUPPLY AND FLOOD CONTROL

Of particular interest has been increased emphasis on authority for counties and municipalities to form special districts for water supply and sewage disposal, and an increasing tendency for state agencies to participate directly in water supply projects and facilities. Interest in special district activities has mounted following passage by Congress of a number of programs providing for cooperative state, local, special district and federal projects. State legislatures in 1958-59 enacted measures in all of these and a number of related areas.

Action for Counties

Among examples of legislation granting new authority to counties, a 1959 Florida act authorized county commissioners to establish districts for the purpose of acquiring, constructing and financing sewer

and water systems. Maryland legislation authorized establishment of public watershed associations by county commissioners and county councils for planning and development of works of improvement for flood prevention, or the conservation, development, utilization and disposal of water, and for cooperation with local, county, state and federal agencies. The New Mexico legislature authorized boards of county commissioners to acquire by condemnation water rights within the county limits deemed necessary for a county water supply system. The act further provided for bonding authority to finance projects necessary in establishment of such a system.

Direct State Action

Direct state participation in water supply and flood control projects also has become increasingly important. And state construction has been accompanied by more financial aid to localities for local projects.

California's legislature in 1959 submitted to the voters, for action in 1960, a proposed water development bond issue of \$1.75 billion. Under the act bond funds would be appropriated to the State Water Department to construct water and other facilities, and the bonds would be repaid from project revenues. Specific projects to be financed include reservoirs, aqueducts, drainage facilities, shore protection works, and facilities for generation and transmission of electrical energy. The legislature provided for use of \$130 million of the bond proceeds for water development facilities for local areas, to be carried forward under a Local Projects Assistance Law. Meantime, a California Water Fund was created, from tidelands oil royalties, to be used for construction of water facilities in lieu of bond proceeds to the extent feasible. Legislation also was adopted setting up a Local Projects Assistance Fund; it authorizes the Department of Water Resources to make loans and grants to local agencies to assist in financing construction of water projects. If the bond issue is approved, this fund will be abolished, and the bond proceeds will be available for local projects instead. The legislature further made appropria-

tions for investigation, planning and construction of a demonstration sea water conversion plant, in cooperation with the federal government.

Two important enactments by New Jersey's legislature in 1958 provided for establishing and financing a new major supply of water to meet needs of the northeastern metropolitan counties and the Raritan Valley. One act provided for development of an on-river reservoir at Spruce Run, and an off-river reservoir at Round Valley which is to supply water to be transported by pipeline at the users' expense; provision also was made for increased and sustained minimum flows in the Raritan River. The second measure authorized bonds to meet the cost of research, acquisition, construction and development of water supplies.

In Hawaii the 1959 legislature appropriated from general and bond funds for a number of water development projects. Included was \$5.9 million for municipal water systems and \$1.3 million for the Molokai Irrigation Project.

As another example, Kansas' voters in 1958 approved a constitutional amendment which will permit the state to participate directly in the financing and construction of flood control works and works for water conservation or development. Kansas had been one of six states with a constitutional restriction against state participation in works of internal improvement, although previously an exception had been made to permit a state highway system.

A flood control revolving fund was established by the 1959 Indiana legislature to make loans available to municipalities for flood control. Among types of work eligible for loans are removal of obstructions from streams; clearing, straightening, and enlarging of channels; and building or repairing of dikes.

Special Districts

Recent Congressional legislation has resulted in a number of new federal programs that have stimulated state or local development of water projects. Involved are the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of 1954, the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956, and the Pol-

lution Control Act of 1956. An addition in the last biennium was the Water Supply Act of 1958 (Title III, P.L. 85-500), which includes provision for municipal and industrial water storage in federal reservoirs constructed by the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation. If space for storage is to be included in the design, state or local interests must agree to pay the cost of the provision for such storage before construction is undertaken.

In the legislative sessions that have followed enactment of these laws, many states have adopted measures to facilitate cooperation and participation in line with the federal acts. In a number of cases the legislation has been fairly general authorization for formation of special districts and for additional powers to existing districts to enable them to participate. In other cases the legislation has been designed to provide for cooperation under specific provisions of the federal statutes. Additional states have been considering legislation in this field.

In addition to numerous minor amendments and changes in special district laws, significant action affecting special districts was taken by a number of states in 1958-59. Thus in Iowa a measure was adopted granting additional powers to the subdistricts of soil conservation districts to facilitate cooperation in watershed protection and flood prevention projects. Under the legislation the subdistricts, which already could levy taxes, were granted additional authority to acquire land or rights therein by condemnation. A broad enabling statute in Missouri authorized creation of river basin conservancy districts for the purpose of alleviating floods and droughts and conserving and developing resources for broad objectives. The districts have wide powers to undertake projects, including authority to acquire land and contract for the necessary construction. They are authorized to levy taxes, issue bonds and charge fees to finance their activities.

Nebraska's legislature amended existing legislation to redesignate soil conservation districts as soil and water conservation districts, and to grant additional authority to them. Another Nebraska measure provided for formation of

ground water conservation districts—with authority to gather information; conduct singly, or in cooperation with other districts, any program of ground water conservation; institute corrective measures for conservation; and levy a tax to finance their activities.

Oklahoma authorized creation of watershed improvement districts within one or more soil conservation districts. The districts have the authority necessary to undertake and operate projects, including taxing and borrowing authority and right of eminent domain.

A Small Watershed Act adopted by the North Carolina legislature in 1959 permits formation of special districts with authority to undertake programs and construct projects for broad watershed improvement. Purposes include a combination of soil conservation practices and land treatment, along with water control measures such as stream channel improvements, and construction of small reservoirs for flood control and water conservation. Considerable authority for such programs already existed in North Carolina under its soil conservation district and drainage district laws. The 1959 legislation broadened the authority of both types of districts. However, its prime significance is the provision for creation of watershed improvement districts, within existing soil conservation districts, having all the powers of the soil conservation districts plus authority to levy benefit assessments to finance their activities. The act also includes an alternative method for carrying out watershed improvement programs under the direction of county commissioners and through existing county machinery. The new legislation is expected to be used primarily in conjunction with federal grants and loans under Public Law 566. Another 1959 enactment authorized financial participation by counties, cities and towns in reservoir projects of the U.S. Corps of Engineers which will provide municipal or industrial supply benefits under provisions of the Federal Water Supply Act of 1958.

Under the impetus of large federal irrigation projects planned for South Dakota, its 1959 legislature created a South Dakota Conservancy District primarily

for the coordination of local, state and federal interests in multiple purpose water resources projects. The act provides also for creation of conservancy subdistricts, with taxing powers. The measure is intended to supplement existing state laws regarding irrigation, watershed and water related districts and governing bodies. The new legislation is expected to be used not only in connection with the large federal irrigation projects, but to develop water supplies for a variety of purposes and to control floods.

Those are examples, by no means a complete listing, of enactments in the biennium on special districts—an area of unusually extensive interest and action.

POLLUTION CONTROL

The rapid population increase, coupled with increasing urbanization and growing industrial demands for water, have resulted in greater water consumption while intensifying pollution control problems. The states' interest in pollution control consists of the traditional activities of regulation and enforcement, together with research, technical assistance and public information, and also of efforts to encourage and assist municipalities in establishing and maintaining adequate sewage systems. Considerable progress has been made in many areas in reducing the disposal of untreated or inadequately treated municipal sewage into streams and other waters. But it is recognized that much additional progress is necessary. Assistance is available from the federal government under Public Law 660 and, increasingly, from state governments, through technical assistance grants, loans and other direct financial aid.

Among state organizational changes of the last biennium in this field was legislation in North Carolina placing responsibility for pollution control in the new Department of Water Resources—which now presents an almost unique example of coordinating virtually all water resource responsibility and activity in one department. Amendments to the California Water Pollution Control Act improved that state's program. It was declared as policy that the disposal of waste into waters of the state shall be regulated

to achieve the highest water quality consistent with maximum benefit to the people; this removed a prior emphasis in the act on use of water for disposal of sewage and industrial wastes. Illinois legislation empowered two or more municipalities to join in acquiring a sewer system. A Nevada enactment authorized cities to create sewerage and drainage districts in territory within three miles of their corporate limits. Tennessee legislation broadened the jurisdiction of the state pollution control agency to include radio-active materials specifically in the definition of wastes; another Tennessee act prohibited dumping of refuse in rivers, creeks or streams. The legislatures of New Hampshire and Vermont provided for state aid to municipalities for sewage disposal systems.

REGULATION OF WATER RIGHTS AND USE

An important responsibility of the state is to regulate the use of water so that it will provide maximum benefits. Generally speaking, in the western, more arid half of the country, the states have a statutory system of regulation referred to as the appropriation doctrine, under which most users of water are required to establish specifically their right to use it. Having done this, the user has a confirmed status, similar to that of one who has acquired property rights. In the eastern, more humid region, regulation of use has been accomplished primarily through court interpretation of common law riparian rules, supplemented by various types of statutory regulation of particular uses, such as special permits for irrigating.

Increased water needs heightened interest during the 50's in water rights and use regulation among the states. Many states conducted special studies, innumerable proposals were advanced, and in a number of cases important modifications were made in existing legislation. In 1958-59 the emphasis was on additional study to anticipate future needs, looking to gradual adjustments and modifications of existing law.

Legislation of 1959 in Indiana is an example of this approach. A 1955 Indiana act had established that public waters of the state were subject to control and regu-

lation for the public welfare, as might afterward be determined by the legislature, that the general welfare required putting surface water resources to beneficial uses, and that nonbeneficial use was to be prevented. Supplementing this declaration, legislation in 1959 embodied what has been designated the watershed maximum use doctrine. The act is based on the concept that the watershed on which rain falls, and over which it flows as runoff to a central drainage point, should be regarded as the basic unit, rather than the stream itself. It anticipates management of the flow of streams by placement of man-made structures which may be operated to add to or subtract from historic natural flow, and thereby offers benefits to residents of a watershed beyond those available if questions are resolved on the basis of natural flow. The act does not destroy the reasonable use rights of riparian owners, but may modify them. The right of investment is protected. If storage reservoir construction has been authorized and financed, the right to use of the flow from such storage is protected, even though the flow may be in a natural stream channel. The Indiana Flood Control and Water Resources Commission is authorized to provide mediation in case of dispute over rights to use of water.

This Indiana approach reflects a tendency in a number of states for formal legislative declaration of policy directed toward beneficial use, expansion of supplies, encouragement of seasonal storage, and restrictions on waste.

Hawaii legislation of 1959 provides for regulation of the use and manner of use of ground water in areas where it has been determined that such regulation is necessary to prevent the supply from becoming depleted, polluted or deteriorated by salt encroachment. A Commission on Ground Water Resources, after notice and hearing, may identify an area as a designated ground water area. Following this, a permit system would apply.

Existing water rights and water use legislation was modified in a number of other states. In California, for example, the period of exemption from the statutory requirement for diligence in developing water in connection with an applica-

tion for appropriation was extended for four years. This is important because applications for appropriations constitute the principal means of assuring water for future development in accordance with the California Water Plan and for reserving water to the areas of origin. The legislation also declared that any state water development plan must take account of the needs of the areas in which water originates.

In Michigan and Wisconsin provision was made for special permits to allow use of water in connection with the processing of low-grade iron ore, in order to encourage industry to establish processing plants in the states. Legislation in both California and Illinois required the licensing of well drillers; such licensing not only helps to remedy conditions of pollution caused by faulty drilling but facilitates the gathering of data regarding ground water use.

Some recent court decisions have raised questions regarding the extent to which state water use regulation applies to federal agencies using water or granting permits for projects involving its use. Federal legislation in a number of cases has required that applicants for permits for various types of projects comply with the requirements of state law, as regards appropriation and diversion of water, within the states where the projects were to be located. However, certain recent decisions of federal courts cast doubt on the extent to which the statutory provisions govern specific situations. Resulting concern has been reflected in adoption of resolutions by a number of state legislatures urging Congressional action to preserve the water rights of individuals and to provide that the states shall have primary responsibility and authority for the administration and development of water resources within their boundaries. Such resolutions were adopted in at least nineteen states.

The National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, following study and consultation, promulgated its Model Water Use Act in 1958. The act includes a declaration of policy establishing the right of the state to regulate the development and utilization of water re-

sources to protect beneficial uses, and to assure adequate supplies. It then provides for creation of a Water Resources Commission to regulate water use, and it establishes a permit system for this purpose. The commission may also be authorized to carry out fairly broad additional responsibilities.

The permit system constitutes a modification of the western appropriation doctrine. A Mississippi statute, adopted prior to the promulgation of the model act, reflects in general the philosophy of the act. Recent Iowa legislation establishing a permit system is similar in a number of respects. And the previously noted Hawaii permit system, initiated in 1959, is based on the model act.

Studies by the Legislative Research Center of the University of Michigan Law School in connection with staff work in drafting the model act, and contributions by participants in a two-day conference sponsored by the NCCUSL on an early draft, have been published in a volume entitled *Water Resources and the Law*. It includes an examination of the bases of water use regulation, existing systems of prior appropriation and riparian rights, and the model act. Also published during the biennium was an important collection of papers, along with the proceedings, of a symposium sponsored by the Conservation Foundation, *The Law of Water Allocation in the Eastern United States*. The symposium brought together a number of authorities in the field. Included in the papers are comparisons between riparian and appropriation law, and examination of the impact of changing from one to the other.

INTERSTATE WATER COMPACTS

Two new water resource compacts were adopted in the biennium.

An outstanding example of expeditious use of the compact device was the framing, adoption and Congressional approval of the Wabash Valley Compact. The need for interstate cooperation in the Wabash Valley had been discussed from time to time in the past. In 1957 the Illinois and Indiana legislatures unanimously approved resolutions indicating support of

needed regional objectives for the valley. In January, 1958, an Inter-University Research Planning Committee of the Universities of Illinois, Indiana, and Purdue issued a series of reports. A Joint Drafting Committee was formed, and drafting of a compact began in October, 1958. The compact was approved by both the Illinois and Indiana legislatures in 1959. Congressional approval followed in the same year.

The compact creates a Wabash Valley Interstate Commission authorized to promote the balanced development of the valley by correlating and reporting relevant data; recommending the coordination of studies by agencies in the party states; recommending standards as guides for local and state zoning and other action to promote balanced development; preparing, in cooperation with appropriate governmental agencies, a master plan for the identification and programming of public works; and recommending integrated programs for the conservation, development and utilization of the valley's water, land and related resources.

Following recent publication of an extensive inventory of natural resources in the Northeast by a New England-New York Interagency Committee, it was agreed to create a Northeastern Resources Committee, in cooperation with the Federal Interagency Committee on Water Resources. The new committee was to seek means for coordinating development of resources of the region, particularly water and related resources. After exploring the types of organization suited to carry on this activity, the committee recommended a compact to create a permanent Northeastern Resources Commission, its mem-

bership to consist of a single representative from each party state and from each of several federal agencies. The resulting compact has been approved by the legislatures of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island. It is pending in other states concerned and in Congress. Principal functions of the compact commission will be to coordinate and promote resource development. The compact is unique in creating a joint commission representing states and federal agencies.

Mississippi in 1958 and Tennessee in 1959 ratified the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway Development Compact, and it received Congressional consent in 1958. Its purpose is to promote the development of a navigable waterway connecting the Tennessee and Tombigbee Rivers and to encourage federal projects for this purpose.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

Growing out of a series of regional meetings, the Interstate Conference on Water Problems was formed late in 1958. It was established to facilitate cooperation, consultation and exchange of information among state officials and agencies as to the conservation, use, development and administration of water resources, the laws governing these matters, and interstate and federal-state relationships in the field. Conference participants include state officials representing water, pollution control, flood control and waterways agencies, state engineers and representatives of other state offices actively interested in water resource administration. The conference held its first meeting in Chicago in May, 1959.

SOIL CONSERVATION

By DONALD A. WILLIAMS*

MUCH progress was made during 1958-59 in soil and water conservation. This program continued to be carried on cooperatively by the states and the federal government, assisted by many civic groups and individuals.

Ninety-one new soil conservation districts were organized under state laws in the two years, to extend the field of conservation planning and application to an additional 65 million acres. This made a total of 2,861 districts, covering 1,662 million acres in the fifty states, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. By the end of October, 1959, all the land of twenty states was completely covered by such organization. Of the nation's total farms and ranches, 94.7 per cent were within soil conservation districts.

The Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture provided technical assistance to all the districts through its central offices in all states, through about 3,000 soil conservation work units, and through some 300 area offices located strategically throughout the states. In addition, the service maintained in the field specialists in soil science, cartography, engineering, plant technology, river basin investigations, watershed planning, program correlation, and conservation information and research. The specialists are charged with the responsibility of guiding technical phases of the work on the land and cooperating with state agencies and individuals in achieving a high type of conservation in the soil conservation districts, watersheds, and other land divisions designated for conservation treatment as units.

*Mr. Williams is Administrator of the Soil Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

GROWING STRENGTH

Steady progress was made by the soil conservation districts throughout the 1958-59 period. An additional 659,400 farmers and ranchers became active co-operators with their districts and started adopting the conservation way of using the land. This made a total of 1,859,440 farm and ranch operators who either had completed or were working toward complete conservation. Their land totaled 564 million acres, of which 365 million had been planned in detail for complete conservation use.

Several factors combined to strengthen soil conservation districts as units of state governments and to help them carry out their objectives. Growing appreciation by state and local governments of the districts' endeavors to protect and improve the land had encouraged many thousands of land owners and operators to invest heavily in complete soil and water conservation.

This appreciation is evidenced by studies made by the Soil Conservation Service to find out how much local, county and state money or its equivalent was being used for the soil conservation program. It was found that local and state interests, private and governmental, were contributing at least one-fourth of the annual operating costs of soil conservation districts, not including farmers' and ranchers' expenditures in applying conservation plans and practices on their land. The studies also showed that the farmers' and ranchers' own outlay for materials, labor and machinery operation, and other costs, was about five times as much, on the average, as the federal government's contribution in technical and other assistance. The non-federal contributions to the soil conservation district program included state and county appropriations, facilities or services, and local

contributions by private individuals, civic and municipal groups, business firms, associations and clubs.

INVENTORY OF NEEDS

Of major importance was completion in 1959 of survey work and analysis of data in connection with the National Inventory of Soil and Water Conservation Needs. Preparations were made to release the data to the public, with maps and descriptive material, during 1960-62. The inventory includes data on present land uses of all the land of all counties; expected changes based on land capabilities by 1975; needs for conservation treatments on croplands, pasture and range, forest and woodlands, and lands in urban, industrial and other uses; and an inventory of watersheds and their needs for flood prevention and water control treatments in addition to conventional soil and water conservation methods on farms, ranges and forest lands.

The survey and analysis of data were done cooperatively by soil scientists employed by the state experiment stations and other state agencies working with the Soil Conservation Service and other federal agencies.

FISH AND WILDLIFE

A law enacted by the 85th Congress authorized the Department of Agriculture to give technical and financial assistance in installing fish and wildlife conservation measures to watershed protection and flood prevention projects when requested by local people and approved by the states as feasible and beneficial.

The Soil Conservation Service made arrangements in 1959 to provide the assistance, and to cooperate with state fish and game agencies, as well as with the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior, to develop the needed plans and to include them in watershed work plans. Several states immediately took advantage of the new arrangements. Through their soil conservation districts, state agencies and civic clubs, they were delineating wildlife areas, helping to provide funds, planting trees, and assisting Soil Conservation

Service technicians in planning the land of watersheds to provide for wildlife and fish habitat.

COMMEMORATIVE STAMP

A soil conservation postage stamp, issued August 26, 1959, commemorated the more than a quarter of a century of cooperative work to protect and improve the nation's soil. The stamp—of 4 cents—was the world's first honor of this type bestowed upon farmers and ranchers who adopt conservation land use and practices, upon legislators, scientists and technicians who facilitate and guide their programs, and upon individuals and civic groups who carry on educational and other activities to inform the public of the needs for conservation of land resources and the benefits to be derived.

SMALL WATERSHEDS

There was considerable interest and activity in connection with complete soil conservation and water management of small watersheds as authorized by the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act passed by Congress in August, 1954. By the end of 1959, most states had provided enabling legislation and administrative organizations to carry on the responsibilities which, under the act, must be assumed by local people or groups sponsoring the watershed programs. Legislatures of forty states had enacted more than one hundred pieces of legislation to provide their state and local organizations with the necessary authority and finances to cooperate with the federal government under the act's provisions.

Thus in five years, through a vigorous movement of cooperation between the federal government and the governments of the states, the watershed protection and flood prevention program appeared to be firmly established. By September, 1959, the people occupying 1,199 small watersheds, including more than 85 million acres, had been able to take advantage of the opportunity to form watershed protection organizations, and had made formal application to the Soil Conservation Service for technical assistance in planning their projects. Of the total number, 498 watersheds had been authorized for

planning, and 209 watersheds in forty-five states had been planned and had started operations on the land. Nearly all of the watershed projects were sponsored by soil conservation districts whose occupants had joined forces to encompass all the land, including towns and cities, forming a watershed.

A few examples of work completed in small watersheds especially for water management and control will be illustrative:

- More than 1,100 small dams for retardation of flood waters.
- 2,350 structures for water flow stabilization.
- 475 silt and debris basins.
- 1,660 miles of stream channel stabilization.
- 177 miles of water diversions.
- More than 334,000 acres of roadside erosion control by revegetation.
- 64,450 water storage ponds.
- 75,815 acres of grass waterways on farms.

In the watersheds, the water management structures were supported by the following soil conservation practices applied on farm and ranch land:

- 1,373,200 acres of conservation crop rotations.
- 2,460,800 acres of contour farming on cropland.
- 2,206,200 acres of crop residue utilization.
- 1,817,000 acres of planted pasture.
- 95,800 miles of terracing.
- 158,380 acres of strip cropping.
- 109,575 acres planted to trees.
- 282,800 acres developed for wildlife.

Some states desired to move ahead in solving their local watershed problems more rapidly than federal technical facilities became available for developing watershed work plans. Over the period 1956-60, funds amounting to \$2.5 million were provided by the states under cooperative arrangements with the Soil Conservation Service to speed planning and enable watershed protection work to proceed without delay.

ATTENTION ON LAND USE

Several problems relating to present and future land uses were emphasized by many of the states' soil conservation districts and conservation agencies, as well

as by the Soil Conservation Service and other federal agencies, as needing immediate, concentrated attention. The rapid rate at which good agricultural land is being taken over for non-agricultural uses, such as urban subdivision, industrial sites, defense establishments, highway systems, airports, etc., was pointed out as an important issue in local and state planning of the immediate future. Water management to avoid shortages in many urban localities, highway erosion control, and loss of productive land by strip mining also were problems under discussion in the districts and by members of city, county, state and federal agencies concerned with conservation of essential land resources.

To aid in meeting the conservation problems arising from urbanization of agricultural land, the Soil Conservation Service has made arrangements to provide technical information and assistance on soil and water conservation and land-use problems to land planners, owners and occupiers in rural-urban areas upon request. The assistance will consist largely of supplying information about soils and their interpretations, advice as to proper treatment and management of land, and guidance on problems of flooding, drainage, and other types of water management.

The service announced its policy to work with soil conservation districts on urbanization problems early in 1959. The districts were advised to call on state agencies and groups able to contribute to rural-urban zoning or to city, county or state planning that might help in guiding future uses of land around large population centers.

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TABLE 1
SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICTS
Cumulative to June 30, 1959*

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)	
Maine.....	Mar. 25, 1941	15	16,485	22	3,449	15
New Hampshire.....	May 10, 1945	10	5,771	10	1,457	10
Vermont.....	Apr. 18, 1939	13	5,931	16	3,318	13
Massachusetts.....	June 28, 1945	15	4,998	17	1,439	15
Rhode Island.....	Apr. 26, 1943	3	677	2	155	3
Connecticut.....	July 18, 1945	8	3,135	13	1,138	8
New York.....	July 20, 1940	46	24,561	95	13,972	46
New Jersey.....	July 1, 1937	14	4,785	23	1,664	14
Pennsylvania.....	July 2, 1937	51	23,056	108	11,320	44
North Atlantic.....		175	89,399	306	37,912	168
Ohio.....	June 5, 1941	87	24,764	175	19,835	87
Indiana.....	Mar. 11, 1937	80	19,379	127	16,004	78
Illinois.....	July 9, 1937	99	33,104	174	30,137	99
Michigan.....	July 23, 1937	75	29,579	125	15,010	75
Wisconsin.....	July 1, 1937	71	35,011	154	22,507	71
Minnesota.....	Apr. 26, 1937	81	39,512	145	28,662	80
Iowa.....	July 4, 1939	100	34,265	193	34,044	100
Missouri.....	July 23, 1943	36	12,207	61	9,959	35
North Dakota.....	Mar. 16, 1937	75	44,569	62	41,861	74
South Dakota.....	July 1, 1937	68	46,499	59	42,657	68
Nebraska.....	May 18, 1937	87	48,412	101	47,487	87
Kansas.....	Apr. 10, 1937	105	52,549	121	50,038	105
North Central.....		964	419,850	1,497	358,201	959
Delaware.....	Apr. 2, 1943	3	1,266	6	814	3
Maryland.....	June 1, 1937	24	6,277	36	4,056	24
Virginia.....	Apr. 1, 1938	29	24,959	133	14,101	29
West Virginia.....	June 12, 1939	14	15,273	68	7,308	14
North Carolina.....	Mar. 22, 1937	37	28,696	268	18,260	37
South Carolina.....	Apr. 17, 1937	44	19,395	124	11,069	44
Georgia.....	Mar. 23, 1937	27	37,429	166	24,019	27
Florida.....	June 10, 1937	59	29,377	55	16,818	59
South Atlantic.....		237	162,672	856	96,445	237
Kentucky.....	June 11, 1940	121	25,033	193	18,034	121
Tennessee.....	Mar. 10, 1939	94	26,559	203	17,571	94
Alabama.....	Mar. 18, 1939	50	32,690	177	20,810	38
Mississippi.....	Apr. 4, 1938	74	30,239	217	20,700	74
Arkansas.....	July 1, 1937	76	33,712	145	17,944	76
Louisiana.....	July 27, 1938	26	27,939	110	11,442	26
Oklahoma.....	Apr. 15, 1937	87	44,024	130	36,732	87
Texas.....	Apr. 24, 1939	174	163,137	291	140,272	171
South Central.....		702	383,333	1,466	283,505	687
Montana(c).....	Feb. 28, 1939	66	90,716	34	58,250	66
Idaho.....	Mar. 9, 1939	51	40,366	35	12,258	51
Wyoming.....	May 22, 1941	44	43,965	12	22,306	44
Colorado.....	May 6, 1937	96	48,729	45	30,451	94
New Mexico(d).....	Mar. 17, 1937	60	64,045	24	44,200	60
Arizona.....	June 16, 1941	48	51,660	9	26,480	48
Utah.....	Mar. 23, 1937	48	51,298	23	12,047	48
Nevada.....	Mar. 30, 1937	34	61,708	3	7,327	33
Alaska.....	Mar. 25, 1947	9	4,391	1	104	8
Washington.....	Mar. 17, 1939	76	38,781	67	17,892	76
Oregon.....	Apr. 7, 1939	57	40,477	58	18,316	57
California(e).....	June 23, 1938	160	64,924	94	23,763	154
Hawaii.....	May 19, 1947	16	3,384	5	2,340	16
Western.....		765	604,444	410	275,734	755
Puerto Rico.....	July 1, 1946	17	2,185	54	1,792	17
Virgin Islands.....	June 1946	1	85	1	64	1
Grand total.....		2,861	1,661,968	4,590	1,053,653	2,824

*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's laws.

(b) Upon request, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, en-

ters into memoranda of understanding with districts for such assistance from the departmental agencies as may be available.

(c) Includes 6 state cooperative grazing districts.

(d) Includes the Elephant Butte Irrigation District

(e) Includes the Imperial Irrigation District.

TABLE 2
 STATUS OF WATERSHED APPLICATIONS
 (Under Public Law 566)
 As of October 1, 1959*

State or other jurisdiction	Applications received—Washington		Authorized for planning assistance		Authorized for operations	
	No.	Acres (1,000)	No.	Acres (1,000)	No.	Acres (1,000)
Alabama.....	23	1,649.1	11	579.3	6	151.5
Alaska.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona.....	11	1,117.4	3	279.7	1	153.7
Arkansas.....	49	3,884.5	12	965.1	5	103.3
California.....	33	2,501.4	17	1,207.7	5	300.3
Colorado.....	21	1,684.2	10	1,190.3	3	253.0
Connecticut.....	9	190.3	7	170.9	4	85.5
Delaware.....	5	278.6	3	236.7	2	124.3
Florida.....	25	1,900.4	11	823.2	6	309.0
Georgia.....	68	2,749.3	16	649.2	12	579.7
Hawaii.....	3	56.4	2	37.2	0	0
Idaho.....	27	2,377.4	12	754.0	2	34.8
Illinois.....	18	597.2	12	450.7	4	231.0
Indiana.....	28	1,916.7	9	465.0	4	300.8
Iowa.....	30	576.8	14	251.9	5	44.5
Kansas.....	26	2,088.4	15	1,156.8	3	91.1
Kentucky.....	138	6,862.1	20	1,760.8	9	929.8
Louisiana.....	24	1,758.1	10	718.6	6	324.3
Maine.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland.....	10	234.8	10	234.8	4	73.7
Massachusetts.....	9	668.2	6	388.7	2	243.8
Michigan.....	5	195.8	5	195.8	1	17.1
Minnesota.....	26	2,177.9	10	881.7	2	143.3
Mississippi.....	27	1,320.1	11	453.1	6	249.4
Missouri.....	17	961.5	7	628.7	2	64.9
Montana.....	11	1,012.1	7	534.8	1	71.2
Nebraska.....	25	1,520.2	15	1,004.9	6	428.0
Nevada.....	8	1,297.0	6	1,028.1	1	6.3
New Hampshire.....	7	458.6	6	453.5	2	22.7
New Jersey.....	12	268.3	6	155.1	4	148.0
New Mexico.....	39	3,859.9	14	1,004.1	10	625.8
New York.....	11	732.5	7	480.1	1	69.0
North Carolina.....	37	2,101.4	17	804.0	11	459.8
North Dakota.....	33	5,964.3	41	1,949.6	4	752.5
Ohio.....	13	1,031.2	5	271.1	2	100.5
Oklahoma.....	57	6,777.7	19	2,238.2	10	1,126.2
Oregon.....	24	2,298.4	10	673.4	3	64.7
Pennsylvania.....	20	1,270.5	10	846.4	4	168.9
Puerto Rico.....	2	244.0	1	130.0	0	0
Rhode Island.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina.....	16	828.1	10	383.2	3	101.8
South Dakota.....	12	1,050.3	11	976.6	4	195.4
Tennessee.....	32	1,575.3	14	714.3	6	290.2
Texas.....	91	8,621.2	31	3,301.6	20	2,300.0
Utah.....	27	1,643.2	11	785.8	4	183.1
Vermont.....	9	1,141.6	4	553.3	0	0
Virginia.....	21	1,017.1	11	755.6	3	192.9
Washington.....	25	1,746.9	11	655.7	6	86.9
West Virginia.....	15	470.6	11	184.3	3	10.1
Wisconsin.....	15	726.6	12	501.7	5	155.4
Wyoming.....	10	1,051.0	5	312.1	2	44.3
Totals.....	1,204	86,454.8	498	35,177.4	209	12,412.5
Total states and other jurisdictions.....	48		48		45	

*Prepared by the Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK

By C. M. FERGUSON*

THE Cooperative Extension Service is the field educational arm of the United States Department of Agriculture and the state land-grant colleges and universities. Administrative responsibility for the work of the service in each state is centered in a state extension director who is a member of the staff of the college of agriculture of the land-grant institution. The director also holds a co-operative appointment with the United States Department of Agriculture.

Through its county extension agents the service conducts educational work in agriculture and home economics, and with youth through 4-H Clubs, in more than 3,000 counties. These agents are co-operatively employed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the state land-grant colleges, and the counties, under provisions of the Smith-Lever Act of 1914, as amended in 1953 and 1955.

Aiding the service in its work with youth through 4-H Clubs are two non-profit organizations: the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work, Inc., Chicago, Illinois, and the National 4-H Club Foundation, Washington, D. C. In addition, several of the states have 4-H Club Foundations. Private donations made directly to local clubs or through these non-profit-national and state organizations play an important role in the advancement of 4-H Club work.

Financial support of the service is from federal, state and county appropriations. Some funds are also available from non-public sources. For the fiscal year that ended June 30, 1959, a grand total of a little over \$135 million was available for cooperative extension work.

Table 1 shows the increase in financial support of extension work within the states and from the federal government during the last ten years.

*Mr. Ferguson is Administrator of the Federal Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

There is an average of three professional extension workers per county. Headquarters staffs in the states and Puerto Rico total 3,525. The Federal Extension Service in the Department of Agriculture has a professional staff of 100.

In Table 2, the number of extension workers in each of the states and Puerto Rico is shown for December 31, 1958. This table does not include those in the federal office.

Table 3 gives sources of funds allotted for Cooperative Extension work in the states and Puerto Rico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958.

APPLYING RESEARCH FINDINGS

Research findings of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the state agricultural experiment stations, and other research sources, both public and private, furnish the basic scientific knowledge upon which the educational work of the service is based. County extension agents, with support of state specialists, help farm and other people to adapt this information to the local situation on the farm, in the home and in the market place. Extension workers alert research staff members to areas where additional research may be needed. State and federal specialists work with their counterparts in industry to speed up the increased utilization of agricultural products through the application of research findings.

SERVICE FOR 12 MILLION FAMILIES

County extension agents estimate that through this service more than 12,437,000 families were assisted in adopting improved farming or homemaking practices in 1958. This was 14 per cent more than in 1957. In 1958 county extension agents gave 63 per cent of their time to adult work, slightly over 36 per cent to 4-H Club work, and less than 1 per cent to young men's and women's work.

During the year 4-H Club membership

reached a record high of 2,253,999 in 92,932 organized clubs. Of these boys and girls, 57 per cent came from farm homes, 26 per cent from rural nonfarm, and 17 per cent from urban homes. The 4-H Clubs were led by 402,248 volunteer leaders.

County extension agents report 1,281,178 different local voluntary leaders actively engaged in forwarding some aspect of the extension program in 1958.

SIGNIFICANT TRENDS

In the previous edition of *The Book of the States* mention was made of the increasing stress being placed on helping people in the counties to build long-range county extension programs. This work, known as program projection, was reported by county extension agents as carried on in 2,003 counties in 1958.

The intensive phase of extension work—farm and home development—which started on a nationwide basis in 1954, is continuing to gain ground. Seventy-three per cent of all the county extension offices in the country reported doing some work in farm and home development in 1958. Through this unified approach, county extension agents assist farm families in inventorying resources of the farm and home, analyzing farm and home problems and deciding on courses of action to achieve desired goals.

The Cooperative Extension Service has made a comprehensive study of its programs, policies and objectives to assure that its resources will be used most efficiently in meeting changing needs and problems. This study, published in April, 1958, under the title "A Statement of Scope and Responsibility—The Cooperative Extension Service Today," listed the following areas of program emphasis for high-priority educational attention of the service: (1) efficiency in agricultural production; (2) efficiency in marketing, distribution and utilization; (3) conservation, development and use of natural resources; (4) management on the farm and in the home; (5) family living; (6) youth development; (7) leadership development; (8) community improvement and resource development; and (9) public affairs.

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Report of The Secretary of Agriculture, 1958, which includes a section on cooperative extension work. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

Extension Activities and Accomplishments, 1958. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Extension Service Circular No. 522, June, 1959.

TABLE 1
INCREASES IN FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF EXTENSION WORK
WITHIN STATES AND FROM FEDERAL SOURCES*
1949-1959

Source	1949 (fiscal year)	1959 (fiscal year)	Increase	Percentage of increase
State appropriations.....	\$18,867,467	\$ 49,650,198	\$30,782,731	163.2
County appropriations.....	14,213,844	30,398,285	16,184,441	113.9
Non-public.....	2,120,796	1,501,419	-619,377	-29.2
Total within states.....	35,202,107	81,549,902	46,347,795	131.7
Federal payments to states.....	30,836,263	53,715,000	22,878,737	74.2
Total.....	66,038,370	135,264,902	69,226,532	104.8

*Prepared by the Federal Extension Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

TABLE 2
NUMBER OF COOPERATIVE EXTENSION AGENTS*
December 31, 1958

State or other jurisdiction	Number of agricultural counties	Directors and assistant directors	Management personnel	Specialists	County agricultural work		County home economics work		4-H Club leaders and supervisors	Total
					Super- visors	County agents(a)	Super- visors	County home demonstration agents(b)		
Alabama.....	67	2	1	42	7	241	7	178	4	482
Alaska.....	4	2	1	3		4		5	1	16
Arizona.....	14	2	1	17		34	1	17	2	74
Arkansas.....	75	3	4	52	6	190	7	120	3	385
California.....	58	7	3	69		314	4	85	8	490
Colorado.....	63	1		22	5	84	2	36	3	153
Connecticut.....	8	2		30	1	27	1	20	2	83
Delaware.....	3	1		15	1	7	1	5	1	31
Florida.....	67	2	3	49	4	145	6	91	5	305
Georgia.....	159	2	2	69	9	268	7	198	15	570
Hawaii.....	12	1	2	18	2	29		19	3	74
Idaho.....	44	2		30	3	63	2	30	3	133
Illinois.....	102	3	4	68	5	175	6	135	13	409
Indiana.....	92	3	3	95	6	171	4	88	12	382
Iowa.....	99	4	2	103	20	170	7	93	9	408
Kansas.....	105	3	2	86	5	168	9	98	8	379
Kentucky.....	120	2	3	57	8	216	7	128	8	429
Louisiana.....	64	3	2	51	10	181	6	143	7	403
Maine.....	16	1	1	21	1	32	1	29	2	88
Maryland.....	23	1		59	4	69	4	52	4	193
Massachusetts.....	12	1	1	51	2	49	2	45	5	156
Michigan.....	83	6	4	100	8	192	5	86	8	409
Minnesota.....	87	2	1	58	5	158	5	69	7	305
Mississippi.....	82	2	4	53	5	276	7	197	9	553
Missouri.....	115	2		55	7	266	8	121	9	468
Montana.....	56	2	1	30	2	72	3	32	4	146
Nebraska.....	93	2	1	54	9	125	5	47	7	250
Nevada.....	17	2	1	7		17	1	9	1	38
New Hampshire.....	10	1	1	17	1	21	2	18	3	64
New Jersey.....	21	1		40	2	57	2	35	2	139
New Mexico.....	32	3	1	18	2	58	2	37	3	124
New York.....	62	2	1	120	6	224	6	135	6	500
North Carolina.....	100	4	1	112	12	396	11	288	8	832
North Dakota.....	53	1	3	29	6	71	2	22	5	139
Ohio.....	88	3	1	78	7	172	6	81	7	355
Oklahoma.....	77	3	1	58	7	174	9	118	4	374
Oregon.....	36	5	2	55	5	109	3	56	6	241
Pennsylvania.....	67	9	5	99		178	5	100	10	406
Puerto Rico.....	67	4	6	59	10	176	10	103	2	370
Rhode Island.....	5	1		12		6	1	6	1	27
South Carolina.....	46	2	2	49	5	166	6	116	8	354
South Dakota.....	68	1	2	39	3	87	2	44	9	187
Tennessee.....	95	3	2	58	6	209	6	159		443
Texas.....	254	3	3	72	17	418	17	278	5	813
Utah.....	29	1	3	20	3	37	2	22	2	90
Vermont.....	14	1	1	20	1	25	1	20	2	71
Virginia.....	100	5	1	75	9	199	8	152	7	456
Washington.....	39	2	1	34	3	108	3	51	2	204
West Virginia.....	55	2	1	29	4	80	4	71	5	196
Wisconsin.....	71	4	2	75	7	186	3	78	8	363
Wyoming.....	23	2	1	22	2	37	1	21	3	89
Total.....	3,152	129	88	2,554	253	6,937	230	4,187	271	14,649

*Prepared by the Federal Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

(a) Includes county extension directors, assistant county agents and 4-H Club agents.

(b) Includes assistant home demonstration agents and 4-H Club agents.

TABLE 3
SOURCES OF FUNDS ALLOTTED FOR COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN STATES AND
OTHER JURISDICTIONS*
For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1958

State or other jurisdiction	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-tax sources
Alabama.....	\$ 3,471,569.54	\$ 1,802,165.54	\$ 1,669,404.00	\$ 1,771,395.54	\$ 30,770.00	\$ 971,155.00	\$ 698,249.00	\$.....
Alaska.....	206,481.93	95,251.49	111,230.44	92,751.49	2,500.00	111,230.44	.....	.....
Arizona.....	788,794.46	307,728.21	481,066.25	307,728.21	.....	417,236.25	63,830.00	.....
Arkansas.....	3,049,028.44	1,493,033.44	1,555,995.00	1,470,333.44	22,700.00	1,108,038.00	387,557.00	60,400.00
California.....	5,889,434.43	1,275,970.44	4,613,463.99	1,236,202.44	39,768.00	3,316,749.99	1,296,714.00	.....
Colorado.....	1,466,346.36	512,879.36	953,467.00	506,279.36	6,600.00	493,912.00	459,555.00	.....
Connecticut.....	846,039.92	259,725.92	586,314.00	251,465.92	8,260.00	340,755.00	231,615.00	13,944.00
Delaware.....	313,081.88	150,668.88	162,413.00	131,068.88	19,600.00	147,305.00	5,500.00	9,608.00
432 Florida.....	2,403,223.54	600,680.54	1,802,543.00	580,760.54	19,920.00	1,059,217.00	743,326.00	.....
Georgia.....	4,101,213.89	1,966,165.89	2,135,048.00	1,921,780.89	44,385.00	1,168,208.00	961,140.00	5,700.00
Hawaii.....	771,033.58	251,840.09	519,193.49	233,840.09	18,000.00	519,193.49	.....	.....
Idaho.....	1,224,492.00	382,499.80	841,992.20	375,699.80	6,800.00	521,742.20	294,200.00	26,050.00
Illinois.....	4,184,899.47	1,510,899.47	2,674,000.00	1,481,999.47	28,900.00	1,605,425.00	.....	1,068,575.00
Indiana.....	3,373,691.29	1,276,197.29	2,097,494.00	1,235,197.29	41,000.00	1,055,870.00	1,041,624.00	.....
Iowa.....	4,029,810.70	1,379,739.70	2,650,071.00	1,333,139.70	46,600.00	1,155,406.00	1,494,665.00	.....
Kansas.....	3,439,167.00	984,854.00	2,454,313.00	939,854.00	45,000.00	669,578.00	1,724,900.00	59,835.00
Kentucky.....	3,113,884.82	1,811,911.70	1,301,973.12	1,779,611.70	32,300.00	828,000.00	473,973.12	.....
Louisiana.....	3,425,943.91	1,228,016.03	2,197,927.88	1,178,516.03	49,500.00	1,911,335.35	276,857.53	9,735.00
Maine.....	780,696.57	359,289.37	421,407.20	340,839.37	18,450.00	287,829.20	133,578.00	.....
Maryland.....	2,071,729.55	514,861.55	1,556,868.00	474,211.55	40,650.00	1,225,208.00	331,660.00	.....
Massachusetts.....	1,534,347.90	394,344.95	1,140,002.95	354,344.95	40,000.00	421,546.42	718,456.53	.....
Michigan.....	4,578,383.23	1,514,726.23	3,063,657.00	1,373,726.23	141,000.00	2,207,000.00	777,381.00	79,276.00
Minnesota.....	2,643,995.18	1,332,311.95	1,311,683.23	1,304,161.95	28,150.00	630,075.00	678,108.23	3,500.00
Mississippi.....	3,566,793.50	1,905,674.64	1,661,118.86	1,875,658.64	30,016.00	867,833.94	743,694.92	49,590.00
Missouri.....	3,368,153.81	1,655,975.76	1,712,178.05	1,588,875.76	67,100.00	950,000.00	622,631.00	139,547.05
Montana.....	1,302,722.54	420,328.54	882,394.00	410,328.54	10,000.00	466,568.00	415,826.00	.....
Nebraska.....	2,044,494.90	812,085.39	1,232,409.51	801,785.39	10,300.00	785,409.51	447,000.00	.....
Nevada.....	461,318.28	185,276.18	276,042.10	180,326.18	4,950.00	177,844.10	98,198.00	.....

New Hampshire	552,635.73	180,191.98	372,443.75	171,664.98	8,527.00	232,217.75	140,216.00	.....
New Jersey	1,682,448.88	367,368.10	1,315,080.78	349,868.10	17,500.00	734,515.00	576,869.78	3,696.00
New Mexico	1,066,998.80	426,558.80	640,440.00	402,798.80	23,760.00	495,410.00	145,000.00	.....
New York	6,136,174.00	1,306,288.11	4,829,885.89	1,268,038.11	38,250.00	2,088,016.81	2,385,302.13	356,526.95
North Carolina	6,492,040.44	2,473,308.44	4,018,732.00	2,398,308.44	75,000.00	2,598,416.00	1,420,236.00	.....
North Dakota	1,242,938.32	568,934.82	674,003.50	553,976.82	14,958.00	258,079.50	415,924.00	.....
Ohio	3,434,694.60	1,732,055.60	1,702,639.00	1,695,887.60	36,168.00	884,614.00	771,609.00	46,376.00
Oklahoma	3,161,214.09	1,337,178.09	1,824,036.00	1,271,828.09	65,350.00	1,200,216.00	597,684.00	26,116.00
Oregon	2,860,194.85	584,207.00	2,275,987.85	540,239.00	43,968.00	1,714,531.85	561,456.00	.....
Pennsylvania	3,642,792.13	1,697,764.13	1,945,028.00	1,672,284.13	25,480.00	1,442,184.00	500,000.00	2,244.00
Puerto Rico	2,430,681.31	1,496,711.31	933,970.00	1,496,711.31	.....	933,970.00	.....	.....
Rhode Island	235,671.00	98,987.10	136,683.90	94,927.10	4,060.00	108,158.00	23,550.00	4,475.90
South Carolina	2,426,518.74	1,293,497.90	1,133,020.84	1,285,997.90	7,500.00	975,300.00	151,180.84	6,840.00
South Dakota	1,412,524.50	559,864.50	852,660.00	554,314.50	5,550.00	617,320.00	217,900.00	17,440.00
Tennessee	3,232,408.27	1,796,077.27	1,436,331.00	1,768,077.27	28,000.00	927,000.00	509,331.00	.....
Texas	6,075,326.66	2,844,525.61	3,230,801.05	2,840,325.61	4,200.00	1,300,142.50	1,929,438.55	1,220.00
Utah	810,316.50	315,515.70	494,800.80	299,415.70	16,100.00	350,820.00	143,980.80	.....
Vermont	676,205.01	235,493.97	440,711.04	227,213.97	8,280.00	333,618.04	107,093.00	.....
Virginia	3,641,586.22	1,445,775.22	2,195,811.00	1,433,415.22	12,360.00	1,749,680.00	446,131.00	.....
Washington	2,119,602.38	697,393.05	1,422,209.33	671,223.05	26,170.00	873,054.44	548,854.89	300.00
West Virginia	1,639,445.47	919,426.60	720,018.87	915,426.60	4,000.00	423,034.00	293,634.87	3,350.00
Wisconsin	3,448,115.35	1,335,557.35	2,112,558.00	1,303,257.35	32,300.00	921,779.00	1,190,779.00	.....
Wyoming	838,456.93	266,778.34	571,678.59	262,478.34	4,300.00	409,899.59	161,779.00	.....
Unallotted	210,438.66	210,438.66	.....	210,438.66	.....	.....	.....	.....
AMA Contracts	140,000.00	140,000.00	.....	.....	140,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Grand total	\$128,060,201.46	\$50,715,000.00	\$77,345,201.46	\$49,220,000.00	\$1,495,000.00	\$46,992,667.37	\$28,358,189.19	\$1,994,344.90

*Prepared by the Federal Extension Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.
†Preliminary distribution.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH IN THE STATES

By E. C. ELTING*

AGRICULTURAL research is a scientific service rendered on a nationwide scale through leadership of the state agricultural experiment stations and the United States Department of Agriculture. Findings growing out of this service play a major part in stimulating economic activity and in advancing progressively all human living standards and well-being. They provide a sound underpinning for industrial growth by assuring ample food and fiber at prices laborers can afford to pay. They generate considerable buying power through the spread of agriculture-related business resulting from discoveries and more efficient farming and marketing within the states.

About one-fourth of all research of the experiment stations is basic. Thus, in addition to stimulating an efficient farm technology that provides abundance in the primary essentials of life, the stations serve as vital forces in the broad advancement of scientific knowledge. Their research has brought a variety of discoveries leading to better control of animal and human diseases. They have contributed prominently to victories won in human medicine over diseases like tuberculosis, brucellosis, rabies and leptospirosis. They have helped trace the sources of many infections, such as those caused by the *Salmonella*, *botulinus* and *streptococcus* organisms. In studies of spoiled sweet clover fatal to cattle, they have discovered the coumarin derivative now used for preventing blood clots in humans. Studying soil organisms, they learned that certain ones yield valuable pharmaceutical properties that can help prevent and retard the spread of specific bacterial and virus diseases. The stations have made essential contributions in the field of human nutrition—their research findings having pro-

vided the basis for a better understanding of nutritional needs and minimum dietary standards for persons of various ages.

FACILITIES AND LINES OF EMPHASIS

State experiment station facilities today include some of the most modern laboratories which scientists and engineers have been able to devise, such as controlled environment laboratories for studying plant growth, similar laboratories for studying the respiration and metabolism of animals, and insect laboratories that make it possible to study every stage of growth of such important economic insects as the cotton boll weevil. Manned by expertly trained scientists, these modern technical installations serve, first of all, to find answers to practical problems of the farm and home.

The state experiment stations are peculiarly equipped to deal with many local, direct and immediate problems affecting farmers. Research toward solving these is enhanced by the fact that practically every state maintains a number of branch stations and outlying farms as part of the main experiment station establishment, which is located on the land-grant college campus. The research of the branch stations is directed primarily to problems peculiar to the farming in their areas.

The experiment stations administer research concerned with the production, utilization, distribution and marketing of agricultural products. Included also are studies on agricultural economics, agricultural marketing, animal and human nutrition, animal husbandry, economic entomology, field crops, forestry, horticulture, plant pathology, rural sociology, soils and fertilizers, and other fields of agriculture and home economics. Many areas of science, particularly biological science, mathematics, physics, chemistry, engineering, biochemistry, genetics, plant and animal physiology, botany and others are used in conducting the research.

*Mr. Elting is Deputy Administrator for Experiment Stations, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

ORGANIZATION AND FINANCING

Although chartered as public institutions and dependent on public support through federal and state appropriations, the agricultural experiment stations, like the United States Department of Agriculture, have a close working relationship with many private cooperators. The land-grant colleges, of which they are departments, are autonomous state institutions. The Hatch Act of 1887, as amended in 1955, authorizes scientific agricultural research to be carried on through federal, state and private support at the experiment stations.

The states receive a substantial part of the support for the experiment stations from federal-grant payments appropriated annually by Congress, but the great bulk of their support is appropriated by the states and provided by other non-federal sources. Thus state appropriations available to the stations for fiscal 1958 totalled \$71.8 million, total non-federal funds—including income from sales, special endowments, fees and other items—came to \$107.7 million, and federal funds—under the Hatch Act and other authorizations—were \$29.7 million. The Secretary of Agriculture has responsibility to the Congress for the proper use of the federal-grant funds at the stations, and the State Experiment Stations Division of the Agricultural Research Service is the operating agency designated to handle this responsibility. The State Experiment Station Director, responsible only to his land-grant college and, in the case of two states, to a state board, has final responsibility for the administration of these state institutions.

REGIONAL RESEARCH

A regional research program, authorized by Congress in the Research and Marketing Act of 1946, has proved distinctly productive and helps to avoid needless federal-state duplication in research. Under it, new and major problems of agriculture are carried forward jointly and the findings shared mutually, which provides benefits far beyond those that would be possible were sponsorship restricted to a single research agency. This

program is coordinated nationally in the State Experiment Stations Division, with the advice and counsel of a committee of nine persons named by the state experiment station directors in accordance with the act.

As a result, the regional research is primarily an activity of the state experiment stations, financed with federal-grant and state funds. Since 1947, approximately 25 per cent of all new federal-grant money has been used for regional cooperative research. Cooperation in the program has added to the effectiveness of the state stations as centers of scientific learning and service. Likewise it has contributed much to the research program of the U.S. Department of Agriculture through (1) a stepped-up exchange of ideas between state and federal cooperators and (2) wider availability of physical facilities provided by the stations for much of the departmental research program in individual states.

AGRICULTURAL ADVANCE

The results of the total effort in cooperative agricultural research speak for themselves. Agriculture's output per man hour has been gaining when compared with nonagricultural industry. From 1950 to 1957, output per man hour for nonagricultural industry rose 14 per cent, or about 2 per cent annually. For the same period the gains for agriculture totalled 39 per cent, or more than 5 per cent annually.

Data recently published by the Department of Agriculture point up the large advances made decade by decade in numbers of persons supported by one farm worker in the United States. In 1820, one farm worker produced enough food and fiber to supply the needs of 4.12 persons, including himself. During the next 60 years the figure ranged from a low of 4.12 to a high of 5.57. In 1890, following passage of the first Hatch Experiment Station Act, the figure was 5.77. By 1957, one U.S. farm worker produced enough food and fiber for 23.55 persons.

RISING RESPONSIBILITIES

As the public institutions with responsibility for technical leadership in agri-

culture, the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the state agricultural experiment stations must be concerned with technical planning for the future. In order to meet the contingencies of ten, twenty and thirty years ahead, the experiment stations are constantly giving close scrutiny to trends in population growth, industrial expansion, and diminishment of natural resources such as soil, water and forests.

Based on currently estimated increases in population, for example, and the prospective continuance of present levels of wood consumption, the nation will require increases of 33 per cent in the annual timber harvest by 1975 and 71 per cent by 2000. Forest conservation and management both lean heavily on science. How can research develop the technologies that will be needed in meeting the demands of 1975?

Like situations exist with respect to soil and water conservation. Per capita consumption of water is steadily increasing, and underground water levels are dropping lower in various areas of the country. The increased use of pesticides in growing farm crops has brought increasing demand for research to develop procedures for keeping chemical residue on plant materials to a safe minimum. Research is increasing in many other phases of science related to consumption, such as food technology, human nutrition, and marketing.

The research at agricultural experiment stations and in the regional laboratories had much to do with paving the way for utilization in processed form of citrus and other food products, of cellulose materials in livestock feeding, and of packaging and marketing methods that simplify modern food handling to retailers and consumers. In addition to carrying on research aimed at keeping livestock

healthy, the veterinary departments of the experiment stations are called upon more and more frequently to help set up safeguards against contagions from animal to man.

Thus the administrators of state and federal research in agriculture are planning ahead to meet the public needs of tomorrow. Through such planning, and the maintenance of competent technical staffs to fit the needs, each agricultural experiment station is contributing to the future welfare of its state. The technical leadership given by the experiment stations has made it possible for the United States to enjoy a farm productivity and economic development that has attracted the attention of the world.

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MAJOR STATE SERVICES

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TABLE 1
NON-FEDERAL FUNDS AVAILABLE TO THE EXPERIMENT STATIONS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1958*(a)

Station	State appropriations	Special endowments, industrial fellowships, etc.	Fees	Sales	Miscellaneous	Balance from previous year	Total
Alabama.....	\$1,025,630.93	\$107,662.49	.....	\$783,247.39	\$4,849.65	\$529,040.99	\$2,450,431.45
Alaska.....	167,500.00	7,901.00	.....	77,582.00	.....	14,851.00	267,834.00
Arizona.....	964,867.69	74,367.80	.....	71,728.31	.....	32,434.44	1,143,398.24
Arkansas.....	1,369,517.13	72,045.87	.....	318,153.14	.....	153,108.87	1,912,825.01
California.....	9,652,437.32	763,203.89	.....	163,340.06	.....	876,057.37	11,455,038.64
Colorado.....	660,932.69	141,166.14	.....	265,831.09	.....	153,712.74	1,221,642.66
Connecticut:							
State.....	647,033.48	18,062.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	665,095.48
Storrs.....	454,749.00	118,615.00	\$80,359.00	.....	.....	88,405.00	742,128.00
Delaware.....	218,210.00	140,804.87	.....	117,339.91	.....	77,430.59	553,785.37
Florida.....	4,357,091.00	154,339.02	.....	399,504.42	.....	373,572.32	5,284,506.76
Georgia.....	1,679,325.60	228,605.27	.....	927,306.42	52,033.49	588,894.49	3,476,165.27
Hawaii.....	620,643.04	.....	.....	70,605.25	82,795.72	26,051.71	800,095.72
Idaho.....	816,908.24	67,154.38	2,670.06	229,779.92	.....	126,368.95	1,242,881.55
Illinois.....	2,049,096.33	240,665.76	.....	480,539.19	.....	.....	2,770,301.28
Indiana.....	1,671,000.00	275,130.53	254,992.43	664,925.07	153,072.88	316,000.90	3,335,121.81
Iowa.....	1,832,695.22	396,660.40	.....	787,896.09	.....	407,937.30	3,425,189.01
Kansas.....	1,416,467.00	123,479.62	544,958.79	.....	.....	199,980.21	2,284,885.62
Kentucky.....	684,000.00	278,866.77	521,360.87	171,332.84	.....	.....	1,655,560.48
Louisiana.....	2,498,378.93	116,819.80	.....	242,690.11	.....	88,102.52	2,945,991.36
Maine.....	311,402.61	51,032.49	.....	44,235.00	.....	40,925.27	447,595.37
Maryland.....	826,286.58	45,424.64	.....	161,183.80	.....	112,467.41	1,145,362.43
Massachusetts.....	615,109.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	615,109.70
Michigan.....	2,649,578.98	449,423.98	.....	.....	.....	82,978.51	3,181,981.47
Minnesota.....	1,942,741.71	401,334.31	8,187.88	621,184.11	.....	.....	2,973,448.01
Mississippi.....	833,164.13	57,375.11	.....	591,759.21	.....	348,494.83	1,830,793.28
Missouri.....	735,000.00	130,954.88	242,495.31	374,803.62	.....	431,779.63	1,915,033.44
Montana.....	1,070,386.00	44,299.36	.....	445,527.71	.....	363,337.87	1,923,550.94
Nebraska.....	1,034,271.65	95,786.70	.....	870,397.48	562.53	175,326.31	2,176,344.67
Nevada.....	166,371.49	.....	.....	35,000.00	.....	1,515.57	202,887.06
New Hampshire.....	158,002.12	29,639.89	.....	26,136.23	.....	3,394.11	217,172.35
New Jersey.....	1,549,270.71	316,236.39	.....	.....	.....	13,420.35	1,878,927.55
New Mexico.....	456,924.00	6,650.00	.....	37,678.96	42,500.00	91,808.23	635,561.19
New York:							
Cornell.....	3,010,305.64	505,714.92	.....	629,688.57	.....	.....	4,145,709.13
State.....	1,287,938.21	35,919.36	.....	66,556.57	.....	.....	1,390,414.14
North Carolina.....	1,700,602.16	74,433.64	.....	168,119.82	184,600.49	.....	2,127,756.11
North Dakota.....	1,077,974.52	52,359.15	5,754.26	180,186.40	.....	211,438.93	1,527,713.26
Ohio.....	2,358,350.60	193,085.36	.....	286,918.75	.....	710,474.01	3,548,828.72
Oklahoma.....	1,218,917.00	77,107.10	.....	438,523.51	6,300.00	311,711.47	2,052,559.08
Oregon.....	1,990,687.65	260,116.78	173,841.72	153,127.73	.....	.....	2,577,773.88
Pennsylvania.....	1,264,097.68	237,990.28	.....	123,207.50	189,507.28	149,531.24	1,964,333.98
Puerto Rico.....	1,535,971.00	.....	.....	.....	124,000.00	93,599.86	1,753,570.86
Rhode Island.....	144,086.18	42,250.18	.....	65,907.78	.....	97,157.05	349,401.19
South Carolina.....	541,534.44	99,900.00	.....	361,501.22	.....	75,198.24	1,078,133.90
South Dakota.....	781,667.00	91,622.32	.....	197,947.99	.....	70,372.21	1,141,609.52
Tennessee.....	759,807.38	74,744.75	.....	300,512.15	.....	95,524.70	1,230,588.98
Texas.....	1,833,792.70	574,377.79	.....	1,588,820.49	405,184.89	923,307.11	5,325,482.98
Utah.....	500,000.00	225,363.67	.....	133,000.35	17,293.76	148,322.43	1,023,980.21
Vermont.....	180,500.00	9,900.00	.....	904.20	.....	23,329.41	214,633.61
Virginia.....	1,475,301.21	.....	.....	227,246.74	.....	.....	1,702,547.95
Washington.....	2,371,837.30	171,821.76	.....	297,198.10	33,239.41	.....	2,874,096.57
West Virginia.....	296,530.00	22,457.70	.....	186,662.50	.....	215,933.09	721,583.29
Wisconsin.....	1,916,088.00	841,268.00	.....	557,474.00	149,393.00	.....	3,464,223.00
Wyoming.....	454,123.74	12,300.00	.....	179,583.26	.....	64,107.80	710,114.80
Total.....	\$71,835,105.69	\$8,556,441.12	\$1,834,620.32	\$15,122,794.96	\$1,445,333.10	\$8,907,405.14	\$107,701,700.33

*Prepared by the Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

(a) During the year funds available to the stations totalled \$137.4 million, comprising the amounts reported in this table and \$29.7 million in federal funds.

TABLE 2
PERSONNEL OF THE EXPERIMENT STATIONS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1958*

Station	Number of Personnel				
	Full-time research	Research and teaching	Research and extension	Research, teaching and extension	Workers engaged full or part time in research
Alabama.....	84	75	...	4	163
Alaska.....	17	...	6	...	23
Arizona.....	92	66	...	...	158
Arkansas.....	90	73	1	3	167
California.....	203	426	...	...	629
Colorado.....	38	96	...	3	137
Connecticut:					
State.....	93	...	...	...	93
Storrs.....	45	32	...	18	95
Delaware.....	8	20	7	8	43
Florida.....	213	52	3	5	273
Georgia.....	139	67	1	10	217
Hawaii.....	31	31	...	1	63
Idaho.....	37	56	...	3	96
Illinois.....	98	129	15	16	258
Indiana.....	136	131	24	22	313
Iowa.....	95	113	25	15	248
Kansas.....	49	192	...	1	242
Kentucky.....	102	69	10	5	186
Louisiana.....	141	75	2	1	219
Maine.....	41	49	...	1	91
Maryland.....	26	40	11	34	111
Massachusetts.....	69	28	9	14	120
Michigan.....	88	159	17	6	270
Minnesota.....	72	196	6	4	278
Mississippi.....	75	77	1	3	156
Missouri.....	15	171	5	4	195
Montana.....	33	96	...	6	135
Nebraska.....	68	91	2	1	162
Nevada.....	17	13	3	7	40
New Hampshire.....	8	47	6	7	68
New Jersey.....	70	96	...	2	168
New Mexico.....	26	38	3	3	70
New York:					
Cornell.....	39	164	30	53	286
State.....	78	...	...	...	78
North Carolina.....	113	115	2	5	235
North Dakota.....	29	63	1	...	93
Ohio.....	84	94	7	3	188
Oklahoma.....	55	99	10	11	175
Oregon.....	94	136	7	3	240
Pennsylvania.....	1	249	...	1	251
Puerto Rico.....	152	...	...	...	152
Rhode Island.....	23	30	3	8	64
South Carolina.....	77	45	3	4	129
South Dakota.....	24	93	...	5	122
Tennessee.....	111	59	4	5	179
Texas.....	201	96	11	20	328
Utah.....	28	63	2	3	96
Vermont.....	16	32	7	10	65
Virginia.....	116	79	20	11	226
Washington.....	103	91	5	3	202
West Virginia.....	24	72	1	1	98
Wisconsin.....	75	136	14	26	251
Wyoming.....	25	56	1	5	87
Total.....	3,787	4,576	285	384	9,032

*Prepared by the Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

STATE FORESTRY ADMINISTRATION

BY WILLIAM J. STAHL*

STATE forestry administration in this country dates back 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 on the possibilities of forestry; some developed as strictly fire-protection organizations. Today forty-seven states have administrative organizations in this field.

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*; and 7, *Watershed protection and flood prevention*.

FOREST FIRE CONTROL

The forestry departments of forty-seven states administer organized forest fire control on state and privately owned lands. In doing so they cooperate with the federal government and receive financial aid under the provisions of the Clarke-McNary Act of June 7, 1924.

Approximately 435 million acres of non-federal forest and important non-timbered watershed lands in the United States need organized public fire control in addition to the protection that landowners themselves can or do provide. The core of the forestry problem centers in privately owned lands. 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 comes nearly 85 per cent of the nation's

requirements for lumber and other wood products. The large area involved, combined with high seasonal fire hazards and small ownerships, makes the protection job a difficult one. In some sections the task is especially 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 1958, about 92 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 36 million acres as rapidly as funds and facilities become available.

State fire protection agencies in 1958 confined the area burned to 0.3 per cent of the area protected.

Although many states have long been conducting forest fire control activities, the outstanding progress has taken place in recent years. In 1958 there were 67,000 fires on protected state and privately owned forest land, as compared with an average of 87,000 during the previous five years. This reduction is the more impressive because each year an area of previously unprotected forest has been put under organized protection, and each year more people are using the wooded areas for recreation, bringing added risk of fires.

The states have made continued progress both in improved facilities for quick discovery of fires and in effective measures for fighting them. This has largely resulted from experience in all phases of fire control and from better organization, planning and training. Important factors have been the continual and greater use by states of airplanes and radios in detecting and reporting fires, and the development of mechanized, mobile, fire-suppression equipment, such as bulldoz-

*Mr. Stahl is a member of the staff of the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

ers, pumper tank trucks and plowing units. These probably never will entirely replace hand tools in fighting forest fires; but automotive equipment, made possible by more and better roads in forest areas, has greatly increased the effectiveness of state fire-suppression forces. Aiding also have been continued fire research in cloud seeding, lightning dispersal, chemical fire retardants, fire weather measurement, and rating and fire behavior.

A state-by-state review and estimate 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 \$54 million was being spent in the cooperative program as of fiscal 1959, almost \$45 million from state and private sources and more than \$9 million from federal. (See Table 1.)

At the close of 1958 the job was not yet done. State foresters' estimates indicate that about \$6 million is needed as a first priority to extend protection statewide in fifteen states. An additional \$25 million is needed to intensify protection to an adequate level in all states.

INTERSTATE COMPACTS

Three interstate forest fire protection compacts have been activated, to provide for more effective prevention and control of 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 adopted in 1954, and the members have been stepping up their activities under them. An additional compact, the Middle Atlantic, has been ratified by Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

FOREST PEST CONTROL

Losses from insects and diseases in our forests amount to about 7.3 billion board feet of forest resources per year.

The Forest Pest Control Act of 1947 (Public Law 110, 80th Congress) author-

izes the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the states and local groups in carrying out measures to suppress or control forest insects and diseases on all forest lands, regardless of ownership.

Thirty-eight states now have laws of varying force for control of forest pests. Needs have been recognized for some 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, and to take advantage of federal assistance under the Forest Pest Control Act.

Protection of state and privately owned forest lands from insects and diseases was until recently chiefly on lands adjacent to or intermingled with federal land. In recent years, however, a trend to more cooperative work on state and private land has continued.

The first cooperative project on state and private land under the Forest Pest Control Act was a spruce budworm control job in Maine in 1954. Numerous additional cooperative projects have been conducted. Some of the larger ones are control of jack pine budworm in Wisconsin; of spruce budworm in Oregon, Washington, Maine and Minnesota; of the southern pine beetle in Texas; of the mountain pine beetle in Nevada; the tent caterpillar in Colorado, and the white pine weevil in New York. Programs to control oak wilt have proceeded in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky and Arkansas.

Cooperative control of pests on state and private lands should move forward at an expanding rate as state agencies and private landowners learn more about pest hazards and the actions needed to check insect and disease losses.

REFORESTATION

It is estimated that about 45 million acres of 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. Three million acres of wind-barrier planting

also are needed. State agricultural stabilization and conservation committees estimated in 1956 that about 12 million acres of lands now devoted to crop and tame hay should be planted to trees.

The states are promoting 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. Forty-eight states and Puerto Rico are now in this program. Its cost in 1958 was \$7.5 million, of which the states spent \$1.7 million, the federal government \$1.3 million, and the citizens who planted the trees \$4.5 million. The program produced 764 million trees, an increase of 204 million in just two years.

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, furnished planting stock and technical forestry assistance to farmers engaged in planting trees for forestry purposes on the conservation reserve. It is estimated that 3 million acres of trees and shrubs will be planted under conservation reserve contracts.

Under this program, forty-four state nurseries have been improved and nineteen 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 estab-

lish half 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 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. The first state plans for this program were approved in August, 1957, and many states are preparing plans.

The planting of trees in the United States by all classes of ownerships exceeded 1½ million acres in fiscal 1958, and may nearly double this rate within the next three or four years. However, with due allowance for losses, planting of agricultural land, and other deductions, the annual rate of net progress in reducing the backlog of planting will hardly equal half the acreage planted.

ADMINISTRATION OF STATE AND COMMUNITY FORESTS

State-owned forests are a very important part of state forestry administration. They serve as demonstration and research centers for proper forest protection, reforestation and management. State forests are heavily used as recreational areas, and harvesting of their timber crops provides revenue and labor for local citizens.

Practically all important timber states have state forests. The acreage in 1958 totalled about 18 million, the largest acreages located in Michigan, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, New York and Oregon, each with more than a million acres. These figures are for areas strictly classified as "State Forests." There are an additional 5 million acres in state parks, and several more million in state game refuges and scattered state-owned forest land. Sound progress is being made in their administration and management.

Many communities also own forests. 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 sustained production of all types of forest products. Such forests are found in all except five states, and aggregate about 41½ million acres. The state forester is in the best position to assist in their development within his 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. Since our timber supply for the most part must come from privately owned forest land, in which small private holdings are especially important, their management is of much significance.

In recent years the management of many of these small woodlands has improved. Much, however, remains to be done. Forty-five state forestry departments, including Puerto Rico (1959), cooperate with the federal government under provisions of the Cooperative Forest Management Act to bring 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.

Under the supervision of state foresters, 520 U. S. service foresters are responsible for giving on-the-ground woodland-management assistance to individual small owners. Latest data indicate that 76,546 woodland owners were given management assistance under this cooperative program in 1959. 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 give forest management assistance in several states, chiefly in marking trees for cutting.

In many states private consulting foresters offer management assistance for a fee.

This cooperative program—besides yielding profits to small forest owners—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.

In 1958 *Timber Resources for America's Future* contained this statement by the Chief Forester of the U. S. Forest Service: "The real key to America's future timber supply lies in the hands of the one out of every ten families who own small forests. . . . Over one-half of the nation's timber lands are in small tracts owned by farmers, businessmen, professional people, housewives, retired folk, and others not in the timber business. There are 4,500,000 of these owners and upon them the spotlight of the future must be focused."

WATERSHED ACTIVITIES

State foresters are cooperating in the planning and installation of forestry measures under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Program (P.L. 566, 83rd Congress, as amended). Under this act federal assistance is provided to local organizations in planning and installing needed flood prevention and water management measures that cannot feasibly be installed under other current federal conservation programs. An essential part of the program is the installation of land treatment measures on project watershed lands for the purpose of retarding waterflow and stabilizing soil.

Land treatment measures on the forest land portions of the project watersheds are largely handled under the cooperative federal-state forestry programs, through their acceleration within the project watersheds. This acceleration is achieved through the allocation of P.L. 566 project funds to the work in combination with financial participation by state foresters, local project sponsors and land owners.

Forest-land treatment measures include installation of fire control facilities, tree planting, erosion control on forest roads and log skidding trails, protection from

livestock grazing, and better harvesting and management methods that will result in improvement of the watersheds.

An important feature of watershed protection and flood prevention activities of the state foresters is their cooperation with local soil conservation districts. These districts are usually the sponsors of the watershed protection and flood prevention projects. In 1958 state foresters were cooperating with 1,513 soil conservation districts throughout the United States in various programs relating to forestry and forest lands. This cooperation is not restricted to the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Program but in-

cludes all activities under the jurisdiction of the state foresters.

As of April 1, 1959, ninety-one projects under way included forest land treatment measures, with state foresters providing the technical assistance and other help for the installation of the measures on forest lands not in federal ownership. To assist the state foresters on these projects, \$1,234,144 of P.L. 566 project funds are being allocated over the life of the projects for forestry measures. The state foresters, local project sponsors and landowners plan an additional combined expenditure of \$2,997,335 to install the planned forestry measures.

TABLE 1

**STATUS OF FEDERAL-STATE COOPERATIVE FOREST
FIRE CONTROL ON STATE AND PRIVATE FOREST LANDS***

State	Area needing protection (1,000 acres)	Area protected (1,000 acres)	Fire control expenditures, fiscal year 1958		
			State and private	Federal	Total
Alabama.....	19,990	19,990	\$ 884,845	\$ 362,900	\$ 1,247,745
Arkansas.....	16,535	16,535	824,707	278,000	1,102,707
California.....	19,810	19,810	12,016,637	1,268,600	13,285,237
Colorado.....	7,407	7,404	71,176	30,400	101,576
Connecticut.....	1,989	1,989	206,153	44,600	250,753
Delaware.....	453	453	15,110	12,400	27,510
Florida.....	20,500	16,934	3,126,599	603,400	3,729,999
Georgia.....	22,418	21,365	2,584,519	550,000	3,134,519
Hawaii.....	1,152	1,152	17,680	10,000	27,680
Idaho.....	7,343	7,343	385,815	131,200	517,015
Illinois.....	3,170	3,170	92,385	34,000	126,385
Indiana.....	3,931	3,931	152,983	51,700	204,683
Iowa.....	2,277	2,277	29,668	25,000	54,668
Kentucky.....	10,774	7,553	377,030	113,200	490,230
Louisiana.....	15,383	11,899	1,291,131	345,900	1,637,031
Maine.....	16,973	16,973	852,430	213,900	1,066,330
Maryland.....	2,850	2,850	439,485	101,100	540,585
Massachusetts.....	3,252	3,252	468,945	120,700	589,645
Michigan.....	17,205	17,205	2,028,728	442,900	2,471,628
Minnesota.....	17,771	17,771	761,326	286,500	1,047,826
Mississippi.....	15,301	13,010	1,115,350	304,700	1,420,050
Missouri.....	13,825	9,487	670,336	195,800	866,136
Montana.....	6,915	6,915	251,292	81,500	332,792
Nebraska.....	1,231	750	179	178	357
Nevada.....	2,216	2,216	115,951	29,900	145,851
New Hampshire.....	4,182	4,182	218,045	63,500	281,545
New Jersey.....	2,095	2,095	373,168	94,100	467,268
New Mexico.....	4,396	1,394	48,740	29,900	78,640
New York.....	12,995	12,995	1,033,100	228,800	1,261,900
North Carolina.....	18,360	16,810	1,140,159	320,700	1,460,859
North Dakota.....	228	116	6,613	5,000	11,613
Ohio.....	3,923	3,923	249,543	69,200	318,743
Oklahoma.....	8,248	3,591	185,410	89,000	274,410
Oregon.....	12,141	12,141	2,277,126	579,700	2,856,826
Pennsylvania.....	14,704	14,704	774,806	175,600	950,406
Rhode Island.....	434	434	143,201	33,700	176,901
South Carolina.....	11,175	11,175	1,177,322	278,000	1,455,322
South Dakota.....	2,827	2,827	36,057	29,900	65,957
Tennessee.....	11,473	10,108	859,655	207,100	1,066,755
Texas.....	14,884	9,325	628,460	222,400	850,860
Utah.....	6,380	6,161	50,423	29,900	80,323
Vermont.....	3,517	3,517	101,576	29,900	131,476
Virginia.....	14,033	14,033	799,693	230,300	1,029,993
Washington.....	12,237	12,237	2,243,175	585,400	2,828,575
West Virginia.....	9,007	9,007	308,605	127,300	435,905
Wisconsin.....	15,297	15,297	1,392,228	342,200	1,734,428
Wyoming.....	1,563	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	434,770	398,306	\$42,827,565	\$9,410,078	\$52,237,643

*Prepared by the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

TABLE 2

COOPERATIVE FOREST MANAGEMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS
AND EXPENDITURES, FISCAL YEAR 1958*

U.S. Forest Service and State Foresters Cooperating

State or other jurisdiction	Accomplishments		Expenditures		
	Number of woodland owners assisted	Woodland acres involved	Federal	State	Total
Alabama.....	217	13,103	\$ 10,072	\$ 10,073	\$ 20,145
Arkansas.....	1,142	83,421	19,798	19,799	39,597
California.....	859	178,793	31,420	56,552	87,972
Colorado.....	136	10,291	10,500	11,496	21,996
Connecticut.....	690	21,214	19,398	19,398	38,796
Delaware.....	48	2,791	3,355	3,504	6,859
Florida.....	2,342	861,368	56,570	115,280	171,850
Georgia.....	2,323	198,390	54,190	57,862	112,052
Idaho.....	177	17,242	1,413	1,413	2,826
Illinois.....	860	22,267	41,294	43,842	85,136
Indiana.....	726	34,909	12,670	39,750	52,420
Iowa.....	534	13,140	14,698	15,483	30,181
Kansas.....	328	6,609	1,239	1,239	2,478
Kentucky.....	979	27,912	43,875	45,058	88,933
Louisiana.....	328	39,559	22,520	24,730	47,250
Maine.....	2,408	60,731	41,325	61,465	102,790
Maryland.....	1,551	20,934	37,105	40,997	78,102
Massachusetts.....	197	10,062	8,590	8,774	17,364
Michigan.....	2,239	60,375	52,367	55,015	107,382
Minnesota.....	1,610	35,115	24,415	28,689	53,104
Mississippi.....	1,895	180,496	24,088	24,088	48,176
Missouri.....	1,728	169,748	50,671	58,936	109,607
Montana.....	469	34,106	14,122	14,405	28,527
Nebraska.....	108	659	3,264	3,264	6,528
New Hampshire.....	1,765	72,430	28,015	30,325	58,340
New Jersey.....	810	49,508	25,435	33,284	58,719
New York.....	3,613	177,649	100,443	100,443	200,886
North Carolina.....	1,841	66,814	41,986	41,986	83,972
North Dakota.....	21	824	7,162	7,162	14,324
Ohio.....	2,557	51,522	55,425	62,243	117,668
Oklahoma.....	547	2,523	7,216	7,216	14,432
Oregon.....	1,548	58,011	16,973	16,973	33,946
Pennsylvania.....	1,949	56,212	44,815	66,152	110,967
Puerto Rico.....	509	151	8,000	16,000	24,000
Rhode Island.....	198	26,797	4,317	4,317	8,634
South Carolina.....	1,428	155,611	50,648	58,912	109,560
South Dakota.....	139	7,943	11,942	11,942	23,884
Tennessee.....	678	38,546	25,027	25,027	50,054
Texas.....	1,072	123,918	22,905	22,906	45,811
Utah.....	23	2,726	4,541	4,541	9,082
Vermont.....	2,476	57,460	53,040	79,834	132,874
Virginia.....	3,604	172,563	86,470	155,959	242,429
Washington.....	2,053	65,049	22,365	31,113	53,478
West Virginia.....	1,154	21,804	33,207	36,776	69,983
Wisconsin.....	6,873	124,423	80,217	175,333	255,550
Total.....	58,752	3,435,719	\$1,329,108	\$1,749,556	\$3,078,664

*Prepared by the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

STATE PARKS*

ATTENDANCE at the 2,335 state parks in forty-eight states (not including Alaska and Hawaii) exceeded 237 million in 1958, an increase of 18 per cent over 1956. New York, California, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio, Oregon and Illinois each reported more than 10 million visitors. Day use accounted for 93 per cent of the visitors, and overnight use the remainder. Of special significance is a 42 per cent increase in tent and trailer camping since 1956. In 1958, three states reported more than 1 million campers and eight states more than 200,000.

Expenditures by state park agencies totaled more than \$147 million for the two-year period 1957-58. The most spectacular increase was by California, which spent \$24.8 million during the first two years of its five-year master plan program. Additionally, state agencies other than the park agencies themselves, especially highway departments, have continued to make substantial expenditures for construction and maintenance of park roads.

Total revenues from operations, including operated facilities, concessions, and receipts from entrance and parking fees, reached a new high total of \$18.2 million in 1958, up 22 per cent from 1956.

If the total expenditures by state park agencies for operation and maintenance is prorated among the number of visits, the cost per visit amounts to about 20 cents; if the revenue from operations is subtracted, the *net* cost is approximately 12 cents per visit.

A total of 6,691 year-round and 9,982 seasonal personnel were employed in 1958. Over a twelve-year period the number of employees has about kept pace with the increase in attendance.

Since 1956, 235 areas, comprising 222,178 acres were acquired, an 11 per cent increase for the biennium.

It is generally recognized that a critical

*Prepared by the National Park Service, U. S. Department of the Interior.

need exists for parks and open spaces to meet demands resulting from our rapidly increasing population, improved highways, more and longer vacations, increased interest in the outdoors, and other factors. In 1958 the Congress established a National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission to survey and evaluate recreation resources and opportunities, in order to determine requirements for the years 1976-2000, and to recommend policies and programs for meeting these requirements at each level of government and by private organizations.

There has been a noticeable increase in comprehensive planning for state park systems, and the general public reaction to long-range planning for nonurban recreation areas has been favorable. Consequently, the needs of the citizens are better known, and in many states Governors and legislators are responding to park authorities' requests relative to increased needs for acquisition, development, operation and maintenance.

EXAMPLES OF STATE ACTION

Recreation and parks were recognized as an important program in the new State of Alaska when Governor Wm. A. Egan in 1959 signed an act providing for development of state parks and recreation facilities and for establishment of a division in the Department of Natural Resources to administer them. The legislature defined the purpose of the act as, in part, to provide "... for the general health, welfare, education, and enjoyment of its citizens and for the attraction of visitors to Alaska from other states and nations."

In November, 1958, the Colorado State Park and Recreation Board adopted a long-range plan aimed at acquisition and development by 1975 of forty state parks embracing a total of 58,000 acres, half of them to be located in the four-county Denver metropolitan area. The legislature established an internal improvement

income fund for state park and recreation area development and maintenance. Revenue from state-owned desert, saline and internal improvement lands, which annually have run approximately \$100,000 to \$200,000, will be deposited in this fund.

In response to a mandate by the Hawaii legislature of 1957, our newest state has a well-considered state park plan. A January, 1959 report, spelling out the needs for a statewide park system on all major islands, was prepared by the Territorial Planning Office in cooperation with the Board of Agriculture and Forestry, with the assistance of the National Park Service. The recommended program, geared for full development in 1965, is scheduled to include 56,950 acres of park lands by that time. An expenditure of \$817,600 is proposed for 1959-61 and \$1,672,800 for 1961-65. Thirteen parks are included in the present system.

The 1933 *Iowa Twenty-Five Year Conservation Plan* celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary in 1958, and the Conservation Commission undertook a ten-year plan study to serve the needs of the citizens.

A multi-million dollar program for developing new parks and improving and expanding existing ones has been announced in Kentucky. It is proposed to finance the program by a \$450,000 appropriation and proceeds from the sale of a proposed \$3.2 million revenue-bond issue.

As a result of measures adopted by the legislature in 1955 and 1956, the Massachusetts Department of Natural Resources reported on *An Inventory and Plan for Development of the Natural Resources of Massachusetts*. Its preliminary report summarized in considerable detail the state's natural and related recreational resources in the state parks and forests and historic and scenic areas. A 1957 report on *Public Outdoor Recreation* treated of the recreation-vacation travel phase of the problem, the future development of the state parks, forests and beaches, and their interrelationship with other state resources. The report presented thirteen recommendations for a comprehensive, twenty-five-year, \$100 million program, to be financed by sale of long-term bonds of the commonwealth.

Michigan's 1959-64 *Five-Year Capital*

Outlay Program for state parks was approved by its Conservation Commission in 1958 and submitted to the Governor and legislature in 1959. It proposed an expenditure of \$27,009,250 for land acquisition and new construction, and indicated how appropriations could be soundly used to round out and develop the statewide park system in keeping with rapidly-expanding needs.

In May, 1959, Governor Ralph G. Brooks of Nebraska signed a legislative enactment which authorizes the State Game, Forestation and Parks Commission to reevaluate and reclassify areas of the state park system and to include historical parks and waysides. The act also provides for a tax of 13 cents on each \$1,000 of assessed property valuation for ten years for acquisition, maintenance, operation and development of the state park system. This levy is expected to produce about \$430,000 a year, in contrast with appropriations which have been averaging about \$120,000 during the past eight years. The state has a well-conceived ten-year development program.

New Mexico appropriated \$659,750 for the 1959-60 biennium for capital improvements, planning the development of 50 miles of the Rio Grande Canyon and Gorge for a state park, and smaller developments in Mora County.

New York State reported \$59 million in appropriations in 1958 for its state park program—including \$32 million of newly appropriated funds for operations, land acquisition and capital improvements, and \$27 million in reappropriated capital funds. Additionally, at least \$15 million of New York State Power Authority funds are being allocated for construction of parks and highways in the Niagara frontier region.

The South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks Commission in November, 1958, adopted a *Long-Range Plan for the Development, Maintenance, and Protection of the South Dakota State Park System*. The plan establishes policies and procedures for all phases of park needs. It is geared to take into account not only immediate requirements but problems which may arise by the year 2000.

The Tennessee State Planning Com-

mission has completed a study of the 8,000 miles of shoreline along Tennessee Valley Authority and Army Engineers reservoirs within the state. The study concluded that reservoir planning is essential if recreation and other important values are to be realized, and stressed the need for a sound state recreation policy, involving the state's responsibility to provide public access and other types of recreation facilities along the reservoirs.

Pursuant to a request by the previous legislature, the Texas Legislative Council reported on state parks to the 1959 legislature. A 132-page survey and analysis by its study committee recommended that administration of all state parks be unified under the State Park Board, that a six-member Parks Advisory Committee be established, and that more adequate appropriations be made for maintaining and developing the park system.

The newly-established Utah State Park and Recreation Commission submitted to Governor George D. Clyde in January, 1959, an excellent report setting forth a long-range plan and \$5 million program for development of the state park and recreation system. The legislature included in its 1959 biennial appropriation \$1 million for acquisition and development of state park areas. This will enable the commission to make a substantial beginning on its comprehensive program.

The State of Washington created a Columbia River Gorge Commission to preserve, develop and protect the scenic, historic and recreation areas of the Gorge as a state recreation area. The Washington commission is similar to the Columbia River Gorge Commission in Oregon, created in 1953. The two bodies make possible parallel and unified action in preserving the scenic beauty of the Gorge on both sides of the river.

Since July 1, 1957, fifty federal surplus properties, totaling more than 2,500 acres, were conveyed by the General Services Administration to states and their political subdivisions for park, recreation and historic monument purposes, upon recommendation of the National Park Service as required by law. In a somewhat similar manner, many tracts of public

domain lands were made available by the Bureau of Land Management.

BROAD STUDIES AND SURVEYS

Subsequent to a National Park Service survey of the Atlantic and Gulf coastline and a resulting 1956 report, *Our Vanishing Shoreline*, the Service completed similar surveys of the Pacific Coast and the shoreline of the Great Lakes—both with donated funds. The *Pacific Coast Recreation Area Survey*, published in 1959, describes seventy-four important remaining undeveloped areas that are worthy of public preservation and protection. The Great Lakes report is in preparation.

A study of the use of revenue bonds for financing state park developments was made by Ernest E. Allen of the National Park Service in cooperation with the National Conference on State Parks, and the findings were published by the conference in 1959 under the title *Revenue Bonds for State Park and Recreation Area Development*. This twenty-six-page report, with seventy-seven pages of appendices, presents information on programs in twelve states and discusses the advantages and disadvantages of this method of financing.

A two-year state park study is being undertaken by Freeman Tilden for the National Park Service through funds donated by Jackson Hole Preserve, Inc. The resulting book will trace the history of the state park movement, analyze objectives, discuss policies and practices, and list and describe numerous state parks. It will be a companion piece to Mr. Tilden's previous work, *The National Parks—What They Mean to You and Me*.

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Revenue Bonds for State Park and Recreation Area Development. National Conference on State Parks. Washington 5, D.C., 1959.

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The Crisis in Outdoor Recreation, by Marion Clawson, Resources for the Future, Inc. Washington 6, D.C., 1959.

ATTENDANCE IN STATE PARKS—1958*

State	Administrative agency	Day visitors	Overnight use	Total attendance
TOTALS (93 agencies in 48 states)		220,205,654	17,123,199	237,328,853
Alabama.....	Department of Conservation Division of State Parks, Monuments and Historical Sites	2,731,753	80,714	2,812,467
	Alabama Museum of Natural History (Mound State Monument)	75,000	NR	75,000
Arizona.....	Arizona State Parks Board	NR	NR	NR
Arkansas.....	Arkansas Publicity and Parks Commission	1,000,000	400,000	1,400,000
California.....	Department of Natural Resources Division of Beaches and Parks	16,808,599	3,083,232	19,891,831
Colorado.....	State Park and Recreation Board (a)	NR	NR	NR
	The State Historical Society of Colorado	59,597	.....	59,597
Connecticut....	State Park and Forest Commission Park Department	3,994,100	505,915	4,500,015
Delaware.....	State Park Commission	197,124	500	197,624
	State Highway Department	309,722	36,000	345,722
Florida.....	Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials Florida Park Service	2,696,570	173,798	2,870,368
	Stephen Foster Memorial Commission	250,000	.....	250,000
Georgia.....	State Division of Conservation Department of State Parks	3,049,575	101,736	3,151,311
Idaho.....	State Board of Land Commissioners Department of Public Lands	10,000	46,200	56,200
Illinois.....	Department of Conservation Division of Parks and Memorials	9,886,409	206,171	10,092,580
Indiana.....	Department of Conservation Division of State Parks	2,277,242	474,107	2,751,349
Iowa.....	State Conservation Commission Division of Lands and Waters	6,519,764	130,786	6,650,550
Kansas.....	Kansas State Park and Resources Authority Forestry, Fish and Game Commission	231,400	9,600	241,000
		1,500,000	.....	1,500,000
Kentucky.....	Department of Conservation Division of Parks	4,200,000	220,500	4,420,500
Louisiana.....	State Parks and Recreation Commission	1,260,611	52,514	1,313,125
Maine.....	State Park Commission	354,285	160,323	514,608
	Baxter State Park Authority	20,165	29,858	50,023
Maryland.....	Board of Natural Resources Department of Forests and Parks	3,876,882	123,161	4,000,043
	Maryland Tercentenary Memorial Commission	3,000	NR	3,000
Massachusetts..	Department of Natural Resources Division of Forests and Parks Bureau of Recreation	852,440	308,665	1,161,105
	Department of Public Works Division of Waterways	5,000,000	.....	5,000,000
	Deer Hill State Reservation Commission	100	10	110
	Mount Everett State Reservation Commission	10,000	.....	10,000
	Mount Greylock State Reservation Commission	112,000	2,183	114,183
	Mount Sugarloaf State Reservation Commission	9,500	.....	9,500
	Mount Tom State Reservation Commission	NR	NR	NR
	Purgatory Chasm State Reservation Commission	50,000	500	50,500
	Wachusett Mountain State Reservation Commission	125,000	2,000	127,000
	Walden Pond State Reservation Commission	10,000	NR	10,000
Michigan.....	Department of Conservation Parks and Recreation Division	15,001,234	2,018,362	17,019,596
	Mackinac Island State Park Commission	1,522,850	21,000	1,543,850
Minnesota.....	Department of Conservation Division of State Parks	2,608,983	249,784	2,858,767
Mississippi.....	State Park Commission	880,000	21,220	901,220
Missouri.....	State Park Board	2,934,198	430,807	3,365,005
Montana.....	State Highway Department State Parks Division	200,000	65,000	265,000
Nebraska.....	Game, Forestation and Parks Commission Land Management Division	3,145,087	151,886	3,296,973
Nevada.....	State Park Commission	117,688	6,200	123,888
New Hampshire..	Forestry and Recreation Department Recreation Division	1,972,132	159,070	2,131,202
New Jersey.....	Department of Conservation and Economic Development Division of Planning and Development Bureau of Parks and Recreation Forests and Parks Section	2,679,412	237,012	2,916,424
	Palisades Interstate Park Commission (New Jersey section)	1,320,732	.....	1,320,732
New Mexico.....	State Park Commission	800,000	256,000	1,056,000
	Museum of New Mexico	189,919	.....	189,919

ATTENDANCE IN STATE PARKS—1958*—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	545,440	254,560	800,000
	Central New York State Parks Commission	1,218,347	140,805	1,359,152
	Finger Lakes State Parks Commission	1,390,080	178,250	1,568,330
	Genesee State Park Commission	702,400	46,100	748,500
	Long Island State Park Commission	14,120,815	19,985	14,140,800
	Niagara Frontier State Park Commission	5,613,000	.....	5,613,000
	Palisades Interstate Park Commission (New York section)	4,190,454	465,306	4,655,760
	Taconic State Park Commission	480,657	11,631	492,288
	Thousand Islands State Park Commission	261,090	182,278	443,368
	Totals for Division of Parks	28,522,283	1,298,915	29,821,198
	Division of Lands and Forests (Camps and Trails)	1,459,118	1,368,864	2,827,982
	Education Department			
	Division of Archives and History	409,000	.....	409,000
North Carolina..	Department of Conservation and Development			
	Division of State Parks	1,504,328	63,921	1,568,249
	State Department of Archives and History			
	Historic Sites Division	65,000	200	65,200
North Dakota...	State Historical Society of North Dakota	325,000	80,000	405,000
Ohio.....	Department of Natural Resources			
	Division of Parks	14,052,385	397,187	14,449,572
	Ohio Historical Society			
	Division of Properties	2,370,431	.....	2,370,431
	Akron Metropolitan Park District (Virginia Kendall State Park)	148,064	.....	148,064
Oklahoma.....	Oklahoma Planning and Resources Board			
	Division of Recreation and State Parks	7,557,586	436,100	7,993,686
	Will Rogers Memorial Commission	380,000	.....	380,000
Oregon.....	Oregon State Highway Department			
	State Parks Division	10,087,347	441,328	10,528,675
Pennsylvania...	Department of Forests and Waters			
	Division of State Parks	11,515,888	773,272	12,289,160
	Water and Power Resources Board (Pymatuning Reservoir)	976,000	174,000	1,150,000
	Bushy Run Battlefield Park Commission	231,600	200	231,800
	State Park and Harbor Commission of Erie (Pennsylvania State Park)	2,730,743	.....	2,730,743
	Washington Crossing Park Commission	1,200,000	3,000	1,203,000
	Brandywine Battlefield Park Commission	37,610	.....	37,610
	Valley Forge Park Commission	1,563,036	3,291	1,566,327
	Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission	259,948	5,106	265,054
Rhode Island...	Department of Public Works			
	Division of Parks and Recreation	2,100,000	108,072	2,208,072
South Carolina..	South Carolina State Commission of Forestry			
	Division of State Parks	2,910,292	159,101	3,069,393
South Dakota...	South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks			
	Division of Forestry	2,742,852	149,119	2,891,971
	Custer State Park	846,720	68,472	915,192
Tennessee.....	Department of Conservation			
	Division of State Parks	4,176,435	109,640	4,286,075
Texas.....	Texas State Parks Board	4,979,411	246,937	5,226,348
	Fannin State Park Commission	21,500	.....	21,500
	San Jacinto State Park Commission	500,000	.....	500,000
Utah.....	State Park and Recreation Commission	210,000	.....	210,000
Vermont.....	Department of Forests and Parks			
	Vermont Park Service	479,265	70,430	549,695
Virginia.....	Department of Conservation and Development			
	Division of Parks	975,356	130,397	1,105,753
Washington.....	State Parks and Recreation Commission	7,087,220	756,719	7,843,939
West Virginia...	Conservation Commission			
	Division of State Parks	1,687,405	100,163	1,787,568
Wisconsin.....	Wisconsin Conservation Department			
	Division of Forests and Parks	5,078,423	413,451	5,491,874
	State Historical Society	79,030	.....	79,030
Wyoming.....	Wyoming State Parks Commission	60,200	500	60,700
	The Historical Landmark Commission of Wyoming	23,105	.....	23,105

*Prepared by the National Park Service, U. S. Department of the Interior.

NR—Not reported.

(a) Except for 5 waysides no areas yet established.

8

Labor and Industrial Relations

LABOR LEGISLATION, 1958-1959

By A. W. MOTLEY*

INTRODUCTION

THE legislatures of each of the fifty States and of Puerto Rico met in regular session either in 1958 or 1959. A few met both years. As in the past, numerous labor laws were passed.

Major improvements included passage of a minimum-wage law in North Carolina for the first time. New minimum-wage laws in Maine and Alaska replaced former enactments. In Washington a new law was passed, with the former law remaining in effect. Four other states increased their statutory minimum-wage rates. Fair employment practice acts were adopted in two states not formerly having them, California and Ohio; and Connecticut, Oregon, and Wisconsin amended their fair employment practice acts to prohibit discrimination on account of age. Laws relating specifically to agricultural workers were adopted in several states—for regulation of the transportation of workers, farm labor contractors and farm labor camps. In the field of industrial relations, New York adopted a measure to prohibit financial abuses by unions, and specifically required financial reports from unions, employers and labor relations consultants. As regards occupational health and safety, the chief emphasis was on control of radiation hazards, ten states passing laws in this field. Workmen's compensation laws were amended

in almost every state. Thirty-two of these raised cash benefits for most or all of the major types of diseases or for death. Nearly half of the states extended coverage of their laws, many of them to public employees. Montana adopted an occupational disease law for the first time, specifying twenty-two diseases as compensable, including radiation diseases. Coverage of radiation diseases was provided for the first time in five other states.

WAGE STANDARDS

North Carolina's minimum-wage law becomes effective January 1, 1960. The law covers both men and women and sets a statutory minimum wage of 75 cents an hour. Alaska, Maine and Washington, states already having minimum-wage laws, also passed new laws, Alaska and Maine repealing their former enactments. As before, the new Alaska law covers men, women and minors; it sets a minimum of \$1.50 an hour rather than \$1.25. The new Maine law applies to men, women and minors, and sets a statutory minimum wage of \$1 an hour. The earlier law applied only to women and minors in the fish-packing industry, and provided only that minimum wages be set by wage order. The new Washington measure sets a minimum wage of \$1 an hour for men, women and minors in most occupations; the prior law, authorizing the setting of minimum wages by order for women and minors, remains in effect.

Four other states whose minimum-wage laws apply to both men and women,

*Mr. Motley is Director of the Bureau of Labor Standards, U. S. Department of Labor.

raised their statutory minimum rates for all or some occupations covered by the law. The rate was raised from 75 cents to \$1 an hour in Vermont; from 85 cents to \$1 for most covered occupations in New Hampshire; and in Connecticut the rate for hotels, restaurants, inns and cabins was raised from 75 cents to \$1 an hour, the figure that applies for most other occupations. Massachusetts amendments set a minimum rate of \$1 an hour for occupations covered by wage orders; \$1 an hour is already set in the law for most occupations not covered by orders.

Significant legislation concerning payment of wages was enacted in Delaware, requiring railroad employees to be paid at least every two weeks; in Colorado, requiring at least monthly rather than semi-monthly payment; and in Alaska, where employees may now choose semi-monthly rather than the monthly pay days otherwise set by the law.

As to wage collection changes, the Alaska labor commissioner was authorized to take assignment of claims up to \$750, rather than \$300, and to take claims for vacation pay, severance pay, damages for misrepresentation of conditions of employment, and other additional types of wage claims. Colorado's law was broadened as to coverage; it now applies to all employers except certain public and quasi-public agencies, rather than only to corporations organized for profit.

DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT

Fair employment practice acts were adopted in two additional states, California and Ohio. This makes sixteen states that now have mandatory laws prohibiting discrimination in employment on account of race, creed, color, national origin, or ancestry.¹ Under these laws, the enforcing agency is authorized, if efforts at voluntary settlement fail, to issue orders, enforceable in the courts, to cease the discrimination. Two additional states, Indiana and Kansas, have antidiscrimination laws that rely solely on education and voluntary compliance.

¹Alaska, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Washington and Wisconsin.

Connecticut, New York, Oregon and Wisconsin amended their fair employment practice acts to prohibit discrimination on account of age. Provisions against discrimination because of age already were prohibited—in the same manner as discrimination on account of race, color or creed—in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island.

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

Legislative activity affecting agricultural workers increased in the 1958-1959 sessions.

Major enactments included an Oregon law applying specifically to labor contractors. It required them to obtain annual licenses, to be issued after investigation by the labor commissioner. The contractor is also required to file information relating to work agreements with farmers and workers, and must promptly distribute moneys entrusted to him for payment to other individuals. Misrepresentation of terms, conditions or existence of employment is expressly prohibited. The act also requires registration of crew leaders.

A New York amendment required farm labor contractors and crew leaders to keep certain payroll records and to give each worker, with his pay, a written statement showing wages, hours and withholdings. Growers who must obtain a certificate of registration to bring migrant farm workers into the state were made subject to provisions concerning revocation of registration—formerly applicable only to farm labor contractors and crew leaders.

Substantial additions were made in 1959 to the California and Oregon provisions on transportation of workers. In Oregon the Department of Motor Vehicles was directed to prepare a safety code for motor vehicles furnished by an employer and used to transport workers to and from employment. The law provided that minimum standards should be set for construction, mechanical equipment and operation of the vehicle, and for passenger safety. In California a number of provisions specifically regulating the operation of farm labor buses and trucks used to haul workmen were added to the Vehicle Code. The provisions re-

late to such items as seating, equipment to be carried, and speed limits.

Labor camps were subjects of legislation in Florida and Oregon. In Florida the State Board of Health was specifically authorized to issue regulations for labor camps occupied by fifteen or more workers as a part of its Sanitary Code. In Oregon a new law set certain statutory standards for all farm labor camps and specifically authorized the Board of Health to issue a farm labor camp code to carry out the statutory standards.

Maryland, Oregon and Rhode Island joined the growing number of states that have made legal provision for committees to study problems of migrant farm workers and to promote improved working and living conditions for them.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

New York enacted a Labor and Management Improper Practices Act prohibiting financial abuses by unions. It required certain annual financial reports from unions, employer organizations, employers of ten or more employees, and labor relations consultants.

Legislatures of four states took action dealing with picketing, boycotts, or organizational activities of unions. A New Mexico act prohibited a number of specified kinds of picketing, including mass picketing and picketing to induce an employer to recognize a minority union. Nebraska made secondary boycotts unlawful. Oregon repealed its labor relations act, which had prohibited picketing except by a person certified as a bargaining representative, picketing to coerce an employee to join a union, and picketing to coerce an employee or employer in connection with the choice of a union as a bargaining agent. This act had also provided machinery for the determination of bargaining representatives. An amendment to Hawaii's existing employment relations act changed the procedure for establishing an "all-union agreement," under which all of the employees in a unit are required to be members of a single labor organization. The requirement that three-fourths of the employees in a bargaining unit vote in favor of such an agreement was replaced by a provision

making all-union agreements lawful unless a majority of the employees in the unit vote to rescind the union's authority to negotiate such an agreement.

Wisconsin repealed a prohibition on political contributions by labor unions which had been adopted in 1955.

California, Florida, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Wisconsin passed laws specifying the rights of public employees to join unions, and Alaska authorized the state or any political subdivision to enter into collective bargaining contracts with unions. North Carolina, on the other hand, prohibited union membership by policemen and firemen, and made collective bargaining contracts between such employees and the state illegal.

No "right-to-work" laws were passed by the legislatures in 1958 or 1959. Voters in six states, however, balloted on whether to adopt or reject "right-to-work" proposals. In five¹ of the six states the proposal was rejected. In Kansas it was adopted—making a total of nineteen states² with right-to-work laws of general application.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

The chief emphasis in occupational health and safety legislation in 1958-59 was on control of radiation hazards. Ten states passed laws in this field. Arkansas, Indiana, New Jersey, North Carolina and Tennessee enacted laws giving the health department authority to issue regulations for protection against such hazards. California, Indiana, New Jersey and Tennessee required registration of persons possessing sources of radiation. Alaska, Kansas and North Carolina provided for coordination of activities in connection with atomic energy development.

A Kentucky act to regulate atomic energy development directed various state agencies, including the Department of Industrial Relations and the Workmen's

¹California, Colorado, Idaho, Ohio and Washington.

²Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, and Virginia. A 20th state, Louisiana, has a right-to-work law limited in application to agricultural and certain processing workers.

Compensation Board, to make studies of changes needed, as a result of nuclear energy operations, in the laws and regulations administered by them. A California law established an Office of Atomic Energy Development and Radiation Protection. This included a requirement that all regulations on such matters be submitted to that office for comment and recommendations. In Connecticut all employers using radioactive materials or isotopes are now required to keep records of exposure of their employees to radiation.

Another Connecticut law authorized the labor commissioner to issue regulations covering all aspects of safety in places of employment. In Alaska, safety functions which had been transferred from the Department of Labor to the Safety Council in 1957 were returned in 1959 to the Department of Labor. In thirty-seven states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico the labor department or the workmen's compensation agency has now been given general authority to make rules for safety of workers.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Workmen's compensation laws were amended in almost every state. Twenty-seven states raised cash benefits for death and all major types of disability. Five others raised most types of benefits. Maximum rates for benefits for temporary total disability, the most common type of disability, were raised by as much as \$15 a week in two states and by between \$5 and \$15 in sixteen states. The table on page 462 shows the present minimums and maximums in all the states for such benefits. As the table shows, the trend of increasing benefits has resulted in maximum weekly benefits of \$50 or more in fifteen states and the District of Columbia and benefits between \$40 and \$50 in fourteen states.

Medical benefits changed in fourteen states. Where dollar maximums apply on medical benefits, these were raised to \$5,000 in Vermont and Iowa; to \$1,800 in Tennessee; to \$2,000 in South Dakota. In Colorado such benefits were raised to \$2,000 for occupational diseases only. In Alaska, where benefits had formerly

been payable for four years only, a new law provided for unlimited medical benefits. On the other hand, New Mexico, which formerly provided unlimited benefits, set a ceiling of \$15,000 on medical expenditures. A new Montana law covering occupational diseases for the first time provided for medical benefits up to \$2,500 (with additional amounts in special cases); the period of time during which payments may be made is unlimited. A \$1,000 maximum was set for an employee suffering from an occupational disease who is able to continue in his employment while being treated. Seven states liberalized medical benefits in connection with the furnishing of artificial appliances (Iowa, Maine, Ohio, Oregon and Washington) or with transportation expenses in obtaining medical care (Kansas and Missouri).

Burial benefits were raised in seven states: to \$300 in Vermont, to \$350 in New Mexico, to \$450 in Maine, to \$500 in Alaska, Idaho and Ohio, and to \$600 in Kansas.

Connecticut reduced from seven to three days the period a worker must be disabled before he becomes eligible for benefits. Florida increased the period from four to seven days, but at the same time provided that if the disability lasts twenty-one days benefits are retroactive to the date of disability. Alaska also provided retroactivity for the first time, effective if the workers are disabled twenty-eight days or more. The retroactivity period was reduced in Connecticut from ten to seven days, in Illinois from twenty-eight to twenty-one days, and in Ohio from five to three weeks.

Nearly half the states extended coverage of their laws. Connecticut now covers employers of two or more rather than three or more, and New Hampshire covers those of three or more rather than five or more. Connecticut made coverage of its law compulsory rather than elective, and New Hampshire deleted a provision that had permitted employees to reject the act. California provided compulsory coverage for all farm workers; formerly the employer could elect coverage. Wyoming, on the other hand, deleted its former compulsory coverage of certain farm workers,

and now permits all farm workers to be covered if the employer elects coverage.

Louisiana extended coverage to executive officers of private corporations other than nonprofit. In Oklahoma a member of a partnership who works in a hazardous occupation was declared to be an employee and subject to the act. Oregon added a number of occupations, including window cleaning, forest fire fighting, and work in restaurants or service stations. Washington added, among other workers, janitors and chambermaids. Wyoming added bartenders and employees of television stations and stockyards. New York added coverage of persons directing traffic whose chief duty is to protect school children crossing the street.

The recent trend toward greater coverage of public employees was increasingly evident in the past two years. Some of the groups newly included were county employees in Georgia; certain state, county and municipal officers in Virginia; elected officials in Hawaii and Ohio; persons engaged in hazardous employments in certain hospitals, prisons and schools in Oklahoma; certain prisoners in Maryland; and all public employees in Oregon, regardless of whether they are engaged in hazardous occupations.

Additions were also made to occupational disease coverage in a number of states, particularly for radiation diseases. Montana passed an occupational disease law for the first time, covering twenty-two specific diseases including radiation diseases. Radiation disease was added to the list of compensable diseases in Iowa, Maine, Montana, New Hampshire and Tennessee. Some coverage of radiation diseases is now prohibited by the work-

men's compensation law of all except three of the states. Along with coverage, it is equally important that the workers exposed to such slowly-developing diseases are given time to file claims for benefits after learning that they have incurred the disability. Time limits were liberalized for radiation diseases specifically or for occupational diseases generally in eleven states: Alaska, Connecticut, Hawaii, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Missouri, Montana, Ohio, Oregon and Texas.

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A Guide to State Mediation Laws and Agencies. Bull. 176 Revised. December, 1958. 63 pp.

Index of Occupational Health and Safety Laws, Codes, Rules and Regulations—By State and by Subject. Revised July, 1958. 59 pp. (Multilithed)

Labor Laws and Their Administration—A Discussion. Bull. 199. 1959. 132 pp.

Second Injury Funds—Standards and Patterns in State Legislation. Bull. 190. 1957. 61 pp.

State "Right-to-Work" Laws. Bull. 204. May, 1959. 8 pp.

Status of Agricultural Workers Under State and Federal Labor Laws. August, 1959. 6 pp. (Mimeographed)

Union Reporting Requirements in State Laws: Requirements for Reporting Organizational Data or Financial Statements to State Officials or to the Membership. Sept., 1959. 10 pp. (Multilithed)

Wage Payment and Wage Collection—State Legislation and Administration. Bull. 203. June, 1959. 43 pp.

Agricultural Workers and Workmen's Compensation. Bull. 206. June, 1959. 11 pp.

State Workmen's Compensation Laws. Bull. 161 Revised. 1957. 70 pp.

State Workmen's Compensation Laws. (In map form) December, 1958. 24 pp.

**MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM BENEFITS FOR TEMPORARY TOTAL
DISABILITY UNDER WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAWS***
(As of December, 1959)

State or other jurisdiction	Maximum percentage of wages	Maximum period	Payments per week		Total maximum stated in law
			Minimum	Maximum	
Alabama.....	55-65 (a)	300 weeks.....	\$ 5.00, or average wage if less	\$ 31.00.....	.....
Alaska.....	65	Period of disability..	18.00, or average wage if less	100.00.....	\$20,000
Arizona.....	65 (b)	433 weeks.....	No statutory minimum....	150.00, plus 2.30 for each total dependent	.....
Arkansas.....	65	450 weeks.....	7.00.....	35.00.....	12,500
California.....	61 3/4 (c)	240 weeks.....	20.00.....	65.00.....	12,000
Colorado.....	66 2/3	Period of disability..	10.00.....	40.25.....	.....
Connecticut.....	60	Period of disability..	20.00.....	55 per cent of state's "average production wage"	.....
Delaware.....	66 2/3	Period of disability..	25.00, or actual wage if less	50.00.....	.....
District of Columbia	66 2/3	Period of disability..	18.00, or average wage if less.....	54.00 (d).....	17,280
Florida.....	60	350 weeks.....	8.00, or actual wage if less..	42.00.....	.....
Georgia.....	60	400 weeks.....	10.00, or actual wage if less..	30.00.....	10,000
Hawaii.....	66 2/3	Period of disability..	18.00, or average wage if less	75.00.....	25,000
Idaho.....	55-65 (a)	400 weeks; (e) thereafter \$12 per week (\$15 if dependent wife) for period of disability, plus \$4-\$15 for children	12.00-27.00 (a).....	28.00-48.00(a)	.....
Illinois.....	75-97 1/2 (a)	Period of disability..	25.50-39.00 (a).....	45.00-51.00(a)	12,250 - 15,000 (a)
Indiana.....	60	500 weeks.....	18.00, or average wage if less	39.00.....	15,000
Iowa.....	66 2/3	300 weeks.....	18.00, or actual wage if less..	32.00-44.00(a)	.....
Kansas.....	60	Period of disability..	7.00.....	38.00.....	.....
Kentucky.....	65	425 weeks.....	12.00.....	32.00.....	13,600
Louisiana.....	65	300 weeks.....	10.00, or actual wage if less..	35.00.....	.....
Maine.....	66 2/3	500 weeks.....	15.00.....	39.00.....	19,500
Maryland.....	66 2/3	312 weeks.....	18.00, or actual wage if less..	40.00.....	5,000
Massachusetts.....	66 2/3	Period of disability..	20.00, or average weekly wage if less, but not less than \$10 if normal working hours are 15 or more	45.00; plus 6.00 for each total dependent	14,000 plus dependents' allowances. (f)
Michigan.....	66 2/3	500 weeks.....	18.00-28.00 (a).....	33.00-57.00(a)	.....
Minnesota.....	66 2/3	350 weeks (d).....	17.50.....	45.00.....	.....
Mississippi.....	66 2/3	450 weeks.....	10.00.....	35.00.....	12,500
Missouri.....	66 2/3	400 weeks.....	16.00, or actual wage if less..	45.00.....	.....
Montana.....	50-66 2/3 (a)	300 weeks.....	25.50.....	28.00-42.50(a)	.....
Nebraska.....	66 2/3	300 weeks; (e); thereafter 45 per cent of wages, maximum \$27.50	20.00, first 300 weeks; thereafter \$17 or actual wage if less	37.00.....	.....
Nevada.....	65-90 (a)	433 weeks.....	No statutory minimum....	41.25-57.12(a)	.....
New Hampshire.....	66 2/3	341 weeks.....	15.00, or average wage if less	40.00.....	13,640
New Jersey.....	(h)	300 weeks.....	10.00.....	40.00.....	.....
New Mexico.....	60	500 weeks.....	24.00, or actual wage if less	38.00.....	19,000
New York.....	66 2/3	Period of disability..	20.00, or actual wage if less	45.00.....	6,500
North Carolina.....	60	400 weeks.....	10.00.....	35.00.....	10,000
North Dakota.....	80	Period of disability..	15.00, plus 3.00 for each dependent child under 18(g)	38.00-53.00(a)	.....
Ohio.....	66 2/3	Period of disability..	25.00, or actual wage if less..	49.00.....	10,750

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

(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.

(c) The California law provides for 65 per cent of 95 per cent of actual earnings, or 61 3/4 per cent.

(d) Additional benefits in specific cases, such as rehabilitation, constant attendant, etc.

(e) In case total disability begins after a period of partial

disability, the period of partial disability shall be deducted from the specified period for temporary total.

(f) Michigan: not to exceed 500 times total weekly amount payable.

(g) North Dakota: also for each child over 18 incapable of self-support due to physical or mental disability.

(h) New Jersey: benefits set in accordance with a "wage and compensation schedule."

(i) Rhode Island: after 1,000 weeks, or after \$16,000 has been paid, payments to be made from second-injury fund for period of disability.

MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM BENEFITS FOR TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABILITY UNDER WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAWS*

(As of December, 1959)—Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Maximum percentage of wages	Maximum period	Payments per week		Total maximum stated in law
			Minimum	Maximum	
Oklahoma.....	66⅔	300 weeks; may be extended to 500 weeks	\$15.00, or actual wage if less.	\$35.00.....	.....
Oregon.....	50-75 (a)	Period of disability..	Same as maximum.....	32.31-66.92(a).....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	66⅔	Period of disability..	25.00, or 90 per cent of actual wage if less, but in no event less than \$15	37.50.....	.....
Puerto Rico.....	60	312 weeks.....	5.00.....	25.00.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	60	Period of disability (i)	17.00.....	32.00.....	(h)
South Carolina.....	60	500 weeks.....	5.00.....	35.00.....	\$10,000
South Dakota.....	55	312 weeks.....	15.00, or average wage if less	35.00.....	.....
Tennessee.....	65	300 weeks.....	15.00, or average wage if less, but in no event less than \$12	34.00.....	.....
Texas.....	60	401 weeks.....	9.00.....	35.00.....	.....
Utah.....	60	312 weeks.....	24.00-36.50, (a) or actual wage if less	37.00-49.50(a)	10,510.50-14,189.17 (a)
Vermont.....	66⅔	330 weeks (e).....	18.00, or average wage if less, plus \$2.00 for each dependent child under 21	36.00, plus \$2 for each dependent child under 21	9,900
Virginia.....	60	500 weeks.....	6.00.....	33.00.....	13,200
Washington.....	.....	Period of disability..	Same as maximum.....	28.85-56.77(a)	.....
West Virginia.....	66⅔	208 weeks.....	22.00.....	35.00.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	70	Period of disability..	8.75.....	54.00.....	.....
Wyoming.....	66⅔	Period of disability..	30.00-46.15 (a).....	33.46-53.08(a)	.....
United States: Federal employees	66⅔-75 (a)	Period of disability..	25.96, or actual wage if less	121.15 (d).....	.....
Longshoremen.....	66⅔	Period of disability..	18.00, or average wage if less	54.00 (d).....	17,280

CHILD-LABOR LEGISLATION, 1958-1959

By A. W. MOTLEY*

STATE LEGISLATION

DURING 1958 and 1959 a number of changes were made by states in their child-labor and school-attendance laws.

One of the most important was an amendment to the Maine child-labor law which prohibited minors under 16 from working between 9 p.m. and 7 a.m. The former law had no restrictions on night-work. The amendment also permitted children of 14, rather than 15, to work in eating places, mercantile establishments and sporting or overnight camps, and prohibited any employment of a child between the ages of 14 and 16 that would necessitate his remaining away from home overnight.

New Mexico added a new provision specifically permitting children 12 or over, with their parents' consent, to sell newspapers outside school hours, without an employment certificate, and with no regulation of hours or nightwork. New York set a specific 14-year minimum age outside school hours for baby-sitting, yard work and household chores, but exempted such work from the employment-certificate requirement.

A Puerto Rico amendment authorized the Secretary of Labor to grant permits for nonhazardous employment of minors between 14 and 16 during school hours, subject to such conditions as the Secretary may determine.

Hours standards were affected by amendments in three states. Virginia followed the recent trend of permitting children between 14 and 16 to work until 10 p.m. instead of 6 p.m. if there is no school the following day. Massachusetts shortened from 45 to 30 minutes the minimum time required for the meal period in factories and other specified establishments.

In Kentucky employers were prohibited from requiring any girl or woman to work more than 4 hours without a rest period of at least 10 minutes.

Other changes included a Virginia law permitting girls 16 and 17 years of age, rather than 18, to work in restaurants and in hotel food service departments if they have completed high school or qualify for a school training certificate. In Hawaii an emergency measure was enacted, limited to June 30, 1961, permitting minors under 14 to be employed by coffee growers in areas where sufficient adult labor is unavailable.

Tennessee provided for cooperative vocational training programs under which minors 16 to 18 may work under close supervision.

Two states adopted laws to aid in the education of migrant children. In Ohio the legislature authorized the State Board of Education to establish standards and regulations for classes operated by local school boards for children of migrants who are unable to attend an Ohio school for the entire school year. It also authorized the state board to reimburse local boards for the reasonable cost of such instruction under the provisions governing state aid to school districts. An appropriation of \$50,000 was made in Oregon to set up a pilot program for the education of migrant children, to be conducted when school is not in regular session.

Compulsory school attendance requirements were changed in six states. Nebraska now requires children to attend school for the entire session rather than for a stated number of days. In North Dakota the upper age for compulsory attendance was lowered from 17 to 16, while in Montana the lower age was placed at 7 rather than 8. In Tennessee a child will now be permitted to be excused at age 15, rather than 16, if his attendance would be of no benefit to him and would be a detriment to good order. Georgia amended its

*Mr. Motley is Director of the Bureau of Labor Standards, U. S. Department of Labor.

compulsory school-attendance law to provide that it does not apply in any public school district or system in which the operation of the public schools is discontinued by public officers of the state. Virginia repealed its compulsory attendance law, then passed a law to provide for compulsory public school attendance of children between 7 and 16 at the local option of the counties, cities and certain towns.

In three states—Massachusetts, New Jersey and Virginia—the legislatures passed resolutions calling for studies of present child-labor laws and recommendations concerning them.

FEDERAL LEGISLATION

No amendments were enacted to the child-labor provisions of the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act during 1958 or 1959, but amendments to three hazardous occupations orders were issued by the Secretary of Labor in 1958.

The new amendments, affecting Orders Number 5, 8 and 12, will permit 16- and 17-year-old student learners to work part time under specified safeguards in cooperative vocational education programs in industries covered by these orders. Order Number 5 covers industries using wood-working machines and Number 8 those using metalworking machines. An exemption had already applied to student-learners working in some occupations covered by Order Number 12, for paper-products

machines. A 1959 amendment extended this exemption to all occupations covered by that order. In addition, exemptions for apprentices, already in effect under these three orders, have been made uniform.

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- Hazardous Employments Prohibited for Minors under State Child-Labor Laws.* Bulletin 205. Bureau of Labor Standards. 1959. A supplement to Bulletin 158, listing the hazardous occupations prohibited for minors under 18 in each state by law or regulation.
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- Some Facts for Young Workers—About Work and Labor Laws.* Bulletin 208. Bureau of Labor Standards. 1959. Addressed to young workers and useful for guidance counselors and youth workers generally. Discusses the laws affecting young workers and their responsibilities and rights as workers.
- Youth Employment Publications.* Leaflet No. 1. 1959. Lists current publications available from the Bureau of Labor Standards concerned with young workers and laws affecting them.
- A Guide to Child-Labor Provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act.* Bulletin 101. Revised 1958. An interpretive bulletin for employers, minors, school counselors and issuing officers.

MAJOR STATE CHILD-LABOR STANDARDS AFFECTING MINORS UNDER 18*

As of September, 1959

(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.
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.
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.
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.	.....
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.

Idaho.....	14	No state provision but see (d) regarding federal cer- tificates.	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.
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. 9-49 ¹ / ₂ -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 em- ployed in processing sugar cane or sorghum into sugar, molasses, or syrup, or in processing straw- berries. 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), fe- males 16 and over. Hours of work of minors under 16 enrolled in school limited to 4 on school days, 28 during school weeks.	9 p.m. to 7 a.m., minors under 16.

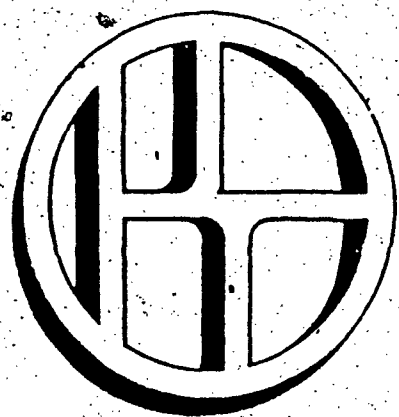
MAJOR STATE CHILD-LABOR STANDARDS AFFECTING MINORS UNDER 18*—Continued

As of September, 1959

(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)
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.
468 Michigan.....	14	18	10-48-6, under 18. Combined hours of work and hours in school for minors under 18 limited 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 certificates.	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.	
New Hampshire.....	14	16(c)	10-54, under 16. 10-48, under 18 in factories. 10-54, minors 16-18, other occupations.	
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.	

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 employed 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.
Oklahoma.....	14	16(c)	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.
469 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 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.		10 p.m. to 5 a.m., under 15.



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MAJOR STATE CHILD-LABOR STANDARDS AFFECTING MINORS UNDER 18*—Concluded As of September, 1959

(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)
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. (10 p.m. if no school following day) 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.....	(e)	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.
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.
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 cover-

age 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.

(e) No provision except that children whose attendance at school is required by law may not be employed during school hours.

STATE LABOR LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN

BY ALICE K. LEOPOLD*

DEVELOPMENTS in state action of special interest to women workers in the last two years have included an increase in the establishment of overtime pay provisions through state laws and minimum-wage orders and legislative enactments on numerous other aspects.

OVERTIME PAY PROVISIONS

One of the most significant trends of recent years is the increase in the number of overtime pay requirements established by state law and regulation, which affect particularly women workers in the trade and service industries. Since the federal overtime pay provision in the Fair Labor Standards Act applies only to interstate commerce, chiefly in the manufacturing and communications industries, the interest of state legislatures in this field applies specifically to local industries. State minimum-wage and maximum-hour regulations in the trade and service occupations, which employ large numbers of women, is a function of the states alone.

Overtime pay requirements in the minimum-wage field reached a new peak in 1958-59 when 60 per cent of the new state minimum-wage orders included overtime pay provisions. In addition, Washington in 1959 became the third state to require by statute the payment of overtime for hours worked in excess of 40 a week. The two others are Alaska (1955) and Hawaii (1958).

The requirement of overtime pay clearly is designed not merely as a reward to employees but, more specifically, as a deterrent to long hours of work. This particularly is the case in state regulations, since many maximum-hour laws that provide for overtime pay also specify that overtime can be worked only on permit and, in some cases, in emergencies.

An over-all summary of overtime pay

provisions from state minimum-wage and maximum-hour laws shows:

1. Sixty-two wage orders with overtime pay requirements were issued from September, 1957, to September, 1959, in eight states—California, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Washington—and in the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. Thirty-seven wage orders in effect prior to September 1, 1957, also require premium pay for specified overtime hours, making a total of ninety-nine minimum-wage orders with such provisions.

2. Four minimum-wage states—Alaska, Hawaii, Nevada and Washington—require by statute extra pay for specified hours of work. The Alaska, Hawaii and Washington laws base overtime pay on a 40-hour workweek. The Nevada wage and hour law provides that in event of illness or unforeseen temporary increase in business, 12 hours a day and 56 hours a week may be worked provided time and one-half the regular rate is paid for hours over 8 a day, 48 a week.

3. Ten states and Puerto Rico have hour laws which require extra pay for time worked after specified daily or weekly hours or for work on the seventh day of the week or Sunday.

OTHER STATE ACTION

In 1958-59 legislatures in nineteen states enacted thirty-nine statutes establishing or amending various standards applicable or of special interest to women workers. Three equal-pay laws were passed, one state adopted a minimum-wage law for the first time, two states with minimum-wage laws enacted new laws, and twelve other minimum-wage amendments in states affected existing legislation. Affecting hours of work, eleven states enacted sixteen laws or amendments governing such matters as night-work, overtime and maximum hours, or the emergency relaxation of hour laws. In addition one homework law was passed, one was amended, and a Washington minimum-wage law provided for rules and regulations governing homework so that the rates set by the law would not be violated.

MINIMUM-WAGE LEGISLATION

As in previous years the most active field of legislation was minimum wage.

*Mrs. Leopold is Assistant to the Secretary of Labor, U. S. Department of Labor.

North Carolina's legislature enacted minimum-wage legislation for the first time. Maine and Washington, with laws covering women and minors, adopted new minimum-wage laws with general coverage, applicable to men and women. Alaska passed a law in 1959 which repealed its 1955 law, raised the statutory rate and increased coverage. Three states amended legislation to raise statutory minimum rates. Several states adopted amendments affecting coverage or other provisions of their minimum-wage laws.

Statutory Rates. The North Carolina law, enacted in 1959 and effective January 1, 1960, sets a statutory minimum of 75 cents an hour applicable to male and female employees of employers of more than five persons. The act authorizes the Commissioner of Labor to provide by regulation for the employment of handicapped persons, learners and apprentices at wages lower than the minimum hourly rate. Excluded from coverage are employees of employers of five persons or fewer; various additional categories also are excluded, including farm laborers, domestic servants and others.

Washington's new minimum-wage law sets a statutory rate of \$1.00 an hour, with general coverage of men, women and minors. It requires payment of one and one-half times the regular rate for hours worked over 8 a day, 40 a week.¹ (Under the earlier Washington law, industry or occupation wage order rates are applicable to women and minors.) Here, again, various types of employment are exempt.

The 1959 Maine minimum-wage law establishes a statutory rate of \$1.00 an hour for any individual employed or permitted to work in non-exempt establishments with four or more employees at any one location. (The previous law applied to women and minors employed in the fish packing industry.) The new legislation empowers the Commissioner of Labor to set lower rates for handicapped workers and apprentices. Various classifications of employment are excluded from coverage.

¹The overtime provision was declared unconstitutional and a restraining order was issued by Washington Superior Court, Thurston County, June 17, 1959. Appeal pending.

By a law enacted in Alaska in 1959 the statutory minimum-wage rate was increased from \$1.25 to \$1.50 an hour, and coverage was extended to employers irrespective of the number of employees, whereas the 1955 law applied only to employers of four or more persons. The new act like the previous one requires payment of 1½ times the employee's regular rate for hours over 8 a day, 40 a week. Exempt from coverage, although covered by the earlier law, are executive, administrative and professional personnel and outside salesmen, in addition to numerous other groups.

Effective September 1, 1959, Vermont's statutory minimum rate was increased from 75 cents to \$1.00 an hour. As amended in 1957, the Connecticut law established a minimum rate of \$1.00 an hour, except for 75 cents for employees of hotels, restaurants, inns and cabins; a 1959 amendment set a minimum of \$1.00 an hour for the employees of those categories.

One Massachusetts amendment set a regular minimum rate of \$1.00 an hour for manufacturing, and required the Commissioner to issue a mandatory order automatically advancing to \$1.00 an hour wage orders covering manufacturing occupations with a minimum of less than that amount. Another Massachusetts amendment increased from 80 to 90 cents the minimum below which, with exceptions, no minimum-wage board can make recommendations; it raised the minimum rate for service employees regularly receiving gratuities from 57½ to 65 cents an hour, and for janitors and caretakers of residential property, when furnished living quarters, from \$26 to \$28 a week.

Wage-Board Rates. In twenty-three states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, where the laws provide for wage-board procedures for setting minimum wages, the same trend of upward revision was noted. During the two years covered in this report eleven wage orders were revised and one new order became effective in California. Two wage orders were revised and three new ones issued in Pennsylvania. As a result of a 1957 law in Puerto Rico, new or revised minimum wage rates applicable to the local trade

became effective under twenty-seven orders. Fourteen states—California, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont and Washington—and also the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico—either revised or issued for the first time a total of ninety-seven wage orders. The highest basic rate in four of these wage orders is over \$1.00 an hour; in fifty-two it is \$1.00 an hour—the same as set by the Fair Labor Standards Act. Wage order rates were automatically raised by statute in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont and Washington.

The highest hourly rates set by minimum-wage orders becoming effective between September 1, 1957 and September 1, 1959 are:

- \$1.50 for 1 order in Puerto Rico
- \$1.25 for 1 order in Connecticut
- \$1.10 for 1 order in the District of Columbia
- \$1.05 for 1 order in New York
- \$1.00 for 52 orders in California, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, Vermont and Washington
- \$.95 for 3 orders in Massachusetts and Rhode Island
- \$.90 for 10 orders in the District of Columbia, Massachusetts, Ohio, Puerto Rico and Utah
- \$.88 for 1 order in Puerto Rico
- \$.87½ for 1 order in the District of Columbia
- \$.85 for 4 orders in New Hampshire
- \$.82 for 1 order in Puerto Rico
- \$.80 for 15 orders in Oregon, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico and Utah
- \$.75 for 4 orders in Puerto Rico and Washington
- Less than 75 cents for 1 order in North Dakota and 11 in Puerto Rico

A total of fifty-four of these orders, as indicated by the titles, were concentrated in five major industry groups: hotels, restaurants, and/or public housekeeping (16); laundry and/or dry cleaning (15); retail or mercantile trade (11); beauty shops or personal service (6); and amusement and recreation (6). The other forty-three orders were distributed among twenty-nine industries or occupations.

Other Minimum-Wage Legislation. There were three amendments to the Massachusetts minimum-wage law: (1) to authorize the Commissioner to issue to an employer (instead of employee) special certificates for the employment of learn-

ers, apprentices and handicapped persons; (2) to specifically exempt professional occupations from coverage; and (3) to include a separability clause. Hawaii passed amendments which included increasing from \$350 to \$450 the monthly salary of persons exempt from coverage and establishing specific methods of computing overtime pay.

Equal-Pay Laws

The legislatures of Hawaii, Ohio and Wyoming enacted equal-pay laws in 1959.

Hawaii adopted its law as part of a wage discrimination statute. It prohibits the employer (1) from discriminating in payment of wages between persons of different races, religions or sexes. The act prohibits paying any female a wage rate less than that paid to the lowest paid male employee in the same establishment for the same quantity and quality of the same classification of work, but provides that nothing shall prohibit a variation of pay rates for males and females engaged in the same classification of work when based on a difference in seniority, length of service, duties or services performed, shift or time of day, or hours worked.

The Ohio law, applicable to employers of ten or more, prohibits discriminating in wages, salaries or other compensation in any occupation where males and females regularly perform identical work.

In Wyoming the law prohibits the payment to any female in any occupation a salary or hourly wage rate less than that paid to male employees employed by the same employer for the same work.

Hours of Work Legislation

From September, 1957, to September, 1959, eleven states amended existing legislation to modify basic standards governing hours of employment for women or to provide greater flexibility in provisions of the hour laws.

Maximum-hour laws were amended in two states to exempt special occupations from coverage. In Arizona one employed by a children's camp on a written contract basis, for a specified term longer than one week, is exempt from the maximum-hour law for women and minors. In Nevada females employed in executive or super-

visory capacity are exempt from coverage of the maximum-hour law, provided they consent to perform work, labor, or service beyond the 8-48-hour limitations.

Two states removed restrictions on employment of women at night in manufacturing establishments. Indiana in 1959 repealed its nightwork law prohibiting employment of females between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. in manufacturing. New Jersey in 1958 amended a statute which prohibited employment of females in any manufacturing establishment, bakery or laundry before 7 in the morning or after midnight, except in canneries packing perishable products. The amendment provides that the Commissioner upon application, by special order, may authorize employment of females over 21 years old between midnight and 7 a.m. in a manufacturing establishment, or bakery making biscuits and crackers, operating on a multiple shift, where working conditions and transportation are sufficient for protection of health and welfare.

Kentucky, Maine and Massachusetts amended laws regulating meal or rest periods. In Kentucky a 1958 amendment provides that, in addition to any regularly scheduled lunch period, no female shall be employed for more than 4 hours without a 10-minute rest period, which is optional with the employee. A Maine amendment reduced the required rest period for female employees from at least one hour to "a consecutive 30 minute rest period" after 6½ hours of work (previously required after 6 hours). The amendment further authorized the Commissioner to permit a shorter rest period in any manufacturing establishment on proof that the continuous nature of the processes or special circumstances so require, and that such shorter rest periods will not be injurious to health. In 1957 Massachusetts amended a law to reduce from 45 to 30 minutes the minimum meal period for women employed in any factory, manufactory or mechanical establishment or workshop; in 1958 it reduced the meal period to 30 minutes for minors employed in these same establishments.

California and Wyoming made special provision for hours worked in excess of the daily maximum. California added,

"licensed vocational nurses" and X-ray technicians in hospitals to the occupations exempt from the hour provisions in emergency, provided not less than 1½ times the regular rate is paid for hours worked in excess of maximum. In Wyoming the employment of females covered by the 8-48-hour law was permitted for more than 8 hours a day, provided time and a half is paid for each hour of overtime in any one day (previously overtime was permitted only in emergency).

Virginia's 9-48-hour law was amended to prohibit employment of females in covered establishments more than 9 hours in a 24-hour day without a rest period of 10 consecutive hours between any two working periods, but an unbroken rest period of 8 hours is permitted in connection with shift changes occurring not more than once in any workweek. Another Virginia amendment requires that a copy of the maximum-hour law must be posted and that employment records must be kept for a period of one year.

Further Legislation

Hawaii's legislature enacted an industrial homework law, effective in May, 1960, prohibiting homework in the garment industry without a special certificate and regulating conditions under which special industrial homework certificates shall be issued. Massachusetts amended its homework law to provide for revocation or suspension of homework permits issued to an employer of a plant on strike.

SUMMARY OF STATE LABOR LAWS FOR WOMEN IN EFFECT SEPTEMBER 1, 1959²

Minimum Wage

Thirty-three states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico have minimum-wage laws. The laws are broad in coverage of industries, most of them all-inclusive, with a few listed exemptions, usually domestic service and agriculture. Unless otherwise indicated, these laws apply to women and minors.

²Different standards apply to different occupations or industries. In the following summary, only the highest standard established for the principal subjects of regulation is shown for each jurisdiction.

Alaska (any employee)	New York
Arizona	(any employee)
Arkansas (females)	North Carolina ^a
California	(any employee)
Colorado	North Dakota
Connecticut	Ohio
(any employee)	Oklahoma
District of Columbia	(adult women)
Hawaii (any employee)	Oregon
Idaho (any employee)	Pennsylvania
Illinois	Puerto Rico
Kansas	(any employee)
Kentucky	Rhode Island
Louisiana (females)	(any employee)
Maine (any employee)	South Dakota
Massachusetts	(females)
(any employee)	Utah
Minnesota	Vermont
Nevada (females)	(any employee)
New Hampshire	Washington
(any employee)	(any employee)
New Jersey	Wisconsin
New Mexico	Wyoming
(any employee)	(any employee)

In seventeen of these jurisdictions—Alaska, Arkansas, Connecticut, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington and Wyoming—minimum-wage rates are provided by statute or by statute and wage order. Minimum statutory hourly rates in ten of these jurisdictions are equal to or higher than the \$1.00-hourly minimum applicable to employees engaged in or producing goods for interstate commerce under the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act. Alaska has a statutory minimum rate of \$1.50 an hour. In nine jurisdictions—Connecticut, Hawaii, Maine, Massachusetts, Nevada, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, Vermont and Washington—the minimum is \$1.00 an hour.

In seventeen states and the District of Columbia, minimum wages are not in effect until wage orders are issued for an individual occupation or industry. Following the pattern of the federal law and the statutory-rate states, seven states and the District of Columbia have issued twenty-nine orders with a minimum hourly rate of \$1.00 or more.

Equal Pay

Twenty states have laws which prohibit discrimination in rate of pay because of

^aThe effective date of the North Carolina minimum wage law is January 1, 1960.

sex: Alaska, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Hawaii, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Washington and Wyoming. The Illinois and Michigan laws apply to manufacturing only.

Hours of Work

Daily and Weekly Hours. Forty-three states and the District of Columbia regulate by law the number of daily and/or weekly hours of employment for women in one or more industries. These limitations have been established either by statute or by orders. Of jurisdictions without such laws, Alaska, Hawaii and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico require payment of premium rates for time worked over specified hours.

Twenty-four of the states and the District of Columbia have set maximum hours of 8 a day, 48 or less a week, or both. Nine states have a maximum 9-hour day, and of these all but one have a maximum 50- or 54-hour week. One state, without a daily hour limitation in its statutes, limits weekly hours to 54. Nine states have a maximum of 10 hours a day and from 50 to 60 hours a week.

The highest standard (fewest maximum hours) for each state and the District of Columbia, applicable to one or more industries, is shown below. Standards for Georgia, Montana and South Carolina are applicable to both men and women.

Maximum hours		Maximum hours	
Daily Weekly		Daily Weekly	
Arizona	8 48	Kentucky	10 60
Arkansas	8 (*)	Louisiana	8 48
California	8 48	Maine	9 50
Colorado	8 48	Maryland	10 60
Connecticut	8 48	Massachusetts	9 48
Delaware	10 55	Michigan	9 54
District of		Minnesota	— 54
Columbia	8 48	Mississippi	10 60
Georgia	10 60	Missouri	9 54
Idaho	9 —	Montana	8 48
Illinois	8 48	Nebraska	9 54
Kansas	8 48	Nevada	8 48

^aDay-of-rest law provides, in effect, for 48-hour week. Nine hours a day permitted if time worked over eight hours a day is paid for at 1½ times the employee's regular rate.

Maximum hours		Maximum hours	
Daily Weekly		Daily Weekly	
New Hamp- shire	10 48	Rhode Island .9	48
New Jersey . . .	10 54	South Carolina . .	10 55
New Mexico . . .	8 48	South Dakota . . .	10 54
New York	8 48	Tennessee	10 50
North Carolina . .	9 48	Texas	9 54
North Dakota . . .	8½ 48	Utah	8 48
Ohio	8 48	Vermont	9 50
Oklahoma	9 54	Virginia	9 48
Oregon	8 44	Washington . . .	8 (°)
Pennsylvania . .	10 48	Wisconsin	9 50
		Wyoming . . . (°)	48

Almost all state hour laws cover manufacturing. Most of them apply to a variety of other industries as well. Standards are usually the same for manufacturing and nonmanufacturing.

Day of Rest. Twenty-two states and the District of Columbia have established a maximum 6-day workweek for women in some or all industries. In six of these states this standard applies to both men and women. Jurisdictions providing for a 6-day maximum workweek are:

Arizona	Kansas	North
Arkansas	Louisiana	Carolina
California	Massachusetts	North Dakota
(men and women)	(men and women)	Ohio
Colorado	Nevada	Oregon
Connecticut	New Hamp- shire (men and women)	Pennsylvania
Delaware	New Jersey	South Carolina
District of Columbia	New York (men and women)	Utah
Illinois (men and women)		Wisconsin (men and women)

In the twenty-nine jurisdictions without laws limiting the workweek to 6 days, eight states have laws applicable to both men and women which prohibit employment on Sunday, with specified exceptions:

^aThe Washington act requires payment of 1½ times the employee's regular rate for hours over 8 a day, 40 a week.

^aAn amendment to the hour law permits hours over 8 a day provided time and one-half is paid for each hour worked over 8 a day in a 12-hour period.

^aThe standard shown is applicable to females; another statute prohibits Sunday employment of all employees in commercial occupations or work in any industrial process, with specified exceptions. (Employees covered by statute who are employed on Sunday must be relieved of duty for one of the following 6 days.)

Alabama
Florida
Maryland
Minnesota

Mississippi
Missouri
Virginia
West Virginia

Eight other states—Georgia, Maine, Michigan, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas and Vermont—have Sunday laws which in effect prohibit or limit work on Sunday.

Three additional jurisdictions—Kentucky, Puerto Rico and Rhode Island—require by law the payment of overtime rates to both men and women for work on the seventh day or on Sunday, thus, in effect, encouraging a 6-day week. The Kentucky law requires payment of time and one-half the worker's regular rate for work on the 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 a day at double the employee's regular rate. The Rhode Island statute prohibits employment on Sundays and holidays but allows work of necessity and charity to be performed on such days by special permit, provided time and one-half the worker's regular rate is paid.

Meal Periods. More than half of the states (twenty-five), the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico provide that meal periods, varying from 20 minutes to 1 hour in duration, must be allowed women employed in some or all industries; in four states these provisions apply to men as well as women. The length of the period is provided for by statute, orders or regulations in the twenty-seven jurisdictions:

Arkansas	Maryland	North Dakota
California	Massachusetts	Ohio
Colorado	Nebraska (all employees)	Oregon
Delaware	Nevada	Pennsylvania
District of Columbia	New Jersey (all employees)	Puerto Rico
Indiana (all employees)	New Mexico	Rhode Island
Kansas	New York (all employees)	Utah
Louisiana	North Carolina	Washington
Maine		West Virginia
		Wisconsin

Combining rest-period and meal-period provisions, Kentucky requires that, before and after the regularly scheduled lunch period (duration not speci-

fied), rest periods be granted females; and in Wyoming, females employed in specified establishments who are required to be on their feet continuously must have two paid rest periods, one before and one after the lunch hour (length of lunch hour not specified in law).

Rest Periods. Twelve states have provided for specific rest periods, as distinct from a meal period, for women workers, six by statute and six by wage order. The statutes in Alaska, Kentucky, Nevada and Wyoming cover a variety of industries (in Alaska and Wyoming, applicable to women standing continuously). Laws in New York and Pennsylvania apply to elevator operators not provided with seating facilities. Rest periods in one or more industries are provided by wage orders in Arizona, California, Colorado, Oregon, Utah and Washington. Most of the provisions are for a 10-minute rest period within each half day of work.

Manufacturing establishments operating on a 24-hour schedule in Arkansas may, when necessary, be exempt from the meal-period provision if females are granted 10 minutes for each of two paid rest periods and provision is made for them to eat at work.

Nightwork. In twenty states and Puerto Rico, nightwork for adult women is prohibited and/or regulated in certain industries or occupations. Twelve states and Puerto Rico prohibit nightwork for adult women in certain occupations or industries or under specified conditions:

Connecticut	New Jersey	South Carolina
Kansas	New York	Utah
Massachusetts	North Dakota	Washington
Nebraska	Ohio	Wisconsin
(except by permit)	Puerto Rico	

In North Dakota and Washington the prohibition applies only to elevator operators; in Ohio only to taxicab drivers. Utah prohibits employment of women in restaurants on a split shift after midnight.

In eight other states, as well as in several which prohibit nightwork in specified industries or occupations, the employment of adult women at night is regulated either by maximum-hour provi-

sions or by specified standards of working conditions:

California	New Mexico
Delaware	Oregon
Maryland	Pennsylvania
New Hampshire	Rhode Island

Arizona, Virginia and the District of Columbia prohibit night messenger service for females under 21; the Arizona law is also applicable to males under 21.

Industrial Homework

Nineteen states and Puerto Rico have industrial homework laws or regulations:

California	Michigan	Puerto Rico
Connecticut	Missouri	Rhode Island
Hawaii ^a	New Jersey	Tennessee
Illinois	New York	Texas
Indiana	Ohio	West Virginia
Maryland	Oregon	Wisconsin
Massachusetts	Pennsylvania	

These regulations apply to all persons except in Oregon, where the provisions apply to women and minors only.

In addition, the Washington Minimum Wage and Hour Act authorizes the Director of Labor and Industries to issue rules and regulations restricting or prohibiting industrial homework where necessary to safeguard the minimum-wage rate prescribed in the act.

Employment Before and After Childbirth

Six states and Puerto Rico prohibit employment of women in one or more industries or occupations immediately before and/or after childbirth. These standards are established by statute or by minimum-wage and welfare orders. Women may not be employed in—

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
Puerto Rico	....4 weeks before and 4 weeks after
Vermont	.....2 weeks before and 4 weeks after
Washington ^b	...4 months before and 6 weeks after 4 weeks before and 4 weeks after

^aHawaii Industrial Homework Law of 1959, to become effective in May, 1960. Under the Hawaii Wage and Hour Law, the Director of Labor and Industrial Relations is authorized to issue rules and regulations restricting or prohibiting industrial homework where necessary to uphold the standards of the law.

^bStandards established by minimum-wage orders vary according to industry covered.

In addition to the prohibition of employment, Puerto Rico requires the employer to pay the working mother during the 8-week period one-half of her regular wage or salary and provides for job security during the required absence.

Rhode Island's Temporary Disability Insurance Act provides that employed women are entitled to cash benefits for maternity leave 6 weeks before and 6 weeks after childbirth.

Occupational Limitations

Twenty-six states have laws or regulations which prohibit employment of adult women in specified occupations or industries or under certain working conditions because they are considered hazardous or injurious to health and safety. In seventeen states the prohibition applies to employment in or about mines; clerical or similar work is excepted from the prohibition in half of these states. Ten states prohibit women from mixing, selling or dispensing alcoholic beverages for on-premises consumption, and Georgia prohibits their employment in retail liquor stores.

The following states have occupational limitations applicable to:

<i>Mines</i>		<i>Establishments serving alcoholic beverages</i>
Alabama	Ohio	Alaska
Arizona	Oklahoma	California
Arkansas	Pennsylvania	Connecticut
Colorado	Utah	Illinois ¹⁰
Illinois	Virginia	Indiana
Indiana	Washington	Kentucky
Maryland	Wisconsin	Ohio
Missouri	Wyoming	Pennsylvania
New York		Rhode Island
		Wyoming

Eleven states prohibit employment of women in other places or occupations, or under certain conditions:

Arizona—In occupations requiring constant standing.

Colorado—Around coke ovens.

Massachusetts—Working on cores over 2 cubic feet or 60 pounds.

Michigan—Handling harmful substances; in foundries without approval of the Department of Labor; operating polishing wheels, belts.

¹⁰Illinois state law empowers city and county governments to prohibit by general ordinance or resolution.

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 molder, bellhop, gas or electric meter reader; in shoe-shining parlors, bowling alleys as pinsetters, poolrooms; in delivery service on motor-propelled vehicles of over 1-ton capacity; in operating freight or baggage elevators if doors are not automatically or semi-automatically controlled; baggage and freight handling; trucking and handling by means of hand trucks heavy materials of any kind; operating emery wheels, belts; in blast furnaces and smelters.

Pennsylvania—Dangerous or injurious occupations.

Washington—As bellhop.

Wisconsin—Dangerous or injurious occupations.

Employment Standards

A number of jurisdictions through statute, minimum-wage orders and other regulations have established employment standards for women relating to plant facilities—such as seats, lunchrooms, dressing rooms and restrooms—and relating to weight lifting. For example, forty-six states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico have seating laws; eleven states specify the maximum weight women employees are permitted to lift, carry, or lift and carry.

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EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ADMINISTRATION IN THE STATES

By ROBERT C. GOODWIN*

I. THE LABOR MARKET

FISCAL year 1958 began with economic activity at peak levels, culminating three years of prosperity. Within a few months the nation entered a sharp recession. This was followed by a rapid recovery, and by the end of fiscal 1959 the economy had achieved new record levels.

The civilian labor force exceeded 70 million for the first time in July, 1957. At 70.2 million, it was 700,000 greater than a year earlier. Civilian employment, at 67.2 million, was over the 67 million mark for the first time, and 500,000 greater than in the previous July. Unemployment in July, 1957, was 3.0 million, at a seasonally adjusted rate of 4.2 per cent of the civilian labor force, and 200,000 over the July, 1956, total.

From the high level of economic activity in August, 1957, the nation moved into a very sharp but short-lived recession. Gross national product declined by \$16.8 billion between the third quarter of 1957 and the first quarter of 1958. Expenditures for new plant, equipment and inventories were sharply curtailed. The index of industrial production fell 19 points in eight months, to 126 in April, 1958. Cutbacks were centered in the durable goods industries and minerals production.

The number of employees on manufacturing payrolls dropped 1.6 million, on a seasonally-adjusted basis, from August, 1957, to 15.2 million in April, 1958. Of this decline 1.3 million was in durable goods. Because of the location of durable goods production, employment cutbacks were centered in the East North Central, New England and Middle Atlantic states. Three-fourths of the employment decline occurred in New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Indiana.

*Mr. Goodwin is Director of the Bureau of Employment Security, U. S. Department of Labor.

Despite the sharp drops in business activity, production and employment, the decline in disposable personal income was only 1.1 per cent, largely because of a rapid increase in the rate of unemployment insurance benefit payments. Between August, 1957, and April, 1958, the seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment benefits advanced by \$2.8 billion, to \$4.55 billion.

While unemployment benefit payment volumes mounted, the number of unemployed who exhausted their benefit rights also grew. In April, 1958, the monthly volume of exhaustions reached 231,000, and it continued to rise for several months. A temporary unemployment compensation law was enacted in May, 1958, and signed by the President on June 4. This act, in states which accepted the program, extended benefits to workers who had exhausted their rights under the regular unemployment insurance programs. A second extension, in March, 1959, covered the period to June 30, 1959. Six states enacted their own extensions. Under TUC and the state extensions, over 2 million beneficiaries received benefit payments and almost 1.2 million received their full entitlement. Almost \$600 million was paid in these benefits, while total benefits under the state and federal unemployment insurance programs were \$2,928 million in fiscal 1958 and \$2,845 million in fiscal 1959.

The economy recovered rapidly after April, 1958. By the end of fiscal 1959, record high levels had been reached in many phases of the nation's economic life.

Gross national product equaled its pre-recession peak in the fourth quarter of 1958, and continued gains carried it to an estimated \$484.5 billion rate in the second quarter of 1959. Industrial production rose for fourteen months. The seasonally adjusted index surpassed the pre-recession peak in March, 1959, and reached 155 per cent of the 1947-49 average in

June. Production both of durable and nondurable goods exceeded the prerecession highs.

Employment recovered less rapidly. By June, 1959, however, the civilian labor force reached 71.3 million and civilian employment advanced to 67.3 million—both record levels. Nonagricultural employment, at 60.1 million, above the 60 million mark for the first time, was 1.9 million above that of a year earlier; farm job holding, at 7.2 million, was 300,000 above June, 1958.

Unemployment, at 4 million in June, 1959, was 1.4 million under that of June, 1958. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate, 4.9 per cent for June, 1959, contrasted favorably with the 6.8 per cent rate of June, 1958. Recalls to work, coupled with benefit right exhaustions, brought a reduction in the weekly average of insured unemployment in fiscal 1959 to 1,988,600, in contrast to the record 2,216,700 weekly average of fiscal 1958.

II. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OPERATIONS

As unemployment rose and employment declined in 1958, new applications for work increased 1.9 million to 10.4 million. During fiscal 1959, with recalls of laid-off workers dominating the labor market picture, new applications fell off to 9.4 million.

Between fiscal 1957 and 1958, registration of male job seekers by local offices increased 28 per cent, to 6.7 million; the number of applications by women rose 12 per cent, to 3.7 million; and new applications by veterans rose 29 per cent, to 2.4 million. In fiscal 1959, however, the number of new applications by veterans dropped 26.5 per cent, to 1.8 million; male registrants declined 14 per cent, to 5.7 million; registrations by women job seekers fell only 3 per cent, to 3.6 million.

Interviews by Employment Service counselors in local offices increased between fiscal 1957 and 1958 by 35,000, to 1,543,000. Although increases were registered in the number of counseling interviews with both men and women (by 14,000 and 21,000 respectively) those with veterans fell by 16,000. In fiscal 1959 there was a 12.3 per cent increase in counseling interviews. The number of interviews

with men rose by 104,000, to 1,078,000; those with women gained 87,000, to 656,000; those with veterans fell off again, by 39,000, to 263,000, the lowest level of counseling for veterans since fiscal 1952.

Total job placements fell off by 1.1 million to 13.9 million in fiscal 1958 but regained lost ground to reach a near-record of 15.3 million in fiscal 1959. The 1958 decline in placements occurred both in nonagricultural placements, which fell by 800,000 to 5.2 million, and in agricultural placements, which dropped by 300,000 to 8.7 million. In fiscal 1959 gains of 500,000 placements were registered in nonagricultural and 900,000 in farm placements. Nonfarm placements accounted for just over 37 per cent of all placements in both years.

Declining job opportunities resulted in a 13.3 per cent decline in nonfarm placements in fiscal 1958; the decline for men was 13.9 per cent and for women 9.7 per cent. Resurging in fiscal 1959, nonfarm placements advanced by 8.9 per cent, to 5.7 million; the rate of gain for men, 11.1 per cent, almost doubled that of women, 6.2 per cent. Placements of men in nonfarm jobs rose to more than 3.2 million, while those for women advanced to almost 2.5 million.

Among major industry groups, the sharpest placement reductions in fiscal 1958 occurred in manufacturing, off 22 per cent, and transportation, communications and other public utilities, off almost 24 per cent. Placement declines of about 11 per cent occurred in construction and trade, while service placements—in which women predominate—fell less than 5 per cent. In fiscal 1959 an increase of more than 16 per cent in manufacturing placements was registered, while construction placements rose 12 per cent. Only in government were there no placement declines in either year, a 3 per cent increase being recorded in fiscal 1958, followed by an advance of almost 13 per cent the following year.

In fiscal 1958 nonfarm placements of veterans declined 16.5 per cent, to 1.2 million, and in fiscal 1959 veterans' placements in nonfarm jobs increased by 5.3 per cent, to 1.3 million.

Nonfarm placements of handicapped

workers declined 12.6 per cent in fiscal 1958, to 259,000. In fiscal 1959 they increased by 7.8 per cent, to 280,000.

Farm placements, at 8.7 million in fiscal 1958, were about 3 per cent less than in the year before. In fiscal 1959 an increase of more than 10 per cent resulted in 9.6 million farm placements.

III. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Improvement of the Program

The high level of unemployment during 1958 and early 1959 and enactment of the Federal Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958 resulted in unusual legislative activity to strengthen state laws.

Thirty-one states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands paid temporary extended benefits to all or some of their unemployed workers who had exhausted normal unemployment compensation rights. In twenty-nine states all the benefits were paid under terms of the federal law. Five other states paid in accordance with their own temporary extended benefit plans for state-law covered workers. One state later dropped its participation in the federal program when it enacted its own.

Coverage

During the fiscal years 1958 and 1959 seven states significantly extended coverage provisions of their laws. Three reduced number-of-employees restrictions and three added coverage of state employees. One of this latter group also covered some farm work. The seventh state covered heretofore excluded nonprofit organizations. When these changes are effective, there will be twenty-seven states which limit coverage to firms with at least four workers, four which cover employers with three or more workers, seven which cover employers of one worker at any time, and thirteen which cover some employers of one worker but with a weeks-of-employment or payroll limitation.

Benefits

Twenty of the legislatures which met in regular or special session in 1958, and Congress for the District of Columbia,

considered unemployment compensation amendments. Emphasis was on increasing the amount and duration of benefits, providing legislative authority for participation under the Federal Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958, and, in a few states, enactment of temporary extended benefit provisions.

In 1959 unemployment insurance legislation was considered by forty-six state legislatures, and Congress for the District of Columbia. Measures were enacted by a large majority of the legislatures.

Following the trend of recent years, the greatest changes were in maximum weekly benefits. In the two-year period twenty-seven states increased the maximum basic weekly benefit by amounts ranging from \$2.00 to \$15. The maximums now range from \$26 to \$55. (See Table 2.) Twenty-eight states, whose programs cover approximately 64 per cent of all workers under state programs, now provide a maximum basic benefit of \$35 or more. Sixteen of these, with about 40 per cent of the covered workers, have a basic maximum of \$40 or more. One state dropped and two states added provisions for augmented payments to workers with dependents. Eleven states now have higher maximum benefits for such claimants, ranging from \$45 to \$67 and, in Alaska, up to \$70 limited to Alaska residents with dependents. The maximum benefit payment for a Massachusetts claimant with dependents is limited to his basic benefit plus \$6.00 for each dependent child up to his average weekly wage. In the District of Columbia no increase for dependents is made for claimants entitled to the maximum basic benefit.

During 1958 and 1959 eighteen states extended maximum weeks of duration from two to thirteen weeks, and six states provided for extension of benefits in periods of high unemployment for eight to thirteen weeks beyond the normal duration. Forty-one states, with more than 86 per cent of covered workers, now provide maximum duration of twenty-six to thirty-nine weeks. More than 25 per cent of the workers covered by state unemployment insurance laws are employed in the eight states which provide uniform duration of twenty-six weeks or more.

State Financing Provisions

In 1958 the principal changes in provisions for financing benefits were made in Kentucky and Rhode Island, which set up reserve ratio systems. Kentucky previously had an employer-reserve system with a partial pooled account. Rhode Island's system was based on employers' quarterly payroll decreases but had been inoperative for some years because the fund did not meet the minimum requirements for reduced rates. Mississippi's payroll decline system was strengthened by changing from an annual to a quarterly computation of decrease.

In 1959 five states (Arkansas, Maryland, North Dakota, Oregon and Tennessee) passed laws relating to rate schedules. North Dakota and Oregon enacted new rate schedules. In addition, North Dakota increased the standard contribution from 2.7 to 3.7 per cent. Maryland increased the number of rate schedules, Tennessee enacted new penalty rates for low reserve ratios, and Arkansas reduced the fund balance requirements for a .1 per cent contribution rate. Delaware provided for an additional assessment of 1.5 per cent to all rated employers for two years beginning April 1, 1959.

Two states lowered the period of experience required for reduced rates. In Colorado new employers may be eligible for reduced rates after an eighteen-month or twenty-four-month period. Nevada changed the qualifying period for new employers for a reduced rate from thirty-six calendar months to ten.

In one state the taxable tax base was extended beyond the \$3,000 ceiling applicable under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act; the California wage base was increased to \$3,600. The tally is now one state with a \$4,200 wage base, and four states with a \$3,600 base, the others using the \$3,000 base. (Oregon enacted a temporary provision for a \$3,800 wage base, applicable until the reserve fund reaches a certain level, after which it reverts to \$3,600.)

Other significant developments included provision of voluntary contributions by Kansas and New York. California and Maine repealed the fund solvency

provisions in their laws and Maryland provided for suspension of reduced rates when the fund balance is less than 3 per cent of taxable wages.

Disability Insurance

Of the four states with temporary disability insurance programs all except New Jersey changed their laws in 1958-59. California's maximum weekly benefit was raised to \$65. In New York the weekly maximum remained \$45 but duration was increased to a uniform twenty-six weeks. Rhode Island made extensive changes in its formula; the new maximum is \$36 a week for a worker without dependents, plus \$2.00 a week for each of four dependents.

Temporary Unemployment Benefit Programs

The Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958 permitted state employment security agencies to act as agents for the Secretary of Labor in taking claims and paying temporary benefits with respect to persons who had exhausted their regular unemployment insurance benefits after June 30, 1957 and before April 1, 1959. Prior to April 1, 1959, some sixteen states and the District of Columbia participated in the federal program with regard to claimants covered under the particular state employment security laws as well as the unemployment compensation programs for federal workers, veterans and, after October 27, 1958, ex-servicemen. Twelve additional states, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands elected to participate only in regard to workers covered by the federal programs for federal workers, veterans and ex-servicemen. Five other states participated in the federal TUC program with regard to veterans only, because their own state temporary benefit extensions covered state-covered workers, former federal civilian employees, and ex-servicemen.

About 70 per cent of all workers covered under state and federal unemployment insurance laws were covered under provisions of temporary unemployment benefit laws—55 per cent under the federal program and 15 per cent under state laws.

The Temporary Unemployment Compensation program permitted temporary benefits up to half of the total amount of regular benefits payable on the claim under which the exhaustion had occurred. For example, an eligible veteran who had exhausted federal veterans unemployment compensation benefits totalling \$676 could receive additional weekly payments up to a total of \$338 in temporary, extended benefits (one-half of \$676 = \$338).

In March, 1959, the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958 was amended to permit continuance of temporary benefits to persons who had exhausted regular benefits before April 1, 1959 and had filed a TUC claim before that date. Such claimants could continue to be paid temporary benefits until the TUC benefits were exhausted but not beyond any week of unemployment occurring on or after July 1, 1959. Most states continued to participate in the program as they had previously; two states terminated their participation and two others went from full to partial participation.

From the inception of the federal benefit extension program in June, 1958, through June 30, 1959, some two million claimants who had exhausted their regular benefits after June 30, 1957, but before April 1, 1959, were paid more than \$597 million in federal or state extended benefits for approximately 19.6 million weeks of unemployment.

By June 30, 1959, the federal and state extended benefit programs were nearing termination, except in Ohio where state extended benefits are payable until December, 1959.

Claims and Benefits

Reflecting the impact of the 1957-58 recession, insured unemployment under state programs and the federal civilian employee program during fiscal 1958 and 1959 rose well above the levels of the two preceding years. Insured unemployment averaged 2,217,000 per week in fiscal 1958—nearly 70 per cent above 1957. In fiscal 1959 the average declined about 9 per cent, to 1,989,000. During both years the average varied somewhat from the sea-

sonal pattern, in which the low point usually is reached in October and the high point in January and February. In fiscal 1958 insured unemployment ranged from 1,151,000 in August, 1957 to a high of 3.3 million in April, 1958. For fiscal 1959 as a whole the insured unemployment rate was 4.9 per cent, compared with 5.3 per cent in 1958 and 3.2 per cent in 1957.

Total initial claims, representing new spells of unemployment, rose by more than 6 million in fiscal 1958 to 18.6 million, then declined to 15.7 million in 1959. New initial claims (the first claim filed in a benefit year) rose in 1958 by 3.8 million, to 11.3 million. In fiscal 1959 new claims declined by 2.3 million, to 9 million.

The number of unemployment insurance claimants who qualified to receive at least one benefit payment rose by 2.8 million, to 7.8 million, in fiscal 1958, then declined to 6 million in fiscal 1959. Weeks of unemployment compensated showed a similar trend in the two fiscal years—rising by more than two-thirds in fiscal 1958 to 100.2 million, and declining slightly in 1959 to 93.1 million. As a result, the average number of weeks of benefits drawn in both years rose steadily, from approximately 11.6 in 1957 to 12.8 in fiscal 1958 and 15.4 in 1959. The proportion of claimants who exhausted their benefit rights rose from about 22 per cent in fiscal 1957 to 25.8 per cent in 1958 and 34.7 per cent in 1959.

There was a steady increase in the average weekly benefit payment for total unemployment, from \$27.53 in fiscal 1957 to \$30.08 in 1958 and \$30.33 in 1959. Each of these amounts represented record highs. Total benefits paid rose about \$1.4 billion in fiscal 1958 to \$2.9 billion. In fiscal 1959 they declined slightly to \$2.8 billion. To this was added the \$597 million paid in federal and state extended benefits.

State Collections and Reserves

During 1956, 1957 and 1958 nationwide average employer tax rates, expressed in terms of percentage of taxable wages, were almost the same—1.32, 1.21 and 1.32 respectively. Since experience rating formulas take into account levels

of employment and unemployment over a period of years, these rates reflect in part the delayed impact of previous high benefit costs and the extension of coverage under federal amendments effective January 1, 1955 to employers with four or more workers. Most of these newly covered small employers were required to pay taxes at the standard rate of 2.7 per cent. The 1959 average rate was estimated at 1.90 per cent. The annual amount of state unemployment tax collections increased over the \$1,328,722,000 of fiscal 1956. The total amount of unemployment contributions collected since then was \$1,537,127,000 in fiscal 1957, \$1,500,397,000 in 1958 and \$1,675,286,000 in 1959. Reserve funds available for benefits increased from \$8,243,525,000 on June 30, 1956 to \$8,514,606,000 on June 30, 1957. Substantial declines followed in the two succeeding years—to \$7,417,380,000 in 1958, \$6,708,819,000 in 1959, reflecting the heavily increased benefit payments during the 1957-58 recession.

For the nation as a whole reserve funds at the end of fiscal 1957 amounted to 7.7 per cent of taxable wages. On June 30, 1958, the ratio of reserve funds to taxable wages declined to 6.6 per cent; taxable wages dropped from \$131.6 billion in fiscal 1957 to \$110.2 billion in 1958. The ratio of reserves to taxable wages on June 30, 1959 was estimated at 6.1 per cent.

Operations Under the Employment Security Financing Act of 1954

Under this act, federal unemployment tax revenues collected in excess of employment security administrative expenditures are earmarked and set aside in a federal unemployment account. 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. Section 902 of the Social Security Act provides that whenever the federal unemployment account at the end of a fiscal year is less than \$200 million, enough of any excess federal unemployment tax collections shall be transferred to it to maintain it at the \$200 million level. Any additional excess federal tax collections remaining are distributed to

the state accounts in the trust fund for state administrative or benefit expenditures.

At the beginning of fiscal 1957, the excess of federal unemployment collections over administrative expenditures in fiscal 1955 amounted to \$81 million, of which \$47.7 million was credited to the federal unemployment account to bring it up to the \$200 million. The remainder, \$33.4 million, was credited to the states' accounts in proportion to their 1955 taxable wages.

At the beginning of fiscal 1958, the excess of collections over expenditures during fiscal 1957 amounted to \$71.2 million. This was appropriated to the Unemployment Trust Fund, and credited to the individual state accounts in proportion to their taxable wages for calendar year 1956. Twenty-one states received more than \$1 million. New York received the largest amount, \$8.9 million; the next largest went to California, \$6.9 million. During fiscal 1958, the federal account earned \$5.4 million in interest, loans were made totalling \$16,635,000, and repayments of loans made to states amounted to \$14 million. In February, 1958, Alaska obtained a \$2,635,000 loan, and in April Oregon borrowed \$14 million which was repaid two months later. The Bureau of Employment Security administrative expenses deducted during fiscal 1958 were \$6.1 million. On June 30, 1958, the balance in the federal account stood at \$202.2 million.

At the beginning of fiscal 1959, excess federal tax collections over expenditures amounted to \$6.1 million. Subsequently loans totalling \$212,440,000 were made to three states—\$3 million to Alaska, \$113 million to Michigan and \$96,440,000 to Pennsylvania.

Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees

Title XV of the Social Security Act, enacted in 1954, established a program of unemployment insurance protection for some 2.4 million federal civilian employees, covering their employment and wages as if they had been subject to coverage under a state law. The state employment security agencies act as agents of the

Secretary of Labor in taking UCFE claims and paying benefits. During fiscal 1958 former federal civilian employees were paid more than \$52 million in benefits for some 1.8 million weeks of unemployment; in fiscal 1959 approximately \$55 million was paid for an estimated 1.8 million weeks of unemployment.

Unemployment Compensation for Veterans

By June 30, 1959, the program covering veterans some portion of whose active military service occurred after June 26, 1950, and before February 1, 1955, was approaching termination. All benefits under the Unemployment Compensation for Veterans' program—UCV—will terminate on January 31, 1960. (Most persons separating from military service now will be covered under unemployment compensation for ex-servicemen, UCX—described below.) Under the UCV program, established by title IV of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, an eligible veteran is entitled to benefits at the rate of \$26 per week for weeks of total unemployment up to a total amount of \$676.

From the inception of the UCV program in October, 1952, through June 30, 1959, more than 1.6 million veterans had filed claims. Veterans had received almost \$450 million in benefits for some 19.4 million weeks of unemployment. About 309,000 beneficiaries, approximately 24 per cent of the total, received the statutory maximum, \$676.

Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen

Title XV of the Social Security Act was amended, effective October 27, 1958, to extend unemployment compensation coverage to about 2.8 million federal military

personnel upon separation from active service.

The amendment provides unemployment insurance to ex-servicemen as if their military service and pay had been employment and wages subject to a state unemployment insurance law. Under this program, UCX, one must have had active military service beginning on or after February 1, 1955 or ending on or after October 28, 1958; any UCV benefit entitlement available to former military personnel is cancelled if the individual qualifies for UCX. As under the programs of unemployment compensation for federal employees' and for veterans, the state employment security agencies act as agents of the Secretary of Labor in taking UCX claims and paying benefits.

From the inception of this program through June 30, 1959, more than 215,000 former military personnel filed claims and nearly \$53 million was paid in benefits for more than 1.7 million weeks of unemployment.

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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 1958 AND 1959; BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 1959*

State or other jurisdiction	New applications (a)		Counseling interviews			Individuals tested		Placements		
	Number	Percentage change from previous year	Total	Initial		Number	Percentage change from previous year	Total	Nonagricultural	
				Number	Percentage change from previous year				Number	Percentage change from previous year
Total 1957-1958.....	10,412,879	+21.8	1,542,846	897,103	+2.2	1,349,924	-6.8	13,945,673	5,235,910	-12.1
Total 1958-1959.....	9,368,746	-10.0	1,734,170	1,008,152	+12.4	1,609,536	+19.2	15,318,621	5,703,458	+8.9
Alabama.....	141,871	-4.2	17,603	12,155	+21.4	30,635	+8.2	157,745	92,648	+6.6
Alaska.....	19,178	+4	2,700	1,511	+55.6	5,472	+25.2	7,614	7,347	+9.8
Arizona.....	112,776	+4.8	15,403	9,111	+2.0	17,774	+26.8	716,737	68,359	+24.4
Arkansas.....	129,490	-4.3	23,152	13,250	+29.2	25,596	+14.7	367,648	74,963	+15.4
California.....	1,069,956	-12.3	161,981	94,713	+16.7	155,261	+28.7	1,302,194	432,669	+15.9
Colorado.....	101,341	-2.9	26,234	15,925	+22.3	23,291	+15.2	281,763	97,215	+17.9
Connecticut.....	171,374	-18.5	29,872	16,476	+6.0	20,841	+36.3	97,327	84,969	+6.8
Delaware.....	16,322	-12.7	3,890	2,876	+3.0	2,345	+13.4	20,809	6,522	+9.0
Dist. of Col.....	62,036	-7.1	23,208	15,403	+22.2	13,857	+5.3	50,509	50,504	+27.1
Florida.....	220,322	+9.8	28,214	16,893	+25.1	42,574	+22.4	394,342	213,158	+7.3
Georgia.....	156,577	-22.4	25,610	16,770	+5.5	33,748	+28.9	256,448	114,160	+15.5
Guam.....	1,222	+66.3	0	0	.....	0	.....	445	445	.....
Hawaii.....	25,527	+3	4,759	3,074	+17.7	4,671	+29.8	14,711	11,932	+8.1
Idaho.....	55,910	+6.1	11,303	6,331	+30.4	9,751	+38.6	185,583	45,400	+15.6
Illinois.....	426,623	-14.3	75,310	42,865	+3.2	57,990	+13.0	339,326	225,839	+12.9
Indiana.....	210,764	-16.1	26,778	17,162	+7.1	32,106	+52.9	143,744	72,511	+12.8
Iowa.....	103,286	+3.0	27,248	15,634	+21.6	40,786	+26.0	126,455	89,237	+13.6
Kansas.....	89,569	-6.2	16,380	8,982	+26.5	13,014	+35.2	138,442	98,594	+6.1
Kentucky.....	135,583	-12.4	26,889	17,909	+25.6	38,218	+23.1	224,952	55,956	+27.0
Louisiana.....	137,110	-2.7	16,162	8,730	-4.6	17,567	+6.5	269,978	81,416	-7.4
Maine.....	38,698	-17.9	10,377	6,958	+30.9	7,219	+83.0	50,691	20,063	-3.9
Maryland.....	125,218	-9.2	23,116	14,891	-11.8	17,383	-8.5	158,345	60,457	+2.2
Massachusetts.....	246,240	+4	48,456	26,206	-2.0	35,086	+28.1	223,992	166,178	+1.3
Michigan.....	442,636	-24.6	86,438	58,564	+39.2	85,698	+65.5	323,348	125,888	+10.7
Minnesota.....	163,603	-1.7	17,675	9,927	+13.2	41,363	+16.5	174,960	109,168	+16.6

Mississippi.....	122,429	+1.1	21,478	11,881	+42.3	28,895	+28.2	1,852,188	92,656	+12.1
Missouri.....	221,859	-11.3	43,977	21,253	+13.3	42,824	+18.9	401,019	87,100	+14.2
Montana.....	50,156	-5.2	6,927	4,329	+17.0	8,381	+18.0	68,430	33,018	+27.1
Nebraska.....	54,344	-10.2	11,356	6,322	-10.7	14,725	-2.9	107,545	63,761	+12.5
Nevada.....	28,197	-10.7	4,088	2,741	+10.9	5,679	+37.5	34,565	25,887	+22.8
New Hampshire.....	31,104	-4.7	8,446	6,008	+23.9	7,081	+75.0	21,017	18,984	+22.8
New Jersey.....	288,470	-6.1	31,527	18,939	+3.8	19,957	+42.1	326,939	127,196	+7.8
New Mexico.....	50,714	-6.4	6,632	3,988	-1.1	6,812	+5.4	68,074	45,698	+12.7
New York.....	942,510	-8.8	173,960	109,778	+2.7	77,366	+4.1	933,967	801,270	+2.5
North Carolina.....	223,555	-1.5	33,698	20,088	+13.6	44,058	+29.2	741,164	156,633	+15.9
North Dakota.....	30,668	+3.5	5,013	2,744	+6.9	8,096	+18.8	47,749	27,695	+14.4
Ohio.....	512,826	-22.4	136,281	77,689	+26.9	107,161	+21.2	415,802	232,471	+5.1
Oklahoma.....	100,606	-10.9	23,255	14,723	+17.2	30,339	+11.4	237,017	136,138	+3.4
Oregon.....	108,211	+2	23,788	12,453	+12.1	19,342	-3	342,875	62,096	+32.0
Pennsylvania.....	540,279	-17.6	140,471	71,603	+10.6	71,812	+17.2	496,921	241,594	+4.4
Puerto Rico.....	153,363	+26.5	20,245	9,402	+31.6	20,092	-1.2	51,764	44,061	-3.7
Rhode Island.....	55,908	-10.0	8,782	5,391	+15.6	7,085	+9.6	19,424	19,283	+20.0
South Carolina.....	86,565	-3.6	9,792	6,642	-7.8	22,391	+16.9	235,836	78,424	+9.6
South Dakota.....	24,213	+1.0	3,523	1,949	-10.5	5,244	-9.6	36,928	25,683	+30.4
Tennessee.....	130,545	+6.9	27,041	15,302	+6.5	49,170	+22.3	961,905	94,111	+2.5
Texas.....	593,303	-2.2	116,103	59,937	+18.5	107,018	+14.5	1,077,511	517,304	+4.8
Utah.....	51,118	-8	16,138	12,555	+32.7	22,478	+26.2	61,127	37,290	+13.8
Vermont.....	18,454	-9.6	2,528	1,908	+78.3	2,790	+28.8	17,594	11,916	-6.8
Virginia.....	120,300	-12.4	34,038	15,384	-28.7	21,114	-23.9	196,515	77,362	+13.9
Virgin Islands.....	1,854	+5.7	460	275	-10.1	620	+80.8	3,077	3,061	+10.3
Washington.....	150,865	-10.3	29,037	12,949	+7	31,717	+3.6	288,620	87,405	+10.6
West Virginia.....	80,043	-25.8	19,166	10,885	+3.2	12,810	-13.4	40,572	22,067	+4.1
Wisconsin.....	173,629	-13.0	30,421	16,804	+5.9	40,274	+9.3	175,488	110,792	+18.0
Wyoming.....	19,426	-3.8	3,241	1,914	-8.3	1,959	+8.4	28,880	16,904	+4.3

* Prepared by The 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.

TABLE 2
SIGNIFICANT BENEFIT, PROVISIONS OF STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE LAWS,
AUGUST 12, 1959*

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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 (e)	Total benefits payable in benefit year (d)			
			For total unemployment			Minimum		Maximum	
			Minimum(c)	Maximum(c)		Amount(f)	Weeks of total unemployment(f)	Amount(c)	Weeks of total unemployment(c)
Alabama.....	35; and \$112.01 in 1 quarter	1/26	\$6.00	\$28.00	1/8	\$70.00	11+	\$560	20
Alaska.....	1 1/2 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%(e)	150.00(f)	15	1,170-1,820	26
Arizona.....	30; and wages in 2 quarters	1/25	10.00	35.00	1/8	100.00	10	910	26
Arkansas.....	30; and wages in 2 quarters	1/26	10.00	30.00	1/8	100.00	10	780	26
California.....	30; but not less than \$600 nor more than \$750	1/17-1/28	10.00	55.00	1/8	260.00(d)	26(d)	1,430(d)	26(d)
Colorado.....	30	3/5 of average weekly wage in high quarter	14.00	42.00-53.00(c)	1/8	210.00	15-26(c)	1,365-1,722.50(c)	32 1/2
Connecticut....	\$300; and wages in 2 quarters	1/26, plus \$4 for each dependent up to 1/2 wba	10.00-14.00	45.00-67.00	1/8	120.00(d)(f)	12(d)	1,170-1,742(d)	26(d)
Delaware.....	30	1/25	7.00	40.00	29%	77.00	11(f)	1,040	26
District of Columbia....	1 1/2 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)	1/8	92.00(f)	11+	780(c)	26
Florida.....	20 weeks of employment at average of \$20 or more	1/2 of average weekly wage in high quarter.	10.00	33.00	1 1/2 weeks of employment.	100.00	10	858	26
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	45.00	Uniform	130.00	26	1,170	26
Idaho.....	31+-38+ (\$472 for minimum wba); \$500 in 1 quarter and wages in 2 quarters	1/22-1/26	15.00	40.00	32-29%(e)	150.00(d)	10(d)	1,040(d)	26(d)
Illinois(g).....	\$700; and \$150 outside high quarter	1/20 and 1/21, plus \$1-\$18 allowance for claimants with high-quarter wages of more than \$713.25 and 1-4 dependents.	10.00	32.00-50.00	37-32%(e)	260.00(d)	26(d)(f)	832-1,300(d)	26(d)
Indiana.....	\$250; and \$150 in last 2 quarters	1/25	10.00	36.00	1/8	62.00	6+	936	26

Iowa.....	\$300 with \$200 in 1 quarter and \$100 in another	1/20, plus \$1-\$14 allowance for claimants with high-quarter wages of more than \$617.50 and 1-5 dependents	10.00	30.00-44.00	$\frac{1}{4}$	100.00	10	780-1,144	26
Kansas.....	30	1/25 up to $\frac{1}{4}$ of state average weekly wage	10.00	40.00	$\frac{1}{4}$	100.00	10	1,040	26
Kentucky.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ times high-quarter wages; and 8 times wba in last 2 quarters and \$250 in 1 quarter	1/25	10.00	34.00	$\frac{1}{4}$	150.00	15(f)	884	26
Louisiana.....	30	1/20	10.00	35.00	$\frac{2}{5}$	120.00	12	980	28
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(f)	26	910-1,118	26
Massachusetts..	\$650	1/19-1/28, plus \$6 for each dependent up to average weekly wage	10.00-16.00	40.00(c)	36%	234.00(f)	23+	1,200(c)	30
Michigan.....	14 weeks of employment at \$15.01 or more	63-41% of average weekly wage (b)	10.00-12.00(c)	30.00-55.00	$\frac{3}{4}$ weeks of employment	95.00(f)	9+	780-1,430	26
Minnesota.....	\$520	2.2-1.3% of annual wages	12.00	38.00	42-33%(e)	216.00	18	988	26
Mississippi.....	36; and \$130.01 in 1 quarter and wages in 2 quarters	1/26 up to 55% of state average weekly wage but not more than \$30	8.00	30.00	$\frac{1}{4}$	96.00	12	780	26
Missouri(g)....	17 weeks of employment at \$15 or more	1/25	3.00	33.00	$\frac{1}{4}$	78.00	26	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.....	\$400 in 2 quarters with \$100 or more in each of such quarters	1/20-1/23	12.00	34.00	$\frac{1}{4}$	132.00	11	884	26
Nevada.....	30	1/25, plus \$5 for each dependent up to lesser of \$20 or 6% of high-quarter wages	8.00-12.00(c)	37.50-57.50	$\frac{1}{4}$	80.00(f)	10	975-1,495	26
New Hampshire..	\$500	1.8-1.2% of annual wages	10.00	38.00	Uniform	260.00	26	988	26
New Jersey.....	17 weeks of employment at \$15 or more	$\frac{2}{3}$ of average weekly wage up to \$45 and $\frac{2}{5}$ above \$45	10.00	35.00	$\frac{3}{4}$ weeks of employment	130.00	13	910	26
New Mexico.....	27+ - 30 (\$300 for minimum wba)	1/26	10.00	36.00	$\frac{3}{4}$	180.00	18	1,080	30

TABLE 2—Continued
SIGNIFICANT BENEFIT PROVISIONS OF STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE LAWS,
AUGUST 12, 1959*

State or other jurisdiction	Qualifying wages* or employment in base period (number times weekly benefit amount unless other- wise indicated) (a)	Weekly benefit amount (a)			Proportion of wages in base period (e)	Total benefits payable in benefit year (d)			
		Computation (fraction of high- quarter wages, unless otherwise indicated) (b)	For total unemployment			Minimum	Weeks of total unem- ployment (f)	Maximum	
			Minimum (c)	Maximum (c)				Amount (c)	Weeks of total unem- ployment (c)
New York.....	20 weeks of employ- ment in last year at average of \$15 or more; or 15 weeks in last year and 40 weeks in last 2 years at average of \$15 or more	67-50% of average weekly wage	10.00	45.00	Uniform	260.00	26	1,170	26
North Carolina.	\$500	2.0-1.1% of annual wages	11.00	32.00	Uniform	286.00(d)	26(d)	832(d)	26(d)
North Dakota..	39; and wages in 2 quarters	1/26	10.00	32.00	Uniform	240.00	24	768	24
Ohio(g).....	20 weeks of employ- ment and \$240	1/17-1/26, plus \$5 for first dependent and \$3 for next 2 dependents	10.00-15.00	42.00-53.00	100%	240.00(d)(f)	24(d)	1,092-1,378(d)	26(d)
Oklahoma.....	1½ times high-quar- ter wages but not less than \$300; or \$3,000	1/26	10.00	32.00	⅓	100.00	10	1,248	39
Oregon.....	20 weeks of employ- ment at \$20 or more but not less than \$700	1/26	15.00	40.00	⅓	233.00	15 +	1,040	26
Pennsylvania...	32-42; and \$120 in 1 quarter	1/25 or ⅓ of full- time weekly wage, if greater	10.00	35.00	Uniform	300.00	30	1,050	30
Rhode Island...	20 weeks of employ- ment at \$20 or more; or \$1,200	⅓ of average weekly wage, plus \$2 for each dependent up to \$8	10.00-12.00	36.00-44.00	3/5 weeks of employment	120.00(f)	12	936-1,144	26
South Carolina.	1½ times high-quar- ter 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 \$250 in 1 quarter and wages in 2 quarters	1/22-1/24	12.00	33.00	32-26%	102.00	16	792	24
Tennessee.....	40, 50 and 60; and \$182 in 1 quarter	1/24-1/26	8.00	32.00	Uniform	176.00	22	704	22
Texas.....	\$375 with \$250 in 1 quarter and \$125 in another; or \$450 with \$50 in each of 3 quarters; or \$1,000 in 1 quarter	1/26	7.00	28.00	⅓	94.00(f)	9 + (f)	672	24

Utah.....	19 weeks of employment and \$400	1/26 up to 3/4 of state average weekly wage	10.00	40.00	(e)	100.00	10(f)	1,440	36
Vermont.....	30; and 1/2 of wages in last 2 quarters and \$200 in 1 quarter	1/22-1/26 up to 3/4 of state average weekly wage	10.00	36.00	Uniform	260.00(d)	26(d)	936(d)	26(d)
Virginia.....	30 (\$250 for minimum wba)	1/25	8.00	28.00	1/4	64.00	8	504	18
Washington....	\$800	2.0-1.1% of annual wages	17.00	42.00	1/4	267.00	15+	1,260	30
West Virginia..	\$500	1.8-1.0% of annual wages	10.00	30.00	Uniform	240.00	24	720	24
Wisconsin.....	18 weeks of employment at average of \$16 or more	63-51% of average weekly wage	11.00	41.00	7/10 weeks of first 20 weeks of employment and 8/10 of remaining weeks up to 45	137.50	12+	1,394	34
Wyoming.....	1 1/2 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	44.00-50.00	3/10	120.00(f)	12	1,144-1,300	26

*Prepared by the 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 not less than 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 2 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 wba 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 number of dependents. In Alaska maximum for interstate claimants is \$25 and no dependents' allowances are payable.

(d) Benefits extended by 50% when unemployment in state reaches specified levels; in North Carolina by 8 weeks. In Ohio, the provision expires December 26, 1959.

(e) 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 states noted, 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).

(f) Figure shown applies to claimants with minimum wba and minimum qualifying wages, except in Texas when claimants with minimum qualifying wages of \$375 with \$250 in 1 quarter and \$125 in another quarter are unable to receive the minimum wba. 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, Kentucky and Utah, statutory minimum; in Illinois, statutory minimum of 10 weeks not applicable at minimum wba. In other states noted, dependents' allowances add to potential benefits for claimant entitled to such allowances.

(g) Effective in October, 1959.

TABLE 3

SELECTED DATA ON STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE OPERATIONS
TOTAL FOR FISCAL YEARS 1958 AND 1959, BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 1959.*

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)
Total 1957-1958.....	2,084,542(d)	18,632,611	7,802,338	\$30.08	12.8	\$2,927,930	1.31(e)	\$7,417
Total 1958-1959.....	2,116,769(f)	15,711,678	6,044,804	30.33	15.4	2,845,376	1.32(g)	6,709
Alabama.....	20,346	206,071	103,897	22.66	12.9	29,867	.90	63
Alaska.....	3,958	24,004	11,007	35.93	19.3	7,514	2.70	2
Arizona.....	14,328	84,303	25,796	29.59	11.7	8,781	1.34	60
Arkansas.....	31,715	119,196	45,394	20.59	11.9	10,707	1.14	38
California.....	294,594	1,488,873	519,560	33.09	15.4	257,439	1.30	834
Colorado.....	14,778	67,560	27,298	31.43	12.5	11,455	.71	70
Connecticut.....	31,014	303,024	125,947	34.95	16.2	78,605	1.16	169
Delaware.....	8,826	37,082	19,057	32.97	13.1	7,922	.63	6
Dist. of Col.....	17,920	42,344	20,823	26.60	14.5	7,972	.69	59
Florida.....	42,559	270,171	106,573	24.10	10.4	26,219	.77	91
Georgia.....	26,714	223,121	103,132	23.50	13.3	31,065	1.25	140
Hawaii.....	9,168	22,036	11,264	27.71	11.9	3,422	1.00	24
Idaho.....	13,609	42,049	19,949	34.30	11.7	7,916	1.35	30
Illinois.....	85,690	704,434	328,736	30.16	15.3	189,144	.78	319
Indiana.....	32,522	370,086	150,756	29.09	12.4	52,111	1.07	165
Iowa.....	21,644	67,487	33,505	25.25	11.3	9,180	.76	114
Kansas.....	17,356	84,956	42,290	29.03	12.0	14,470	1.05	80
Kentucky.....	21,483	173,803	74,397	26.98	17.8	34,578	1.95	99
Louisiana.....	24,193	200,083	67,016	29.25	19.0	36,597	1.13	136
Maine.....	8,355	96,075	48,187	21.90	14.9	15,229	1.53	31
Maryland.....	43,261	270,058	111,211	29.99	16.7	53,709	1.05	66
Massachusetts.....	103,467	663,504	251,129	31.42	13.8	99,919	1.53	244
Michigan.....	56,849	877,676	320,082	35.90	17.6	194,198	2.12	201
Minnesota.....	40,873	175,546	81,554	28.42	16.7	37,626	.80	76
Mississippi.....	12,288	119,631	42,864	22.23	13.4	12,468	1.65	31
Missouri.....	34,281	386,442	114,644	27.62	13.2	38,359	1.00	204
Montana.....	16,217	51,415	27,548	26.98	14.6	10,831	1.23	31
Nebraska.....	11,649	35,896	19,817	27.78	12.0	6,444	.82	37
Nevada.....	6,470	36,056	14,489	37.29	12.8	6,722	2.15	16
New Hampshire.....	6,580	56,765	23,040	24.09	13.8	7,316	1.55	22
New Jersey.....	58,663	727,790	298,969	32.49	16.0	150,212	1.90	337
New Mexico.....	15,823	42,800	15,603	25.82	12.1	4,747	1.21	43
New York.....	300,159	2,635,298	854,150	34.56	16.2	461,196	1.60	1,035
North Carolina.....	31,399	374,864	147,254	20.40	13.1	38,288	1.47	169
North Dakota.....	5,569	17,826	10,071	27.59	13.2	3,620	1.27	7
Ohio.....	94,429	681,922	254,449	32.23	18.2	199,535	.75	389
Oklahoma.....	17,519	124,271	47,590	25.61	14.5	16,735	.81	41
Oregon.....	26,515	195,523	78,454	33.69	12.0	31,019	2.42	26
Pennsylvania.....	198,150	1,709,490	602,235	29.35	19.1	325,064	1.96	175
Puerto Rico.....	.....	10,194	581	25.29	19.8	291	....	....
Rhode Island.....	20,761	151,618	48,719	28.97	14.2	18,961	2.70	25
South Carolina.....	13,506	131,545	47,660	21.81	13.1	13,254	1.13	72
South Dakota.....	5,303	12,617	6,229	25.70	10.2	1,584	.99	14
Tennessee.....	21,938	214,852	92,382	21.77	18.7	36,471	1.73	72
Texas.....	71,716	414,411	195,993	24.29	13.3	62,191	.55	258
Utah.....	16,691	46,729	18,330	31.22	13.5	7,468	1.29	37
Vermont.....	4,023	26,587	9,713	23.93	15.6	3,503	1.14	14
Virginia.....	30,313	153,208	82,753	23.14	10.7	19,885	.42	76
Virgin Islands.....	.....	61	25	19.11	8.7	4	....	....
Washington.....	57,546	351,034	133,991	29.70	13.1	50,948	2.60	196
West Virginia.....	12,590	159,193	84,089	23.03	16.9	31,889	1.17	35
Wisconsin.....	32,305	213,426	116,263(h)	34.67	11.4	56,817	1.09	216
Wyoming.....	9,144	16,672	8,339	36.44	13.0	3,905	1.07	13

*Prepared by the 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 the interstate combined-wage plans.

(c) Data compiled on a calendar year basis.

(d) Represents data as of June 30, 1958.

(e) For calendar year 1957.

(f) Represents data as of March 31, 1959.

(g) For calendar year 1958.

(h) Represents first payments on a "per employer" basis.

TABLE 4

TEMPORARY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION PROGRAMS,
COVERING EXHAUSTEES UNDER STATE UNEMPLOYMENT
INSURANCE PROGRAMS, THE PROGRAMS OF UNEMPLOYMENT
COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES, UNEMPLOYMENT
COMPENSATION FOR EX-SERVICEMEN, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
COMPENSATION FOR VETERANS, JUNE 1958-JULY 1959*

State and type of program	Begin- ning date of program, 1958 (week beginning)	Termi- nation date of program, 1959 (week beginning)	Initial claims(a)	Average weekly insured unemploy- ment(b)	Average weekly benefi- ciaries(b)	Benefits paid	First payments	Final payments
Total, 53 states and other jurisdictions.	.....	.....	2,465,715	374,190	377,148	\$600,705,761	2,013,349	1,203,308
22 states with plans covering exhaustees of all regular pro- gram:(c)								
Alabama.....	7-6	6-28	63,565	9,330	8,775	10,261,470	56,204	40,336
Alaska.....	10-5(d)	6-28	3,361	578	611	1,094,890	3,284	1,605
Arkansas.....	7-6	6-28	26,040	3,372	2,829	3,016,204	20,451	13,424
California.....	7-6	6-28	232,292	34,110	34,683	56,451,704	188,372	91,306
Colorado(e).....	7-13	3-29(f)	7,528	620	659 ^g	998,371	6,608	4,515
Connecticut(e,g).....	7-6(h)	6-28	50,371	5,967	6,263	10,389,385	33,689	25,155
Delaware.....	7-1	6-30	6,843	868	1,020	1,633,705	6,448	4,183
Dist. of Col.....	6-19	6-28	10,968	1,575	1,646	2,254,925	9,259	6,172
Illinois(e).....	7-1	6-30	180,370	24,317	29,630	45,272,004	170,985	103,825
Indiana.....	6-23	6-28	130,907	14,552	15,554	22,598,784	104,331	77,731
Maryland.....	6-19	6-30	48,836	7,872	8,333	13,089,034	40,275	25,360
Massachusetts.....	7-6	6-28	118,351	16,007	16,686	25,119,273	98,064	62,824
Michigan.....	6-22	3-29(i)	318,606	46,203	44,997	79,110,774	246,884	148,031
Minnesota.....	7-1	6-30	38,834	6,212	6,434	8,838,799	34,971	19,049
Nevada.....	7-13	3-29	4,574	509	526	952,434	3,654	1,625
New Jersey.....	6-29	6-30	175,005	26,915	27,649	45,633,195	146,307	101,039
New York(j).....	6-23	6-28	347,786	53,987	57,104	98,508,300	286,812	150,692
Ohio(e).....	7-13	(k)	206,043	33,471	35,034	58,019,823	184,245	104,501
Pennsylvania.....	6-19	6-30	277,319	53,701	53,458	81,261,141	231,122	133,203
Rhode Island.....	6-22	6-28	37,986	4,027	4,186	5,845,836	26,603	18,269
West Virginia.....	6-27	6-30	51,064	8,987	8,242	10,107,416	42,701	27,256
Wisconsin(e).....	6-21	3-29	48,187	6,485	7,222	12,483,480	43,800	24,530
14 states and other jurisdictions with plans for UCFE, UCX(c) and UCV exhaustees only:								
Arizona.....	7-1	6-28	2,607	351	135	194,038	816	369
Florida.....	7-15	6-30	9,783	1,752	388	531,965	2,541	1,266
Hawaii.....	8-3	6-28	561	84	69	103,514	417	197
Idaho.....	7-6	6-28	642	72	56	84,467	371	184
Kentucky.....	9-14	6-30	8,467	2,026	452	624,406	2,169	1,361
Nebraska.....	8-17	6-28	329	26	57	52,149	225	104
New Mexico.....	7-6	6-28	1,119	145	79	107,152	437	211
North Dakota.....	10-26	6-28	403	54	34	45,826	198	72
Oregon.....	7-13	6-28	2,753	347	204	304,073	1,089	624
Puerto Rico.....	6-19	6-28	17,774	2,785	2,436	3,291,148	11,163	8,734
South Carolina.....	8-4	6-30	2,558	392	209	278,059	1,025	578
Texas.....	8-20	6-30	7,858	1,309	918	1,237,750	4,975	3,084
Virgin Islands.....	6-19	6-28	110	11	10	13,451	72	10
Washington.....	7-13	6-28	8,809	690	584	896,816	2,782	1,883
17 states with no plan but which take interstate claims as agent state only.....	.....	.....	17,106	4,121	(l)	(l)	(l)	(l)

*Prepared by The Bureau of Employment Security, U. S. Department of Labor.

(a) These claims for the most part do not represent new unemployment; in contrast, those filed under the regular programs provide an indication of emerging new unemployment among covered workers.

(b) National average represents a 52-week period, state averages represent number of weeks program was in effect.

(c) Includes Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen program which became effective October 27, 1958.

(d) Effective with week beginning August 3, 1958, covered UCFE and UCV exhaustees only.

(e) State provided benefits under its own temporary extended duration provisions for all regular programs except UCV, which were covered under federal provisions.

(f) Temporary benefits for UCV exhaustees continued until week beginning June 28, 1959.

(g) Excludes data for period April 16-July 21, 1958; not available. See footnote (h).

(h) Represents effective date of coverage for all regular program exhaustees. Temporary program for state unemployment insurance and UCFE exhaustees began April 16, 1958.

(i) Temporary benefits for UCFE, UCX, and UCV exhaustees continued until week beginning June 28, 1959.

(j) Effective April 6, 1959, state changed to provide benefits to all regular program exhaustees (except UCV) under its provisions for temporary extended duration.

(k) Temporary benefit program will terminate with week beginning December 20, 1959, for exhaustees of all regular programs except UCV, which terminated with week beginning June 28, 1959.

(l) Not applicable to those states which take only interstate claims as agent state.

State Regulatory Activities

DEVELOPMENTS IN PUBLIC UTILITY REGULATION

BY AUSTIN L. ROBERTS, JR.*

THE problems of public utility regulation during the past two years can best be summarized in two words—"growth" and "inflation."

GROWTH

The unsatiated demand for most public utility services continues, and with it the extraordinary expansion of utility facilities to meet this demand.

Electric

The electric industry has continued its record growth, with utilization of electricity reaching a new high level in home and industry. More than 56 million customers were served at the close of 1958, approximately 1.1 million more than in 1957. Today, more than 98 per cent of the nation's urban and rural homes are connected for electric service.

The range of electrical appliances used in the home has been expanding rapidly. In 1958 the average annual use per residential customer was 3,366 kilowatt-hours, an increase of 192 kilowatt-hours over the 1957 average use.

At the same time, the price per kilowatt-hour of electricity to the consumer has been reduced. Average revenue per kilowatt-hour sold to residential cus-

tomers during 1958 was 2.53 cents, as compared to 2.56 cents in 1957 and 3.01 cents in 1948. This record has been achieved despite the general rise in the cost of living during the postwar period.

Gas

The gas utility and pipeline industry recorded new highs in 1958 in customers served, sales and revenues, and in recoverable reserves of natural gas, despite the initial impact of decreased industrial activity which began in late 1957 and extended well into 1958.

Total gas industry customers at the end of the year amounted to 31.8 million, a gain of approximately 900,000 over 1957. The number of customers using gas to heat their houses attained a new peak of 18.3 million during the year, and at year end totaled more than 19 million, equivalent to 63.4 per cent of all residential gas customers. A continued increase is anticipated.

Total sales, of 80.3 billion therms, represented a gain of 4.2 per cent over 1957. In spite of declines in industrial output, gas sales to industry increased 0.7 per cent in 1958.

Telephone

Substantial progress was made in the telephone industry in 1958. There was a net gain of slightly over 3 million in the nation's telephones, bringing the total number in service to more than 66.5 million. The number of customers with in-

*Mr. Roberts is the General Solicitor of the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners.

NOTE: For general background on utility regulation and public utility commissions see *The Book of the States—1958-59*, page 450.

dividual line service increased substantially, and direct distance-dialing was available to approximately 3 million more customers than at the end of 1957. The number of daily conversations averaged nearly 249 million, compared to 238.5 million during 1957; total long distance conversations were 5 per cent higher than the previous year.

Construction expenditures by the communications industry totaled over \$2.6 billion in 1958. This was down about 14 per cent from the record high of \$3 billion in 1957, but was the industry's third highest year for construction.

Water

Construction expenditures in the water industry during the last decade have doubled. This period was marked by higher labor and material cost, increased interest rates on bonds and rising rates for water services to consumers. Expenditures for 1958 were \$3.35 million for the 43 per cent of the nation's population served by public water supplies. This is an increase of 36 per cent over the amount spent by this group in 1957.

The demand for water increases directly with the population, aside from the requirements of expanding industry. Two new sources of demand are becoming more prominent in the water picture. The increased popularity of home swimming pools, especially in new suburban housing developments, creates a burden on the water supply during the summer months. The larger requirements of nuclear power plants, even greater for a given unit than for the conventional power plant, will become increasingly felt as more of these types of plants are built. Technical know-how is available, but the financial problems must be solved if the industry is to meet the task confronting it. A survey by the United States Public Health Service of the 18,000 water utilities in the United States shows that there is a \$2.6 billion backlog in needed waterworks construction.

Converting saline water to fresh water has been a development of great interest to the waterworks industry since the first intensive and coordinated research and developmental program in this country

was initiated in 1952. The United States Secretary of the Interior created the Office of Saline Water to plan and conduct the program. Five general types of conversion processes under study include distillation by various types of evaporators, solar distillation; freezing methods, membrane processes including osmosis and electro-dialysis, and solvent extraction. Cost is still the main obstacle to wide-scale adoption of these processes, which would enable them to compete with conventional water sources.

FINANCING

Financing and rate changes to keep up with growth and its Siamese twin, inflation, continue to plague the utility industry and the state utility regulatory commissions.

Expectations of a sustained demand for the products of industry in 1959, plus the optimistic outlook for the 1960's, have led to increased budgets for new plant and equipment. Concurrently, the demand for utility services is climbing to new peaks. The requirements of the American public for more and better public utility services have reached levels not contemplated a few years ago.

Corporate financing was lower in 1958 than in 1957. This was due mainly to the manufacturing and financing industries. Manufacturing companies curtailed both capital outlays and security financing. In contrast, the experience in the utility field was quite different. Expenditures for plant and equipment were reduced hardly at all. Utility companies, of necessity, had to continue to finance the major part of their construction outlays in the capital markets.

Interest rates are now at the highest level since the depression period of the 1930's. As this report is written, the United States economy has been suffering the effects of a nationwide steel strike. As a result, industry is faced with the prospect of further inflation, triggered by "cost-push" in the nation's basic industries.

The cost of debt capital has been increasing substantially in the postwar period, and this trend continued during 1958. Debt costs at this time, the early fall

of 1959, are in the 5 per cent to 5½ per cent range.

Equity costs are less easily determined. The drop in current earnings-price and dividend-price ratios to levels below debt costs, and even government debt costs, highlights even more than in previous years the need for the careful use and interpretation of these ratios in determining equity costs. Regulatory commissions are well aware of this. No one will dispute the fact that equity, which bears the major portion of the risks of the enterprise, costs more than the relatively safe debt portion of the capital. Current earnings and dividend-price ratios have been trending steadily downward since 1950 in the face of rising interest rates. It is clear that equity investors are not buying stocks for current yields, but rather in anticipation of future increases in earnings, dividends and prices which must continue if our economy is to grow at the rate which is required to meet the Russian economic threat.

With the outlook for continued inflation, more attention is being given to this subject than ever before, and utilities will have to offer their investors opportunities commensurate with alternative investment in order to obtain the necessary funds. That, of course, points up the need for the state utility commissions to give attention to the two tests laid down in the Bluefield and Hope cases, namely, maintenance of the credit and integrity of the investment, and comparable earnings of investments of similar risk.

INFLATION

The regulatory commissions of necessity are giving more recognition to the effects of inflation and its offspring, attrition. Attrition has been defined as "The decline in the per cent earned on the rate base due to the replacement of plant items at price levels higher than those experienced when the original plant items were installed; it also comes about by additions to plant at a unit cost higher than the average cost of existing units."

No single method of dealing with attrition has been evolved for use in the utility rate-making process. Commissions have met the problem in different ways,

some by adjustments in the rate base to reflect the extraordinary investment, some by adjustment upward in the rate of return to compensate for the attrition factor, and some through the use of a year-end or a projected future year rate base and test period, to reflect more effectively current or future conditions.

Illustrative of this trend are the following random cases:

In Pacific Lighting Gas Supply Company (California, 26 PUR 3d 260), the applicant sought rate increases in 1959 on a projected rate base for 1959. The commission adopted an estimated average rate base for 1959 on which a rate of return was allowed. The Commission denied applicant's request for an added allowance of 0.5 per cent in rate of return to offset the alleged effect of "regulatory lag," stating that the procedure adopted had removed the major valid reason for this request.

The Wisconsin Public Service Commission in April, 1958, issued an order in a matter involving a requested rate increase by the Wisconsin Telephone Company, wherein the commission adopted the rate base estimated for the end of the current year. The commission authorized a rate of return of 6.1 per cent on the projected year and rate base, which was felt to be equivalent to 6.29 per cent on the rate base as of July 31, 1959. (Case No. 2-U-4904, 23 PUR 3d 388.)

The California Public Utilities Commission, when issuing its order in a telephone rate case in August 1958, adopted a depreciated rate base for the full year 1958 reflecting the normalized effect of anticipated operational changes. It thereupon authorized an initial rate of return of 7.1 per cent in order to provide the company with an average rate of return of 6.6 per cent due to the declining trend of rate of return. (Re: General Telephone Co. of California, 25 PUR 3d 129.)

Although a number of commissions continue the use of end-of-period or terminal rate base in an effort to comprehend to some extent the effects of attrition and inflation, this approach is not universally accepted. A review of the cases indicates that the State Corporation Commission of Kansas in one case allowed an

end-of-period rate base as distinguished from its historical use of the average rate base.

The commission stated, however, that: "Our determination herein is not to be considered as an unqualified approval of the use of an end-of-period rate base only." (Re: Empire District Electric Company, 23 PUR 3d 45, 48.)

The North Dakota Public Service Commission is not impressed with the value or necessity of a year-end rate base. In a recent case in which a company urged adoption of such a base, the commission stated that its employment would be unfair to the rate payer because it would result in his paying a rate for twelve months on a facility that has been in use only for one month—in other words twelve times the actual value of the use of such facility. The commission stated further that net average investment, contrasted with the end-of-period, is commonly accepted as a fair rate base. (Re: Montana-Dakota Utilities Co. of Minneapolis, 22 PUR 3d 505.)

The Rhode Island Supreme Court, in reviewing an order of that state's Public Utility Administrator in which he had adopted an average rate base after previously using an end-of-period rate base, was faced with the contention that this change in procedure denied the applicant equal protection of the law. The court held that there was not merit in this contention. (Narragansett Electric Co. v. Kennelly, 143 A2d 709, 25 PUR 3d 54.)

RATES

Electric

The year 1958 was a busy one for electric rate cases. The dollar amount of annual increases granted throughout the country in 1958 (\$76 million) was exceeded only by the grants in 1952 (\$76.7 million). It should also be noted that there were seventy-eight grants in 1952 to forty-six companies, and thirty-one grants in 1958 to twenty-two companies.

The July 13, 1959, issue of *Electrical World* showed that during the first six months of 1959 commissions had passed on twenty-one cases, granting \$36 million of increases. At least fifteen cases were

pending, involving increases of \$65 million, and numerous additional applications were in the offing. *Electrical World* predicted that the total increases for 1959 might reach \$100 million, making it the biggest year of rate increases in the history of the industry.

Gas

Grants of retail gas rate increases in the year 1958 set a new high for the past eleven years, with seventy-eight grants totalling \$95.5 million.

Unlike the rise of pending electric rate applications as of December 31, 1958, gas rate increases pending at that date were down to \$69.5 million as compared with \$102.3 million pending at the end of 1957.

Of interest is the response of electric and gas rate increases to fluctuations in the Consumer Price Index. Marked increases in this index in any year are followed in the succeeding year by corresponding growth in the amount of rate increases granted.

Telephone

Telephone rate increases granted in 1958 amounted to \$10.1 million, equivalent to about 1.4 per cent of revenues. Some \$38 million of proposed increases were pending at the end of the year. It is to be noted that telephone rate increases accounted for about 40 per cent of the utility increases granted in 1958. Because of their heavier labor burden, telephone companies are affected in a greater degree than other utilities by rising wage costs.

Telephone companies have to spend between 35 and 50 per cent of their revenue dollar for wages and fringe benefits, whereas electric utilities need to allocate about 17 per cent.

RATE OF RETURN

The trend in rate of return on investment in recent years has been upward. The following tabulation, taken from Supplement No. 2 on "Return Allowed in Public Utility Rate Cases" compiled by Arthur Anderson and Company, shows the return allowed in electric rate cases!

<i>Year</i>	<i>Range of Return Allowed</i>
1954	6.0-5.2%
1955	6.5-5.4%
1956	6.3-5.5%
1957	6.8-5.6%
1958*	6.7-5.3%

* First half

Commission action in regard to this trend in some recent decisions follows. Rate of return does not mean a great deal unless the makeup of the rate base is carefully studied, since a high return on a very low rate base might be the same as a moderate return on a higher rate base.

The Maryland Public Service Commission in February, 1958, allowed the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Maryland a 6.25 per cent return as compared with the allowed rate of return in 1955 of about 6 per cent. The same commission in July, 1958, allowed Baltimore Gas and Electric Company a return of 6.25 per cent, whereas in a prior proceeding a return of about 6 per cent was allowed.

The Virginia State Corporation Commission in December, 1957, increased the rate of return of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Virginia from 6 per cent allowed in a previous proceeding to 6.38 per cent.

The California Public Utilities Commission in October, 1957, allowed Southern California Edison Company a 6.25 per cent rate of return, in contrast with 5.9 per cent it had found proper in 1954.

The Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia allowed a rate of return to the Washington Gas Light Company within the range of 6.30 to 6.45 per cent on a year-end base, contrasted with a rate of return of 6.25 per cent on an average rate base in 1952.

DEPRECIATION

With growing inflation and the enactment in 1954 of Section 167 of the Internal Revenue Code, depreciation, always a generator of contention in rate proceedings, has grown to larger proportions in this respect. Continuing inflation has provoked demands that rates fixed be sufficient to provide for economic depreciation. The enactment of Section 167 of

the Internal Revenue Code has brought into being the question of disposition of current tax savings achieved under the provisions of this section of the code.

Since 1957 there have been no further developments in the field of regulation with respect to economic depreciation. In that year the Public Service Commission of Indiana, in fixing rates of the Indiana Telephone Corporation, gave recognition to depreciation deductions measured in current dollars. In the same year the Iowa Supreme Court, in a case involving gas rates of the Iowa-Illinois Gas and Electric Company in Fort Dodge, held that the annual allowance for depreciation as an operating expense should be based upon present value rather than on original cost. Since June, 1958, the Iowa-Illinois Gas and Electric Company has been accruing an additional amount for depreciation based on fair value of its property.

Section 167 of the Internal Revenue Code is now five years old, and each year brings new approaches in weighing the equities of the utility and the rate payer. Great as is the diversity of views among the regulatory commissions, it is no greater than the diversity of views among the regulated utilities. Some utility representatives look upon Section 167 as a bar to the utilization of economic depreciation, and urge repeal of the section, along with a concerted effort for use of economic depreciation in rate proceedings.

RELOCATION OF FACILITIES DUE TO HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION

The Federal Highway Act of 1956 permits reimbursement to utilities for the cost of relocating facilities necessitated by federal-aid highway construction, provided that reimbursement is not in conflict with state law or contract arrangement. This has led to implementing legislation at the state level.

In New Mexico and Tennessee the courts have held state statutes providing for reimbursement to be unconstitutional as a prohibited gift or loan of the credit of the state. In Idaho the court reached a similar conclusion, but the matter is pending on a petition for rehearing.

In Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, New

Hampshire, New Jersey, New York and Texas the highest courts have approved similar statutes providing for reimbursement of utilities for relocation expenses.

RAILROAD PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE

Of major importance was passage by Congress of the Transportation Act of 1958. While this legislation was concerned in many parts with federal regulation of transportation, it also contained provisions making a marked invasion of the historic rights of the states to regulate railroad passenger train service.

Formerly, a railroad had to obtain permission from the state regulatory commission before discontinuing a train. Under the Transportation Act of 1958, the railroads were granted the option of bypassing the state commissions by filing notice of discontinuance with the Interstate Commerce Commission for the intrastate portion of interstate train service. If the ICC takes no action, the railroad can effect the discontinuance. The ICC may institute an investigation upon complaint or its own initiative if it so chooses.

As to passenger trains operating wholly within a single state, where the state commission has denied an application for discontinuance or has failed to act within 120 days, the railroad may petition the ICC for authority to effect the discontinuance. The ICC is empowered to override or circumvent state commission action and order such discontinuance.

The few remaining vestiges of state regulation in the railroad field continue to be taken over one by one by the federal government.

STATE COMMISSION ACTIVITIES

A number of innovations in the category of self-improvement were undertaken by the state regulatory commissions—acting collectively through their national association—during 1959.

One was the compilation of a brochure entitled "Opportunity in the Public Utility Regulatory Field," which was designed as a tool for use by the state commissions in recruiting prospective graduates of the engineering colleges in their respective states. Current emphasis in this matter

is a progressive step, and a necessary one if the state commissions are to obtain qualified engineering personnel in competition with industry, which has very elaborate recruitment programs.

A second improvement project of 1959 was the inauguration by the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners of a two-week training course designed to train commission personnel at the college level in the broad concepts of the American economic system and the purpose and functions of the public utility regulatory commissions. The 1959 pilot course was held in July at the Engineering Extension Division of the Georgia Institute of Technology, and from all reports was excellently organized and executed and very beneficial to those in attendance. The annual course is a real opportunity for the individual state commissions to expedite the technical training of their personnel.

A third innovation of an educational nature was the introduction of workshops and seminars in the annual convention program of the NARUC. Their purpose is to develop a forum for greater and more informal discussion of regulatory topics too specific for adequate attention in the general sessions of the convention.

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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	\$11,500	2	E	\$11,000
Alaska.....	Public Service Commission	A	(a)	2	A(b)	(a)
Arizona.....	Corporation Commission	E	9,600	2	E	9,600
Arkansas.....	Public Service Commission	A(c)	10,800	2	A(c)	10,800
California.....	Public Utilities Commission	A(c,d)	19,950	4	A(c)	19,950
Colorado.....	Public Utilities Commission	A(c)	12,000	2	A(c)	12,000
Connecticut.....	Public Utilities Commission	(d,e)	(f)	2	A(e)	(f)
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
Hawaii.....	Public Utilities Commission	A(c)	1,000(g)	4	A(c)	1,000(g)
Idaho.....	Public Utilities Commission	A(c,d)	7,000	2	A(c)	7,000
Illinois.....	Commerce Commission	A(c)	15,000	4	A(c)	15,000
Indiana.....	Public Service Commission	A	11,500	2	A	10,500
Iowa.....	State Commerce Commission	A(d)	8,500	2	A	8,500
Kansas.....	Corporation Commission	A	9,000	2	A	8,500
Kentucky.....	Public Service Commission	A(c)	10,000	2	A(c)	7,500
Louisiana.....	Public Service Commission	E(d)	10,500	2	E	10,500
Maine.....	Public Utilities Commission	A(h)	11,000	2	A(h)	10,000
Maryland.....	Public Service Commission	A	9,000	2	A	8,000
Massachusetts.....	Department of Public Utilities	A	14,000	6	A	10,500
Michigan.....	Public Service Commission	A(c)	12,500	2	A(c)	12,000
Minnesota.....	Railroad and Warehouse Commission	E	11,500	2	E	11,500
Mississippi.....	Public Service Commission	E(d)	10,000	2	E	10,000
Missouri.....	Public Service Commission	A(c)	11,000	4	A(c)	11,000
Montana.....	Board of Railroad Commissioners(i)	E	7,500(j)	2	E	7,500(j)
Nebraska.....	State Railway Commission	E	8,000	2	E	8,000
Nevada.....	Public Service Commission	A	12,000	2	A	10,000(k)
New Hampshire.....	Public Utilities Commission	A(h)	9,464(l)	2	A(h)	9,464(l)
New Jersey.....	Board of Public Utility Commissioners	A(c)	20,000	2	A(c)	17,000
New Mexico.....	Public Service Commission	A(c)	10,200	2	A	10,200
New York.....	Public Service Commission	A(c)	23,486	4	A	22,486
North Carolina.....	Utilities Commission	A	12,500	4	A	12,000
North Dakota.....	Public Service Commission	E	7,500	2	E	7,500
Ohio.....	Public Utilities Commission	A(c)	16,000	2	A(c)	16,000
Oklahoma.....	Corporation Commission	E	9,000(m)	2	E	9,000(m)
Oregon.....	Public Utility Commissioner(n)	A	12,500	None		
Pennsylvania.....	Public Utility Commission	A(c)	20,000	4	A(c)	19,000
Rhode Island.....	Public Utility Administrator(o)	A	8,242	None		
South Carolina.....	Public Service Commission	(d)	7,920	6	(p)	7,700
South Dakota.....	Public Utilities Commission	E(d)	6,600	2	E	6,600
Tennessee.....	Public Service Commission	E(d)	10,000	2	E	10,000
Texas.....	Railroad Commission	E	17,500	2	E	17,500
Utah.....	Public Service Commission	A(c)	7,300	2	A(c)	7,000
Vermont.....	Public Service Commission	A(c)	(q)	2	A(c)	2,500
Virginia.....	State Corporation Commission	(d,p)	16,500	2	(p)	16,000
Washington.....	Public Service Commission	A(c)	11,500	2	A(c)	11,000
West Virginia.....	Public Service Commission	A(c)	10,000	2	A(c)	10,000
Wisconsin.....	Public Service Commission	A(c)	15,000	2	A(c)	14,000
Wyoming.....	Public Service Commission	A(c)	9,000	2	A(c)	9,000

A—Appointed by Governor; E—Elected.

(a) No salary. Members are compensated at a per diem rate for time spent in discharge of duties and for travel expense.

(b) Confirmed by the legislature in joint session.

(c) Confirmed by Senate.

(d) Elected chairman by commission.

(e) Nominated by Governor, confirmed by Senate and House.

(f) Base salary advances by \$540 annually from minimum of \$10,500 to maximum of \$14,820.

(g) \$10 per diem while on commission work, with \$1,000 maximum for the year.

(h) With advice and consent of the Council.

(i) Ex-officio Public Service Commission.

(j) Commissioners' salaries to be increased to \$8,000; one effective January, 1961; one January, 1963; and one January, 1965.

(k) For two full-time commissioners.

(l) Base salary advances by \$280.80 annually from minimum of \$9,464 to maximum of \$10,868.

(m) Commissioners' salaries increased to \$12,000—one effective January, 1959; one January, 1961; and one January, 1963.

(n) No commission; one commissioner only.

(o) No commission; one administrator only.

(p) Selected by General Assembly.

(q) 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.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alaska.....	(a)	★	★	..	..	..	..	★	(a)	(a)	★	(b)	★	★	..	★
Arizona.....	★	..	★	★	★	..	..	★	★	★	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arkansas.....	(c)	★	★	★	★	(d)	(d)	★	★	★	(d)	★	..	..	..	..
California.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	..	..
Colorado.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)
Connecticut.....	★	★	★	(f)	(f)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	..
Delaware.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	..	..	..	..
Florida.....	★	★	★	..	★	★	★	(g)	★	★	..	..	..	..	..	..
Georgia.....	(c)	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	★	★	..	★(b)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)
Hawaii.....	★	★	..	..	..	★	..	★	★	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Idaho.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	★	..	..	..	..
Illinois.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	..	..
Indiana.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	★(b)	★	★	★	★
Iowa.....	..	..	..	..	★	★	★	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kansas.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	..	..
Kentucky.....	★	★	★	..	..	..	..	★	★	★	..	..	(e)	(e)	..	(e)
Louisiana.....	★	..	★	★	..	★	★	★	★	★	(h)	(i)	★	★	★	★
Maine.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	★	★	★	★	★
Maryland.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	(j)	(j)	(j)	(j)
Massachusetts.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	★	..	★	★
Michigan.....	★	★	★	(f)	(f)	★	★	..	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	..
Minnesota.....	..	..	..	(f)	(f)	★	★	..	★	..	..	..	(k)	(k)	(k)	(k)
Mississippi.....	(c)	★	★	..	..	★	★	★	★	..	..	★(i)	..	..	..	..
Missouri.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	(b)	..	(b)	..	..	..	..
Montana.....	(c)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	★
Nebraska.....	(l)	..	..	..	..	★	★	★	★	★	★(h)	★(h)	..	..	..	..
Nevada.....	★	(f)	★	(f)	(f)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	..	..
New Hampshire.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)
New Jersey.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	★	★	★	★	★	(m)	(e)	(n)	(e)
New Mexico.....	★	★	★	(o)	(o)	(o)	(o)	★	(o)	(o)	(o)	(o)	(p)	(p)	(q)	(p)
New York.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	★	(r)	(r)	..	(r)
North Carolina.....	★	★	★	..	..	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	..	..
North Dakota.....	★	★	★	..	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	..	..
Ohio.....	(s)	(s)	(s)	(t)	★	★	★	(s)	★	★	★	★	..	..	..	..
Oklahoma.....	★	..	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	..	..
Oregon.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	..	..
Pennsylvania.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	(e)	(e)	..	(e)
Rhode Island.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	(r)	(r)	..	(r)
South Carolina.....	★	★	..	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Dakota.....	..	..	..	..	★	★	★	..	★	★	..	..	(k)	(k)	(k)	(k)
Tennessee.....	★	★	(u)	..	★	(v)	(v)	★	★	★	..	..	..	..	..	..
Texas.....	..	..	★	..	..	★	★	..	..	..	★	★	..	..	..	..
Utah.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vermont.....	★	★	..	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	(w)	(w)	(c)	(w)
Virginia.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	★	..	..	..	..
Washington.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	★(x)	..	..	..	..
West Virginia.....	★	★	★	(f)	(f)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	★
Wisconsin.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	★	★	★	..	★
Wyoming.....	★	★	★	(f)	(f)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	★

(a) Act creating the commission provides that it assume these functions upon enactment of enabling legislation in the January, 1960, session of the legislature.

(b) Intrastate.

(c) Authority does not extend to rural electrical cooperative units.

(d) Under Commerce Commission jurisdiction.

(e) Regulated only as to operations outside limits of municipality.

(f) No street or interurban railways operate as such in Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, West Virginia, Wyoming and Connecticut.

(g) Limited jurisdiction over water and sewer utilities.

(h) If common carrier.

(i) Limited jurisdiction over natural gas pipe lines.

(j) With the exception of water.

(k) Telephone only.

(l) All publicly or municipally owned and exempt from jurisdiction by statute.

(m) Only annual report required.

(n) If plant has been adjudged to have general status as public utility.

(o) Under Corporation Commission jurisdiction.

(p) No commission jurisdiction.

(q) Initial issues and refunding.

(r) Certain jurisdiction over some types of municipally owned utilities.

(s) Upon appeal within corporate limits; original jurisdiction in unincorporated areas.

(t) Only operations outside of corporate limits not contiguous.

(u) Local distribution only.

(v) Interurban.

(w) Electric only.

(x) No intrastate pipe lines in Washington.

STATE REGULATION OF INSURANCE

By JOSEPH S. GERBER*

How does one evaluate the importance of state regulation of insurance? Perhaps it can best be put in these simple words: Every person in each of the fifty states, twenty-four hours a day, is affected by how adequately the insurance departments are regulating the business of insurance.

In the past two years much has taken place in the business of insurance and in its regulation that is of vast importance to the several states. In the field of judicial pronouncement there have been several decisions that should be discussed.

ACTION IN THE COURTS

The 1944 decision of the Supreme Court¹ which held that insurance is commerce, and the subsequent passage of the McCarran Act of 1945, have left living imprints on the business of insurance and its regulation. On May 22, 1958, the United States Supreme Court² held that the sale of a variable annuity by an insurance company was subject to regulation by the Securities and Exchange Commission. Basically, the issue in this cause was whether or not that portion of the variable annuity which represents an investment would be subject to jurisdiction by the S.E.C. under the Securities Act of 1933 and the Investment Act of 1940. This was the first United States Supreme Court decision which indicated the possibility of dual regulation in the field of insurance by the federal government and the states.

Members of the S.E.C. subsequently

*Mr. Gerber is Director of Insurance, State of Illinois, and Vice Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners.

¹*United States vs. South East Underwriters Association*, 322, U.S. 533.

²*Securities and Exchange Commission vs. Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company of America*, 79 S. Ct. 618.

attended a meeting of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners at which they expressed a willingness to resolve the multiple problems arising out of dual regulation. It is hoped that a solution is reached to define clearly the area of authority and avoid dual regulation.

As this is written late in 1959, there is pending in the United States Supreme Court³ a case of extraordinary importance, the results of which will determine whether or not the Federal Trade Commission has jurisdiction over insurance companies doing a mail order business. This decision will be most important because it will determine the F.T.C.'s authority in the field of advertising. Should the F.T.C. prevail, it will open the door to possible federal approval of policy forms, rates, company financial status and all other areas of regulation of companies selling this type of coverage.

CONGRESSIONAL AND N.A.I.C. ACTIVITIES

In the past two years the United States Senate Subcommittee on Anti-trust and Monopolies, headed by Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming, embarked upon an investigation to obtain information as to whether or not Public Law 15, the McCarran Act of 1945, has been effective in maintaining competition in the insurance business. To accomplish this the subcommittee believed it necessary to determine in fact whether or not the insurance departments of the several states and the state insurance laws are effectively permitting competition to prevail.

The subcommittee held numerous hearings at which various segments of the insurance business testified and submitted reports. The subcommittee further investigated those areas in which they believed lack of state regulation was

³*F.T.C. vs. Travelers Health Association*, 262 F. 2d, 241; Cert. allowed 79 S. Ct. 1122.

permitted, to the disadvantage of the public. Two questionnaires were sent to each state department of insurance. The first dealt with general information concerning number of personnel, appropriations for departments, adequacy of state laws in the public interest, number of companies doing business, etc. Questionnaire number two dealt solely with the problem of rate regulation by the several states. Both questionnaires were extremely detailed and took much time to complete.

On August 25, 1959, officials of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners were invited to testify before the subcommittee. The subcommittee questioned commissioners relative to the varied concepts of rate making and rate regulation. It is obvious that the regulation which prevails in each state represents the legislative opinion of what is in the public interest for the citizens of that state. A most serious problem has been posed for state governments, i.e., if the states enact legislation believed to serve best the citizens of the particular states, to what degree can the federal government act and in fact annul state regulation?

On this point it should be noted that the N.A.I.C., at its annual meeting in June, 1959, adopted a resolution creating a subcommittee to study rate making and rate regulation of the several states. The subcommittee undoubtedly will review the various laws, rules and regulations affecting rates. It will conduct hearings to determine whether or not state laws are insufficient for best service of the public interest. The results should indicate that this type of activity on the part of the N.A.I.C. will best preserve the regulation of insurance by the several states.

During 1958-59 there have been hearings by the United States Senate Subcommittee on Automobile Finance and Insurance Overcharges, headed by Senator A. S. Mike Monroney of Oklahoma, concerning misclassification in the automobile physical damage business.

The results of the subcommittee's hearings have not been published, but the hearings indicated a need for reform. The N.A.I.C. Committee on Insurance Covering Installment Sales and Loans deter-

mined that there were inadequacies in rating procedures which resulted in overcharges to numerous policyholders. Surveys were made and refunds submitted to insureds for overcharges. Classification procedures were revised to prevent further abuses.

STATE LEGISLATION

A third Congressional subcommittee, headed by the late Senator William Langer of North Dakota, conducted hearings in the field of Credit Life and Credit Accident and Health insurance. Here, too, abuses were indicated in an area of insurance not subject to rate regulation. After considerable study, the N.A.I.C. in December, 1958, approved a model law. As of this date twenty⁴ states have adopted such a law, with changes to fit particular needs in each state. All the laws have rate regulation in this field, and cure the abuses of coercive practices and incorporate refund programs for debtors who prepay their obligations.

The years 1958 and 1959 saw the adoption by six states of an Unfair Trade Practices Act.⁵ Every state in the Union now has an Unfair Trade Practices Act. While they may vary, the acts in substance are all able to protect the citizens of the respective states against abuses in practices by insurance companies.

In the 1958-59 edition of *The Book of the States* it was reported that the N.A.I.C. was considering adoption of a new mortality table for life insurance. After many hearings a table constructed by the Society of Actuaries was subsequently adopted by the N.A.I.C., and since then many state legislatures have enacted the new mortality table into law.⁶ In the past two years several states adopted new in-

⁴Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

⁵California, Idaho, Illinois, Missouri, Montana, Rhode Island.

⁶California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

insurance codes. Several states are now engaged in a review of their laws for the purpose of revising same.

CRUCIAL ISSUES AND CONTINUED STRIDES

Insurance regulators have become thoroughly aware that, as a result of the South East Underwriters Association case and the McCarran Act, the regulation of the business of insurance lives in a glass house, subject to constant surveillance and observation by federal authorities. It is obvious that the perfection of the regulation is vital. The N.A.I.C. is continually placing emphasis on the development of laws geared to serve the public interest. Its Laws and Legislation Committee and its Rates and Rating Organizations Committee are now studying further needed legislation. No one can deny that there are often differences of opinion which do not further the cause of state regulation. But in spite of such differences, great strides are being made. Uniformity in certain basic laws is being advocated, such as the admission of companies to do business in additional states.

The N.A.I.C. has proven in the past that it can serve the public interest. A prime example is the Valuation of Securities staff, located in New York City. This staff of securities experts, serving all states, has been most effective in developing uniformity of acceptable securities for investment purposes by insurance companies.

Constant study and review of the investment field is being carried on by the N.A.I.C. The same vigilance has been applied to company examinations by states through the cooperative system of zone examinations. Efforts are being made to develop more qualified examiners to best serve the citizenry of the nation, and to make examinations more informative for the insurance companies being examined.

It is recognized that the states, through the insurance regulators, appreciative of the responsibilities which lie ahead, must disregard whims and fancies and work as

a team to preserve state regulation of insurance. All agree that the battle will not be won in Washington, D.C., but rather in the legislative halls of the several states.

Within the past two years the insurance business and regulators have been faced with the most perplexing problems of rate increases, unavailability of markets and financial losses by companies in various segments of the business. In addition, in spite of what some may think, competition is keen, and the battle for premium volume is being fought with new concepts of merchandising, packaging of coverage and rating plans. All this has an effect upon the business and its regulation. Opinions differ within the industry and among regulators. Nevertheless, no attempt has been made, nor should it be made, to close our eyes to the basic issues of competition, the continuation of the free enterprise system.

The problems of perpetuation of state regulation of insurance are most serious. State governments need to be constantly aware of the problems and of the attempts to solve them on the state level. Regulators are aware of the possibility of losing ground to the federal government in this field. Strides should be made to perfect state regulation so that those in a position to criticize can see constant effort to perfect the system. Otherwise, as in other fields of endeavor, the battle of perpetuating state regulation of insurance may be lost.

It is essential also that state government recognize the unique position it maintains in insurance regulation. There is no other aspect of the American economy that is regulated by the states which bears any similarity to the business of insurance. Utilities, regulated by the states, are monopolistic in character. Unlike utilities, the insurance business is highly competitive, and subject to multiple hazards and exposures on a day-to-day basis. To regulate insurance properly in the public interest, accordingly, represents a great challenge to the states, in which they cannot afford to fail.

Section VIII

THE STATE PAGES

THE following pages present individual summaries on the several states, commonwealths and territories.

First appears a summary of the events in 1958-59 that made Alaska and Hawaii, respectively, the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth States of the Union.

A tabular page next presents certain historical data on all of the states, commonwealths and territories.

Individual state pages follow for each jurisdiction. Included in them are listings of various executive officials, the Justices of the Supreme Courts, officers of the legislatures, and members of the Commissions on Interstate Cooperation. Listings of all officials are as of December, 1959, or early 1960. Concluding each page are population figures and other statistics, provided by the United States Bureau of the Census. Most of the data on these pages, however, were provided directly by agencies of the states themselves.

Alaska and Hawaii

The Forty-ninth and Fiftieth States of the Union

IN 1959 Alaska and Hawaii became the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth States, respectively, of the United States of America.

In both cases the movements for statehood had continued for many years. A train of events during the biennium 1958-59, in Congress and in the two territories, crowned the efforts with success.

Alaska had become a territory of the United States in 1912, forty-five years after its purchase from Russia in 1867. On May 28, 1958, the United States House of Representatives voted 208 to 166 for its admission to the Union. The Senate followed suit on June 30, 1958, with a favorable vote of 64 to 20 for the statehood bill. President Eisenhower signed the act on July 7.

As enacted, the bill called for a referendum vote in Alaska on three propositions before its admission as a state. Under these propositions Alaskans were to indicate that they (1) wanted immediate statehood, (2) accepted the boundaries of the territory as the boundaries of the state, and (3) accepted conditions as to transfer of public lands to the state and power of the President to withdraw certain military lands in emergency.

The people of Alaska went to the polls on August 26, 1958, and by overwhelming majorities approved all three referendum propositions. The President, on January 3, 1959, signed the admission proclamation. That completed the process. Alaska was our Forty-ninth State.

Hawaii became a territory of the United States in 1900, two years after the annexation of the former kingdom in 1898. On March 11, 1959, the United States Senate voted 76 to 15 for its admission to the Union as a state. The House of Representatives adopted the statehood bill on the next day, March 12, by a vote of 323 to 89. The President signed the act on March 18.

In a plebiscite held on June 27, the people of Hawaii voted overwhelmingly for statehood. The President made the statehood proclamation on August 21. Hawaii thus became the Fiftieth State of the Union.

Both Alaska and Hawaii had adopted their state constitutions years in advance of statehood—Hawaii in 1950, Alaska in 1956. Both constitutions are regarded as among the finest in the nation. With the constitutions in effect when statehood arrived in 1959, and with executive officers and the legislatures elected accordingly, organization of the governmental structures of the two states proceeded immediately.

(Extensive series of articles on the two new states have appeared during 1958-60 in *State Government*, published by the Council of State Governments: on Alaska in the quarterly issues of Autumn, 1958, and Winter, 1960; on Hawaii in the issue of Summer, 1959.)

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
Alaska.....	Juneau	Purchased from Russia, 1867	Aug. 24, 1912	Jan. 3, 1959	49
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 George II to Trustees for Establishing the Colony of Georgia(e)	.....	Jan. 2, 1788(f)	4
Hawaii.....	Honolulu	Annexed, 1898	June 14, 1900	Aug. 21, 1959	50
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)	.....
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
Guam.....	Agana	Ceded from Spain, 1898	Aug. 1, 1950	.....	..
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
 { The Yellowhammer State
 Motto... *We Dare Defend Our Rights*
 Bird Yellowhammer
 Song *Alabama*
 Entered the Union December 14, 1819
 Flower Camellia
 Capital City Montgomery



GOVERNOR
JOHN PATTERSON



HON. EDMON L. RINEHART
Chairman of the Commission
on Interstate Cooperation

OFFICERS

Governor JOHN PATTERSON
 Lieutenant Governor
 ALBERT BOUTWELL
 Secretary of State BETTYE FRINK
 Attorney General MACDONALD GALLION
 State Treasurer MRS. AGNES BAGGETT
 State Auditor
 MARY TEXAS HURT GARNER
 State Comptroller JOHN GRAVES

SUPREME COURT

J. ED. LIVINGSTON, Chief Justice
 JAMES S. COLEMAN, JR.
 JOHN L. GOODWYN
 THOMAS S. LAWSON
 PELHAM J. MERRILL
 ROBERT T. SIMPSON
 DAVIS F. STAKELY

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate ALBERT BOUTWELL
 President Pro Tem of the Senate Speaker of the House CHARLES C. ADAMS
 VAUGHN HILL ROBISON Clerk of the House OAKLEY MELTON, JR.
 Secretary of the Senate J. E. SPEIGHT

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members

JOHN PATTERSON, Governor
 EDMON L. RINEHART, Supt. of
 Ins., Chairman
 CHARLES M. COOPER, Dir.
 Leg. Ref. Serv.
 CHAS. M. MERIWETHER, Dir.
 of Finance
 ALVIN T. PRESTWOOD, Commissr.
 Dept. Pensions and Sec.
 RALPH SMITH, Legal Adviser
 to Governor

Senate Members

RUFUS BARNETT
 ROLAND COOPER
 JOHN E. GAITHER
 DOUGLAS S. WEBB
 JAMES RAY WYATT

House Members

BRUCE W. DODD
 JOHN J. GUTHRIE
 B. V. HAIN
 JOSEPH W. SMITH
 PETE TURNHAM

Ex-officio Member: THE GOVERNOR

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 51,078
 Rank in Nation 28th
 Population (1958*) 3,211,000
 Rank in Nation (1958*) 19th
 Density per square mile (1958*) 62.9
 Number of Representatives in Congress 9†
 State University University of Alabama
 Site Tuscaloosa
 Capital City Montgomery

Population (1950) 1,065,255
 Rank in State 3rd
 Largest City Birmingham
 Population (1950) 326,037
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population 20
 Number of Counties 67

*Population estimates as of 1958, subject to revision.
 †As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.

ALASKA

Flower Forget-me-not Purchased from Russia by
 Song *Alaska's Flag* the United States... March 30, 1867
 Bird Alaska Willow Ptarmigan Entered the Union... January 3, 1959
 Capital City Juneau



OFFICERS

Governor WILLIAM A. EGAN
 Secretary of State HUGH J. WADE
 Attorney General JOHN L. RADER

SUPREME COURT

BUELL A. NESBETT, Chief Justice
 JOHN H. DIMOND (Vacancy)



GOVERNOR
WILLIAM A. EGAN

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate WILLIAM E. BELTZ
 President, Pro Tem of the Senate IRENE RYAN Speaker of the House WARREN A. TAYLOR
 Secretary of the Senate
 MRS. KATHERINE T. ALEXANDER Chief Clerk of the House ESTHER REED

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	586,400	Capital City.....	Juneau
Rank in Nation.....	1st	Population (1950).....	5,956
Population (1957*).....	241,000	Largest city.....	Anchorage
Rank in Nation.....	50th	Population (1950).....	11,254
Density per square mile (1955).....	.4	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....	1
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	1		
State University.....	University of Alaska		
Site.....	College, Alaska		

* Population estimates as of 1957, subject to revision.

ARIZONA



Nickname...The Grand Canyon State
 Motto.....*Ditat Deus* (God Enriches)
 FlowerSaguaro Cactus
 TreePalo Verde
 Capital CityPhoenix
 BirdCactus Wren
 Song*Arizona*
 Entered the UnionFebruary 14, 1912



GOVERNOR
PAUL FANNIN



HON. CLARENCE L. CARPENTER
Chairman of the Arizona
Legislative Council

OFFICERS

GovernorPAUL FANNIN
 Lieutenant GovernorNone
 Secretary of State.....WESLEY BOLIN
 Attorney GeneralWADE CHURCH
 State TreasurerH. Y. SPRAGUE
 State Auditor...MRS. JEWEL W. JORDAN

SUPREME COURT

FRED C. STRUCKMEYER, JR., Chief Justice
 CHARLES C. BERNSTEIN
 J. MERCER JOHNSON
 M. T. PHELPS
 LEVI S. UDALL

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate..CLARENCE L. CARPENTER
 Secretary of the Senate..MRS. LOUISE C. BRIMHALL
 Speaker of the House.....W. L. COOK
 Clerk of the House.....MRS. RUBY H. SANDERS

ARIZONA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

(Functions as Commission on Interstate Cooperation)

Senate Members

CLARENCE L. CARPENTER, *Chairman*
 NEILSON BROWN
 HIRAM S. CORBETT
 HAROLD C. GISS
 FRANK G. MURPHY
 ROBERT W. PROCHNOW

House Members

W. L. COOK, *Vice-Chairman*
 C. J. CARREON
 JOHN H. HAUGH
 ETTA MAE HUTCHESON
 RAY MARTIN
 ARTHUR B. SCHELLENBERG

Director: JULES M. KLAGGE

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	113,575	Population (1950)	106,818
Rank in Nation	6th	Rank in State.....	1st
Population (1958*)	1,140,000	Largest City	Phoenix
Rank in Nation (1958*)	35th	Population (1950)	106,818
Density per square mile (1958*)	10.0	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 1958, subject to revision.
 †As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.

ARKANSAS

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



OFFICERS

Governor ORVAL E. FAUBUS
Lieutenant Governor NATHAN GORDON
Secretary of State..... C. G. HALL
Attorney General BRUCE BENNETT
State Treasurer..... J. VANCE CLAYTON
State Auditor JIMMY JONES
Act. Comptroller JULIAN C. HOGAN



HON. L. WEEMS TRUSSELL
Chairman of the Commission
on Interstate Cooperation



GOVERNOR
ORVAL E. FAUBUS

SUPREME COURT

CARLETON HARRIS, Chief Justice
J. SEABORN HOLT
JAMES D. JOHNSON
ED. F. MCFADDIN
SAM ROBINSON
GEORGE ROSE SMITH
PAUL WARD

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate.....	NATHAN GORDON
President Pro Tem of the Senate..	ROY L. RIALES
Speaker of the House.....	E. C. FLEEMAN
Secretary of the Senate....	ARTHUR M. SHIREY, JR.
Clerk of the House.....	HAL MOODY

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

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JOE C. BARRETT, Chairman, Commn. on Uniform State Laws	RUSSELL ELROD, <i>Vice-Chairman</i> , Legis. Council	JAMES L. SHAVER, JR.
	FRED H. STAFFORD, Chairman, Legis. Auditing Comm.	RAY S. SMITH, JR., <i>Vice- Chairman</i> , Legis. Auditing Comm.
		PAUL VAN DALSEM, Chairman Legis. Council

Ex-officio Members: THE GOVERNOR, CHAIRMAN AND VICE-CHAIRMAN OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,
CHAIRMAN AND VICE-CHAIRMAN OF LEGISLATIVE AUDITING COMMITTEE, CHAIRMAN
OF COMMISSION ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS

Secretary: MARCUS HALBROOK

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	52,675	Population (1950)	102,213
Rank in Nation.....	27th	Rank in State.....	1st
Population (1958 *)	1,766,000	Largest City	Little Rock
Rank in Nation (1958 *)	32nd	Population (1950)	102,213
Density per square mile (1958 *)	33.5	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....	12
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	6†	Number of Counties.....	75
State University	University of Arkansas		
Site	Fayetteville		
Capital City	Little Rock		

*Population estimates as of 1958, subject to revision.
†As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.

*Population estimates as of 1958, subject to revision.
†As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.



CALIFORNIA

Nickname.....The Golden State BirdCalifornia Valley Quail
Motto.....*Eureka* (I Have Found It) Song.....*I Love You, California*
Flower.....Golden Poppy Entered the Union.September 9, 1850
Capital CitySacramento



GOVERNOR
EDMUND G. BROWN



HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON
Chairman of the Commission
on Interstate Cooperation

OFFICERS

Governor.....EDMUND G. BROWN
Lieutenant Governor
.....GLENN M. ANDERSON
Secretary of State....FRANK M. JORDAN
Attorney General.....STANLEY MOSK
State Treasurer.....BERT A. BETTS
Auditor General
.....WILLIAM H. MERRIFIELD
State Controller.....ALAN CRANSTON

SUPREME COURT

PHIL S. GIBSON, Chief Justice
ROGER J. TRAYNOR
B. KEY SCHAUER
HOMER R. SPENCE
MARSHALL F. McCOMB
RAYMOND E. PETERS
THOMAS P. WHITE

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President Pro Tem
of the Senate.....HUGH M. BURNS Speaker Pro Tem of the Assembly....CARLOS BEE
Secretary of the Senate.....JOSEPH A. BEEK Chief Clerk of the Assembly.ARTHUR A. OHNIMUS

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

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GLENN M. ANDERSON, Lt. Gov.,
Chairman
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of Water Res.
ROBERT B. BRADFORD, Dir., Dept.
of Pub. Works
STANLEY MOSK, Atty. Gen.
SOL SILVERMAN, Commissr. on
Uniform State Laws
WM. E. WARNE, Dir., Dept. of
Agric.

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RANDOLPH COLLIER
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JOHN F. MCCARTHY
GEORGE J. MILLER, JR.
JOHN A. MURDY, JR.

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GLENN E. COOLIDGE
CHARLES J. CONRAD
CLAYTON A. DILLS
RICHARD T. HANNA
LLOYD W. LOWREY
VINCENT THOMAS, Vice-Chairman

Ex-officio Members: THE GOVERNOR, COMMISSIONER ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS
Executive Secretary: FRED M. ZWEIBACK

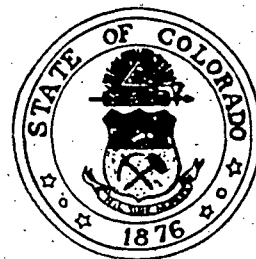
STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	156,740	Population (1950)	137,572
Rank in Nation	3rd	Rank in State.....	6th
Population (1958*)	14,337,000	Largest City	Los Angeles
Rank in Nation (1958*)	2nd	Population (1950)	1,970,358
Density per square mile* (1958*).....	91.5	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population....	113
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	30+	Number of Counties.....	58
State University.....	University of California		
Sites	Berkeley and Los Angeles		
Capital City.....	Sacramento		

*Population estimates as of 1958, 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 CityDenver



OFFICERS

Governor...STEPHEN L. R. McNICHOLS
Lieutenant Governor...ROBERT L. KNOUS
Secretary of State....GEORGE J. BAKER
Attorney General....DUKE W. DUNBAR
State Treasurer.....TIM ARMSTRONG
State Auditor.....HOMER F. BEDFORD
State ControllerE. G. SPURLIN

SUPREME COURT

LEONARD V. B. SUTTON, Chief Justice
EDWARD C. DAY
WILLIAM E. DOYLE
ALBERT T. FRANTZ
FRANK H. HALL
FRANCIS J. KNAUSS
O. OTTO MOORE



HON. T. H. DAMERON
Chairman of the Commission
on Interstate Cooperation



GOVERNOR
STEPHEN L. R. McNICHOLS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate.....ROBERT L. KNOUS
President Pro Tem Speaker of the House.....CHARLES R. CONKLIN
of the Senate.....PETER CULIG, JR. Clerk of the House.....ROBERT S. EBERHARDT
Secretary of the Senate.....MRS. LUCILLE SHUSTER

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

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L. D. DAILY, Exec. Asst. to Governor, <i>Secretary</i>	VERNON A. CHEEVER	RETH B. CLARK
DUKE W. DUNBAR, Atty. Gen.	DONALD P. DUNKLEE	CHARLES R. CONKLIN, <i>Speaker</i>
E. G. SPURLIN, Controller	CARL FULGHUM	ED HARDING
WILLIAM M. WILLIAMS, Dir., Planning Div.	ROBERT L. KNOUS, <i>President</i>	NORMAN W. OHLSON
(Vacancy)	ROY H. McVICKER	JOHN E. STRELTZER

Ex-officio Members: THE GOVERNOR, PRESIDENT OF SENATE, SPEAKER OF HOUSE

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....103,922	Population (1950) .....415,786
Rank in Nation.....8th	Rank in State.....1st
Population (1958*).....1,711,000	Largest City .....Denver
Rank in Nation (1958*).....33rd	Population (1950) .....415,786
Density per square mile (1958*).....16.5	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 1958, subject to revision.
†As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.

DELAWARE

Nickname.....The Diamond State Bird.....Blue Hen Chicken
Motto.....*Liberty and Independence* Song*Our Delaware*
FlowerPeach Blossom Entered the Union..December 7, 1787
Capital CityDover



OFFICERS

GovernorJ. CALEB BOGGS
Lieutenant Governor. DAVID P. BUCKSON
Secretary of State.....GEORGE J. SCHULZ
Attorney General..JANUAR D. BOVE, JR.
State Treasurer ... MRS. BELLE EVERETT
State Auditor ERNEST E. KILLEN

SUPREME COURT

C. A. SOUTHERLAND, Chief Justice
DANIEL F. WOLCOTT
HOWARD W. BRAMHALL



HON. GEORGE J. SCHULZ
Chairman of the Commission
on Interstate Cooperation



GOVERNOR
J. CALEB BOGGS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate..... DAVID P. BUCKSON
President Pro Tem SHERMAN W. TRIBBETT
of the Senate..... ALLEN J. COOK Speaker of the House.....
Secretary of the Senate..... JOSHUA M. TWILLEY Clerk of the House..... KATHRYN R. CROMPTON

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members
J. CALEB BOGGS, Governor
GEN. GEORGE J. SCHULZ, Secy.
of State, *Chairman*
JANUAR D. BOVE, Atty. Gen.
CLIFFORD E. HALL, *Secretary*
RAYMOND B. PHILLIPS

Senate Members
WALTER J. HOEY
HENRY T. PRICE
WILMER F. WILLIAMS

House Members
WILLIAM E. GRAVES
JAMES R. QUIGLEY
CHARLES F. RICHARDS

Ex-officio Member: THE GOVERNOR
Associate Members At Large: SECRETARY OF STATE, ATTORNEY GENERAL

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....1,978
Rank in Nation.....49th
Population (1958*).....454,000
Rank in Nation (1958*).....46th
Density per square mile (1958*).....229.5
Number of Representatives in Congress.....1†
State University.....University of Delaware
SiteNewark
Capital CityDover

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 1958, 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



GOVERNOR
LEROY COLLINS



HON. CHARLES TOM
HENDERSON
Chairman of the Commission
on Interstate Cooperation

OFFICERS

Governor LEROY COLLINS
Lieutenant Governor..... None
Secretary of State..... ROBERT A. GRAY
Attorney General... RICHARD W. ERVIN
State Treasurer..... J. EDWIN LARSON
State Comptroller..... RAY E. GREEN

SUPREME COURT

ELWYN THOMAS, Chief Justice
GLENN TERRELL
T. FRANK HOBSON
B. K. ROBERTS
E. HARRIS DREW
CAMPBELL THORNAL
STEPHEN C. O'CONNELL

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate..... DEWEY M. JOHNSON Speaker of the House..... THOMAS D. BEASLEY
President Pro Tem W. RANDOLPH HODGES Speaker Pro Tem of the House JAMES N. BECK
Secretary of the Senate..... ROBERT W. DAVIS Clerk of the House..... MRS. LAMAR BLEDSOE

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members	Senate Members	House Members
LEROY COLLINS, Governor	WILSON CARRAWAY	WILLIAM V. CHAPPELL, JR.,
CHARLES TOM HENDERSON, Asst.	S. D. CLARKE	Speaker Designate
Atty. Gen., <i>Chairman</i>	W. TURNER DAVIS	J. J. GRIFFIN, JR.
WILLIAM DURDEN, Ex. Secy.	W. RANDOLPH HODGES, President	GEORGE L. HOLLAHAN, JR.
to Governor	Designate	MALLORY E. HORNE
RICHARD W. ERVIN, Atty.	CHARLEY E. JOHNS	WALTER O. SHEPPARD
General	JOHN RAWLS	JOHN S. SHIPP, JR.
DAVE KERNS, Dir., Leg.		
Ref. Bureau		
HARRY G. SMITH, Budget Director		

Ex-officio Members: THE GOVERNOR, PRESIDENT-DESIGNATE OF SENATE,
SPEAKER-DESIGNATE OF HOUSE, ATTORNEY GENERAL, BUDGET OFFICER

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	54,262	Capital City.....	Tallahassee
Rank in Nation.....	26th	Population (1950).....	27,237
Population (1958*).....	4,442,000	Rank in State.....	12th
Rank in Nation (1958*).....	12th	Largest City.....	Miami
Density per square mile (1958*).....	81.9	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 1958, 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* SongGeorgia
FlowerCherokee Rose Entered the Union...January 2, 1788
Capital CityAtlanta

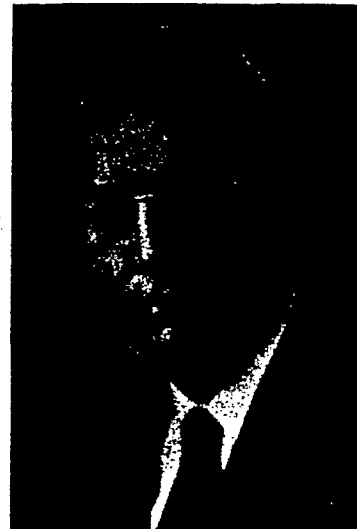


OFFICERS

GovernorS. ERNEST VANDIVER
Lieutenant GovernorGARLAND T. BYRD
Secretary of StateBEN W. FORTSON, JR.
Attorney GeneralEUGENE COOK
State TreasurerGEORGE B. HAMILTON
State AuditorB. E. THRASHER, JR.
Comptroller GeneralZACK D. CRAVEY

SUPREME COURT

WM. H. DUCKWORTH, Chief Justice
BOND ALMAND T. GRADY HEAD
T. S. CANDLER CARLTON MOBLEY
J. H. HAWKINS LEE B. WYATT, Presiding Justice



GOVERNOR
S. ERNEST VANDIVER

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate.....GARLAND T. BYRD
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....ROBERT H. JORDAN Speaker of the House.....GEORGE L. SMITH II
Secretary of the Senate.....GEORGE D. STEWART Clerk of the House.....GLENN W. ELLARD

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members	Senate Members	House Members
S. ERNEST VANDIVER, Governor	GARLAND T. BYRD,	JACK B. RAY, <i>Chairman</i>
EUGENE COOK, Atty. Gen.	President	J. ROY MCCrackEN
ZACK D. CRAVEY, Comptroller Gen.	HARRY C. EDENFIELD	GLEN S. PHILLIPS, SR.
BEN W. FORTSON, Jr., Secy. of State	JOHN W. GREER	HOWARD H. TAMPLIN
	CHARLES A. PANNELL	GEORGE L. SMITH II, Speaker
	ELDRIDGE WELLS PERRY	FRANK S. TWITTY
	CARL E. SANDERS	
	Alternates	
	ROBERT H. JORDAN	
	R. L. SLADE, JR.	

Ex-officio Members: THE GOVERNOR, PRESIDENT OF SENATE, SPEAKER OF HOUSE,
ATTORNEY GENERAL, COMPTROLLER GENERAL, SECRETARY OF STATE

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....58,483	Population (1950) .....331,314
Rank in Nation.....21st	Rank in State.....1st
Population (1958*).....3,818,000	Largest City .....Atlanta
Rank in Nation (1958*).....16th	Population (1950) .....331,314
Density per square mile (1958*).....65.3	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....23
Number of Representatives in Congress....10†	Number of Counties.....159
*State University.....University of Georgia	
Site .....Athens	
Capital City .....Atlanta	

*Population estimates as of 1958, subject to revision.
†As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.



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 (Vacancy)
Territorial Secretary MARCELLUS GRAEME BOSS, Acting Gov.
Attorney General LOUIS A. OTTO, JR.
Treasurer GÁLO L. SALAS
Comptroller SEGUNDO C. AGUON

DISTRICT COURT OF GUAM

Judge PAUL D. SHRIVER
Appointed by the President with consent of the Senate

LEGISLATURE

Speaker A. B. WON PAT Clerk DOROTHEA S. N. FURUKAWA
Vice-Speaker M. U. LUJAN Legislative Secretary V. B. BAMBA

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	209	Capital City	Agana
Population (1950)	59,498	Population (1950)	1,330
Density per square mile (1950).....	284	Largest City	Sinajana
		Population (1950)	3,069

HAWAII

Nickname.....The Aloha State
 Motto.....*Ua Mau Ke Ea O Ka
 Aina I Ka Pono* (The Life of the
 Land Is Perpetuated in Right-
 eousness)
 TreeKukui
 FlowerRed Hibiscus
 Song*Hawaii Pono*
 Entered the Union...August 21, 1959
 Capital CityHonolulu



OFFICERS

GovernorWILLIAM F. QUINN
 Lieutenant GovernorJAMES KEALOHA
 Attorney GeneralSHIRO KASHIWA
 TreasurerDR. CHARLES H. SILVA
 ComptrollerMICHAEL MIYAKE

SUPREME COURT

WILFRED C. TSUKIYAMA, Chief Justice.
 MASAJI MARUMOTO
 CHARLES E. CASSIDY
 CABLE A. WIRTZ
 RHODA V. LEWIS



GOVERNOR
 WILLIAM F. QUINN

LEGISLATURE

President of the SenateWILLIAM H. HILL
 Vice-President of the Senate.....HEBDEN PORTEUS
 Speaker of the HouseELMER F. CRAVALHO
 Clerk of the Senate.....WALTER CHUCK
 Clerk of the HouseHERMAN LUM

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....6,423
 Rank in Nation.....47th
 Population (1957*)613,000
 Rank in Nation.....44th
 Density per square mile (1955).....88.0
 Number of Representatives in Congress.....1
 State University.....University of Hawaii
 SiteHonolulu
 Capital CityHonolulu
 Population (1950)248,034
 Largest CityHonolulu
 Population (1950)248,034
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....2
 Number of Counties.....5†

*Population estimates as of 1957, subject to revision.
 †Including the County of Kalawao which is under the
 jurisdiction of the Board of Health.

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



GOVERNOR
ROBERT E. SMYLIE

OFFICERS

Governor ROBERT E. SMYLIE
Lieutenant Governor W. E. DREVLLOW
Secretary of State..... ARNOLD WILLIAMS
Attorney General FRANK L. BENSON
State Treasurer RULON A. SWENSON
State Auditor JOE R. WILLIAMS

SUPREME COURT

C. J. TAYLOR, Chief Justice

E. B. SMITH
E. T. KNUDSON

HENRY F. MCQUADE
JOSEPH J. MCFADDEN

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate..... W. E. DREVLLOW
President Pro Tem of the Senate... O. J. BUXTON Speaker of the House..... ROBERT DOOLITTLE
Secretary of the Senate.... EDWARD S. MIDDLEMIST Clerk of the House..... H. MAX HANSON

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....82,769
Rank in Nation.....11th
Population (1958*)662,000
Rank in Nation (1958*).....42nd
Density per square mile (1958*).....8.0
Number of Representatives in Congress.....2†
State University University of Idaho
Site Moscow
Capital City Boise

Population (1950)34,393
Rank in State.....1st
Largest City Boise
Population (1950)34,393
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....9
Number of Counties.....44

*Population estimates as of 1958, 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



OFFICERS

Governor WILLIAM G. STRATTON
Lieutenant Governor
..... JOHN WM. CHAPMAN
Secretary of State
..... CHARLES F. CARPENTIER
Attorney General. GRENVILLE BEARDSLEY
State Treasurer..... JOSEPH D. LOHMAN
Auditor of Public Accounts
..... ELBERT S. SMITH



HON. HUGH GREEN
Chairman of the Commission
on Intergovernmental
Cooperation



GOVERNOR
WILLIAM G. STRATTON

SUPREME COURT

BYRON O. HOUSE, Chief Justice
GEORGE W. BRISTOW
JOSEPH E. DAILY
CHARLES H. DAVIS
HARRY B. HERSHEY
RAY I. KLINGBIEL
WALTER V. SCHAEFER

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate..... JOHN WM. CHAPMAN
President Pro Tem
of the Senate..... ARTHUR J. BIDWILL Speaker of the House..... PAUL POWELL
Secretary of the Senate..... EDWARD E. FERNANDES Clerk of the House..... CLARENCE BOYLE

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Administrative Members

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GRENVILLE BEARDSLEY, Atty. Gen.
RICHARD G. BROWNE, Exec. Officer,
Ill. Teachers College Board
MORTON H. HOLLINGSWORTH, Dir. of
Finance
JACK F. ISAKOFF, Dir. of Research,
Legis. Council, Secretary

Senate Members

MARVIN F. BURT
JOHN W. CHAPMAN, Pres.
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PRESIDENT OF SENATE, SPEAKER OF HOUSE

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....55,935
Rank in Nation.....24th
Population (1958*)9,889,000
Rank in Nation (1958*).....4th
Density per square mile (1958*).....176.8
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 1958, subject to revision.
†As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.

A black and white portrait of a man with dark hair, wearing a suit jacket, white shirt, and dark tie. He is looking directly at the camera with a slight smile. The background is light and textured.

522

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



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Chairman of the Commission
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STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	56,045	Capital City	Des Moines
Rank in Nation.....	23rd	Population (1950).....	177,965
Population (1958*).....	2,822,000	Rank in State.....	1st
Rank in Nation (1958*).....	23rd	Largest City	Des Moines
Density per square mile (1958*).....	50.4	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 1958, subject to revision.
†As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.

KANSAS



NicknameThe Sunflower State BirdWestern Meadowlark
Motto*Ad Astra per Aspera* Song*Home on the Range*
(To the Stars Through Difficulties) AnimalAmerican Buffalo
FlowerNative Sunflower Entered the Union..January 29, 1861
Capital CityTopeka



GOVERNOR
GEORGE DOCKING



HON. JOSEPH W. HENKLE, SR.
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ADMINISTRATION, PRESIDENT OF SENATE, SPEAKER OF HOUSE
Secretary: FRED E. GULICK, Assistant Revisor of Statutes

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....82,108
Rank in Nation.....13th
Population (1958*)2,116,000
Rank in Nation (1958*).....29th
Density per square mile (1958*).....25.8
Number of Representatives in Congress.....6†
State UniversityUniversity of Kansas
SiteLawrence

Capital CityTopeka
Population (1950)78,791
Rank in State.....3rd
Largest CityWichita
Population (1950)168,279
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....25
Number of Counties.....105

*Population estimates as of 1958, 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



OFFICERS

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 Chairman of the Legislative
 Research Commission



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(Functions as Commission on Interstate Cooperation)

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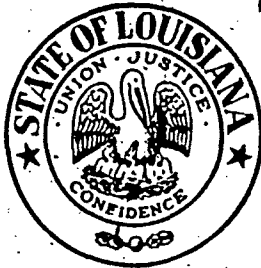
Ex-officio Members: All Members of Commission are Ex-officio
 Director: CHARLES WHEELER

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	39,864	Capital City	Frankfort
Rank in Nation.....	37th	Population (1950)	18,104
Population (1958*)	3,080,000	Rank in State.....	9th
Rank in Nation (1958*).....	21st	Largest City	Louisville
Density per square mile (1958*).....	77.3	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 1958, subject to revision.
 †As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.

LOUISIANA



Nickname The Pelican State Bird Eastern Brown Pelican
 Motto. *Union, Justice and Confidence* Song *Song of Louisiana*
 Flower Magnolia Entered the Union..... April 30, 1812
 Capital City Baton Rouge



GOVERNOR.
EARL K. LONG



HON. LETHER E. FRAZAR
Chairman of the Commission
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 COMMISSION

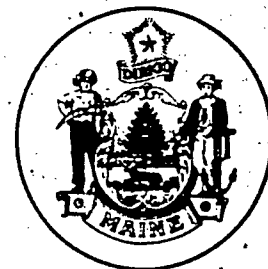
STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	45,162	Capital City	Baton Rouge
Rank in Nation.....	32nd	Population (1950)	125,629
Population (1958*)	3,110,000	Rank in State.....	3rd
Rank in Nation (1958*).....	20th	Largest City.....	New Orleans
Density per square mile (1958*).....	68.9	Population (1950)	570,445
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	8†	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....	17
State University Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College		Number of Parishes.....	64
Site	Baton Rouge		

*Population estimates as of 1958, 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



OFFICERS

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 Lieutenant Governor None
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STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 31,040
 Rank in Nation 39th
 Population (1958*) 952,000
 Rank in Nation (1958*) 36th
 Density per square mile (1958*) 29.2
 Number of Representatives in Congress 3†
 State University University of Maine
 Site Orono
 Capital City Augusta
 Population (1958*) 20,913

Rank in State 6th
 Largest City Portland
 Population (1950) 77,634
 Number of Cities and Towns over 10,000
 Population 13
 Number of Counties 16

*Population estimates as of 1958, subject to revision.
 †As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.

MARYLAND



Nickname The Old Line State
 Motto *Scuto Bonae Voluntas
 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



GOVERNOR
J. MILLARD TAWES



HON. LLOYD L. SIMPKINS
Chairman of the Commission
on Interstate Cooperation

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 PLANNING COMMISSION, BUDGET OFFICER, ATTORNEY GENERAL

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)..... 9,881
 Rank in Nation..... 42nd
 Population (1958*) 2,956,000
 Rank in Nation (1958*)..... 22nd
 Density per square mile, (1958*)..... 299.2
 Number of Representatives in Congress..... 7†
 State University University of Maryland
 Site Baltimore and College Park
 Capital City Annapolis

Population (1950) 10,047
 Rank in State..... 11th
 Largest City Baltimore
 Population (1950) 949,708
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population..... 11
 Number of Counties..... 23

*Population estimates as of 1958, 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



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Chairman of the Commission
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Secretary: PHILIP M. MARKLEY

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 7,867
Rank in Nation 45th
Population (1958*) 4,862,000
Rank in Nation (1958*) 9th
Density per square mile (1958*) 618.0
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 1958, 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 Quaeris 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



GOVERNOR
G. MENNEN WILLIAMS



HON. JAMES W. MILLER
Chairman of the Commission
on Interstate Cooperation

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Secretary: MRS. MELITA LANNING

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 57,022	Capital City Lansing
Rank in Nation 22nd	Population (1950) 92,129
Population (1958*) 7,866,000	Rank in State 6th
Rank in Nation (1958*) 7th	Largest City Detroit
Density per square mile (1958*) 137.9	Population (1950) 1,849,568
Number of Representatives in Congress 18†	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population 55
State Universities	Number of Counties 83
University of Michigan Ann Arbor	
Michigan State University East Lansing	
Wayne State University Detroit	

*Population estimates as of 1958, 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* Song *Hail! Minnesota*
(The Star of the North)
Flower Moccasin Flower Entered the Union..... May 11, 1858
Capital City St. Paul



OFFICERS

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Lieutenant Governor
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Attorney General MILES LORD
State Treasurer VAL BJORNSON
State Auditor STAFFORD KING

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HON. HARRY A. SIEBEN
Chairman of the Commission
on Interstate Cooperation



GOVERNOR
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Secretary of the Senate..... H. Y. TORREY Clerk of the House..... GEORGE H. LEAHY

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OF PLANNING DIVISION, PRESIDENT OF SENATE, SPEAKER OF HOUSE

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	80,009	Population (1950)	311,349
Rank in Nation.....	14th	Rank in State.....	2nd
Population (1958*)	3,375,000	Largest City	Minneapolis
Rank in Nation (1958*).....	18th	Population (1950)	521,718
Density per square mile (1958*).....	42.2	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....	23
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	9†	Number of Counties.....	87
State University	University of Minnesota		
Site	Minneapolis		
Capital City	St. Paul		

*Population estimates as of 1958, subject to revision.
†As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.

The seal of the State of Mississippi is a circular emblem. It features an eagle with its wings spread, perched on a shield with vertical stripes. The eagle is surrounded by a wreath. The outer border of the seal contains the text "THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI" in a circular arrangement. A small star is positioned at the bottom center of the seal.

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LEGISLATURE

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RUSSELL FOX
WILBURN HOOKER
THOMPSON MCCLELLAN
C. B. NEWMAN
FRANK SHANAHAN

Ex-officio Member: THE GOVERNOR

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	47,248	Population (1950)	98,271
Rank in Nation	31st	Rank in State	1st
Population (1958 *)	2,186,000	Largest City	Jackson
Rank in Nation (1958 *)	28th	Population (1950)	98,271
Density per square mile (1958 *)	46.3	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population	15
Number of Representatives in Congress	6†	Number of Counties	82
State University	University of Mississippi		
Site	Oxford		
Capital City	Jackson		

*Population estimates as of 1958, subject to revision.
†As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.

*Population estimates as of 1958, subject to revision.
†As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.

MISSOURI

Nickname The Show-Me State
 Motto *Salus Populi Suprema Lex Esto*
 (Let the Welfare of the People
 Be the Supreme Law)
 Flower Hawthorn
 Tree Dogwood
 Bird Bluebird
 Song *Missouri Waltz*
 Entered the Union... August 10, 1821
 Capital City Jefferson City



OFFICERS

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 Lieutenant Governor. EDWARD V. LONG
 Secretary of State
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 Attorney General JOHN M. DALTON
 State Treasurer..... M. E. MORRIS
 State Auditor HASKELL HOLMAN

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 HENRY I. EAGER
 LAURANCE M. HYDE
 C. A. LEEDY, JR.
 CLEM F. STORCKMAN
 HENRY J. WESTHUES



HON. FLOYD R. GIBSON
 Chairman of the Commission
 on Interstate Cooperation



GOVERNOR
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 President Pro Tem
 of the Senate..... FLOYD R. GIBSON
 Secretary of the Senate..... JOSEPH A. BAUER
 Speaker of the House..... RICHARD H. ICHORD
 Chief Clerk of the House..... AUSTIN HILL

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 SPEAKER OF HOUSE, BUDGET OFFICER, ATTORNEY GENERAL, CHIEF OF STAFF OF PLANNING BOARD
Secretary: WILLIAM R. NELSON

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	69,226	Population (1950)	25,099
Rank in Nation.....	18th	Rank in State.....	9th
Population (1958*)	4,271,000	Largest City	St. Louis
Rank in Nation (1958*).....	13th	Population (1950)	856,796
Density per square mile (1958*).....	61.7	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		

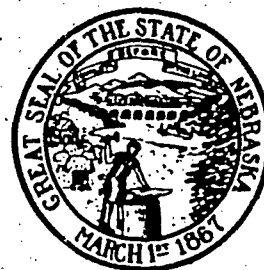
*Population estimates as of 1958, subject to revision.
 †As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.

The seal of the State of Montana is a circular emblem. The outer ring contains the text "THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF MONTANA" at the top and "1889" at the bottom. The central image depicts a landscape with a river, mountains, and a bison. A banner across the bottom of the central image reads "GOD AND MY COUNTRY".

A black and white portrait of a middle-aged man with glasses, wearing a suit and tie. He is looking directly at the camera with a slight smile. The image is high-contrast and grainy, typical of a photocopy or a low-quality scan.A black and white portrait of a middle-aged man with short, dark hair, wearing a dark suit jacket, a white shirt, and a dark tie. He is looking directly at the camera with a neutral expression. The background is a light, textured gray.

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



OFFICERS

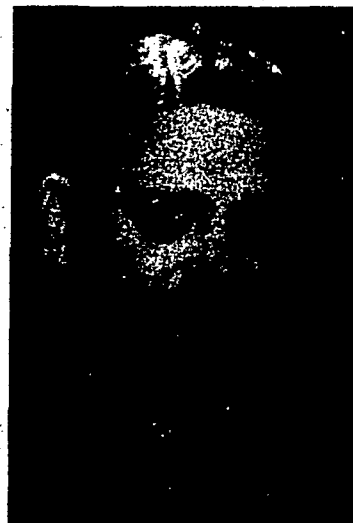
Governor RALPH G. BROOKS
Lieutenant Governor
..... DWIGHT W. BURNET
Secretary of State FRANK MARSH
Attorney General CLARENCE S. BECK
State Treasurer RICHARD R. LARSEN
State Auditor RAY C. JOHNSON

SUPREME COURT

ROBERT G. SIMMONS, Chief Justice
EDWARD F. CARTER
FRED W. MESSMORE
JOHN W. YEAGER
E. B. CHAPPELL
ADOLPH E. WENKE
PAUL E. BOSLAUGH



HON. HAL BRIDENBAUGH
Chairman of the Commission
on Intergovernmental
Cooperation



GOVERNOR
RALPH G. BROOKS

LEGISLATURE

Nebraska has the only unicameral Legislature

President of the Legislature... DWIGHT W. BURNET Clerk of the Legislature..... HUGO F. SRB
Speaker of the Legislature..... HARRY L. PIZER

COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

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Agriculture and Inspection
FRED HERRINGTON, Tax Commissr.
and Budget Dir.
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Vehicle Dept.
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Banking

Legislative Members

HAL BRIDENBAUGH, Chairman
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Alternates

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LEGISLATURE, TAX COMMISSIONER, CHAIRMAN OF STATE PLANNING BOARD
Secretary: HUGO F. SRB, Clerk of the Legislature

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)..... 76,663
Rank in Nation..... 15th
Population (1958*) 1,457,000
Rank in Nation (1958*)..... 34th
Density per square mile (1958*)..... 19.0
Number of Representatives in Congress..... 4
State University University of Nebraska
Site Lincoln
Capital City Lincoln

Population (1950) 98,884
Rank in State..... 2nd
Largest City Omaha
Population (1950) 251,117
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population..... 10
Number of Counties..... 93

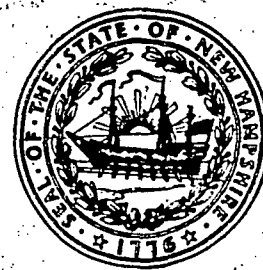
*Population estimates as of 1958, subject to revision.
†As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.

The seal of the State of Florida is a circular emblem. It features a central shield depicting a landscape with a sun rising over a body of water, with a palm tree on the right and a small building on the left. The shield is surrounded by a wreath. The outer ring of the seal contains the text "THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA" at the top and "1845" at the bottom. Below the shield, the motto "IN GOD WE TRUST" is inscribed.

A black and white portrait of a man with short, dark hair, wearing a dark suit jacket, a white shirt, and a dark tie. He is looking directly at the camera with a neutral expression. The background is a light, textured gray.

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



OFFICERS

Governor WESLEY POWELL
Lieutenant Governor None
Secretary of State (Vacancy)
Attorney General LOUIS C. WYMAN
State Treasurer ALFRED S. CLOUES
State Comptroller LEONARD S. HILL

SUPREME COURT

FRANK R. KENISON, Chief Justice
AMOS N. BLANDIN, JR.
LAURENCE I. DUNCAN
EDWARD J. LAMPRON
STEPHEN M. WHEELER



HON. LOUIS C. WYMAN
Chairman of the Commission
on Interstate Cooperation



GOVERNOR
WESLEY POWELL

GENERAL COURT

President of the Senate NORMAN A. PACKARD Speaker of the House STEWART LAMPREY
Clerk of the Senate BENJAMIN F. GREER Clerk of the House FRANCIS W. TOLMAN

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

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Chairman
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State Tax Commn.
FREDERICK N. CLARKE, Commissr.
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CHARLES P. HALEY
MYRON B. HART
CHARLES W. KIMBALL
JOHN W. KING
JAMES F. MALLEY

Ex-officio Member: ATTORNEY GENERAL

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....9,017	Population (1950) .....27,988
Rank in Nation.....44th	Rank in State.....3rd
Population (1958*).....584,000	Largest City .....Manchester
Rank in Nation (1958*).....45th	Population (1950) .....82,732
Density per square mile (1958*).....62.8	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....10
Number of Representatives in Congress.....2†	Number of Counties.....10
State University ... University of New Hampshire	
Site .....Durham	
Capital City .....Concord	

*Population estimates as of 1958, subject to revision.
†As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.



NEW JERSEY

Nickname The Garden State Song (unofficial) *New Jersey Loyalty Song*
Motto *Liberty and Prosperity*
Flower Purple Violet Entered the Union December 18, 1787
Bird Eastern Goldfinch
Capital City Trenton



GOVERNOR
ROBERT B. MEYNER



HON. SALVATORE A.
BONTEMPO
Chairman of the Commission
on Interstate Cooperation

OFFICERS

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Lieutenant Governor None
Secretary of State EDWARD J. PATTEN
Attorney General DAVID D. FURMAN
State Treasurer JOHN A. KERVICK
State Auditor FRANK DURAND
State Comptroller
..... ABRAHAM M. VERMEULEN

SUPREME COURT

JOSEPH WEINTRAUB, Chief Justice
ALBERT E. BURLING
JOHN J. FRANCIS
FREDERICK W. HALL
NATHAN L. JACOBS
HAYDN PROCTOR
C. THOMAS SCHETTINO

LEGISLATURE

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President Pro Tem of the Senate WESLEY L. LANCE
Secretary of the Senate HENRY H. PATTERSON
Speaker of the Assembly MAURICE V. BRADY
Clerk of the Assembly MAURICE F. KARP

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members	Senate Members	Assembly Members
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SALVATORE A. BONTEMPO, Commissr., Conserv. and Econ. Devel., Chairman	GEORGE B. HARPER	BENJAMIN FRANKLIN III
DAVID D. FURMAN, Atty. Gen.	THOMAS J. HILLERY	WILLIAM V. MUSTO
DWIGHT H. G. PALMER, Commissr., Highway Dept.	RICHARD R. STOUT, Vice-Chairman	
EDWARD J. PATTEN, Secy. of State		

Ex-officio Member: THE GOVERNOR
Secretary: JAMES J. SMITH

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	7,522	Number of Cities and Townships over 10,000	
Rank in Nation.....	46th	Population	93
Population (1958*)	5,749,000	Number of Counties.....	21
Rank in Nation (1958*).....	8th		
Density per square mile (1958*).....	764.3		
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	14†		
State University§.....			
Site	New Brunswick		
Capital City	Trenton		
Population (1950)	128,009		
Rank in State.....	4th		
Largest City	Newark		
Population (1950)	438,776		

*Population estimates as of 1958, 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.

NEW MEXICO

Nickname. The Land of Enchantment	Bird Road Runner
Motto <i>Crescit Eundo</i> (It Grows As It Goes)	Song <i>O, Fair New Mexico</i>
Flower Yucca Flower	Entered the Union... January 6, 1912
Capital City Santa Fe	



OFFICERS

Governor	JOHN BURROUGHS
Lieutenant Governor	EDWARD V. MEAD
Secretary of State	MRS BETTY FIORINA
Attorney General	HILTON A. DICKSON, JR.
State Treasurer	JOE CALLAWAY
State Auditor	ROBERT CASTNER

SUPREME COURT

JAMES B. MCGHEE, Chief Justice
DAVID W. CARMODY JAMES C. COMPTON
DAVID CHAVEZ, JR. IRWIN S. MOISE



GOVERNOR
JOHN BURROUGHS

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....EDWARD V. MEAD
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....HORACE DE VARGAS
Speaker of the House.....MACK EASLEY
Chief Clerk of the Senate.....HAL THORNBERRY
Chief Clerk of the House.....AL ROMERO

COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

(To be appointed)

STATISTICS

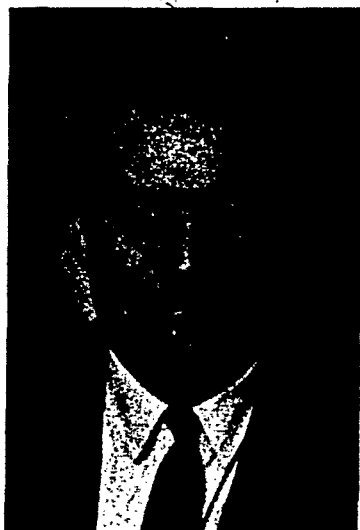
Land Area (square miles).....	121,511	Population (1950)	27,998
Rank in Nation.....	5th	Rank in State.....	2nd
Population (1958*)	842,000	Largest City	Albuquerque
Rank in Nation (1958*).....	39th	Population (1950)	96,815
Density per square mile (1958*).....	6.9	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....	7
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	2†	Number of Counties.....	32
State University	University of New Mexico		
Site	Albuquerque		
Capital City	Santa Fé		

*Population estimates as of 1958, subject to revision.
†As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.



NEW YORK

Nickname The Empire State Songs (Four unofficial)
Motto *Excelsior* (Higher) Entered the Union..... July 26, 1788
Flower Rose Capital City Albany



GOVERNOR
NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER



HON. ELISHA T. BARRETT
Chairman of the Joint
Legislative Committee on
Interstate Cooperation

OFFICERS

Governor NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER
Lieutenant Governor
..... MALCOLM WILSON
Secretary of State... CAROLINE K. SIMON
Attorney General .. LOUIS J. LEFKOWITZ
State Comptroller ARTHUR LEVITT

COURT OF APPEALS (Highest Appellate Court)

CHARLES S. DESMOND, Chief Judge
MARVIN R. DYE
STANLEY H. FULD
CHARLES W. FROESSEL
JOHN VAN VOORHIS
ADRIAN P. BURKE
SYDNEY F. FOSTER

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President Pro Tem of
the Senate WALTER J. MAHONEY
Speaker of the Assembly..... JOSEPH F. CARLINO
Secretary of the Senate..... JOHN J. SANDLER
Clerk of the Assembly..... ANSLEY B. BORKOWSKI

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J. VICTOR SKIFF, Dep. Commissr., Conserva- tion Dept.	AUSTIN W. ERWIN, Chmn., Fin. Comm.	GEORGE F. DANNEBROOK	Senate Min. Leader
CARROLL WAINWRIGHT, Jr., Asst. Counsel	JOHN H. FARRELL WALTER J. MAHONEY, Maj. Leader	LEO A. LAWRENCE WM. H. MACKENZIE, Chmn., Ways and Means Comm.	Chmn., Senate Finance Committee
	MACNEIL MITCHELL GILBERT T. SEELYE, <i>Vice-Chairman</i>	OREST J. MARESCA, Sec.	Speaker of Assembly
	JOSEPH ZARETSKI, Min. Leader	CHARLES A. SCHOENECK, Maj. Leader	Assembly Maj. Leader
		ANTHONY J. TRAVIA, Min. Leader	Assembly Min. Leader
		LEO P. NOONAN	Chmn., Assembly Ways and Means Comm.

*Administrative members are advisory only.

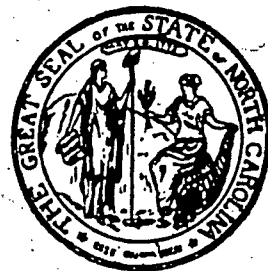
STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	47,944	Rank in State.....	6th
Rank in Nation.....	30th	Largest City	New York City
Population (1958*)	16,229,000	Population (1950)	7,891,957
Rank in Nation (1958*)	1st	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....	56
Density per square mile (1958*)	338.5	Number of Villages over 10,000 Population....	16
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	43†	Number of Counties.....	62
State University	Albany		
Capital City	Albany		
Population (1950)	134,995		

*Population estimates as of 1958, subject to revision.
†As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.

NORTH CAROLINA

Nickname	The Tarheel State	Song	<i>The Old North State</i>
Motto	<i>Esse Quam Videri</i> (To Be Rather than To Seem)	Entered the Union	
Flower	Dogwood		November 21, 1789
	Capital City		Raleigh



OFFICERS

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Lieutenant Governor
. LUTHER E. BARNHARDT
Secretary of State THAD EURE
Attorney General . MALCOLM B. SEAWELL
State Treasurer EDWIN GILL
State Auditor HENRY L. BRIDGES

SUPREME COURT

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EMERY B. DENNY
R. HUNT PARKER
WILLIAM H. BOBBITT
CARLISLE W. HIGGINS
WILLIAM B. RODMAN
CLIFTON L. MOORE



'HON. JAMES C. BOWMAN
Chairman of the Commission
on Interstate Cooperation



GOVERNOR
LUTHER H. HODGES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate . . . LUTHER E. BARNHARDT
President Pro Tem of the Senate . . . ROBERT F. MORGAN
Speaker of the House . . . ADDISON HEWLETT, JR.
Chief Clerk of the Senate . . . S. RAY BYERLY
Principal Clerk of the House . . . MRS. ANNIE E. COOPER

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GEORGE W. RANDALL, Comm. Bd. of Paroles	ROBERT LEE HUMBER	AUSTIN JONES

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	49,097	Population (1950)	65,679
Rank in Nation.....	29th	Rank in State.....	5th
Population (1958*)	4,549,000	Largest City :.....	Charlotte
Rank in Nation (1958*).....	11th	Population (1950)	134,042
Density per square mile (1958*).....	92.7	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....	30
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	12†	Number of Counties.....	100
State University	University of North Carolina		
Site	Chapel Hill		
Capital City	Raleigh		

*Population estimates as of 1958, subject to revision.
†As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.

NORTH DAKOTA



Nickname The Flickertail State Bird Western Meadowlark
 Motto *Liberty and Union, Now
 and Forever, One and Inseparable* Song *North Dakota Hymn*
 Flower Wild Prairie Rose Entered the Union November 2, 1889
 Capital City Bismarck



GOVERNOR
JOHN E. DAVIS



HON. DONALD C. HOLAND
Chairman of the Legislative
Research Committee

OFFICERS

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 Lieutenant Governor C. P. DAHL
 Secretary of State BEN MEIER
 Attorney General LESLIE R. BURGUM
 State Treasurer JOHN R. ERICKSON
 State Auditor CURTIS OLSON

SUPREME COURT

P. O. SATHRE, Chief Justice
 THOMAS J. BURKE
 JAMES MORRIS
 ALVIN C. STRUTZ
 OBERT C. TEIGEN

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President of the Senate C. P. DAHL
 President Pro Tem of the Senate AMOS FREED
 Secretary of the Senate VIC GILBREATH
 Speaker of the House HJALMER C. NYGAARD
 Clerk of the House GERALD L. STAIR

LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH COMMITTEE

(Functions as Committee on Interstate Cooperation)^{Alt}

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 WALTER R. FIEDLER
 A. W. LUICK
 RAYMOND G. VENDSEL
 FRANK A. WENSTROM

House Members

GEORGE R. BERNTSON, *Vice-Chairman*
 WALTER DAHLUND
 K. A. FITCH, *Secretary*
 CHARLES F. KARABENSH
 ALBERT SCHMALENBERGER
 OSCAR SOLBERG

Director: C. EMERSON MURRY

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	70,057	Capital City [*]	Bismarck
Rank in Nation.....	17th	Population (1950)	18,640
Population (1958 *)	650,000	Rank in State.....	4th
Rank in Nation (1958 *)	43rd	Largest City	Fargo
Density per square mile (1958 *)	9.3	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 1958, subject to revision.
 †As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.

OHIO

Nickname.....The Buckeye State BirdCardinal
Motto (None) Song (Several unofficial)
FlowerScarlet Carnation Entered the Union..... March 1, 1803
Tree..... (Aesculus glabra) Buckeye Capital City Columbus

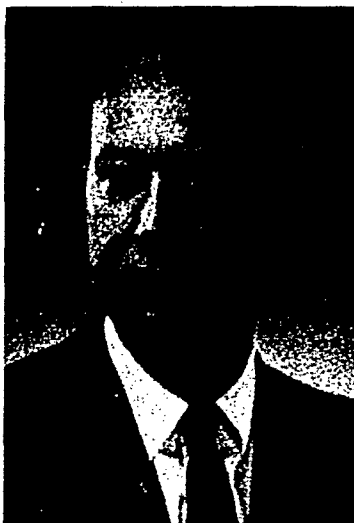


OFFICERS

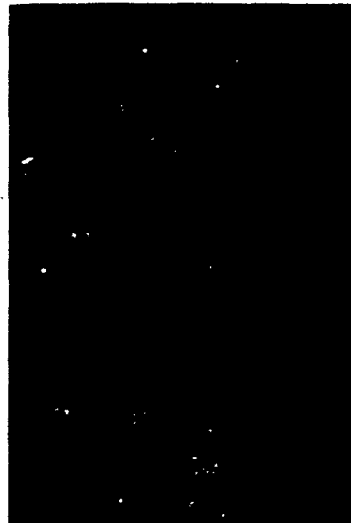
GovernorMICHAEL V. DiSALLE
Lieutenant Governor
.....JOHN W. DONAHEY
Secretary of State.....TED W. BROWN
Attorney GeneralMARK McELROY
State Treasurer....JOSEPH T. FERGUSON
State AuditorJAMES A. RHODES

SUPREME COURT

CARL V. WEYGANDT, Chief Justice
JAMES F. BELL
THOMAS J. HERBERT
JOHN M. MATTHIAS
JOHN WELD PECK
KINGSLEY A. TAFT
CHARLES B. ZIMMERMAN



HON. JAMES A. MALOON
Chairman of the Commission
on Interstate Cooperation



GOVERNOR
MICHAEL V. DiSALLE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate.....JOHN W. DONAHEY

President Pro Tem
of the Senate.....FRANK W. KING Speaker of the House.....JAMES A. LANTZ
Clerk of the Senate.....JOSEPH W. BARTUNEK Chief Clerk of the House...ARTHUR H. MILLESON

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members

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JAMES A. MALOON, Dir., Dept.
of Finance, *Chairman*
DR. JOHN C. BAKER, Pres., Ohio
University
MAURICE J. CONNELL, Asst. to
the Governor
RANKIN M. GIBSON, Asst. to the
Governor
MARK McELROY, Atty. Gen.
EVERETT PRESTON, Dir., Dept. of
Highways
A. E. STOWELL, Supt., Div. of Insurance

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EDWARD H. DELL
JOHN W. DONAHEY, Pres.
DANNY D. JOHNSON
CHARLES A. MOSHER
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EUGENE J. SAWICKI
ROBERT R. SHAW

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JOSEPH E. LADY
A. G. LANCIONE
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KLINE L. ROBERTS
KENNETH A. ROBINSON
JESSE YODER

Ex-officio Members: THE GOVERNOR, PRESIDENT OF SENATE, SPEAKER OF HOUSE, ATTORNEY GENERAL

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....41,000	Bowling Green University.....Bowling Green
Rank in Nation.....35th	Central State College.....Wilberforce
Population (1958 *)9,345,000	Capital City .....Columbus
Rank in Nation (1958 *)6th	Population (1950) .....375,901
Density per square mile (1958 *)227.9	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 1958, subject to revision.
†As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.

OKLAHOMA



Nickname.....The Sooner State BirdScissor-tailed Flycatcher
Motto.....*Labor Omnia Vincit*
(Labor Conquers All Things) Song*Oklahoma*
FlowerMistletoe Entered the Union
TreeRedbud November 16, 1907
Capital CityOklahoma City



GOVERNOR
J. HOWARD EDMONDSON



HON. HAROLD T. GARVIN
Chairman of the Commission
on Interstate Cooperation

OFFICERS

Governor J. HOWARD EDMONDSON
Lieutenant Governor GEORGE NIGH
Secretary of State.... WM. N. CHRISTIAN
Attorney General... MAC Q. WILLIAMSON
State Treasurer. WILLIAM A. BURKHART
State Auditor ANDY ANDERSON

SUPREME COURT

DENVER DAVISON, Chief Justice
BEN T. WILLIAMS, Vice Chief Justice
WILLIAM A. BERRY
W. H. BLACKBIRD
HARRY L. S. HALLEY
PAT IRWIN
FLOYD L. JACKSON
N. B. JOHNSON
EARL WELCH

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....GEORGE NIGH Speaker of the House.....CLINT G. LIVINGSTON
President Pro Tem of the Senate HAROLD T. GARVIN Speaker Pro Tem of the House. NOBLE R. STEWART
..... HAROLD T. GARVIN Chief Journal Clerk of the House
Secretary of the Senate.....LEO WINTERS MRS. LOUISE STOCKTON

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Office
BURTON LOGAN, Budget Officer
LEE WASHBOURNE, Dir., Highway
Dept.
MAC Q. WILLIAMSON, Atty. Gen.

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Pro Tem, *Chairman*
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FRANK RENEAU
RICHARD L. WHEATLEY, JR.
LELAND WOLF

Ex-officio Members: THE GOVERNOR, PRESIDENT PRO TEM OF SENATE, SPEAKER OF HOUSE,
ATTORNEY GENERAL, BUDGET OFFICER
Secretary: JACK A. RHODES

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)69,031
Rank in Nation.....19th
Population (1958*)2,285,000
Rank in Nation (1958*)27th
Density per square mile (1958*)33.1
Number of Representatives in Congress.....6†
State UniversityUniversity of Oklahoma
SiteNorman

Capital City*Oklahoma City
Population (1950)243,504
Rank in State.....1st
Largest CityOklahoma City
Population (1950)243,504
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....23
Number of Counties.....77

*Population estimates as of 1958, subject to revision.
†As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.

OREGON

Nickname The Beaver State Bird Western Meadowlark
 Motto The Union Song Oregon, My Oregon
 Flower Oregon Grape Entered the Union February 14, 1859
 Capital City Salem



OFFICERS

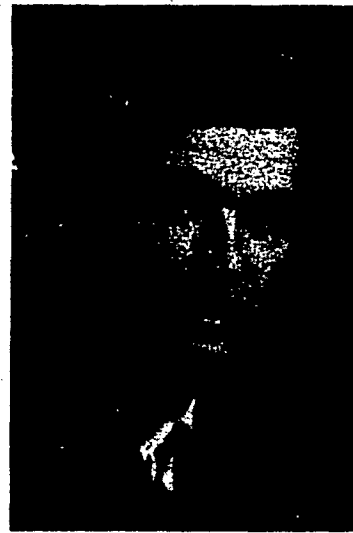
Governor MARK O. HATFIELD
 Lieutenant Governor None
 Secretary of State HOWELL APPLING, JR.
 Attorney General ROBERT Y. THORNTON
 State Treasurer HOWARD C. BELTON
 State Auditor HOWELL APPLING, JR.

SUPREME COURT

WILLIAM M. McALLISTER, Chief Justice
 HALL S. LUSK
 KENNETH J. O'CONNELL
 WILLIAM C. PERRY
 GEORGE ROSSMAN
 GORDON W. SLOAN
 HAROLD J. WARNER



HON. FREEMAN HOLMER
 Chairman of the Commission
 on Interstate Cooperation



GOVERNOR
 MARK O. HATFIELD

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate WALTER J. PEARSON
 President Pro Tem ROBERT B. DUNCAN
 of the Senate HARRY D. BOIVIN Speaker of the House
 Chief Clerk of the Senate MEDA COLE Chief Clerk of the House MRS. RUTH RENFROE

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FREEMAN HOLMER, Director, Dept. of Finance & Administration, Chairman	CARL H. FRANCIS	ROBERT B. DUNCAN, Speaker
VERN L. HILL, Director, Dept. of Motor Vehicles	BOYD OVERHULSE	AL FLEGEL
WARNE NUNN, Assistant to the Governor	WALTER J. PEARSON, President	GEORGE H. LAYMAN

Ex-officio Members: THE GOVERNOR, PRESIDENT OF SENATE, SPEAKER OF HOUSE

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 96,315	Capital City Salem
Rank in Nation 10th	Population (1950) 43,140
Population (1958 *) 1,773,000	Rank in State 2nd
Rank in Nation (1958 *) 31st	Largest City Portland
Density per square mile (1958 *) 18.4	Population (1950) 373,628
Number of Representatives in Congress 4†	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population 11
State University University of Oregon	Number of Counties 36
Site Eugene	

* Population estimates as of 1958, subject to revision.
 † As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.

PENNSYLVANIA



Nickname.....The Keystone State SongNo official song
 Motto.....*Virtue, Liberty and Independence* Entered the Union
 FlowerMountain Laurel December 12, 1787
 BirdRuffed Grouse Capital CityHarrisburg



GOVERNOR
DAVID L. LAWRENCE



HON. CHARLES R. WEINER
Chairman of the Commission
on Interstate Cooperation

OFFICERS

GovernorDAVID L. LAWRENCE
 Lieutenant Governor
JOHN MORGAN DAVIS
 Secretary of the Commonwealth
JOHN S. RICE
 Attorney GeneralANNE X. ALPERN
 State TreasurerROBERT F. KENT
 Auditor GeneralCHARLES C. SMITH
 Secretary of Internal Affairs
GENEVIEVE BLATT

SUPREME COURT

CHARLES ALVIN JONES, Chief Justice
 JOHN C. BELL, JR.
 MICHAEL A. MUSMANNO
 BENJAMIN R. JONES
 HERBERT B. COHEN
 CURTIS BOK
 MICHAEL J. EAGEN

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate.....JOHN MORGAN DAVIS
 President Pro Tem of the Senate.....M. HARVEY TAYLOR Speaker of the House.....HIRAM G. ANDREWS
 Secretary of the Senate.....EDWARD B. WATSON Chief Clerk of the House.....JOSEPH OMINSKY

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

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 GENEVIEVE BLATT, Secy. of Internal Affairs
 MAURICE K. GODDARD, Secy. of Forests and Waters
 ROBERT F. KENT, State Treasurer
 PARK H. MARTIN, Secy. of Highways
 FRANCIS A. PITKIN, Exec. Dir., State Planning Bd.
 JOHN S. RICE, Secy. of Commonwealth
 CHARLES C. SMITH, Auditor General

Senate Members
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 HARRY E. SEYLER
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House Members
 DAVID M. BOIES, *Secretary*
 HARRIS G. BRETH
 BLAINE C. HOCKER
 ALBERT W. JOHNSON
 PHILIP LOPRESTI
 ANTHONY J. PETROSKY
 NORMAN WOOD

Ex-officio Member: THE GOVERNOR

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)45,045
 Rank in Nation.....33rd
 Population (1958*)11,101,000
 Rank in Nation (1958*)3rd
 Density per square mile (1958*).....246.4
 Number of Representatives in Congress.....30+
 Institution of Higher Education
 Pennsylvania State University....State College

Capital CityHarrisburg
 Population (1950)89,544
 Rank in State.....7th
 Largest CityPhiladelphia
 Population (1950)2,071,605
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....96
 Number of Counties.....67

*Population estimates as of 1958, subject to revision.
 †As allocated on basis of 1950 population.

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..... HIRAM R. CANCIO
 Resident Commissioner for Puerto Rico in the United States
 ANTONIO FERNÓS ISERN
 Secretary of the Treasury..... JOSÉ R. NOGUERA
 Controller RAFAEL DE J. CORDERO

SUPREME COURT

LUIS NEGRÓN-FERNÁNDEZ, Chief
 Justice
 PEDRO PÉREZ-PIMENTEL
 EMILIO S. BELAVAL

LINO J. SALDAÑA
 RAFAEL HERNÁNDEZ-MATOS
 CARLOS SANTANA-BECERRA
 RAÚL SERRANO-GEYLS



GOVERNOR
 LUIS MUNOZ-MARÍN

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate..... SAMUEL R. QUIÑONES
 Vice-President of the Senate
 LUIS A. NEGRÓN-LÓPEZ
 Secretary of the 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

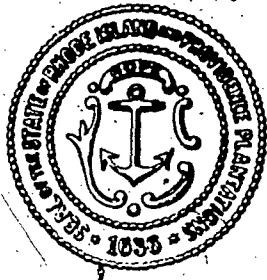
STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)..... 3,435
 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.

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
CHRISTOPHER DEL SESTO



HON. C. GEORGE DESTEFANO
Chairman of the Commission
on Interstate Cooperation

OFFICERS

Governor..... CHRISTOPHER DEL SESTO
 Lieutenant Governor
 JOHN A. NOTTE, JR.
 Secretary of State. AUGUST P. LA FRANCE
 Attorney General.... J. JOSEPH NUGENT
 Director of Department of
 Administration
 CHARLES A. KILVERT, JR.
 General Treasurer
 RAYMOND H. HAWKSLEY
 Controller CHARLES W. HILL

SUPREME COURT:

FRANCIS B. CONDON, Chief Justice
 THOMAS H. ROBERTS
 THOMAS J. PAOLINO
 WILLIAM E. POWERS
 G. FREDERICK FROST

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate..... JOHN A. NOTTE, JR.
 President Pro Tem Speaker of the House..... HARRY F. CURVIN
 of the Senate..... FRANCIS P. SMITH Recording Clerk
 Secretary of the Senate..... AUGUST P. LA FRANCE of the House..... PAUL B. McMAHON

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AGUSTO DAVID	WILLIAM M. DAVIES, JR.	HARRY F. CURVIN, <i>Speaker</i>
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J. JOSEPH NUGENT, Atty. Gen.	JOSEPH E. MALLEY, <i>Vice-Chairman</i>	JOHN J. WRENN
REGINALD D. WHITCOMB	JOHN G. McWEENEY	
	JOHN A. NOTTE, JR., <i>President</i>	

Ex-officio Members: THE GOVERNOR, PRESIDENT OF SENATE, ATTORNEY GENERAL,
 SPEAKER OF HOUSE
 Secretary: JAMES J. BRADY

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	1,058	Capital City	Providence
Rank in Nation.....	50th	Population (1950)	248,674
Population (1958*)	875,000	Rank in State.....	1st
Rank in Nation (1958*)	37th	Largest City.....	Providence
Density per square mile (1958*)	720.8	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 1958, subject to revision.
 †As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Nickname.....The Palmetto State BirdCarolina Wren
Motto.....*Animis Opibusque Parati* SongCarolina
(Prepared in Mind and Resources) TreePalmetto
FlowerYellow Jessamine Entered the Union.....May 23, 1788
Capital CityColumbia



OFFICERS

Governor.....ERNEST F. HOLLINGS
Lieutenant Governor
.....BURNET R. MAYBANK, JR.
Secretary of State
.....O. FRANK THORNTON
Attorney General...DANIEL R. MCLEOD
State Treasurer.....JEFF B. BATES
State AuditorJ. M. SMITH
Comptroller General....E. C. RHODES

SUPREME COURT

TAYLOR H. STUKES, Chief Justice
GLAUDE A. TAYLOR
G. DEWEY OXNER
LIONEL K. LEGGE
JOSEPH R. MOSS



HON. EDGAR A. BROWN
Chairman of the Commission
on Interstate Cooperation



GOVERNOR
ERNEST F. HOLLINGS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate.....BURNET R. MAYBANK
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

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SOLOMON BLATT, Speaker
L. G. MERRITT, Dir., Legislative
Council
LOVICK O. THOMAS, Clerk of Senate
O. FRANK THORNTON, Secy. of State
INEZ WATSON, Clerk of House

Senate Members
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REMBERT C. DENNIS
L. MARION GRESSETTE
JAMES P. MOZINGO, III
J. D. PARLER

House Members
R. J. AYCOCK
NATHANIEL W. CABELL
BARNEY DUSENBURY
JOHN T. GENTRY
MATTHEW POLIAKOFF

Ex-officio Member: THE GOVERNOR

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)30,305
Rank in Nation.....40th
Population (1958*)2,404,000
Rank in Nation (1958*)25th
Density per square mile (1958*)79.3
Number of Representatives in Congress.....6†
State University....University of South Carolina
SiteColumbia

Capital CityColumbia
Population (1950)86,914
Rank in State.....1st
Largest CityColumbia
Population (1950)86,914
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....9
Number of Counties.....46

*Population estimates as of 1958, 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 CityPierre



GOVERNOR
RALPH HERSEITH

OFFICERS

GovernorRALPH HERSETH
 Lieutenant GovernorJOHN F. LINDLEY
 Secretary of State.....SELMA SANDNESS
 Attorney GeneralPARNELL J. DONOHUE
 State TreasurerALBERT O. HAMRE
 State AuditorHARRIETT HORNING
 State ComptrollerJ. C. PENNE

SUPREME COURT

E. D. ROBERTS, Presiding Judge
 FRANK BIEGELMEIER ALEX RENTTO
 CHARLES S. HANSON ST. CLAIR SMITH

LEGISLATURE

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 President Pro Tem of the Senate...HENRY OSTER Chief Clerk of the House.....WALTER J. MATSON
 Speaker of the House.....ARCHIE M. GUBBRUD Secretary of the Senate.....WILLIAM K. HOLLAND

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

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CARL BOE, Finance Secy.	E. M. FREDRICKSON	ARCHIE M. GUBBRUD, Speaker
PARNELL J. DONOHUE, Atty. Gen.	JOHN F. LINDLEY, Pres.	GEORGE E. MAY
RAY FITZGERALD, Secy. of Agriculture	ALFRED D. ROESLER	RALPH A. NAUMAN
ALBERT O. HAMRE, State Treas.	DON STRANSKY	WALTER C. TAYLOR
SELMA SANDNESS, Secy. of State		

Ex-officio Member: THE GOVERNOR

Secretary: DEAN E. CLABAUGH, DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH, LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH COUNCIL

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) .....76,536	Largest City .....Sioux Falls
Rank in Nation.....16th	Population (1950) .....52,696
Population (1958*) .....699,000	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....6
Rank in Nation (1958*) .....40th	Number of Organized Counties.....64
Density per square mile (1958*) .....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 1958, subject to revision.
 †As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.

§Unorganized County of Armstrong annexed to Dewey County during 1952.

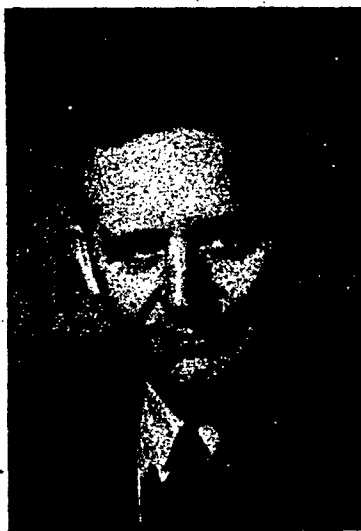
TENNESSEE

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 BUFORD ELLINGTON
Lieutenant Governor
..... WILLIAM D. BAIRD
Secretary of State..... JOE C. CARR
Attorney General
..... GEORGE F. MCCANLESS
State Treasurer..... RAMON T. DAVIS
State Comptroller
..... WILLIAM R. SNODGRASS



HON. HAROLD V. MILLER
Chairman of the Commission
on Intergovernmental
Cooperation



GOVERNOR
BUFORD ELLINGTON

SUPREME COURT

ALAN M. PREWITT, Chief Justice
HAMILTON S. BURNETT
SAM L. FELTS
JOHN E. SWEPSTON
PRIDE TOMLINSON

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Speaker of the Senate..... WILLIAM D. BAIRD Speaker of the House..... JAMES L. BOMAR, JR.
Clerk of the Senate..... JOHN W. COOKE, JR. Clerk of the House..... L. BUCHANAN LOSER

COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

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State Planning Commn., *Chairman*
EDWARD J. BOLING, Dir. Finance
and Admin.
ROSS W. DYER
GEORGE F. MCCANLESS, Atty. Gen.
WILLIAM R. SNODGRASS, Comptroller

Senate Members

WILLIAM D. BAIRD, Speaker
BAILEY BOCKMAN
DALE GLOVER
JOE T. KELLEY
EUGENE BROOKS McLEMORE
R. L. PETERS, JR.

House Members

JAMES L. BOMAR, JR.,
Speaker
JAMES C. CALDWELL, JR.
ERNEST CROUCH
ANDREW W. DAVIS
GERALD D. MURLEY
WILSON SIMS

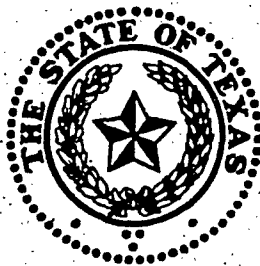
Ex-officio Members: THE GOVERNOR, SPEAKER OF SENATE, SPEAKER OF HOUSE;
ATTORNEY GENERAL, PLANNING ADMINISTRATOR

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	41,797	Capital City	Nashville
Rank in Nation.....	34th	Population (1950)	174,307
Population (1958*)	3,469,000	Rank in State.....	2nd
Rank in Nation (1958*)	17th	Largest City	Memphis
Density per square mile (1958*)	83.0	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 1958, subject to revision.
†As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.

TEXAS



Nickname.....The Lone Star State BirdMockingbird
 MottoFriendship SongTexas, Our Texas
 FlowerBluebonnet Entered the Union December 29, 1845
 Capital CityAustin



GOVERNOR
PRICE DANIEL

OFFICERS

GovernorPRICE DANIEL
 Lieutenant GovernorBEN RAMSEY
 Secretary of State.....ZOLLIE STEAKLEY
 Attorney GeneralWILL WILSON
 State TreasurerJESSE JAMES
 State AuditorC. H. CAVNESS
 State Comptroller.....ROBERT S. CALVERT

SUPREME COURT

J. E. HICKMAN, Chief Justice
 MEADE F. GRIFFIN RUEL C. WALKER
 ROBERT W. CALVERT JAMES R. NORVELL
 CLYDE E. SMITH JOE GREENHILL
 FRANK P. CULVER, JR. ROBERT W. HAMILTON

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate...BEN RAMSEY
 President Pro Tem of the Senate Speaker of the House.....WAGGONER CARR
FRANK OWEN, III Chief Clerk of the House
 Secretary of the Senate.....CHARLES A. SCHNABEL MRS. DOROTHY HALLMAN

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

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HOMER GARRISON, Jr., Dir. of Public Safety	MRS. NEVEILLE H. COLSON	H. J. BLANCHARD
DEWITT GREER, Highway Engineer	LOUIS CRUMP	STANLEY BOYSEN
ZOLLIE STEAKLEY, Secy. of State	MARTIN DIES, JR.	JOE N. CHAPMAN
WILL WILSON, Atty. Gen.	HENRY B. GONZALEZ	GRAINGER W. McILHANY
JOHN H. WINTERS, Dir. of Public Welfare	GEORGE MOFFETT	JAMES A. TURMAN
	JARRARD SECREST	
	PRESTON SMITH	

Ex-officio Members: THE GOVERNOR, PRESIDENT OF SENATE, SPEAKER OF HOUSE,
 SECRETARY OF STATE, ATTORNEY GENERAL
Secretary: JESS M. IRWIN, JR.

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....263,513	Capital City .....Austin
Rank in Nation.....2nd	Population (1950) .....132,459
Population (1958 *)9,377,000	Rank in State.....5th
Rank in Nation (1958 *)5th	Largest City .....Houston
Density per square mile (1958 *)35.6	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 1958, subject to revision.
 †As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.

UTAH

Nickname.....The Beehive State Song.....*Utah, We Love Thee*
Motto*Industry* TreeBlue Spruce
Flower.....Sego Lily Entered the Union...January 4, 1896
BirdSeagull Capital City.....Salt Lake City



OFFICERS

Governor.....GEORGE D. CLYDE
Lieutenant GovernorNone
Secretary of State..LAMONT F. TORONTO
Attorney General....WALTER L. BUDGE
State Treasurer....SHERMAN J. PREECE
State Auditor.....SID LAMBOURNE

SUPREME COURT

J. ALLAN CROCKETT, Chief Justice
LESTER A. WADE
F. HENRI HENRIOD
ROGER I. McDONOUGH
E. R. CALLISTER



HON. SHERMAN P. LLOYD
Chairman of the Utah
Legislative Council



GOVERNOR
GEORGE D. CLYDE

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....SHERMAN P. LLOYD Speaker of the House.....SHELDON R. BREWSTER
Secretary of the Senate.....QUAYLE CANNON, JR. Chief Clerk of the House.....J. WALDO PERRY

UTAH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

(Functions as Commission on Interstate Cooperation)

Citizen Members

CLAIR R. HOPKINS
HERBERT B. MAW
DILWORTH S. WOOLLEY

Senate Members

SHERMAN P. LLOYD, *Chairman*
REED BULLEN
ORVAL HAFEN
GLEN M. HATCH
THORPE WADDINGHAM

House Members

SHELDON R. BREWSTER,
Vice-Chairman
CLARENCE J. ALBRECHT
FERDINAND ERICKSON
H. A. MACFARLANE
RALPH A. SHEFFIELD

Director: LEWIS H. LLOYD

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)82,346
Rank in Nation.....12th
Population (1958*)865,000
Rank in Nation (1958*)38th
Density per square mile (1958*)10.5
Number of Representatives in Congress.....2†
State Universities
Utah State University.....Logan
University of Utah.....Salt Lake City

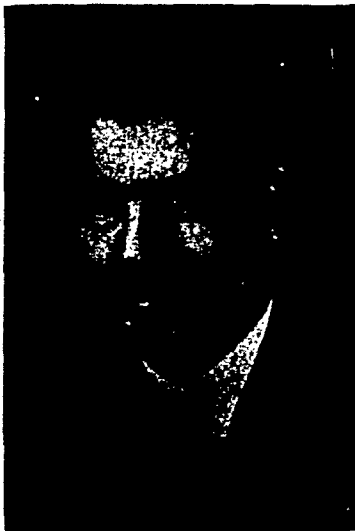
Capital CitySalt Lake City
Population (1950)182,121
Rank in State.....1st
Largest CitySalt Lake City
Population (1950)182,121
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....4
Number of Counties.....29

*Population estimates as of 1958, 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 CityMontpelier



GOVERNOR
ROBERT T. STAFFORD



HON. GRAHAM S. NEWELL
Chairman of the Commission
on Interstate Cooperation

OFFICERS

GovernorROBERT T. STAFFORD
 Lieutenant Governor
ROBERT S. BABCOCK
 Secretary of State
HOWARD E. ARMSTRONG
 Attorney General ..THOMAS DEBEVOISE
 State Treasurer.....GEORGE H. AMIDON
 State Auditor.....DAVID V. ANDERSON

SUPREME COURT

BENJAMIN N. HULBURD, Chief Justice
 JAMES S. HOLDEN
 P. L. SHANGRAW
 ALBERT W. BARNEY, JR.
 MILFORD K. SMITH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate.....ROBERT S. BABCOCK
 President Pro Tem of the Senate ASA S. BLOOMER Clerk of the House.....DALE W. BROOKS
 Speaker of the House.....F. RAY KEYSER, JR. Secretary of the Senate.....EARLE J. BISHOP

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Administrative Members
 ELMER MARSH, Commissr. of
 Motor Vehicles
 THOMAS DEBEVOISE, Atty. Gen.
 REINHOLD W. THIEME, Commissr.
 of Water Resources

Senate Members
 GRAHAM S. NEWELL, *Chairman*
 MERRITT HEWITT, JR.
 EDWARD G. JANEWAY

House Members
 JAMES H. ADAMS
 LAWRENCE E. KIMBALL
 LEROY E. LAWRENCE

Ex-officio Member: ATTORNEY GENERAL

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)9,278
 Rank in Nation.....43rd
 Population (1958 *)372,000
 Rank in Nation (1958 *).....47th
 Density per square mile (1958 *)40.1
 Number of Representatives in Congress.....1†
 State University.....University of Vermont
 and State Agricultural College
 SiteBurlington
 Capital City.....Montpelier

Population (1950)8,599
 Rank in State.....4th
 Largest CityBurlington
 Population (1950)33,155
 Number of Cities and Towns over 10,000
 Population5
 Number of Counties.....14

*Population estimates as of 1958, 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

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Lieutenant Governor
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Secretary of the Commonwealth
.....MARTHA B. CONWAY
Attorney General...A. S. HARRISON, JR.
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Auditor of Public Accounts
.....J. GORDON BENNETT
ComptrollerSIDNEY C. DAY, JR.

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Chairman of the Commission
on Interstate Cooperation



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Ex-officio Member: THE GOVERNOR

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....39,893
Rank in Nation.....36th
Population (1958*).....3,935,000
Rank in Nation (1958*).....15th
Density per square mile (1958*).....98.6
Number of Representatives in Congress.....10†
State University.....University of Virginia
SiteCharlottesville
Capital CityRichmond

Population (1950)230,310
Rank in State.....1st
Largest CityRichmond
Population (1950)230,310
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population....21§
Number of Counties.....98§

*Population estimates as of 1958, subject to revision.

†As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.

§Elizabeth City County became a part of the city of Hampton, and Warrick County became the independent city of Warwick during July, 1952.

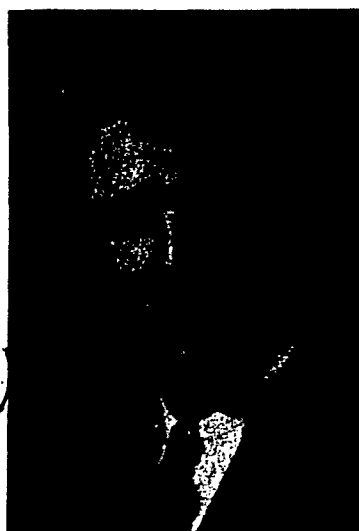
(a) Deceased February, 1960.

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
JOHN D. MERWIN

OFFICERS

Governor..... JOHN D. MERWIN
Government Secretary ROY W. BORN
Commissioner of Finance..... PERCY DE JONGH
Government Comptroller PETER BOVE

DISTRICT COURT

Judge WALTER A. GORDON
United States Attorney..... LEON P. MILLER

LEGISLATURE

President of the Legislature..... WALTER I. M. HODGE
Legislative Secretary JOHN L. MADURO

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

Land 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

WASHINGTON

Nickname.....	The Evergreen State	Song.....	<i>Washington, My Home</i>
Motto.....	<i>Alki</i> (By and By)	Entered the Union	
Flower.....	Western Rhododendron		November 11, 1889
Bird.....	Willow Goldfinch	Capital City	Olympia



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

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JOSEPH A. MALLERY
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HARRY ELLSWORTH FOSTER
ROBERT T. HUNTER



HON. JOHN L. O'BRIEN
Chairman of the
Washington Legislative
Council



GOVERNOR
ALBERT D. ROSELLINI

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President Pro Tem
of the Senate..... GERALD G. DIXON
Speaker of the House..... JOHN L. O'BRIEN
Speaker Pro Tem of the
House MRS. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN
Secretary of the Senate..... WARD BOWDEN
Chief Clerk of the House..... S. R. HOLCOMB

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(Functions as Commission on Interstate Cooperation)

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RALPH L. RICKDALL
HARRY A. SILER

Executive Secretary: DONALD C. SAMPSON

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	66,786	Capital City	Olympia
Rank in Nation.....	20th	Population (1950)	15,819
Population (1958*)	2,769,000	Rank in State.....	13th
Rank in Nation (1958*)	24th	Largest City	Seattle
Density per square mile (1958*)	41.5	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 1958, 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 Freemen)
 Flower.....Big Rhododendron Entered the Union..... June 20, 1863
 Capital City.....Charleston



GOVERNOR
CECIL H. UNDERWOOD



HON. CARL M. FRASURE
Chairman of the Commission
on Interstate Cooperation

OFFICERS

Governor CECIL H. UNDERWOOD
 Lieutenant Governor.....None
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 Attorney General.....W. W. BARRON
 State Treasurer.....OREL J. SKEEN
 State Auditor.....EDGAR B. SIMS

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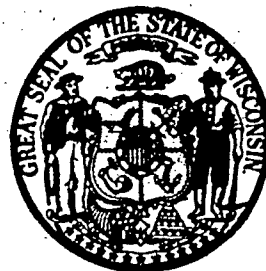
STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....24,080	Population (1950)73,501
Rank in Nation.....41st	Rank in State.....2nd
Population (1958*) .....1,969,000	Largest City .....Huntington
Rank in Nation (1958*) .....30th	Population (1950) .....86,353
Density per square mile (1958*) .....81.8	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....13
Number of Representatives in Congress.....6†	Number of Counties.....55
State University.....University of West Virginia	
Site .....Morgantown	
Capital City .....Charleston	

*Population estimates as of 1958, 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



OFFICERS

Governor.....GAYLORD A. NELSON
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Attorney General... JOHN W. REYNOLDS
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President Pro Tem Chief Clerk of the Assembly
of the Senate, FRANK E. PANZER NORMAN C. ANDERSON
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M. G. TOEPEL, Chief, Legis. Ref. Library		

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*Administrative Secretary: EARL SACHSE, Executive Secretary, Joint
Legislative Council*

STATISTICS

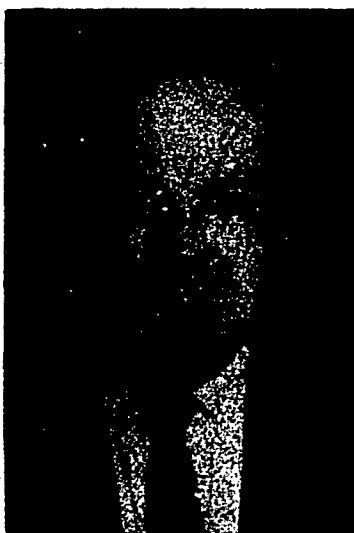
Land Area (square miles) .....54,705	Population (1950) .....96,056
Rank in Nation.....25th	Rank in State.....2nd
Population (1958 *)3,938,000	Largest City Milwaukee
Rank in Nation (1958 *)14th	Population (1950) .....637,392
Density per square mile (1958 *)72.0	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population.....34
Number of Representatives in Congress.....10†	Number of Counties.....71
State University.....University of Wisconsin	
Site Madison	
Capital City Madison	

*Population estimates as of 1958, subject to revision.
†As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.

WYOMING



Nickname.....The Equality State BirdMeadowlark
 Motto.....*Cedant Armæ Togæ*
 (Let Arms Yield to the Gown)
 FlowerIndian Paint Brush Song (Two unofficial)
 Entered the Union.....July 10, 1890
 Capital CityCheyenne



GOVERNOR
J. J. HICKEY



HON. JACK R. GAGE
Chairman of the Commission
on Intergovernmental
Cooperation

OFFICERS

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 Lieutenant GovernorNone
 Secretary of State.....JACK R. GAGE
 Attorney GeneralNORMAN B. GRAY
 State TreasurerC. J. ROGERS
 State Auditor.....MINNIE A. MITCHELL
 State Superintendent of Public
 Instruction.....VELMA LINFORD

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STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	97,506	Capital City	Cheyenne
Rank in Nation.....	9th	Population (1950)	31,935
Population (1958 *).....	320,000	Rank in State.....	1st
Rank in Nation (1958 *).....	48th	Largest City	Cheyenne
Density per square mile (1958 *)	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 1958, subject to revision.
 †As allocated on basis of 1950 population figures.

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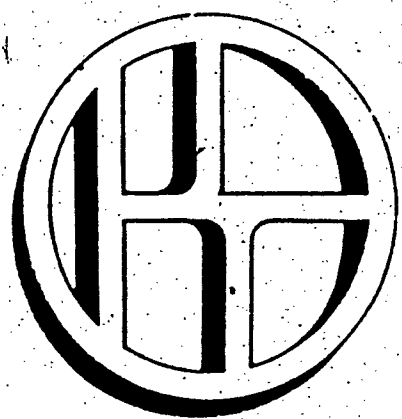
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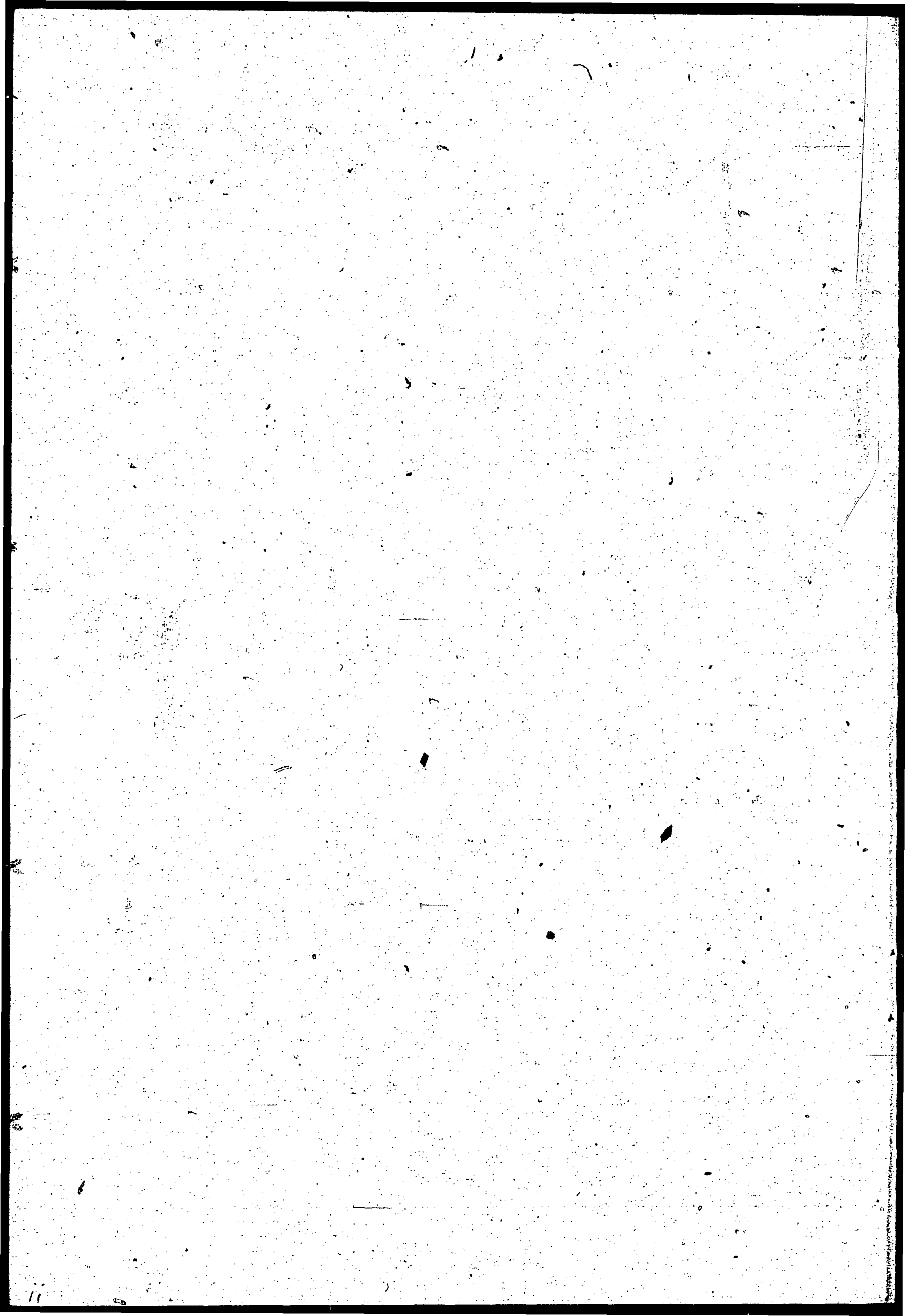
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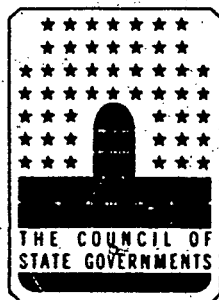
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FEBRUARY, 1961



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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 lists of state officials and members of the legislatures.

This volume, *Supplement I* of the 1960-61 edition of *The Book of the States*, is based on information received from the states by the end of 1960 or soon thereafter. It lists the elective administrative officials, the elective Supreme Court Justices, the members of the legislatures for 1961, whether newly elected or holdover, and officers of the legislatures. Some of the lists of legislators are unofficial, but every effort for accuracy has been made by the state officials who provided the information and by the Council of State Governments.

Supplement I covers only the state offices that are filled by statewide popular vote and the members and officers of the legislatures. Comprehensive rosters of appointed administrative officials will appear in *Supplement II*, to be published in the summer of 1961.

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
January, 1961

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THE BOOK OF THE STATES

MINNESOTA

Governor.....	ELMER L. ANDERSEN (R)	Auditor.....	STAFFORD KING (R)
Lieutenant Governor		Railroad and Warehouse Commission	
.....	KARL F. ROLVAAG (DFL)		RONALD L. ANDERSON (DFL)
Secretary of State			HJALMAR PETERSON (DFL)
.....	JOSEPH L. DONOVAN (DFL)		PAUL RASMUSSEN (DFL)
Attorney General			
.....	WALTER MONDALE (DFL)		
Treasurer.....	VAL BJORNSEN (R)		

Supreme Court

Chief Justice.....ROGER F. DELL

Associate Justices

FRANK T. GALLAGHER	MARTIN A. NELSON
THOMAS GALLAGHER	WILLIAM P. MURPHY
OSCAR R. KNUTSON	LEE LOEVINGER

MISSISSIPPI

Governor.....	ROSS R. BARNETT (D)	Land Commissioner	
Lieutenant Governor		.....	ROBERT E. GRAHAM (D)
.....	PAUL B. JOHNSON, JR. (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.....	EVELYN GANDY (D)		W. F. DEARMAN (D)
Auditor.....	WILLIAM D. NEAL (D)		JOHN D. SMITH (D)
Superintendent of Public Education			ROY C. ADAMS (D)
.....	J. M. TUBB (D)	Public Service Commission	
Tax Collector.....	WILLIAM WINTER (D)		NORMAN A. JOHNSON, JR. (D)
Commissioner of Insurance			W. E. MOORE (D)
.....	WALTER DELL DAVIS (D)		THOMAS HAL PHILLIPS (D)

Supreme Court

Chief Justice.....HARVEY McGEHEE

Associate Justices

LEE D. HALL	W. N. ETHRIDGE, JR.
PERCY M. LEE	ROBERT G. GILLESPIE
JOHN W. KYLE	T. H. McELROY, SR.
R. OLNEY ARRINGTON	HENRY LEE RODGERS

Clerk.....TOM Q. ELLIS

ELECTIVE OFFICERS FOR 1961

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MISSOURI

Governor.....	JOHN M. DALTON (D)	Attorney General	
Lieutenant Governor..	HILARY BUSH (D)		THOMAS F. EAGLETON (D)
Secretary of State		Treasurer.....	MILTON CARPENTER (D)
.....	WARREN E. HEARNES (D)	Auditor.....	HASKELL HOLMAN (D)

MONTANA

Governor.....	DONALD G. NUTTER (R)	Auditor.....	JOHN J. HOLMES (D)
Lieutenant Governor		Superintendent of Public	
.....	TIM M. BABCOCK (R)	Instruction.....	HARRIET MILLER (R)
Secretary of State...	FRANK MURRAY (D)	Railroad and Public Service	
Attorney General		Commission.....	LOU BOEDECKER (D)
.....	FORREST H. ANDERSON (D)		AUSTIN B. MIDDLETON (D)
Treasurer.....	EDNA HINMAN (R)		JACK HOLMES (D)

Supreme Court

Chief Justice..... JAMES T. HARRISON

Associate Justices

HUGH R. ADAIR	MESLEY CASTLES
ALBERT H. ANGSTMAN	JOHN HARRISON

Clerk..... THOMAS J. KEARNEY.

NEBRASKA

Governor.....	FRANK B. MORRISON (D)	Railway Commission	
Lieutenant Governor			RICHARD H. LARSON (R)
.....	DWIGHT W. BURNEY (R)		JOSEPH J. BROWN (R)
Secretary of State..	FRANK I. MARSH (R)		WAYNE R. SWANSON (R)
Attorney General		University of Nebraska Regents	
.....	CLARENCE A. H. MEYER (R)		RICHARD E. ADKINS (NP)
Treasurer..	CLARENCE L. E. SWANSON (R)		J. G. ELLIOTT (NP)
Auditor of Public Accounts			FRANK O. FOOTE (NP)
.....	RAY C. JOHNSON (R)		B. N. GREENBERG (NP)
Board of Education			CLARENCE E. SWANSON (NP)
	A. J. CRABTREE (NP)		J. LEROY WELSH (NP)
	RAYMOND M. GILMORE (NP)		
	W. RAY HILL (NP)		
	FRANK C. HEINISCH (NP)		
	FRANK E. LANDIS (NP)		
	HAMILTON F. MITTEN (NP)		

Supreme Court

Chief Justice..... ROBERT G. SIMMONS

Associate Justices

LESLIE BOSLAUGH	HARRY A. SPENCER
EDWARD F. CARTER	ADOLPH WENKE
FRED W. MESSMORE	JOHN W. YEAGER

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

NEVADA

Governor.....	GRANT SAWYER (D)	Board of Regents of State University
Lieutenant Governor.....	REX BELL (R)	<i>Chairman</i> A. C. GRANT (NP)
Secretary of State.....	JOHN KOONTZ (D)	FRED M. ANDERSON (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 E. ELWELL (NP)
State Printer.....	JACK MCCARTHY (D)	RAY GERMAIN (NP)
Inspector of Mines		LOUIS E. LOMBARDI (NP)
.....	MERVIN J. GALLAGHER (D)	MOLLY MAGEE (NP)
		WILLIAM TYSON (NP)

Board of Education

MRS. HELEN CROZIER (NP)
 MARY FULSTONE (NP)
 EMILE J. GEZELIN (NP)
 MRS. EDNA PATTERSON (NP)
 HAROLD M. PETERSON (NP)
 V. S. SCHOENFELD (NP)

Supreme Court

Chief Justice.....FRANK McNAMEE

Associate Justices

MILTON B. BADT MILES N. PIKE

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Governor.....	WESLEY POWELL (R)	Executive Council
		ROGER E. BRASSARD (D)
		JAMES H. HAYES (R)
		ANDREW H. JARVIS (R)
		PHILIP A. ROBERTSON (R)
		HAROLD WEEKS (R)

NEW JERSEY

Governor.....ROBERT B. MEYNER (D)

NEW MEXICO

Governor.....	EDWIN L. MECHEM (R)	Commissioner of Public
Lieutenant Governor...	TOM BOLACK (R)	Lands..... E. S. JOHNNY WALKER (D)
Secretary of State...	BETTY FIORINA (D)	Corporation Commission
Attorney General..	EARL E. HARTLEY (D)	JOHN BLOCK, JR. (D)
Treasurer.....	JOE CALLAWAY (D)	G. Y. FAILS (D)
Auditor.....	ROBERT D. CASTNER (D)	INGRAM B. PICKETT (D)

Supreme Court

Chief Justice.....J. C. COMPTON

Associate Justices

DAVID W. CARMODY IRWIN S. MOISE
 DAVID CHAVEZ, JR. M. E. NOBLE

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Governor . . . NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER (R)	Attorney General
Lieutenant Governor LOUIS J. LEFKOWITZ (R)
..... MALCOLM WILSON (R)	Comptroller..... ARTHUR LEVITT (D)

Chief Judge CHARLES S. DESMOND

ADRIAN P. BURKE
MARVIN R. DYE
SYDNEY F. FOSTER

Governor.....	TERRY SANFORD (D)	Superintendent of Public	
Lieutenant Governor		Instruction..	CHARLES F. CARROLL (D)
.....	H. CLOYD PHILPOTT (D)	Commissioner of Agriculture	
Secretary of State.....	THAD EURE (D)	L. Y. BALLENTINE (D)
Attorney General		Commissioner of Insurance	
.....	THOMAS WADE BRUTON (D)	CHARLES F. GOLD (D)
Treasurer.....	EDWIN GILL (D)	Commissioner of Labor	
Auditor.....	HENRY L. BRIDGES (D)	FRANK CRANE (D)

Chief Justice J. WALLACE WINBORNE

WM. H. BOBBITT
E. B. DENNY
CARLISLE HIGGINS

CLIFTON L. MOORE
R. HUNT PARKER
WM. B. RODMAN, JR.

Governor.....	WILLIAM L. GUY (D)	Commissioner of Insurance	
Lieutenant Governor		A. J. JENSEN (R)
.....	ORVILLE W. HAGEN (R)	Commissioner of Agriculture and	
Secretary of State.....	BEN MEIER (R)	Labor.....	MATH DAHL (R)
Attorney General.....	LESLIE R. BURGUM (R)	Tax Commissioner	
Treasurer.....	JOHN R. ERICKSON (R)	J. ARTHUR ENGEN (NP)
Auditor.....	CURTIS OLSON (R)	Public Service Commission	
Superintendent of Public Instruction		ERNEST D. NELSON (R)
.....	M. F. PETERSON (NP)		RICHARD J. THOMPSON (R)
			MARTIN VAALER (R)

Chief Justice P. O. SATHRE

THOMAS J. BURKE
JAMES MORRIS

ALVIN C. STRUTZ
OBERT C. TEIGEN

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

OHIO

Governor	MICHAEL V. DiSALLE (D)	Board of Education	
Lieutenant Governor		EDWARD C. AMES (NP)	
.....	JOHN W. DONAHEY (D)	WALTER E. BECKJORD (NP)	
Secretary of State..	TED W. BROWN (R)	JAMES W. COLLINS (NP)	
Attorney General..	MARK McELROY (D)	WILFRED G. FOREMAN (NP)	
Treasurer.....	JOSEPH T. FERGUSON (D)	JOHN J. GALLAGHER (NP)	
Auditor.....	JAMES A. RHODES (R)	WILLIAM G. GAMMIE (NP)	
		RUSSELL HOY (NP)	
		ROBERT A. MANCHESTER (NP)	
		MRS. RUTH D. MAYNE (NP)	
		ELLIOTT E. MEYERS (NP)	
		WILLIAM T. MONROE (NP)	
		JOHN W. MORRISON (NP)	
		CHARLTON MYERS (NP)	
		RALPH S. REGULA (NP)	
		WAYNE E. SHAFFER (NP)	
		CECIL M. SIMS (NP)	
		FRANCIS W. SPICER (NP)	
		JEANNETTE S. WAGNER (NP)	
		MRS. JOSEPHINE WALKER (NP)	
		PAUL L. WALKER (NP)	
		ROBERT W. WALKER (NP)	
		ERIC V. WEBER (NP)	
		HAROLD WHITAKER (NP)	

Supreme Court

Chief Justice CARL V. WEYGANDT

Associate Judges

JAMES F. BELL
 THOMAS J. HERBERT
 JOHN M. MATHIAS

C. WILLIAM O'NEILL
 KINGSLEY A. TAFT
 CHARLES B. ZIMMERMAN

OKLAHOMA

Governor	J. HOWARD EDMONDSON (D)	Commissioner of Charities and	
Lieutenant Governor..	GEORGE NIGH (D)	Corrections.....	BUCK COOK (D)
Secretary of State		Examiner and Inspector	
.....	WILLIAM N. CHRISTIAN (D)	.....	JOHN M. ROGERS (D)
Attorney General		Commissioner of Insurance	
.....	MAC Q. WILLIAMSON (D)	.....	JOE B. HUNT (D)
Treasurer	WILLIAM A. BURKHART (D)	Commissioner of Labor..	JIM. HUGHES (D)
Auditor	ANDY ANDERSON (D)	Chief Mine Inspector	
Superintendent of Public		.....	JOHN M. MALLOY (D)
Instruction.....	OLIVER HODGE (D)	Assistant Mine Inspectors	
Corporation Commission			JOE HOBSON (D)
Chairman.....	HAROLD FREEMAN (D)		JOHN W. MOORE (D)
	WILBURN CARTWRIGHT (D)		BUCK PERRY (D)
	RAY C. JONES (D)		SAM C. WELLS (D)

OKLAHOMA—Continued

Supreme Court

Chief Justice BEN T. WILLIAMS

Associate Justices —

WILLIAM A. BERRY

PAT IRWIN

W. H. BLACKBIRD

FLOYD L. JACKSON

DENVER N. DAVISON

N. B. JOHNSON

HARRY L. S. HALLEY

EARL WELCH

Clerk ANDY PAYNE

Court of Criminal Appeals

Presiding Judge KIRKSEY NIX

Judges

JOHN A. BRETT

HEZ J. BUSSEY

OREGON

Governor MARK O. HATFIELD (R)

Superintendent of Public

Secretary of State

Instruction REX PUTNAM (NP)

. HOWELL APPLING, JR. (R)

Labor Commissioner

Attorney General

. NORMAN O. NILSEN (D)

. ROBERT Y. THORNTON (D)

Treasurer HOWARD C. BELTON (R)

Supreme Court

Chief Justice . . . WILLIAM M. McALLISTER

Associate Justices

ALFRED T. GOODWIN

GEORGE ROSSMAN

KENNETH J. O'CONNELL

GORDON SLOAN

WILLIAM C. PERRY

HAROLD J. WARNER

PENNSYLVANIA

Governor DAVID L. LAWRENCE (D)

Treasurer . . . MRS. GRACE M. SLOAN (D)

Lieutenant Governor JOHN M. DAVIS (D)

Auditor General

Secretary of Internal Affairs

. THOMAS Z. MINEHART (D)

. GENEVIEVE BLATT (D)

Supreme Court

Chief Justice CHARLES ALVIN JONES

Associate Justices

JOHN C. BELL, JR.

MICHAEL J. EAGEN

CURTIS BOK

BENJAMIN R. JONES

HERBERT B. COHEN

MICHAEL A. MUSMANNO

Governor LUIS MUÑOZ MARÍN (PDP)

Governor.....	JOHN A. NOTTE, JR. (D)	Attorney General	
Lieutenant Governor		J. JOSEPH NUGENT (D)
.....	EDWARD P. GALLOGLY (D)	General Treasurer	
Secretary of State		RAYMOND H. HAWKSLEY (D)
.....	AUGUST P. LAFRANCE (D)		

Governor.....	ERNEST F. HOLLINGS (D)	Comptroller General
Lieutenant Governor	ELDRIDGE C. RHODES (D)
.....	BURNET R. MAYBANK (D)	Superintendent of Education
Secretary of State	JESSE T. ANDERSON (D)
.....	O. FRANK THORNTON (D)	Adjutant General
Attorney General	FRANK D. PINCKNEY (D)
.....	DANIEL R. MCLEOD (D)	Commissioner of Agriculture
Treasurer.....	JEFF B. BATES (D)	WILLIAM L. HARRELSON (D)

Governor.....	ARCHIE M. GUBBRUD (R)	Superintendent of Public	
Lieutenant Governor....	JOE BOTTUM (R)	Instruction....	M. F. CODDINGTON (NP)
Secretary of State..	ESSIE WIEDENMAN (R)	Commissioner of School and Public	
Attorney General.....	A. C. MILLER (R)	Lands.....	BERNARD LINN (R)
Treasurer.....	AL HAMRE (R)	Public Utilities Commission	
Auditor.....	MARY LOU LARSON (R)		C. L. DOHERTY (R)
			FRED LINDEKUGEL (R)
			CHRIS A. MERKLE (R)

Presiding Judge ST. CLAIR SMITH

FRANK BIEGELMEIER ALEX RENTTO
CHARLES S. HANSON E. D. ROBERTS

Governor.....BUFORD ELLINGTON (D) Public Service Commission
 HAMMOND FOWLER (D)
 JOHN C. HAMMER (D)
 CAYCE L. PENTECOST (D)

Chief Justice.....ALAN M. PREWITT

HAMILTON S. BURNETT JOHN E. SWEPSTON
SAM L. FELTS PRIDE TOMLINSON

ELECTIVE OFFICERS FOR 1961

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TEXAS

Governor.....PRICE DANIEL (D)	Commissioner of the General Land
Lieutenant Governor..BEN RAMSEY* (D)	Office.....JERRY SADLER (D)
Attorney General.....WILL WILSON (D)	Railroad Commission
Comptroller of Public Accounts	OLIN CULBERSON (D)
.....ROBERT S. CALVERT (D)	WILLIAM J. MURRAY, JR. (D)
Treasurer.....JESSE JAMES (D)	ERNEST O. THOMPSON (D)
Commissioner of Agriculture	
.....JOHN C. WHITE (D)	

Supreme Court

Chief Justice.....ROBERT W. CALVERT

Associate Justices

FRANK P. CULVER, JR.	JAMES R. NORVELL
JOE E. GREENHILL	CLYDE E. SMITH
MEADE F. GRIFFIN	RUEL C. WALKER
ROBERT W. HAMILTON	(1 vacancy)*

*To be filled by appointment of the Governor.

Court of Criminal Appeals

Presiding Judge.....W. A. MORRISON

Judges

W. T. McDONALD	K. K. WOODLEY
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UTAH

Governor....GEORGE DEWEY CLYDE (R)	Attorney General..WALTER L. BUDGE (R)
Secretary of State	Treasurer.....SHARP M. LARSON (D)
.....LAMONT F. TORONTO (R)	Auditor.....SHERMAN J. PREECE (R)

Supreme Court

Chief Justice.....LESTER A. WADE

Associate Justices

E. R. CALLISTER	F. HENRI HENRIOD
J. ALLAN CROCKETT	ROGER I. McDONOUGH

VERMONT

Governor.....F. RAY KEYSER, JR. (R)	Attorney General
Lieutenant Governor	.....THOMAS DEBEVOISE, II (R)
.....RALPH A. FOOTE (R)	Treasurer.....GEORGE A. AMIDON (R)
Secretary of State	Auditor.....DAVID V. ANDERSON (R)
.....HOWARD L. ARMSTRONG (R)	

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

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.....LOUIS BRUNO (NP)
 Secretary of State Commissioner of Public Lands
VICTOR A. MEYERS (D) BERT COLE (D)
 Attorney General Insurance Commissioner
JOHN J. O'CONNELL (D) LEE I. KUECKELHAN (D)
 Treasurer.....TOM MARTIN (D)

Supreme Court

Chief Justice.....ROBERT C. FINLEY

Associate Justices

CHARLES T. DONWORTH JOSEPH A. MALLERY
 HARRY ELLSWORTH FOSTER RICHARD B. OTT
 MATTHEW W. HILL HUGH J. ROSELLINI
 ROBERT T. HUNTER FRANK P. WEAVER

WEST VIRGINIA

Governor.....W. W. BARRON (D) Treasurer.....JOHN H. KELLY (D)
 Secretary of State...JOE F. BURDETT (D) Auditor.....DENZIL L. GAINER (D)
 Attorney General Commissioner of Agriculture
G. DONALD ROBERTSON (D) JOHN T. JOHNSON (D)

Supreme Court of Appeals

President.....FRANK C. HAYMOND

Judges

THORNTON G. BERRY, JR. HARLAN M. CALHOUN
 CHAUNCEY BROWNING LESLIE E. GIVEN

WISCONSIN

Governor.....GAYLORD A. NELSON (D) Attorney General JOHN W. REYNOLDS (D)
 Lieutenant Governor Treasurer.....MRS. DENA A. SMITH (R)
WARREN P. KNOWLES (R) Superintendent of Public
 Secretary of State Instruction..GEORGE E. WATSON (NP)
ROBERT C. ZIMMERMAN (R)

ELECTIVE OFFICERS FOR 1961

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WISCONSIN—Continued

Supreme Court

Chief Justice..... JOHN E. MARTIN

GROVER L. BROADFOOT

TIMOTHY BROWN

GEORGE R. CURRIE

WILLIAM H. DIETERICH

THOMAS E. FAIRCHILD

E. HAROLD HALLOWS

WYOMING

Acting Governor.... JACK R. GAGE (D)*

Treasurer..... C. J. ROGERS (R)

Auditor.. MRS. MINNIE A. MITCHELL (R)

Superintendent of Public

Instruction..... VELMA LINFORD (D)

Supreme Court

Chief Justice..... FRED H. BLUME

Associate Justices

HARRY S. HARNSBERGER

JOHN J. MCINTYRE

GLENN PARKER

*Secretary of State Gage became Acting Governor in January, 1961, upon resignation of Governor J. J. Hickey; he will also continue to serve as Secretary of State.

DIRECTORY OF STATE LEGISLATORS

The following rosters of legislators in all of the states are unofficial for some states. The lists, however, are based on careful compilation of election returns and reports from state agencies through December, 1960. *Supplement II*, to be issued in the summer of 1961, will contain lists of appointive officers.

Political affiliations are indicated by the following abbreviations: Democrat (D), Republican (R), Democratic-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 DEGRAFFENREID, 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)
UPSHAW G. JONES, Wetumpka (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)
VAUGHN 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)
D. DONALD WORD, Box 282, Scottsboro (D)
JAMES RAY WYATT, Ashville (D)

House of Representatives

Democrats 106 Republicans 0

CHARLES H. ADAMS, Box 975, Dothan (D)
WOODROW ALBEA, 1001 Commercial Natl. Bank 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)
A. L. BOYD, Box 454, Troy (D)
L. W. BRANNON, JR., Foley (D)
JAMES A. BRANYON II, Box 600, Fayette (D)
ALBERT P. BREWER, Box 1487, Decatur (D)
A. D. BRITTON, JR., Box 1111, Milry (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)

JOHN LEWIS CATES, Columbiana (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)
 KIMBROUGH C. DUNN, Box 4, Thomasville (D)
 J. K. EDWARDS, 3612 Huntsville Ave.,
 Brighton (D)
 ROLAND R. FAULK, Samson (D)
 ARTHUR LOUIS FERGUSON, 2805 16th 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, 601 Waterman 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)
 CHARLES G. LONG, Box 297, Florence (D)
 T. R. LONG, Uniontown (D)
 ROY W. MCCLENDON, Shawmut (D)
 JOE C. MCCORQUODALE JR., Jackson (D)
 M. B. MCLENDON, Box 247, Union Springs (D)
 W. L. MARTIN, JR., Eutaw (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, Pineapple (D)
 W. E. ODEN, 402 High St., Russellville (D)
 GUY OWENS, Luverne (D)

WALTER EMMETT PERRY, JR., 610 Frank Nelson
 Bldg., Birmingham (D)
 HUNTER PHILLIPS, Butler (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, Box 1491, 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 N. THOMAS, Eufaula (D)
 CLEMENT C. TORBERT, JR., Opelika Natl. Bank
 Bldg., Opelika (D)
 CHARLES S. TRIMMER, Box 1133, Mobile (D)
 GRANVILLE N. TURNER, RFD 2, Toney (D)
 PETE TURNHAM, 606 Moore Mill Rd., Auburn (D)
 W. D. VICKERS, New Site (D)

ALASKA

(LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Democrats 13 Republicans 7

HOWARD C. BRADSHAW, Box 56, Sitka (D)
 LESTER BRONSON, Box 520, Nome (D)
 JOHN B. COGHILL, Box 521, Nenana (R)
 ELTON E. ENGSTROM, Box 723, Juneau (R)
 PAUL GREIMANN, SR., 122 Noble St., Apt. 401,
 Fairbanks (R)
 EBEN HOPSON, Barrow (D)
 B. J. LOGAN, Third & B Streets, Cordova (D)
 GEORGE B. McNABB, Box 682, Fairbanks (D)
 R. J. McNEALY, Box 1912, Fairbanks (D)
 JOHN A. McNEES, Box 239, Nome (D)
 IRWIN L. METCALF, Box 54, Seward (D)
 JAMES NOLAN, Box 771, Wrangell (D)
 ALFRED OWEN, Uganik Bay (D)
 FRANK PERATROVICH, Box 27, Klawock (D)
 BRAD PHILLIPS, Box 34, Anchorage (R)
 VANCE PHILLIPS, 2409 Glenwood, Anchorage (R)
 HOWARD W. POLLOCK, 2400 Capt. Cook Blvd.,
 Anchorage (R)
 W. O. SMITH, 3104 N. Tongass, Ketchikan (D)
 PEARSE M. WALSH, Nome (D)
 JACK E. WEISE, Box 654, Bethel (R)

House of Representatives

Democrats 20 Republicans 18 Independents 2

EDGAR I. BAGGEN, Box 1394, Fairbanks (R)
 FORBES L. BAKER, Box 1479, Fairbanks (R)
 C. M. BINKLEY, Box 636, College (R)
 ROBERT R. BLODGETT, Teller (D)
 WILLIAM KNIGHT BOARDMAN, Box 2736,
 Ketchikan (R)
 FRANK E. CASHEL, Box 203, Sitka (D)
 FRANK X. CHAPADOS, 515 3rd Ave., Fairbanks (D)
 RAYMOND C. CHRISTIANSEN, Box 35, Bethel (D)
 PETER M. DEVEAU, Box 1577, Kodiak (D)
 ROBERT I. DITMAN, Box 144, Valdez (D)
 WILLIAM M. ERWIN, Box 803, Seward (D)
 KENNETH A. GARRISON, Fort Yukon (I)
 JAY S. HAMMOND, Box 128, Naknek (R)
 HAROLD Z. HANSEN, Box 939, Cordova (D)
 ARTHUR J. HARRIS, Nikolski Village (D)
 DONALD HARRIS, Box 44, McGrath (R)
 JOHN S. HELLENTHAL, 611 15th Ave.,
 Anchorage (D)
 ANDREW HOPE, Box 652, Sitka (D)
 GILBERT A. JARVELA, Box 1283, Kodiak (D)
 MARK JENSEN, Box 557, Douglas (D)
 ARTHUR D. JOHNSON, Box 713, Nome (R)
 BRUCE KENDALL, 828 Sixth Ave., Anchorage (R)
 JALMAR MARTIN KERTTULA, Star Route,
 Palmer (D)
 WALTER K. KUELEY, 2725 Fourth Ave.,
 Ketchikan (R)
 BENNIE LEONARD, Box 2279, Anchorage (R)
 FR. SEGUNDO LLORENTE, Alakanuk (I)
 JOHN E. LONGWORTH, Box 328, Petersburg (R)
 JOHN NUSUNGINYA, Barrow (D)
 JAMES C. PARSONS, Mt. McKinley Apts.,
 Anchorage (R)
 GRANT H. PEARSON, Nenana (D)
 HENRY S. PRATT, Box 1297, Anchorage (R)
 MORGAN W. REED, Box 493, Skagway (D)
 LEO RHODE, Box 406, Homer (R)
 WILLIAM H. SANDERS, Box 1599, Anchorage (R)
 JACOB A. STALKER, Box 157, Kotzebue (D)
 HAROLD D. STRANDBERG, Box 2099,
 Anchorage (R)
 R. W. STRATTON, JR., Box 4-784, Spenard (R)
 DORA M. SWEENEY, 517 N. Franklin, Juneau (D)
 WARREN A. TAYLOR, Box 200, Fairbanks (D)
 ALFRED E. WIDMARK, Klawock (R)

ARIZONA/
 (LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Democrats 24 Republicans 4

ALBERT F. ANDERSON, St. Johns (R)
 BEN ARNOLD, 544 W. Pima, Coolidge (D)
 FRANK A. BENNETT, 206 Frazier St., Nogales (D)
 GLENN BLANSETT, Box 95, Joseph City (D)
 THELMA BOLLINGER, 721 Spring St., Kingman (D)
 CLARENCE L. CARPENTER, Box 1326, Miami (D)
 BERT J. COLTER, Springerville (D)
 HIRAM S. CORBETT, 179 N. Main, Tucson (R)
 CARL GALE, Box 1161, Duncan (D)
 HAROLD C. GISS, Box 1351, Yuma (D)
 CHARLES S. GOFF, 221 E. 10th, Casa Grande (D)

JOE HALDIMAN, JR., 160 N. Country Club Dr.,
 Phoenix (D)

DAN S. KITCHEL, Box 668, Bisbee (D)
 DARVIL B. MCBRIDE, 527 Main, Thatcher (D)
 EVAN MECHAM, 1603 N. Second Ave.,
 Glendale (R)
 R. G. MICHELENA, Box 811, Nogales (D)
 JOHN MICKELSON, Box 83, Thatcher (D)
 ROBERT E. MOKROW, Old Port, Kingman (D)
 DAVID H. PALMER, Box 1063, Prescott (D)
 ROBERT W. PROCHNOW, 830 W. Summit,
 Flagstaff (D)
 J. MORRIS RICHARDS, Box 151, Winslow (D)
 M. L. SIMMS, Box 518, Clifton (D)
 A. R. SPIKES, 2009 10th Street, Douglas (D)
 SAM STEIGER, Box 231, Prescott (R)
 WILLIAM A. SULLIVAN, 241 S. Second St.,
 Globe (D)
 RAY H. THOMPSON, Parker (D)
 FRED F. UDINE, 418 W. Sherman, Williams (D)
 DAVID WINE, 6902 Acoma Pl., Tucson (D)

House of Representatives

Democrats 52 Republicans 28

CARL AUSTIN, 4442 S. Eighth Pl., Phoenix (D)
 W. B. BARKLEY, 40 West E Ave., Glendale (D)
 TOM W. BERRY, Box 791, Clifton (D)
 G. O. BILES, Box 747, Morenci (D)
 CLARA OSBORNE BOTZUM, Parker (D)
 NELSON D. BRAYTON, 823 Merritt St., Miami (D)
 ROBERT BREWER, 2536 W. Mulberry Dr.,
 Phoenix (R)
 ISABEL BURGESS, 4710 N. 35th Pl., Phoenix (R)
 ELMER T. BURSON, 3401 N. 34th Pl., Phoenix (R)
 CONRAD JAMES CARREON, 806 N. Third St.,
 Box 741, Phoenix (D)
 W. M. CARSON, 162 W. District, Tucson (D)
 HAROLD L. COOK, 2746 Stratford Dr., Tucson (D)
 W. L. COOK, Willcox (D)
 F. A. CRANE, 1928 E. Mitchell Dr., Phoenix (D)
 CLYDE M. DALTON, Bisbee (D)
 L. WALDO DEWITT, 1018 W. Eighth St., Mesa (R)
 LEE F. DOVER, 1100 Warren Ave., Winslow (D)
 ARNOLD ELIAS, 1206 W. St. Mary's Rd.,
 Tucson (D)
 MRS. WM. C. ELIOT, 340 W. Latham,
 Phoenix (R)
 JAMES A. ELLIOTT, 1450 13th St., Douglas (D)
 MABEL S. ELLIS, 107 E. Gurley St., Prescott (D)
 LOUIS B. ELLSWORTH, JR., Box 49, Globe (D)
 GEORGE W. EUBANK, 1017 W. Indianola Ave.,
 Phoenix (R)
 THOMAS D. FRIDENA, 717 N. Sixth Ave.,
 Tucson (D)
 A. J. GILBERT, Warren (D)
 J. J. GLANCY, 1712 Jefferson St., Kingman (D)
 GILBERT GRAY, 714 W. Pima St., Phoenix (D)
 ROBERT R. HATHAWAY, Duquesne Rd.,
 Nogales (D)
 JOHN H. HAUGH, RFD 5, Box 161, Tucson (R)
 DAVID G. HAWKINS, 2233 E. Fourth St.,
 Tucson (R)
 MERLE E. HAYS, 1137 E. Orchid Lane,
 Phoenix (D)
 PRISCILLA H. HAYS, 727 W. Palo Verde Dr.,
 Phoenix (R)

F. A. HIGGINS, 1915 E. Rancho Dr., Phoenix (R)
 J. D. HOLMES, 1614 E. Adams St., Phoenix (D)
 DOUGLAS S. HOLSCLAW, 1746 E. Fifth St.,
 Tucson (R)
 GORDON L. HOOPES, 14 Elm Ave., Safford (D)
 MARSHALL HUMPHREY, 700 Carla Vista Dr.,
 Chandler (R)
 ETTA MAE HUTCHESON, 337 S. Fourth Ave.,
 Tucson (D)
 ROBERT H. HUTTO, 2905 W. Garfield St.,
 Phoenix (D)
 JOHN C. JORDAN, 5202 Genematas Dr.,
 Tucson (D)
 ELMER KING, 250 W. Buist, Phoenix (D)
 ROBERT KLAUER, Box 1412, Yuma (D)
 THOS. M. KNOLES, JR., Box 179, Flagstaff (D)
 RALPH W. KOCH, 2526 N. 32nd St., Phoenix (R)
 DAVID B. KRET, 2420 N. 73rd St., Scottsdale (R)
 AUGUSTA T. LARSON, Box 238, Lakeside (R)
 MILTON O. LINDNER, Box 608, Clarkdale (D)
 MILTON LINES, Pima (D)
 GENE B. McCLELLAN, 8307 N. 29th Dr.,
 Phoenix (R)
 RAY MARTIN, 3946 Calle de Jardin, Tucson (D)
 CECIL D. MILLER, Box 11, Yuma (D)
 CHARLES MOODY, Box 357, Coolidge (D)
 ROBERT L. MYERS, 1821 Palmcroft Way, N.W.,
 Phoenix (R)
 GEORGE W. PECK, 4651 N. 30th Ave.,
 Phoenix (D)
 RUTH PECK, 510 E. Medlock Dr., Phoenix (R)
 WM. S. PORTER, 15 E. Second Ave., Mesa (R)
 S. EARL PUGH, 3440 W. Palm Lane, Phoenix (D)
 DON REESE, 6203 E. Joshua Tree Lane,
 Scottsdale (R)
 T. C. RHODES, Box 446, Avondale (D)
 L. ALTON RIGGS, 315 Encanto Dr., Tempe (D)
 EDWYNNE C. ROSENBAUM, Box 609, Globe (D)
 RAYMOND ROWLAND, 806 Country Club Dr.,
 Prescott (R)
 ARCHIE C. RYAN, 2044 E. Granada Rd.,
 Phoenix (D)
 ARTHUR B. SCHELLENBERG, 212 E. Hayward Ave.,
 Phoenix (R)
 HAROLD J. SCUDDER, Williams (D)
 JAMES S. SHREEVE, St. Johns (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)
 MARTIN P. TOSCANO, 1038 N. 25th Pl.,
 Phoenix (D)
 NICHOLAS TRAFICANTE, 3118 E. Blackledge Dr.,
 Tucson (R)
 DORIS VARN, 2717 E. Waverly, Tucson (R)
 W. V. VIPPERMAN, 1811 N. 28th St., Phoenix (D)
 E. S. WALKER, 1541 Rocalla Ave., Ajo (D)
 THOMAS C. WEBSTER, 6951 E. Hayne Pl.,
 Tucson (R)
 ALVIN WESSLER, 1711 N. Desmond Lane,
 Tucson (R)
 ROBERT C. WILCOX, 515 E. Thomas Rd.,
 Phoenix (R)
 JOHN WOOD, 2201 W. Coolbrook Ave.,
 Phoenix (R)
 JOE D. YBARRA, 438 E. 33rd St., Tucson (D)

ARKANSAS
 (GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

Senate

Democrats 35 Republicans 0

TOM ALLEN, Brinkley (D)
 JOE LEE ANDERSON, 900 Franklin St., Helen (D)
 RULDOLPH BATES, Box 64, Mt. Ida (D)
 J. LEE BEARDEN, Box 267, Leachville (D)
 CLARENCE E. BELL, Parkin (D)
 DOUG BRADLEY, Citizens Bank Bldg.,
 Jonesboro (D)
 MELVIN T. CHAMBERS, Hutcheson Bldg.,
 Magnolia (D)
 JOHN D. ELDRIDGE, Box 98, Augusta (D)
 RUSSELL ELROD, 115 N. Broadway,
 Siloam Springs (D)
 ELLIS M. FAGAN, 901 Spring, Little Rock (D)
 MORRELL GATHRIGHT, 707 W. 23rd.,
 Pine Bluff (D)
 CHARLES L. GEORGE, Cabot (D)
 ROBERT HARVEY, Swifton (D)
 OLEN HENDRIX, Prescott (D)
 MAX HOWELL, Rector Bldg., Little Rock (D)
 Q. BYRUM HURST, Hurst Bldg., Hot Springs (D)
 GAITHER C. JOHNSTON, Box 381, Dermott (D)
 CECIL MCNIEL, Box 156, Rector (D)
 ROY W. MILUM, Harrison (D)
 JOHN O. MOORE, 2014 Laurel, Texarkana (D)
 KNOX NELSON, 901 West 46, Pine Bluff (D)
 GRAHAM T. NIXON, Box 2181, Little Rock (D)
 THOMAS A. PENN, Black Rock (D)
 MERLE F. PETERSON, 117 Brasfield, Dumas (D)
 ROY L. RIALES, SR., 1113 Reine St., Mena (D)
 MARSHALL SHACKLEFORD, JR., Box 214,
 El Dorado (D)
 JAMES T. SLACK, 1501 Evans, Arkadelphia (D)
 CHARLES F. SMITH, 317 E. Broadway,
 West Memphis (D)
 DAN T. SPRICK, Box 722, Little Rock (D)
 FRED H. STAFFORD, 16 Nathan St.,
 Marked Tree (D)
 CLIFTON WADE, 20 E. Center, Fayetteville (D)
 DAN WHITE, 1st Natl. Bank Bldg., Ft. Smith (D)
 OLIVER R. WILLIAMS, 104 Rose, Sheridan (D)
 ROBERT HAYS WILLIAMS, Russellville (D)
 JACK YATES, Ozark (D)

House of Representatives

Democrats 98 Republicans 1

(1 vacancy)

R. BEN ALLEN, Boyle Bldg., Little Rock (D)
 L. H. AUTRY, Burdette (D)
 W. D. BAKER, Jasper (D)
 RUSSELL J. BENTON, Box 346, Salem (D)
 JOHN P. BETHELL, Des Arc (D)
 JOHNNY BOATRIGHT, 5903 Ellsworth Rd.,
 Ft. Smith (D)
 JIM BRANDON, 6504 Beacon, Little Rock (D)
 CLAY BRAZIL, 108 S. Moose, Morrilton (D)
 DAVID J. BURLESON, Box 138, Fayetteville (D)
 VIRGIL J. BUTLER, RFD 2, Batesville (D)
 BEN BYNUM, 115 N. Freeman, Dermott (D)

EUGENE CANADA, 805 Woodlawn,
Hot Springs (D)
GROVER C. CARNES, 101 S. Anna, Stuttgart (D)
BOYD CARPENTER, Ash Flat (D)
HARRY W. CARTER, 6204 I St., Little Rock (D)
STERLING R. COCKRILL, Jr., Hall Bldg.,
Little Rock (D)
HARRY B. COLAY, 315-16 McAlester Bldg.,
Magnolia (D)
CLIFFORD F. COLE, Piggott (D)
CLAUDE F. COLLIER, 711 N. Second,
Paragould (D)
J. H. COTTRELL, Jr., 111 E. Seventh,
Little Rock (D)
MARION H. GRANK, Foreman (D)
HARDY W. CROXTON, 117 S. Second, Rogers (D)
GEORGE W. DAVIS, Horatio (D)
WALTER M. DAY, Box 8, Blytheville (D)
ARTHUR E. DECKELMAN, Box 299, Monticello (D)
ROY S. DUNN, Box 163, Booneville (D)
CHADD L. DURRETT, Strong (D)
MILT EARNHART, 2319 S. Greenwood,
Ft. Smith (D)
HAMPTON A. ETHERIDGE, Jr., 604 Hickory St.,
Crossett (D)
LONNIE ETHERIDGE Box 255, Newport (D)
MACK EVANS, Box 74, Clinton (D)
TALBOT FEILD, Jr., Box 142, Hope (D)
E. C. FLEEMAN, Manila (D)
VIRGIL T. FLETCHER, 112 E. Conway, Benton (D)
W. F. FOSTER, England (D)
GUY W. FRENCH, Weiner (D)
ROY H. GALYEAN, RFD 3, Bentonville (D)
R. L. GOODWIN, RFD 1, Hampton (D)
PAUL M. GRAHAM, 616 W. Hazel,
Walnut Ridge (D)
T. L. GREENLEE, 3115 Poplar, Pine Bluff (D)
MRS. MATTIE HACKETT, Stamps (D)
JOSEPH T. HAMILTON, Box 459, Harrison (D)
O. P. HAMMONS, Box 547, Forrest City (D)
B. S. HINKLE, Waldron (D)
EDWIN E. HOPSON, Jr., McGehee (D)
GEAN P. HOUSTON, Heber Springs (D)
MARCUS J. HOWELL, Wabash (D)
CLARKE KINNEY, Box 278, Hughes (D)
CLYDE H. KINSLOW, Russellville (D)
BERNICE LIGHTY KIZER, 221 May Ave.,
Ft. Smith (D)
VIRGIL C. KOLB, Clarksville (D)
JOEL Y. LEDBETTER, Boyle Bldg., Little Rock (D)
JAMES L. LINDER, 202 Richmond Hill,
West Helena (D)
J. HUGH LOOKADOO, Jr., 1612 Phillips,
Arkadelphia (D)
HAYES C. McCLERKIN, 531 State Natl. Bk. Bldg.,
Texarkana (D)
LLOYD C. McCUISTON, Jr., 1004 Avalon,
West Memphis (D)
ODE MADDOX, Oden (D)
DEWEY MASSEY, Marshall (R)
RAYMOND L. MAYS, Rison (D)
JOHN E. MILLER, Melbourne (D)
BOSS MITCHELL, Danville (D)
J. H. MOODY, Bald Knob (D)
ROLAND MORRIS, Box 51, Pocahontas (D)
L. L. MORROW, Box 690, Mena (D)

E. L. MOSLEY, 365 Jefferson St. S. W.,
Camden (D)
A. C. MOWERY, Jr., Huntsville (D)
MRS. DOVE T. MULKEY, Nashville (D)
C. B. NANCE, Jr., 315 E. Broadway,
West Memphis (D)
JACK S. OAKES, Augusta (D)
JAMES A. POMEROY, 2009 N.W. Ave.,
El Dorado (D)
SAM M. POWELL, Mountain Home (D)
DAVID PRYOR, Box 5899, Camden (D)
WILLIAM H. SANSON, Vilonia (D)
J. L. SHAVER, Jr., Ben Block Bldg., Wynne (D)
G. D. SMITH, Jr., Box 56, Star City (D)
RAY S. SMITH, Jr., Ark. Natl. Bk. Bldg.,
Hot Springs (D)
JOHN STATES, 1st Natl. Bk. Bldg., Jonesboro (D)
W. R. STEPHENS, Stephens Bldg., Little Rock (D)
CHARLES W. STEWART, Jr., Box 575,
Fayetteville (D)
ALVIS W. STOKES, RFD 2, Delight (D)
KENNETH S. SULCER, Joiner (D)
F. A. TEAGUE, Berryville (D)
WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, Marked Tree (D)
BILL TUCKER, Box 317, Malvern (D)
G. W. TURNER, Jr., 2 S. Richard Dr.,
Pine Bluff (D)
RALPH UNDERHILL, Box 37, Beebe (D)
PAUL VAN DALSEM, Perryville (D)
CLYDE O. WAHLQUIST, Box 192, Prescott (D)
E. A. WALKER, Box 71, Mountain View (D)
J. P. WALT, Altheimer (D)
GLENN F. WALTHER, Boyle Bldg., Little Rock (D)
WILLIAM L. WARD, Marianna (D)
BILL G. WELLS, Box 480, Hermitage (D)
LOWELL WHITTINGTON, Ozark (D)
MILTON J. WILLIS, Van Buren (D)
NORMAN WIMPY, 603 Poplar, Jonesboro (D)
GAYLE WINDSOR, Jr., 1040 Tower Bldg.,
Little Rock (D)
EDWARD L. WORKS, RFD 2, Box 39C
Fordyce (D)
GEORGE YOUNG, Pyatt (D)

CALIFORNIA (LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Democrats 30 Republicans 10

STANLEY ARNOLD, 60 S. Lassen St.,
Susanville (D)
L. M. BACKSTRAND, 4456 12th St., Riverside (R)
J. C. BEGOVICH, Jackson (D)
CHARLES BROWN, Shoshone (D)
H. M. BURNS, Box 748, Fresno (D)
P. L. BYRNE, Box 937, Chico (R)
R. G. CAMERON, 1409 Lincoln Way, Auburn (D)
C. L. CHRISTENSEN, 937 Sixth St., Eureka (D)
J. A. COBEY, Box 1229, Merced (D)
RANDOLPH COLLIER, 206 Fourth St., Yreka (D)
R. J. DOLWIG, 23 Winchester Dr., Atherton (R)
H. P. DONNELLY, 953 Sierra Dr., Turlock (D)
F. S. FARR, Box 3305, Carmel (D)
HUGO FISHER, 920 Bank of America Bldg.,
San Diego (D)

S. R. GEDDES, 1621 East Ave., Napa (D)
 L. E. GIBSON, 33 La Crescenta, Vallejo (D)
 D. L. GRUNSKY, 130 Rogers, Watsonville (R)
 J. J. HOLLISTER, Winchester Canyon, Goleta (D)
 J. W. HOLMDAHL, 1111 Jackson St., Oakland (D)
 E. C. JOHNSON, 1111 F St., Marysville (R)
 J. E. McATEER, 130 Santa Ana Ave.,
 San Francisco (D)
 J. J. McBRIDE, 2518 Lexington Dr., Ventura (D)
 J. F. McCARTHY, 21 Pepper Way, San Rafael (R)
 GEORGE MILLER, RFD 2, Box 251-C,
 Martinez (D)
 J. A. MURDY, 334 Via Lido Nord,
 Newport Beach (R)
 VIRGIL O'SULLIVAN, Box 427, Williams (D)
 A. W. QUICK, 14 10th St., Calexico (D)
 J. A. RATTIGAN, 1041 College Ave.,
 Santa Rosa (D)
 E. J. REGAN, Box 176, Weaverville (D)
 RICHARD RICHARDS, State Bldg., Los Angeles (D)
 A. S. RODDA, 3636 W. Curtis Park Dr.,
 Sacramento (D)
 S. C. SHAW, 121 W. E St., Ontario (D)
 ALAN SHORT, 807 N. San Joaquin, Stockton (D)
 W. J. SLATTERY, Box 85, Finley (D)
 W. W. STERN, 212 Goodman St., Bakersfield (D)
 V. L. STURGEON, Sunset & Panorama Dr.,
 Paso Robles (R)
 S. P. TEALE, Box 8, Westpoint (D)
 J. F. THOMPSON, 3103 Alum Rock Ave.,
 San Jose (R)
 J. H. WILLIAMS, 920 N. E St., Porterville (R)
 R. D. WILLIAMS, 1121 Pleasant Way, Hanford (D)

Assembly

Democrats 47 Republicans 33

B. F. ALLEN, 20130 Thompson Rd., Los Gatos (R)
 D. A. ALLEN, 4222 Don Diablo Dr.,
 Los Angeles 8 (D)
 W. T. BAGLEY, 592 Fairhills Dr., San Rafael (R)
 TOM BANE, 10729 Helendale Ave., Tujunga (D)
 J. A. BEAVER, 138 Marcia St., Redlands (R)
 CARLOS BEE, 1784 D St., Hayward (D)
 F. P. BELOTTI, Box 1025, Eureka (R)
 C. L. BRADLEY, 1616 Hedding St., San Jose (R)
 C. A. BRITSCHOL, 2715 Delaware Ave.,
 Redwood City (R)
 G. E. BROWN, 1109 College View Dr.,
 Monterey Park (D)
 R. M. BROWN, 915 Carolyn Ave., Modesto (D)
 M. A. BURKE, 1525 St. Albans Rd.,
 San Marina (R)
 PHILLIP BURTON, 845 Pine St., San Francisco (D)
 J. A. BUSTERUD, 201 Edgewood Ave.,
 San Francisco (R)
 R. B. CAMERON, 11175 S. Chadsey Dr.,
 Whittier (D)
 TOM CARRELL, 15541 Rinaldi, San Fernando (D)
 J. T. CASEY, 206 Pacific St., Bakersfield (D)
 C. E. CHAPEL, 541 Via Almar, Palos
 Verdes Estates (R)
 J. L. E. COLLIER, 832 Cooper Ave.,
 Los Angeles 42 (R)
 GORDON COLOGNE, 82-216 Bliss Ave., Indio (R)
 C. J. CONRAD, 13444 Moorpark St.,
 Sherman Oaks (R)

G. E. COOLIDGE, Big Trees Ranch, Felton (R)
 R. W. CROWN, 1108 Park St., Alameda (D)
 R. M. CUNNINGHAM, 2953 Grove St., Ventura (D)
 LOU CUSANOVICH, 6824 Firmament St.,
 Van Nuys (R)
 W. I. DAHL, 974 Sunnyhills Rd., Oakland (R)
 P. L. DAVIS, Portola (D)
 BERT DELOTTO, 304 E. Hawes, Fresno 6 (D)
 C. A. DILLS, 15615 S. Ainsworth St., Gardena (D)
 E. E. ELLIOTT, 1171 N. Miller, Los Angeles 63 (D)
 H. I. FLOURNOY, 272 W. 11th St., Claremont (R)
 LOUIS FRANCIS, 129 Castilian Way, San Mateo (R)
 M. H. FREW, 359 N. L St., Driuba (D)
 E. M. GAFFNEY, 295 Sanchez St.,
 San Francisco 14 (D)
 C. B. GARRIGUS, 18588 E. Adams Ave.,
 Reedley (D)
 W. S. GRANT, 1381 Bryant Rd., Long Beach (R)
 R. T. HANNA, 1539 Avolencia Dr., Fullerton (D)
 A. F. HAWKINS, 4251 1/2 Avalon Blvd.,
 Los Angeles (D)
 S. N. HEGLAND, 5010 Randlett Dr., La Mesa (D)
 W. A. HICKS, 632 36th St., Sacramento 16 (D)
 J. L. HOLMES, 2644 Tallant Rd.,
 Santa Barbara (R)
 L. D. HOUSE, 171 El Cerrito, Brawley (D)
 J. M. KENNICK, 2375 Eucalyptus Ave.,
 Long Beach (D)
 VERNON KILPATRICK, 3715 Abbott Rd.,
 Lynwood (D)
 J. T. KNOX, 229 Bishop Ave., Richmond (D)
 FRANK LANTERMAN, 4420 Encinas Dr.,
 La Canada (R)
 R. L. LEGGETT, 125 Mira Loma St., Vallejo (D)
 H. K. LEVERING, 900 Moraga Dr.,
 Los Angeles 49 (R)
 L. W. LOWREY, Madrone St., Rumsey (D)
 FRANK LUCKEL, 1036 Savoy St., San Diego 7 (R)
 P. J. LUNARDI, 416 Earl Ave., Roseville (D)
 L. A. McMILLAN, 2771 Forrester Dr.,
 Los Angeles 64 (D)
 MILTON MARKS, 1324 Lake St., San Francisco (R)
 C. W. MEYERS, 579 Wildwood Way,
 San Francisco 12 (D)
 J. R. MILLS, 2422 E St., San Diego 2 (D)
 R. T. MONAGAN, Box 396, Tracy (R)
 DON MULFORD, 6460 Mystic St., Oakland 18 (R)
 W. A. MUNNELL, 3500 Via Corona,
 Montebello (D)
 E. G. NISBET, 200 E. 13th St., Upland (D)
 J. A. O'CONNELL, 198 Naples St.,
 San Francisco (D)
 A. G. PATTEE, 155 Corral de Tierra Rd.,
 Salinas (R)
 N. C. PETRIS, 15 Crestmont Dr., Oakland 19 (D)
 C. V. PORTER, 401 W. Palmer Ave., Compton (D)
 B. V. REAGAN, 2475 Vista Laguna Ter.,
 Pasadena (R)
 T. M. REES, 424 S. Holt Ave., Los Angeles 48 (D)
 W. B. RUMFORD, 1500 Stuart St., Berkeley 3 (D)
 JACK SCHRADER, 280 Park Ave., El Cajon (R)
 H. T. SEDGWICK, 1481 Hammon Ave.,
 Oroville (R)
 J. C. SHELL, 611 S. Muirfield Rd.,
 Los Angeles 5 (R)
 BRUCE SUMNER, 1307 Oxford Lane,
 Newport Beach (R)

H. H. THELIN, 1647 Ard Eevin, Glendale 2 (R)
 VINCENT THOMAS, 526 N. Hanford Ave.,
 San Pedro (D)
 J. M. UNRUH, 4915 Ninth Ave.,
 Los Angeles 43 (D)
 J. R. WALDIE, 500 Lynn Ave., Antioch (D)
 J. C. WILLIAMSON, 10015 Greenacres Dr.,
 Bakersfield (D)
 G. A. WILLSON, 4035 Santa Ana St.,
 Huntington Park (D)
 C. H. WILSON, 2106 W. 78th Pl.,
 Los Angeles 47 (D)
 G. H. WINTON, 143 W. 20th St., Merced (D)
 CHET WOLFRUM, 4329 Brunswick Ave.,
 Los Angeles 39 (R)
 E. L. Z'BERG, 1157 Lancaster Way,
 Sacramento (D)

COLORADO

(GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

Senate

Democrats 19 Republicans 16

ROBERT E. ALLEN, 825 Fillmore St., Denver (D)
 CHARLES E. BENNETT, 330 S. Olive Way,
 Denver (D)
 NEAL D. BISHOP, 69 Downing St., Denver (D)
 LEE R. BLACKWELL, Canon City (R)
 WILLIAM E. BLEDSOE, Hugo (R)
 RAYMOND W. BRAIDEN, La Jara (R)
 GEORGE L. BROWN, 3120 Steele St., Denver (D)
 EDWARD J. BYRNE, 1840 S. Clayton St.,
 Denver (D)
 VERNON A. CHEEVER, 825 Paseo Blvd.,
 Colorado Springs (R)
 WILLIAM CHENOWETH, 674 Downing St.,
 Denver (R)
 JOHN J. CLEARY, 1160 Gaylord St., Denver (D)
 FAY DE BERARD, Box 234, Kremmling (R)
 JAMES E. DONNELLY, 901 Park St., Trinidad (D)
 CARL W. FULGHUM, 1131 Palmer Ave.,
 Glenwood Springs (R)
 FRANK L. GILL, Hillrose (R)
 WILKIE HAM, Lamar (D)
 A. WOODY HEWETT, 2530 Iris St., Boulder (R)
 RICHARD F. HOBBS, 1702 Bonny Brae St.,
 Pueblo (D)
 HARRY M. LOCKE, Hartsel (R)
 ROY H. MCVICKER, 9985 W. 32nd Ave.,
 Wheat Ridge (D)
 ED. C. MILLER, Johnstown (D)
 JAMES W. MOBRAY, 611 Howard St., Delta (D)
 FLOYD OLIVER, 800 19th St., Greeley (D)
 CHARLES T. PORTER, Lewis (D)
 RANGER ROGERS, 158 Ridge Rd., Littleton (R)
 ALLEGRA SAUNDERS, 4840 Tennyson St.,
 Denver (D)
 L. T. SKIFFINGTON, 114 Cave St.,
 Manitou Springs (R)
 L. P. STRAIN, 702 Cimarron Ave., La Junta (R)
 RENA MARY TAYLOR, Box 276, Palisade (R)
 SAM T. TAYLOR, 403 E. Kansas St.,
 Walsenburg (D)
 DALE P. TURSI, 924 W. Routt St., Pueblo (D)

J. WILLIAM WELLS, 35 S. Maine, Brighton (D)
 PAUL E. WENKE, RFD 2, 110 Ridgecrest,
 Ft. Collins (R)
 HESTIA WILSON, Box 38, Nucla (D)
 EARL A. WOLVINGTON, 731 Fairhurst St.,
 Sterling (R)

House of Representatives

Democrats 33 Republicans 32

T. W. ANDERSON, 35 Martin Lane,
 Englewood (R)
 JEAN K. BAIN, 755 Gaylord St., Denver (R)
 RAY H. BLACK, 825 Big Thompson Canyon,
 Loveland (R)
 SAMUEL BOYDEN, Delta (R)
 JAMES A. BRADEN, 124 N. 13th St.,
 Colorado Springs (R)
 PALMER L. BURCH, 395 Fairfax St., Denver (R)
 FRANK J. BURK, 4515 Zenobia St., Denver (D)
 FORREST BURNS, Lycan (D)
 CHARLES D. BYRNE, 75 S. Jasmine St.,
 Denver (R)
 JOSEPH CALABRESE, 2707 W. 46th Ave.,
 Denver (D)
 RUTH B. CLARK, 2300 Mathews St.,
 Fort Collins (R)
 LOWELL B. COMPTON, 1006 Grave Ave.,
 La Junta (D)
 T. H. DAMERON, 1709 Berkley St., Pueblo (D)
 ALLEN DINES, 270 Monaco Parkway, Denver (D)
 JOE DOLAN, 140 Jackson St., Denver (D)
 MIKE DOUGLASS, 301 Bookcliff Ct.,
 Grand Junction (R)
 ROBERT EBERHARDT, 4400 W. Warren Ave.,
 Denver (D)
 FRANK E. EVANS, 3501 Northridge Dr.,
 Pueblo (D)
 RAY FARR, Sugar City (D)
 KENNETH FENWICK, 13470 Braun Road,
 Applewood Mesa, Wheat Ridge (D)
 J. M. FRENCH, Box 428, Del Norte (D)
 BERT A. GALLEGOS, 2901 Newport St.,
 Denver (D)
 LELA S. GILBERT, 100 Krameria St., Denver (D)
 BILL GOSSARD, Meeker (R)
 HARRY C. JOHNS, Hygiene (R)
 ELMER A. JOHNSON, 4551 Decatur St., Denver (D)
 JOHN L. KANE, 9121 Nagel Dr., Thornton (D)
 ANDREW D. KELLEY, 4755 Vine St., Denver (D)
 WAYNE N. KNOX, 2382 S. Raleigh, Denver (D)
 C. P. LAMB, Brush (R)
 EDWIN S. LAMM, 637—27½ Rd.,
 Grand Junction (R)
 WILLIAM O. LENNOX, 1418 N. Tejon St.,
 Colorado Springs (R)
 KATHLEEN P. LITTLER, 1940 19th Ave.,
 Greeley (R)
 GEORGE LORTON, Alamosa (D)
 NOBLE LOVE, RFD 2, LaSalle (D)
 ANDRES D. LUCAS, 4001 W. 78th St.,
 Westminster (D)
 HAROLD MCCORMICK, Canon City (R)
 HIRAM A. MCNEIL, RFD 4, Montrose (D)
 JOHN G. MACKIE, Longmont (R)
 CARL J. MAGNUSON, RFD 2, Eaton (R)
 PHILIP MASSARI, 407 Goddard Ave., Trinidad (D)

VINCENT MASSARI, 216 Lincoln St., Pueblo (D)
 M. H. MORGAN, Eagle (D)
 WILLIAM E. MYRICK, 1130 W. Stanford Dr.,
 Englewood (R)
 JOHN W. NICHOLS, Simla (R)
 JAMES T. O'DONNELL, 2100 Magnolia St.,
 Denver (D)
 NORMA W. OHLSON, 1431 Wood Ave.,
 Colorado Springs (R)
 ELIZABETH 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)
 TED RUBIN, 1888 S. Jasmine, Denver (D)
 JOHN R. SCHAFER, Boyero (R)
 RAYMOND H. SIMPSON, Otis (R)
 WALTER J. STALKER, Joes (R)
 RETH S. STOCKTON, 1765 Glen Dale Dr.,
 Denver 15 (R)
 JOHN E. STRELTZER, 1578 S. Clermont St.,
 Denver (D)
 LAURENCE W. THOMSON, Leadville (R)
 ALBERT J. TOMSIC, Walsenburg (D)
 JOHN D. VANDERHOOF, 338 Park,
 Glenwood Springs (R)
 OAKLEY WADE, Las Animas (R)
 LOUIS C. WERTZ, Center (R)
 BETTY KIRK WEST, 2917 Thatcher St.,
 Pueblo (D)
 ARTHUR M. WYATT, RFD 1, Box 119,
 Durango (R)

CONNECTICUT

(GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

Senate

Democrats 24 Republicans 12

CHARLES T. ALFANO, 50 Marbern Dr.,
 Suffield (D)
 ANTHONY J. ARMENTANO, 136 Hubbard Rd.,
 Hartford (D)
 WALLACE BARNES, 161 Grove St., Bristol (R)
 FRANCIS C. CADY, Kent (R)
 J. EDWARD CALDWELL, 109 Barclay St.,
 Bridgeport (D)
 FRANK J. DILORETO, 78 Shenfield St.,
 New Britain (D)
 FRED J. DOOCY, 2093 Ellington Rd., Wapping (D)
 MRS. MARJORIE D. FARMER, 14 Highland Ave.,
 Darien (R)
 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, 172 Washington Ave.,
 Bridgeport (D)
 MRS. LUCY T. HAMMER, Cherry Hill Rd.,
 Branford (R)
 WILLIAM F. HICKEY JR., 695 Summer St.,
 Stamford (D)
 HOWARD A. HUESTON, Sherman (R)
 ALDEN A. IVES, Box 261, Morris (R)

THOMAS J. KERRIGAN, JR., 14 Stanwood St.,
 Hartford (D)
 DANIEL V. KERWIN, 31 Pleasant St.,
 Waterbury (D)
 SAMUEL LEBON, 73 Homestead Ave.,
 Hartford (D)
 ARTHUR J. LUCAS JR., Box 125,
 North Windham (D)
 JOHN M. LUPTON, Norfield Rd., Weston (R)
 JAMES J. MCCARTHY, JR., 23 Cedric Ave.,
 Derby (D)
 EDWARD L. MARCUS, 38 Trumbull St.,
 New Haven (D)
 PETER P. MARIANI, 127 Tyler Ave., Groton (R)
 ANTHONY P. MILLER, 218 Charles St.,
 South Meriden (D)
 JOHN A. MINETTO, West Goshen (R)
 THOMAS W. O'DEA, 109 Sea St., New Haven (D)
 DAVID PARODI, Maple Ave., Extension,
 Deep River (R)
 FRANK A. PICCOLO, 195 Church St.,
 New Haven (D)
 JOHN F. PICKETT, JR., 164 Court St.,
 Middletown (D)
 DAVID GILL PROCTOR, 132 Great Neck Rd.,
 Waterford (D)
 JOHN J. RELIHAN, 945 Main St., Bridgeport (D)
 MRS. GLORIA SCHAFER, Tumblebrook Rd.,
 Woodbridge (D)
 ALFIE C. URBINATI, 75 Coit St., Norwich (D)
 WILLIAM J. VERRIKER, 77 West Ridge Dr.,
 Waterbury (D)
 FRANKLIN G. WELLES, Welles Rd.,
 Talcottville (R)

House of Representatives

Republicans 176 Democrats 118

GERALD ALLEN, 150 Union St., Rockville (D)
 A. ERNEST ANDERSON, Morris (R)
 MARTIN F. ARMSTRONG, JR., Eden Rd.,
 Springdale (R)
 DOMINIC J. BADOLATO, 164 Pennsylvania Ave.,
 New Britain (D)
 MRS. BLANCHE G. BALSTAD, RFD 3, Monroe (R)
 JACOB BANNER, Box 2, Moodus (D)
 ROBERT H. BARNES, Box 331, Uncasville (D)
 JOHN M. BASSINGER, JR., 29 Pleasant St.,
 Warehouse Point (D)
 NELSON I. BEERS, 50 Lockwood Ave.,
 Old Greenwich (R)
 ROBERT B. BERGER, 59 Pearl St.,
 Thompsonville (D)
 EDWARD J. BERGIN, 45 Vine St., Ansonia (D)
 EDWARD J. BEST, Goodhill Rd., Weston (R)
 EDWARD BETKOSKI, 25 Blackberry Hill Rd.,
 Beacon Falls (D)
 JOSEPH A. BILLINGS, White St., Dayville (D)
 MRS. MARY G. BISHOP, 8 Jo-Anne St.,
 Niantic (R)
 MRS. SYLVIA BIXLER, Gales Ferry (R)
 MRS. BESSIE M. BLACKER, 48 Foote St.,
 Cheshire (R)
 MRS. BEULAH L. BLACKMAN, 5087 Main St.,
 Trumbull (R)
 JOHN T. BLAKE, Box 143, Willimantic (D)

WILLIAM T. BLAKE, 14 Daniel Rd.,
West Haven (D)
EVERETT L. BOOTH, Candlewood Isle, RFD 3,
New Fairfield (R)
UMBERT E. BORZANI, RFD 2, Harwinton (R)
PATRICK J. BOURASSA, E. Plymouth Rd.,
Terryville (D)
JOHN W. BOYD, 159 Compo Rd., S., Box 348,
Westport (R)
JOHN W. BRADLEY, 4 Prospect Hill Rd.,
Cromwell (D)
GEORGE W. BRAGDON, JR., Box 52, Scotland (R)
MAX F. BREVILLIER, RFD 2, Lyme (R)
RICHARD L. BRINKERHOFF, 5 White Oak Shade,
New Canaan (R)
HENRY M. BRODERICK, 55 N. Main St.,
Windsor Locks (D)
MRS. GERTRUDE E. BROWN, South St.,
Plymouth (D)
MRS. IDA BALDWIN BROWN, RFD 2,
Southbridge, Mass. (R)
RALPH J. BROWN, 174 Sport Hill Rd., Easton (R)
JOSEPH B. BUCKLEY, 212 Howard Ave.,
Ansonia (D)
MRS. ELIZABETH H. BUDD, 87 Coleman Rd.,
Wethersfield (R)
RICHARD M. BURCHNALL, RFD, Hampton (R)
HARRY S. BURKE, 734 Silver Lane,
East Hartford (D)
JAMES J. BYRNES, Box 158, Pomfret (R)
LAWRENCE J. CACCIOLA, 86 Old Mill Rd.,
Middletown (D)
ROBERT T. CAIRNS, Liberty St., Box 529,
Madison (R)
RENATO B. CALCHERA, RFD 1,
Stafford Springs (D)
FRANK E. CALHOUN, Cornwall (R)
LEONARD T. CALVERT, Spring Glen Dr.,
Granby (R)
RALPH J. CAPRIO, 3 Wycliffe Terr., Seymour (D)
MRS. HELEN J. CARINI, Main St., Haddam, (R)
GUSTAF A. CARLSON, RFD 1, Madison (R)
RUSSELL V. CARLSON, Box 364, New Milford (R)
JOHN A. CARROZZELLA, 11 Jeffrey Dr.,
Wallingford (D)
JOHN M. CASEY, 1743 Ellington Rd.,
Wapping (D)
JOSEPH P. CIANCI, 40 South High St.,
New Britain (D)
JOHN F. CIPRIANO, 219 Maple Ave.,
North Haven (R)
MRS. HANNAH E. CLARK, 590 Orange Center Rd.,
Orange (R)
HARRIET L. CLARK, RFD, Litchfield (R)
MRS. MARY CLARK, 11 Edwards Rd., Avon (R)
HAROLD M. CLOUGH, Tolland (R)
MORRIS N. COHEN, 24 Terry Plains Rd.,
Bloomfield (D)
RUBIN COHEN, RFD 4, McDonald Rd.,
Colchester (D)
ERWIN J. COLE, 98 Denise Terr., Fairfield (R)
EDWARD J. COLEMAN, 6 Hanover Rd.,
Newtown (R)
MERRIT M. COMSTOCK, Ingham Hill Rd.,
Essex (R)
MRS. CAROLYN L. CONE, RFD 2, Lyme (R)
FRANCIS J. CONLON, West Goshen (R)

EDWARD CONNELL, Hartford Rd.,
Colchester (D)
WILLIAM F. CONNERY, 112 Pratt St.,
Glastonbury (R)
ALBERT L. CONTE, 165 Thomas St.,
West Haven (D)
MICHAEL P. CONWAY, West Main St., Baltic (D)
WILLIAM CORBETT, McNeil Rd., Bethel (R)
CLYDE A. CORDTSEN, SR., RFD 1, Box 115,
Ellington (R)
FRANK T. CORRIGAN, Mattatuck Ave.,
Wolcott (D)
ELLSWORTH L. COVELL, Hebron Rd.,
Andover (R)
G. GORDON COWLES, Box 115,
North Woodbury (R)
PETER A. CROMBIE, Young Ave.,
Thompsonville (D)
MRS. HELEN H. CRONK, Woodbury (R)
HOWARD E. CROUCH, 31 W. Broad St.,
Pawcatuck (R)
MARY V. Z. CUNNINGHAM, 76 Richmond Hill
Rd., New Canaan (R)
ROBERT J. CURTIN, Box 1, Portland (D)
JOHN J. CURTIS, 88 Delafield Island Rd.,
Darien (R)
ANTONIO DEMUTH, Town Hall, Plainfield (D)
MRS. JUANINE S. DEPAOLO, 180 Summit St.,
Plantville (D)
ALFRED C. DION, 48 Woodstock Ave.,
Putnam (D)
PHILIP D. DORAN, 801 Worthington Ridge,
Berlin (D)
DONALD J. DOYLE, 27 Hough St.,
Plainville (D)
HOWARD DREYFOUS, 5 Sprucewood Lane,
Westport (R)
KEITH E. DUBAY, 62 Hardwick Rd. Bristol (D)
MARSHALL N. DUDLEY, 85 Water St.,
Guilford (R)
ROBERT E. DUVERGEY, Canaan (R)
RAYMOND J. DZIALO, 92 Chestnut St.,
Middletown (D)
MORRIS EARLE, Box 194, 88 Nod Hill Rd.,
Wilton (R)
RALPH L. EARLE, 101 Mansfield Rd.,
North Haven (R)
GEORGE H. EATON, Ansonia Rd.,
Woodbridge (R)
NICHOLAS B. EDDY, Box 228, New Hartford (R)
ROGER W. EDDY, 277 Cedar St., W.,
Newington (R)
ROBERT J. EIPPER, Roxbury (R)
CHARLES H. ELLIOTT, High St., Clinton (R)
EARL ENDRICH, Middlesex Tnpk.,
Old Saybrook (R)
MRS. KATHARINE A. EVARTS, Kent (R)
PHILIP FAIRBANK, Ingham Hill Rd.,
Old Saybrook (R)
WILLIAM F. FARLEY, 19 Ann St., Jewett City (D)
JAMES FARREN, 105 Elm St., Naugatuck (D)
DOUGLAS M. FELLOWS, Millstream Rd.,
Amston (R)
MELVIN FENNELL, 91 Lockwood Rd.,
Fairfield (R)
WILLIAM M. FISHBONE, Fitchville (R)

- MRS. EVELYN S. FISHER, RFD 2, Good Hill Rd.,
Oxford (D)
- MRS. RUTH W. FLANAGAN, 2 James St.,
Windsor Locks (D)
- ROBERT E. FRANCIS, Maple Ave., Durham (R)
- JACK FRANKEL, Lebanon (D)
- GENNARO W. FRATE, 47 Hecker Ave.,
Darien (R)
- J. ALBERT GAFFNEY, 7 East Pratte Ave.,
Taftville (D)
- EDWARD GARRISON, Palmer Rd., Chaplin (R)
- MRS. SOPHIA GEDRIM, Griffin Rd., RFD,
Broad Brook (D)
- JOSEPH T. GORMLEY, JR., Barton Rd.,
Monroe (R)
- RICHARD GOSSELIN, RFD 1, Plainfield (D)
- CHARLES GRAB, RFD 2, Canterbury (R)
- C. ERNEST GRAY, North Stonington (D)
- FRANK W. GRAY, Breakneck Hill, Middlebury (R)
- MRS. ELOISE B. GREEN, RFD 1, Southbury (R)
- JOHN P. GRIFFIN, 40 Terry Rd., East Hartford (D)
- JOHN G. GROFFO, 18 Cherry St., Winsted (D)
- HAROLD K. GROTH, West Hartland (R)
- LEON J. GWIAZDOWSKI, 71 Ashland St.,
Jewett City (D)
- WILLIAM L. HADDEN, JR., 298 Thornton St.,
Hamden (R)
- GARDINER H. HALL, Box 67, South Willington (R)
- RICHARD HANNA, Sand Hill Rd., Bethel (R)
- MRS. EVA M. HARRIS, RFD 4, Norwich (D)
- JOHN LLOYD HARRIS, Skyline Ridge Rd.,
Bridgewater (R)
- JAMES J. HARTNETT, Box 172, Windsor (D)
- ALBERT J. HARVEY, 245 Summit St.,
Willimantic (D)
- JOHN V. HAYWARD, RFD 1, New Hartford (R)
- ENOCH B. HEMINGWAY, 80 Elizabeth St.,
Derby (D)
- FRANCIS W. HEMS, RFD Box 221, Rockfall (D)
- MRS. MARY HILL, 5 Maxon Pl.,
New London (D)
- MRS. MILDRED C. HILTGEN, RFD 2, Box 248,
Coventry (D)
- MORRIS B. HOGAN, RFD 1, Unionville (R)
- WILLIAM C. HOGAN, JR., 43 Ingraham Pl.,
Bristol (D)
- RAY D. HOLDRIDGE, Ledyard (R)
- VOLMER H. HOULBERT, RFD 55, Sherman (R)
- ARTHUR P. HUBER, 51 Old Tavern Rd.,
Orange (R)
- ROBERT N. HUNZIKER, 125 Gem St., Stratford (D)
- MRS. DOROTHY S. HUTTON, Somers (R)
- ALLAN C. INNES, 48 Clay St., Thomaston (R)
- JOHN A. INSERO, 247 Wolcott St., Waterbury (D)
- IRVING C. JACOBS, JR., Summer Island Rd.,
Branford (R)
- HAROLD A. JAYNES, 59 Brooksvale Ave.,
Hamden (R)
- WILFRED X. JOHNSON, 85 Cleveland Ave.,
Hartford (D)
- GEORGE W. JOHNSTON, 62 Stumpf Ave.,
Thomaston (R)
- FRANCIS S. KANE, 25 Berlin Ave., Southington (D)
- THOMAS E. KEENEY, Somersville (R)
- JOHN R. KEILTY, 205 Burton St., Watertown (D)
- JOHN C. KELLY, 9 Wilton Rd., West,
Ridgefield (R)
- THOMAS F. KELLY, 111 Bortman Rd.,
East Haven (D)
- WESLEY S. KENNEN, RFD 7, Box 52,
Brookfield (R)
- MRS. DOROTHY KIRSHNER, RFD 3,
Harwinton (R)
- LEONARD E. KROGH, S. Main St.,
East Granby (D)
- WILFRED A. LAFLEUR, RFD 1,
N. Grosvenor Dale (D)
- GUIDO LAGROTTA, New Preston (R)
- FLOYD A. LAIRD, Sharon (R)
- AXEL E. LARSEN, Woodstock (R)
- CHESTER J. LATER, 769 Ridge Rd.,
Wethersfield (R)
- JOHN L. LATERRA, North Franklin (D)
- JUDSON H. LEGEY, North Canton (R)
- STEPHEN E. LENZI, Twin Lake Rd.,
North Branford (R)
- MRS. HELEN M. LESTER, South St., Litchfield (R)
- KARL H. LINKS, West St., Hebron (R)
- FREDERICK A. LITTLE, 69 Country Club Rd.,
Groton (R)
- MRS. RUTH E. LOJZIM, Box 92, Tolland (R)
- MRS. FLORENCE S. LORD, RFD 2,
East Hampton (D)
- JAMES B. LOWELL, JR., Box 47, Canton (R)
- STEPHEN LOYZIM, RFD 3, Coventry (D)
- RAYMOND C. LYDDY, 108 Pierce Ave.,
Bridgeport (D)
- EDWARD J. MCCARTHY, JR., 203 Church St.,
Naugatuck (D)
- JOHN A. MCGARRY, Deborah St., Waterford (R)
- PALMER S. MCGEE, JR., 50 Merriman St.,
Unionville (R)
- JOHN A. MCGUIRE, 221 N Main St.,
Wallingford (D)
- HUGH M. MACKENZIE, 317 Rope Ferry Rd.,
Waterford (R)
- ALTON L. McLAIN, Birchwood Rd.,
Northford (R)
- FRANCIS J. McMERRIMAN, 125 State Ave.,
Rogers (D)
- DANIEL J. MAHANEY, 1309 Bank St.,
Waterbury (D)
- GEORGE J. MALLOY, 86 Climax Rd., Avon (R)
- MRS. CARRIE MANSFIELD, RFD 7,
Norwich (R)
- WILLIAM O. MANWARING, Old Black Point Rd.,
Niantic (R)
- THEODORE V. MARSTERS, RFD 1, Litchfield (R)
- LUTHER B. MARTIN, East Hartland (R)
- LEROY E. MILLARD, RFD 2, Winsted (R)
- MRS. DOROTHY R. MILLER, Box 485, RFD 2,
Manchester (R)
- JOHN A. MISCIKOSKI, 67 Butler St.,
Torrington (D)
- MICHAEL L. MORANO, II, 10 Salem St.,
Cos Cob (R)
- WILLIAM T. MORIARTY, Ransom Hall Rd.,
Wolcott 16 (D)
- ELMER A. MORTENSEN, 2945 Berlin Turnpike,
Newington (R)
- FRANCIS J. MOTYKA, 53 Treasure Ave.,
Kensington (D)
- JAMES N. MULREED, 53 Crane Rd.,
Stamford (D)

- JOHN MURREN, Redding Ridge (R)
 BENITO MUZIO, Box 186, Staffordville (D)
 JOHN H. NOBLE, 1 Glenwood Rd.,
 New Milford (R)
 RICHARD C. NOYES, Prattling Pond Rd.,
 Farmington (R)
 ERNEST NUCCI, Main St., Deep River (D)
 WALTER W. OLSON, JR., Old Marlborough
 Tnpk., Portland (R)
 ROBERT S. ORCUTT, Podunk Rd., Guilford (R)
 ROBERT N. OSTERGREN, JR., Middle Haddam (R)
 JOSEPH OTTAVIANO, 139 Cedar Grove Ave.,
 New London (D)
 LOUIS J. PADULA, 31 Buckingham Pl.,
 Norwalk (R)
 BIRDSEY G. PALMER, RFD 1, North
 Stonington (D)
 J. FRANK PALMER, 12 West St., Cromwell (R)
 MARCEL G. PARE, 66 Lawrence St., Hartford (D)
 HERBERT M. PATTERSON, Box 51, Durham (R)
 J. TYLER PATTERSON, JR., Neck Rd.,
 Old Lyme (R)
 PAUL PAWLAK, SR., 9 Grand St., Seymour (D)
 MRS. MYRTLE S. PERRI, Box 24, Pine Rock Park,
 Shelton (D)
 ROMEO G. PETRONI, Shadow Lane, Ridgefield (R)
 H. WARD PINNEY, 150 Mountain Ave.,
 Bloomfield (D)
 MRS. HARRIET PITT, Woodstock (R)
 CLARENCE I. PLATT, 21 Maple St., Milford (R)
 SIDNEY S. PLATT, RFD 1, Southbury (R)
 JOSEPH T. PLOSZAJ, RFD 3, Salem (D)
 MRS. NORA A. POWERS, 41 Maple St.,
 Plainville (D)
 WILLIAM W. PROUT, 92 Russell Ave., Suffield (R)
 MERTON M. PULTZ, Lebanon (R)
 JOSEPH J. PURTILL, 27 Liberty St.,
 Pawcatuck (D)
 GEORGE J. QUIRK, RFD 1, Mansfield Center (D)
 JOHN A. RAND, Salisbury (R)
 NARCISSE RAVENELLE, RFD 1, N. Grosvenor
 Dale (D)
 MRS. MARGERET S. REINHARDSEN, RFD 2,
 West Redding (R)
 ANDREW REPKO, Box 45, West Willington (R)
 FOSTER H. RICHARDS, RFD 3, Willimantic (R)
 A. LAWRENCE RIKER, 680 Spring St.,
 Manchester (R)
 ALFRED J. RING, 257 Crown St., Meriden (D)
 BENJAMIN F. RIVAS, JR., Gorman Rd., RFD,
 Brooklyn (D)
 LAURENCE H. ROBERTS, SR., Box D, Riverton (R)
 HERBERT F. ROBERTSON, JR., Box 313,
 Norfolk (R)
 ISABEL ROCK, 7 Kensett Ave., Wilton (R)
 MRS. SALLY ROMANOFF, RFD 2,
 Canterbury (R)
 JOSEPH M. ROURKE, 65 Spring St.,
 New Haven (D)
 LESLIE E. RUDOLPH, 22 Canna Dr.,
 East Haven (D)
 MRS. ARLINE W. RYAN, Spring Rock Rd.,
 Branford (R)
 JOHN B. SAGLIO, RFD, Deep River (R)
 DANIEL J. SAUNDERS, 79 Dividend Rd.,
 Rocky Hill (D)
 JOHN F. SAYLES, RFD 1, Moosup (D)
 BENJAMIN M. SCHLOSSBACH, Middle Beach,
 Westbrook (R)
 HOMER G. SCOVILLE, 441 Bell St.,
 Glastonbury (R)
 WILLIAM B. SEBASTIAN, RFD 3, Norwich (R)
 MICHAEL R. SERI, 455 Main St., Danbury (D)
 JOHN F. SHEA, JR., 40 Phelps Rd.,
 Manchester (R)
 WILLIAM T. SHEA, 194-196 E. Main St.,
 Meriden (D)
 WALTER P. SHEAHAN, 12 Villa Rosa Terr.,
 Milford (R)
 RICHARD W. SHEEHAN, 22 Grove St.,
 West Hartford (R)
 WILLIAM J. SHEEHY, Washington (R)
 MRS. DORIS M. SHERLOCK, West Cheshire (D)
 RALPH M. SHULANSKY, 57 West Ridge Dr.,
 West Hartford (R)
 EARL W. SMITH, RFD 2, Winsted (R)
 EDWARD E. SMITH, RFD, East Haddam (D)
 JOHN H. SMITH, RFD, Phoenixville, Chaplin (R)
 WILLIAM F. SMITH, II, Sharon (R)
 OSCAR A. SNEY, West Goshen (R)
 GERARD S. SPIEGEL, 5767 Main St.,
 Trumbull (R)
 RAYMOND E. SPIELMAN, Campbell Ave.,
 Vernon (D)
 WILLARD J. STEARNS, RFD 1, Storrs (R)
 ARTHUR D. STEIN, SR., Falls Village (R)
 J. RAYMOND STEVENS, Box 1, Bethlehem (R)
 HAROLD J. STOEFLER, New Preston (R)
 GEORGE W. STONE, 1121 Main St.,
 South Windsor (D)
 DANIEL F. SULLIVAN, 524 N. Grand St.,
 W. Suffield (R)
 BURTON L. SWEET, RFD 2, Stafford Springs (R)
 ALBERT C. SWEETON, North Granby Rd.,
 Granby (R)
 MRS. ESTHER K. TAFT, 360 Washington St.,
 Norwich (D)
 DEAN F. TAYLOR, 20 Ann Ave., Shelton (D)
 MRS. ZENA H. TEMKIN, 24 Torrington West St.,
 Torrington (D)
 ROBERT J. TESTO, 85 Russo Terr.,
 Bridgeport (D)
 ANTHONY TIANO, Academy Hill Rd., Derby (D)
 KATHLEEN M. TRACY, 108 Bailey Rd.,
 Rocky Hill (D)
 VICTOR TUDAN, 63 White Rock Dr.,
 Windsor (D)
 J. McCULLOUGH TURNER, Porter Hill Rd.,
 Bethany (R)
 ROSS V. URQUHART, Main St., Ellington (R)
 MRS. BERTHA A. VADNAIS, 112 Battey St.,
 Putnam (D)
 JOHN E. VALLERIE, JR., 38 Clinton Ave.,
 South Norwalk (R)
 MICHAEL J. VÉRNOVAI, 71 Dalton St.,
 Oakville (D)
 MRS. INA VESTAL, Amity Rd., Woodbridge (R)
 MRS. EMMA M. VON HAGEN, Christian Hill Rd.,
 Higganum (R)
 MICHAEL A. VULCANO, SR., 7 Prince St.,
 Danbury (D)
 ANTHONY E. WALLACE, 7 Grimes Brook Rd.,
 Simsbury (R)

JACK SAMUEL WALLIS, Box 146,
East Hampton (R)
JAMES P. WALSH, 29 Walnut St., Winsted (D)
CLAUDE P. WATROUS, Chester (R)
DORMAN H. WEAVER, Pomfret Center, (R)
ALBERT R. WEBBER, 109 Stevenson Rd.,
New Haven (D)
NATHAN WEISLER, RFD 2, Uncasville (D)
WILLIAM B. WELDEN, Farms Village Rd.,
Simsbury (R)
ANTHONY I. WELLS, 1455 South Main St.,
Cheshire (R)
GEORGE W. WHELEN, 42 Kirtland St.,
Deep River (R)
W. SAMUEL WHITBECK, Lakeville (R)
MRS. MILDRED M. WHITE, RFD 1,
North Stonington (R)
LAVERGNE H. WILLIAMS, Collins Rd.,
Columbia (R)
REGINALD A. WOOD, 31 High St., Mystic (R)
JOHN P. WOODS, Currituck Rd., RFD,
Newtown (R)
GEORGE F. WRIGHT, 7 Baird Court,
Stratford (D)
JOSEPH J. ZAMBO, RFD 1, Box 143,
Mansfield Center (D)
JOSEPH T. ZANOBI, Valley View Rd., Box 374,
Norfolk (R)

DELAWARE

(GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

Senate

Democrats 11 Republicans 6

ALLEN J. COOK, Kenton (D)
LEON E. DONOVAN, Harrington (D)
REYNOLDS DU PONT, Greenville (R)
WALTER J. HOEY, Milford (D)
B. WALTER JOHNSON, Bear (D)
CALVIN R. McCULLOUGH, 605 Central Ave.,
Holloway Terr., New Castle (D)
MARGARET R. MANNING, 605 Greenbank Rd.,
Marshallton (R)
HARRY E. MAYHEW, Milford (D)
HENRY T. PRICE, 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)
EARL M. TULB, Seaford (D)
JESSE F. WATSON, Townsend (D)
WILLIAM F. WILGUS, Ocean View (R)

House of Representatives

Democrats 20 Republicans 15

JOHN ANNETT, Staytonville (R)
WILLIAM W. BAKER, Sr., Millsboro (R)
T. LEES BARTLESON, Lindamere,
Wilmington 3 (R)
WILLIAM T. BEST, Nassau (R)
CARLTON BLENDT, Jr., Townsend (D)
GLENN W. BUSKER, Smyrna (D)

ANDREW CASEY, 1801 Limestone Rd.,
Rolling Hills, Newport (R)
CARLTON CLIFTON, Milford (D)
ROBERT C. DAVIDSON, St. Georges (D)
RUSSELL D. F. DINEEN, 1804 N. Monroe St.,
Wilmington (D)
ROBERT R. DOWNS III, Willow Run,
Newport (R)
GEORGE EHINGER, Dover (R)
NORMAN ESKRIDGE, Seaford (D)
GEORGE H. EXLEY, Harrington (D)
HARVEY P. FIFER, Rising Sun (R)
CHESTER GOVE, Jr., Townsend (D)
WILBERT HOCKER, Millville (R)
RALPH S. KENNAN, 1411 Riverview Ave.,
Wilmington (R)
CHARLES S. KLEINBACH, Cooch's Bridge Rd.,
Newark (R)
PAUL F. LIVINGSTON, 501 Spruce St.,
Wilmington (D)
JENNINGS MOORE, Seaford (D)
THOMAS P. MURRAY, 309 N. Jackson St.,
Wilmington (D)
ORVILLE B. MYERS, Hartly (R)
WILLIAM J. PASKEY, Jr., Felton (D)
ROBERT E. PAWSON, 21 Marlin Dr.,
Brookside Park, Newark (R)
W. HARRISON PHILLIPS, Laurel (D)
CARL F. PRETTYMAN, Kenton (D)
JAMES R. QUIGLEY, Hare's Corner,
New Castle (D)
CHARLES F. RICHARDS, Dover (R)
GEORGE A. ROBBINS, Milford (D)
PAUL E. SHOCKLEY, 731 W. Fourth St.,
Wilmington (D)
DAWSON H. SHULTIES, Willow Grove (D)
ROBERT SNOWDEN, Georgetown (R)
SHERMAN W. TRIBBITT, Odessa (D)
CLARENCE E. TRUITT, Dagsboro (D)

FLORIDA

(LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Democrats 37 Republicans 1

DEMPSEY J. BARRON, Box 1638, Panama City (D)
PHILIP D. BEALL, Box 862, Pensacola (D)
RALPH J. BLANK, Jr., 326 Pan A Bldg.,
West Palm Beach (D)
J. A. BOYD, Box 901 Leesburg (D)
IRLO BRONSON, 1305 W. Vine St., Kissimmee (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)
L. K. EDWARDS, Jr., Irvine (D)
EDWIN G. FRASER, Macclenny (D)
CLYDE GALLOWAY, DeFuniak Springs (D)
E. WILLIAM GAUTIER, 1200 Magnolia St.,
New Smyrna Beach (D)
J. C. GETZEN, Jr., Bushnell (D)
SAM M. GIBBONS, Box 1363, Tampa (D)
TRAVIS A. GRESHAM, Jr., 2110 First St.,
Fort Myers (D)

CLIFF HERRELL, 201 Curtiss Parkway,
Miami Springs (D)
W. RANDOLPH HODGES, Cedar Key (D)
CHARLEY E. JOHNS, Box 891, Starke (D)
DEWEY M. JOHNSON, Quincy (D)
SCOTT KELLY, Box 1651, Lakeland (D)
HARRY J. KICLITER, Box 1173, Fort Pierce (D)
CLAYTON W. MAPOLES, Milton (D)
G. T. MELTON, Box 971, Lake City (D)
BERNARD PARRISH, Box L, Titusville (D)
B. C. PEARCE, East Palatka (D)
VERLE A. POPE, Box 519, St. Augustine (D)
ED H. PRICE, JR., Bradenton (D)
JOHN RAWLS, Drawer 71, Marianna (D)
WAYNE E. RIPLEY, 224 Lynch Bldg.,
Jacksonville (D)
HOUSTON W. ROBERTS, RFD 5, Box 287,
Live Oak (D)
HARRY O. STRATTON, RFD 1, Callahan (D)
JOHN A. SUTTON, Box 367, Orlando (D)
GEORGE W. TEDDER, JR., 203 Everglades Bank
Bldg., Fort Lauderdale (D)
LUTHER TUCKER, Box 64, Crawfordville (D)
G. W. WILLIAMS, RFD 1, Wauchula (D)
C. W. YOUNG, 7851 45th St., N.,
Pinellas Park (R)

House of Representatives

Democrats 88 Republicans 7

EMERSON ALLSWORTH, 205 Television Bldg.,
Fort Lauderdale (D)
GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Box 326,
Monticello (D)
C. FRED ARRINGTON, Havana (D)
REUBIN O'D. ASKEW, 250 Professional Bldg.,
Pensacola (D)
T. H. ASKINS, Box 793, Fernandina Beach (D)
JOHN L. AYERS, Box 125, Brooksville (D)
FRANK BASS, RFD 1, Wauchula (D)
THOS. D. BEASLEY, Box 207,
DeFuniak Springs (D)
JAMES N. BECK, 1617 Husson Ave., Palatka (D)
F. W. BEDENBAUGH, 808 N Marion St.,
Lake City (D)
JULIAN BENNETT, 317 Magnolia Ave.,
Panama City (D)
WILBUR H. BOYD, 2117 Seventh St.,
Palmetto (D)
WILLIAM H. BYROM, Box 272, Milton (D)
RALPH C. CARTER, RFD 4, Chipley (D)
HAL CHAIRES, Old Town (D)
WILLIAM V. CHAPPELL, JR., 4 S. Magnolia St.,
Ocala (D)
LAWTON M. CHILES, JR., Box 1142,
Lakeland (D)
MACK N. CLEVELAND, JR., Box 220,
Sanford (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)
WELBORN DANIEL, Box 437, Clermont (D)
JOHN L. DUCKER, 614 Florida Natl. Bank Bldg.,
Orlando (R)
DAVID C. ELDREDGE, 6850 S. W. 32nd St.,
Miami 55 (D)

RALPH A. ERICKSON, 5131 Ocean Blvd.,
Sarasota (R)
OSEE R. FAGAN, 212 S. E. First St.,
Gainesville (D)
GORDON V. FREDERICK, Box 1580, Sanford (D)
DON FUQUA, Altha (D)
BEN HILL GRIFFIN, JR., Box 368, Frostproof (D)
J. J. GRIFFIN, JR., Box 607, St. Cloud (D)
DAVID A. HILL, Box 964, Punta Gorda (R)
GEORGE L. HOLLAHAN, JR., 11533 S. Dixie
Highway, Miami 56 (D)
CHARLES R. HOLLEY, 2401 Ninth St.,
S., St. Petersburg 5 (R)
MALLORY E. HORNE, Box 228, Tallahassee (D)
R. L. HOSFORD, Hosford (D)
W. M. INMAN, Quincy (D)
MRS. GEORGE W. JOHNSON, 100 E. Robinson
Ave., Orlando (D)
LEO C. JONES, Box 1579, Panama City (D)
FREDERICK B. KARL, 501 N. Grandview Ave.,
Daytona Beach (D)
ROBERT E. KNOWLES, Box 469, Bradenton (D)
H. E. LANCASTER, Box 1435, Trenton (D)
H. M. LAND, Box 141 Mayo (D)
WOODIE A. LILES, Box 551, Plant City (D)
HOWARD G. LIVINGSTON, Box 246, Sebring (D)
DOUGLAS J. LOEFFLER, Box 116, Largo (R)
J. W. McALPIN, White Springs (D)
JOE A. McCLAIN, Box 4, Dade City (D)
LEON N. McDONALD, 409 Helvenston Ave.,
Live Oak (D)
ROBERT T. MANN, 703 Wallace S. Bldg.,
Tampa 2 (D)
W. ALLEN MARKHAM, Box 428, Okeechobee (D)
FRANK MARSHBURN, Box 69, Bronson (D)
JOHN E. MATHEWS, JR., 1530 Lynch Bldg.,
Jacksonville 2 (D)
CAREY MATTHEWS, 1116 duPont Plaza Center,
Miami 32 (D)
RAY MATTOX, 170 E. Haines Blvd.,
Lake Alfred (D)
CHARLES E. MINER, 429 West Pasadena Ave.,
Clewiston (D)
R. O. MITCHELL, 107 Midyette-Moor Bldg.,
Tallahassee (D)
OLIVER NASH, Box 494, Apalachicola (D)
G. M. NELSON, 1356 Harbor Dr., Sarasota (R)
JACK C. NICHOLS, 123 Third St., Niceville (D)
WILLIAM G. O'NEILL, Box 253, Ocala (D)
BERNIE C. PAPY, Box 311, Key West (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, Box 488, Belle Glade (D)
E. C. ROWELL, Box 328, Wildwood (D)
BOBBY RUSS, RFD 2, Box 275, Crawfordville (D)
JAMES T. RUSSELL, Box 10627, St. Petersburg (R)
A. J. RYAN, JR., 269 S. W. Ninth St., Dania (D)
JACK A. SAUNDERS, Box 727, Key West (D)
S. D. SAUNDERS, Box 326, Green Cove Springs (D)
BRUCE J. SCOTT, 1646 Temple Terr.,
North Fort Myers (D)
W. R. SCOTT, Drawer 85, Stuart (D)
J. M. SIMS, Box 597, Marianna (D)

KEN SMITH, 210 Cypress Rd., Perry (D)
 RUPERT JASEN SMITH, 209 Raulerson Bldg.,
 Fort Pierce (D)
 S. C. SMITH, Box 231 Arcadia (D)
 GEORGE B. STALLINGS, JR., 409 Law Exchange
 Bldg., Jacksonville 2 (D)
 GEORGE G. STONE, RFD 1, Box 109-A,
 Atmore, Alabama (D)
 ALLISON R. STRICKLAND, RFD 1,
 Inverness (D)
 JAMES H. SWEENEY, JR., Box 958, DeLand (D)
 A. J. THOMAS, JR., Drawer 943, Starke (D)
 JERRY THOMAS, 305 S. County Rd.,
 Palm Beach (D)
 RALPH D. TURLINGTON, 113 N. Main St.,
 Gainesville (D)
 F. CHARLES USINA, Box 177, St. Augustine (D)
 L. B. VOCELLE, Box 488, Vero Beach (D)
 WILLIAM L. WADSWORTH, Box 396, Bunnell (D)
 JAMES L. WALKER, Box 475, Naples (D)
 HARRY WESTBERRY, 152 Tallulah Ave.,
 Jacksonville 8 (D)
 TOM WHITAKER, JR., 308 Tampa St.,
 Tampa 2 (D)
 J. J. WILLIAMS, RFD 3, Bonifay (D)
 ROBERT WILLIAMS, Box 312, Graceville (D)
 JAMES H. WISE, 302 East Cedar Ave.,
 Crestview (D)

GEORGIA

(GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

Senate

Democrats 53 Republicans 1

C. L. AYERS, Toccoa (D)
 JACK BELL, Leesburg (D)
 D. B. BLALOCK, Newnan (D)
 SAMUEL U. BRALY, Dallas (D)
 CHARLIE BROWN, Box 30, Atlanta 1 (D)
 J. ROLAND CLANTON, Albany Rd.,
 Thomasville (D)
 EDGAR D. CLARY, JR., Harlem (D)
 J. W. CLAXTON, Wrightsville (D)
 J. WILLIS CONGER, Bainbridge (D)
 J. T. DAILEY, Cuthbert (D)
 DAN J. DELOACH, Statenville (D)
 CHARLES E. DEWS, Edison (D)
 JAMES M. DYKES, Cochran (D)
 MARK W. FITZPATRICK, Jeffersonville (D)
 SAM J. GARDNER, JR., Moultrie (D)
 SPENCE M. GRAYSON, RFD, Wilmington Island,
 Savannah (D)
 GASTON V. GREEN, Rising Fawn (D)
 OTTO GRINER, Ocilla (D)
 TALMADGE F. HARDEN, Commerce (D)
 FLOYD HARRINGTON, Milledgeville (D)
 DAN F. HART, Quitman (D)
 WILLIAM A. INGRAM, Cartersville (D)
 HARRY C. JACKSON, 1718 Third Ave.,
 Columbus (D)
 O. D. JOHNSON, Blackshear (D)
 W. T. JONES, Roberta (D)
 EUGENE KELLY, Monroe (D)
 GORDON KNOX, JR., Hazelhurst (D)
 E. R. LAMBERT, Madison (D)

W. C. LONG, Nahunta (D)
 JOHN T. MCKENZIE, Montezuma (D)
 ROBERT MCKENZIE, Georgetown (D)
 HAMILTON MCWHORTER, JR., Lexington (D)
 W. HUGH MCWHORTER, 1788 Ponce de Leon
 Ave., Atlanta (D)
 ELDEN W. MATHEWS, Cordele (D)
 ZELL MILLER, Young Harris (D)
 ERWIN MITCHELL, Dalton (D)
 A. SID NEWTON, Millen (D)
 HOWARD T. OVERBY, 1239 Riverside Dr.,
 Gainesville (D)
 ERWIN OWENS, Dahlonga (D)
 G. ED PERRY, Claxton (D)
 ROBERT OGDEN PERSONS, SR., Forsyth (D)
 JOHN C. PETERSON, Ailey (D)
 W. K. PONSELL, Waycross (D)
 OSCAR E. RAYNOR, Folkston (D)
 CARL E. SANDERS, Sou. Fin. Bldg., Augusta (D)
 A. F. SEAGRAVES, Hull (D)
 ROBERT H. SMALLEY, JR., Griffin (D)
 EARL STAPLES, Carrollton (D)
 WM. MALCOLM TOWSON, Dublin (D)
 W. TOM VEAZEY, Warrenton (D)
 CHAS. F. WARNELL, Pembroke (D)
 CHARLES EMERSON WATERS, Ellijay (R)
 E. MULLINS WHISNANT, Hamilton (D)
 J. L. WHITE, Douglasville (D)

House of Representatives

Democrats 203 Republicans 1

(1 vacancy)

BILLY SHAW ABNEY, LaFayette (D)
 L. E. ADAMS, JR., Rockmart (D)
 BONNELL AKINS, Blairsville (D)
 J. A. ANDREWS, Toccoa (D)
 ROBERT ANDREWS, Cleveland Rd., Gainesville (D)
 B. FRANK ARNSDORFF, Springfield (D)
 W. D. BALLARD, Covington (D)
 MAC BARBER, Commerce (D)
 H. H. BARNETT, Washington (D)
 J. L. BARNETT, Elmodel (D)
 CARL T. BARRETT, Holly Springs (D)
 LEON H. BAUGHMAN, Cedar Springs (D)
 FRANK G. BIRDSONG, LaGrange (D)
 J. LUCIUS BLACK, Preston (D)
 EDGAR BLALOCK, Jonesboro (D)
 HAROLD A. BOGGS, Danielsville (D)
 ARTHUR K. BOLTON, Griffin (D)
 A'DELBERT BOWEN, Cuthbert (D)
 ROSS P. BOWEN, Lyons (D)
 G. J. BOYETT, Dalton (D)
 JAMES W. BOZEMAN, JR., Meigs (D)
 J. O. BRACKIN, Iron City (D)
 W. FRANK BRANCH, Tifton (D)
 GEORGE B. BROOKS, Crawford (D)
 WILSON BROOKS, 413 Grant Bldg., Atlanta (D)
 M. PARKS BROWN, Dewey Rose (D)
 ROGER MCCARTNEY BUDD, Valdosta (D)
 GEORGE D. BUSBEE, Albany (D)
 KNOX BYNUM, Clayton (D)
 JOHNNIE L. CALDWELL, Thomaston (D)
 GEORGE H. CARSWELL, Irwinton (D)
 HOMER L. CHANCE, Danville (D)
 PHILIP M. CHANDLER, Milledgeville (D)

JOE T. CLARK, Ringgold (D)
 HAROLD G. CLARKE, Forsyth (D)
 STEVE M. COCKE, Dawson (D)
 ROBERT E. COKER, LaFayette (D)
 JOHN COLLINS, Pelham (D)
 JAMES L. CONNER, Hazelhurst (D)
 JULIAN H. COX, Athens (D)
 RALPH L. CRAWFORD, 356 Oxford Dr.,
 Savannah (D)
 CHAR. V. CROWE, JR., Cartersville (D)
 BROOKS CULPEPPER, Talbotton (D)
 E. C. DAVIS, Jesup (D)
 H. DORSEY DEEN, Alma (D)
 GRADY LEE DICKEY, 312 E. Oglethorpe Ave.,
 Savannah (D)
 HARRY DICUS, Empire Bldg., Columbus (D)
 G. HARVEY DOLLAR, Bainbridge (D)
 A. B. C. DORMINY, JR., Fitzgerald (D)
 NORMAN B. DOSTER, Rochelle (D)
 A. C. DUNCAN, Copperhill, Tenn. (R)
 J. EBB DUNCAN, Carrollton (D)
 LAMAR E. DUNN, Williamson (D)
 TALMAGE B. ECHOLS, Thomaston (D)
 BYROM M. FITZGERALD, Ludowici (D)
 WILLIAM M. FLEMING, JR., Johnson Bldg.,
 Augusta (D)
 WINEBERT DAN FLEXER, II, Way Bldg.,
 Brunswick (D)
 JAMES H. FLOYD, Trion (D)
 WALES T. FLYNT, Crawfordville (D)
 WILEY B. FORDHAM, Statesboro (D)
 ALPHA A. FOWLER, JR., Douglasville (D)
 J. WYMAN FOWLER, Soperton (D)
 ARTHUR J. FUNK, 7 Grimball River Rd.,
 Savannah (D)
 J. B. FUQUA, 1001 Reynolds St., Augusta (D)
 WM. B. GREENE, Cartersville (D)
 MADDOX J. HALE, Trenton (D)
 J. BATTLE HALL, Masonic Temple, Rome (D)
 H. GOODWIN HALL, Leesburg (D)
 A. HEWLETTE HARRELL, Fayetteville (D)
 WALDO HENDERSON, Lakeland (D)
 RENDER HILL, Greenville (D)
 BEN A. HODGES, Waycross (D)
 N. D. HORTON, JR., Eatonton (D)
 PIERRE HOWARD, 125 Garden Lane, Decatur (D)
 JAMES M. HULL, JR., Sou. Fin. Bldg., Augusta (D)
 JOE J. HURST, Georgetown (D)
 WALLACE L. JERNIGAN, Homerville (D)
 MARION MERRILL JOHNSON, SR., Millen (D)
 FRANCIS JOINER, Tennille (D)
 CHARLES M. JONES, Hinesville (D)
 DAVID C. JONES, Sylvester (D)
 FRED C. JONES, JR., Dahlonga (D)
 THAD M. JONES, Plains (D)
 W. HARVEY JORDAN, Leary (D)
 HAYGOOD KEADLE, Barnesville (D)
 ROY R. KELLY, Monticello (D)
 JAMES W. KEYTON, Thomasville (D)
 CULVER KIDD, Milledgeville (D)
 WILLIAM R. KILLIAN, Brunswick (D)
 ALBERT S. KILLINGSWORTH, Fort Gaines (D)
 W. H. KIMMONS, Blackshear (D)
 JOE N. KING, Cusseta (D)
 H. E. KIRKLAND, Glennville (D)
 D. W. KNIGHT, JR., Dexter (D)
 W. D. KNIGHT, Nashville (D)

W. JONES LANE, Statesboro (D)
 WILLIAM L. LANIER, Metter (D)
 WILLIAM J. LEE, Forest Park (D)
 PRESTON B. LEWIS, JR., Waynesboro (D)
 JOSEPH E. LOGGINS, Summerville (D)
 LEONARD N. LOKEY, Thomson (D)
 W. HERSCHEL LOVETT, Dublin (D)
 SIDNEY LOWREY, Rome (D)
 RALPH McCLELLAND, 1404 First Natl. Bank
 Bldg., Atlanta (D)
 J. ROY McCracken, Avera (D)
 P. T. McCutchen, Ellijay (D)
 T. J. McDONALD, JR., Cleveland (D)
 EDWARD E. MCGARITY, McDonough (D)
 JAMES A. MACKAY, Masonic Temple Bldg.,
 Decatur (D)
 R. C. MASSEE, Hawkinsville (D)
 CHAPPELLE MATTHEWS, Athens (D)
 DORSEY R. MATTHEWS, Moultrie (D)
 QUIMBY MELTON JR., Griffin (D)
 HENRY R. MILHOLLIN, Douglas (D)
 J. H. MILLER, Elberton (D)
 HARRY MIXON, Ocilla (D)
 MARVIN E. MOATE, Sparta (D)
 JOHN HARVEY MOORE, Cedartown (D)
 WARREN S. MOORMAN, Lakeland (D)
 HANDSEL MORGAN, Buford (D)
 LEONARD MORRIS, Tifton (D)
 C. L. MOSS, Calhoun (D)
 J. R. MULLIS, Cochran (D)
 THOMAS B. MURPHY, Bremen (D)
 JIMMY D. NESMITH, Manchester (D)
 DAVID L. NEWTON, Norman Park (D)
 COLQUITT HURST ODOM, Albany (D)
 ROY P. OTWELL, SR., Cumming (D)
 CHARLES A. PANNELL, Chatsworth (D)
 JAMES W. PARIS, Winder (D)
 H. WALSTEIN PARKER, Sylvania (D)
 THOMAS A. PARKER, Waycross (D)
 W. C. PARKER, Baxley (D)
 HERSHEL W. PARMER, RFD 1, Roopville (D)
 HENRY N. PAYTON, Newnan (D)
 B. E. PELHAM, Ellaville (D)
 GLENN S. PHILLIPS, Harlem (D)
 JOHN LEE PHILLIPS, Monroe (D)
 J. TAYLOR PHILLIPS, Medical Arts Bldg.,
 Macon (D)
 MAC PICKARD, Gas Light Co., Columbus (D)
 WILL POOLE, Jasper (D)
 GEORGE W. POTTS, Newnan (D)
 PARKER PURCELL, Carnesville (D)
 LOUIS T. RAULERSON, Haylow (D)
 JACK B. RAY, Norwood (D)
 CORBIN C. ROBERTS, Gray (D)
 H. BEN RODGERS, Folkston (D)
 JAMES V. ROGERS, Dallas (D)
 ALLEN P. ROPER, Greensboro (D)
 BEN B. ROSS, Lincolnton (D)
 EMORY L. ROWLAND, Wrightsville (D)
 GUY W. RUTLAND, JR., 703 Clairmont Ave.,
 Decatur (D)
 THOMAS I. SANGSTER, Vienna (D)
 JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH, JR., Roberta (D)
 ROBERT L. SCOGGIN, Masonic Bldg., Rome (D)
 JOHN E. SHEFFIELD, JR., Quitman (D)
 JACK W. SHUMAN, Pembroke (D)
 J. GROVER SIMMONS, Baldwin (D)

MACKIE SIMPSON, Glenwood (D)
 J. PAUL SINCLAIR, Montezuma (D)
 SAM S. SINGER, Lumpkin (D)
 GEO. L. SMITH II, Swainsboro (D)
 GEORGE T. SMITH, Cairo (D)
 J. ROBERT SMITH, Nahunta (D)
 M. M. SMITH, 650 Hurt Bldg., Atlanta (D)
 RICHARD RUSSELL SMITH, Clarksville (D)
 VIRGIL T. SMITH, Dalton (D)
 WILLIAM BURTON STEIS, Hamilton (D)
 E. C. STEVENS, Buena Vista (D)
 EARL P. STORY, Lawrenceville (D)
 ERNEST W. STRICKLAND, Claxton (D)
 W. S. STUCKEY, Eastman (D)
 MARVIN LESTER SUMMERS, Cordele (D)
 BUCK TABB, Colquitt (D)
 HOWARD TAMPLIN, Madison (D)
 HENRY TAYLOR, Star Route, Gainesville (D)
 JOHN L. TAYLOR, Attapulugus (D)
 PHIL TAYLOR, Persons Bldg., Macon (D)
 E. W. TEAGUE, RFD 6, Allgood Rd., Marietta (D)
 RICHARD B. THORNTON, 165 First St. Bldg.,
 Macon (D)
 W. G. TODD, Gibson (D)
 M. KING TUCKER, Waynesboro (D)
 FRANK S. TWITTY, Camilla (D)
 HIRAM K. UNDERCOFLER, Americus (D)
 JOE C. UNDERWOOD, Mt. Vernon (D)
 RALPH R. UNDERWOOD, Butler (D)
 CLARENCE R. VAUGHN, JR., Conyers (D)
 HAYNE WALDROP, Villa Rica (D)
 FRED H. WALKER, Valdosta (D)
 J. WIMBRIC WALKER, McRae (D)
 J. CRAWFORD WARE, Hogansville (D)
 R. HERMAN WATSON, Warner Robins (D)
 D. WARNER WELLS, Ft. Valley (D)
 HUBERT H. WELLS, Watkinsville (D)
 J. NOLAN WELLS, Kingsland (D)
 WILLIAM C. WICKHAM, 2228 Buena Vista Rd.,
 Columbus (D)
 WILSON B. WILKES, Adel (D)
 GEORGE J. WILLIAMS, Axson (D)
 W. M. WILLIAMS, 630 Brenau Lane,
 Gainesville (D)
 HAROLD S. WILLINGHAM, 841 Church St.,
 Marietta (D)
 JOE MACK WILSON, 306 Northcutt St.,
 Marietta (D)
 DANIEL H. WHITE, Darien (D)
 BAILEY WOODWARD, Jackson (D)
 CLYDE S. YOUNG, Rebecca (D)

HAWAII (LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Republicans 14 Democrats 11

KAZUHISA ABE, 3-4 Young Bldg., Hilo (D)
 MATSUKI ARASHIRO, Kalahao (D)
 GEORGE R. ARIYOSHI, 210 Natl. Bldg.,
 Honolulu (D)
 MARQUIS F. CALMES, 352 Puunene Ave.,
 Kahului, Maui (R)
 FRANCIS M. F. CHING, Box 67, Eleele (R)
 RANDOLPH CROSSLEY, Box 1061, Honolulu (R)

NELSON K. DOI, 3-4-7 Canario Bldg., Hilo (D)
 O. VINCENT ESPOSITO, 412 Trustco Bldg.,
 Honolulu (D)
 S. GEORGE FUKUOKA, Wailuku (D)
 YASUTAKA FUKUSHIMA, 312 McCandless Bldg.,
 925 Bethel St., Honolulu (R)
 WILLIAM H. HILL, Box 747, Hilo (R)
 BERNARD J. KINNEY, Box 81, Kamuela (R)
 LAWRENCE KUNIHISA, Box 927, Wahiawa,
 Oahu (R)
 RICHARD LYMAN, JR., Pahoa, Puna (R)
 CALVIN C. MCGREGOR, Room 320, Damon Bldg.,
 Honolulu (R)
 NORBORU MIYAKE, Box 4, Waimea (R)
 STEERE G. NODA, Box 712, Honolulu (D)
 THOMAS S. OGATA, Box 443, Wailuku (D)
 HEDDEN PORTEUS, Box 2621, Honolulu 3 (R)
 J. WARD RUSSELL, c/o Haw'n. Telephone Co.,
 Box 2200, Honolulu (R)
 SAKAE TAKAHASHI, Central Pacific Bank Bldg.,
 Honolulu (D)
 BARNEY TOKUNAGA, Box 278, Wailuku (R)
 JOHN T. USHIJIMA, 295 Waiianuenue Ave.,
 Hilo (D)
 JULIAN R. YATES, SR., Captain Cook (R)
 NADAO YOSHINAGA, 1950 Vineyard St.,
 Wailuku (D)

House of Representatives

Democrats 33 Republicans 18

SAKAE AMANO, 714 Kaiwiula St., Honolulu (D)
 WILLIAM BAINS-JORDAN, 99-251 Iini Way, Aiea,
 Oahu (R)
 TADAO BEPPU, 1411 Eighth Ave., Honolulu (D)
 ROBERT W. B. CHANG, 603 E. North School St.,
 Apt. A-1, Honolulu (D)
 DONALD D. H. CHING, 217 National Bldg.,
 Oahu (D)
 ELMER F. CRAVALHO, Kula (D)
 PEDRO DELA CRUZ, Box 225, Lanai City,
 Lanai (D)
 DOROTHY DEVEREUX, 2721 Huapala St.,
 Honolulu (R)
 J. L. DWIGHT, JR., 657 Kanaha Ave., Kailua,
 Oahu (R)
 WEBLEY EDWARDS, Hawaii Teleradio, Ltd.,
 Box 5368, Honolulu (R)
 ALBERT W. EVENSEN, Rm. 216 Old Hawaiian
 Trust Bldg., 116 S. King St., Honolulu (R)
 WILLIAM FERNANDES, Wailua Homesteads,
 Wailua, Kauai (D)
 EUREKA FORBES, 3697 Woodlawn Dr.,
 Honolulu (R)
 ROBERT K. FUKUDA, 2232 Star Rd., Honolulu (R)
 W. M. FURTADO, 1886 King St., Honolulu (D)
 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 M. HEEN, Suite 4, Friend Bldg.,
 926 Bethel St., Honolulu (D)
 MANUEL S. HENRIQUES, Box 368, Kapaa (D)
 PETER S. IHA, Room 304, Bankers Life of
 Nebraska, 1507 S. King St., Honolulu (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)
RICHARD M. KENNEDY, 238 Kuumele Place,
Kailua, Oahu (R)
GEORGE KOGA, Room 305 Finance Factors
Bldg., Honolulu (D)
TAKESHI KUDO, Box 268, Honaunau, Kona (D)
L. N. KURIYAMA, 203 American Mutual Bldg.,
1181 Alakea St., Honolulu (D)
JOHN C. LANHAM, 527 Avocado St., Wahiawa (D)
FRANK W. C. LOO, Room 205, Lee and Young
Bldg., 90 N. King St., Honolulu (D)
DAVID C. McCLUNG, 1439-D Pensacola St.,
Honolulu (D)
ABEL MEDEIROS, Poipu, Kauai (R)
KATSUGO MIHO, 4th Floor, Finance Factors Bldg.,
Honolulu (R)
JOHN E. MILLIGAN, Box 122, Puunene (R)
PERCY MIRIKITANI, Room 438, Honolulu
Merchandise Mart Bldg., Hotel and Alakea
Sts., Honolulu (R)
HOWARD Y. MIYAKE, 1010 Alakea St.,
Honolulu (D)
GEORGE M. OKANO, Box 92, Pearl City (D)
R. C. OSHIRO, 562 California Ave., Wahiawa,
Oahu (D)
AKONI PULE, Box 265, Halaula, Kohala (D)
FRED W. ROHLFING, Room 302, Castle and
Cooke Bldg., Honolulu (R)
AMBROSE J. ROSEHILL, 4342 Kilauea Ave.,
Honolulu (R)
AKIRA SAKIMA, 298 Kalihi St., Honolulu (D)
TOSHIO SERIZAWA, 324 Kaiula St., Hilo (D)
JAMES Y. SHIGEMURA, 2555 Saul Pl., Honolulu (D)
JACK K. SUWA, Box 88, Kurtistown (D)
YOSHITO TAKAMINE, Box 185, Honokaa (D)
ROBERT E. TERUYA, 1934 Naio St., Honolulu (R)
DAVID K. TRASK, JR., 128 West Kane St.,
Kahului (D)
JAMES H. WAKATSUKI, Capital Investment Bldg.,
Oahu (D)
MAMORU YAMASAKI, Box 1516, Kahului,
Maui (D)
WADSWORTH YEE, 1549 Thurston Ave.,
Honolulu (R)

IDAHO

(LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Republicans 23 Democrats 21

CECIL D. ANDRUS, Orofino (D)
JOE AUSICH, Mackay (D)
K. C. BARLOW, Burley (R)
LLOYD F. BARRON, Fairfield (R)
GEORGE L. BLICK, Castleford (R)
C. A. BOTTOLFSSEN, Arco (R)
RAY BURGE, American Falls (D)
O. J. BUXTON, Driggs (D)
R. L. CAMPBELL, New Meadows (R)
CYRIL C. CHASE, St. Maries (D)
ELDON W. COOK, Pegasus (R)
FRED M. COOPER, Grace (R)
J. RAY COX, JR., Coeur d'Alene (D)

RUSSEL O. DANIELS, Malad (D)
WILLIAM J. DEE, Grangeville (D)
JAMES B. DONART, Weiser (D)
DON FREDERICKSEN, Gooding (D)
RODNEY A. HANSEN, Paul (R)
THOMAS HEATH, Preston (R)
HOWARD D. HECHTNER, Lapwai (D)
HAROLD LOUGH, Moscow (D)
JAMES A. McCLURE, Payette (R)
DONALD McLEOD, Nez Perce (D)
ARTHUR P. MURPHY, Mullan (D)
JACK M. MURPHY, Shoshone (R)
A. W. NAEGLER, Ucon (R)
VINCENT A. NALLY, Ola (R)
HARRY NOCK, Cascade (D)
ARLIE L. PARKINS, Marsing (D)
JOHN T. POOLE, Rigby (R)
WATT E. PRATHER, Bonners Ferry (R)
JOHN R. RASMUSSEN, Kilgore (R)
WILLIAM C. RODEN, Boise (R)
DON W. SAMUELSON, Sandpoint (R)
J. CECIL SANDBERG, Blackfoot (D)
J. R. SEELEY, Hazelton (R)
HOWARD SIMS, Salmon (D)
ELDON W. SMITH, Rexburg (R)
NELLIE CLINE STEENSON, Pocatello (D)
HAL H. WALLINGTON, Ketchum (R)
ROBERT M. WETHERELL, Mountain Home (D)
J. E. YENSEN, Garden Valley (R)
CY YOUNG, St. Anthony (D)
R. H. YOUNG, JR., Parma (R)

House of Representatives

Republicans 30 Democrats 29

ERNEST ALLEN, Nampa (R)
WOODROW W. BEAN, Cascade (D)
ALVIN B. BENSON, Melba (D)
VERN BRASSEY, Placerville (R)
GEORGE F. BROCKE, Kendrick (D)
G. M. BROWN, Nampa (R)
CARL R. BURT, Boise (R)
PETE T. CENARRUSA, Carey (R)
J. VARD CHATBURN, Albion (R)
JACK D. CLAIBORN, SR., Kimberly (R)
GEORGE L. CROOKHAM, JR., Caldwell (R)
D. THERON DANCE, Blackfoot (R)
MARION DAVIDSON, Bonners Ferry (D)
ROBERT E. DOOLITTLE, Priest River (D)
W. D. EBERLE, Boise (R)
RICHARD A. EGBERT, Driggs (D)
H. GRANT GARDNER, Fruitland (R)
DALE GARNER, Rupert (R)
ORVAL HANSEN, Idaho Falls (R)
EMERY E. HEDLUND, St. Maries (D)
W. L. HENDRIX, Boise (R)
C. H. HIGER, Emmett (D)
FRANK W. HIRSCHI, Montpelier (R)
GEORGE W. HOWELL, Salmon (R)
ALPH W. JOHNSON, Orofino (R)
ALVIN JOSLYN, Glenns Ferry (D)
FLOYD O. KISLING, Dietrich (D)
KARL C. KLINGLER, Rexburg (R)
RAY M. LAIRD, Dubois (R)
WILLIAM J. LANTING, Twin Falls (R)
ELDRED LEE, Rigby (R)
RALPH LITTON, St. Anthony (D)

HERMAN J. McDEVITT, Pocatello (D)
 DARRELL MANNING, Pocatello (D)
 JAMES G. MARTIN, Hazelton (R)
 ARVIL MILLAR, Shelley (R)
 JOHN A. MOLYNEAUX, Coeur d'Alene (D)
 J. W. MONROE, Culdesac (D)
 CARL C. MOORE, Lewiston (D)
 WILLIAM J. MURPHY, Wallace (D)
 JENKIN L. PALMER, Malad (R)
 W. DEAN PALMER, Preston (R)
 ERNEST PERMANN, American Falls (D)
 CLYDE C. PETERSON, Wendell (R)
 DON E. PIEPER, Idaho Falls (D)
 CHARLES POWERS, Mackay (D)
 FRED REICH, Arco (D)
 HAROLD REID, Mohler (D)
 ALLAN G. SHEPARD, Boise (R)
 HAROLD SNOW, Moscow (R)
 NAOMI E. STEBBINS, Wardner (D)
 W. CLAY SUTTON, Midvale (D)
 TOMMY TERRELL, Pocatello (D)
 HARRY B. TURNER, Twin Falls (R)
 FRED WALTON, Fairfield (D)
 BILL WEBSTER, Coeur d'Alene (D)
 TONY WESSELS, Greencreek (D)
 HERBERT K. WHITWORTH, Bancroft (R)
 CHARLES WINKLER, Council (D)

ILLINOIS

(GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

Senate

Republicans 31 Democrats 27

W. RUSSELL ARRINGTON, 929 Edgemere Ct.,
 Evanston (R)
 ARTHUR J. BIDWILL, 1403 Bonnie Brae,
 River Forest (R)
 PAUL W. BROYLES, Box 139, Mt. Vernon (R)
 ROBERT R. CANFIELD, RFD 4, Rockford (R)
 PHILIP J. CAREY, 11533 S. Campbell Ave.,
 Chicago 43 (D)
 ROBERT E. CHERRY, 924 W. Castlewood Terr.,
 Chicago 40 (D)
 DENNIS J. COLLINS, 549 Northern Lane,
 DeKalb (R)
 WILLIAM J. CONNORS, 232 E. Walton St.,
 Chicago 11 (D)
 A. L. CRONIN, 9550 S. Winston Ave.,
 Chicago 43 (D)
 DAVID DAVIS, 1114 E. Monroe St.,
 Bloomington (R)
 ANTHONY J. DETOLVE, 1038 S. Sangamon,
 Chicago 7 (D)
 DANIEL DOUGHERTY, 1957 E. 93rd St.,
 Chicago 17 (D)
 T. MAC DOWNING, 1111 W. Adams St.,
 Macomb (R)
 GEORGE E. DRACH, 1524 Noble Ave.,
 Springfield (R)
 EDWARD C. EBERSPACHER, 219 N. Washington
 St., Shelbyville (D)
 MORGAN M. FINLEY, 3550 S. Lowe Ave.,
 Chicago 9 (D)
 SEYMOUR FOX, 5732 N. Kerbs Ave.,
 Chicago 30 (D)

DWIGHT P. FRIEDRICH, 915 Frazier,
 Centralia (R)
 JOHN G. GILBERT, 513 W. Walnut St.,
 Carbondale (R)
 ARTHUR R. GOTTSCHALK, 320 Marquette St.,
 Park Forest (R)
 JOHN A. GRAHAM, 715 S. Cook, Barrington (R)
 PAUL GRAHAM, 116 Wabash Ave., Mattoon (R)
 JAMES W. GRAY, 301 Garden Blvd., Belleville (D)
 HERSHEL S. GREEN, 509 W. Grand Prairie St.,
 Palestine (R)
 WILLIAM L. GRINDLE, 216 Circle Dr., Herrin (D)
 EGBERT B. GROEN, 3 Rosewood Lane, Pekin (R)
 WILLIAM C. HARRIS, 709 S. Vermillion St.,
 Pontiac (R)
 FRED J. HART, 501 W. Bluff St., Streator (R)
 GORDON E. KERR, Brookport (R)
 FRANK J. KOCAREK, 1720 S. Loomis,
 Chicago 8 (D)
 MARSHALL KORSHAK, 5555 S. Everett Ave.,
 Chicago 37 (D)
 THAD. L. KUSIBAB, 2043 W. Augusta Blvd.,
 Chicago 22 (D)
 RICHARD R. LARSON, 694 Bateman St.,
 Galesburg (R)
 EVERETT E. LAUGHLIN, 1611 Parkside Ct.,
 Freeport (R)
 MERRITT J. LITTLE, 227 S. Elmwood Dr.,
 Aurora (R)
 WILLIAM LYONS, 501 E. Elm St., Gillespie (D)
 ROBERT W. MCCARTHY, 555 Eleventh St.,
 Lincoln (D)
 ROBERT MCCLORY, 340 Prospect Ave.,
 Lake Bluff (R)
 THOMAS A. MCGLOON, 5964 W. Adams Blvd.,
 Chicago 44 (D)
 ROBERT B. MAHER, 11320 Edbrooke,
 Chicago 28 (D)
 SAMUEL L. MARTIN, 324 Coney Ave., Watseka (R)
 JOHN P. MEYER, 1631 Oak St., Danville (R)
 JAMES O. MONROE, 115 E. Clay St.,
 Collinsville (D)
 BERNARD S. NEISTEIN, 4128 W. Van Buren St.,
 Chicago 24 (D)
 DONALD J. O'BRIEN, 1102 W. Garfield Blvd.,
 Chicago 9 (D)
 LOTTIE HOLMAN O'NEILL, 741 Summit St.,
 Downers Grove (R)
 FRANK M. OZINGA, 9626 S. Homan Ave.,
 Evergreen Park (R)
 EVERETT R. PETERS, 501 S. Fifth St.,
 St. Joseph (R)
 JOSEPH R. PETERSON, 1309 S. Main St.,
 Princeton (R)
 LILLIAN E. SCHLAGENHAUF, 418 S. 18th St.,
 Quincy (R)
 FRED J. SMITH, 3442 S. Wabash Ave.,
 Chicago 16 (D)
 ORA SMITH, Biggsville (D)
 HUDSON R. SOURS, 2623 W. Moss Ave.,
 Peoria (R)
 ARTHUR W. SPRAGUE, 345 S. Spring,
 LaGrange (R)
 JAMES E. STUNCK, 3459 N. Pontiac Ave.,
 Chicago 34 (D)
 EDMUND G. SWEENEY, 7928 S. California Ave.,
 Chicago 29 (D)

ROBERT A. WELCH, 49 W. Birch St., Canton (D)
PAUL A. ZIEGLER, N. Second St., Carmi (D)

House of Representatives

Republicans 89 Democrats 88

JOHN W. ALSUP, 1712 N. Church St., Decatur (D)
CHARLES F. ARMSTRONG, 6942 S. Prairie Ave.,
Chicago 37 (D)
JACK BAIRSTOW, 224 Ash St., Waukegan (D)
BERT BAKER, 205 W. Fifth St., Benton (D)
MEADE BALTZ, 600 Buell Avenue, Joliet (R)
TOBIAS BARRY, Ladd (D)
NORMAN L. BENEFIEL, 333 E. Curtis St.,
Newton (D)
FRED BRANSON, 402 Cedar, Centralia (R)
HECTOR A. BROUILLET, 3532 S. California Ave.,
Chicago 32 (R)
GEORGE S. BRYDIA, 105½ W. Third St.,
Prophetstown (R)
GARREL BURGOON, 1605 State St.,
Lawrenceville (R)
ROBERT L. BURHANS, 5508 Montclair Ave.,
Peoria (R)
MARION E. BURKS, 1513 Asbury Ave.,
Evanston (R)
HOMER BUTLER, 300 E. Thorn St., Marion (R)
PETER M. CALLEN, 22 S. Hamlin Ave.,
Chicago 24 (D)
LOUIS F. CAPUZI, 710 N. Rockwell St.,
Chicago 12 (R)
JAMES D. CARRIGAN, 156 E. South Gate Rd.,
Peoria (D)
JOHN W. CARROLL, 26 S. Merrill Ave.,
Park Ridge (R)
JAMES Y. CARTER, 500 E. 33rd St., Chicago 16 (D)
NICHOLAS E. CARUSO, 3655 W. Chicago Ave.,
Chicago 51 (D)
ROBERT F. CASEY, 217 Gladstone, 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)
TERREL E. CLARKE, 4065 Garden Ave.,
Western Springs (R)
LYCURGUS J. CONNOR, 4805 S. Champlain Ave.,
Chicago 15 (D)
ELMER W. CONTI, 2211 N. 77th Ave.,
Elmwood Park (R)
ROBERT COULSON, 1031 Pacific Ave.,
Waukegan (R)
KENNETH W. COURSE, 3413 W. Armitage Ave.,
Chicago 47 (D)
GEORGE P. COUTRAKON, 1733 S. Fifth St.,
Springfield (R)
ROBERT CRAIG, Indianola (D)
THOMAS J. CURRAN, 2011 S. Ashland Ave.,
Chicago 8 (R)
EDWIN E. DALE, 307 Elmwood Rd.,
Champaign (R)
S. O. DALE, 307 S. East Fourth St., Fairfield (R)
JOHN M. DALEY, 8159 S. Talman Ave.,
Chicago 29 (D)
HERMAN L. DAMMERMAN, 321 Delavan St.,
Lincoln (D)
LEE E. DANIELS, 366 Elm Ave., Elmhurst (R)

W. K. DAVIDSON, 111½ E. Second St.,
Kewanee (R)
CORNEAL A. DAVIS, 3223 S. Calumet Ave.,
Chicago 16 (D)
FRANCES L. DAWSON, 2609 Lincoln St.,
Evanston (R)
JOSEPH L. DE LA COUR, 185 E. Chestnut St.,
Chicago 11 (D)
LASALLE J. DEMICHAELS, 2851 W. Fletcher St.,
Chicago 18 (D)
ALAN J. DIXON, 415 McKinley Dr., Belleville (D)
GEORGE E. DOLEZAL, 7010 34th St., Berwyn (R)
JAMES H. DONNEWALD, 600 N. Clinton St.,
Breese (D)
JOHN P. DOWNES, 8831 S. Paulina St.,
Chicago 20 (D)
FRANK X. DOWNEY, 5085 Lamb Dr.,
Oak Lawn (D)
GEORGE W. DUNNE, 14 E. Chestnut St.,
Chicago 11 (D)
PAUL F. ELWARD, 1532 W. Chase Ave.,
Chicago 26 (D)
JOHN N. ERLBORN, 429 Prairie Ave.,
Elmhurst (R)
ANDREW A. EUZZINO, 917 S. Blue Island Ave.,
Chicago 7 (D)
ARTHUR R. FALTER, Saunemin (R)
JOSEPH F. FANTA, 2156 W. Waveland Ave.,
Chicago 18 (D)
JOHN G. FARY, 3600 S. Damen Ave.,
Chicago 9 (D)
EDWARD M. FINFGELD, Arcola (R)
WAYNE FITZGERRELL, Sesser (R)
J. HORACE GARDNER, 6014 S. Indiana Ave.,
Chicago 37 (R)
DAVE GLENN, 311 Cumberland St., Greenup (D)
ELWOOD GRAHAM, 6711 S. Langley Ave.,
Chicago 37 (R)
PETER C. GRANATA, 1025 S. May St.,
Chicago 7 (R)
MABEL E. GREEN, 320 S. Chicago Ave.,
Rockford (R)
ALBERT W. HACHMEISTER, 423 Barry Ave.,
Chicago 14 (R)
CLARENCE G. HALL, 212 N. Sandusky, Catlin (R)
MICHAEL E. HANNIGAN, 6646 S. Honore St.,
Chicago 36 (D)
OSCAR HANSEN, 4507 N. Long Ave.,
Chicago 30 (R)
CLAYTON C. HARBECK, Box 308, Utica (R)
LLOYD HARRIS, 3233 Aubrey Ave.,
Granite City (D)
RAE C. HEIPLE II, 207 E. Jefferson St.,
Washington (R)
JOHN JEROME HILL, 960 Mountain St.,
Aurora (D)
WALTER E. HILL, 131 Park Plaza Dr., Canton (R)
ORVAL W. HITTMEIER, RFD 2, Litchfield (R)
WALTER P. HOFFELDER, 5641 N. Mango Ave.,
Chicago 30 (R)
JAMES D. HOLLOWAY, 211 West Broadway,
Sparta (D)
FRANK HOLTEN, 1114 St. Louis Ave.,
East St. Louis (D)
HAROLD A. HOOVER, 8516 W. 122nd Pl.,
Palos Park (R)

- G. WILLIAM HORSLEY, 1402 W. Lake Dr.,
Springfield (R)
- CARL T. HUNSICKER, 905 N. Main St.,
Pontiac (R)
- H. B. IHNEN, 330 East Ave., Quincy (R)
- LOUIS JANCZAK, 1315 N. Bosworth Ave.,
Chicago 22 (R)
- NATHAN J. KAPLAN, 6049 N. Bernard St.,
Chicago 45 (D)
- NATHAN J. KINNALLY, 7234 S. Paxton Ave.,
Chicago 49 (D)
- HILMER C. LANDHOLT, 316 S. Linden Pl.,
Decatur (R)
- J. LISLE LAUFER, Hampshire (R)
- CLYDE LEE, 818 Pace Ave., Mt. Vernon (D)
- NOBLE W. LEE, 5541 S. Woodlawn Ave.,
Chicago 37 (R)
- JOSEPH J. LELIVELT, 1231 S. 15th Ave.,
Maywood (D)
- HENRY M. LENARD, 8111 S. Colfax Ave.,
Chicago 17 (D)
- JOHN F. LEON, 1811 N. Tripp Ave.,
Chicago 39 (D)
- FRANCIS J. LOUGHRAN, 1220 Sterling St.,
Joliet (D)
- JAMES P. LOUKAS, 2509 W. Gunnison St.,
Chicago 25 (D)
- ALLEN T. LUCAS, 2216 Whittier Ave.,
Springfield (D)
- FRANK LYMAN, 718 W. Gordon Terr.,
Chicago 13 (D)
- WALTER MCAVOY, 6039 S. California Ave.,
Chicago 29 (R)
- A. B. MCCONNELL, RFD 2, Woodstock (R)
- C. L. MCCORMACK, Vienna (R)
- DEAN McCULLA, 401 Maple Ave., Minonk (R)
- MICHAEL H. McDERMOTT, 6706 S. Wood St.,
Chicago 36 (D)
- BERNARD McDEVITT, 21 N. Mason Ave.,
Chicago 44 (R)
- EDWIN A. McGOWAN, 21 W. 150th St.,
Harvey (R)
- ROBERT T. McLOSKEY, 323 S. Eighth St.,
Monmouth (R)
- ROBERT F. McPARTLIN, 5100 W. Adams St.,
Chicago 44 (D)
- JOHN P. MANNING, 528 Sixth St., Rochelle (R)
- FRANK A. MAREK, 5434 W. 31st St., Cicero (R)
- ROBERT MARKS, 420 Ashland Ave., Evanston (D)
- ABNER J. MIKVA, 5545 S. Kenwood Ave.,
Chicago 37 (D)
- CHARLES O. MILLER, 2493 N. Milwaukee Ave.,
Chicago 47 (R)
- OTIS L. MILLER, JR., 413 S. Virginia Ave.,
Belleville (R)
- PETER J. MILLER, 1932 N. Kedvale Ave.,
Chicago 39 (R)
- MILES E. MILLS, 602 S. Second St., Effingham (D)
- KENNETH E. MOBERLY, 5118 N. Winchester Ave.,
Chicago 40 (R)
- JOHN K. MORRIS, RFD 1, Chadwick (D)
- W. J. MURPHY, RFD 1, Box 607, Petite Lake,
Antioch (R)
- RICHARD A. NAPOLITANO, 1057 N. Sacramento
Ave., Chicago 22 (D)
- JOHN C. PARKHURST, 1607 W. Margaret St.,
Peoria (R)
- CECIL A. PARTEE, 5836 S. Michigan Ave.,
Chicago 37 (D)
- BERNARD M. PESKIN, 326 Southgate Dr.,
Northbrook (D)
- LEO PFEFFER, Seymour (D)
- FERNE CARTER PIERCE, RFD 1, Box 64
Malta (D)
- WILLIAM PIERCE, 305 Hunter Ave., Rockford (D)
- LILLIAN PIOTROWSKI, 2819 W. 38th Pl.,
Chicago 32 (D)
- WILLIAM E. POLLACK, 3829 N. Seeley Ave.,
Chicago 18 (R)
- PAUL POWELL, Vienna (D)
- PAUL J. RANDOLPH, 850 N. Dewitt Pl.,
Chicago 11 (R)
- C. R. RATCLIFFE, 1407 Jefferson St.,
Beardstown (D)
- WILLIAM A. REDMOND, 238 S. Addison St.,
Bensenville (D)
- WALTER J. REUM, 232 N. Ridgeland Ave.,
Oak Park (R)
- BEN S. RHODES, 1211 Broadway, Normal (R)
- PAUL E. RINK, 1549 24th St., Rock Island (D)
- ROLLO R. ROBBINS, Augusta (R)
- WILLIAM H. ROBINSON, 3625 S. Vincennes Ave.,
Chicago 15 (R)
- SAM ROMANO, 2706 W. Lexington St.,
Chicago 12 (D)
- MATT ROPA, 1710 W. 21st St., Chicago 8 (D)
- BERTIL T. ROSANDER, 615 Oak Knolls Ave.,
Rockford (R)
- LEONARD W. ROSS, 3671 31st Ave.,
Rock Island (D)
- HARRIS ROWE, 1152 W. State St.,
Jacksonville (R)
- MICHAEL A. RUDDY, 1700 W. Garfield Blvd.,
Chicago 9 (R)
- AUGUST J. RUF, 9134 S. Phillips Ave.,
Chicago 17 (R)
- JOE W. RUSSELL, Piper City (D)
- JOHN G. RYAN, 1526 E. 83rd Pl., Chicago 19 (D)
- ELROY C. SANDQUIST, 4259 N. Mozart St.,
Chicago 18 (R)
- ESTHER SAPERSTEIN, 6538 N. Ashland Ave.,
Chicago 26 (D)
- ANTHONY SCARIANO, 38 W. Rocket Circle,
Park Forest (D)
- CHARLES ED SCHAEFER, 208 E. Union St.,
Nokomis (D)
- EDWARD SCHNEIDER, 8612 S. Ingleside Ave.,
Chicago 19 (R)
- J. W. SCOTT, 730 Towanda Ave.,
Bloomington (D)
- HARRY H. SEMROW, 6240 N. Livermore Ave.,
Chicago 30 (D)
- EDWARD J. SHAW, 2208 W. Walton St.,
Chicago 22 (D)
- ARTHUR E. SIMMONS, 8029 Lowell Ave.,
Skokie (R)
- PAUL SIMON, 100 W. Henderson St., Troy (D)
- FRANK J. SMITH, 4549 S. Emerald Ave.,
Chicago 9 (D)
- RALPH T. SMITH, 3654 Berkeley Ave., Alton (R)
- CARL W. SODERSTROM, 1001 Riverside Ave.,
Streator (R)
- A. LINCOLN STANFIELD, Kansas (R)

GEORGE F. STASTNY, 10444 S. Hamlin Ave.,
Chicago 43 (R)
RALPH STEPHENSON, 1020 23rd St., Moline (R)
JOSEPH P. STREMLAU, RFD 2, Mendota (D)
NICK SVALINA, 10723 S. Avenue F,
Chicago 17 (D)
DAN TEEFEY, 400 W. Cross St., Mt. Sterling (D)
JOHN P. TOUHY, 3241 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago 24 (D)
STUART J. TRAYNOR, 302 E. Market St.,
Taylorville (D)
JOHN M. VITEK, 2953 S. Union Ave.,
Chicago 16 (D)
CLAUDE A. WALKER, 145 Elgin Ave.
Forest Park (R)
JACK E. WALKER, 18018 Arcadia Ave.,
Lansing (R)
WILLIAM D. WALSH, 301 46th Ave., Bellwood (R)
RAYMOND J. WELSH, JR., 911 N. Oak Park Ave.,
Oak Park (D)
KENNETH R. WENDT, 666 W. Irving Park Rd.,
Chicago 13 (D)
MELVIN A. WEYAND, 712 E. Lincoln St.,
Hoopeston (R)
PETER J. WHALEN, 8029 S. Vincennes Ave.,
Chicago 20 (D)
HAROLD W. WIDMER, Woodside Dr., Freeport (R)
CHESTER R. WIKTORSKI, JR., 5300 W. Drummond
Pl., Chicago 39 (D)
CHARLES K. WILLETT, 218 Brinton Ave.,
Dixon (R)
GALE WILLIAMS, 625 N. 15th St.,
Murphysboro (R)
KENNETH E. WILSON, 4637 S. Wabash Ave.,
Chicago 15 (D)
CARL H. WITTMOND, Brussels (D)
FRANK C. WOLF, 4046 W. 26th St.,
Chicago 23 (D)
WARREN L. WOOD, 736 Bartlett Ave.,
Plainfield (R)
MICHAEL F. ZLATNIK, 6300 N. Sheridan Rd.,
Chicago 40 (R)

INDIANA

(GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

Senate

Democrats 26 Republicans 24

IRA J. ANDERSON, Uniontown (D)
V. DEWEY ANNAKIN, 2432 N. Seventh St.,
Terre Haute (D)
JOY J. BAILEY, 2941 George St., Anderson (D)
EUGENE BAINBRIDGE, 8309 Northcote,
Munster (D)
RAYMOND M. BAKER, 305 Jennings St.,
North Vernon (D)
WALTER A. BARAN, 5128 Walsh Ave.,
East Chicago (D)
F. DALE BARRETT, 406 W. Washington St.,
Churubusco (D)
WILLIS K. BATCHELET, RFD 1, Fremont (R)
JAMES H. BEAMON, 1603 Audubon Rd.,
Vincennes (R)
PAUL M. BILBY, RFD 2, Warsaw (R)
PAUL JOSEPH BITZ, 514 Lewis Ave., Evansville (D)

D. RUSSELL BONTRAGER, 317 W. High,
Elkhart (R)
ROBERT LEE BROKENBURR, 518 W. 41st St.,
Indianapolis (R)
KENNETH J. BROWN, JR., 8 Hampshire Lane,
Muncie (R)
MRS. MARTHA Y. BURNETT, 5736 Madison Ave.,
Indianapolis (R)
WILLIAM C. CHRISTY, 7106 Grand Ave.,
Hammond (D)
LEE CLINGAN, RFD 3, Elm Dr., Covington (D)
ROY CONRAD, RFD 2, Monticello (R)
JESSE L. DICKINSON, 1023 Talbot Ave.
South Bend (D)
S. HUGH DILLIN, E. Main St., Petersburg (D)
VON A. EICHHORN, Box 127, Uniondale (D)
NELSON G. GRILLS, 802 Bd. of Trade Bldg.,
Indianapolis (D)
A. MORRIS HALL, 301 Marion Natl. Bank Bldg.,
Marion (R)
PAUL E. HATFIELD, 1102 Madison Ave.,
Evansville (D)
CHARLES R. KELLUM, RFD 1, Mooresville (R)
MARSHALL F. KIZER, RFD 5, Plymouth (D)
EARL F. LANDGREBE, RFD 2, Valparaiso (R)
CHARLES M. MADDOX, RFD 1, Otterbein (R)
JACK H. MANKIN, 600 Sycamore Bldg.,
Terre Haute (D)
C. WENDELL MARTIN, 5535 Central Ave.,
Indianapolis (R)
CLIFFORD H. MASCHMEYER, 416 E. Court Ave.,
Jeffersonville (D)
MAURICE L. MENDENHALL, 306 E. Fifth St.,
Sheridan (R)
MERRETT R. MONKS, 312 S. Main St.,
Winchester (D)
RICHARD NEWHOUSE, RFD 1, Morristown (R)
ROBERT B. O'BANNON, 118 Elliott Ave.,
Corydon (D)
GILBERT E. OGLES, RFD 2, Greencastle (R)
ROBERT E. PETERSON, RFD 5, Rochester (D)
KENNETH W. REAGIN, RFD 2, Cory (D)
JOHN R. REES, RFD 4, Columbus (R)
JOEL D. RHODES, Westcott Pl. Farm,
Centerville (R)
DAVID ROGERS, 2202 N. Browncliff,
Bloomington (D)
JOHN C. RUCKELSHAUS, 5360 N. Park Ave.,
Indianapolis (R)
GERALD W. RYBOLT, Armstrong Landon Bldg.,
Kokomo (R)
JOHN F. SHAWLEY, RFD 5, Box 339, LaPorte (R)
LUCIUS SOMERS, RFD 1, Hoagland (R)
JAMES W. SPURGEON, 915 W. Spring St.,
Brownstown (D)
RUEL W. STEELE, 1013 Lincoln Ave., Bedford (R)
J. RUSSELL TOWNSEND, JR., 8244 N. Pennsylvania
St., Indianapolis (R)
CHESTER K. WATSON, 613 Madison St.,
Ft. Wayne (D)
MELVILLE E. WATSON, 614 W. Fourth St.,
Greenfield (D)

House of Representatives

Republicans 66 Democrats 34

ANTHONY J. ADOLFI, 4327 N. Kitley Ave.,
Indianapolis (R)
JAMES D. ALLEN, 806 S. Main St., Salem (R)
WILLIAM E. BABINCSAK, 1856 S. River Dr.,
Munster (D)
L. PARKER BAKER, RFD 1, Cicero (R)
ROBERT E. BAKER, 6170 N. Tuxedo St.,
Indianapolis (R)
WALTER H. BARBOUR, 5105 N. Shadeland Dr.,
Indianapolis (R)
ELSIE BARNING, 3303 Claremont Ave.,
Evansville (D)
WILLIAM A. BARNING, 4522 Wilmette St.,
Fort Wayne (R)
BIRCH E. BAYH, JR., 130 Jackson Blvd.,
Edgewood Grove, Terre Haute (D)
WALTER J. BENEVILLE, 402 Kewanna Dr.,
Jeffersonville (D)
WILLIAM P. BIRCHLER, Armistice Hill,
Cannelton (R)
ALLAN E. BLOOM, 2915 Charlotte Ave.,
Fort Wayne (R)
ROBERT L. BORST, 715 Fox St., LaPorte (R)
OTIS R. BOWEN, 304 N. Center St., Bremen (R)
RALPH A. BRASSIE, 718 S. 10th St., Lafayette (R)
EARL BUCHANAN, 1622 Allison Ave.,
Indianapolis (R)
L. KEITH BULEN, 49 W. 42nd St., Indianapolis (R)
KERMIT BURROUS, RFD 3, Peru (R)
RICHARD L. BYERS, 1943 S. Lombard Ave.,
Evansville (D)
DAVID B. CALDWELL, 527 E. 60th St.,
Indianapolis (R)
EWEELL H. CARPENTER, 258 W. Maple St.,
Wabash (R)
MRS. MILDRED CHURILLA, 4724 Todd Ave.,
Chicago (D)
CHARLES CLEM, RFD 2, Princeton (D)
JOE CLOUD, 228 S. 23rd St., Richmond (R)
EMERSON CLOYD, 1022 Main St., Brookville (R)
PAUL E. COMES, 228 Ogdon St., Washington (R)
JOHN F. COPPES, 351 E. Walnut St.,
Nappanee (R)
E. BOONE COY, 106 Thurman Dr., Whiteland (R)
OWEN L. CRECELIUS, RFD 5, Crawfordsville (R)
CALVIN W. DIDIER, 1009 Michigan Ave.,
LaPorte (R)
JOHN W. DONALDSON, 108½ N. Lebanon St.,
Lebanon (R)
RALPH A. DUNBAR, Laughery Pike, Osgood (R)
CHARLES W. EDWARDS, 550 W. Hillside Ave.,
Spencer (R)
JOHN D. ENNIS, 200 Gardendale Rd.,
Terre Haute (R)
HOWARD EWBANK, RFD 7, Rushville (R)
RALPH I. FENN, 2020 Dellwood Dr., Kokomo (D)
GEORGE L. FISHER, RFD 2, Leesburg (R)
HENRY C. FITZGERALD, 3306 E. Chandler Ave.,
Evansville (R)
DONALD E. FOLTZ, RFD 1, Clinton (D)
M. MAURICE GOODNIGHT, 666 Oaklawn Dr.,
Lafayette (R)
MERRILL C. GRAHAM, 442 E. State St.,
Pendleton (R)

RICHARD WAYNE GUTHRIE, 5156 University Ave.,
Indianapolis (R)
LEON A. HALL, 414 E. Main St., Plainfield (R)
JOSEPH W. HARMON, Corydon (R)
JOE A. HARRIS, Box 142, Carlisle (D)
MARCIA M. HAWTHORNE, 5104 Ralston Ave.,
Indianapolis (R)
ULRIC H. HENDRICH, DeMotte (R)
JOSEPH L. HENSLEY, 241 Hargon Dr., N.M.S.,
Madison (D)
WILLIAM H. HERRING, RFD 2, Box 86, Linton (D)
RAY M. HICKAM, RFD 1, Jonesboro (R)
W. W. HILL, JR., 4142 Norrose Dr.,
Indianapolis (R)
RUSSELL W. HOUSEL, RFD 1, Garrett (R)
PAUL J. HRIC, 7039 Northcote Ave.,
Hammond (D)
WAYNE HUGHES, RFD 1, Hudson (R)
JAMES S. HUNTER, 3910 Carey St., E. Chicago (D)
JOHN K. HURLESS, RFD 2, Frankfort (R)
BURL JOHNSON, RFD 6, Decatur (D)
CHARLES W. KIRK, JR., RFD 2, Floyd Knobs (D)
JOSEPH E. KLEN, 6607 Marshall Ave.,
Hammond (D)
HERBERT KOHLER, Y.M.C.A., Greensburg (R)
EMMETT L. LEWIS, 127 Edgewood Dr.,
Bedford (R)
NOBLE K. LITTELL, 44 E. Church St.,
Mooresville (R)
ELDON F. LUNDQUIST, 227 Marine Ave.,
Elkhart (R)
GEORGE W. MCDANIEL, 222 E. Kirkwood Ave.,
Bloomington (R)
PETER L. MCGRATH, 12 Madison Ave.,
Evansville (R)
EDWARD MADINGER, 4805 E. 46th St.,
Indianapolis (R)
ANNA MALONEY, 131 E. Fifth Ave., Gary (D)
RAY MARR, JR., RFD 5, Youth Camp Rd.,
Columbus (R)
REX S. MINNICK, RFD 4, Box 122, Brazil (D)
JOHN E. MITCHELL, RFD 1, Flat Rock (D)
MERRILL MOORES, 5420 N. Capitol Ave.,
Indianapolis (R)
FRED H. MOSS, RFD 1, Logansport (R)
DALE J. MYERS, 2821 N. Anthony Blvd.,
Fort Wayne (R)
PAUL B. MYERS, RFD 2, Bloomingdale (R)
WISHER MYERS, 200-04 N. Main St.,
Veedsburg (R)
JACK I. NEADERHISER, 2217 Fourth Ave.,
Terre Haute (D)
ELLSWORTH C. PETERSON, RFD 3, Ligonier (R)
OTTO POZGAY, 24621 State Rd. 2, South Bend (D)
RALPH RADER, Box 246, Akron (R)
ROBERT L. ROCK, 1010 Atwood Lane,
Anderson (D)
CHARLES H. SCHENK, RFD 4, Vincennes (D)
WILLIAM T. SEBREE, 903 Walnut St.,
Anderson (D)
HILARY O. SENG, 518 W. Sixth St., Jasper (D)
GLENN R. SLENKER, 602 W. Broadway,
Monticello (R)
LOWELL H. SMITH, RFD 5, New Castle (R)
ROBERT L. SMITH, 1004 S. Meridian St.,
Portland (D)
VAN P. SMITH, 2901 University Ave., Muncie (R)

HOWARD W. SNYDER, 601 E. Tasher St.,
South Bend (D)
ROBERT F. SPECKNER, RFD 3, Seymour (D)
WALTER O. SPRINKLE, RFD 1, Camden (R)
JOHN W. STACY, 542 Main St., Lawrenceburg (D)
GEORGE W. STOCKSDALE, 407 Riverside Dr.,
Huntington (D)
PAUL E. STRATE, Box 175, Freelandville (D)
WALTER H. SUMMERS, 901 Forest Ave.,
Fort Wayne (R)
JOSEPH HAYES SUTTON, 2908 University Ave.,
Muncie (R)
CARL TYNER, RFD 2, Russiaville (D)
RALPH H. WALTZ, RFD 1, Hagerstown (R)
WILLIAM JAMES WAMPLER, 817 Mason Blvd.,
Marion (R)
RICHARD E. WRIGHT, Winchester (R)
DONALD YEAGLEY, 1709 E. Donald St.,
South Bend (D)

DAVID O. SHAFF, 305 Weston Bldg., Clinton (R)
JOHN D. SHOEMAN, Atlantic (R)
W. C. STUART, Chariton (R)
RICHARD C. TURNER, 123 Pearl St., Council
Bluffs (R)
CLIFFORD M. VANCE, Central States Bldg.,
Mt. Pleasant (R)
CHARLES S. VAN EATON, Ins. Exchange Bldg.,
Sioux City (R)
JOHN A. WALKER, Williams (R)
ORVAL C. WALTER, Lenox (D)
EDWARD A. WEARIN, Red Oak (R)
GEORGE W. WEBER, Columbus Junction (R)
MARTIN WILEY, Cedar Rapids (R)
JOE N. WILSON, Unionville (R)
MELVIN H. WOLF, Marsh Place Bldg.,
Waterloo (D)

IOWA

(GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

Senate

Republicans 35 Democrats 15

JOHN J. BROWN, Emmetsburg (D)
HOWARD C. BUCK, Melbourne (R)
GUY G. BUTLER, Rolfe (R)
C. JOSEPH COLEMAN, Clare (D)
HARRY L. COWDEN, Guthrie Center (R)
LEIGH R. CURRAN, Mason City (R)
J. T. DYKHOUSE, Rock Rapids (R)
EARL ELIJAH, Clarence (R)
ADOLPH ELVERS, Elkader (D)
CHARLES F. EPPERS, Keokuk (D)
J. LOUIS FISHER, Osceola (R)
JOSEPH B. FLATT, Winterset (R)
ANDREW G. FROMMELT, Dubuque (D)
LEROY GETTING, Sanborn (R)
C. EDWIN GILMOUR, Grinnell (D)
JOHN GRAY, Oskaloosa (R)
JACOB GRIMSTEAD, Lake Mills (R)
PETER F. HANSEN, Manning (D)
EUGENE MARSHALL HILL, Newton (D)
CARL HOSCHEK, Burlington (D)
FRANK M. HOXIE, Shenandoah (R)
IRVING D. LONG, Manchester (R)
J. HENRY LUCKEN, Akron (R)
J. KENDALL LYNES, Plainfield (R)
JAKE B. MINCKS, Ottumwa (D)
ROBERT G. MOORE, Dunlap (D)
D. C. NOLAN, Iowa State Bank Bldg.,
Iowa City (R)
CLIFFORD NYSTROM, Boone (R)
GEORGE E. O'MALLEY, Royal Union Life Bldg.,
Des Moines (D)
DEWEY B. PHELPS, Hillsboro (R)
LYNN POTTER, Cresco (D)
X. T. PRENTIS, Mount Ayr (R)
CARROLL L. PRICE, Knoxville (R)
LAWRENCE PUTNEY, Gladbrook (R)
ROBERT R. RIGLER, New Hampton (R)
JACK SCHROEDER, Kahl Bldg., Davenport (R)
GEORGE L. SCOTT, West Union (R)

House of Representatives

Republicans 78 Democrats 30

LEONARD C. ANDERSEN, Sioux City, (R)
CHARLES F. BALLOUN, Toledo (R)
MAURICE E. BARINGER, Oelwein (R)
JOHN A. BAUMHOVER, Carroll (D)
MRS. LENABELLE BOCK, Garner (R)
JAMES E. BRILES, Corning (R)
JOHN CAMP, Bryant (R)
CLEVE L. CARNAHAN, Ottumwa (D)
LAWRENCE D. CARSTENSEN, Clinton (R)
REED CASEY, Corydon (D)
LEROY CHALUPA, Pleasant Plain (R)
WILLIAM J. COFFMAN, North English (R)
EVERETT CRANE, Vail (R)
RAY C. CUNNINGHAM, Ames (R)
W. E. DARRINGTON, Persia (R)
ELMER H. DEN HERDER, Sioux Center (R)
WM. F. DENMAN, Des Moines (D)
RILEY DIETZ, Walcott (R)
ROBERT R. DODDS, Danville (D)
JOHN L. DUFFY, Dubuque (D)
KEITH H. DUNTON, Thornburg (D)
FLOYD P. EDGINGTON, Sheffield (R)
W. S. EICHENLAUB, Ft. Madison (R)
RUSSELL L. ELDRED, Anamosa (R)
JOHN M. ELY, JR., Cedar Rapids (D)
RAYMOND EVELAND, Kelley (D)
MRS. KATHERINE M. FALVEY, Albia (D)
HAROLD O. FISCHER, Wellsburg (R)
C. RAYMOND FISHER, Grand Junction (R)
WILLARD M. FREED, Gowrie (D)
K. W. FUELLING, Farmersburg (D)
HARRY R. GITTINS, Underwood (R)
DEWEY E. GOODE, Bloomfield (R)
J. W. GRAHAM, Ida Grove (R)
CHARLES E. GRASSLEY, New Hartford (R)
MERLE W. HAGEDORN, Royal (D)
WALTER R. HAGEN, Waterville (R)
R. W. HAGIE, Clarion (R)
MRS. FRANCES HAKES, Laurens (R)
EUGENE HALLING, Orient (R)
RAY HANRAHAN, 243 Insurance Exchange Bldg.,
Des Moines (D)
A. C. HANSON, Inwood (R)
FRED B. HANSON, Osage (R)

CARL H. HENSLEY, Exira (D)
 CARL HIRSCH, Indianola (R)
 CHESTER O. HOUGEN, Cedar Falls (R)
 FRED M. JARVIS, Alta (R)
 W. J. JOHANNES, Ashton (D)
 JOHN P. KIBBIE, Emmetsburg (D)
 LESTER L. KLUEVER, Atlantic (R)
 JOSEPH G. KNOCK, Creston (R)
 PAUL W. KNOWLES, Davenport (R)
 MAX W. KREAGER, Newton (R)
 ELMER F. LANGE, Sac City (R)
 VERN LISLE, Clarinda (R)
 CASEY LOSS, Algona (D)
 CECIL V. LUTZ, Osceola (R)
 WILLIAM S. LYNES, Waverly (R)
 FRANKLIN S. MAIN, Lamoni (D)
 ELROY MAULE, Onawa (D)
 ROBERT A. McCracken, New Hampton (R)
 PAUL E. McELROY, Percival (R)
 A. L. MENSING, Lowden (R)
 FRANCIS L. MESSERLY, Janesville (R)
 ALVIN P. MEYER, Winterset (D)
 H. E. MILLEN, Farmington (R)
 DELMONT MOFFITT, Mystic (R)
 JOHN L. MOWRY, Marshalltown (R)
 HAROLD MUELLER, Manly (D)
 ROBERT W. NADEN, Webster City (R)
 HENRY C. NELSON, Forest City (R)
 NIELS J. NIELSEN, Ringsted (D)
 MARION E. OLSON, Mason City (R)
 CONRAD OSSIAN, Stanton (R)
 THOMAS P. O'TOOLE, Dubuque (D)
 KENNETH L. PARKER, Lamont (R)
 JAMES E. PATTON, Manchester (R)
 GEORGE L. PAUL, Brooklyn (R)
 LEROY H. PETERSEN, Grimes (R)
 LOUIS A. PETERSON, Lawton (R)
 NEAL PIERCE, Russell (R)
 DAN PRINE, Oskaloosa (R)
 GEORGE P. RAPSON, Cherokee (R)
 J. W. TOM RILEY, Cedar Rapids (R)
 SAMUEL E. ROBINSON, Guthrie Center (R)
 JOHN B. ROCKWELL, Mount Pleasant (R)
 WILLIAM J. SCHERLE, Henderson (R)
 HILLMAN H. SERSLAND, Decorah (R)
 E. W. SHAW, Charles City (R)
 LESTER SICKELS, Kellerton (R)
 MARVIN W. SMITH, Paullina (R)
 ROY J. SMITH, Spirit Lake (R)
 RICHARD F. STAGEMAN, Wickham Bldg.,
 Council Bluffs (R)
 DAVID M. STANLEY, Muscatine (R)
 PETER STEENHUSEN, Irwin (D)
 RICHARD L. STEPHENS, Ainsworth (R)
 ROSS STEVENSON, Lime Springs (D)
 GORDON STOKES, Le Mars (R)
 DEWEY SUMMA, Rockwell City (D)
 SCOTT SWISHER, 504 Iowa State Bank Bldg.,
 Iowa City (D)
 HOWARD TABOR, Baldwin (D)
 PERCIE VAN ALSTINE, Gilmore City (R)
 ELMER H. VERMEER, Pella (R)
 PAUL M. WALTER, Union (R)
 HARVEY W. WARE, Ottumwa (R)
 DAVID E. WEICHMAN, Newhall (R)
 IVAN WELLS, Bedford (D)
 FRED E. WIER, Letts (R)

KANSAS
 (LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Republicans 32 Democrats 8

STEADMAN BALL, Atchison (R)
 ALVIN BAUMAN, Sabetha (D)
 WILLIAM S. BOWERS, First Natl. Bank Bldg.,
 Ottawa (R)
 RALPH L. DAVISON, Washington (R)
 F. O. DOTY, 122 E. First, Pittsburg (D)
 WILLIAM C. FARMER, 406 N. Terrace,
 Wichita (R)
 WADE M. FERGUSON, 1618 Crawford,
 Parsons (D)
 CHARLES F. FORSYTH, Erie (R)
 JOHN V. GLADES, Yates Center (R)
 FORD HARBAUGH, Wellington (R)
 JOSEPH C. HARDER, Moundridge (R)
 HOWARD W. HARPER, Junction City (R)
 FRANK S. HODGE, Box 432, Hutchinson (R)
 CLIFFORD R. HOPE, Jr., 118½ Grant,
 Garden City (R)
 WORDEN R. HOWAT, Wakeeney (D)
 DONALD S. HULTS, Jayhawker Bldg.,
 Lawrence (R)
 LAURIN W. JONES, 210 W. Spruce,
 Dodge City (R)
 CHARLES JOSEPH, Potwin (D)
 CLARK KUPPINGER, 4502 W. 63rd Terr.,
 Prairie Village (R)
 PAUL A. LAMB, Caney (R)
 AUGUST W. LAUTERBACH, Colby (R)
 JOSEPH McDOWELL, 2100 Washington Blvd.,
 Kansas City (D)
 GORDON MARK, Abilene (R)
 ALVAH T. MENDHUSEN, Mankato (R)
 JOHN H. MURRAY, Manufacturers Bank Bldg.,
 Leavenworth (R)
 WADE A. MYERS, Emporia (D)
 FRANK R. REID, Howard (R)
 RALPH R. RINKER, Great Bend (R)
 C. L. ROBERTS, Russell (R)
 FAYETTE E. ROWE, 115½ W. Maple
 Columbus (R)
 WILLIAM B. RYAN, Norton (R)
 THEO A. SANBORN, Belleville (R)
 HARLIN L. SCHRAM, Hiawatha (R)
 GLEE S. SMITH, Jr., 111 W. Seventh, Larned (R)
 ERNEST W. STRAHAN, 835 S. Santa Fe, Salina (R)
 ROBERT C. TAGGART, 2819 Burlingame Rd.,
 Topeka (R)
 TOM R. VAN SICKLE, Fort Scott (R)
 WM. H. WARD, Marion (R)
 JOE WARREN, Maple City (D)
 PAUL R. WUNSCH, Kingman (R)

House of Representatives

Republicans 82 Democrats 43

JOHN O. ADAMS, Osborne (D)
 J. R. ALLEN, Cimarron (D)
 WAYNE D. ANGELL, Ottawa (R)
 CHARLES ARTHUR, 1704 Fairview, Manhattan (R)
 LEROY BARINGER, Webber (R)

- H. J. BARR II, Leoti (R)
 MRS. GLADYS A. BAUGHMAN, Elk Falls (D)
 EDWARD BEAMAN, Hoyt (R)
 ROBERT BEHEE, Leavenworth (R)
 CLIFFORD R. BISBEE, Meade (R)
 REX R. BORGES, Asherville (R)
 JOHN D. BOWER, McLouth (R)
 EDWARD B. BOYD, Larned (R)
 C. N. BRESSLER, Wamego (R)
 RAYMOND F. CARLSON, Morrowville (R)
 F. M. CARTER, Syracuse (D)
 A. F. CASADO, 623 Hampton, Wichita (R)
 JOHN W. CASEBEER, 300 S. Grand, McPherson (D)
 FLOYD CASEMENT, Sedan (R)
 MARVIN B. CLARK, Paola (R)
 JOHN J. CONARD, Greensburg (R)
 JAMES COWAN, Fort Scott (R)
 ROBERT CRAM, St. Francis (R)
 R. D. CRISS, Augusta (R)
 TOM CROSSAN, Independence (R)
 RALPH S. CROW, Bennington (D)
 W. W. CROWNOVER, Oakley (D)
 JAMES CUBIT, Garnett (R)
 JAMES P. DAVIS, 725 Parallel, Kansas City (D)
 CLAY DEAN, Elkhart (D)
 AMBROSE DEMPSEY, 409 Central, Leavenworth (D)
 ARDEN DIERDORFF, Smith Center (R)
 LEO B. DIXON, Hanston (R)
 GRANT DOHM, Grinnell (R)
 ROSS O. DOYEN, Rice (R)
 E. J. DREILING, 204 E. 16, Hays (D)
 ROWLAND EDWARDS, Waterville (D)
 D. J. FAIR, Sterling (R)
 HUBERT L. FATZER, Fellsburg (R)
 ROBERT A. FINNEY, Humboldt (R)
 WALTER FORD, Ulysses (D)
 BILL H. FRIBLEY, Crestline (R)
 JOHN J. GARDNER, 5317 Aberdeen
 Kansas City 3 (R)
 EUGENE F. GASTL, 6032 Ballentine,
 Shawnee (D)
 F. H. GEIGER, Everest (R)
 EDWARD GILLARD, Girard (R)
 ALBERT E. GLAD, Atwood (R)
 JOHN GOLDEN, Goodland (R)
 MILT C. GRABER, Manter (D)
 BILL E. GRAVLEY, 1139 Crowley, Wichita (D)
 JERRY L. GRIFFITH, 1233 N. Derby, Derby (D)
 THOMAS A. GRUVER, Scott City (R)
 ROBERT HARDER, 707 Lake, Topeka (D)
 W. H. HARPER, Coats (R)
 L. O. HAZEN, Denton (R)
 CHARLES F. HEATH, 18 Crestview Dr.,
 Salina (R)
 CLYDE HILL, 110 E. Rutledge,
 Yates Center (R)
 JOE J. HILL, Medicine Lodge (D)
 HOMER H. HOFFMAN, Abilene (R)
 WILLARD HORCHEM, Ransom (D)
 JAMES W. INGWERSEN, LeRoy (D)
 FRANCIS JACOBS, Phillipsburg (R)
 BEATRICE JACQUART, Satanta (R)
 GEORGE JELINEK, Ellsworth (D)
 HUBERT P. JOHNSON, Harper (D)
 R. BRUCE JOHNSON, Salina (R)
 DONALD B. JOSEPH, Whitewater (D)
 ED. L. KESSINGER, Junction City (R)
 ERNEST KISSICK, Beverly (D)
 IVAN D. KRUG, La Crosse (R)
 BEN LERVOLD, Scandia (R)
 RICHARD LIEBERT, 502 W. Fifth, Coffeyville (D)
 AUBURN LIGHT, Light Bldg., Liberal (R)
 FRANK LILL, 1001 Market, Emporia (D)
 CHARLES McCALL, Osage City (R)
 DUANE S. MCGILL, Winfield (R)
 WILBUR E. MARSHALL, Eureka (R)
 FRED MEEK, Idana (R)
 JOSEPH M. MIKESIC, 250 Wilson,
 Kansas City (D)
 HARRY C. MINIUM, Moreland (R)
 WILLIAM L. MITCHELL, 119 W. Sherman,
 Hutchinson (R)
 HOWARD E. MOHLER, Harveyville (R)
 JERRY J. MOXLEY, Council Grove (R)
 WILLARD MURPHY, 2110 N. 70th Terr.,
 Bethel (D)
 GERHARD A. MUSSEMAN, WaKeeney (D)
 O. F. NESMITH, 2008 W. 92, Kansas City
 15, Mo. (R)
 HOLIACE NEWELL, Stafford (R)
 JOHN N. OAKES, Parsons (R)
 GEORGE PEPPERCORN, 120 Pawnee,
 Lawrence (D)
 WILLIAM O. RICHARDSON, Hoxie (R)
 FRANK RIDDLE, 347 S. Chautauqua,
 Wichita (R)
 FRED RIGGS, Cottonwood Falls (D)
 HERBERT ROGGE, Russell (D)
 HERMAN J. ROME, Hoisington (R)
 FRANK G. ROSS, Wellington (R)
 DALE E. SAFFELS, 118½ Grant, Garden City (D)
 BOB SCALLORN, 1826 W. 30th S., Wichita (D)
 TONY N. SCHARTZ, 1620 Park, Great Bend (D)
 HOWARD E. SELL, Fredonia (R)
 R. V. SHREWDER, Ashland (R)
 RALPH E. SKOOG, 1722 Belvoir Ct., Topeka (R)
 LAWRENCE SLOCOMBE, Peabody (R)
 DON D. SMITH, Winona (R)
 VICTOR G. STARK, Coldwater (D)
 E. E. STONECIPHER, 1914 S. Locust,
 Pittsburg (D)
 WILLIAM C. STUTZ, Effingham (D)
 PAUL SUNDGREN, Hugoton (R)
 JESS TAYLOR, Tribune (R)
 ROY TAYLOR, Dodge City (R)
 DON TETER, Arkansas City (D)
 J. C. TILLOTSON, Norton (R)
 ERNEST J. UNDERWOOD, 122 W. 27th,
 Topeka (R)
 ERNEST A. UNRUH, 2021 N. Main, Newton (R)
 THOMAS VAN CLEAVE, JR., 2225 Washington
 Blvd., Kansas City (D)
 DICK VANLANDINGHAM, Spivey (R)
 J. W. WALLACE, Mound City (R)
 CARL WEINER II, Chanute (R)
 RAY WELSH, Weskan (R)
 HAROLD WEST, Dighton (R)
 IMAN C. WIATT, Lakin (R)
 ODD WILLIAMS, 1047 Massachusetts,
 Lawrence (R)
 ERNEST R. WOODWARD, Oberlin (R)
 ROBERT YUNGHANS, Seneca (D)
 S. S. ZIEGLER, Palco (D)
 ROSS W. ZIMMERMAN, Abbyville (R)

KENTUCKY

(GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

Senate

Democrats 29 Republicans 8

(1 vacancy)

FRANK H. BASSETT, JR., 149 Alumni Ave.,
Hopkinsville (D)
FRED F. BISHOP, Teges (R)
H. STANLEY BLAKE, 109 Tureman Ave.,
Carlisle (D)
J. MURRAY BLUE, Providence (D)
BERNARD J. BONN, 4020 W. Broadway,
Louisville (D)
GEORGE BRAND, Box 172, Mayfield (D)
ULYSSES G. BYERS, Welch Creek (R)
GEORGE D. CONLEY, 2436 Roosevelt Ave.,
Ashland (D)
ARCHIE CRAFT, Whitesburg (D)
MRS. J. HARRY DAVIS, Grayson (R)
HERBERT T. DERICKSON, Stanton (D)
MARTIN J. DUFFY, JR., 2555 Woodbourne Ave.,
Louisville (D)
O. O. DUNCAN, Whitley City (R)
CARELL D. FRANCIS, Stanford (D)
RICHARD L. GARNETT, Glasgow (D)
JAMES R. HAMILTON, Box 166, Georgetown (D)
LAMBERT HEHL, JR., 5 Holly Lane,
Fort Thomas (D)
B. E. HICKERSON, 209 W. Walnut St.,
Lebanon (D)
CLYDE S. HOWARD, 111 Brown St.,
Elizabethtown (D)
DURHAM W. HOWARD, Box 191, Pineville (R)
SAM R. HUBBARD, Russell Springs (R)
PAUL JACKSON, 240 High St., Versailles (D)
H. NICK JOHNSON, Box 1000, Harlan (R)
ED J. KELLY, Flemingsburg (D)
ALVIN KIDWELL, Sparta (D)
SHELBY C. KINKAD, 254 S. Ashland Ave.,
Lexington (D)
REX A. LOGAN, Smith's Grove (D)
C. W. A. McCANN, 5709 Southland Blvd.,
Louisville (D)
BURNIS T. MARTIN, Prestonsburg (D)
STROTHER MELTON, 115 N. Fourth St.,
Paducah (D)
SCOTT MILLER, JR., 408 Louisville Trust Bldg.,
Louisville (R)
GEORGE E. OVERBEY, 291 Main St., Murray (D)
TOM RANEY, Pikeville (D)
E. W. RICHMOND, Box 593, Owensboro (D)
JAMES C. WARE, 507 First Natl. Bank Bldg.,
Covington (D)
EVERETT WHITE, Russellville (D)
GATES F. YOUNG, Puritan Apts., 1244 S. Fourth
St., Louisville (D)

House of Representatives

Democrats 79 Republicans 20

(1 vacancy)

JAMES T. ALEXANDER, 193 Marilyn Ave.,
Versailles (D)
LON CARTER BARTON, 420 S. Seventh St.,
Mayfield (D)

RALPH BATES, RFD 1, Frankfort (D)
CHARLES E. BAUMGARDNER, SR., 3915 Taylor
Blvd., Louisville (D)
THOMAS M. BRIZENDINE, Franklin (D)
J. D. BUCKMAN, JR., Shepherdsville (D)
BEN E. BURRESS, Greensburg (R)
CHARLES C. CARTER, Mount Vernon (R)
EARL CARTER, Tompkinsville (R)
STERLING CASTLE, Nippa (R)
HARRY M. CAUDILL, Box 72, Whitesburg (D)
WILLIAM H. CHILDRESS, 1428 W. Madison,
Louisville (D)
O. L. CHUMBLER, RFD 6, Box 50, Benton (D)
BUFORD CLARK, Box 704, Barbourville (R)
LEONARD W. COLE, RFD 2, Vine Grove (D)
T. T. COLLEY, Virgie (D)
MARLOW W. COOK, 104 Ashland Rd.,
Louisville (R)
PAUL W. CORNETT, Mershons (R)
VERNOR O. COTTENGIM, 4312 Church St.,
Covington (D)
ROBERT H. COWHERD, RFD 4, Campbellsville (D)
WILLIAM J. CRECELIUS, 325 S. Peterson Ave.,
Louisville (D)
ROY C. DAVIS, Bardwell (D)
EULYN L. DEAN, Harrodsburg (D)
MITCHEL BERTRAM DENHAM, Maysville (D)
FRANK ZEKE DEXTER, Box 44, Danville (D)
RUSSELL DOBYNS, Louisa (D)
C. E. DOWELL, Box 84, Horse Cave (D)
WILLIAM F. EDMUNDS, 32 Robin Rd.,
Hopkinsville (D)
GEORGE J. ELLIS, JR., 211 S. Green St.,
Glasgow (D)
JOHN W. FARMER, 1481 St. James Ct.,
Louisville (D)
JOHN W. FAULKNER, JR., 429 Elm St.,
Williamsburg (R)
HERBERT F. FERN, RFD 1, Ewing (D)
FINNELL L. FIELDS, Brooksville (D)
THOMAS P. FITZPATRICK, 305 W. Sixth St.,
Covington (D)
R. DOUGLAS FORD, RFD 5, Owensboro (D)
CLETE L. GARNER, Highway (R)
R. S. GRIFFIN, Liberty (R)
JAMES P. HAHN, Greenville (D)
WILLIAM W. HALEY, 109 College St.,
Winchester (D)
ROBERT M. HALL, Cumberland (R)
H. A. HAMPTON, RFD 2, Trenton (D)
MELVIN HARDIN, Morehead (D)
WENDELL HARDWICK, Betsey (R)
GEORGE F. HARRIS, Salem (D)
ED E. HAYS, Gray Hawk (R)
W. K. HENRY, Georgetown (D)
THOMAS JEFFERSON HILL, III, Box 173,
Stanford (D)
BROOKS HINKLE, RFD 3, Paris (D)
LEONARD HISLOPE, Box 368, Somerset (R)
RICHARD HOPKINS, Box 273, Calhoun (D)
SAM HOUTCHENS, Bloomfield (D)
GETHER IRICK, Stone (D)
JOHN J. ISLER, 1813 Jefferson Ave., Covington (D)
LAWRENCE LANKFORD, Cawood (D)
W. OTIS LOVINS, RFD 5, Murray (D)
HARRY KING LOWMAN, 2658 Virginia Ave.,
Ashland (D)

JAMES W. LYON, Raceland (D)
 BEN MARTIN, Drift (D)
 CODELL H. MARTIN, Hindman (D)
 JAMES R. MILES, RFD 1, Paducah (D)
 CLARENCE R. MILLER, 614 E. Brandeis,
 Louisville (D)
 R. P. MOLONEY, 638 Elsmere Park,
 Lexington (D)
 WALTER R. MOORMAN, Hardinsburg (D)
 FRED MORGAN, 2018 Broad St., Paducah (D)
 LUTHER F. MORGAN, 707 Eighth St.,
 Shelbyville (D)
 JAMES E. MURPHY, 615 E. Fourth St.,
 Newport (D)
 HENRY C. NEEL, 810 Central St., Henderson (D)
 FREDERICK E. NICHOLS, Box 290, Madisonville (D)
 KENNETH NOLAN, Rothwell (D)
 TED R. OSBORN, 513 Citizens Union Bank Bldg.,
 Lexington (D)
 EUGENE A. OSTERTAG, 115 Waterworks Rd.,
 Fort Thomas (D)
 LAWRENCE H. OSTING, 1285 Eastern Pkwy.,
 Louisville (D)
 JERRY W. PARRISH, RFD 4, Richmond (D)
 LOUIS T. PENISTON, New Castle (D)
 ROGER E. QUALLS, Olive Hill (R)
 MATTHEW B. QUINN, JR., 4129 Larkwood,
 Louisville (D)
 EDWIN A. RAUSCH, SR., 625 Floral Terr.,
 Louisville (D)
 THOMAS L. RAY, 3 Club Hill Dr., Fairdale,
 Louisville (D)
 HOBART RAYBURN, RFD 5, Vancceburg (R)
 WAYLAND RENDER, Centertown (R)
 RUSSELL REYNOLDS, Box 103, Beattyville (D)
 DAN J. ROBERTS, Walton (D)
 CLARENCE ROBINSON, JR., Prestonsburg (D)
 MASON SLUSHER, Beverly (D)
 ALBERT C. SMITH, Monterey (D)
 J. D. SMITH, Dwarf (D)
 VIRGIL SMITH, 911 W. Main St., Princeton (D)
 ROBERT SPURRIER, RFD 1, Falls of Rough (R)
 H. ROLAND STACY, West Liberty (D)
 ALBERT STEIGER, JR., 2324 Greenwood Ave.,
 Louisville (D)
 CHARLES L. SUMME, 9 Buttermilk Rd.,
 Lakeside Park, Covington (D)
 PAT TANNER, 323 W. Fourth St., Owensboro (D)
 JOE W. TREAS, 609 Green St., Fulton (D)
 A. E. TUCKER, 240 E. Main St.,
 Bowling Green (D)
 WILL TOM WATHEN, 521 W. Main St.,
 Morganfield (D)
 GLEN T. WHITE, RFD 4, Morgantown (R)
 JOHN E. WHITE, Manchester (R)
 HARRY W. WOOD, Milton (D)
 PAUL E. YOUNG, Olmstead (D)

LOUISIANA (LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Democrats 39 Republicans 0

JAMAR W. ADCOCK, 2101 Marie Pl., Monroe (D)
 ROBERT A. AINSWORTH, JR., 1776 Arabella St.,
 New Orleans (D)

CECIL R. BLAIR, Jackson St., Alexandria (D)
 ELMORE F. BONIN, St. Martinville (D)
 SAMUEL S. BROUSSARD, New Iberia (D)
 WILLIAM T. CARPENTER, Bonner Ferry Rd.,
 Bastrop (D)
 A. C. CLEMONS, JR., 419 Alice St., Jennings (D)
 W. J. CLEVELAND, 324 W. Northern Ave.,
 Crowley (D)
 JACKSON B. DAVIS, 975 Thora Blvd.,
 Shreveport (D)
 CHARLES E. DEICHMANN, 4220 Canal St.,
 New Orleans (D)
 FRANK J. DIESEL, 127 Davis St., Opelousas (D)
 ADRIAN G. DUPLANTIER, 5618 Pratt Dr.,
 New Orleans (D)
 LAURANCE EUSTIS, JR., 1105 Jefferson Ave.,
 New Orleans (D)
 OLAF J. FINK, 107 Aurora Dr., New Orleans (D)
 LEE C. FIRMIN, 1012 Main St., Franklin (D)
 W. D. FOLKES, Box 367, St. Francisville (D)
 SYLVAN FRIEDMAN, Natchez (D)
 JACK C. FRUGÉ, Ville Platte (D)
 J. C. GILBERT, Sicily Island (D)
 E. W. GRAVOLET, JR., Pointe-a-la-Hache (D)
 WENDELL P. HARRIS, 1245 Ingleside Dr.,
 Baton Rouge (D)
 WM. P. CY HICKEY, JR., 4651 Wright Rd.,
 New Orleans (D)
 HOWARD M. JONES, Box 258, St. Joseph (D)
 FRENCH M. JORDAN, 629 Lafayette Ave.,
 Gretna (D)
 SPEEDY O. LONG, Jena (D)
 JAMES T. MCCALMAN, Dutchtown Rd.,
 Homer (D)
 JAMES DAWSON MARTIN, 202 Lessard St.,
 Donaldsonville (D)
 HAROLD MONTGOMERY, Doyline (D)
 MALCOLM O'HARA, 2302 Prytania St.,
 New Orleans (D)
 MICHAEL H. O'KEEFE, 4 Gull St.,
 New Orleans (D)
 B. R. PATTON, Farmerville (D)
 C. M. POSTON, Box 98, Hornbeck (D)
 A. O. RAPPELET, Box 217, Galiano (D)
 B. B. RAYBURN, 606 Ave B., Bogalusa (D)
 B. H. ROGERS, Grand Cane (D)
 ANDREW L. SEVIER, Tallulah (D)
 GUY W. SOCKRIDER, JR., 2000 12th St.,
 Lake Charles (D)
 GRADY STEWART, Holden (D)
 HORACE WILKINSON, III, Port Allen (D)

House of Representatives

Democrats 101 Republicans 0

BERT A. ADAMS, Leesville (D)
 SHELBY ALFORD, RFD 1, Kentwood (D)
 HIRAM ALLEN, Independence (D)
 I. J. ALLEN, Box 36, Jonesboro (D)
 FRANK J. ALTMYER, 1435 Annunciation St.,
 New Orleans (D)
 C. R. AMMONS, Many (D)
 ROBERT ANGELLE, Berard St., Breaux Bridge (D)
 SALAVADOR ANZELMO, 5024 Warrington Dr.,
 New Orleans (D)
 WILLIE P. ARCENEUX, 605 N. Arenas, Rayne (D)

JERRY S. ASHLEY, Highway 13, Crowley (D)
 KENNETH C. BARRANGER, 7414 Maple St.,
 New Orleans (D)
 D. ELMORE BECNEL, Laplace (D)
 JAMES E. BEESON, 416 Shrewsbury Ct.,
 Jefferson Parish (D)
 DUDLEY A. BERNARD, 202 Palmetto St.,
 Golden Meadow (D)
 ELMER LEON BERNARD, 407 Whitehead Blvd.,
 Port Allen (D)
 RICHARD J. BERTRAND, Box 283, Lafayette (D)
 HENRY W. BETHARD III, Coushatta (D)
 FRANCIS E. BICKFORD, RFD 1, Box 13,
 Hammond (D)
 MALCOLM BOLDEN, 926 Seventh St.,
 New Orleans (D)
 CURTIS BOOZMAN, SR., Box 434, Natchitoches (D)
 PAREY P. BRANTON, RFD 2, Shongaloo (D)
 ALGIE D. BROWN, 331 McCormick Pl.,
 Shreveport (D)
 JAMES M. BROWN, 626 Glover St.,
 Lake Charles (D)
 W. K. BROWN, Pollock (D)
 RODNEY A. BURAS, 1611 Gentilly Blvd.,
 New Orleans (D)
 JOSEPH S. CASEY, 6859 Memphis St.,
 New Orleans (D)
 SAMUEL C. CASHIO, Box 36, Maringouin (D)
 WALTER P. CLARK, 428 S. Scott St.,
 New Orleans (D)
 JOE H. COOPER, RFD 3, Mansfield (D)
 ARTHUR A. CRAIS, 3006 Franklin Ave.,
 New Orleans (D)
 S. P. CRANE, Monterey (D)
 FRED V. DECUIR, 1423 Iberia St., New Iberia (D)
 VAIL M. DELONY, 1002 Lake St.,
 Lake Providence (D)
 LASLEY J. DOWNES, Rayville (D)
 CARROLL L. DUPONT, 1900 Grand Caillou Rte.,
 Houma (D)
 STEVEN J. DUPUIS, Box 508, Opelousas (D)
 ALTON DURAND, Box 872, Eunice (D)
 ALVIN DYSON, Cameron (D)
 WOLLEN J. FALGOUT, 103 Camelia St.,
 Thibodaux (D)
 T. T. FIELDS, Farmerville (D)
 CHESTER FLOYD, Walters (D)
 H. V. FONDREN, 1662 Front St.,
 Morgan City (D)
 PAUL FOSHEE, Box 417, Natchitoches (D)
 FRANK FULCO, 124 Atlantic St., Shreveport (D)
 JOHN S. GARRETT, Drawer 631, Haynesville (D)
 H. LAWRENCE GIBBS, JR., 3718 Grammont St.,
 Monroe (D)
 VERNON J. GREGSON, 3728 Banks St.,
 New Orleans (D)
 E. J. GRIZZAFFI, 607 Brashear, Morgan City (D)
 LLOYD R. HIMEL, Convent (D)
 WINSON G. HOOVER, Livingston (D)
 WELLBORN JACK, 2300 Fairfield Ave.,
 Shreveport (D)
 J. THOS. JEWELL, New Roads (D)
 MIKE JOHN, JR., 406 Filhoil, Monroe (D)
 DANIEL L. KELLY, 4836 Montegut Dr.,
 New Orleans (D)
 JESSE M. KNOWLES, 2014 Fifth St.,
 Lake Charles (D)

EDGAR H. LANCASTER, JR., 314 Monroe St.,
 Tallulah (D)
 MAURICE E. LANDRIEU, 3801 General Taylor St.,
 New Orleans (D)
 JAMES R. LEAKE, St. Francisville (D)
 EDWARD F. LEBRETON, JR., 1328 Second St.,
 New Orleans (D)
 BRYAN J. LEHMANN, JR., Box 425, Norco (D)
 JOHN S. LEWIS, JR., 705 S. Pine St.,
 DeRidder (D)
 C. L. MCCRARY, Arcadia (D)
 EUGENE WEBB McGEHEE, 1525 Charmaine,
 Baton Rouge (D)
 PATRICK B. MCGITTIGAN, 1217 Annunciation St.,
 New Orleans (D)
 CHARLES K. MCHENRY, 1319 Donahue St.,
 Pineville (D)
 JESSE D. McLAIN, 722 W. 23rd Ave.,
 Covington (D)
 JOHN J. MATASSA, 2608 Esplanade Ave.,
 New Orleans (D)
 LOUIS J. MICHOT, JR., RFD 1, Box 344A
 Lafayette (D)
 REEVES MORGAN, Jackson (D)
 ROBERT J. MUNSON, RFD, Cheneyville (D)
 PETER W. MURTES, 4442 S. Johnson St.,
 New Orleans (D)
 L. D. NAPPER, 35 University, Ruston (D)
 EUGENE G. O'BRIEN, 2326 Constance St.,
 New Orleans (D)
 NORMAN L. ORDONEAUX, Box 8, Lake Arthur (D)
 W. S. PECK JR., Sicily Island (D)
 EDDIE PERRON, RFD 4, Box 101, Ville Platte (D)
 JAMES HENRY PFISTER, 8920 Dixon St.,
 New Orleans (D)
 ED RAND, 3103 Hynson St., Alexandria (D)
 JOHN F. RAU, JR., 620 Olive Ave., Harvey (D)
 LONNIE RICHMOND, RFD 3, Oak Grove (D)
 MARION ROY, Marksville (D)
 A. T. SANDERS, JR., 1925 Martin Ave.,
 Baton Rouge (D)
 HERMAN B. SCHÖENBERGER, Buras (D)
 J. C. SEAMAN, Box 427, Waterproof (D)
 LAWRENCE A. SHERIDAN, Box 113, Angie (D)
 WARREN J. SIMON, Box 156, Kaplan (D)
 BUFORD SMITH, Effie (D)
 JASPER K. SMITH, 225 S. Pardue St.,
 Vivian (D)
 P. K. SMITH, Winnfield (D)
 W. C. STEEN, JR., Kelly (D)
 FORD E. STINSON, Benton (D)
 T. J. STROTHER, Box 367, Oakdale (D)
 JOHN P. SULLIVAN, 4845 Patterson Dr.,
 New Orleans (D)
 SIDNEY S. SYLVESTER, Star Route,
 Washington (D)
 ELMER R. TAPPER, 312 St. Jean Batiste St.,
 Chalmette (D)
 GEORGE D. TESSIER, 1443 Joseph St.,
 New Orleans (D)
 RISLEY C. TRICHE, Napoleonville (D)
 ANTHONY J. VESICH, JR., 3227 Lafitte Ave.,
 New Orleans (D)
 EMERY L. VILLAR, Gonzales (D)
 WOODROW WILSON, 119 S. Franklin St.,
 Bastrop (D)
 LANTZ WOMACK, RFD 1, Winnsboro (D)

MAINE

(LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Republicans 30 Democrats 3

ROSWELL P. BATES, Orono (R)
 WILLIAM F. BOARDMAN, Box 89, Calais (R)
 ROMEO T. BOISVERT, 29 Biron Ave.,
 Lewiston (D)
 GORDON E. BREWSTER, Box 44, Ogunquit (R)
 RALPH D. BROOKS, JR., 44 Portland St.,
 Yarmouth (R)
 DWIGHT A. BROWN, 75 Birch Ave., Ellsworth (R)
 MILES F. CARPENTER, 15 Coburn Ave.,
 Skowhegan (R)
 NORMAN S. CHASE, North Whitefield (R)
 MRS. AUGUSTA K. CHRISTIE, Box 688,
 Presque Isle (R)
 WILLIAM R. COLE, Liberty (R)
 PAUL A. COUTURE, 124 Oxford St., Lewiston (D)
 EDWARD P. CYR, 417 Main St., Madawaska (R)
 EARL W. DAVIS, Harrison (R)
 JOSEPH T. EDGAR, Bar Harbor (R)
 E. PERRIN EDMUNDS, Fort Fairfield (R)
 JAMES S. ERWIN, York (R)
 RALPH W. FARRIS, JR., 112 State St., Augusta (R)
 NORMAN K. FERGUSON, Hanover (R)
 SYLVIO J. GILBERT, 82 Western Ave., Augusta (R)
 EARLE M. HILLMAN, 812 Broadway, Bangor (R)
 EMILE JACQUES, 148 Lincoln St., Box 416,
 Lewiston (D)
 MRS. HAZEL C. LORD, 14 Mellen St.,
 Portland (R)
 RALPH M. LOVELL, 83 Main St., Sanford (R)
 ROBERT A. MARDEN, 222 Main St.,
 Waterville (R)
 HOWARD W. MAYO, 353 High St., Bath (R)
 SHELTON C. NOYES, Rangeley (R)
 CLARENCE W. PARKER, Sebec Station (R)
 HAROLD S. PIKE, Waterford (R)
 L. ROBERT PORTEOUS, JR., 113 Foreside Rd.,
 Falmouth (R)
 RICHARD W. SAMPSON, 30 North St.,
 Skowhegan (R)
 JAMES S. STANLEY, Box 877, Bangor (R)
 CARL M. STILPHEN, 9 Claremont St.,
 Rockland (R)
 J. HOLLIS WYMAN, Milbridge (R)

House of Representatives

Republicans 113 Democrats 38

SAM ALFRED R. ALBAIR, 3 Montgomery Ave.,
 Caribou (R)
 FRANK WHITEHOUSE ANDERSON, Box 186,
 Ellsworth (R)
 MAURICE D. ANDERSON, Greenville Jct. (R)
 MRS. ETHEL B. BAKER, Orrington (R)
 JOHN L. BAXTER, JR., 19 Lancey St.,
 Pittsfield (R)
 EMERY O. BEANE, JR., Outer Winthrop Rd.,
 Augusta (D)
 WILLIAM S. BEANE, Box 64, Bingham (D)
 GEORGE D. BEARCE, 19 School St., Bucksport (R)

CAMILLE L. V. BEDARD, 111 Common St.,
 Saco (D)
 C. MARTIN BERMAN, 487 Court St., Auburn (R)
 MALCOLM BERMAN, 6 Leonard St., Houlton (R)
 LOUIS J. BERNARD, 17 Charles St., Sanford (D)
 RICHARD A. BERRY, 938 Forest Ave., Portland (R)
 JOSEPH E. BINNETTE, 128 S. Brunswick St.,
 Old Town (D)
 RAYMOND BOISSONNEAU, 396 Main St.,
 Westbrook (D)
 LESLIE E. BOOTHBY, RFD 2, Livermore Falls (R)
 FRANK M. BOWIE, RFD 1, Auburn (R)
 RAYMOND H. BRADEEN, North Waterboro (R)
 HAROLD BRAGDON, RFD 1, Washburn (R)
 RALPH W. BREWER, 19 Snow Park, Bath (R)
 ARNOLD W. BRIGGS, 186 Dartmouth St.,
 Portland (D)
 FOREST J. BROWN, RFD 1, Augusta (R)
 LESTER E. BROWN, 222 Fowler Rd.,
 Cape Elizabeth (R)
 ROBERT O. BROWN, 51 High St., Fairfield (R)
 STUART B. BROWN, 851 Main St.,
 South Portland (R)
 GUY G. BUCKLEY, North Leeds (R)
 EDWARD A. BURNS, 6 Newcomb Pl.,
 Westbrook (D)
 FRANK BUSSIERE, 80 Birch St., Lewiston (D)
 JOHN E. CARTER, Box 12, Etna (R)
 DANIEL O. CHAPMAN, 235 Highland Ave.,
 Gardiner (R)
 MELVILLE CHAPMAN, RFD, Norway (R)
 RICHARD P. CHOATE, 55 Second St.,
 Hallowell (R)
 PARKER M. COOPER, Albion (R)
 ELVANDA B. COULTHARD, Pleasant Hill Rd.,
 Scarborough (R)
 JAMES F. COX, 316 Main St., Dexter (R)
 BENJAMIN S. CROCKETT, Desert Rd.,
 Freeport (R)
 CLEVELAND P. CURTIS, 10 Pleasant St.,
 Bowdoinham (R)
 IRENEE CYR, 5 Forest Ave., Fort Kent (D)
 WILLIAM T. DANES, 3 Sylvan Rd.,
 South Portland (R)
 ELBRIDGE B. DAVIS, Calais (R)
 WILLIAM E. DENNETT, 185 Rogers Rd.,
 Kittery (R)
 ROY K. DENNISON, East Machias (R)
 ERNEST W. DODGE, High St., Guilford (R)
 EDDIE E. DOSTIE, 740 Sabattus St., Lewiston (D)
 WILLIAM T. DOSTIE, 2 Garand St., Waterville (D)
 FREDERICK E. DRAKE, JR., 2 Grove St., Bath (R)
 PHILIP E. DUNN, RFD 1, Mechanic Falls (R)
 DEANE A. DURGIN, Raymond (R)
 HAROLD C. EDGERLY, Sangerville (R)
 SHEPARD H. EDWARDS, SR., Stockton Springs (R)
 BERNARD B. ESTEY, 28 Edwards St., Portland (R)
 GEORGE B. FINLEY, Washington (R)
 IRVING D. FOGG, 11 Garfield St., Madison (D)
 ALOYSIUS GALLANT, Box 216, Eagle Lake (D)
 A. K. GARDNER, 133 Main St., Orono (R)
 JOHN E. GILL, 16 Keswick Rd.,
 South Portland (R)
 VINAL G. GOOD, Box 8, East Sebago (R)
 DOUGLAS R. HAGUE, 113 Main St., Gorham (R)
 RALPH C. HAM, 109 N. Main St., Brewer (R)
 NELSON C. HANCOCK, Nobleboro (R)

JOHN R. HANSCOMB, 256 Vaughan St.,
Portland (R)
MRS. BERNICE B. HANSON, East Lebanon (R)
WELDEN W. HANSON, Bradford (R)
WILLIAM ROBERT HARDY, Hope (R)
MRS. IDA M. HARRINGTON, Patten (R)
M. RUSSELL HARTSHORN, Bar Mills (R)
ORVILLE B. HAUGHN, RFD 2, Bridgton (R)
MRS. CATHERINE I. HENDRICKS, 26 Panoramic
View Dr., Portland (D)
CLYDE A. HICHBORN, RFD to Medford,
Lagrange (R)
SAMUEL A. HINDS, 35 Ronnybank Terr.,
South Portland (R)
HAROLD H. HOPKINSON, Box 268,
Fort Fairfield (R)
KENNETH A. HUGHES, Box 22, St. Albans (R)
ARCHIE L. HUMPHREY, 9 Gannett St.,
Augusta (R)
HAROLD HUTCHINS, Kingfield (R)
LOUIS JALBERT, 83 Elm St., Lewiston (D)
JOHN H. JAMESON, 780 Union St., Bangor (R)
LEONCE J. JOBIN, JR., 151 Franklin St.,
Rumford (D)
HARVEY JOHNSON, RFD 2, Oakland (R)
JAMES L. JOHNSON, Stockholm (D)
JOHN D. JONES, Farmington (R)
DAVID J. KENNEDY, Milbridge (R)
MRS. JANE CALLAN KILROY, 190 Pine St.,
Portland (D)
LOREN E. KIMBALL, Northeast Harbor (R)
MRS. MINNIE E. C. KNAPP, 3 South St.,
Yarmouth (R)
JOHN L. KNIGHT, Box 2, Rockland (R)
BERTRAND A. LACHARITE, 2 Patricia Rd.,
Brunswick (D)
MELVIN LANE, 303 Main St., Waterville (D)
ALFRED LANTAGNE, 204 Granite St.,
Biddeford (D)
RAYMOND J. LETOURNEAU, 12 Payne St.,
Springvale (D)
EMILIEN A. LEVESQUE, 58 Mountain View St.,
Madawaska (D)
MRS. LOUISE T. LINCOLN, Bethel, (R)
CARROLL M. LINNEKIN, RFD, Steep Falls (R)
CARLTON E. LITTLEFIELD, RFD 2, Box 187,
Hampden Highlands (R)
CHARLES R. LOWERY, 24 Pleasant St.,
Brunswick (D)
WALTER N. MACGREGOR, 44 Key St.,
Eastport (R)
EDWIN F. MADDOX, Vinalhaven (R)
ERNEST MALENFANT, 69 Lincoln St.,
Lewiston (D)
PETER D. MATHESON, Box 106, Mexico (R)
PHILIP J. MATHEWS, Box 511, Berwick (R)
SIDNEY D. MAXWELL, Box 511, Wilton (D)
LESLIE G. MERRILL, Stetson (R)
NORMAN MINSKY, 46 Leighton St., Bangor (R)
ROBERT E. MOORE, Casco (R)
GARDNER R. MORRILL, 21 Front St.,
Harrison (R)
J. HARLAND MORSE, Oakland (R)
ALPHEE L. NADEAU, 223 Pine St., Lewiston (D)
NAPOLEON L. NADEAU, 131 Hill St., Biddeford (D)
JOSEPH E. NOEL, 86 Summer St., Waterville (D)
TEDCASTLE B. PERRY, Box 73, Easton (R)

HARRY B. PHILBRICK, RFD 4, Augusta (R)
SAMUEL W. PHILBRICK, 454 State St., Bangor (R)
SUMNER T. PIKE, Box 158, Lubec (R)
JEROME G. PLANTE, 82 Lake Ave., Old
Orchard Beach (D)
LEO N. POIRIER, Van Buren (D)
FERNAND L. PONTBRIAND, 160 S. Main St.,
Auburn (D)
SANFORD JACK PRINCE JR., Orr's Island (R)
HERMAN F. PRUE, Box 126, Ashland (D)
MYRON D. RUST, Box 491, York (R)
T. TARPY SCHULTEN, Old Stage Rd.,
Woolwich (R)
ROMEO SEVIGNY, 161 Cleaves St., Biddeford (D)
MRS. ESTHER L. SHAW, RFD 2, Gardiner (R)
MRS. NATALIE A. SHEPARD, Box 115,
Stonington (R)
THEODORE W. SIROIS, 236 Franklin St.,
Rumford (D)
EDWIN R. SMITH, Bar Harbor (R)
ERNEST D. SMITH, Box 138, Strong (R)
MRS. MARGUERITE H. SMITH, 226 Gray Rd.,
Falmouth (R)
MRS. MARGARET SPROUL, Pemaquid (R)
LEONARD L. STEVENS, 162 Brentwood St.,
Portland (R)
HAROLD L. STEWART, Box 773, Presque Isle (R)
ARNOLD G. STORM, Sherman Mills (R)
GALEN A. SWETT, Howland (R)
ROLAND R. TARDIFF, 30 Charles St.,
Lewiston (D)
PETER THAANUM, Winthrop (R)
L. ERNEST THORNTON, 35 Cedar St.,
Belfast (R)
BENJAMIN A. TURNER, 182 Center St.,
Auburn (R)
WALTER F. TWEEDIE, Mars Hill (R)
ELMONT S. TYNDALE, Emmons Clock Farm,
Kennebunkport (R)
MRS. MARY S. VAUGHN, West Peru (R)
GERRY WADE, 77 East Leavitt St.,
Skowhegan (R)
FRED M. WALKER, East Brownfield (R)
HOWARD P. WALLS, 50 Waldo St.,
Millinocket (D)
STANLEY G. WALTZ, Waldoboro (R)
BRADFORD S. WELLMAN, 166 Webster Ave.,
Bangor (R)
DAVID H. WESTERFIELD, Box 59, Liberty (R)
ROBERT H. WHEATON, Princeton (R)
GILMAN B. WHITMAN, Box 204, Bryant Pond (R)
WILLIAM G. WHITNEY, RFD, Lincoln Center (R)
HARRY R. WILLIAMS, Hodgdon (R)
RALPH E. WINCHENPAW, Box 68, Friendship (R)
MYRON E. WOOD, Brooks (R)
BYRON P. YOUNG, West Gouldsboro (R)

MARYLAND

(GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

Senate

Democrats 26 Republicans 3
AARON A. BAER, 405 Tower Bldg.,
Baltimore 2 (D)
SAMUEL W. BARRICK, 114A W. Church St.,
Frederick (D)

JOSEPH A. BERTORELLI, 314 South High St.,
Baltimore 2 (D)
J. RAYMOND BUFFINGTON, JR., 1008 Munsey Bldg.,
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)
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. NORTROP, 218 Munsey Bldg.,
Washington 4, D. C. (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 6
(1 vacancy)

MURRAY ABRAMSON, 914 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, 305 W. Chesapeake Ave.,
Towson 4 (D)
ELROY G. BOYER, Chestertown (D)
ELZA E. BRAY, 130 Oak St., Oakland (R)
CHARLES R. BROCKMEYER, Carrollton Manor,
Severna Park (D)
EDWARD W. BROOKS, 4333 Glenmore Ave.,
Baltimore 6 (D)
ELBERT E. BUCKEL, Bittering (D)
JOSEPH E. BULLOCK, 104 N. Highland Ave.,
Baltimore 24 (D)
WILLIAM F. BURKLEY, Elkton (D)
JAMES H. CALDWELL, 223 S. Salisbury Blvd.,
Salisbury (D)
ROBERT POWELL CANNON, Box 164, 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., Algonquin Hotel,
Cumberland (D)
EDNA P. COOK, 8319 Piney Branch Rd.,
Silver Spring (D)
NOEL SPEIR COOK, 14 Greene St.,
Cumberland (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.,
Baltimore 28 (D)
J. JOSEPH CURRAN, JR., 1415 Limit 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 Nourthbourne 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)
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, Flatland Rd., Chestertown (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, Stewart Bldg.,
 Easton (D)
 H. KEMP MACDANIEL, 5717 Oakland Rd.,
 Baltimore 27 (D)
 JOSEPH H. McELWEE, 201 Reynolds Ave.,
 Hagerstown (D)
 HARRY J. MCGUIRK, 310 Long Island Ave.,
 Baltimore 29 (D)
 EDWARD J. McNEAL, 1227 Northview Rd.,
 Baltimore 18 (D)
 JOHN F. McNULTY, 207 S. Hammonds Ferry Rd.,
 Linthicum (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)
 RICHARD M. MATTHEWS, Court Lane Bldg.,
 Cambridge (D)
 RIDGELY P. MELVIN, JR., Box 224, 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, Annapolis (D)
 CHARLES ELLIOTT RISLEY, Grasonville (D)

JEROME ROBINSON, 326 St. Paul Place,
 Baltimore 2 (D)
 RICHARD T. ROMBO, 44 Equitable Bldg.,
 Baltimore 2 (D)
 LANSDALE G. SASSER, JR., Upper Marlboro (D)
 LESLIE E. SAVAGE, Friendsville (D)
 MARGARET C. SCHWEINHAUT, 3601 Saul Rd.,
 Kensington (D)
 CARLTON R. SICKLES, 1203 Quebec St.,
 Langley Park (D)
 JAMES J. SILK, 2641 Hudson St., 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. 13 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, 4316 Gallatin St.,
 Hyattsville (D)
 JAMES A. WISE, Denton (D)
 CHARLES W. WOODWARD, JR., 10 Maryland Ave.,
 Rockville (D)

MASSACHUSETTS

(GENERAL COURT)

Senate

Democrats 25 Republicans 14 *

(1 vacancy)

JOHN J. BEADES, 278 Minot St., Boston (D)
 PAUL H. BENOIT, 771 Lebanon Hill,
 Southbridge (D)
 THOMAS S. BURGIN, 11 Dixwell Ave., Quincy (R)
 JAMES F. BURKE, 256 Copeland St., Brockton (D)
 OTTO F. BURKHARDT, 26 First St., Westfield (R)
 RICHARD R. CAPLES, 25 William Jackson Ave.,
 Boston (D)
 ROBERT P. CRAMER, 77 South St.,
 Williamstown (D)
 LESLIE B. CUTLER, 1010 South St., Needham (R)
 MAURICE A. DONAHUE, 140 Pine St., Holyoke (D)
 EUGENE FARNAM, 42 Wyman St., Medford (R)

WILLIAM D. FLEMING, 56 Henshaw St.,
Worcester (D)
MARY L. FONSECA, 102 Webster St.,
Fall River (D)
A. FRANK FOSTER, 472 Norfolk St., Boston (D)
JOSEPH R. GIBNEY, 440 Thompson Rd.,
Webster (D)
PHILIP A. GRAHAM, 293 Bridge St.,
Hamilton (R)
JOHN E. HARRINGTON, JR., 43 Canton St.,
Lowell (D)
KEVIN B. HARRINGTON, 25 Station Rd.,
Salem (D)
WILLIAM E. HAYS, 455 Lexington St.,
Waltham (R)
JAMES W. HENNIGAN, JR., 24 Bowditch Rd.,
Boston (D)
CHARLES V. HOGAN, 36 Baltimore St., Lynn (D)
NEWLAND H. HOLMES, 83 Webb St.,
Weymouth (R)
FRED LAMSON, 36 Dodge St., Malden (R)
JAMES J. LONG, 14 Plympton St., Woburn (D)
HAROLD R. LUNDGREN, 48 Gifford Dr.,
Worcester (R)
FRANCIS X. McCANN, 19 Hutchinson St.,
Cambridge (D)
DENIS L. McKENNA, 14 Prospect Hill Ave.,
Somerville (D)
RALPH C. MAHAR, 125 Fountain St., Orange (R)
CHARLES W. OLSON, 59 W. Union St.,
Ashland (R)
JOHN F. PARKER, 28 Orchard St., Taunton (R)
JOHN E. POWERS, 158 M. St., Boston (D)
JAMES P. RURAK, 34 Margin St., Haverhill (D)
ANTONE L. SILVA, 179 Orchard St.,
New Bedford (D)
JOSEPH SILVANO, 642 Chestnut Hill Ave.,
Brookline (R)
ELIZABETH A. STANTON, 102 Cedar St.,
Fitchburg (D)
EDWARD C. STONE, Box H, Osterville,
Barnstable (R)
GEORGE A. SULLIVAN, JR., 41 Howard St.,
Norwood (D)
MARIO UMANA, 82 St. Andrew Rd., Boston (D)
WILLIAM X. WALL, 179 Spruce St., Lawrence (D)
STANLEY JOHN ZAROD, 537 Main St.,
Springfield (D)

House of Representatives

Democrats 156 Republicans 83
(1 vacancy)

HARRY B. ALBRO, Main St., Harwich (R)
GEORGE L. ALLEN, 118 School St.,
Manchester (R)
WALTER T. ANDERSON, 4 Becket Rd.,
Belmont (R)
JULIUS ANSEL, 22 Wales St., Boston (D)
JOHN A. ARMSTRONG, 14 Nelson St.,
Plymouth (R)
PETER GEORGE ASIAF, 29 Cherry St.,
Brockton (D)
FRED A. BAUMEISTER, 12 Prospect Ave.,
Winthrop (R)

RAYMOND H. BEACH, 495 Main St.,
Wilbraham (R)
ROGER L. BERNASHE, 17 Tourtelotte St.,
Chicopee (D)
JOHN T. BERRY, 2 Felton St., Peabody (D)
FRANCIS J. BEVILACQUA, 15 Day St.,
Haverhill (D)
CHARLES A. BISBEE, Chesterfield (R)
VINSON BLANCHARD, 109 Chestnut St.,
Abington (R)
CARLTON H. BLISS, 117 Church St.,
N. 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)
ROYAL L. BOLLING, 18 Schuyler St.,
Boston (D)
GORDON D. BOYNTON, 121 St. Stephen St.,
Boston (R)
EDWARD G. 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, 19 Brastow Ave.,
Somerville (D)
ALFRED S. BROTHERS, 143 Harrishof St.,
Boston (R)
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)
WILLIAM M. BULGER, 21 O'Callaghan Way,
Boston (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)
PATRICK E. CALLAGHAN, 147 Brown St.,
Pittsfield (D)
GARDNER E. CAMPBELL, 24 Wave Ave.,
Wakefield (R)
JOHN J. CAMPBELL, 406 Broadway,
Cambridge (D)
MICHAEL HERBERT CANTWELL, 50 Mariposa St.,
Boston (D)
RAYMOND E. CAREY, 86 Lynnway, Revere (D)
WILLIAM A. CAREY, 24 Castleton St., Boston (D)
RALPH W. CARTWRIGHT, JR., 71 S. Main St.,
Randolph (R)
WILLIAM J. CASEY, 74 Osgood St., Lawrence (D)
MICHAEL CATINO, 109 Traincroft, Medford (D)
JOHN J. CAVANAUGH, 15 Washington Ave.,
Holyoke (D)
HARRISON CHADWICK, 24 Everett Ave.,
Winchester (R)
STEPHEN T. CHMURA, 4 Elm St., Holyoke (D)
JOHN G. CLARK, 79 Holyoke St.,
Easthampton (D)
PETER J. CLOHERTY, 12 South St., Boston (D)
THOMAS F. COADY, JR., 11 Leonard Ave.,
Cambridge (D)

BERYL W. COHEN, 86 St. Paul St.,
Brookline (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)
WILLIAM A. CONNELL, JR., 24 Ingrid Rd.,
Weymouth (D)
JAMES C. CORCORAN, JR., 16 S. Blvd.,
W. Springfield (D)
BEATRICE K. CORLISS, 470 Washington St.,
Gloucester (R)
GILBERT M. COROA, 100 Stanley St.,
Fall River (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)
WALTER A. CUFFE, 15 Johnson St., Lynn (D)
SIDNEY Q. CURTISS, Guilden Hollow Rd.,
Sheffield (R)
STEPHEN C. DAVENPORT, 835 Centre St.,
Boston (D)
MICHAEL A. D'AVOLIO, 160 Bayswater St.,
Boston (D)
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 DeNORMANDIE, Trapelo Rd.,
Lincoln (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.,
Boston (D)
JOHN F. DOLAN, 39 East St., Ipswich (R)
EDMOND J. DONLAN, 176 Park St., Boston (D)
HENRY C. DONNELLY, 30 Copley Rd.,
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)
JAMES V. DUFFY, 12 Morton St., Taunton (D)
JOHN M. EATON, JR., 15 Lang St., Concord (R)
THOMAS F. FALLON, 298 Main St., Clinton (D)
MANUEL FARIA, 589 S. Main St., Fall River (D)
THOMAS F. FARRELL, 5 Norwood St.,
Worcester (D)
MICHAEL PAUL FEENEY, 999 River St.,
Boston (D)
LAWRENCE F. FELONEY, 133 Larch Rd.,
Cambridge (D)

A. RICHARD FERULLO, 17 Cherry St.,
Medford (D)
CORNELIUS T. FINNEGAN, 294 Wentworth Ave.,
Lowell (D)
WILLIAM H. FINNEGAN, 30 High St., Everett (D)
JOHN J. FITZGERALD, 16 Cornwall St.,
Springfield (D)
THOMAS M. FLAHERTY, 43 Beechwood Rd.,
Waltham (D)
VERNON R. FLETCHER, 86 Westford St.,
Chelmsford (R)
MAURICE R. FLYNN, JR., 37 E. Border Rd.,
Malden (D)
BERNARD J. PAT FOLEY, 1034 State St.,
Springfield (D)
JEREMIAH J. FOLEY, 34 Bartlett St.,
Northampton (D)
JOHN W. FRENNING, 14 Carver St.,
Boston (R)
JOSEPH GARCZYNSKI, JR., 21 Coolidge Rd.,
Chicopee (D)
FRANK S. GILES, 827 Riverside Dr., Methuen (R)
JULIE GILLIGAN, 355 Chestnut St., Lynn (D)
EDWIN D. GORMAN, 30 Arlington St., Holyoke (D)
ROBERT C. HAHN, 1186 Bay Rd., Stoughton (R)
DAVID B. HAMILTON, 28 Saxon Rd., Worcester (R)
SAMUEL HARMON, 10 Wales St., Boston (D)
EDWARD D. HARRINGTON, JR., 170 South Rd.,
Holden (R)
ARTHUR G. HEANEY, 390 Dedham St.,
Newton (R)
HERBERT B. HOLLIS, 607 Washington St.,
Braintree (R)
J. PHILIP HOWARD, Howard Ave.,
Westminster (R)
RICHARD L. HULL, 199 Main St., Rockport (R)
CHARLES IANNELLO, 887 Harrison Ave.,
Boston (D)
JOHN PETER IVASCYN, 17 Lincoln St.,
Webster (D)
CARL R. JOHNSON, JR., 80 West St., Braintree (D)
ALLAN F. JONES, Hyannis Rd. Barnstable (R)
WILLIAM F. JOYCE, 55 Monastery Rd.,
Boston (D)
SUMNER Z. KAPLAN, 28 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., 4 Blackwell St.,
Boston (D)
JOHN P. KENNEDY, 50 Thurman Pk., Everett (D)
EDWARD L. KERR, 19 Audrey Rd., Belmont (R)
GREGORY B. KHACHADOORIAN, 8 Newport St.,
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)
EDWARD P. KIRBY, 697 Washington St.,
Whitman (R)
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)
- ALBERT KRAMER, 93 Bellingham St.,
Chelsea (D)
- MATTHEW J. KUSS, 40 Bowers St., Fall River (D)
- JOSEPH A. LANGONE, III, 267 Hanover St.,
Boston (D)
- JOHN J. LAWLESS, 125 Plantation St.,
Worcester (D)
- JAMES R. LAWTON, 398 Ash St., Brockton (D)
- FRANK F. LEMOS, 81 Thompson St.,
New Bedford (D)
- PETER J. LEVANTI, 223 Heywood St.,
Fitchburg (D)
- DAVID H. LOCKE, 18 Intervale Rd.,
Wellesley (R)
- GERALD P. LOMBARD, 123 Myrtle Ave.,
Fitchburg (D)
- JOHN J. LONG, 109 Barre St., Fall River (D)
- WILLIAM LONGWORTH, 25 Stevens St.,
Methuen (R)
- GEORGE CHICK McDERMOTT, 69 Whittier Rd.,
Medford (D)
- JOSEPH F. McEVOY, JR., 210 Powder House Bld.,
Somerville (D)
- ROBERT J. MCGINN, 46 Coolidge Ave.,
Westfield (D)
- JOHN J. MCGLYNN, 20 Cushing St., Medford (D)
- ALLAN MCGUANE, 48 Newell Pond Rd.,
Greenfield (D)
- JAMES R. MCINTYRE, 82 Kemper St.,
Quincy (D)
- WILLIAM Q. MACLEAN, JR., 65 Lafayette St.,
Fairhaven (D)
- ROBERT J. MAHAN, 62 Boutelle St.,
Leominster (D)
- DONALD J. MANNING, 24F Prospect Hill Lane,
Waltham (D)
- FRANCIS J. MARR, 70 Clarendon Ave.,
Lynn (D)
- RICO MATERA, 110 Faywood Ave., Boston (D)
- GEORGE C. MENDONCA, 17 Jenkins St.,
New Bedford (D)
- PAUL C. MENTON, 100 Robbins Rd.,
Watertown (D)
- ROBERT F. MOONEY, Orange St., Nantucket (D)
- WILLIAM J. MORAN, 35 Curtis Ave.,
Somerville (D)
- EDWARD S. MORROW, 17 Germain Ave.,
Haverhill (R)
- EDWIN H. MORSE, 2 Morse Ave., Wareham (R)
- WILLIAM D. MORTON, JR., 64 Damien Rd.,
Wellesley (R)
- CHARLES A. MULLALY, 10 Preston St.,
Millville (D)
- JAMES G. MULLEN, 1355 Canton Ave.,
Milton (D)
- PAUL M. MURPHY, 193 Boylston St., Brockton (D)
- CORNELIUS J. MURRAY, 2 Haskell St., Beverly (R)
- LORENZ F. MUTHER, JR., 44 Roslyn Rd.,
Newton (R)
- JOHN J. NAVIN, 15 Preston St., Marlborough (D)
- MICHAEL A. NAZARRO, JR., 267 Hanover St.,
Boston (D)
- MARY B. NEWMAN, 60 Martin St., Cambridge (R)
- THOMAS M. NEWTH, 4 Parsons Dr.,
Swampscott (R)
- JAMES RICHARD NOLEN, 140 Church St.,
Ware (D)
- LEO J. NORMANDIN, 272 Davis St.,
New Bedford (D)
- JAMES A. O'BRIEN, 37 Forest St., Fall River (D)
- JOHN P. O'BRIEN, 27 Hartford Terrace,
Springfield (D)
- 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)
- WILLIAM F. OTIS, 305 Beacon St., Boston (R)
- DOMENICK S. PASCIUCCO, 4 Blakeville St.,
Boston (D)
- CHARLES L. PATRONE, 81 Prospect St., Boston (D)
- FRANCIS W. PERRY, Temple St., Duxbury (R)
- VITE J. PIGAGA, 15 Fairfax Rd., Worcester (D)
- LINCOLN G. POPE, JR., 13 Kenilworth St.,
Boston (D)
- GEORGE W. PORTER, 63 Silver Lake Dr.,
Agawam (R)
- AUVILLE W. PUTNAM, 4 Goodwin Court,
Marblehead (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 Pk.,
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)
- ROGER A. SALA, 1 Pebble St., North Adams (D)
- JOSEPH D. SAULNIER, 122 Fern St.,
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)
- THOMAS A. SHEEHAN, 199 Neponset Ave.,
Boston (D)
- ALFRED R. SHRIGLEY, 10 Cole Rd.,
Hingham (R)
- MICHAEL J. SIMONELLI, 7 Kenneson Rd.,
Somerville (D)
- GEORGE T. SMITH, 191 Maple St.,
E. Longmeadow (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)
GARRETT H. SPILLANE, JR., 48 East St.,
Foxborough (D)
EDMUND R. ST. JOHN, JR., 14 Country Club Ave.,
Adams (R)
CLIFFORD C. STONE, 157 Water St., Clinton (R)
JOSEPH A. SYLVIA, East Side 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)
JOHN F. THOMPSON, 59 Fairway Dr., Ludlow (D)
GEORGE B. THOMSON, 72 Sargent Rd.,
Swampscott (R)
J. ROBERT TICKLE, 904 Gardner Neck Rd.,
Swansea (D)
JOHN J. TOOMEY, 309 Broadway, Cambridge (D)
HENRY A. TURNER, 104 Washington Ave.,
Waltham (R)
WARREN A. TURNER, Water St., Lee (R)
LEO J. TURO, 52 Gage St., Worcester (D)
JOHN T. TYNAN, 57 M. St., Boston (D)
THEODORE J. VAITSSES, 13 Laurel St.,
Melrose (R)
DAVE N. VIGNEAULT, 39 Wilton St.,
Springfield (D)
ALFRED R. VOKE, 60 Garland St., Chelsea (D)
GEORGE B. WALSH, 186 Broadway, Malden (D)
JOSEPH B. WALSH, 44 Valley Rd., Boston (D)
MARTIN H. WALSH, 165 Oak St., Gardner (D)
CHESTER H. WATEROUS, High St., Pepperell (R)
NORMAN S. WEINBERG, 33 Wade St., Boston (D)
BENJAMIN H. WHITE, 16 Chestnut St.,
Groveland (R)
THOMAS M. WHITE, 109 Common St.,
Walpole (D)
PHILIP F. WHITMORE, N. Sunderland Rd.,
Sunderland (R)
JOHN W. WHITTEMORE, 43 Otis St., Newton (R)
ARTHUR WILLIAMS, 149 Haverhill St., Andover (R)
THOMAS C. WOJTKOWSKI, 541 Onata St.,
Pittsfield (D)
ALBERT H. ZABRISKIE, 23 Tyng St.,
Newburyport (D)
PAUL G. ZOLLO, 113 Forest St., Danvers (R)

MICHIGAN

(LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Republicans 22 Democrats 12

FRANK D. BEADLE, 150 Brown St., St. Clair (R)
CHARLES S. BLONDY, 2605 Sturtevant,
Detroit (D)
BASIL W. BROWN, 17462 Mitchell, Detroit (D)
ARTHUR A. DEHMEI, RFD 2, Unionville (R)
PATRICK J. DOYLE, 23626 Edwards, Dearborn (D)
RAYMOND D. DZENDZEL, 18501 Shiawassee,
Detroit (D)
CHARLES R. FEENSTRA, 2125 44th St., S.E.,
Grand Rapids (R)
JOHN W. FITZGERALD, 219 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)
FREDERIC HILBERT, 430 E. Superior, Wayland (R)
GARLAND LANE, 2737 Swayze, Flint (D)
HARRY LITOWICH, Box 501, Highland, RFD,
Benton Harbor (R)
CHARLES O. McMANIMAN, 711 Memorial Rd.,
Houghton (D)
WILLIAM G. MILLIKEN, 6103 Peninsula Dr.,
Traverse City (R)
WILLIAM E. MIRON, 518 8th St., Escanaba (D)
CARLTON H. MORRIS, 206 Woodward Ave.,
Kalamazoo (R)
HASKELL L. NICHOLS, 703 S. Webster,
Jackson (R)
STANLEY NOVAK, 4181 31st St., Detroit (D)
ELMER R. PORTER, RFD 2, Blissfield (R)
CHARLES T. PRESCOTT, Prescott (R)
PHILIP RAHOI, 527 Smith, Iron Mountain (D)
FARRELL E. ROBERTS, 2486 Lasay, Pontiac (R)
STANLEY F. ROZYCKI, 8087 Sirron, Detroit (D)
HAROLD M. RYAN, 3610 Bedford Ave.,
Detroit (D)
THOMAS F. SCHWEIGERT, 920 E. Mitchell St.,
Potoskey (R)
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)
STANLEY G. THAYER, 1706 Glenwood Rd.,
Ann Arbor (R)
PAUL C. YOUNGER, 1212 S. Genesee Dr.,
Lansing (R)

House of Representatives

Republicans 56 Democrats 54

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, 2206 Oakland Drive,
Kalamazoo (R)
WILLIAM BAIRD, 3830 Audubon Rd.,
Detroit 24 (D)
RAYMOND L. BAKER, 3944 Cumberland Rd.,
Berkley (R)
WILFRED G. BASSETT, 405 Dwight Bldg.,
Jackson (R)
HARVEY J. BEADLE, 17233 Centralia Ave.,
Detroit 40 (D)
LESTER O. BEGICK, RFD 1, Bay City (R)
ANDREW BOLT, 53 Jefferson St., S.E.,
Grand Rapids 2 (R)
WILLIAM A. BOOS, JR., 1547 Osborn St.,
Saginaw (D)
EDWARD A. BORGMAN, 1154 Alto Ave., S.E.,
Grand Rapids 7 (R)
OSCAR E. BOUWSMA, 880 Carlton St.,
Muskegon (R)
JOHN T. BOWMAN, 19004 Connecticut,
Roseville (D)

- CHARLES A. BOYER, Savings Bank Bldg.,
Manistee (R)
- JAMES BRADLEY, 3750 Concord, Detroit 7 (D)
- ROY H. BRIGHAM, 150 Jericho Rd.,
Battle Creek (R)
- GILBERT E. BURSLEY, 2065 Geddes Ave.,
Ann Arbor (R)
- MARTIN D. BUTH, 5531 Skyway Dr.,
Comstock Park (R)
- ANDREW W. COBB, RFD 3, Elsie (R)
- ROLLO G. CONLIN, Tipton (R)
- JAMES K. CONSTANTINI, 400 E. Margaret St.,
Iron Mountain (D)
- WILLIAM R. COPELAND, 3536 21st St.,
Wyandotte (D)
- EDGAR CURRIE, 2265 Pasadena, Detroit 38 (D)
- HARRY A. DEMASO, 40 S. LaVista Blvd.,
Battle Creek (R)
- O. ROOSEVELT DIGGS, 3908 McDougall,
Detroit 7 (D)
- WILLIAM DOORN, 2209 Wrenwood St., S.W.,
Grand Rapids (R)
- GEORGE H. EDWARDS, 87 Woodland,
Detroit 2 (D)
- ARNELL ENGSTROM, 540 W. 8th St.,
Traverse City (R)
- EINAR E. ERLANDSEN, 1014 N. 16th St.,
Escanaba (D)
- LEE GERALD FITZGERALD, 1061 E. Kurtz Ave.,
Flint (D)
- EDWIN A. FITZPATRICK, 2060 Sharon,
Detroit 9 (D)
- JOHN J. FITZPATRICK, 5844 Baker St.,
Detroit 9 (D)
- JAMES N. FOLKS, Horton (R)
- LLOYD GIBBS, RFD 2, Portland (R)
- JOSEPH A. GILLIS, 16683 Robson, Detroit 35 (D)
- EDMUND GOOD, Gagetown (R)
- ALLISON GREEN, RFD 1, Kingston (R)
- MARIE L. HAGER, 1008 E. Main St., Lansing (R)
- GAIL HANDY, RFD 1, Eau Claire (R)
- WILLIAM HAYWARD, 1839 Sycamore,
Royal Oak (R)
- RUSSELL HELLMAN, Lock Box 35, Dollar Bay (D)
- JOHN C. HITCHCOCK, 438 E. Jarvis,
Hazel Park (D)
- HENRY M. HOGAN, JR., 4253 W. Orchard Hill,
Birmingham (R)
- DAVID S. HOLMES, JR., 9556 Cardoni,
Detroit 11 (D)
- ALBERT R. HARRIGAN, 4030 Brownell Blvd.,
Flint (D)
- HAROLD W. HUNGERFORD, 2223 Forest Ave.,
Lansing (R)
- JOSEPHINE D. HUNSINGER, 13933 Minock,
Detroit 23 (D)
- JOSEPH I. JACKSON, 53 Grove, Highland
Park 3 (D)
- DOMINIC JACOBETTI, 652 Bluff St., Negaunee (D)
- EDWARD H. JEFFRIES, 8610 Lyford,
Detroit 34 (D)
- JOHN KILBORN, 615 State St., Petoskey (R)
- JOSEPH J. KOWALSKI, 8277 Cheyenne,
Detroit 28 (D)
- ARTHUR J. LAW, 27 Miami Rd., Pontiac (D)
- CARL O. LITTLE, 5355 Glenfield Dr.,
Saginaw (R)
- BEN E. LOHMAN, RFD 2, Hamilton (R)
- LUCILLE H. MCCOLLOUGH, 7517 Kentucky,
Dearborn (D)
- HIRAM MCNEELEY, 3230 Walnut St.,
Inkster (D)
- JOSEPH S. MACK, 228 E. Arch St., Ironwood (D)
- FRANK A. MAHONEY, 4112 Larchmont,
Detroit 4 (D)
- ROBERT D. MAHONEY, 19971 Dresden,
Detroit 5 (D)
- FREDERIC J. MARSHALL, White Marble Springs,
Allen (R)
- CLARENCE B. MEGGISON, 207 Stover Rd.,
Charlevoix (R)
- EDWARD K. MICHALSKI, 20161 St. Aubin,
Detroit 34 (D)
- JAMES P. MIELOCK, Whittemore (R)
- GEORGE F. MONTGOMERY, 15792 Meyers Rd.,
Detroit 27 (D)
- 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 34 (D)
- E. D. O'BRIEN, 13392 Promenade,
Detroit 13 (D)
- FRANK J. O'BRIEN, 17521 Muirland,
Detroit 21 (D)
- MICHAEL J. O'BRIEN, 4317 W. Euclid,
Detroit 4 (D)
- JOSEPH G. O'CONNOR, 14169 Ilene Ave.,
Detroit 38 (D)
- FRED O. OLSEN, Sheridan (R)
- DON R. PEARS, 104 Lake St., Buchanan (R)
- JOHN J. PENCZAK, 11700 Pinchurst,
Detroit 4 (D)
- ALEXANDER PETRI, 73 W. Josephine, Ecorse (D)
- HARRY J. PHILLIPS, 2956 Electric Ave.,
Port Huron (R)
- HANS C. RASMUSSEN, RFD 1, Iris Rd.,
Ludington (R)
- GORDON ROCKWELL, 9052 Saginaw St.,
Mt. Morris (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 14 (D)
- HUGH SMALE, 17245 Fenton, Detroit 19 (D)
- JOHN M. SOBIESKI, 20433 Spencer Ave.,
Detroit 34 (D)
- ROY SPENCER, 3355 Newark Rd., Attica (R)
- WILLIAM C. STERLING, 224 Washington St.,
Monroe (D)
- ROSS O. STEVENS, Atlanta (R)
- RUSSELL H. STRANGE, JR., RFD 1, Clare (R)
- ADAM SUMERACKI, 6421 Mitchell, Detroit 11 (D)
- JAY M. TERBUSH, JR., 118 Elizabeth St.,
Owosso (R)
- WILLIAM H. THORNE, 25851 Powers,
Dearborn (D)
- NELSON G. TISDALE, 1135 Poseyville Rd.,
Midland (R)

ROGER B. TOWNSEND, Box 5145, Flint (D)
 DON VANDER WERP, 326 E. Main St.,
 Fremont (R)
 REIMER VAN TIL, 80 W. 18th St., Holland (R)
 FLOYD E. WAGNER, 205 N. Broadway St.,
 Cassopolis (R)
 ROBERT E. WALDRON, 532 University Place,
 Grosse Pointe 30 (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)
 CHESTER WOZNAK, 2626 Evaline,
 Hamtramck 12 (D)
 RAYMOND C. WURZEL, North Street Post Office,
 St. Clair Co. (R)
 FREDERICK YATES, 8634 LaSalle, Detroit 6 (D)
 MAXCINE YOUNG, 2038 Delaware, Detroit 6 (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
 HOMER M. CARR, 25 Fifth St., Proctor
 FAY GEORGE CHILD, Maynard
 JOHN T. DAVIES, 202, 2023 Stevens Ave., S.,
 Minneapolis
 W. B. DOSLAND, 1209 Fourth St. S., Moorhead
 ROBERT R. DUNLAP, Plainview
 CHRIS L. ERICKSON, Fairmont
 DANIEL S. FEIDT, 1031 North West Bank Bldg.,
 Minneapolis
 RICHARD E. FERRARIO, 32 N. 21st Ave., W., Duluth
 W. J. FRANZ, 1102 Box Elder St., 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
 RULDOLPH HANSON, 236 Hyde, Albert Lea
 HENRY M. HARREN, Albany
 WM. C. F. HEUER, Bertha
 P. J. HOLAND, Box 473, Austin
 STANLEY W. HOLMQUIST, Grove City
 VAL IMM, 1515 N. Broad, Mankato
 C. ELMER JOHNSON, Almelund
 RALPH W. JOHNSON, RFD 2, Isanti
 J. A. JOSEFSON, Minnetonka
 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

*Non-partisan election.

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, 534 Holmes, 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, 401 Thorpe Bldg.,
 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, 210 Schult Bldg., 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, 1122 Minnesota Bldg., St. Paul
 ROY E. WISETH, Goodridge
 DONALD O. WRIGHT, 917 Plymouth Bldg.,
 Minneapolis
 JOHN M. ZWACH, Walnut Grove

House of Representatives

Members 131*

JAMES L. ADAMS, 616 E. 19th St., Minneapolis
 HOWARD R. ALBERTSON, 424 N. Fourth St.,
 Stillwater
 HAROLD J. ANDERSON, 4919 Colfax Ave. S.,
 Minneapolis
 HAROLD R. ANDERSON, 333 Page Ave.,
 North Mankato
 MOPPY ANDERSON, Preston
 WENDELL ANDERSON, 852 E. Wheelock Pkwy.,
 St. Paul
 S. R. BARR, 424 Jackson, Ortonville
 EDWARD E. BARNES, Glenwood
 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, Home Lake Township,
 Twin Valley
 BERNARD CARLSON, 1216 Selmsier Ave., Cloquet
 E. J. CHILGREN, Littlefork
 FRED A. CINA, 11 N. Eric St., Aurora

- EDMOND F. CONN, RFD 2, Alden
 DAN CONROY, Dumont
 ROY H. CUMMINGS, 430 W. Crawford, Luverne
 LAWRENCE CUNNINGHAM, RFD 4, Box 110,
 Pipestone
 LEONARD R. DICKINSON, RFD 1, Bemidji
 AUBREY W. DIRLAM, Delhi Township,
 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 Fifth S., Moorhead
 RON EVERSON, Wadena
 AL FALKENHAGEN, Kasson
 JACK FENA, 2530 Third Ave. W., Hibbing
 MRS. ESTHER FIELDMAN, Park Rapids
 JOHN M. FITZGERALD, 201 Sunrise Ave. N.E.,
 New Prague
 RICHARD W. FITZSIMONS, Argyle
 DONALD T. FRANKE, 835-10½ St. S.W.,
 Rochester
 SAM FRANZ, RFD 2, Mountain Lake
 GEORGE A. FRENCH, 5140 Penn Ave. S.,
 Minneapolis
 STANLEY J. FUDRO, 2208 Second St. N.E.,
 Minneapolis
 PETER X. FUGINA, 5 Merritt Dr., Virginia
 GRAHAM FULLER, Ivanhoe
 FRANK FURST, Lake City
 GORDON GERLING, RFD 1, Box 265, Little Falls
 JOE GIMPL, Hinckley
 GEORGE E. GRANT, RFD 2, Milaca
 GEORGE P. GRUSSING, Clara City
 CLINTON J. HALL, Rushford
 CHARLES L. HALSTED, 103 Fifth Ave. N.E.,
 Brainerd
 JOHN A. HARTLE, 1121 Austin Rd., Owatonna
 DOUGLAS M. HEAD, 1782 Fremont Ave. S.,
 Minneapolis
 M. K. HEGSTROM, 318 Eighth Ave. S., St. James
 H. J. HENNING, Pelican Rapids
 KEITH HINMAN, Grey Eagle
 ALVIN O. HOFSTAD, Madison
 WILLIAM H. HOUSE, West Star Route,
 Two Harbors
 CARL M. IVERSON, Ashby
 VICTOR L. JOHNSON, Lake Bronson
 RICHARD JONES, 1863 Glenpaul Rd., St. Paul
 RALPH JOPE, Mayer
 VICTOR JUDE, Maple Lake
 WALTER C. JUNGCLAUS, 1627 Greely Ave.,
 Glencoe
 GEORGE W. KARVONEN, Deer Creek
 J. J. KELLY, 210 W. Redwood St., Marshall
 JOHN J. KINZER, Cold Spring
 WALTER K. KLAUS, 302 Fourth Ave.,
 Farmington
 EUGENE P. KNUDSEN, RFD 1, Kandiyohi
 GEORGE B. KRENIK, RFD 1, LeCenter
 ROBERT C. KUCERA, Medical Arts Building,
 Northfield
 FRANCIS LABROSSE, 3138 Restormel St., Duluth
 CLARENCE G. LANGLEY, 615 Maple St., Red Wing
 ROBERT LATZ, 1220 Morgan Ave. N.,
 Minneapolis
- L. J. LEE, Bagley
 MRS. SALLY LUTHER, 1937 Kenwood Pkwy.,
 Minneapolis
 GLENN D. McCARTY, 2221 Humboldt Ave. S.,
 Minneapolis
 JOHN D. MCGILL, 508 Harriet St., Winona
 MARTIN J. MCGOWAN, JR., Appleton
 WILLIAM B. MCKENZIE, 45 Tierney Ave.,
 North St. Paul
 DONALD McLEOD, Lewiston
 ROBERT MAHOWALD, 1540 Sixth Ave. N.,
 St. Cloud
 GEORGE MANN, Windom
 HARVEYDALE MARUSKA, Angus
 LEO D. MOSIER, 4340 Washburn Ave. N.,
 Minneapolis
 AUGUST B. MUELLER, Arlington
 MICHAEL MULDER, 405 Washington St., St. Paul
 WILLARD M. MUNGER, 7408 Grand Ave., Duluth
 GEORGE E. MURK, 3357 Lincoln St. N.E.,
 Minneapolis
 R. N. NELSON, 321 N. 6th St., Breckenridge
 JULIAN O. NEWHOUSE, 1207 Bryant St.,
 Alexandria
 JOHN H. NORDIN, SR., East Bethel Village,
 Soderville
 O. GERHARD NORDLIE, 619 N. Holcombe Ave.,
 Litchfield
 ROGER F. NOREEN, 121 N. 16th Ave. E., Duluth
 BIRGER NURMINEN, RFD 1, Aitkin
 RICHARD W. O'DEA, 92 Wildwood Beach Rd.,
 Mahtomedi
 ROBERT J. ODEGARD, 116 S. Fifth Ave., Princeton
 RICHARD J. PARISH, 2565 Vale Crest Rd.,
 Golden Valley (Minneapolis)
 CLIFTON PARKS, 1678 Beechwood, St. Paul
 HARVEY N. PAULSON, RFD 3, Sleepy Eye
 A. HAROLD PETERSON, Chisago City
 C. DONALD PETERSON, 4809 Wilford Way,
 Edina (Minneapolis)
 JACK M. PETERSON, 1406 Anderson Rd., Duluth
 ANTHONY PODGORSKI, 642 Van Buren Ave.,
 St. Paul
 PETER S. POPOVICH, 470 Summit Ave., St. Paul
 JOSEPH PRIFREL, JR., 1031 Woodbridge St.,
 St. Paul
 ROBERT G. RENNER, Walker
 HERVEY RICHARDSON, Morris
 RICHARD W. RICHIE, 509 Fred St., St. Paul
 LOREN S. RUTTER, Kinney
 MARTIN SABO, 2129 Riverside Ave., Minneapolis
 EMIL SCHAFFER, 709A First Ave., N.W., Austin
 ROY SCHULZ, RFD 4, Mankato
 MARVIN C. SCHUMANN, Rice
 FRED W. SCHWANKE, Deerwood
 RODNEY N. SEARLE, RFD 1, Waseca
 WILLIAM L. SHOVELL, 466 Johnson Pkwy.,
 St. Paul
 JOHN P. SKEATE, 1324 Buchanan St. N.E.,
 Minneapolis
 IVAN STONE, 614 N. Jefferson St., New Ulm
 DONALD E. SWENSON, 217 W. Eighth St., Mankato
 GLEN W. SWENSON, 104 Division St., Buffalo
 EDMUND C. TIEMANN, Melrose
 EDWARD J. TOMCZYK, 1614 California St. N.E.,
 Minneapolis

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, RFD, Kenyon
 GEORGE WANGENSTEEN, Bovey
 ARNE C. WANVICK, 215 W. Third St., Duluth
 CURTIS B. WARNKE, Wood Lake
 REUBEN L. WEE, Balaton
 BEN WICHTERMAN, RFD, Plummer
 HARVEY A. WILDER, 202 S. Hubbard, Crookston
 D. D. WOZNIAK, 1291 Bohland Pl., St. Paul
 F. GORDON WRIGHT, 2912 Chowen Ave. S.,
 Minneapolis

MISSISSIPPI
 (LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Democrats 49 Republicans 0

WILLIAM BROOKS ALEXANDER, Cleveland (D)
 ROBERT D. ANDERSON, RFD 3, Buena Vista (D)
 HUGH L. BAILEY, Box 133, Neal Dr., Winona (D)
 DENNIS M. BAKER, Batesville (D)
 FRANK DAVID BARBER, 417 15th Ave., Box 1209,
 Hattiesburg (D)
 ELLIS BARKET BOPRON, Rm. 708, First Natl. Bank
 Bldg., Vicksburg (D)
 MARION E. BOYLES, RFD 1, Charleston (D)
 TOMMY N. BROOKS, RFD 1, Carthage (D)
 WILLIAM H. CAMP, Box 53, Fulton (D)
 BLAND HAYDEN CAMPBELL, 3529 Galloway Ave.,
 Jackson (D)
 WILLIAM J. CARRAWAY, 105 California Ave.,
 Leland (D)
 JAMES ROBINSON CHRISTENBERRY, Box 118,
 Rolling Fork (D)
 ELSON K. COLLINS, Box 732, Waynesboro Dr.,
 Laurel (D)
 HOMER VERNON COOPER, Box 1058, 3420
 Drummond, Vicksburg (D)
 CLAUDE V. CORNWELL, Louisville (D)
 J. P. DAVIS, Mantec (D)
 HERMAN BRISTER DECELL, Box 31, 113 E.
 Jefferson St., Yazoo City (D)
 CHARLES THOMAS DOUGLAS, Box 431, 226-A
 N. Ext., Hazelhurst (D)
 EARL EVANS, JR., Canton (D)
 R. D. EVERITT, Box 175, Ruleville (D)
 ROBERT E. GILDER, Vardaman (D)
 LELAND J. GRISHAM, SR., Ripley (D)
 BENJAMIN F. HILBUN, JR., Box 1469,
 State College (D)
 WILLIS H. JOLLY, Box 249, Columbus (D)
 WALTON MORRIS JONES, Box 644, 145 Josephine
 St., Brookhaven (D)
 WILLIAM O. KNIGHT, Box 326, Amory (D)
 DAVID FLAVOUS LAMBERT, JR., Box 26,
 Belmont (D)
 JAMES EDGAR LEE, Box 606, Prentiss (D)
 SILAS QUITMAN LOTT, Box 171, Purvis (D)
 JOHN C. LOVE, Box 527, Kosciusko (D)
 WILLIAM BROOKS LUCAS, Macon (D)
 LOWRY STRATTON McCLAREN, Box 201, 324
 New York Ave., McComb (D)

TALBOT GREEN McCORMICK, 526 Hillsboro St.,
 Forest (D)
 JOHN CAMPBELL McLaurin, Brandon (D)
 WILLIAM FIELDEN MITTS, JR., Box 74,
 Stonewall St., Enterprise (D)
 GILLESPIE V. MONTGOMERY, Box 1009,
 Meridian (D)
 WALTER V. MOORE, JR., Oakland (D)
 STANFORD E. MORSE, JR., Box 265, Gulfport (D)
 JACK ALFRED PACE, Box 277, Magee (D)
 HUDIE PITTS, RFD 2, Lucedale (D)
 JOHN WILLIAMS POWELL, RFD 2, Box 35,
 Liberty (D)
 HOMER LAMAR SAMUELS, 1016 Hayes Ave.,
 Box 424, Oxford (D)
 WILLIAM MARION SMITH, Box 599, 305 High St.,
 Natchez (D)
 NATHANIEL GREENE TROUTT, 201 Porter St.,
 Senatobia (D)
 JACK TUCKER, Tunica (D)
 PARHAM McATEE WATKINS, Port Gibson (D)
 THOMAS MARVIN WILLIAMS, SR., 107 Depot St.,
 Lexington (D)
 GEORGE EDWARD WILLIAMS, Olive Branch (D)
 GEORGE MALONE YARBROUGH, Box 17,
 Red Banks (D)

House of Representatives

Democrats 139 Republicans 0
 (1 vacancy)

CHARLES BRENNHAM ALLEN, JR., Amory (D)
 WILLIAM WALLACE ALLRED, Collins (D)
 ROBERT EDWARD ANDERSON, RFD 3, Box 211,
 Wesson (D)
 RICHARD O. ARRINGTON, JR., Box 347,
 Hazlehurst (D)
 JESSE M. ASH, Potts Camp (D)
 JOSEPH N. BAILEY, JR., Box 296, Coffeeville (D)
 STONE D. BAREFIELD, 414 15th Ave.,
 Hattiesburg (D)
 DAVID H. BENNETT, Lamar (D)
 MAURICE R. BLACK, RFD 1, Carrollton (D)
 E. L. BOTELER, JR., Riverdale Farms,
 Grenada (D)
 SAMUEL LOFTON BOUNDS, RFD 1, Box 42A,
 Newton (D)
 JAMES FRANKLIN BRASFIELD, Box 215, Lorman (D)
 WILLIAM HOWARD BRASHER, Banner (D)
 MILTON E. BRISTER, Kilmichael (D)
 ANDERSON MATTHEW BROOME, RFD 1, Box 235,
 Bassfield (D)
 PHILLIP DAVIS BRYANT, Oxford (D)
 MARVIN D. BUTLER, RFD 2, Fulton (D)
 WILLIAM EDWARD CALLICOTT, Senatobia (D)
 THOMAS HUMPHREY CAMPBELL, III,
 Yazoo City (D)
 NATIE P. CARAWAY, 2814 Seventh St.,
 Meridian (D)
 GEORGE SIMMONS CARRUTH, RFD, Summit (D)
 GEORGE MILTON CASE, RFD 3, Box 22,
 Canton (D)
 JESSE EDWARD CHAFFIN, Box 344, Booneville (D)
 DONALD RAY CHAMBLISS, Box 39, Horn Lake (D)
 JAMES ORVILLE CLARK, Iuka (D)
 JAMES PLEMON COLEMAN, Box 188, Ackerman (D)
 WILLIAM DeLOACH COPE, Arcola (D)

- GEORGE PAYNE COSSAR, Charleston (D)
 COLUMBUS T. CRABTREE, Macon (D)
 RUSSELL C. DAVIS, 3734 Montrose Circle,
 Jackson (D)
 JAMES PORTER DEAN, 2002 E. Proper St.,
 Corinth (D)
 CHARLES M. DEATON, Box 411, Greenwood (D)
 WILLIAM LLOYD DICKERSON, RFD 3,
 Tylertown (D)
 RADFORD EUGENE DUBOIS, JR., Yazoo City (D)
 BRADFORD JOHNSON DYE, JR., Box 917,
 Grenada (D)
 CHARLES CLIFTON FINCH, Batesville (D)
 GEORGE WASHINGTON FLOYD, JR., Box 272,
 Ripley (D)
 RUSSELL L. FOX, Pattison (D)
 LANNON D. FRANKLIN, RFD 1, Denmark (D)
 ALLEN GARDNER, Eupora (D)
 JAMES FRANCIS GEOGHEGAN, Box 236, Fayette (D)
 TOM LEE GIBSON, Friars Point (D)
 EUGENE BURTON GIFFORD, JR., RFD 3,
 Rienzi (D)
 GODFREY CLINE GILLIAM, RFD 3, Columbus (D)
 FRED H. GREEN, Neely (D)
 JOHN DAVIS GUYTON, Box 590, Kosciusko (D)
 LEON EDWARD HANNAFORD, RFD 1,
 Senatobia (D)
 HORACE H. HARNED, JR., RFD 1, Box 27,
 Starkville (D)
 DANIEL HARVEY, RFD 3, Magee (D)
 WALTER MACREE HESTER, RFD 1, Box 210-A,
 Natchez (D)
 FREDRICK LEE HETZLER, Box 9625,
 Centreville (D)
 HERVEY OWINGS HICKS, RFD 1, Box 61,
 Benton (D)
 JOHN F. HOLLINGER, RFD 1, Meadville (D)
 JOHN HOLIDAY HOLLOMAN, III, Box 293,
 Columbus (D)
 GEORGE BEN HOLMES, Box 64, Brookhaven (D)
 EDWIN WILBURN HOOKER, SR., Lexington (D)
 JOHN HOWARD HOUGH, Indianola (D)
 EDWIN FRANKLIN HUDSON, RFD 2, Rienzi (D)
 P. L. HUGHES, RFD 1, Box 131, Madison (D)
 BRITTE EDWIN HUGHEY, Smithdale (D)
 EUGENE HUNTER HURST, RFD 2, Osyka (D)
 CHARLES CLARK JACOBS, JR., 802 College St.,
 Cleveland (D)
 JAMES PERCY JENKINS, RFD 1, Oakland (D)
 WILLIAM HARVEY JOHNSON, JR., Box 55,
 Decatur (D)
 EDWARD SIDNEY JOLLY, Box 36, Collinsville (D)
 GLADSTONE N. JONES, SR., Waynesboro (D)
 IRVEN THOMAS JONES, II, Richton (D)
 JOHN RICHARD JUNKIN, 311 N. Wall St.,
 Natchez (D)
 JOSEPH RALPH KEYES, Box 55, Carthage (D)
 CLARENCE MARVIN LADNER, RFD 1, Box 152,
 Pass Christian (D)
 AARON COLUS LAMBERT, 522 N. Park St.,
 Tupelo (D)
 TALMADGE D. LITTLEJOHN, Blue Springs (D)
 WILLIAM CLIFTON LODEN, RFD 1, Prairie (D)
 BETTY JANE LONG, 2219 49th Ave., Meridian (D)
 JAMES PERCY LOVE, Tchula (D)
 THOMPSON MCCLELLAN, Box 165, West Point (D)
 WILLIAM TODD MCCULLOUGH, Box 82, Pope (D)
 JOHN MCGAUGHEY, Ashland (D)
 HENRY LEWIS MCKNIGHT, RFD, Redwood (D)
 CLYDE GARNEL McMILLEN, RFD 4, Pontotoc (D)
 WILLIE GORDON McMULLEN, Box 186,
 Pickens (D)
 SHIRLEY CARROLL MAGEE, Box 266,
 Monticello (D)
 MAURICE LEANDER MALONE, Box 228,
 Lucedale (D)
 GORDON SUTTON MARKS, 509 Benning Rd.,
 Jackson (D)
 JOHN THOMAS MARTIN, RFD 3, Aberdeen (D)
 HARRY BENO MASSIE, Box 277, Hernando (D)
 JAMES WESLEY MATHIS, Box 113, Lena (D)
 JOSEPH ROBERT MEADOWS, Box 154, Quitman (D)
 HORACE LAVELLE MERIDETH, JR., Box 2996,
 Greenville (D)
 RAY SINGLETON MIKELL, Box 249, Kosciusko (D)
 ALBERT VIRGIL MILLER, Rolling Fork (D)
 WILLIAM HENRY MITCHELL, Tylertown (D)
 JAMES ANTHONY MORROW, JR., Box 73,
 Brandon (D)
 JOSEPH GIBSON MOSS, Box 144, Raymond (D)
 JAMES H. NEAL, Camellia Lane and Valencia,
 Jackson (D)
 JOHN ALEXANDER NEILL, Box 675, Laurel (D)
 CLARENCE BENTON NEWMAN, Box 56,
 Valley Park (D)
 RAYMOND LAFAYETTE NICHOLS, Forest (D)
 KATHLEEN MICHAEL O'FALLON, Lessley (D)
 JERRY J. O'KEEFE, Box 76, Biloxi (D)
 JULIAN LEE OWEN, Mt. Pleasant (D)
 MERLE FRANKLIN PALMER, 550 Lakeview Dr.,
 Pascagoula (D)
 ALVIN REVALS PATTERSON, Box 12, Gattman (D)
 JOHN ALTON PHILLIPS, Macon (D)
 CLARENCE ALBERT PIERCE, Box 277, Vaiden (D)
 WILLIAM THOMPSON POUND, Pontotoc (D)
 ALLEN LEE PUGH, Box 55, Maben (D)
 IRL DEAN RHODES, 3150 King Dr.,
 Jackson 8 (D)
 GEORGE WINTERS ROGERS, 211 Harriet Ave.,
 Vicksburg (D)
 ROBERT EUGENE SCRIBNER, Box 736, Tupelo (D)
 STERLING WITHERS SEABROOK, RFD 1,
 Tunica (D)
 FRANK EDWARD SHANAHAN, JR., Box 75,
 Vicksburg (D)
 BILLY WYTE SHELTON, 1405 Francis Square,
 Tupelo (D)
 WALTER SILLERS, Rosedale (D)
 WILLIAM LUTHER SIMS, Box 648, Columbus (D)
 MRS. EVERETT SLAYDEN, The Magnolias,
 Holly Springs (D)
 JEWELL GEORGE SMITH, Box 107, Heidelberg (D)
 EDGAR J. STEPHENS JR., Box 330,
 New Albany (D)
 EDWARD H. STEVENS, Box 88, Picayune (D)
 ETHELBERT DEES STRIBLING, Box 337,
 Philadelphia (D)
 ROY B. STRICKLAND, Box 412, Wiggins (D)
 GEORGE MITCHELL SWINDOLL, Box 363,
 Calhoun City (D)
 OLIVER G. TANN, Box 1101, DeKalb (D)
 GEORGE BENJAMIN TAYLOR, RFD 1,
 Brooksville (D)

RAY H. THAMES, 440 E. Monticello St.,
Brookhaven (D)
CHARLES O. TRENOR, RFD 4, Houston (D)
IRBY TURNER, JR., Box 447, Belzoni (D)
TAULMA ROBERT TYNES, RFD, Bay Springs (D)
CALVIN CONNER VICK, Pope (D)
BEDFORD STANTON WADDELL, Crystal
Springs (D)
JAMES PHENIX WALKER, Lambert (D)
JAMES CAMPBELL WARREN, Box 316, DeKalb (D)
JAMES VARDAMAN WEBB, RFD 2, Louisville (D)
JAMES ALTON WHITE, Box 131, Mendenhall (D)
RAY WHITEHEAD, Okolona (D)
KARL WIESENBERG, Box 26, Pascagoula (D)
KENNETH OGDEN WILLIAMS, Box 729,
Clarksdale (D)
THOMAS LUTHER WILLIAMSON, Purvis (D)
JOSEPH EASON WROTEN, Box 2765, Greenville (D)

MISSOURI

(GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

Senate

Democrats 29 Republicans 5

OMER H. AVERY, 755 Cap-au-Gris, Troy (D)
LEE AARON BACHLER, Anderson (D)
JOHN P. BARRETT, 1627 Veronica St.,
St. Louis (D)
EARL R. BLACKWELL, Hillsboro (D)
JASPER M. BRANCATO, 1509 Pennsylvania,
Kansas City (D)
WILLIAM J. CASON, 515 S. Second St., Clinton (D)
ROBERT M. COLEMAN, 412 Temple Bldg.,
Kansas City (D)
NOEL COX, Ozark (R)
JACK S. CURTIS, 1324 E. Loren, Springfield (R)
JOHN E. DOWNS, 515 N. Noyes, St. Joseph (D)
ARKLEY W. FRIEZE, 307 Main, Carthage (R)
FLOYD R. GIBSON, 11521 Winner Rd.,
Independence (D)
J. MORRIS HILL, Lebanon (R)
WM. E. HILSMAN, 5934 Enright Ave., St. Louis (D)
RAYMOND B. HOPFINGER, 5916 Berkeley Dr.,
Berkeley (D)
JOHN JOHNSON, 2505 Union Rd., Affton 23 (D)
JOHN A. JOHNSON, Ellington (D)
JACK C. JONES, Carrollton (D)
JOHN W. JOYNT, 3438 Russell Blvd., St. Louis (D)
EDGAR J. KEATING, 351 N. Van Brunt,
Kansas City (D)
JAMES P. KELLY, RFD 1, Trenton (R)
MICHAEL KINNEY, 604 Chestnut St., St. Louis (D)
T. D. McNEAL, 4772 Palm St., St. Louis (D)
W. C. MACKIE, 1606 S. Downing, Kirksville (D)
J. F. PATTERSON, 112 W. 18th St.,
Caruthersville (D)
ROBERT PENTLAND, 6472 Wanda, St. Louis (D)
FRANK X. RELLER, 808 Linn Ave., Wentzville (D)
MAURICE SCHECHTER, 41 Country Fair Lane,
Creve Coeur 41 (D)
ALBERT M. SPRADLING, 225 Keller St.,
Cape Girardeau (D)
NELSON B. TINNIN, Hornersville (D)
A. BASEY VANLANDINGHAM, RFD 3, Columbia (D)
WILLIAM BAXTER WATERS, 822 Sunset,
Liberty (D)

SORKIS WEBBE, 901 Dover Pl., St. Louis (D)
THOMAS G. WOOLSEY, Versailles (D)

House of Representatives

Democrats 100 Republicans 57

GEORGE ALLEN, 303 W. Morrison, Fayette (D)
JOSEPH L. AMES, 1139 N. Leonard Ave.,
St. Louis (D)
WM. BRUCE ANDERSON, Canton (D)
LUTHER ARNOLD, Reeds Spring (R)
NEIL ASICHEMEYER, 39 Enfield Rd.,
St. Louis 32 (D)
SPURGEON ATWILL, Iberia (R)
JOHN F. BABER, Richmond (D)
TOM F. BAKER, RFD 1, Essex (D)
V. M. BALTZ, Eminence (D)
M. E. BAUER, 316 N. Hardesty, Kansas City (D)
DWIGHT BEALS, 13 W. 73rd St., Kansas City (R)
JOSEPH W. BECKERLE, 4111 Wyoming St.,
St. Louis (D)
RONALD M. BELT, Macon (R)
PAUL M. BERRA, 4945-a Daggett Ave.,
St. Louis (D)
VERNON BETZ, RFD 1, Trenton (R)
BOB BLACKWELL, Bonne Terre (D)
EARL A. BOLLINGER, 604 Buford Blvd.,
Fredericktown (D)
WALTER T. BOLLINGER, Van Buren (D)
WM. R. BRAZELTON, 3237 Karnes Blvd.,
Kansas City (D)
F. L. BRENTON, Cuba (R)
EALUM BRUFFETT, Hammond (R)
J. T. CAMPBELL, Faucett (D)
PAUL D. CANADAY, 1719 Wedgewood,
Springfield (D)
EDWARD M. CANNON, Troy (D)
E. J. CANTRELL, 3406 Airway, St. Louis 14 (D)
FRANK R. CARTER, Mountain Grove (R)
JENNIE CHINN, Shelbyville (D)
CHRIS C. COLE, Crocker (D)
ROBERT RAY COLE, Lebanon (R)
RALPH COMBS, King City (R)
LAWRENCE P. COOK, California (D)
FRED E. COPELAND, New Madrid (D)
RUSSELL CORN, Willow Springs (R)
WM. COUGH, Platte City (D)
J. ALEX CUBBIN, Butler (R)
OMER J. DAMES, RFD 1, O'Fallon (D)
CURT V. DAVIDSON, 800 N. Second, Clinton (D)
RANDAL N. DAVIS, 215 E. North, Brookfield (D)
MARTIN P. DEGENHARDT, RFD 5, Perryville (R)
CHARLES H. DICKEY, JR., RFD 3, Centralia (D)
GEORGE DUENSING, Concordia (R)
LOYD J. ESTEP, Sparta (R)
LYNN M. EWING, Country Club Dr., Nevada (D)
C. FAJEN, Cole Camp (R)
GRANT I. FLAKNE, Carrollton (D)
CHARLES W. FOLEY, Hayti (D)
ROBERT H. FROST, Plattsburg (D)
CLARENCE W. GANNAWAY, El Dorado Springs (R)
HARL A. GARNER, Winston (D)
J. BEN GARRETT, 617 N. Third, DeSoto (D)
CLAUDE E. GAULDING, Ava (R)
WILLIAM A. GEARY, JR., 5367 Queens Ave.,
St. Louis (D)
G. J. GERMAIN, Illmo (D)

- JAMES E. GODFREY, 6959 Hi-View Ave.,
St. Louis (D)
HARRY GOLDBERG, 2303 E. 12th St.,
Kansas City (D)
THOMAS D. GRAHAM, 1001 Moreau Dr.,
Jefferson City (D)
JOHN GRIFFIN, 5809 Page Blvd., St. Louis (D)
FELIX GUNNELL, Memphis (R)
HARRY HALE, Potosi (R)
C. TUGGLE HANCOCK, 425 E. Calhoun,
Springfield (R)
DEWEY L. HANKINS, Cassville (R)
MONTY HARLOW, 2222 Berkeley, Springfield (R)
JOHN F. HAYNER, 546 Glenwood, Kansas City (D)
ROBERT F. HEMPERLEY, JR., Box 129,
Cape Girardeau (R)
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)
LEE ROY HUEY, Hamilton (R)
CHESTER W. HUGHES, 208 Broad St.,
Warrensburg (R)
NOEL HUGHES, Greenfield (R)
EWING HURT, Pilot Grove (R)
JOE JACKSON, Grant City (D)
O. R. JACKSON, Perry (D)
CHARLES B. JAMES, Clarkton (D)
VERNON M. JAMES, Branson (R)
NORBERT J. JASPER, Washington (D)
BASIL V. JONES, Pleasant Hill (D)
THOMAS T. KEATING, 1102 W. Third St.,
Sedalia (D)
HARRY KELLER, 1205 Linwood Blvd., Apt. 107,
Kansas City (D)
HERMAN G. KIDD, Jacksonville (D)
R. J. KING, JR., 39 Ridgemoor Dr., Clayton 5 (R)
ROGER E. KIRCHNER, Syracuse (R)
LUKE A. KNESE, 4384 Holly Hills Blvd.,
St. Louis (D)
HERMAN KOHNE, 2639 Keokuk St., St. Louis (D)
FRANK E. KOSTRON, 2812 Texas Ave.,
St. Louis (D)
JAMES P. LANDIS, 607 W. Hickory, Neosho (D)
F. M. LETTON, 501 Broadway, Lamar (D)
STEPHEN LINCOLN, Cainsville (R)
CLINT MCKUIN, RFD 1, Fisk (R)
FRED R. MCMAHON, Fairfax (R)
ELVA D. MANN, RFD 1, Bolivar (R)
OSCAR L. MARSH, Aurora (R)
HOWARD MASTERS, Skidmore (D)
FRANK C. MAZZUCA, 712 E. Missouri Ave.,
Kansas City (D)
BEN MEEKS, Thayer (D)
BEN MISBAUER, 2253-a Gravois Ave., St. Louis (D)
GEORGE H. MORGAN, 8700 E. 114th Terr.,
Kansas City (D)
J. MCKINLEY NEAL, 2816 Benton Blvd.,
Kansas City (D)
JOHN P. O'REILLY, 4159 Penrose St., St. Louis (D)
G. STAFFORD OWEN, Maysville (D)
GEO. H. PACE, 2023 Kingshighway, Hannibal (D)
H. F. PATTERSON, 2006 Vine, Columbia (D)
WILLIAM C. PHELPS, 321 Ward Parkway,
Kansas City (R)
A. D. PICKRELL, 5415 E. 27th Terr.,
Kansas City (D)
EUGENE POE, Downing (D)
CLYDE F. PORTELL, 14 Washington,
Ste. Genevieve (D)
RICHARD J. RABBITT, 3942 McPherson Ave.,
St. Louis (D)
PETER J. J. RABBITT, 7720 Suffolk,
St. Louis 19 (D)
HARRY RAIFFIE, 720 Eastgate Ave., St. Louis (D)
BERNARD RICHARDS, Oregon (R)
BEN C. RIDDER, Bay (R)
CLARENCE A. ROBERTS, Rea (D)
F. E. ROBINSON, Edina (D)
J. LUTHER ROBINSON, 6417 Overton, Raytown (D)
DON RODERIQUE, 315 W. Daugherty,
Carterville (D)
DAVID ROLWING, 504 E. Commercial,
Charleston (D)
JOHN L. ROONEY, 8916 Glenfield Terr.,
St. Louis 26 (D)
GEORGE ST. PETER, Princeton (R)
GENE SALLY, 606 Elm St., Rolla (D)
GILBERT W. SARGENT, Alexandria (R)
J. E. SCHELLHORN, 2610 Penn St., St. Joseph (D)
BERNARD SIMCOE, RFD 1, Fulton (D)
HARVEY SIMMONS, Buffalo (R)
PAUL SIMON, RFD 2, Doniphan (R)
JAMES C. SKAGGS, Ellington (D)
HARRY W. SMITH, Sweet Springs (D)
TED SNODGRASS, Vienna (R)
ROBERT O. SNYDER, 241 E. Argonne Dr.,
Kirkwood 22 (R)
EARL RICHARD SOUTHERN, Madison (D)
ALFRED A. SPEER, 840 Alexandria Ave.,
Glendale (R)
EARL SPONSLER, Mountain Grove (D)
DORMAN L. STEELMAN, Salem (R)
SHANDY STEWART, Lowry City (R)
FRED STUTLER, Milan (D)
JAMES G. TRIMBLE, RFD 1, Kearney (D)
WM. M. TURPIN, Bowling Green (D)
S. E. TWOMEY, Ironton (D)
ROBERT M. UXA, 1104 S. 18th St., St. Louis (D)
BOYD WALKER, Tiff City (D)
OBBIE W. WALKER, 821 Stella, Montgomery
City (D)
THOMAS A. WALSH, 1709 Monroe St.,
St. Louis (D)
ROBERT P. WARDEN, 2325 S. Ozark, Joplin (R)
OTIS WELCH, Northview (R)
CLYDE WHALEY, Sedgewickville (R)
HENRY WINFIELD WHEELER, 908 N. Taylor Ave.,
St. Louis (D)
HUGH J. WHITE, 5203 Lexington Ave.,
St. Louis (D)
RALPH WIGFIELD, RFD 4, Chillicothe (D)
JAMES W. WILLIAMS, 2010 N. Fourth St.,
St. Joseph (D)
J. J. WIMP, 1315 S. First, Kirksville (D)
JAMES L. WRIGHT, Wheatland (R)
WILLIAM WRIGHT, 1236 N. 11th St., St. Louis (D)
MARPLE S. WYCKOFF, Unionville (R)
ROBERT A. YOUNG, 3500 Adie Rd., St. Ann (D)
ROBERT E. YOUNG, 208 W. Macon, Carthage (R)
STEPHEN H. ZEILMAN, Linn (R)
WM. T. ZIMMERMAN, Warrenton (R)

MONTANA

(LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY)

Senate

Democrats 38 Republicans 17 Independent 1

ROSWELL H. ANDERSON, West of Wibaux (R)
 OSCAR P. BALGORD, Lavina (R)
 WARD H. BELEY, 10 Fifth Ave., N.W.,
 Harlowton (D)
 CHARLES A. BOVEY, Box 1653, Great Falls (D)
 J. S. BRENNER, Grant (R)
 BEN B. BROWNFIELD, Hammond (R)
 JOHN E. CARNEY, Scobey (D)
 WILLIAM F. CASHMORE, 10 Montana Ave.,
 Helena (R)
 KENNETH COLE, Winnett (R)
 MILO H. COOK, Broadus (D)
 ROBERT S. COTTON, Rural Route, Glasgow (D)
 HUGH C. CUMMINGS, Drummond (D)
 PERCY DEWOLFE, Babb (D)
 ROBERT A. DURKEE, 1 Fifth St., Havre (D)
 EDWARD T. DUSSAULT, Western Bank Bldg.,
 Missoula (D)
 LOCHIEL EDWARDS, Malta (R)
 LESTER C. GOODWIN, Townsend (D)
 CARROLL A. GRAHAM, Hardin (D)
 W. H. GRIEVE, Terry (R)
 WILLIAM A. GROFF, Victor (D)
 WILLIAM F. HAFFERMAN, Sr., Libby (D)
 R. C. HARKEN, 587 Oak, Forsyth (I)
 MIKE HAU, Terry (D)
 REX HIBBS, 15 Valley Dr., Billings (R)
 DAVID F. JAMES, Joplin (D)
 WEBSTER KELLER, Fishtail (D)
 C. E. LACOMBE, Superior (D)
 CARL LEHRKIND, Jr., 610 S. Willson Ave.,
 Bozeman (R)
 JOHN J. MACDONALD, Jordan (D)
 A. RONALD McDONNELL, 402 McLeod,
 Big Timber (R)
 GORDON MCGOWAN, Highwood (D)
 GEORGE S. MCKENNA, Windham (D)
 JAMES E. MCKENNA, Bank Electric Bldg.,
 Lewistown (D)
 JOHN L. MCKEON, Daly Bank Bldg.,
 Anaconda (D)
 WILLIAM R. MACKAY, Roscoe (R)
 EUGENE H. MAHONEY, 1018 Main,
 Thompson Falls (D)
 D. M. MANNING, Hysham (D)
 LLOYD J. MICHELS, Medicine Lake (D)
 DONALD J. MORROW, Baker (D)
 STANLEY R. NEES, Poplar (D)
 DAVE E. NEWMAN, Elliston (D)
 RICHARD NIXON, Hogeland (D)
 R. T. O'NEILL, 813 Third West, Roundup (D)
 FRANK D. REARDON, 30 E. Iron, Butte (D)
 PAUL R. RICE, Choteau (D)
 ARNOLD RIEDER, Boulder (D)
 CARL ROSTAD, Lennep (R)
 WALTER G. SAGUNSKY, Sheridan (R)
 LELAND A. SCHOONOVER, Polson (D)
 JAMES N. SHAW, Hodges (R)
 GEORGE O. SIDERIUS, Somers Stage, Kalispell (D)
 B. H. STEIN, Shields Route, Livingston (D)
 C. R. THIESSEN, Lambert (D)

ROBERT B. THOMAS, Wolf Point (R)
 MAURICE J. ULLOM, Conrad (R)
 GEORGE W. WILSON, Shelby (D)

House of Representatives

Republicans 54 Democrats 40

KEITH C. ABEL, 432—12th Ave., Havre (D)
 ED ADAMS, Jr., Shawmut (R)
 JEROME ANDERSON, 2806 Hoover Ave.,
 Billings (R)
 JOHN H. ANDERSON, Jr., Alder (R)
 MAGNUS AASHEIM, Antelope (D)
 J. O. ASBJORNSON, Winifred (R)
 FLORIAN BALDWIN, 910 Third St., West,
 Roundup (R)
 FRANCIS BARDANOUVE, Harlem (D)
 LLOYD BARNARD, Saco (D)
 LEONARD G. BASHOR, Ferdig (D)
 WILLIAM R. BEAM, 2540 Woody Dr., Billings (R)
 C. C. BENTZ, Ekalaka (R)
 ALEX BLEWETT, Jr., First Natl. Bank Bldg.,
 Great Falls (R)
 TRUMAN G. BRADFORD, First Natl. Bank Bldg.,
 Great Falls (D)
 PAUL E. BRENNER, Cardwell (D)
 FRED O. BROEDER, RFD 4, Kalispell (R)
 FAY O. BURRELL, N.W. of Hamilton (R)
 WILLIAM H. BUSH, 1001 Longstaff, Missoula (D)
 CHARLES CEROVSKI, 132—13th Ave. S.,
 Lewistown (D)
 RUSSEL CONKLIN, 2500 Fourth Ave. S.,
 Great Falls (D)
 KENNETH COULTER, Brusett (D)
 FORREST H. CRUM, 626 Avenue "D", Billings (R)
 M. K. DANIELS, Deer Lodge (D)
 DAN DYKSTRA, 1130 Hauser Blvd., Helena (R)
 KENNETH EDWARDS, C. B. Route, Glendive (R)
 JOHN M. EMMONS, 1813 W. Park, Anaconda (D)
 LESLIE ESKILDSEN, Malta (D)
 MARK S. ETCHART, 514 Sixth Ave. N.,
 Glasgow (R)
 ARNOLD H. FALKENSTERN, Terry (R)
 WILLIAM S. GOAN, 46 Lewis Ave., Billings (R)
 RAYMOND W. GUSTAFSON, Mountain View Add.,
 Conrad (D)
 TOM HAINES, RFD 1, Orchard Homes,
 Missoula (R)
 LESLIE W. HALL, 431 S. Third, Livingston (R)
 VIRGIL HANKS, Star Route, Gallatin
 Gateway (D)*
 WARREN W. HARPER SR., 717 N. Second,
 Livingston (D)
 JAMES M. HAUGHEY, 2205 Tree Lane, Billings (R)
 FRANK W. HAZELBAKER, Dillon (R)
 CLYDE L. HAWKS, St. Xavier (R)
 JOHN E. HEALY, 624 West Granite, Butte (D)
 HENRY S. HIBBARD, 618 Madison Ave.,
 Helena (R)
 WELDON O. HIGHAM, Belfry (R)
 HENRY B. HILLING, 1214 Ninth St. W.,
 Billings (R)
 LESLIE V. JENKINS, Jr., Hysham (R)
 ARTHUR N. JENSEN, Superior (D)
 MILLO JENSEN, Ronan (R)
 MRS. HELEN JOHNSON, 610 S. Fifth, Bozeman (R)

*Contest.

THOMAS L. JUDGE, 417 Dearborn Ave.,
Helena (D)
M. F. KELLER, 3101 Fourth Ave. N.,
Great Falls (R)
ED. KOLAR, Geyser (R)
OSCAR S. KVAALEN, Sidney (R)
WALTER LAAS, Chester (D)
JOHN H. LEUTHOLD, Molt (R)
JOE H. LEWIS, Browning (D)
RAY M. LOMAN, Ronan (R)
JERRY LOMBARDI, 947 Waukesha St., Butte (D)
HOWARD H. LORD, Star Route, Philipsburg (R)
DONALD G. LUCAS, 1812 S. 13th W., Missoula (R)
CONRAD F. LUNDGREN, 844 Woodland,
Kalispell (R)
W. GORDON McOMBER, Fairfield (D)
WILLIAM L. MATHERS, 314 S. Merriam,
Miles City (R)
J. D. MELCHER, 1410 Oak, Forsyth (D)
HENRY F. MERNIN, 1305 Silver Bow Homes,
Butte (D)
HERMAN L. MOUDREE, Toston (D)
MARSHALL H. MURRAY, JR., Smith Block,
Kalispell (R)
T. E. NELSTEAD, 118 N. Merriam, Miles City (R)
NORRIS NICHOLS, S.E. of Stevensville (R)
WINFIELD E. PAGE, 507 North Ave. E.,
Missoula (R)
EDWARD R. PICARD, 1915 S. Idaho, Butte (D)
JOHN H. PIERCE, 1312 Parkhill Dr., Billings (R)
ROBERT S. RAUNDAL, Winnett (D)
MRS. DALLAS J. REED, 225 LaVasseur,
Missoula (R)
LEONARD D. REGAN, 2805 Third Ave. N.,
Great Falls (D)
FRED W. REINECKE, Wibaux (R)
ANTOINETTE F. ROSELL, 106½ Clark Ave.,
Billings (R)
STERLING RYGG, Whitefish (R)
TED SCHWINDEN, Wolf Point (D)
ELMER SCHYE, White Sulphur Springs (R)
L. G. SEYMOUR, 1926 Central Ave.,
Great Falls (R)
ARTHUR H. SHELDEN, RFD 1, Libby (D)
CARL SMITH, Olive (R)
WILLIAM E. SPAHR, 122—12th Ave. N.,
Great Falls (D)
GENE SPILDE, Big Timber (R)
WESLEY W. STEARNS, Plains (R)
LAWRENCE G. STIMATZ, 1943 Florence Ave.,
Butte (D)
C. G. STRANAHAN, Loma (D)
EARL R. SULLIVAN, 705 W. Fourth St.,
Anaconda (D)
TIM J. SULLIVAN, 2280 Cross Dr., Butte (D)
E. A. SWANZ, Harlowton (R)
PALMER E. TEIGEN, Scobey (D)
JOHN N. THOMPSON, 1213 S. Fifth, Bozeman (R)
GORDON R. TWEEDT, Rudyard (D)
R. J. WAYRYNEN, 133 E. Broadway, Butte (D)
SAM A. WEEKS, Baker (R)
J. STEWART WRIGHT, Circle (R)

NEBRASKA

(LEGISLATURE)

Unicameral

Members 43 *

JOHN ADAMS, SR., 2622 N. 24th St., Omaha
ELVIN ADAMSON, Nenzel
KENNETH L. BOWEN, Red Cloud
WILLIAM B. BRANDT, Unadilla
HAL BRIDENBAUGH, Dakota City
J. W. BURBACH, Crofton
PETER H. CLAUSSEN, Leigh
CECIL CRAFT, 1409 W. Fifth St.,
North Platte
H. K. DIERS, Gresham
DALE ERLEWINE, Grant
GEORGE H. FLEMING, 1145 14th Ave., Sidney
M. M. FORRESTER, Anselmo
GEORGE C. GERDES, Alliance
H. L. GERHART, Newman Grove
W. H. HASEBROOCK, 544 N. Lincoln, West Point
HANS O. JENSEN, Aurora
SAM KLAVER, 304 Patterson Bldg., Omaha
GEORGE A. KNIGHT, 6101 Huntington, Lincoln
ALBERT A. KJAR, 1403 Grant St., Lexington
MARVIN LAUTENSCHLAGER, Grand Island
THEODORE H. MCCOSH, 1755 19th St., Gering
EDWIN T. MCHUGH, Murdock
RICHARD D. MARVEL, Hastings
WILLIAM MOULTON, 3340 N. 57th St., Omaha
JOHN P. MUNNELLY, 3727½ "Q" St., Omaha
FRANK NELSON, O'Neill
MRS. FERN HUBBARD ORME, 3025 Sheridan Blvd.,
Lincoln
JOHN O. PECK, Central Natl. Bk. Bldg.,
Columbus
ROSS H. RASMUSSEN, Hooper
JACK ROMANS, Ord
ARNOLD RUHNKE, Plymouth
MICHAEL P. RUSSILLO, 673 N. 59th St., Omaha
WILLIAM R. SKARDA, JR., 1720 Monroe, Omaha
LLOYD W. STALDER, Humboldt
ERNEST H. STAUBITZ, 1420 W. 21st St., Kearney
MARVIN E. STROMER, 915 "D" St., Lincoln
HAROLD B. STRYKER, Rising City
GEORGE SYAS, 5312 Fontenelle Blvd., Omaha
DON THOMPSON, McCook
JOE T. VOSOB, Wilber
WILLARD H. WALDO, DeWitt
LEWIS WEBB, Ogallala
MATT WYLIE, Elgin
*Non-partisan election.

NEVADA

(LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Republicans 10 Democrats 7

B. MAHLON BROWN, 120 South Third St.,
Las Vegas (D)
WILLIAM E. DIAL, 301 W. 3rd St., Carson City (R)
CARL F. DODGE, 625 W. Williams Avenue,
Fallon (R)
MARTIN C. DUFFY, Box 525, Goldfield (D)
PETER ECHEVERRIA, Box 458, Reno (D)
WILLIAM J. FRANK, Tonopah (D)

JOHN FRANSWAY, WP Reserve, Winnemucca (R)
 CHARLES D. GALLAGHER, Box 508, Ely (R)
 FLOYD R. LAMB, Alamo (D)
 RENE W. LEMAIRE, Battle Mountain (R)
 WILSON MCGOWAN, Lovelock (R)
 WARREN L. MONROE, Box 309, Elko (D)
 BRUCE M. PARKS, 361 Baker St., Hawthorne (D)
 WILLIAM R. RAND, Palisade (R)
 FRED H. SETTELMAYER, Gardnerville (R)
 JAMES M. SLATTERY, Box 9474, Univ. Station,
 Reno (R)
 WALTER WHITACRE, Yerington (R)

Assembly

Democrats 32 Republicans 15

JAMES C. BAILEY, Box 1511, Reno (R)
 PHIL W. BAKER, McGill (D)
 CYRIL O. BASTIAN, Caliente (D)
 HENRY W. BERRUM, Gardnerville (R)
 J. ROGER BISSETT, Box 1542, Reno (D)
 NELSON C. BLEAK, Pioche (R)
 WILLIAM H. BRIARE, 810 Shetland Rd.,
 Las Vegas (D)
 F. C. BUCKINGHAM, Paradise Valley (D)
 VERNON BUNKER, 924 N. 4th St., Las Vegas (D)
 M. BURRELL BYBEE, 496 Ely Ave., Ely (D)
 CHESTER S. CHRISTENSEN, 974 Pyramid Way,
 Sparks (D)
 DON CRAWFORD, Vya, Nevada, via Cedarville,
 California (D)
 ED DELANEY, Box 63, Eureka (D)
 EDWARD DYER, RFD 1, Box 45, Fallon (R)
 MAUDE FRAZIER, 1940 Ballard Dr., Las Vegas (D)
 JAMES I. GIBSON, 117 Beach St., Henderson (D)
 JOHN GIOMI, Smith (D)
 NORMAN D. GLASER, Halleck (D)
 THOMAS M. GODBEY, 609 Avenue L,
 Boulder City (D)
 BRYAN K. HAFEN, Box 158, Mesquite (R)
 MELVIN HOWARD, 1225 Bridge St.,
 Winnemucca (R)
 HARVEY HUMPHREY, Silver Peak (D)
 WARREN JOHNSON, Box 67, Babbitt (D)
 GLENN JONES, Box 111, Tonopah (D)
 THOMAS M. KEAN, 643 Joaquin Miller Drive.,
 Reno (R)
 RAYMOND L. KNISLEY, Box 118, Lovelock (D)
 J. F. McELROY, Box 948, Elko (D)
 HOWARD F. MCKISSICK, JR., Suite 200,
 Ryland Bldg., Reno (R)
 BOYD B. MANNING, Box 547, East Ely (D)
 E. C. MURPHY, 100 Maple St., Elko (R)
 ERIC PALLUDAN, 498 South Main, Fallon (D)
 LORIN D. PARRAGUIRRE, 10 West Second St.,
 Reno (D)
 ANGELO D. PETRINI, Box 95, Virginia City (D)
 BERNARD POSIN, 2316 Santa Rita Drive,
 Las Vegas (D)
 ARCHIE POZZI, JR., 8 Circle Dr., Carson City (R)
 ROBERT REVERT, Beatty (D)
 ALBERT ROMEO, Box 907, McGill (D)
 HERBERT E. ROWNTREE, Smith (R)
 ROBERT L. SCHOUWEILER, 10505 Thomas Creek
 Rd., Reno (R)
 WILLIAM D. SWACKHAMER, Battle Mountain (D)
 HARRY B. SWANSON, 1590 Auburn Way, Reno (R)
 L. E. TYSON, Box 1362, Las Vegas (D)

ARTIE D. VALENTINE, 1650 D St., Sparks (D)
 GEORGE VON TOBEL, 217 South First St.,
 Las Vegas (R)
 G. JOE VIANI, Box 68-5, Hawthorne (D)
 RICHARD L. WATERS, SR., Box 246,
 Carson City (D)
 ROY YOUNG, Box 588, Elko (R)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

(GENERAL COURT)

Senate

Republicans 18 Democrats 6

NATHAN T. BATTLES, RFD, East Kingston, (R)
 LUCIEN E. BERGERON, 38 Chestnut St.,
 Rochester (D)
 FRANK T. BUCKLEY, 22 Highland Ave., Derry, (R)
 JOHN E. BUNTEN, RFD 2, Concord (R)
 MARYE WALSH CARON, 205 Mast Rd.,
 Manchester (D)
 CHARLES H. CHENEY, SR., 92 N. State St.,
 Concord (R)
 JAMES C. CLEVELAND, New London (R)
 PAUL H. DANIEL, 139 Boutwell St.,
 Manchester (D)
 ARTHUR M. DRAKE, Stevens Terr. Lancaster (R)
 PHILIP S. DUNLAP, Hopkinton (R)
 THOMAS C. DUNNINGTON, 230 Washington St.,
 Dover (R)
 CHARLES C. EATON, Stoddard (R)
 ROBERT ENGLISH, Hancock (R)
 EDITH B. GARDNER, RFD 3, Laconia (R)
 SAMUEL GREEN, 55 Trenton St., Manchester (R)
 NELLE L. HOLMES, Amherst (R)
 CECIL CHARLES HUMPHREYS, Box 256,
 New Castle, (R)
 LAURIER LAMONTAGNE, 223 Portland St.,
 Berlin (D)
 NORMAN A. McMEEKIN, Woodsville (R)
 ROBERT S. MONAHAN, 8 Conant Rd.,
 Hanover (R)
 LOUIS W. PAQUETTE, 93 Ash St., Nashua (D)
 MARION L. PHILLIPS, Box 24, Claremont (R)
 PAUL E. PROVOST, 1790 Brown Ave.,
 Manchester (D)
 HOWARD P. SAWYER, RFD 109, Brookfield (R)

House of Representatives

Republicans 259 Democrats 138 Independent 1
 (2 vacancies)

ARTHUR F. ADAMS, West Lebanon (R)
 ELOI A. ADAMS, RFD 1, Dover (R)
 GRETA M. AINLEY, 1165 Union St.,
 Manchester (R)
 STUART B. ALLAN, Old Hubbard Rd.,
 Meredith (R)
 EDMOND ALLARD, 575 Rimmon St.,
 Manchester (D)
 JAMES F. ALLEN, Rindge (R)
 JOHN M. ALLEN, 70 Washington St.,
 Penacook (R)
 FAYNE E. ANDERSON, Warren (R)
 GEORGE W. ANGUS, 45 Park Ave., Claremont (D)
 WILLIAM D. ASHBY, RFD 8; Concord (R)

- THEODORE AUCELLA, Bennington (R)
 ALFRED J. AUDET, 27 Church St., Concord (R)
 MRS. ELLIS J. AYRE, 507 Main St., Laconia (R)
 ELSIE C. BAILEY, 10 South St., Newport (D)
 LOUIS S. BALLAM, Walpole (R)
 NELSON E. BARKER, Stratham (R)
 HAROLD L. BARNARD, 111 Broadway,
 Concord (R)
 JESSE A. BARNEY, Rumney Depot (R)
 ARTHUR W. BARROWS, 26 Lincoln St.,
 Claremont (D)
 F. ARTHUR BARTLETT, 37 Church St.,
 Goffstown (D)
 GLENN N. BASCOM, Alstead (R)
 GEORGE H. BEARD, 15 Elm St., Lebanon (R)
 GERARD H. 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)
 ST. CLAIR A. BERRINGER, North Woodstock (R)
 DOROTHY B. BERRY, Star Route, Rochester (R)
 STANLEY J. BETLEY, 143A Manchester St.,
 Manchester (D)
 LAURENCE A. BEVAN, 2 Garden Lane,
 Durham (R)
 L. WALDO BIGELOW, JR., Roslyn Ave.,
 Warner (R)
 JAMES C. BINGHAM, 124 Warren St., Concord (R)
 OSCAR P. BISSENETTE, 15 Euclid Ave.,
 Nashua (D)
 PERCY BLAKE, Madison (R)
 ALICE F. BLANCHETTE, 22 Fourth St., Dover (D)
 RALPH W. BOISVERT, 1 Thomas St., Nashua (D)
 LESLIE N. BOOMHOWER, Box 26, Franklin (R)
 ARTHUR A. BOUCHARD, 610 Burgess St., Berlin (D)
 ARTHUR BOULEY, 14 Sawyer St., Nashua (D)
 PAUL E. BOUTHILLIER, 86 W. Hollis St.,
 Nashua (D)
 JOHN P. BOWLER, Hovey Lane, Hanover (R)
 RAIMOND BOWLES, 50 Willard Ave.,
 Portsmouth (R)
 RICHARD L. BRADLEY, Thornton (R)
 ORSON H. BRAGDON, RFD, Mt. Vernon (R)
 LOUIS E. BRAGG, 17 Burnside St., Lancaster (R)
 RALPH W. BREWSTER, Pittsfield (R)
 DANIEL BROCKLEBANK, Hollis (R)
 RUTGER BROEK, Hooksett (R)
 DARWIN M. BROOKS, Stewartstown (R)
 CORNELIUS BROSENAHAN, 6 Olive St., Nashua (D)
 ANDREW R. BROWN, Danbury (R)
 EDWARD E. BROWN, 148 Gilsum St., Keene (R)
 GEORGE B. BROWN, RFD 8, Concord (R)
 MARY S. BROWN, Center Sandwich (R)
 GEORGE A. BRUTON, 632 Belmont St.,
 Manchester (D)
 WILLIAM B. BUCKLEY, Mont Vernon (R)
 WALTER J. BURKE, 399 Maple St.,
 Manchester (D)
 L. FAY BURRILL, 61 Pleasant St., Littleton (R)
 WALTER O. BUSHEY, Groveton (D)
 ALLAN P. CAMPBELL, 32, Severance St.,
 Claremont (R)
 CHAUNCEY L. CANN, 62 Pearl St., Claremont (D)
 CHARLES W. CARKIN, Durgin Lane,
 Portsmouth (R)
 EDWARD I. CARMEN, 203 Linden St.,
 Manchester (R)
 LEWIS H. CARPENTER, Henniker (R)
 GEORGE G. CARTER, North Hampton (R)
 BEATRICE BEAULIEU CARY, 271 Canal St.,
 Manchester (D)
 HERBERT A. CASASSA, Box 307, Hampton (R)
 DENIS F. CASEY, 381 Belmont St., Manchester (D)
 LESLIE M. CHAMBERLAIN, Wolfeboro Falls (R)
 EARLE W. CHANDLER, Bartlett (R)
 JOSEPH C. CHANDLER, Canaan (R)
 MELVIN H. CHANDLER, 35 Summit Ave.,
 Portsmouth (R)
 ROLLAND CHAPDELAIN, 477 Dubuque St.,
 Manchester (D)
 PETER P. CHARLAND, 11 Pleasant St., Franklin (D)
 ARTHUR CHARTRAIN, 82 Harbor Ave., Nashua (D)
 GEORGE L. CHENEY, Newton (R)
 RUSSELL G. CLAFLIN, Clark Rd., Wolfeboro (R)
 EDWARD D. CLANCY, 1182 Hanover St.,
 Manchester (D)
 ERNEST D. CLARK, RFD, East Kingston (R)
 JOHN N. CLARK, Hartisville (D)
 SHIRLEY M. CLARK, RFD 1, Newmarket (R)
 THOMAS J. CLAVEAU, 117 Highland St.,
 Hudson (D)
 ARNOLD T. CLEMENT, 92 Winter St.,
 Rochester (R)
 WILLIAM E. COLBATH, 38 Fisher St., Dover (R)
 MARTHA COLE, 63 Manchester St., Nashua (R)
 LYMAN E. COLLISHAW, 57 Portsmouth Ave.,
 Exeter (R)
 RITA COLLYER, Lisbon (R)
 JOSEPH T. COMPAGNA, 499 Cilley Rd.,
 Manchester (D)
 ROBERT H. CONGDON, Troy (D)
 HARVEY H. CONVERSE, Pittsburg (R)
 MABEL THOMPSON COOPER, 32 Webster St.,
 Nashua (R)
 CLOVIS JOSEPH CORMIER, Box 325,
 Somersworth (D)
 WILLIAM A. COTE, 1102 Merrill St.,
 Manchester (D)
 WILFRED W. COURNOYER, 114 North St.,
 Jaffrey (D)
 ERNEST R. COUTERMARSH, 5 West St.,
 Lebanon (D)
 WILLIAM H. CRAIG, JR., 186 Villa St.,
 Manchester (D)
 ROBERT M. CRAIN, Surry (R)
 FRANK L. CROCKETT, Gorham (R)
 AMELIA H. CROSS, 225 Circuit Rd.,
 Portsmouth (R)
 ROGER J. CROWLEY, SR., 134 Calef Rd.,
 Manchester (D)
 WILLIAM J. CULLITY, 338 Laurel St.,
 Manchester (D)
 CHARLES L. CUSHMAN, Orfordville (D)
 CARMINE F. D'AMANTE, 174 North St.,
 Claremont (D)
 C. CECIL DAME, 1056 Greenland Rd.,
 Portsmouth (R)
 CHARLES E. DANIEL, 139 Boutwell St.,
 Manchester (D)
 EUGENE S. DANJELL, JR., Daniell St., Franklin (D)

- ALICE DAVIS, 3 Tow Path Lane, Concord (R)
 ESTHER M. DAVIS, Box 125, Conway (R)
 DAVID DEANS, JR., 15 Crosby St., Milford (R)
 EUGENE DELISLE, SR., 662 Harvard St.,
 Manchester (D)
 MARGARET B. DELUDE, Unity (R)
 MARY E. DEMERS, 68 Mascoma St., Lebanon (D)
 GEORGE H. DEMING, Danville (R)
 JOHN P. DEMPSEY, Chestnut St., Franklin (D)
 ROMEO A. DESILETS, 220 Wight St., Berlin (D)
 RAYMOND J. DESMARAIS, Jaffrey (D)
 ALTON G. DESNOYER, 1 Washington St.,
 Claremont (D)
 GEORGE A. DIONNE, 9 Summer St., Nashua (D)
 JOHN B. DIONNE, 118 Vine St., Nashua (D)
 MAURICE J. DOWNING, Unity Rd., Newport (D)
 GEORGE G. DRAPER, SR., Wilton (R)
 ROBERT B. DREW, Farmington (R)
 TIMOTHY J. DRISCOLL, 326 Thornton St.,
 Portsmouth (D)
 LUCIEN R. DULAC, 42 Cottage St., Laconia (D)
 ALFRED J. DUMAS, 43 Cumberland St.,
 Manchester (D)
 RAYMOND DUMONT, 1832 Hutchins St., Berlin (D)
 CLAUDE E. DUPONT, 207 Laurel St.,
 Manchester (D)
 EDWIN W. EASTMAN, 76 Court St., Exeter (R)
 SCOTT F. EASTMAN, Weare (D)
 JOSEPH M. EATON, Walnut St., Hillsborough (R)
 JOSEPH F. ECKER, 315 Lake Ave., Manchester (D)
 ELLERTON H. EDWARDS, Antrim (R)
 WILLIAM O. EMERSON, RFD 2, Whitefield (R)
 WILLIAM M. FALCONER, 80 Union St.,
 Milford (R)
 GROVER C. FARWELL, Brookline (R)
 ELLEN FAULKNER, West Surry Rd., Keene (R)
 MYRON B. FELCH, Railroad Ave., Seabrook (R)
 CARROLL E. FELLOWS, Lexington St., Dover (R)
 EMMET J. FLANAGAN, 84 Court St., Dover (D)
 JENNIE G. FONTAINE, 553 Hillsboro St.,
 Berlin (D)
 GUY J. FORTIER, 49 Mt. Forest St., Berlin (D)
 ARTHUR H. FOX, Union (R)
 MARTHA MCD. FRIZZELL, Charlestown (R)
 FOREST A. FROST, High St., Winchester (R)
 WILLIAM L. GAFFNEY, 3 Oak St., Claremont (D)
 A. STUART GAGE, Grafton (R)
 REBECCA A. GAGNON, 450 Goebel St., Berlin (D)
 CHRISTOPHER F. GALLAGHER, 18 Haverhill St.,
 Hudson (D)
 ROBERT L. GALLOWAY, SR., Walpole (R)
 WILLIBERT GAMACHE, 2083 Goffs Falls Rd.,
 Manchester (D)
 CHARLES H. GAY, 112 E. Broadway, Derry (R)
 JOSEPH H. GEISEL, 811 Maple St., Manchester (R)
 HAROLD C. GIBSON, 250 N. Main St., Concord (R)
 ARTHUR H. GILBERT, SR., Bath (R)
 GEORGE GILMAN, Farmington (R)
 WIGGIN S. GILMAN, 24 West Bow St.,
 Franklin (D)
 HENRY F. GOODE, 298 Myrtle St., Manchester (R)
 WILLIAM P. GOVE, 321 South St., Concord (R)
 BELLE F. GOWING, Dublin (R)
 GEORGE W. W. GRAHAM, Gorham (R)
 ALFRED P. GRANDMAISON, 25 Sawyer St.,
 Nashua (D)
 FRED L. GREEN, South St., Salmon Falls (R)
 ELIZABETH A. GREENE, 399 South Rd., Rye (R)
 MARGARET A. GRIFFIN, Auburn (R)
 FRANK J. GRIMES, 52 Portland Ave., Dover (R)
 CHARLES E. GUEST, SR., Cornish (R)
 NARCISSE V. GUILBEAULT, 1 Sunset Ave.,
 Allenstown (D)
 NAPOLEON A. HABEL, 139 High St.,
 Somersworth (D)
 JOHN D. HACKETT, Epping (R)
 JACOB M. HACKLER, RFD 1, Keene (R)
 CHARLES P. HALEY, 16 Sunset Terr. Keene (R)
 A. KENNETH HAMBLETON, 11 Summer St.,
 Goffstown (R)
 STUART HANCOCK, 29 Rockland Ave.,
 Concord (R)
 RICHARD D. HANSON, RFD 3, Concord (R)
 WALTER A. HARKINS, 67 Summer St., Laconia (D)
 NICK HART, 736 Hall St., Manchester (D)
 EDWARD J. HASELTINE, Reeds Ferry (R)
 HAROLD W. HASKINS, Lyme (R)
 JAMES F. HAYNES, 380 Pearl St., Manchester (D)
 CHARLES P. HAYWARD, Elm St., Milford (R)
 ELIZABETH W. HAYWARD, 25 1/2 School St.,
 Hanover (R)
 L. FRANKLIN HEALD, Box 216, Durham (R)
 DANIEL J. HEALY, 366 Lake Ave., Manchester (D)
 EDWARD C. HEALY, 45 Taylor St.,
 Manchester (D)
 ARTHUR F. HENRY, 382 N. State St., Concord (R)
 CARROLL A. HILL, North Conway (R)
 ROBERT C. HILL, Littleton (R)
 GORDON D. HISLOP, Old Post Rd., Newington (R)
 HERBERT E. HOWE, 348 W. Main St., Tilton (R)
 DOUGLASS E. HUNTER, 20 Mill Rd., Hampton (R)
 GEORGE J. HURLEY, 25 Blucher St.,
 Manchester (D)
 JOHN B. HUTCHINSON, Chichester (R)
 EDWARD J. INGRAHAM, 72 Atkinson St.,
 Portsmouth (D)
 T. WADE JENKINS, New Castle (R)
 RUFUS L. JENNINGS, Paige Hill Rd., Goffstown (R)
 THOMAS B. JENNINGS, 2A Prospect St.,
 Concord (R)
 ERNEST F. JOHNSON, Franconia (R)
 HARRY S. JOHNSON, 187 N. Main St.,
 Rochester (R)
 CHARLES K. JONES, 767 Union Ave., Lakeport (R)
 OLIN A. JOSLYN, RFD 1, Laconia (R)
 PAUL G. KARKAVELAS, 3 Hayes Lane, Dover (R)
 THEODORE H. KARNIS, New Ipswich (R)
 HERBERT H. KARSTEN, Holderness (R)
 JOHN J. KEARNS, 72 B St., Manchester (D)
 JEREMIAH J. KEATING, 114 Marlboro St.,
 Keene (D)
 WILLIAM F. KEEFE, 132 Raleigh Way,
 Portsmouth (D)
 EDWIN H. KEITH, North Sutton (R)
 GEORGE D. KENEVAL, RFD 5, Boscawen (R)
 JOSEPH KERSHAW, RFD 1, Swanzey (R)
 HAYFORD T. KIMBALL, 13 Clark St., Derry (R)
 PHYLLIS A. KIMBALL, Jefferson (R)
 JOHN W. KING, 97 Summerside Ave.,
 Manchester (D)
 MEDA L. KINGHORN, Piermont (D)
 PAUL KIRKORIAN, 2 Aetna Ave., Nashua (D)
 WALTER P. KRETOWICZ, 15 Crescent St.,
 Keene (D)

- J. EDWARD KURTH, Tuftonboro (R)
 RENE C. LACAILLADE, 18 Jackson St., Laconia (R)
 EDWARD T. LAFRANCE, 424 Cedar St.,
 Manchester (D)
 PAUL I. LAMOTT, North Haverhill (R)
 STEWART LAMPREY, Moultonborough (R)
 GEORGE A. LANG, 78 Ray St., Manchester (R)
 CALVIN J. LANGFORD, Raymond (R)
 WILFRED J. LARTY, 12 Beech St., Woodsville (R)
 WILLIAM O. LAVALLEE, 31 Lumb Ave.,
 Nashua (D)
 CHARLES J. LECLERC, 275 Silver St.,
 Manchester (D)
 OVILA L. LEDOUX, Twin Mountain (R)
 MAX W. LEIGHTON, 784 Central Ave., Dover (R)
 JOSEPH LEMAY, 151 Notre Dame Ave.,
 Manchester (D)
 ORIGENE E. LESMERISES, 575 Dubuque St.,
 Manchester (D)
 ALPHONSE LEVASSEUR, 298 N. Main St.,
 Manchester (D)
 HERBERT PAT LINEHAN, 150 Lake Ave.,
 Manchester (D)
 LEON J. LITTLEFIELD, 11 Lee St., Somersworth (D)
 ALBERT D. LITTLEHALE, Durham (R)
 EDWARD F. LOCKE, New Boston (R)
 SUZANNE LOIZEAUX, RFD 2, Plymouth (R)
 M. ROY LONDON, New London (R)
 MRS. MARION M. LORD, RFD 4, Laconia (R)
 GEORGE W. LOVEJOY, 47 S. State St., Concord (D)
 FLETCHER LOW, Box 203, Hanover (R)
 ARTHUR H. MCALLISTER, Barnstead (R)
 WALTER D. MCCARTHY, 86 Messer St.,
 Laconia (R)
 JAMES E. MCCULLOUGH, 36 Woodbury St.,
 Keene (R)
 ARTHUR W. MCDANIEL, RFD,
 East Barrington (R)
 GEORGE M. MCGEE, SR., Pollard Rd.,
 Lincoln (D)
 DONALD W. MACISAAC, 5 School St., Lakeport (R)
 JOHN W. MCKAY, RFD 2, Concord (R)
 WILLIAM A. MAGOON, Main St., Salem Depot (R)
 JAMES L. MAHONEY, 70 Hillcroft Rd.,
 Manchester (D)
 SARKIS N. MALOOMIAN, 8 Emery St.,
 Somersworth (D)
 THOMAS E. MANNING, 149 Pine St.,
 Manchester (D)
 ERNEST MARCOUX, 21 Mulberry St., Nashua (D)
 MAURICE E. MARSAN, 65 Winter St.,
 Rochester (R)
 HARRY N. MARSH, Colebrook (R)
 LOUIS ISRAEL MARTEL, 102 Bridge St.,
 Manchester (D)
 EDA C. MARTIN, 42 Pleasant St., Littleton (R)
 SAMUEL L. MASON, 15 Harvard St., Nashua (D)
 L. KEITH MATHESON, Center Harbor (R)
 FRED MAXFIELD, 18 Linden St., Rochester (R)
 PAUL B. MAXHAM, 123 South St., Concord (R)
 ALBERT MAYNARD, 15 Beech St., Nashua (D)
 GEORGE R. MERRIFIELD, Sunapee (R)
 JAMES R. MILLIKEN, 46 Dumbarton Dr.,
 Nashua (R)
 JAMES B. MISKELLY, 272 Court St., Keene (R)
 REUBEN S. MOORE, RFD, Bradford (R)
 EDWARD W. MORRIS, 100 Bedford St.,
 Manchester (D)
 WALTER C. MORSE, Enfield (D)
 JOHN B. MULAIRE, Highland St., Hooksett (R)
 HENRY S. MURCH, JR., 140 Summer St.,
 Portsmouth (R)
 SAM J. NAHILL, 62 South St., Claremont (R)
 JOSEPH C. NALETTE, 259 Notre Dame Ave.,
 Manchester (D)
 GENEVIEVE S. NEALE, 55 Lyme Rd., Hanover (D)
 HENRY C. NEWELL, 166 School St., Concord (R)
 WILLIAM L. NEWELL, RFD 2, Concord (R)
 ELMER B. NICKERSON, 43 Main St., Goffstown (R)
 GEORGE R. NICKERSON, Chocorua (R)
 GUY E. NICKERSON, East Kingston (R)
 MAURICE H. NOEL, 41 Parker St., Manchester (D)
 THOMAS F. NOLAN, 188 Laurel St.,
 Manchester (D)
 PAUL L. NORMANDIN, 73 Woodland Ave.,
 Laconia (D)
 LOVELL V. OAKES, Columbia (R)
 MICHAEL F. O'CONNOR, 21 Watson St.,
 Manchester (D)
 WALLACE B. OLIVER, Marlborough (R)
 JAMES E. O'NEILL, Chesterfield (R)
 CLAYTON E. OSBORN, 42 Harvard St.,
 Portsmouth (R)
 DAVID O'SHAN, 25 Pine St., Laconia (R)
 PATRICK N. H. O'YORK, 21 Broadway, Dover (D)
 MILDRED L. PALMER, Plaistow (R)
 GEORGE S. PAPPAGIANIS, 60½ Walnut St.,
 Nashua (D)
 ERNEST J. PAQUETTE, Main St., Ashland (R)
 CLARENCE H. PARKER, Concord Rd., Keene (R)
 ARTHUR H. PEABODY, Carrier Rd., Pelham (D)
 ELWOOD PEASLEE, 33 S. Main St., Concord (R)
 LEONARD B. PEEVER, 12 Granite Ave.,
 Salem Depot (R)
 PHILIP H. PERRAULT, 758 Glen Ave., Berlin (D)
 KARL J. PERSSON, Star Route, Candia (R)
 WALTER R. PETERSON, JR., East Mountain Rd.,
 Peterborough (R)
 JAMES PETTIGREW, 1838 Elm St., Manchester (R)
 VICTOR E. PHELPS, Andover (D)
 JULIUS Q. PICKERING, Hancock (R)
 LAURENCE M. PICKETT, 25 Main St., Keene (D)
 JOHN PILLSBURY, 117 Harrison St.,
 Manchester (R)
 ERNEST PINKHAM, Northwood (R)
 FRANCIS P. PLANTE, 354 Wilson St.,
 Manchester (D)
 ROBERT E. FLOURDE, 21 Union St., Suncook (D)
 BOWDOIN PLUMER, Bristol (R)
 J. DANIEL PORTER, 75 Prospect St., Lebanon (R)
 NATALIE M. POTTER, Groveton (R)
 R. WILBUR POTTER, Milan (R)
 GEORGE J. POTVIN, 12 Lafayette St.,
 Rochester (D)
 OSCAR C. PRESCOTT, 22 Holman St., Laconia (R)
 GEORGE J. PROVENCAL, 64 Lowell Rd.,
 Hudson (D)
 LEROY H. PRUDHOMME, 67 Central St.,
 Claremont (D)
 JAMES A. PURINGTON, 86 High St., Exeter (R)
 HERBERT QUINN, 13 Grove St., Concord (R)
 WARREN H. REID, Milton Mills (R)

BENJAMIN M. RICE, Windy Row,
Peterborough (R)
HARRIETT W. B. RICHARDSON, 1 Birchwood Pl.,
Dover (R)
MILBURN F. ROBERTS, North Conway (R)
WILLIAM T. ROBERTSON, RFD 2, Laconia (R)
JOHN M. ROCHE, 89 Fourth St., Manchester (D)
ERNEST ROLFE, 82 Main St., East Rochester (R)
ARTHUR S. ROLLINS, RFD 4, Laconia (R)
THEODORE W. ROSEDOFF, 22½ Canal St.,
Nashua (D)
MARJORIE L. ROULSTON, 14 Highland Ave.,
Salem, (R)
HECTOR J. ROUSSEAU, 58 Bremer St.,
Manchester (D)
JESSE R. ROWELL, Newport (R)
EDGAR J. ROY, 115 Madigan St., Berlin (D)
PASQUALE V. RUFO, 119 Rumford St.,
Concord (R)
FRANK C. SABLUSKI, 80 Linwood St., Nashua (D)
ANGELINE M. ST. PIERRE, 45 Chestnut St.,
Rochester (D)
HORACE W. SANDERS, 50 Monroe St.,
Concord (R)
JOHN B. SAWYER, Forest Lake, Winchester (R)
JOHN L. SCOTT, RFD 2, Derry (R)
WALTER B. SCOTT, RFD, Gossville (R)
JOHN B. SEAMANS, 30 Warren St., Concord (R)
F. ALBERT SEWALL, RFD, Newmarket (D)
HOWELL F. SHEPARD, Londonderry (R)
FRANK H. SHERIDAN, 117 Willard St.,
Berlin (D)
DAVID SHUTE, Lancaster (R)
JOSEPH F. SMITH, Meredith (R)
EMILE J. SOUCY, 2146 Elm St., Manchester (R)
TRACY M. SPALDING, Plainfield (R)
DORIS SPOLLETT, Hampstead (R)
VICTOR B. SPOLLETT, Chester (R)
ERNEST E. STAFFORD, 110 Union St.,
Portsmouth (R)
CLIFFORD D. STEARNS, Hinsdale (R)
HENRY L. STEVENS, Gossville (R)
MALCOLM J. STEVENSON, Agassiz St.,
Bethlehem (R)
BERT STINSON, Stratford (D)
PHILIP T. STONEMETZ, 53 Silver St., Dover (R)
FREDERICK B. STOTHART, 164 Court St.,
Laconia (R)
FRANK J. SULLIVAN, 26 Prospect St., Nashua (D)
JOSEPH J. SZELOG, 25 Kosciusko St.,
Manchester (D)
ALEXANDER M. TAFT, Greenville (R)
HARRIET B. TARRANT, Berry Pond Rd.,
Pittsfield (R)
ADA C. TAYLOR, Whitefield (R)
JOHN H. TAYLOR, Ossipee (R)
ROY L. TERRILL, 10 Avalon Pl., Keene (R)
ALONZO J. TESSIER, 203 Auburn St.,
Manchester (D)
GEORGE D. THIBEAULT, 121 Main St.,
Suncook (D)
DORIS L. THOMPSON, Park St., Tilton (R)
JOHN G. THOMPSON, Center Ossipee (R)
RALPH W. TOTMAN, Alstead (R)
JAMES A. TUFTS, JR., 198 High St., Exeter (R)
ARTHUR F. TURNER, Gilsum (R)

JOHN TWARDUS, 36 Packersfalls Rd.,
Newmarket (D)
GEORGE W. UNDERHILL, 10 Stark St., Nashua (R)
H. THOMAS URIE, New Hampton (R)
MARCEL A. VACHON, 132 Bellevue St.,
Manchester (D)
EDGAR G. VARNEY, 23 Charles St., Rochester (R)
FAY VASHAW, 200 Finland St., Berlin (D)
JOSEPH D. VAUGHAN, RFD 1, Newport (R)
MARY T. VEY, RFD, Fremont (R)
ARTHUR J. VINCENT, 121 Green St.,
Somersworth (D)
EDWARD J. WALSH, 294 Pine St., Manchester (D)
EDWARD G. WARREN, South Lyndeborough (R)
THOMAS WATERHOUSE, JR., Windham (R)
WILLIAM J. WATKINSON, Fitzwilliam (R)
LYLE N. WATSON, Belmont (R)
SUMNER W. WATSON, Gonic (D)
MARGERET L. WEBER, RFD 1, Newport (R)
EDNA B. WEEKS, Greenland (R)
DONALD J. WELCH, 40 Heights Rd., Concord (R)
GLADYS L. WHIPPLE, 17 Shaw St., Lebanon (R)
EDNA K. WHITE, 229 Pleasant St., Portsmouth (R)
GEORGE W. WHITE, Sr., Atkinson (R)
JAMES H. WHITE, 40 Crystal Ave., Derry (R)
JULIA H. WHITE, 35 Salter St., Portsmouth (R)
GUY M. WIGGIN, 67 Mt. Vernon St., Dover (R)
RALPH M. WIGGIN, Sr., 109 Meetinghouse Rd.,
Bedford (R)
GEORGE S. WILDEY, Westmoreland (I)
HERBERT A. WILLARD, Temple (R)
PHILIP S. WILLEY, Campton (R)
STANLEY H. WILLIAMSON, Wendell (R)
EUGENE H. WYATT, Strafford (R)
WILLIAM B. WYLIE, Sandown Rd., Fremont (R)
EDWARD H. YORK, 45 Summer St., Penacook (D)

NEW JERSEY

(LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Republicans 11 Democrats 10

THOMAS F. CONNERY, JR., 623 Cooper St.,
Camden (D)
JOSEPH W. COWGILL, 709 Market St.,
Camden (D)
ROBERT C. CRANE, 31 Parker Rd., Box 318,
Elizabeth (R)
WAYNE DUMONT, JR., 701 Hillcrest Blvd.,
Phillipsburg (R)
FRANK S. FARLEY, 503 Schwehm Bldg.,
Atlantic City (R)
DONALD C. FOX, 671 Broad St., Newark (D)
ANTHONY J. GROSSI, City Hall, Paterson (D)
HENRY S. HAINES, 230 High St., Burlington (D)
GEORGE B. HARPER, Layton (R)
THOMAS J. HILLERY, 195 Main St., Boonton (R)
WALTER H. JONES, Peoples Trust Bldg., 15 Main
St., Hackensack (R)
WILLIAM F. KELLY, JR., 30 Journal Sq.,
Jersey City (D)
WESLEY L. LANCE, Main St., Glen Gardner (R)
JOHN A. LYNCH, 55 Paterson St.,
New Brunswick (D)
STEELMAN W. MATHIS, 229 Main St.,
Toms River (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)
RICHARD R. STOUT, Allenhurst Natl. Bank Bldg.,
Allenhurst (R)
JOHN A. WADDINGTON, RFD 3, Salem (D)
ROBERT H. WEBER, 82 W. Broad St.,
Bridgeton (D)

General Assembly

Democrats 34 Republicans 26

CLIFTON T. BARKALOW, 2 E. Main St.,
Freehold (R)
FRANK L. BATE, 744 Broad St., Newark (R)
RAYMOND H. BATEMAN, 19 W. High St.,
Somerville (R)
ALFRED N. BEADLESTON, 12 Broad St., Rm. 400,
Red Bank (R)
SAMUEL L. BIBER, 64 Hamilton St., Paterson (D)
RAYMOND E. BOWKLEY, Allerton Rd.,
Annandale (R)
MAURICE V. BRADY, 47 Duncan Ave.,
Jersey City (D)
IRENE BROWN, 270 Fairmount Ave.,
Jersey City (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)
JOSEPH C. DOREN, 209 Prospect Ave.,
Dunellen (D)
WILLIAM W. EVANS, JR., 474 Caldwell Dr.,
Wyckoff (R)
WILLIAM H. EVERETT, 12 McKinley Ave.,
W. Caldwell (R)
CHARLES E. FARRINGTON, 188 Nassau St.,
Princeton (D)
DANIEL F. FLYNN, 556 Ridge St., Newark (D)
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN III, 53 Maple Ave.,
Morristown (R)
ROBERT E. FREDERICK, 120 S. Main St.,
Phillipsburg (D)
ROBERT HALPIN, 614 Landis Ave., Vineland (D)
FREDERICK H. HAUSER, 1000 Hudson St.,
Hoboken (D)
WILLIAM T. HIERING, 204 Horner St.,
Toms River (R)
MRS. MARION W. HIGGINS, 90 Werimus Rd.,
Hillsdale (R)
MRS. MILDRED BARRY HUGHES, Blue House,
Morris Ave., Union (D)
WILLIAM F. HYLAND, 130 N. Broadway,
Camden (D)
JOSEPH M. KEEGAN, 663 Main Ave., Passaic (D)
JOHN J. KIJEWski, 30 Garrison Ave.,
Jersey City (D)
G. EDWARD KOENIG, 29 Bank St., Bordentown (D)
MRS. BETTY McNAMARA KORDJA, 85 Mary St.,
Paterson (D)
ALAN KRAUT, 840 Bergen Ave., Jersey City (D)
FRANK LAMORTE, 850 Broad St., Newark (R)

ISADORE LAUFER, 203 W. Bigelow St., Newark (D)
PHILIP LINDEMAN, 1180 Raymond Blvd.,
Newark (R)
JAMES M. MCGOWAN, 1201 Chestnut St.,
Elizabeth (D)
EDWARD G. MADDEN, JR., 391 Franklin Ave.,
Nutley (D)
JOSEPH J. MARAZITI, 117 Cornelia St.,
Boonton (R)
WILLIAM MARTIN, 98 W. 28th St., Bayonne (D)
WALTER MARUT, 18 Mount Cedar Ave.,
Wallington (R)
EARL A. MARYATT, 190 Demarest Ave.,
Closter (R)
ELMER M. MATTHEWS, 744 Broad St.,
Newark (D)
FRANK E. MELONI, 45 N. Fifth St., Camden (D)
JOSEPH MINOTTY, Swedesboro Rd.,
Franklinville (R)
WILLIAM V. MUSTO, 1000 Hudson Blvd.,
Union City (D)
VINCENT R. PANARO, 126 N. Montgomery St.,
Trenton (D)
DOUGLAS RUTHERFURD, Sparta (R)
ROBERT F. SABELLO, 81 71st St., Guttenberg (D)
PAUL M. SALSBERG, 641 Guarantee Trust Bldg.,
Atlantic City (R)
C. ROBERT SARCONI, 744 Broad St., Newark (R)
CARMINE F. SAVINO, JR., 251 Ridge Rd.,
Lyndhurst (R)
ALBERT S. SMITH, Guarantee Trust Bldg.,
Atlantic City (R)
NELSON F. STAMLER, 29 Broad St., Elizabeth (R)
MRS. BEATRICE M. STILES, 702 Broad St.,
Bloomfield (R)
EDWARD J. SWEENEY, 1116 Nottingham Way,
Trenton (D)
NORMAN TANZMAN, 169 S. Park Dr.,
Woodbridge (D)
HERBERT H. TATE, 126 Court St., Newark (R)
ANTHONY J. VOLPE, 115 Crescent Rd.,
Ocean City (R)
ROBERT J. WEGNER, 1180 Raymond Blvd.,
Newark (D)
FRANCIS J. WERNER, 822 N. 30th St., Camden (D)
MRS. MADALINE A. WILLIAMS, 295 Halsted St.,
East Orange (D)
JOHN J. WILSON, 470 North Ave., Elizabeth (D)

NEW MEXICO

(LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Democrats 28 Republicans 4

ALBERT AMADOR, JR., Vallecitos (D)
GEORGE D. AMAYA, 1028 Navajo Circle,
Gallup (D)
STERLING F. BLACK, 197 Chamisa St.,
Los Alamos (D)
M. P. CARR, 718 Avenue C, Fort Sumner (D)
FABIAN CHAVEZ, JR., 404 San Antonio St.,
Santa Fe (D)
TIBO J. CHAVEZ, 500 Becker Ave., Belen (D)
WILLIAM H. DUCKWORTH, Box 1010, Clovis (R)
WILLIAM C. GALLAGHER, Eagle Nest (D)

ALBERT R. GREER, 158 Petroleum Center Bldg.,
Farmington (D)
EMMETT C. HART, Box 266, Tucumcari (D)
DONALD J. HATHAWAY, Box 591, Socorro (D)
ROBERT M. HOLCOMB, Box 764, Truth or
Consequences (R)
VINCE LEE, Box 547, Alamogordo (R)
CIRILIO MAESTAS, Holman (D)
ED V. MEAD, Box 604, Albuquerque (D)
GORDON E. MELODY, Box 57, Las Vegas (D)
ALFONSO T. MONTOYA, Bernalillo (D)
R. C. MORGAN, 223 S. Main, Portales (D)
CASWELL F. NEAL, Box 709, Carlsbad (D)
LOUIS S. PAGE, 351 Fourth St., Santa Rosa (D)
EARL PARKER, Box 497, Estancia (D)
JAMES R. PATTON, Box 392, Las Cruces (D)
HAROLD L. RUNNELS, Box 937, Lovington (D)
FLOYD SANTISTEVAN, Box 1065, Taos (D)
WILFORD J. SHUMWAY, Box 338, Reserve (D)
LON V. SHURBET, Box 175, Roswell (D)
JOSEPH R. SKEEN, Picacho (R)
I. M. SMALLEY, 501 West Pine, Deming (D)
J. PENROD TOLES, Box 1144, Roswell (D)
VINCENT M. VESELY, Box 190, Silver City (D)
R. H. WAMEL, Animas (D)
W. C. WHEATLEY, 405 Walnut St., Clayton (D)

House of Representatives

Democrats 58 Republicans 7

(1 vacancy)

LEVI ALCON, Mora Rte., Box 143, Sapello (D)
HARRY S. ALLEN, Box 545, Farmington (D)
W. C. ALLRED, Glenwood (R)
RAY L. ATCHISON, Box 98, Aztec (R)
ANTHONY J. BANDONI, 541 Barlane Pl., N.W.,
Albuquerque (D)
E. E. BARTEE, Box 533, Socorro (D)
OSCAR H. BEASLEY, 2314 Kimo Dr., N.E.,
Albuquerque (D)
GEORGE BLOCKER, Box 580, Jal (D)
FRED BOONE, 1515 W. 17th St., Portales (D)
MAYO T. BOUCHER, 500 N. Second, Belen (D)
STANLEY JEROLD BRASHER, Box 217,
Cedar Crest (D)
TRAVIS BREM, Box 230, Deming (D)
WALKER BRYAN, Box 671, Carlsbad (D)
SIMON BUSTAMANTE, 747 Dalbey Dr.,
Las Vegas (D)
JACK M. CAMPBELL, Box 766, Roswell (D)
RUDOLFO CARILLO, Box 871, Las Cruces (D)
MATIAS L. CHACON, Box RR, Espanola (D)
W. O. CULBERTSON, Box 598, Las Vegas (D)
RAYMOND W. DAVENPORT, 1413 Luna St.,
Las Cruces (D)
ROY W. DAVIDSON, Raton (D)
EDMUNDO R. DELGADO, Box 2253, Sante Fe (D)
MORRIS S. DICKINSON, Box CC, Tucumcari (D)
MACK EASLEY, Box 638, Hobbs (D)
FRANK FOSTER, Box 983, Clovis (D)
FRED W. FOSTER, Mangus Route, Silver City (D)
THOMAS J. GOOD, JR., Box 707, Fort Sumner (D)
LAWRENCE GOODELL, 1408 W. Fourth,
Roswell (D)
WILLIE O. GREASER, 906 S. Adams,
Tucumcari (D)

CHARLES F. HARRIS, 2121 Broadway, N.E.,
Albuquerque (D)
FINIS LEROY HEIDEL, Box 905, Lovington (D)
CLOVIS O. HERRERA, Box 291, San Fidel (D)
BRUCE KING, Stanley (D)
DEAN KIRK, Navajo Rte., Gallup (D)
ALBERT O. LEBECK, JR., Box 268, Gallup (D)
TOBY LOVATO, JR., Bucycros Rte., Clayton (R)
JIM LUJAN, Box 643, Sante Fe (D)
J. B. MCCOY, 1522 San Carlos Dr., S. W.,
Albuquerque (D)
ED MARCHANT, 403 Yale, S.E., Albuquerque (D)
ROBERT C. MARTIN, Redrock (D)
BOBBY M. MAYFIELD, Box 458, Mesilla Park (D)
JOHN J. MERSHON, Cloudcroft (D)
ERNEST MIERA, Bernalillo (D)
DAVID C. MONTOYA, 511 W. National,
Las Vegas (D)
JACK MORGAN, Box 355, Lordsburg (D)
JOE E. MURPHY, 607 S. Grandview, Gallup (D)
MORGAN NELSON, RFD 2, Box 80, Roswell (D)
ALVA J. PARKER, North Star Rte., Elida (D)
AUSTIN E. ROBERTS, Box 1144, Farmington (D)
ISIDRO A. ROMERO, Pastura (D)
JOE ROMERO, Box 932, Taos (D)
JAMES W. RUTHERFORD, 412 Tulane, N.E.,
Albuquerque (D)
DELFIN SANCHEZ, Espanola (D)
DALE SCOTT, Box 507, Alamogordo (D)
CHARLIE M. SEDILLO, Monticello (R)
WILLIAM G. SHRECENGOST, Box 43, Hondo (R)
ELMER L. SKINNER, Box 951, Carlsbad (D)
M. S. SMITH, Box 624, Clovis (D)
WILLIS A. SMITH, JR., 4237 Broadmoor, N.E.,
Albuquerque (D)
ALLEN THOMPSON, Solano (R)
RICHARD B. TRAUB, 216 Fourth St., N.W.,
Albuquerque (D)
LUIS A. TRUJILLO, Box 662, Taos (D)
LEVI L. TURNER, Box 1117, Raton (D)
CIPRIANO VIGIL, Box 1004, Espanola (D)
MRS. HELEN G. WELLS, Box R, Mountainair (D)
BOYD W. WEST, 280 Manhattan Loop,
Los Alamos (R)

NEW YORK

(LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Republicans 33 Democrats 25

DANIEL G. ALBERT, 100 E. Old Country Rd.,
Mineola (R)
WARREN M. ANDERSON, 724 Security Mutual
Bldg., Binghamton (R)
ELISHA T. BARRETT, 254 E. Main St.,
Bay Shore (R)
OWEN M. BEGLEY, 467 State St., Schenectady (D)
ALBERT BERKOWITZ, 43 Main St., Granville (R)
ABRAHAM BERNSTEIN, 660 Thwaites Pl.,
Bronx (D)
JEREMIAH B. BLOOM, 157 W. 57th St.,
New York 19 (D)
JACK E. BRONSTON, 51 E. 42nd St.,
New York 17 (D)
EARL W. BRYDGES, 426 Third St.,
Niagara Falls (R)

- E. OGDEN BUSH, Delancey (R)
 FRANK COMPOSTO, 32 Court St., Brooklyn 1 (D)
 WILLIAM F. CONDON, 25 Hollis Terrace N.,
 Yonkers (R)
 WILLIAM T. CONKLIN, 43 Cortlandt St.,
 New York 7 (R)
 JOHN H. COOKE, 7305 Broadway, Alden (R)
 WALTER E. COOKE, 83 Hanson Pl.,
 Brooklyn 17 (D)
 GEORGE W. CORNELL, 225 Broadway,
 New York 7 (R)
 HENRY M. CURRAN, 41 Florence St.,
 Oyster Bay (R)
 D. CLINTON DOMINICK, III, 44 Smith St.,
 Newburgh (R)
 THOMAS A. DUFFY, 30-97 Steinway St.,
 Long Island City (D)
 JULIAN B. ERWAY, 112 State St., Albany (D)
 AUSTIN W. ERWIN, 70 Main St., Geneseo (R)
 HARRY GITTLESON, 26 Court St., Brooklyn 1 (D)
 FRANK J. GLINSKI, 1913 Bailey Ave.,
 Buffalo 11 (D)
 JANET HILL GORDON, 87 N. Broad St.,
 Norwich (R)
 SAMUEL P. GREENBERG, 217 Broadway,
 New York 7 (D)
 ERNEST I. HATFIELD, 46 Cannon St.,
 Poughkeepsie (R)
 JOHN H. HUGHES, 821 Onondaga County
 Savings Bank Bldg., Syracuse (R)
 HAROLD A. JERRY, JR., 319 William St.,
 Elmira (R)
 HARRY KRAF, 391 E. 149th St., Bronx (D)
 THOMAS LAVERNE, 4199 St. Paul Blvd.,
 Rochester (R)
 SIMON J. LIEBOWITZ, 50 Broad St.,
 New York 4 (D)
 ROBERT C. McEWEN, 314 Ford St.,
 Ogdensburg (R)
 THOMAS J. MACKELL, 120-10 Queens Blvd.,
 Kew Gardens 15 (D)
 WALTER J. MAHONEY, Marine Trust Bldg.,
 Buffalo 3 (R)
 JOHN J. MARCHI, 711 Forest Ave.,
 Staten Island 10 (R)
 JOSEPH E. MARINE, 2408 Westervelt Ave.,
 Bronx (D)
 JOSEPH R. MARRO, 25 Broad St., New York 4 (D)
 HUNTER MEIGHAN, 100 Mamaroneck Ave.,
 Mamaroneck (R)
 GEORGE R. METCALF, 34 Dill St., Auburn (R)
 MACNEIL MITCHELL, 36 W. 44th St.,
 New York City (R)
 JOHN P. MORRISSEY, 200 East End Ave.,
 New York 28 (D)
 IRVING MOSBERG, 116-55 Queens Blvd.,
 Forest Hills 75 (D)
 MANFRED OHRENSTEIN, 685 West End Ave.,
 New York City (D)
 GEORGE EUSTIS PAINE, Willsboro (R)
 DUTTON S. PETERSON, Odessa (R)
 GEORGE H. PIERCE, 305 Masonic Temple,
 Olean (R)
 FRANK J. PINO, 188 Montague St., Brooklyn 1 (D)
 FRED J. RATH, 105 Oriskany St., W. Utica (R)
 WILLIAM ROSENBLATT, 185 Montague St.,
 Brooklyn 1 (D)
 LAWRENCE M. RULISON, 305 Larned Bldg.,
 Syracuse 2 (R)
 EDWARD J. SPENO, 863 Richmond Rd.,
 East Meadow (R)
 SEYMOUR R. THALER, 350 Fifth Ave.,
 New York City (D)
 FRANK E. VAN LARE, 96 Roxborough Rd.,
 Rochester 19 (R)
 WALTER VAN WIGGERN, 2 Seld Block,
 Herkimer (R)
 IVAN WARNER, 160 Broadway, New York City (D)
 JAMES L. WATSON, 305 Broadway, New York 7 (D)
 HENRY A. WISE, 204-205 Natl. Bank Bldg.,
 Watertown (R)
 JOSEPH ZARETSKI, 60 E. 42nd St.,
 New York 17 (D)
- Assembly*
- Republicans 83 Democrats 67
- MELVILLE E. ABRAMS, 391 E. 149th St.,
 Bronx (D)
 WILLIAM E. ADAMS, 1722 Liberty Bank Bldg.,
 Buffalo 2 (R)
 HAROLD H. ALTRO, 242 S. Transit St.,
 Lockport (R)
 EDWARD J. AMANN, JR., 425 Kissel Ave.,
 Staten Island (R)
 CHRISTIAN H. ARMBRUSTER, 535 Fifth Ave.,
 New York 17 (R)
 VINCENT P. ARNONE, 78 Inwood Pl., Buffalo (D)
 SIDNEY H. ASCH, 51 Chambers St., New York (D)
 RAY STEPHENS ASHBERY, 40 Whig St.,
 Trumansburg (R)
 BERTRAM L. BAKER, 399 Jefferson Ave.,
 Brooklyn 21 (D)
 ANTHONY BARBIERO, 2015 Linden Blvd.,
 Elmont (R)
 RICHARD J. BARTLETT, 15 Warren St.,
 Glens Falls (R)
 DANIEL BECKER, 152 Grand St., Newburgh (R)
 SAMUEL I. BERMAN, 1775 Broadway,
 New York (D)
 JERRY W. BLACK, RFD, Trumansburg (R)
 SAMUEL BONOM, 26 Court St., Brooklyn (D)
 WILLIAM E. BRADY, 97 Mansion St., Coxsackie (R)
 WILLIAM BRENNAN, 53-27 84th St., Elmhurst (D)
 JOHN R. BROOK, 15 Broad St., New York 5 (R)
 DON H. BROWN, 9 E. Genesee St.,
 Baldwinsville (R)
 IRWIN BROWNSTEIN, 16 Court St., Brooklyn (D)
 BESSIE BUCHANAN, 555 Edgecombe Ave.,
 New York 32 (D)
 FRANK J. CAFFERY, 112 Milford St.,
 Buffalo 20 (D)
 WILLIAM S. CALLI, 502 Bleeker St., Utica (R)
 DONALD A. CAMPBELL, 28 Market St.,
 Amsterdam (R)
 MICHAEL J. CAPANEIRO, 41-50 149th St.,
 Flushing (D)
 JOSEPH F. CARLINO, 52 E. Park Ave.,
 Long Beach (R)
 ALEXANDER CHANANAU, 32 Broadway,
 New York 4 (D)
 PHILIP R. CHASE, 1054 James St., Syracuse (R)
 GEORGE A. CINCOTTA, 420 Fulton St.,
 Brooklyn 1 (D)

HAROLD W. COHN, 32 Court St., Brooklyn (D)
 JOSEPH R. CORSO, 66 Court St., Brooklyn 1 (D)
 FRANK P. COX, 17 Warren St., McKownville (D)
 EDWARD F. CRAWFORD, Oswego Co. Savings
 Bank Bldg., Oswego (R)
 DON O. CUMMINGS, Wellsville (R)
 ERNEST CURTO, 704 Hancock Bldg.,
 Niagara Falls (R)
 THEODORE DAY, Interlaken (R)
 LOUIS DESALVIO, 266 Bowery, New York 12 (D)
 LLOYD E. DICKENS, 2153 Seventh Ave.,
 New York 27 (D)
 DANIEL S. DICKINSON, JR., Whitney Point (R)
 FRANCIS W. DOHENY, 813 Ninth Ave.,
 New York 19 (D)
 JOSEPH J. DOWD, 786 Carroll St., Brooklyn (D)
 WILLARD C. DRUMM, Box 148, Niverville (R)
 DWIGHT N. DUDO, Park Ave., Lowville (R)
 PERRY B. DURYEA, JR., Delray Rd.,
 Montauk (R)
 CHARLES ECKSTEIN, 1869 Greene Ave.,
 Ridgewood 37 (R)
 JOSEPH F. EGAN, 533 Liberty St., Schenectady (R)
 FRED W. EGGERT, 4742 White Plains Ave.,
 New York (D)
 P. BOICE ESSER, Box 350, Mount Vernon (R)
 PALMER D. FARRINGTON, 142 Cedarhurst Ave.,
 Cedarhurst (R)
 EDWIN J. FEHRENBACH, Hempstead Bank,
 54 Main St., Hempstead (R)
 ROBERT J. FEINBERG, 94 Court St.,
 Plattsburgh (R)
 JOSEPH C. FINLEY, 38 Sherburne Rd.,
 Walworth (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)
 ANTHONY B. GIOFFRE, 220 Westchester Ave.,
 Portchester (R)
 J. EUGENE GODDARD, 100 Times Square Bldg.,
 Rochester 14 (R)
 BERNARD G. GORDON, 117 Nassau Pl.,
 Peekskill (R)
 STEPHEN R. GRECO, 14 Sherwood St.,
 Buffalo 13 (D)
 JAMES R. GROVER, JR., 12 Grove Pl., Babylon (R)
 PAUL B. HANKS, JR., 58 Main St., Brockport (R)
 ALBERT J. HAUSBECK, 315 Dartmouth Ave.,
 Buffalo 15 (D)
 CHARLES D. HENDERSON, Box 450, Hornell (R)
 DOUGLAS HUDSON, Castleton-on-Hudson (R)
 PRESCOTT B. HUNTINGTON, 44 Wall St.,
 New York 5 (R)
 GEORGE L. INGALLS, 709 Marine Midland Bldg.,
 Binghamton (R)
 VERNER M. INGRAM, 19 Market St., Potsdam (R)
 GRANT JOHNSON, Ticonderoga (R)
 JOHN E. JOHNSON, Perry Road, LeRoy (R)
 LOUIS KATASH, 66 Court St., Brooklyn 1 (D)
 WILLIAM KAPELMAN, 420 Lexington Ave.,
 New York 17 (D)
 BENTLEY KASSAL, 295 Madison Ave.,
 New York 17 (D)
 DANIEL M. KELLY, 924 West End Ave.,
 New York 25 (D)

ROBERT F. KELLY, 7401 Ridge Blvd.,
 Brooklyn (R)
 JOHN E. KINGSTON, 290 Old Country Rd.,
 Mineola (R)
 JOSEPH KOTTLER, 1440 Broadway,
 New York 18 (D)
 THOMAS V. LA FAUCI, 32-21 Broadway,
 Long Island City (D)
 ALFRED A. LAMA, 395 Pearl St., Brooklyn 1 (D)
 MARK LANE, 339 E. 77th St., New York (D)
 DOROTHY BELL LAWRENCE, 415 E. 52nd St.,
 New York 22 (R)
 LEO A. LAWRENCE, 209 Prospect St.,
 Herkimer (R)
 EDWARD S. LENTOL, 217 Havemeyer St.,
 Brooklyn 11 (D)
 ALFRED D. LERNER, 121-02 Liberty Ave.,
 Jamaica 19 (R)
 MURRAY LEWINTER, 1510 Crotona Park, E.,
 Bronx (D)
 HARVEY M. LIFSET, 545 Broadway, Albany (D)
 JOHN B. LIS, 117 Thomas St., Buffalo 6 (D)
 RICHARD C. LOUNSBERRY, 194 Front St.,
 Oswego (R)
 FRANCIS P. McCLOSKEY, 101 Franklin Ave.,
 Garden City (R)
 GUY JAMES MANGANO, 32 Court St.,
 Brooklyn 1 (D)
 A. BRUCE MANLEY, 18 W. Main St., Fredonia (R)
 LUIGI R. MARANO, 225 W. 34th St.,
 New York 1 (R)
 OREST V. MARESCA, 225 Broadway,
 New York 7 (D)
 GUY L. MARVIN, Greene (R)
 EDWYN E. MASON, Box 236, Hobart (R)
 JOHN S. MEAD, 199 Main St., White Plains (R)
 GEORGE M. MICHAELS, 10 Norman Ave.,
 Auburn (D)
 HYMAN E. MINTZ, 1 Jones St., Monticello (R)
 FERDINAND J. MONDELLO, 256 Calhoun Ave.,
 Bronx (D)
 JEREMIAH J. MORIARTY, Franklinville (R)
 LAWRENCE P. MURPHY, 2011 Flatbush Ave.,
 Brooklyn 1 (D)
 JOSEPH F. X. NOWICKI, 120 Old Middletown Rd.,
 Pearl River (R)
 JOHN L. OSTRANDER, 100 Broad St.,
 Schuylerville (R)
 WILLIAM F. PASSANNANTE, 2 W. 46th St.,
 New York 36 (D)
 HAROLD L. PEET, Pike (R)
 HAYWARD H. PLUMADORE, 52 Broadway,
 Saranac Lake (R)
 BERTRAM L. PODELL, 160 Broadway,
 New York 7 (D)
 R. WATSON POMEROY, Wassaic (R)
 FRED W. PRELLER, 15 Broad St., New York 5 (R)
 ROBERT QUIGLEY, 13 Church St., Phelps (R)
 JOSE RAMOS-LOPEZ, 882 Longwood Ave.,
 Bronx (D)
 WILLIAM J. REID, Fort Edward (R)
 MICHAEL G. RICE, 1809 Murray St.,
 Whitestone 57 (D)
 S. WILLIAM ROSENBERG, 66 Monroe Pkwy.,
 Rochester (R)
 FRANK G. ROSSETTI, 295 Pleasant Ave.,
 New York 29 (D)

LUCIO F. RUSSO, 15 Beach St., Stapleton,
Staten Island 4 (R)
AILEEN B. RYAN, 1129 Beach Ave., Bronx 72 (D)
JOHN J. RYAN, 280 Broadway, New York 7 (D)
JULES G. SABBATINO, 23-20 Steinway St.,
Long Island City 5 (D)
WILLIAM SADLER, 213 Crestwood Dr.,
Hamburg (R)
JOHN T. SATRIALE, 2488 Grand Concourse,
New York 58 (D)
GEORGE P. SAVAGE, Skyline Drive, Syracuse 7 (D)
ANTHONY P. SAVARESE, JR., 61 Broadway,
New York 6 (R)
JEROME SCHUTZER, 1400 Jesup Ave., Bronx (D)
RUSSELL SELKIRK, 46 Main St., Cobleskill (R)
SAMUEL A. SPIEGEL, 291 Broadway,
New York 7 (D)
STANLEY STEINGUT, 271 Madison Ave.,
New York (D)
WILLIS H. STEPHENS, 122 E. 42nd St.,
New York 17 (R)
CHARLES F. STOCKMEISTER, 74 Second Ave.,
Rochester 12 (D)
DONALD J. SULLIVAN, 280 Broadway,
New York 7 (D)
PAUL L. TALBOT, Burlington Flats (R)
PAUL R. TAYLOR, 116 Main St., Penn Yan (R)
HARRY J. TIFFT, 205 John St., Horseheads (R)
FELIPE N. TORRES, 215 E. 149th St., Bronx 51 (D)
ANTHONY J. TRAVIA, 38 Jerome St.,
Brooklyn 7 (D)
MAX M. TURSHEN, 66 Court St., Brooklyn (D)
HAROLD I. TYLER, Chittenango (R)
GEORGE E. VAN COTT, 290 Collins Ave.,
Mount Vernon (R)
WILSON C. VANDUZER, Reservoir Rd.,
Middletown (R)
JULIUS VOLKER, 952 Ellicott Sq. Bldg.,
Buffalo 3 (R)
LOUIS WALLACH, 60-03 Hewlett St.,
Little Neck (D)
JOHN J. WALSH, 5037 Broadway, New York 34 (D)
ALONZO L. WATERS, 413 Main St., Medina (R)
MOSES M. WEINSTEIN, 276 Fifth Ave.,
New York 1 (D)
JOSEPH J. WEISER, 320 Broadway, New York (D)
ORIN S. WILCOX, Theresa (R)
KENNETH WILLARD, Nunda (R)
KENNETH L. WILSON, Woodstock (R)
PAUL WORLOCK, 1008 West Brook Dr., Rome (D)
LEONARD E. YOSWEIN, 285 Cozine Ave.,
Brooklyn (D)
JOSEPH R. YOUNGLOVE, 14 Hoosac St.,
Johnstown (R)

NORTH CAROLINA

(GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

Senate

Democrats 48 Republicans 2

DALLAS L. ALFORD, JR., 100 Wildwood Ave.,
Rocky Mount (D)
N. ELTON AYDLETT, 1006 W. Church St.,
Elizabeth City (D)
FRANK BANZET, Warrenton (D)
J. SPENCER BELL, RFD 1, Matthews (D)

B. C. BROCK, Box 241, Mocksville (R)
SAM J. BURROW, JR., Box 676, Asheboro (D)
EDWARD B. CLARK, Elizabethtown (D)
TOM L. CLAYTON, Sylva (D)
DENNIS S. COOK, 210 Norwood St., Lenoir (D)
W. LUNSFORD CREW, Roanoke Rapids (D)
CLAUDE CURRIE, 1118 Sedgefield St., Durham (D)
ARCHIE K. DAVIS, 2828 Forest Dr.,
Winston-Salem (D)
J. C. EAGLES, JR., Wilson (D)
W. M. EUBANKS, Hampstead (D)
W. FRANK FORSYTH, Murphy (D)
J. W. GENTRY, King (D)
LUTHER HAMILTON, SR., Morehead City (D)
WILLS HANCOCK, Oxford (D)
SETH B. HOLLOWELL, Goldsboro (D)
J. W. HOYLE, Sanford (D)
ROBERT LEE HUMBER, 117 W. Fifth St.,
Greenville (D)
HUBERT HUMPHREY, 1602 Colonial Ave.,
Greensboro (D)
JIMMY V. JOHNSON, Statesville (D)
JOHN R. JORDAN, JR., 2214 Dixie Trail,
Raleigh (D)
JOHN C. KESLER, Salisbury (D)
JENNINGS G. KING, Laurinburg (D)
N. HECTOR McGEACHY, JR., Fayetteville (D)
P. D. MIDGETT, JR., Engelhard (D)
CUTLAR MOORE, Lumberton (D)
ROBERT F. MORGAN, Box 203, Shelby (D)
MILES RHYNE, 1210 Lower Dallas Rd.,
Gastonia (D)
CLYDE M. ROBERTS, Marshall (R)
T. F. ROYALL, Wadesboro (D)
J. CARLYLE RUTLEDGE, 216 Cabarrus Bank Bldg.,
Kannapolis (D)
RALPH H. SCOTT, RFD 1, Haw River (D)
HENRY G. SHELTON, Speed (D)
WILLIAM B. SHUFORD, Hickory (D)
JAMES G. STIKELATHER, JR., 221 Kimberly Ave.,
Asheville (D)
T. CLARENCE STONE, Stoneville (D)
BENJAMIN H. SUMNER, Spindale (D)
J. BENTON THOMAS, Raeford (D)
J. MAX THOMAS, Marshville (D)
R. F. VAN LANDINGHAM, Thomasville (D)
LINDSAY C. WARREN, Washington (D)
STEWART B. WARREN, Powell St., Clinton (D)
THOMAS J. WHITE, 1909 Greenbriar Rd.,
Kinston (D)
ADAM J. WHITLEY, JR., RFD 1, Smithfield (D)
BOYCE A. WHITMIRE, 1531 Kensington Rd.,
Hendersonville (D)
GORDON H. WINKLER, Boone (D)
J. EMMETT WINSLOW, Hertford (D)

House of Representatives

Democrats 105 Republicans 15

IKE F. ANDREWS, Siler City (D)
J. THURSTON ARLEDGE, Tryon (D)
ALLEN C. BARBEE, Box 338, Spring Hope (D)
IRWIN BELK, 400 Eastover Rd., Charlotte (D)
D. G. BELL, Morehead City (D)
H. CLIFTON BLUE, Aberdeen (D)
JOHN R. BOGER, JR., 55 Louise Ave., Concord (D)
ROLAND C. BRASWELL, RFD 5, Goldsboro (D)

DAVID M. BRITT, Fairmont (D)
 EUGENE C. BROOKS, III, 1012 Lakewood Ave.,
 Durham (D)
 ALBERT G. BYRUM, Edenton (D)
 ROBERT E. CALDER, 304 N. 15th St.,
 Wilmington (D)
 MAX L. CHILDERS, 103 Cedar Lane,
 Mt. Holly (D)
 A. VANCE CHOATE, Sparta (D)
 ROY C. COATES, RFD 3, Smithfield (D)
 MURRAY COFFEY, Blowing Rock (R)
 WM. CHARLES COHOON, Columbia (D)
 MRS. W. N. COOK, Franklin (R)
 DANNY M. COURTNEY, RFD 6, Box 306,
 Lenoir (D)
 I. C. CRAWFORD, 10 Hampshire Circle,
 Asheville (D)
 JAMES C. DAVIS, China Grove (D)
 RACHEL D. DAVIS, III, 119 East Gordon St.,
 Kinston (D)
 NED DELAMAR, Oriental (D)
 STEVE DOLLEY, JR., 101 South Belvedere St.,
 Gastonia (D)
 DAN L. DRUMMOND, 3225 Buena Vista Rd.,
 Winston-Salem (D)
 JOE E. EAGLES, Crisp Rural Station,
 Macclesfield (D)
 CLIFTON W. EVERETT, Bethel (D)
 M. KEITH FEARING, JR., Manteo (D)
 JACK FELMET, RFD 3, Waynesville (D)
 C. D. FERRELL, 407 W. Broad St.,
 Elizabeth City (D)
 MRS. TRESSIE PIERCE FLETCHER, Taylorsville (R)
 S. BUNN FRINK, Southport (D)
 NICK GALIFIANAKIS, Security Natl Bank Bldg.,
 Durham (D)
 C. ROBY GARNER, 509 E. Salisbury St.,
 Greensboro (R)
 F. L. GOBBLE, 1710 W. Clemmons Rd.,
 Winston-Salem (D)
 PHILIP P. GODWIN, Gatesville (D)
 JAMES C. GREEN, Clarkton (D)
 GORDON H. GREENWOOD, Box 968,
 Black Mountain (D)
 CARSON GREGORY, RFD 2, Angier (D)
 THORNE GREGORY, Scotland Neck (D)
 WALTON S. GRIGGS, Point Harbor (D)
 F. D. B. HARDING, Yadkinville (R)
 HERBERT HARDY, Maury (D)
 JOHN M. HARGETT, RFD 2, Trenton (D)
 W. C. HARRIS, JR., 2815 Lakeview Dr.,
 Raleigh (D)
 CLYDE H. HARRISS, Salisbury (D)
 S. GLENN HAWFIELD, Monroe (D)
 JOHN T. HENLEY, Hope Mills (D)
 ERNEST L. HICKS, 500 Clement Ave.,
 Charlotte (D)
 L. SNEED HIGH, Fayetteville (D)
 J. HENRY HILL, JR., Hickory (D)
 STEDMAN H. HINES, 103 Bethel Spring Dale,
 Greensboro (D)
 HARLON HOLCOMBE, Burnsville (D)
 JOSEPH M. HUNT, JR., 3308 Starmount Dr.,
 Greensboro (D)
 MACK ISAAC, Newland (R)
 ROGER R. JACKSON, JR., Harrellsville (D)
 HUGH S. JOHNSON, JR., Rose Hill (D)

AUSTIN JONES, West Jefferson (D)
 JOHN Y. JORDAN, JR., 86 Midland Dr.,
 Asheville (D)
 ED. KEMP, 624 Westwood Ave., High Point (D)
 JOHN P. KENNEDY, JR., 301 Hermitage Rd.,
 Charlotte (D)
 JOHN KERR, JR., Warrenton (D)
 ROGER C. KISER, Laurinburg (D)
 ARCHIE T. LANE, SR., RFD 2, Hertford (D)
 C. E. LEATHERMAN, Lincolnton (D)
 ROBERT LEATHERWOOD, III, Bryson City (D)
 LEONARD W. LLOYD, Robbinsville (D)
 THOMAS B. LOCKABY, RFD 5, Hendersonville (R)
 W. J. LUPTON, Swan Quarter (D)
 N. L. MCFADYEN, Raeford (D)
 JOHN R. McLAUGHLIN, Statesville (D)
 A. A. McMILLAN, 406 Chesterfield Rd.,
 Raleigh (D)
 R. D. McMILLAN, JR., Red Springs (D)
 CALLIS L. McPHERSON, South Mills (D)
 L. P. MARTIN, JR., N. Main St., Mocksville (D)
 ASHLEY M. MURPHY, Atkinson (D)
 TOM NEWMAN, RFD 1, Clinton (D)
 N. PALMER NICHOLSON, RFD, Mt. Gilead (D)
 WILLIAM L. OSTEEN, 1503 Independence Rd.,
 Greensboro (R)
 HOLLIS M. OWENS, JR., Rutherfordton (D)
 JACK PALMER, JR., 900 Montrose Circle,
 Shelby (D)
 ELBERT S. PEEL, JR., Williamston (D)
 J. M. PHELPS, Creswell (D)
 M. GLENN PICKARD, 1119 Sherwood Dr.,
 Burlington (D)
 JACK H. POTTS, Brevard (D)
 DWIGHT W. QUINN, 213 S. Main St.,
 Kannapolis (D)
 L. B. RAMSEY, Marshall (D)
 WILLIAM G. REID, Pilot Mountain (D)
 ZENNIE L. RIGGS, Jacksonville (D)
 MRS. GRACE T. RODENBOUGH, Walnut Cove (D)
 B. I. SATTERFIELD, Timberlake (D)
 WAYLAND J. SERMONS, Washington (D)
 DAN R. SIMPSON, Morganton (R)
 JACK SLAGLE, Spruce Pine (R)
 J. EUGENE SNYDER, 408 W. Third Ave.,
 Lexington (R)
 JAMES D. SPEED, RFD 3, Louisburg (D)
 C. WAYLAND SPRUILL, Windsor (D)
 T. E. STORY, Wilkesboro (R)
 H. P. TAYLOR, JR., Wadesboro (D)
 C. BLAKE THOMAS, RFD 1, Smithfield (D)
 LACY H. THORNBURG, Sylva (D)
 JOHN W. UMSTEAD, JR., Chapel Hill (D)
 EARL W. VAUGHN, Draper (D)
 JAMES B. VOGLER, 2011 Randolph Rd.,
 Charlotte (D)
 W. W. WALL, Marion (D)
 J. PAUL WALLACE, Troy (D)
 JOE A. WATKINS, Oxford (D)
 HERMAN H. WEST, Marble (R)
 WAYNE G. WEST, Warne (R)
 SAM L. WHITEHURST, RFD 1, New Bern (D)
 CLYDE H. WHITLEY, Box 2310, Charlotte Rd.,
 Albemarle (R)
 J. SHELTON WICKER, Sanford (D)
 ARTHUR W. WILLIAMSON, Cerro Gordo (D)
 EDWARD H. WILSON, Blanche (D)

W. BRANTLEY WOMBLE, RFD 1, Cary (D)
 WILLIAM Z. WOOD, 1640 Ardsley St.,
 Winston-Salem (D)
 J. RAYNOR WOODARD, Conway (D)
 THOMAS H. WOODARD, 611 Raleigh Rd.,
 Wilson (D)
 FRANK M. WOOTEN, JR., 113 W. Third St.,
 Greenville (D)
 A. A. ZOLLIFFER, JR., Henderson (D)

NORTH DAKOTA

(LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY)

Senate

Republicans 28 Democrats 21

RAYMOND ANDRE, Hope (D)
 H. B. BAEVERSTAD, Cando (R)
 C. W. BAKER, Minot (R)
 EDWIN C. BECKER, JR., Willow City (R)
 PHILIP BERUBE, Belcourt (D)
 LEONARD A. BOPP, Cogswell (D)
 LEE F. BROOKS, Fargo (R)
 LLOYD ERICKSON, Hettinger (R)
 RALPH J. ERICKSTAD, Devils Lake (R)
 WALTER R. FIEDLER, Ryder (D)
 P. L. FOSS, Valley City (R)
 JOHN O. GARAAS, Watford City (D)
 ADAM GEFREH, Linton (R)
 HARRY W. GEORGE, Steele (R)
 SELMER GILBERTSON, Nome (D)
 A. F. GRONVOLD, Rugby (R)
 C. F. HARRIS, Park River (R)
 GAIL H. HERNETT, Ashley (R)
 DONALD C. HOLAND, Lisbon (R)
 ISAK HYSTAD, Velva (D)
 O. S. JOHNSON, Langdon (D)
 DWIGHT KAMRATH, Elgin (D)
 C. G. KEE, Ellendale (R)
 DAN KISSE, Halliday (R)
 LESTER N. LAUTENSCHLAGER, Berthold (D)
 EVAN E. LIPS, Bismarck (R)
 GEORGE LONGMIRE, Grand Forks (R)
 A. W. LUICK, Fairmount (R)
 R. E. MEIDINGER, Jamestown (R)
 ALEX MILLER, Michigan (R)
 KENNETH L. MORGAN, Walcott (R)
 CHARLES L. MURPHY, Mandan (D)
 DUANE MUTCH, Larimore (R)
 JEROME NESVIG, Buxton (D)
 CLAYTON PAULSON, Marion (D)
 ROLLAND REDLIN, Crosby (D)
 WILLIAM R. REICHERT, Dickinson (D)
 ELTON W. RINGSAK, Grafton (R)
 LELAND ROEN, Bowman (R)
 GEORGE SAUMUR, Grand Forks (R)
 C. W. SCHROCK, New Rockford (D)
 IVER SOLBERG, Ray (D)
 BRONALD THOMPSON, Odeon (D)
 GRANT TRENBEATH, Natche (R)
 CLARK VAN HORN, Parshall (D)
 HARRY W. WADESON, Alice (R)
 ALOYS WARTNER, JR., Harvey (R)
 ORVILLE WITTEMAN, Mohall (D)
 JOHN E. YUNKER, Durbin (D)

House of Representatives

Republicans 72 Democrats 41

GORDON S. AAMOTH, 1411 Third Ave. S.,
 Fargo (R)
 J. T. ALME, Drake (D)
 EMIL ANDERSON, Upham (D)
 VERNON ANDERSON, Dwight (R)
 GARY ANNEAR, Dickinson (D)
 RICHARD BACKES, Glenburn (D)
 JOHN J. BADER, New Leipzig (R)
 MURRAY A. BALDWIN, 504 11th St. S., Fargo (R)
 BERT A. BALERUD, Minot (R)
 FRANK BASSINGTHWAITE, Hannah (D)
 RUSSELL L. BELQUIST, New Rockford (D)
 OLAF M. BERG, Souris (R)
 HOWARD F. BIER, Hazelton (R)
 SAM O. BLOOM, Alkabo (D)
 PERSHING BOE, 1060—10th St. N., Fargo (R)
 LAWRENCE G. BOWMAN, Bowman (R)
 I. E. BRATCHER, Mott (R)
 OLE BREUM, Rutland (D)
 R. FAY BROWN, 118 Ave. B West, Bismarck (R)
 EDMUND BUECHLER, Bremen (R)
 WALTER O. BURK, Williston (D)
 A. B. BURVEE, Fairmount (R)
 HOWARD O. BYE, Gilby (R)
 LEE CHRISTENSEN, Kenmare (D)
 WALTER CHRISTENSEN, Mercer (D)
 ALBERT J. CHRISTOPHER, Pembina (R)
 WILFRED COLLETTE, Grafton (D)
 JACK M. CURRIE, Cando (R)
 VERNON DAGMAN, Enderlin (R)
 ARNE DAHL, Harvey (R)
 ED. N. DAVIS, Monango (R)
 LEONARD J. DAVIS, Killdeer (R)
 LAWRENCE DICK, Englevale (R)
 RALPH DIEHL, Hillsboro (R)
 F. M. EINARSON, Mountain (R)
 K. A. FITCH, 310 Broadway, Fargo (R)
 CHESTER FOSSUM, Maxbass (R)
 LEONELL W. FRAASE, Tioga (D)
 GOTTLIEB FRANK, Kief (R)
 JOHN F. GENGLER, Dickinson (D)
 WILLIAM N. GIETZEN, Glen Ullin (D)
 DONALD GIFFEY, Roseglen (D)
 M. E. GLASPEY, Lignite (D)
 ELTON L. GOEBEL, Lehr (R)
 KENNETH GRONHOVD, Hatton (D)
 ORVILLE N. HAGEN, Adams (R)
 DON HALCROW, Drayton (R)
 HERBERT HALVERSON, Regent (R)
 OTTO HAUF, Max (D)
 TREADWELL HAUGEN, Wyndmere (D)
 BRYNHILD HAUGLAND, Minot (R)
 HARRY H. HELLER, Cando (R)
 HAROLD R. HOFSTRAND, Leeds (R)
 PETER HORNSTEIN, Rugby (R)
 RUSSELL IDSO, Amenla (R)
 ERNEST N. JOHNSON, Dazey (R)
 JAMES W. JOHNSTON, Bismarck (R)
 CHARLES F. KARABENSH, Mandan (D)
 SYBIL BAKER KELLY, Devils Lake (R)
 WALTER KRITZMANN, Hannover (R)
 FRED W. KLINGER, McVile (D)
 MILO KNUDSEN, Edgeley (R)

BYRON KNUTSON, Harlow (D)
 LOUIS LEET, Webster (R)
 CLIFFORD L. LINDBERG, Jamestown (R)
 ARTHUR A. LINK, Alexander (D)
 DONALD W. LODER, Cooperstown (R)
 CLARENCE P. LOEWEN, Hazen (R)
 MELVIN LOFTESNESS, Granville (D)
 KENNETH C. LOWE, 718 N. Fifth St.,
 Grand Forks (R)
 R. H. LYNCH, Crosby (R)
 TED. G. MARAGOS, Minot (R)
 JOSEPH MENZ, Fort Yates (R)
 CARL A. MEYER, Flasher (D)
 A. R. MILLER, Beach (R)
 DEAN MILLER, Fordville (R)
 ROBERT D. MOSAL, Goodrich (R)
 L. C. MUELLER, Oakes (R)
 JOHN NEUKIRCHER, Jamestown (R)
 DON NICOLSON, Carrington (D)
 K. O. NYGAARD, Delemere (D)
 GILLMAN C. OLSON, Cooperstown (D)
 HAROLD O. OSTREM, Rugby (R)
 DON OTOS, Mapleton (R)
 SELMER OVERBO, Edmore (R)
 GILMAN PETERSON, New England (D)
 CLARENCE POLING, Grenora (D)
 MRS. ANNA POWERS, Leonard (D)
 ROBERT F. REIMERS, Melville (R)
 HARRY G. RENFROW, Calvin (R)
 FRED E. RICKFORD, LaMoure (R)
 HALVOR ROLFSDRUD, Watford City (D)
 STANLEY SAUGSTAD, Minot (R)
 T. E. SCHULER, Streeter (R)
 RALPH SCOTT, Spiritwood (R)
 FRANK SHABLOW, Langdon (D)
 E. O. SJAASTAD, Tagus (D)
 HAROLD SKAAR, New Town (D)
 OSCAR SOLBERG, Mylo (D)
 OSCAR J. SORLIE, Buxton (R)
 THOMAS R. STALLMAN, Barney (D)
 JACQUE STOCKMAN, 104½ Broadway, Fargo (R)
 M. C. TESCHER, Sentinel Butte (D)
 ABRAHAM THAL, Lakota (R)
 E. A. TOUGH, Strasburg (R)
 SOPHUS TROM, Casselton (R)
 KENNETH TWETEN, Reynolds (R)
 MARTIN E. VINJE, Bottineau (R)
 GILMAN WASTVEDT, Hatton (R)
 R. W. WHEELER, Suite 33, Woolworth Bldg.,
 Bismarck (R)
 GERHART WILKIE, Rolla (D)
 RALPH M. WINGE, Litchville (D)
 BEN J. WOLF, Zeeland (R)

OHIO

(GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

Senate

Republicans 20 . Democrats 18

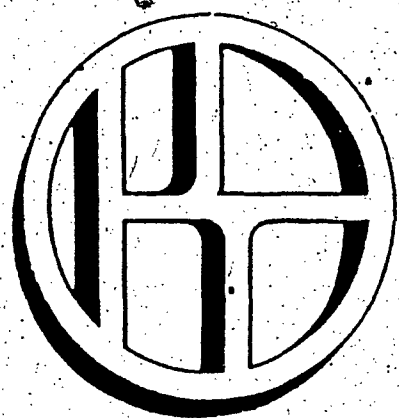
JOSEPH W. BARTUNEK, 1145 Terminal Tower,
 Cleveland 13 (D)
 KENNETH F. BERRY, 137 S. Fourth St.,
 Coshocton (R)
 ARTHUR BLAKE, RFD No. 1, Martins Ferry (D)
 JOHN W. BROWN, 401 Baxter, Medina (R)

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, 1130 First Ave.,
 Middletown (D)
 LEO E. DUGAN, 804 Iona Ave., Akron (D)
 DAVID MCK. FERGUSON, Box 192, Cambridge (R)
 LOWELL FESS, 111 W. South College St.,
 Yellow Springs (R)
 CHARLES E. FRY, 520 S. Broadmoor Blvd.,
 Springfield (R)
 ROY GARDNER, 1114 Park Ave., Apt. 2,
 Mansfield (R)
 THEODORE M. GRAY, 1115 Park Ave., Piqua (R)
 FRED L. HOFFMAN, 814 Provident Bank Bldg.,
 Cincinnati (R)
 FRANK W. KING, 1344 Sabra Rd., Toledo (D)
 C. STANLEY MECHEM, 209 W. Washington St.,
 Nelsonville (R)
 RICHARD B. METCALF, 5 E. Long St.,
 Columbus (R)
 RAY T. MILLER, JR., 1708 Union Commerce
 Bldg., Cleveland (D)
 OLIVER OCASEK, 7665 Gannet Rd., Northfield (D)
 STEPHEN R. OLENICK, 3022 Rush Blvd.,
 Youngstown (D)
 ROSS PEPPLE, 1977 W. High St., Lima (R)
 JULIUS J. PETRASH, 4181 E. 187th St.,
 Cleveland (D)
 J. SHERMAN PORTER, 917 Fourth Ave.,
 Gallipolis (D)
 GORDON RENNER, 432 Walnut St., Cincinnati (R)
 KLINE L. ROBERTS, 150 E. Broad St.,
 Columbus (R)
 EDMUND A. SARGUS, 111 N. Market,
 St. Clairsville (D)
 EUGENE J. SAWICKI, 14217 Drexmore Rd.,
 Shaker Hts., (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)
 JOHN C. SMITH, 1911 N. Main St., Dayton 5 (D)
 DONALD C. STEINER, 1801 Woodland Ave., N.W.,
 Canton (R)
 CHARLES W. WHALEN, JR., 228 Beverly Pl.,
 Dayton (R)
 ED WITMER, 1025 Prospect Ave., S.W.,
 Canton (D)
 ROBERT E. ZELLAR, 47 N. Fourth St.,
 Zanesville (R)

House of Representatives

Republicans 84 . Democrats 55

DAVID D. ALBRITTON, 4101 Shenandoah Dr.,
 Dayton (R)
 WINSTON CHURCHILL ALLEN, 800 Crawford Dr.,
 Newark (R)
 HERMAN K. ANKENY, 1835 Dayton-Xenia Rd.,
 Xenia (R)



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ON NEXT
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- DOUGLAS APPELEGATE, 3631 Sunset Blvd.,
Steubenville (D)
- STANLEY J. ARONOFF, 1617 Pelham Pl.,
Cincinnati 37 (R)
- GEORGE A. BANKS, 3 Northwood Dr., Athens (D)
- THOMAS J. BARRETT, 4119 Euclid Blvd.,
Youngstown (D)
- KENNETH L. BECKWITH, 715 N. Kennebec Ave.,
McConnelsville (R)
- J. WARREN BETTIS, 17 E. Main St., Salineville (R)
- WRAY BEVENS, 312 First Ave., Waverly (D)
- MICHAEL BLISCHAK, 910 Banfield Ave.,
Toronto (D)
- THEODORE R. BORING, McArthur (D)
- ROLLAND BRIGHT, 179 North St., Logan (D)
- B. A. BROUGHTON, RFD 1, Newbury (R)
- MAURICE C. BROWN, 726 Washington Ave.,
Lorain (D)
- ANTHONY O. CALABRESE, JR., 11102 Mt.
Overlook Ave., Cleveland (D)
- WILLIAM J. CARNEY, 859 E. Avondale,
Youngstown (D)
- WILLIAM M. CARNEY, 246 E. Main St., Girard (D)
- NOLAN W. CARSON, 3773 Ault Park Ave.,
Cincinnati 8 (R)
- FRED K. CASSEL, Carey (R)
- RICHARD M. CHRISTIANSEN, 100½ Vennum Ave.,
Mansfield (D)
- ROGER CLOUD, RFD, DeGraff (R)
- RALPH D. COLE, JR., 317 Third St., Findlay (R)
- PHIL C. COLLINS, 1053 Grayview Court,
Cincinnati 24 (D)
- JOHN J. CONNORS, JR., 4143 Eaglehurst Rd.,
Toledo 13 (R)
- DON K. COOPER, 1237 Thomas Dr., Ashland (R)
- JAMES L. CRANO, 3684 Akron-Cleveland Rd.,
Cuyahoga Falls (D)
- KENNETH B. CREASY, 48 Curtis St., Delaware (R)
- MICHAEL J. CROSSER, 3558 Antisdale Rd.,
Cleveland Heights (D)
- H. DENNIS DANNLEY, Box 53, RFD 2, Medina (R)
- CARLTON DAVIDSON, 104 Scott Ave., Ironton (R)
- EDWARD W. DECHANT, 221 Center Rd.,
Avon Lake (D)
- JESS DEMPSTER, 214 N. Dawson St.,
Uhrichsville (D)
- MAX H. DENNIS, 207 N. Spring St.,
Wilmington (R)
- ANNE M. DONNELLY, 1438 W. 116th St.,
Cleveland (D)
- TERRY E. DRAKE, 402 N. Union St., Galion (R)
- ROBERT I. EVANS, RFD 1, West Lafayette (R)
- MARTIN W. FEIGERT, 960 S. Shannon St.,
Van Wert (D)
- WILLIAM M. FEIGHAN, 14329 Birchwood,
Cleveland (D)
- RALPH E. FISHER, 427 N. Bever St., Wooster (R)
- EDWARD O. FLOWERS, 1471 Commonwealth Dr.,
Akron (D)
- J. L. FROST, 410 S. Main St., Georgetown (R)
- WILLIAM C. GAMES, West Union (R)
- THOMAS P. GILMARTIN, 825 S. Hazelwood Ave.,
Youngstown (D)
- THOMAS D. GINDLESBERGER, Wooster Rd.,
Millersburg (R)
- AL GLANDORF, 4115 Oakwood Ave.,
Cincinnati 36 (R)
- FRANK J. GORMAN, 308 Leader Bldg.,
Lyndhurst (D)
- ROBERT F. GRONEMAN, 389 Greenwell Rd.,
Cincinnati 38 (R)
- JAMES D. HAPNER, Hillsboro (R)
- JOHN A. HEAD, 1213 Coventry St., Akron (D)
- FRANCIS J. HEFT, Star Route, Lewisville (R)
- THOMAS M. HERBERT, 2063 Springhill Dr.,
Columbus (R)
- DALE G. HILDEBRAND, 256 W. Union St.,
Mt. Gilead (R)
- R. E. HILDEBRAND, 921½ Broadway, Toledo (R)
- GUY C. HINER, 1318 22nd St., Canton (R)
- ROBERT E. HOLMES, 4200 Dublin Rd.,
Columbus (R)
- JOSEPH J. HORVATH, 2939 E. 130th St.,
Cleveland (D)
- JUDSON HOY, 9260 Ranchill Dr.,
Cincinnati 31 (R)
- RALPH L. HUMPHREY, 1541 Prospect Rd.,
Ashtabula (R)
- CHARLES W. JACKSON, RFD 6, Batavia (D)
- EDMUND G. JAMES, Caldwell (R)
- MARTIN A. JANIS, 1 Scott St., Maumee (R)
- DELBERT B. JEFFERY, Antwerp (R)
- CHARLES H. JONES, 7600 Princeton-Glendale Rd.,
Hamilton (R)
- HARRY V. JUMP, 221 E. Howard, Willard (R)
- ARTHUR C. KATTERHEINRICH, 319 W. Main St.,
Cridersville (R)
- FLOYD G. KERNS, RFD 1, Peoria (R)
- JAMES P. KILBANE, 3303 West Blvd.,
Cleveland (D)
- BISHOP KILPATRICK, 195 Oak Knoll, N.E.,
Warren (D)
- JOHN E. KESNER, 413 Third St., Defiance (D)
- C. STEWART KITCHEN, 116 S. Church St.,
South Charleston (R)
- JOHN KOVACH, 6705 Schaefer Ave., Cleveland (D)
- VIRTUS J. KRUSE, RFD 2, Leesburg (D)
- CHARLES F. KURFESS, RFD 2, Perrysburg (R)
- JOSEPH E. LADY, 680 N. Wayne St., Kenton (R)
- ELTON LAHR, RFD 1, Vickery (R)
- A. G. LANCIONE, 3765 Tallman Ave.,
Bellaire (D)
- SAM LANDES, 214 S. Oak St., London (R)
- JAMES A. LANTZ, 134 N. High St., Lancaster (D)
- CHARLES W. LAZZARO, 17421 Lomond Blvd.,
Shaker Heights (D)
- CAROL D. LONG, 336 Lafayette Ave., Urbana (R)
- ROBERT H. LONGSWORTH, RFD 1, Carrollton (R)
- BERNICE K. MACKENZIE, 403 32nd St., N.W.,
Canton (D)
- JAMES J. McGETTRICK, 20525 Stratford Ave.,
Rocky River (D)
- KEITH McNAMARA, 247 N. Remington Rd.,
Columbus (R)
- DAVID T. MATIA, 3761 Princeton Blvd.,
South Euclid (D)
- GEORGE A. MEINHART, 94 Hudson St.,
Middleport (R)
- WILLIAM W. MILLIGAN, 883 Crescent Dr.,
Sidney (R)
- FRANK W. MILLS, 600 N. Main St., Dayton (R)
- CHARLES A. MOONEY, JR., 3292 W. 155th St.,
Cleveland (D)
- LUTHER MYLANDER, RFD, Oak Harbor (D)

ROBERT E. NETZLEY, Pemberton Rd., Laura (R)
 ANTHONY F. NOVAK, 6218 St. Clair Ave.,
 Cleveland (D)
 RICHARD A. NYE, 1519 Chapman Dr., Akron (D)
 HAROLD W. OYSTER, 307 Fourth St.,
 Marietta (R)
 JOE PIERSON, Box 66, West Elkton (R)
 GAIL W. PORTERFIELD, RFD 1, Gambier (R)
 THOMAS A. POTTENGER, 7376 New Haven Rd.,
 RFD 1, Harrison (R)
 ARNOLD POTTS, 304 E. Third St., Ottawa (D)
 WALTER E. POWELL, 671 Walter Ave.,
 Fairfield, Hamilton (R)
 ROBERT F. RECKMAN, 330 Warren Ave.,
 Cincinnati 20 (R)
 ARTHUR E. REILLY, JR., 2671 Wexford Rd.,
 Columbus (R)
 FRANCIS RENO, 705 Buckeye St., Toledo (D)
 FRED RICE, RFD 2, Wellston (R)
 VERNAL G. RIFFE, JR., 4223 Spruce St.,
 New Boston (D)
 KENNETH A. ROBINSON, 462 King Ave.,
 Marion (R)
 ROBERT L. RÖDERER, 103 Notre Dame Ave.,
 Dayton (D)
 HAROLD ROMER, Coldwater (D)
 CHARLES F. ROTHEL, RFD 5, Cadiz (R)
 VIRGIL A. ROYER, Arcanum (R)
 RALPH RUDD, 4777 Wood St., Willoughby (D)
 WILLIAM H. RYCHENER, Box 5, Pettisville (R)
 JACOB A. SHAWAN, 1631 Roxbury Rd.,
 Columbus (R)
 JOHN CHARLES SHEPPARD, 617 N. Seventh St.,
 Cambridge (R)
 MYRL H. SHOEMAKER, Bourneville (D)
 ROBERT E. STOCKDALE, 1485 South Blvd.,
 Twin Lakes, Kent (R)
 FRANCIS D. SULLIVAN, 1485 Royalwood Rd.,
 Brecksville (D)
 ETHEL G. SWANBECK, 304 Center St., Huron (R)
 MICHAEL A. SWEENEY, 4411 W. 185th St.,
 Cleveland (D)
 DAN O. TABER, Kanauga (R)
 G. D. TABLACK, 9 E. Washington St.,
 Struthers (D)
 ROBERT TAFT, JR., 4305 Drake Rd.,
 Cincinnati 27 (R)
 WILLIAM W. TAFT, 18033 Chagrin Blvd.,
 Shaker Heights (R)
 THOMAS L. THOMAS, 1285 Beardsley St.,
 Akron (D)
 JAMES E. THORPE, 2341 Ridgewood Ave.,
 Alliance (R)
 GILBERT THURSTON, RFD 1, Custar (R)
 ROBIN T. TURNER, 367½ S. Washington,
 Tiffin (R)
 CHARLES J. WAGGONER, 28 W. Orchard Ave.,
 Lebanon (R)
 ED WALLACE, 425 N. Court St., Circleville (D)
 CLARA E. WEISENBORN, 4940 Chambersburg Rd.,
 Dayton (R)
 DAVID WEISSERT, RFD 1, New Concord (R)
 CLARENCE L. WETZEL, RFD 3, Lisbon (R)
 WALTER L. WHITE, 410 S. Kenilworth, Lima (R)
 ROBERT G. WINZELER, 119 N. Pleasant,
 Montpelier (R)

CHALMERS P. WYLIE, 2155 Cheshire Rd.,
 Columbus (R)
 JESSE YODER, 1913 Doris Dr., Dayton (D)
 HOWARD A. ZOLLINGER, 186 W. Main St.,
 Crooksville (R)
 STEPHEN ZONA, 7640 Linden Lane, Parma (D)
 LYTLE G. ZUBER, 293 E. Longview Ave.,
 Columbus (R)

OKLAHOMA (LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Democrats 40 Republicans 4

WALT ALLEN, 116 N. Fourth St., Chickasha (D)
 ROBERT L. BAILEY, 225 N. Peters St., Norman (D)
 DON BALDWIN, 321 W. Broadway, Anadarko (D)
 J. H. BELVIN, 302 W. Willow St., Durant (D)
 ED BERRONG, 215 W. Main St., Weatherford (D)
 ROY C. BOECHER, Box 98, Kingfisher (D)
 WILFORD E. BOHANNON, RFD 1, Checotah (D)
 ROBERT H. BREEDEN, 211 North "D" St.,
 Cleveland (R)
 BUCK CARTWRIGHT, Box 1460, Wewoka (D)
 JOE BAILEY COBB, 307 E. Main St.,
 Tishomingo (D)
 EVERETT S. COLLINS, Box 1393, Sapulpa (D)
 CHARLES ELDRIDGE COLSTON, 301 E. Main St.,
 Marietta (D)
 BOYD COWDEN, Box 449, Chandler (D)
 BYRON DACUS, 401 N. Washington St.,
 Hobart (D)
 BEN EASTERLY, Box 279, Alva (D)
 LEON B. FIELD, Box NN, Texhoma (D)
 RAY FINE, RFD 1, Gore (D)
 DENZIL D. GARRISON, 2233 S. Osage St.,
 Bartlesville (R)
 HAROLD T. GARVIN, Security Bank Bldg.,
 Duncan (D)
 ROY E. GRANTHAM, 210½ E. Grand Ave.,
 Ponca City (D)
 RALPH W. GRAVES, 716 W. Dewey St.,
 Shawnee (D)
 GLEN HAM, Box 198, Pauls Valley (D)
 CLEM M. HAMILTON, Box K, Heavener (D)
 FRED R. HARRIS, 1120 Cherry St., Lawton (D)
 RYAN KERR, Box 528, Altus (D)
 YATES LAND, 1108 E. 21st St., Tulsa 14 (D)
 ROBERT C. LOLLAR, Box 4, Miami (D)
 LEROY MCCLENDON, 618 S. E. Avenue F,
 Idabel (D)
 S. S. MCCOLGIN, Box 103, Reydon (D)
 CLEM McSPADDEN, 109 N. Hickory St.,
 Nowata (D)
 TOM H. MORFORD, 215 S. Grand Ave.,
 Cherokee (R)
 TOM PAYNE, Box 510, Okmulgee (D)
 JEAN L. PAZOURECK, Box 244, El Reno (D)
 GEORGE P. PITCHER, Box 269, Vinita (D)
 LOUIS H. RITZHAUPT, Box 727, Guthrie (D)
 CLEETA JOHN ROGERS, 427 N. W. 22nd St.,
 Oklahoma City 3 (D)
 RICHARD E. ROMANG, 1525 E. Randolph St.,
 Enid (R)
 HAROLD R. SHOEMAKE, Surety Bldg.,
 Muskogee (D)

ALFRED STEVENSON, Box 511, Holdenville (D)
 GENE STIPE, 201½ E. Choctaw St.,
 McAlester (D)
 TOM TIPPS, 720 Lake Murray Dr., Ardmore (D)
 BOB A. TRENT, RFD 1, Caney (D)
 BASIL R. WILSON, 517 Kentucky Ave.,
 Mangum (D)
 CHARLES M. WILSON, Box 148, Sayre (D)

House of Representatives

Democrats 107 Republicans 14

LONNIE L. ABBOTT, 1017 S. E. County Road,
 Ada (D)
 LOU S. ALLARD, 421 N. Grand Ave.,
 Drumright (D)
 RED ANDREWS, Biltmore Hotel,
 Oklahoma City 2 (D)
 DAVID D. ATKINSON, 1620 S. Gary Ave.,
 Tulsa 4 (D)
 HARLON S. AVEY, 525 S. Fifth St., Okemah (D)
 BRYCE BAGGETT, 615 N.E. 14th St.,
 Oklahoma City 4 (D)
 JOHN STEELE BATSON, 1106 S. W. Fifth St.,
 Marietta (D)
 SPENCER T. BERNARD, RFD 1, Rush Springs (D)
 EARL BILYEU, RFD 1, Keota (D)
 MAYNARD E. BLACKARD, Box 117, Muldrow (D)
 G. T. BLANKENSHIP, 6618 Hillcrest Ave.,
 Oklahoma City 16 (R)
 EDWARD L. BOND, Furst-Bullard Bldg.,
 Duncan (D)
 ART F. BOWER, 715 E. Central Ave., Fairview (R)
 ED BRADLEY, 150 E. 21st St., Tulsa 14 (D)
 W. D. BRADLEY, 702 North Ash St., Waurika (D)
 BILL BRISCOE, RFD 3, Claremore (D)
 JAMES M. BULLARD, Box 369, Duncan (D)
 WILLIAM R. BURKETT, Box 633, Woodward (R)
 JAMES F. BURNHAM, General Delivery, Canton (D)
 J. W. BYNUM, Bynum's Store, Locust Grove (D)
 JOHN N. CAMP, Waukomis State Bank,
 Waukomis (R)
 ROBERT E. CLARK, Box 337, Minco (D)
 ED COLE, 822 W. 11th St., Okmulgee (D)
 KENNETH E. CONVERSE, Box 245,
 Tishomingo (D)
 JIM COOK, Box 336, Wilburton (D)
 BARBOUR COX, Box 455, Chandler (D)
 MILTON C. CRAIG, 820 Manvel Ave.,
 Chandler (R)
 RAYMOND O. CRAIG, 1310 South Third St.,
 Blackwell (R)
 M. A. DIEL, 1212 Wilson St., Clinton (D)
 HENRY DOLEZAL, Box 508, Perry (R)
 C. W. DOORNBOS, 3120 Sheridan Road,
 Bartlesville (R)
 MARTIN E. DYER, Box 568, Ardmore (D)
 A. F. EIDSON, Box 415, Konawa (D)
 CARL G. ETILING, Box 266, Boise City (R)
 HEBER FINCH, JR., 933 Henshaw St., Sapulpa (D)
 STONA FITCH, Box 595, Wetumka (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)

J. B. FOWLER, 311 W. Eula St., Hollis (D)
 ROBERT L. GOODFELLOW, 121 W. Oklahoma
 Ave., Anadarko (D)
 A. E. GREEN, Box 112, Wakita (D)
 DON R. GREENHAW, Box 7, Sentinel (D)
 BILL T. HARPER, General Delivery, Stilwell (D)
 BILL HAWORTH, Box 1505, Muskogee (D)
 CHARLES T. HENRY, RFD 5, Shawnee (D)
 JAKE E. HESSER, 617 E. Sixth St., Stillwater (D)
 HOMER R. HOLCOMB, Box 386, Sayre (D)
 JOYCE LEON HOLDER, RFD 1, Snyder (D)
 ROBERT E. HOPKINS, 5006 S. 32 West Ave.,
 Tulsa 7 (D)
 GENE C. HOWARD, 4228 S. Erie Ave., Tulsa 5 (D)
 JOHN HOWE, 5 Hillcrest, Ponca City (D)
 LAURENCE P. HOWZE, 119 W. Broadway,
 Seminole (D)
 ELMO B. HURST, 1801 N. Louis Tittle St.,
 Mangum (D)
 DELBERT INMAN, RFD 4, Coalgate (D)
 ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, JR., 1300 S. Main St.,
 Tulsa 19 (D)
 KELSIE JONES, Box 365, Broken Bow (D)
 J. M. KARDOKUS, Box 279, Apache (D)
 G. H. KARNES, Box 716, Beaver (D)
 GEORGE C. KEYES, Box 27, Jones (D)
 A. J. LANCE, Box 128, Alex (D)
 A. R. LARASON, RFD 1, Fargo (D)
 CLAYTON H. LAUER, Box 445, Buffalo (R)
 JOHN T. LEVERGOOD, 218 Elks Bldg., Shawnee (D)
 J. D. MCCARTY, 636 S. W. 40th St. Terrace,
 Oklahoma City 9 (D)
 TOM McCHRISTIAN, 1012 S. 13th St.,
 McAlester (D)
 PAT S. McCUE, 31 N. Main St., Miami (D)
 JOHN W. McCUNE, 3523 S. Trenton Ave.,
 Tulsa 5 (D)
 JOHN MASSEY, 1332½ N. Fourth St., Durant (D)
 WILLIAM W. METCALF, 605 N. Lowe St.,
 Hobart (D)
 JODIE S. MOAD, 610 S. Fourth St., Cheyenne (D)
 HAROLD D. MORGAN, RFD 4, Box 709, Vinita (D)
 JOSEPH E. MOUNTFORD, Box 853, Miami (D)
 A. L. MURROW, Box B, Dacoma (R)
 ALLEN G. NICHOLS, Box 640, Wewoka (D)
 E. D. NICHOLS, Box 27, Leedey (D)
 DELMAS L. NORTHCUTT, General Delivery,
 Willis (D)
 MARTIN ODOM, General Delivery, Hitchita (D)
 V. H. ODOM, 912 Church St., Wagoner (D)
 FRANK OGDEN, Box 408, Guymon (D)
 BERT F. PAGE, Enid (R)
 FRANK G. PATTERSON, Box 656, Grandfield (D)
 KENNETH J. POYNOR, 512 W. Symmes St.,
 Norman (D)
 MILTON W. PRIEBE, Suite 22 Pappe Bldg.,
 Kingfisher (R)
 REX PRIVETT, RFD 1, Maramec (D)
 MANVILLE REDMAN, 603 Dearborn St.,
 Lawton (D)
 FRANK RENEAU, RFD 1, Cherokee (D)
 SAM RICHARDSON, General Delivery,
 Maysville (D)
 O. E. RICHESON, 707 High St., Henryetta (D)
 RUSSELL RUBY, 517 Kankakee St., Muskogee (D)
 WAYNE SANGUIN, Box 608, Hugo (D)
 CLYDE W. SARE, Box 606, Bartlesville (D)

GARFIELD SETTLES, General Delivery,
Millerton (D)
WILLIAM K. SHIBLEY, Box 989, Bristow (D)
BILL SHIPLEY, 502 N. Pecan St., Nowata (D)
JACK R. SKAGGS, 3136 N.W. 47th St.,
Oklahoma City 12 (D)
WILLIAM H. SKEITH, 715 S. Fourth St.,
McAlester (D)
NORMAN A. SMITH, Box 142, Purcell (D)
WILEY SPARKMAN, Box 483, Grove (D)
H. L. SPARKS, Box 849, Cushing (D)
GEORGE DICK SPRAKER, 2634 Columbus Ave.,
Muskogee (D)
TOM STEVENS, 11 W. Georgia Ave., Shawnee (D)
TOM E. STRICKLAND, RFD 1, Stratford (D)
SAM SULLIVAN, 1711 W. Evergreen St.,
Durant (D)
J. THOMAS TAGGART, 420 N.W. 18th St.,
Oklahoma City 3 (R)
JIM TALIAFERRO, RFD 1, Lawton (D)
TOM TATE, RFD 2, Fairfax (D)
HAROLD THOMAS, RFD 2, Atoka (D)
VIRGIL B. TINKER, RFD 2, Fairfax (D)
TOM TRAW, Box 85, Arkoma (D)
RAY TUCKER, General Delivery, Finley (D)
RALPH VANDIVER, Box 205, Heavener (D)
RAY VAN HOOSER, Box 780, McAlester (D)
RALPH WATKINS, 532 S. Miles St., El Reno (D)
O. R. WILHELM, RFD 2, Box 9, Erick (D)
CARL WILLIAMS, RFD 1, Sulphur (D)
JAMES W. WILLIAMS, 1729 Winchester St.,
Ardmore (D)
MAURICE L. WILLIS, 610 Navajo Rd., Altus (D)
WILLIAM P. WILLIS, 1 Valley St., Tahlequah (D)
JAMES B. WITT, 229 E. Indiana St., Walters (D)
LELAND WOLF, Box 495, Noble (D)

OREGON

(LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY)

Senate

Democrats 20 Republicans 10

EDDIE AHRENS, RFD 2, Turner (R)
HARRY D. BOVIN, 612 Conger Ave.,
Klamath Falls (D)
R. F. CHAPMAN, 977 S. Eighth, Coos Bay (D)
VERNON COOK, Troutdale (D)
ALFRED H. CORBETT, 1028 Corbett Bldg.,
Portland (D)
MRS. ALICE CORBETT, 2222 N. E. Schuyler,
Portland (D)
AL FLEGEL, Box 1065, Roseburg (D)
CARL H. FRANCIS, Dayton (R)
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., N. W.,
Salem (R)
JEAN L. LEWIS, 7700 S.W. 27th Ave., Portland (D)
THOMAS R. MAHONEY, 257 S.W. Marconi,
Portland (D)
BEN MUSA, 512 Court St., The Dalles (D)
ANDREW J. NATERLIN, 712 Alder St., Newport (D)
LYNDAL NEWBRY, Ashland (R)
BOYD OVERHUESE, Madras (D)
WALTER J. PEARSON, 5035 S.W. Windsor Ct.,
Portland (D)
E. D. POTTS, 754 Madrona, Grants Pass (D)
ROBERT STRAUB, RFD 4, Box 111, Eugene (D)
MONROE SWEETLAND, 2006 McLoughlin,
Milwaukie (D)
DANIEL A. THIEL, 2625 Irving Ave., Astoria (D)
ROBERT F. WHITE, 410 Candalaria Blvd.,
Salem (R)
ANTHONY YTURRI, 1051 S.W. Fifth, Ontario (R)
FRANCIS W. ZIEGLER, 333 N. Eighth St.,
Corvallis (R)

House of Representatives

Democrats 31 Republicans 29

GUST ANDERSON, 2426 N.E. Ainsworth,
Portland (R)
GEORGE J. ANNALA, RFD 1, Box 100,
Hood River (D)
VICTOR G. ATIYEH, 7675 S.W. Maple Dr.,
Portland (R)
CARL BACK, Port Orford (D)
CLARENCE BARTON, Box 365, Coquille (D)
CORNELIUS C. BATESON, RFD 5, Box 381,
Salem (D)
SIDNEY BAZETT, 2009 Scoville Rd.,
Grants Pass (R)
EDWIN E. BENEDICT, 3055 S.E. 118th Ave.,
Portland (D)
WILLIAM BRADLEY, RFD 2, Box 464, Gresham (D)
KESSLER R. CANNON, 924 S. Third St., Bend (R)
BOB CHAPPEL, 348 S.E. 50th Ave., Portland (R)
MRS. E. G. CHUINARD, 7307 N.W. Penridge Rd.,
Portland (R)
LEON S. DAVIS, RFD 2, Box 47, Hillsboro (R)
JOHN R. DELLENBACK, 257 Windsor Ave.,
Medford (R)
RAY DOOLEY, 1110 S.E. 16th Ave., Portland (D)
ROBERT B. DUNCAN, 1500 Terr. Dr., Medford (D)
EDWARD W. ELDER, 193 Rio Glen Dr.,
Eugene (R)
ROBERT L. ELFSTROM, 1825 Highway Ave.,
N.E., Salem (R)
HARRY C. ELLIOTT, 3915 Third St.,
Tillamook (R)
BEN EVICK, RFD 1, Madras (D)
RICHARD EYMAN, Star Route, Mohawk (D)
EDWARD N. FADELEY, 260 Sunset Dr., Eugene (D)
CARLTON O. FISHER, 160 Palomino Dr.,
Eugene (R)
GEORGE C. FLITCRAFT, 1947 Earle St.,
Klamath Falls (R)
WILLIAM J. GALLAGHER, 8659 S.E. Foster Rd.,
Portland (R)
MEL GORDON, 12250 S.E. 33rd Ave., Portland (R)
WILLIAM F. GWINN, 2900 Lawnridge, Albany (R)

- CLINTON P. HAIGHT, JR., 2533 10th St., Baker (D)
 MRS. BEULAH J. HAND, 2515 Tenth Ave.,
 Milwaukie (D)
 STAFFORD HANSELL, Box 166, Athena (R)
 DOUGLAS E. HEIDER, 1246 Spears St.,
 S. E., Salem (R)
 W. H. HOLMSTROM, 125 E. Seventh, Gearhart (D)
 NORMAN R. HOWARD, 2504 S.E. 64th Ave.,
 Portland (D)
 CARROL HOWE, RFD 2, Box 697,
 Klamath Falls (R)
 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)
 NANCY KIRKPATRICK, 194 Second St.,
 Lebanon (D)
 PHILIP D. LANG, 2515 S.E. 51st St., Portland (D)
 GEORGE LAYMAN, Box 68, Newberg (R)
 SYDNEY LEIKEN, 2230 W. Harvard Ave.,
 Roseburg (D)
 THOMAS R. MCCLELLAN, Box 27, Neotsu (D)
 DON MCKINNIS, Summerville (D)
 KEN MAHER, 10401 S.W. 35th Dr., Portland (R)
 TOM MONAGHAN, 5611 S.E. Logus Rd.,
 Milwaukie (D)
 F. F. MONTGOMERY, 178 Marion Lane,
 Eugene (R)
 ROSS MORGAN, 967 S.E. Thom Rd., Gresham (D)
 MRS. KATHERINE MUSA, Box 458, The Dalles (D)
 MRS. JUANITA ORR, RFD 1, Box 740,
 Lake Grove (D)
 GRACE OLIVIER PECK, 2324 S.E. Iyon St.,
 Portland (D)
 RAPHAEL R. RAYMOND, Vansyde Canyon Rd.,
 Helix (R)
 JOE ROGERS, RFD 1, Box 327, Independence (R)
 ROBERT F. SMITH, Burns (R)
 EMIL STUNTZ, 201 S. Seventh St., Nyssa (D)
 WAYNE TURNER, 30 Wagner Ave., St. Helens (D)
 GEORGE VAN HOOMISSEN, 6425 N.E. Cleveland,
 Portland (D)
 FRANK M. WEATHERFORD, Olex (D)
 EDWARD J. WHELAN, 6951 N. Oatman,
 Portland (D)
 SAM WILDERMAN, 2800 S.W. Patton Rd.,
 Portland (R)
- ANTHONY J. DISILVESTRO, 1505 South 15th St.,
 Philadelphia 46 (D)
 BENJAMIN R. DONOLOW, 1127 Land Title Bldg.,
 Philadelphia 10 (D)
 THOMAS A. EHRCOOD, Farmers Trust Bldg.,
 Lebanon (R)
 HAROLD E. FLACK, Brooks Bldg., 15 S. Franklin
 St., Wilkes-Barre (R)
 ROBERT D. FLEMING, 405 Freeport Rd.,
 Aspinwall, Pittsburgh 15 (R)
 JOHN J. HALUSKA, First Natl. Bank Bldg.,
 Patton (D)
 D. ELMER HAWBAKER, 125 Linden Ave.,
 Mercersburg (R)
 JO HAYS, 441 W. Fairmount Ave.,
 State College (D)
 THOMAS J. KALMAN, 208 Leonard Bldg.,
 10 W. Main St., Uniontown (D)
 MARVIN V. KELLER, Wrights Rd., RFD.,
 Newtown (R)
 EDWARD J. KESSLER, 329 E. Orange St.,
 Lancaster (R)
 ARTHUR E. KROMER, 115 Cleveland St.,
 Punxsutawney (R)
 WILLIAM J. LANE, 480 Front St.,
 Fredericktown (D)
 THOMAS P. MCCREESH, 4202 Walnut St.,
 Philadelphia (D)
 BERNARD B. MCGINNIS, 1108 Park Bldg.,
 Pittsburgh 22 (D)
 HUGH J. MCMENAMIN, 700 PP&L Bldg.,
 Scranton (D)
 ALBERT E. MADIGAN, RFD 3, Towanda (R)
 PAUL W. MAHADY, 917 Ligonier St., Latrobe (D)
 CHARLES R. MALLERY, 605 Allegheny St.,
 Hollidaysburg (R)
 JOHN CARL MILLER, 110 Fifth St.,
 West Aliquippa (D)
 WILLIAM VINCENT MULLIN, 608 Liberty Trust
 Bldg., Philadelphia 7 (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, 1306 Berger Bldg.,
 Pittsburgh 19 (D)
 FRED B. ROONEY, 405 E. Fourth St.,
 Bethlehem (D)
 GEORGE J. SARRAF, 3701 Penn Ave.,
 Pittsburgh 1 (D)
 WILLIAM Z. SCOTT, 51 Coal St., Lansford (R)
 WILLIAM G. SESLER, 1206 G. Daniel Baldwin
 Bldg., Erie (D)
 HARRY E. SEYLER, 249 E. Princess St.,
 York (D)
 RAYMOND P. SHAFER, 911 Diamond Sq.,
 Meadville (R)
 MARTIN SILVERT, 541 Land Title Bldg.,
 Broad & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia 10 (D)
 LEONARD C. STASEY, First National Bank Bldg.,
 Duquesne (D)
 GEORGE B. STEVENSON, 114 Second St.,
 Lock Haven (R)
 ISRAEL STIEFEL, 2240 N. Broad St.,
 Philadelphia 32 (D)

PENNSYLVANIA

(GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

Senate

Democrats 25 Republicans 25

- CLARENCE D. BELL, 507 Welsh St., Chester (R)
 JAMES S. BERGER, 28 E. Second St.,
 Coudersport (R)
 PETER J. CAMIEL, 810 New Market St.,
 Philadelphia 23 (D)
 LEROY E. CHAPMAN, 1911 Pennsylvania Ave.,
 East, Warren (R)
 ZEHNDER H. CONFAIR, 1325 Race St.,
 Williamsport (R)
 JOHN H. DEVLIN, 510 Court Pl.,
 Pittsburgh 19 (D)

STANLEY G. STROUP, 8-10 Court House Sq.,
Bedford (R)
M. HARVEY TAYLOR, 20 N. Second St.,
Harrisburg (R)
JOHN T. VAN SANT, Box 1124, Allentown (R)
GEORGE N. WADE, 2101 N. Front St.,
Harrisburg (R)
PAUL L. WAGNER, 634 E. Broad St., Tamaqua (R)
JOHN H. WARE, III, 55 S. Third St., Oxford (R)
CHARLES R. WEINER, 1420 Walnut St.,
Suite 709, Philadelphia (D)
SAMUEL B. WOLFE, 828 Market St., Lewisburg (R)
GUS YATRON, 1801 Holly Rd., Reading (D)

House of Representatives

Democrats 109 Republicans 99
(2 vacancies)

RICHARD L. ADAMS, 1907 Elizabeth Ave.,
Laureldale (R)
WILLARD F. AGNEW, JR., 222 Lexington Ave.,
Aspinwall (R)
JOHN HOPE ANDERSON, New Park (R)
SARAH A. ANDERSON, 226 N. 52nd St.,
Philadelphia 39 (D)
HIRAM G. ANDREWS, 115 Main St., Johnstown (D)
HERBERT ARLENE, 1942 W. Jefferson St.,
Philadelphia 21 (D)
WILLIAM H. ASHTON, Delchester Farms,
Edgemont (R)
CHARLES A. AUKER, 1106 26th Ave., Altoona (R)
WILLIAM T. BACHMAN, 125 S. Washington St.,
Freeland (D)
JOHN E. BACKENSTOE, 26 N. 14th St.,
Allentown (R)
STANLEY L. BLAIR, 37 West Ave., Albion (R)
DAVID M. BOIES, 312 Fourth St., Clairton (D)
JOHN F. BONNER, 204 W. Ludlow St.,
Summit Hill (D)
W. MAX BOSSERT, RFD, Beech Creek (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)
HARRIS G. BRETH, RFD 2, Clearfield (D)
WILLIAM G. BUCHANAN, 380 Poplar Ave.,
Indiana (R)
ALVIN C. BUSH, RFD 2, Muncy (R)
A. V. CAPANO, 845 Thompson Ave., Donora (D)
VINCENT CAPITOLO, 1308 S. 10th St.,
Philadelphia (D)
THOMAS H. CAULEY, 927 N. Sheridan Ave.,
Pittsburgh 6 (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 (D)
J. WOODROW COOLEY, 12 Maple St.,
Fairchance (D)
HARRY R. J. COMER, 2764 N. Howard St.,
Philadelphia 33 (D)
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)
SAMUEL B. DENNISON, 728 Main St.,
Reynoldsville (R)
LEE A. DONALDSON, JR., 3 Elizabeth St.,
Pittsburgh 23 (R)
JAMES J. DOUGHERTY, 117 Tree St.,
Philadelphia (D)
JOHN V. DOUGHTEN, 1105 Artott St.,
Philadelphia 24 (D)
RALPH J. DOWN, 1647 Hannah Ct., Sharon (R)
WILLIAM EDWARDS, RFD, Jermyn (R)
JOSHUA EILBERG, 1522 Longshore Ave.,
Philadelphia (D)
HARRY M. ELVEY, McConnellsburg (R)
J. RUSSELL ESHBACK, Bushkill (R)
EDWIN D. ESHLEMAN, RFD 1, Spring Valley Rd.,
Lancaster (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, 4901 Wyndale Ave.,
Philadelphia (D)
MICHAEL R. FLYNN, 30 E. Prospect Ave.,
Washington (D)
THOMAS J. FOERSTER, 3714 Ruggles St.,
Pittsburgh 14 (D)
PERCY G. FOOR, 139 W. Main St., Everett (R)
DONALD W. FOX, RFD 2, Enon Valley (R)
THOMAS A. FRASCELLA, 1230 W. Somerset St.,
Philadelphia 33 (D)
EUGENE M. FULMER, 221 S. Barnard St.,
State College (R)
WALTER C. FRY, 211 W. Freedley St.,
Norristown (D)
JOHN R. GAILEY, JR., 401 Roosevelt Ave.,
York (D)
JAMES J. A. GALLAGHER, 26 Flower Lane,
Levittown (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)
D. BARRY GIBBONS, Old Middletown Rd.,
Media (R)
JOSEPH H. GOLDSTEIN, 405 Liberty St.,
Warren (R)
MAURICE H. GOLDSTEIN, 5666 Phillips Ave.,
Pittsburgh 17 (R)
RAY C. GOODRICH, Roulette (R)
HARRY S. GRAMLICH, 806 Liberty St.,
Franklin (R)
WILLIAM GRAY, 2011 Manton St.,
Philadelphia (D)
JOHN E. GREMMINGER, 312 E. 22nd St.,
Chester (D)
STANLEY H. GROSS, RFD 1, Manchester (R)
ARTHUR O. GUESMAN, 372 Whittier Dr.,
Pittsburgh 35 (D)

- W. MACK GUTHRIE, 801 Terrace Ave., Apollo (R)
 ROBERT K. HAMILTON, 917 Maplewood Ave.,
 Ambridge (D)
 FREEMAN HANKINS, 4075 Haverford Ave.,
 Philadelphia 4 (D)
 GEORGE B. HARTLEY, 209 E. Cliveden St.,
 Philadelphia 19 (D)
 GEORGE K. HAUDENSHIELD, 1505 Orchardview
 Dr., Pittsburgh 20 (R)
 CHARLES D. HEAVEY, 5506 Cedar Ave.,
 Philadelphia 43 (D)
 GEORGE W. HEFFNER, 1310 Howard Ave.,
 Pottsville (R)
 W. STUART HELM, 940 N. McKean St.,
 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)
 ALLAN W. HOLMAN, JR., 119 S. Second St.,
 Newport (R)
 ENOS H. HORST, 120 Lincoln Way West,
 Chambersburg (R)
 K. LEROY IRVIS, 2170 Centre Ave.,
 Pittsburgh 19 (D)
 JOSEPH W. ISAACS, 1547 Baltimore Ave.,
 Folcroft (R)
 GEORGE E. JENKINS, 1009 Kirkpatrick St.,
 N. Braddock, Braddock (D)
 CHARLES J. JIM, 206 Gertrude St., Latrobe (D)
 ALBERT W. JOHNSON, 409 Franklin St.,
 Smethport (R)
 ROBERT P. JOHNSON, 287 Meeting House Lane,
 Merion Station (R)
 FRANCES R. JONES, 2233 Christian St.,
 Philadelphia (D)
 WALTER T. KAMYK, 4627 Carlton St.,
 Pittsburgh 1 (D)
 WILLIAM J. KELLY, 6113 Master St.,
 Philadelphia 31 (D)
 RUSSEL C. KEISER, 4700 Orchard St.,
 Harrisburg (R)
 MAE W. KERNAGHAN, 419 Holly Rd., Yeadon (R)
 HARRY A. KESSLER, 36 Ash St., Danville (R)
 THOMAS W. KING, JR., Meadowood St.,
 Butler (R)
 GUY A. KISTLER, 2327 Harvard Ave.,
 Camp Hill (R)
 H. BERYL KLEIN, 234 Franklin Ave.,
 Aliquippa (D)
 WILLIAM K. KNECHT, 134 E. Grand Ave.,
 Tower City (R)
 MARGARETTE S. KOOKER, 5th & Park Ave.,
 Quakertown (R)
 NICHOLAS KORNICK, 37 S. Pennsylvania Ave.,
 Uniontown (D)
 WILLIAM R. KORN, 1100 E. Main St.,
 Somerset (R)
 HARRY A. KRAMER, 355 W. Penn Pl.,
 Pittsburgh 24 (D)
 THOMAS F. LAMB, 905 Gladys Ave.,
 Pittsburgh 16 (D)
 PAUL M. LAWSON, 5425 Sansom St.,
 Philadelphia (D)
 AUSTIN M. LEE, 1 Lothian Pl.,
 Philadelphia 28 (R)
 KENNETH B. LEE, Eagles Mere (R)
 LOUIS LEONARD, 1217 Strahley Pl.,
 Pittsburgh 20 (D)
 WILLIAM LIMPER, 169 W. Huntingdon St.,
 Philadelphia (D)
 EDWIN E. LIPPINCOTT, II, Sycamore Mills Rd.,
 Media (R)
 WILLIAM J. LONG, 520 Church St.,
 Brownsville (D)
 WILLIAM J. LONG, 22 E. South St.,
 Mahanoy City (D)
 PAUL F. LUTTY, 150 Monastery Ave.,
 Pittsburgh 3 (D)
 ALBERT L. MCCANDLESS, RFD 5, Butler (R)
 STEPHEN MCCANN, Waynesburg Rd.,
 Carmichaels (D)
 THOMAS J. MCCORMACK, 3842 N. Park Ave.,
 Philadelphia (D)
 DANIEL F. McDEVITT, 1918 Palm St.,
 Reading (D)
 JOHN J. McDONALD, 28 E. Ogden St.,
 Girardville (D)
 HARRY R. MCINROY, Westfield (R)
 LEO MCKEEVER, 1675 E. Cheltenham Ave.,
 Philadelphia (D)
 LEO J. McLAUGHLIN, 7137 Upland St.,
 Pittsburgh 8 (D)
 EDWARD W. McNALLY, 1646 Colonial St.,
 Johnstown (D)
 GEORGE C. MAGEE, JR., 738 Baldwin St.,
 Meadville (R)
 CLARENCE F. MANBECK, RFD 1,
 Fredericksburg (R)
 MARIAN E. MARKLEY, RFD 1, Macungie (R)
 RALPH A. MARSH, 713 Chestnut Ave., DuBois (R)
 ARTHUR J. MAY, 206 N. Charles Ave.,
 Selinsgrove (R)
 H. J. MAXWELL, 1200 Millcrest Ave.,
 Monessen (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)
 HAROLD G. MILLER, 1738 23rd Ave., Altoona (R)
 CHARLES J. MILLS, 711 Eastmont Dr.,
 Greensburg (D)
 SUSIE MONROE, 1942 N. 23rd St.,
 Philadelphia 21 (D)
 WALTER H. MORLEY, 353 W. Duval St.,
 Philadelphia (D)
 FRANCIS X. MULDOWNEY, 862 N. 22nd St.,
 Philadelphia (D)
 MARTIN P. MULLEN, 5332 Glenmore Ave.,
 Philadelphia (D)
 MARION L. MUNLEY, 175 Spruce St.,
 Archbald (D)
 AUSTIN J. MURPHY, 308 Fallowfield Ave.,
 Charleroi (D)
 JOHN J. MURRAY, 1616 Branning Rd.,
 Pittsburgh 35 (D)
 JAMES MUSTO, 61 Bryden St., Pittston (D)
 MICHAEL J. NEEDHAM, 324 S. Hyde Park Ave.,
 Scranton (D)
 FORD E. O'DELL, 6670 E. Lake Rd., Erie (R)
 JAMES A. O'DONNELL, 918 Itaska St.,
 Bethlehem (D)

JAMES P. O'DONNELL, 2636 S. 66th St.,
Philadelphia 42 (D)
ROCCO A. ODORISIO, 402 W. Wayne Ave.,
Wayne (R)
ROBERT S. OGILVIE, 2619 N. Second St.,
Harrisburg (R)
ALFONSE PARLANTE, 1506 E. Moyamensing Ave.,
Philadelphia 47 (D)
KATHRYN GRAHAM PASHLEY, 8123 Hennig St.,
Philadelphia 11 (D)
PETER E. PERRY, 7179 N. Uber St.,
Philadelphia (D)
ANTHONY J. PETROSKY, Box 26, Slickville (D)
WILLIAM G. PIPER, 202 Harvard Blvd.,
Lincoln Park, Reading (R)
JULIAN POLASKI, 107 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.,
Lewistown (R)
JEANETTE F. REIBMAN, 514 McCartney St.,
Easton (D)
WILLIAM J. REIDENBACH, 131 Penn Ave.,
Scranton (D)
WILLIAM F. RENWICK, 130 Straub Ave.,
St. Marys (D)
HAMPTON RILEY, 2257 N. 22nd St.,
Philadelphia (D)
LOUIS ROVANSEK, 414 Locust St., Conemaugh (D)
BAKER ROYER, 1157 Main St., Ephrata (R)
ARCHIE RUBIN, 4333 N. Franklin St.,
Philadelphia (D)
HAROLD B. RUDISILL, 418 Baltimore St.,
Hanover (D)
EUGENE S. RUTHERFORD, 428 New Holland Ave.,
Lancaster (R)
BARNET SAKULSKY, 1137 Fifth Ave.,
New Kensington (D)
VINCENT F. SCARCELLI, 2103 S. Lambert St.,
Philadelphia 45 (D)
PETER G. SCHAAP, 323 W. Seventh St., Erie (D)
EDWARD A. SCHUSTER, SR., 425 Susanna Court,
Pittsburgh 7 (D)
H. JACK SELTZER, 229 S. Forge St., Palmyra (R)
ULYSSES SHELTON, 717 W. Berks St.,
Philadelphia (D)
LOUIS SHERMAN, 4805 "B" St., Philadelphia (D)
FRED J. SHUPNIK, 550 Charles St., Luzerne (D)
JAMES C. SIMMONS, 5010 Lindermer Ave.,
Bethel Park (R)
C. TIMOTHY SLACK, 129 S. Fifth Ave.,
Coatesville (R)
ORVILLE E. SNARE, 610 Penna. Ave.,
Huntingdon (R)
JOHN F. STANK, 517 Webster St., Ranshaw (D)
WILLIAM E. STECKEL, 1018 Main St.,
Slatington (R)
R. P. STIMMEL, 1245 N. 19th St., Allentown (R)
W. JOHN STITELER, JR., RFD 3, Rockwood (R)
CHARLES D. STONE, 100 N. Brodhead Rd.,
Aliquippa (D)
ALBERT E. STRAUSSER, 301 E. Fifth St.,
Berwick (R)

JOSEPH A. SULLIVAN, 2152 E. Ann St.,
Philadelphia (D)
THOMAS F. SULLIVAN, 11 Glasgow Rd.,
Forest Hill, Pittsburgh 21 (D)
MARTIN J. TAYLOR, 3527 Frankford Ave.,
Philadelphia 34 (D)
RONALD L. THOMPSON, 224 Parker Dr.,
Mt. Lebanon, Pittsburgh 16 (R)
JOSEPH G. TOMASCIK, 628 N. Franklin St.,
Wilkes-Barre (D)
EDWIN W. TOMPKINS, 120 W. Fourth St.,
Emporium (R)
PAT C. TRUSIO, 47 E. Penn St., Uniontown (D)
JOSEPH P. UJOBAL, 137 Fifth Ave.,
Phoenixville (R)
PAIGE VARNER, RFD 1, Shippenville (R)
GUS P. VERONA, Box 161, Pen Argyl (D)
ARTHUR J. WALL, 301 Eighth St., Honesdale (R)
JOHN T. WALSH, 1415 Freemont St.,
McKeesport (D)
JOSEPH G. WARGO, 106 Bosak Court,
Olyphant (D)
JOHN J. WELSH, 3544 N. Broad St.,
Philadelphia (D)
LEROY A. WEIDNER, 11 Marshall Ave.,
Reading (R)
HAROLD G. WESCOTT, 412 Broad Ave.,
Susquehanna (R)
JOHN E. WHITTAKER, 137 Lincoln Ave.,
Williamsport (R)
JAMES E. WILLARD, RFD 2, Pulaski (R)
HERMAN B. WILLAREDT, Bridge St.,
Mont Clare (R)
ALAN WILLIAMS, 170 Cedar Dr., New Britain (R)
EVAN S. WILLIAMS, Troy (R)
RAYMOND E. WILT, 131 Enger Ave.,
Pittsburgh 14 (R)
NORMAN WOOD, Peach Bottom (R)
FRANCIS WORLEY, RFD 1, York Springs (R)
JAMES WYND, JR., RFD, Tunkhannock (R)
VAN D. YETTER, JR., RFD 2, East
Stroudsburg (D)
LESTER H. ZIMMERMAN, 316 Orange St.,
Mifflintown (R)

PUERTO RICO
(LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY)

Senate

Popular Democratic Party 23

Republicans 8 (1 vacancy)

SANTOS P. AMADEO, Santurce (R)
FRANCISCO L. ANSELM, Coamo (PDP)
RAMÓN ENRIQUE BAUZÁ, Ponce (PDP)
AGUSTIN BURGOS, Villalba (PDP)
ANTONIA C. CABASSA VDA. DE FAJARDO,
Mayaguez (R)
PALMIRA CABRERA IBARRA, Vega Alta (PDP)
ERNESTO CARRASQUILLO, Yabucoa (PDP)
RAMIRO L. COLÓN CASTAÑO, Ponce (R)
LUIS A. COLÓN VELÁZQUEZ, Moca (PDP)
JOSÉ N. DAPENA LAGUNA, Ponce (PDP)
EUGENIO FERNÁNDEZ CERRA, San Juan (PDP)
LIONEL FERNÁNDEZ MÉNDEZ, Cayey (PDP)
ERNESTO JUAN FONFRÍAS, Toa Baja (PDP)

MIGUEL A. GARCÍA MÉNDEZ, Mayagüez (R)
 RUBÉN GAZTAMBIDE ARRILLAGA,
 Río Piedras (PDP)
 CHARLES H. JULIÁ, Santurce (R)
 HIPÓLITO MARCANO, Hato Rey (PDP)
 LUIS MUÑOZ RIVERA, San Juan (PDP)
 LUIS A. NEGRÓN LÓPEZ, Sabana Grande (PDP)
 CRUZ ORTIZ STELLA, Humacao (PDP)
 ARTURO ORTIZ TORO, Santurce (R)
 SANTIAGO R. PALMER, San German (PDP)
 SAMUEL R. QUIÑONES, San Juan (PDP)
 ANTONIO QUIRÓS MÉNDEZ, Santurce (R)
 ANTONIO REYES DELGADO, Arecibo (PDP)
 HERÁCLIO H. RIVERA COLÓN, Toa Alta (PDP)
 JUANA RODRÍGUEZ MUNDO, Río Piedras (PDP)
 CARLOS ROMÁN BENÍTEZ, Trujillo Alto (PDP)
 LUIS SANTALIZ CAPESTANY, Las Marías (PDP)
 ARMANDO SCHMIDT, Ponce (R)
 YLDEFONSO SOLÁ MORALES, Caguas (PDP)

House of Representatives

Popular Democratic Party 47
 Republicans 16 (1 vacancy)

ARCILIO ALVARADO, Guaynabo (PDP)
 REINALDO ALVAREZ COSTA, Yabucoa (PDP)
 JULIA ARCE DE FRANKLIN, San Juan (R)
 RAUL BACÓ PASSARELL, Yauco (PDP)
 JAIME BÁEZ, Santurce (R)
 PEDRO BORGES LÓPEZ, San Lorenzo (PDP)
 CASIMIRO CABRANES, Toa Alta (PDP)
 MARIO CANALES, Jayuya (PDP)
 JUAN J. CANCEL RÍOS, Barceloneta (PDP)
 JESUS M. CASTAÑO, Vieques (PDP)
 BENJAMÍN COLE, Mayagüez (PDP)
 JOSÉ JUAN COLLAZO, Patillas (PDP)
 HERMINIO CONCEPCIÓN DE GRACIA,
 Santurce (PDP)
 FEDERICO A. CORDERO, Hato Rey (PDP)
 JOSÉ GUADALUPE DOMÍNGUEZ, Guayanilla (PDP)
 LEOPOLDO FIGUEROA CARRERAS, Cataño (R)
 PLÁCIDO FIGUEROA RODRÍGUEZ, Naguabo (PDP)
 ANGEL FONSECA JIMÉNEZ, Santurce (R)
 JORGE FONT SALDAÑA, Santurce (PDP)
 ERNESTO E. GANDÍA, Santurce (PDP)
 MILAGROS GONZÁLEZ CHAPEL, Añasco (PDP)
 JUAN MANUEL GONZÁLEZ GONZÁLEZ,
 Laros (PDP)
 SANTIAGO IGLESIAS SILVA, San Lorenzo (R)
 JUAN MELÉNDEZ BÁEZ, San Juan (PDP)
 RUBÉN MELÉNDEZ CARRERAS, Fajardo (R)
 JOSÉ LUIS MÉNDEZ, San Sebastián (PDP)
 RAFAEL D. MILÁN PADRÓ, Sabana Grande (PDP)
 PORFIRIO MIRANDA RIVERA, Morovis (PDP)
 AGUEDO MOJICA MARRERO, Humacao (PDP)
 PABLO MORALES OTERO, Santurce (PDP)
 PEDRO E. MUÑOZ RAMOS, Ponce (PDP)
 JUSTO E. NÁTER PABÓN, Río Piedras (PDP)
 HERNÁN ORTIZ NORIEGA, Lajas (PDP)
 BENJAMÍN ORTIZ ORTIZ, Río Piedras (PDP)
 RUBÉN D. OTERO BOSCO, Arecibo (R)
 MANUEL PAGÁN COLLAZO, Aibonito (PDP)
 SANTIAGO POLANCO ABREU, Isabela (PDP)
 ERNESTO RAMOS ANTONINI, Hato Rey (PDP)
 CASIMIRO RAMOS BARRETO, Vega Baja (PDP)
 JOSÉ RAMOS BARROSO, Bayamón (R)

LUIS RAMOS RODRÍGUEZ, Hato Rey (R)
 VÍCTOR REYES RIVERA, Cidra (PDP)
 ALEJO RIVERA MORALES, Ceiba (R)
 RUBÉN RIVERA RAMOS, Bayamón (PDP)
 RAFAEL RIVERA SANTIAGO, Santurce (R)
 FRANCISCO ROBLEDO, Santa Isabel (PDP)
 BALDOMERO ROIG VÉLEZ, Cataño (R)
 TIMOTEO SALAS QUINTERO, Toa Baja (PDP)
 ENRIQUE SÁNCHEZ CAPPÁ, Loíza (PDP)
 ARMANDO SÁNCHEZ MARTÍNEZ,
 Río Piedras (PDP)
 JUSTO SÁNCHEZ PÉREZ, Guayama (PDP)
 PEDRO A. SANTANA, San Juan (R)
 CARMEN SOLÁ DE PEREIRA, Ponce (PDP)
 OSVALDO TORRES GÓMEZ, Utuado (PDP)
 PABLO TORRES MEDINA, Río Piedras (R)
 LUCAS TORRES SANTOS, Orocovis (PDP)
 ALFREDO VARGAS RODRÍGUEZ,
 Quebradillas (PDP)
 LUIS MAGÍN VELÁZQUEZ, Carolina (PDP)
 SIGFREDO VÉLEZ GONZÁLEZ, Arecibo (PDP)
 JÚLIO VIERA MORALES, Ponce (R)
 CARLOS WESTERBAND, Ponce (R)
 JUAN ZAYAS APONTE, Caguas (PDP)
 PEDRÍN ZORRILLA, Santurce (PDP)

RHODE ISLAND

(GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

Senate

Democrats 28 Republicans 16

LEON D. ANDREWS, JR., Nooseneck Hill Rd.,
 RFD, Coventry (R)
 ARTHUR A. BELHUMEUR, 250 Shawmut Ave.,
 Central Falls (D)
 IRVING J. BILGOR, 78 Homer St., Providence (D)
 GLADYS M. BRIGHTMAN, 40 Usher Terr.,
 Bristol (D)
 CHARLES B. CLARKE, 30 Lake St., Wakefield (R)
 E. REX COMAN, 84 Rodman St., Narragansett (R)
 ARTHUR M. COTTRELL, JR., Broad St.,
 Ashaway (R)
 WILLIAM M. DAVIES, JR., 137 Progress St.,
 Saylesville (D)
 C. GEORGE DE STEFANO, 25 Markwood Dr.,
 Barrington (R)
 THOMAS R. DI LUGLIO, 10 Mohr St., Johnston (D)
 JAMES H. DONNELLY, Saundertown (R)
 WILLIAM C. FECTEAU, JR., 956 Tiogue Ave.,
 Coventry (D)
 CHARLES J. FOGARTY, Saw Mill Rd.,
 Harmony (D)
 G. ELLSWORTH GALE, JR., Division St.,
 East Greenwich (R)
 CHESTER J. GREENE, 81 High St., Jamestown (R)
 ROBERT C. GRIMES, 62 Ford St., Providence (D)
 HARRY J. HALL, Plainsfield Pike,
 North Scituate (R)
 ALLEN S. HARLOW, 414 Mitchell Lane,
 Middletown (R)
 HARRY W. HAWKSLEY, Exeter (R)
 PRIMO IACOBUCCI, 12 Prosper St., Providence (D)
 FRED J. JANNITTO, 37 Hope St., Warren (D)
 WALTER J. KANE, 9 Hawkins St., Greenville (D)
 FRANCIS J. LA CHAPPELLE, 1441 Main St.,
 West Warwick (D)

THOMAS H. LEVESQUE, 50 Orchard View Rd.,
Portsmouth (D)
WILLIAM P. LEWIS, Water St., Block Island (R)
CHARLES J. LINK, Post Rd., Charlestown (R)
ANDREW J. LOISELLE, 160 Cottage St.,
Pawtucket (D)
HOWARD J. LUCKINA, 28 Homestead Ave.,
North Smithfield (D)
JOSEPH L. LUONGO, 347 Broadway,
Providence (D)
JOHN F. MCBURNEY, JR., 15 Arlington St.,
Pawtucket (D)
FRANK A. MCMURROUGH, 1305 Main Rd.,
Tiverton (D)
JOHN E. MORAN, Mendon Rd., Cumberland Hill,
RFD, Manville (D)
HAROLD S. MOSKOL, 262 Waterman St.,
Providence (D)
PAT NERO, 1274 Narragansett Blvd., Cranston (D)
ERNEST L. NYE, Walker Rd., Foster Center (R)
LOUIS E. PERREAULT, Beaver River Rd., RFD,
West Kingston (R)
ROGER ST. PIERRE, Whipple Ave., Oakland (D)
HARVEY S. REYNOLDS, Taylor's Lane,
Little Compton (R)
GILBERT T. ROCHA, 534 Taunton Ave.,
East Providence (D)
JOSEPH A. SAVAGE, 10 Friendship St.,
Newport (D)
FRANK SCAMBATO, 581 Woonasquatucket Ave.,
North Providence (D)
FRANCIS P. SMITH, 219 Prospect St.,
Woonsocket (D)
ROBERT O. TIERNAN, 7 Pilgrim Circle,
Norwood (D)
NATALE L. URSO, 242 High St., Westerly (D)

House of Representatives

Democrats 79 Republicans 20

(1 vacancy)

HERBERT J. ABEDON, 68 Woodstock Lane,
Cranston (D)
JOHN C. AGNEW, 29 Kay St., Newport (D)
JOHN I. ALBRO, JR., Nooseneck Hill Rd., RFD,
Coventry (R)
FELIX A. APPOLONIA, 16 Alden Dr.,
West Warwick (D)
ALFRED BAGAGLIA, 32 Cleveland St.,
North Providence (D)
WILFRED J. BAILLARGEON, JR., 159 Warwick St.,
Woonsocket (D)
ANTHONY J. BARONE, 305 Langdon St.,
Providence (D)
CHARLES H. BECHTOLD, 26 North Road,
Kingston (R)
JOSEPH M. BERG, 1406 Broad St., Providence (D)
GEORGE C. BERK, 141 Verndale Ave.,
Providence (D)
JOSEPH A. BEVILACQUA, 125 Pocasset Ave.,
Providence (D)
WILLIAM F. BOLSTER, 43 South Pier Rd.,
Narragansett (D)
GERALD L. BONENFANT, 15 Chestnut St.,
Central Falls (D)
OMER BOUCHER, 110 Burrington St.,
Woonsocket (D)

EDWARD H. BOWEN, Warren's Point Rd.,
Little Compton (R)
ROBERT H. BRESLIN, JR., 48 Darmouth Ave.,
Lakewood (R)
JOSEPH A. CAPINERI, 46 Mount Vernon Blvd.,
Pawtucket (D)
JOHN H. CHAFEE, 45 Fairmount Dr., Warwick (R)
ORIST D. CHAHARYN, 35 Lyman St.,
Woonsocket (D)
WILLIAM J. CHAMPION, JR., 25 County St.,
Newport (D)
EUGENE F. COCHRAN, 87 Princeton Ave.,
Providence (D)
JOHN CONLEY, 38 Ruth Ave., Rumford (R)
EDWARD DENIS COSTELLO, 216 Farm St.,
Woonsocket (D)
OSIAS COTE, 817 Main St., Pawtucket (D)
MATTHEW C. CUNNINGHAM, 263 Prospect St.,
Pawtucket (D)
HARRY F. CURVIN, 44 Tower St., Pawtucket (D)
HARRIET J. D'ATTORE, 35 Liberty St.,
East Greenwich (R)
RAYMOND L. DAVIGNON, 5 Elmcrest Dr.,
Pawtucket (D)
JOHN F. DORIS, 268 High St., Woonsocket (D)
J HOWARD DUFFY, 171 Reynolds Ave.,
Providence (D)
THOMAS L. ETHERIDGE, 36 Brattle St.,
Providence (D)
MAURICE FEARNEY, Mount Hygeia Rd., RFD 1,
North Scituate (R)
ALDO FREDA, 228½ Atwells Ave., Providence (D)
JAMES A. GALLAGHER, 31 Clinton Ave.,
Jamestown (D)
WILLIAM F. GALLAGHER, 3 Narragansett Hts.,
Portsmouth (D)
GEORGE W. GARDNER, 96 Main St., Hope (R)
NOEL A. GIGUERE, 342 Paradis Avenue,
Woonsocket (D)
BERNARD C. GLADSTONE, 134 Woodbine St.,
Providence (D)
WALTER E. HARLOW, Nichols Lane,
Hope Valley (R)
HENRY C. HAWKINS, West Glocester, RFD 1,
Putnam, Conn. (R)
GERALD C. HAYDEN, 101 Perry St.,
Central Falls (D)
WILLIAM H. HOPWOOD, Hope Valley (R)
SAMUEL C. KAGAN, 161 Orms St., Providence (D)
JOHN F. KEENAN, 190 Cottage St., Pawtucket (D)
THOMAS F. KELLEHER, 72 Hilltop Ave.,
Providence (D)
FRANCIS X. KENNEDY, 38 Lexington Ave.,
West Warwick (D)
JAMES H. KIERNAN, 122 Beaufort St.,
Providence (D)
ARLINE R. KIVEN, 111 Waterman St.,
Providence (D)
EUGENE LANCTOT, 238 Cumberland St.,
Woonsocket (D)
ULYSSES LAROCHE, 9 Terrence Court,
West Warwick (D)
CHESTER LECH, 120 Summit St., Central Falls (D)
ARTHUR T. LEE, 40 Dudley Ave., N.,
Middletown (R)
GEORGE C. LIMA, 367 High Street, Bristol (D)

FREDERICK LIPPITT, 108 Prospect St.,
Providence (R)
DAVID A. LOWRY, 9 School St., Westerly (R)
LLOYD M. LUCAS, 366 Tower Hill Rd.,
North Kingstown (R)
JEREMIAH C. LYNCH, JR., 6 Narragansett Ave.,
Newport (D)
FRANCIS H. McCABE, 167 Dexter St.,
Pawtucket (D)
FRANCIS J. McCaffrey, 79 Radcliffe Ave.,
Providence (D)
BERNARD T. McDONALD, 84 Cedar St.,
Johnston (D)
JAMES E. McDONNELL, 1524 Westminster St.,
Providence (D)
JAMES J. McGRATH, 105 South St.,
Providence (D)
THOMAS P. McHUGH, 26 West Clifford St.,
Providence (D)
JAMES C. MAHER, Main St., Glendale (D)
FRANK A. MARTIN, JR., 25 Nathanael Ave.,
Pawtucket (D)
ALFRED U. MENARD, 71 Central St., Manville (D)
ANTONIO MENDES, 31 Farnum Pike, Esmond (D)
ALFRED R. MOAN, Knotty Oak Rd., Coventry (D)
JEAN A. MORENCY, 1040 Main St., Warren (D)
SAMUEL D. MOTT, Block Island (D)
EDWARD K. OAKLEY, 5 Warner Pl., Newport (D)
WALTER E. O'NEIL, 70 Delway Rd., Cranston (R)
JOSEPH V. ORTOLEVA, 15 Glenbridge Ave.,
Providence (D)
HENRY L. PAQUIN, 230 Bucklin St., Pawtucket (D)
SAMUEL A. PASQUA, 47 Garfield Ave., Bristol (D)
ALFRED P. PERROTTI, 82 Killingly St.,
Providence (D)
JOSEPH PERRY, JR., 254 Warren Ave.,
East Providence (D)
OSCAR C. PRATT, RFD, Hope Valley (D)
RUFUS K. PROSSER, RFD, Bradford (R)
HUGO L. RICCI, 78 Commodore St.,
Providence (D)
BERTRAND R. ROMPREY, 1588 Providence Pike,
North Smithfield (D)
THOMAS D. SANTORO, 168 High St., Westerly (D)
AUGUSTO W. SAOBENTO, 685 Warren Ave.,
East Providence (D)
JOSEPH SCANLON, 29 Fir Ave., North Tiverton (D)
MICHAEL SEPE, 18 Casino Ave., Cranston (D)
DONALD F. SHEA, 50 Timberland Dr.,
Riverside (D)
JOHN J. SKIFFINGTON, JR., 40 Second Ave.,
Woonsocket (D)
ELEANOR F. SLATER, 202 Narragansett Bay Ave.,
Warwick (D)
DAVID F. SWEENEY, JR., 69 Westwood Ave.,
Edgewood (D)
ANTHONY TARRO, 262 Knight St., Providence (D)
JOSEPH P. THIBAudeau, 49 Whitman St.,
Pawtucket (D)
JOSEPH A. THIBEAULT, 10 Cushing St.,
Cumberland (D)
OLIVER L. THOMPSON, JR., 55 Washington Rd.,
West Barrington (R)
ALFRED TRAVERS, JR., 53 Armstrong Ave.,
Providence (D)
HENRY H. TUCKER, 569 River Rd., Lincoln (R)
JAMES F. VARLEY, 92 Clay St., Central Falls (D)

WILLIAM L. WALSH, 158 Chandler Ave.,
Cranston (D)
SIDNEY A. WEXLER, 96 Tenth St., Providence (D)
JOHN J. WRENN, 177 Bellevue Ave.,
Providence (D)

SOUTH CAROLINA

(GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

Senate

Democrats 46 Republicans 0

PAUL McMANUS ARANT, Box 233, Pageland (D)
V. G. ARNETTE, Kingstree (D)
ED. B. BASKIN, Bishopville (D)
P. EUGENE BRABHAM, Box 214, Bamberg (D)
WALTER J. BRISTOW, JR., Barringer Bldg.,
Columbia 1 (D)
EDGAR A. BROWN, Box 248, Barnwell (D)
EDWARD C. CUSHMAN, JR., Box 270, Aiken (D)
REMBERT C. DENNIS, Moncks Corner (D)
KING DIXON, Box 214, Laurens (D)
J. RALPH GASQUE, Box 127, Marion (D)
WILLIAM CROSLAND GOLDBERG, Bennettsville (D)
W. CLYDE GRAHAM, Pamplico (D)
WILBUR G. GRANT, Box 468, Chester (D)
JOHN WILLIAM GREEN, Box 44, Turbeville (D)
L. MARION GRESSETTE, St. Mathews (D)
JESSE FRANK HAWKINS, RFD 4, Newberry (D)
ROBERT W. HAYES, Box 987, Rock Hill (D)
L. L. HESTER, Mt. Carmel (D)
BEN F. HORNSBY, Box 75, RFD 3, Winnsboro (D)
HERBERT H. JESSEN, Summerville (D)
FRANCIS C. JONES, Box 386, Lexington (D)
DIXON LEE, Box 207, Dillon (D)
T. ALLEN LEGARE, JR., 63 Broad St.,
Charleston (D)
JOHN D. LONG, Box 266, Union (D)
GEORGE W. McKOWN, RFD 2, Gaffney (D)
CHARLES C. MOORE, Box 1466, Spartanburg (D)
P. BRADLEY MORRAH, JR., Box 2057,
Greenville (D)
EARLE E. MORRIS, JR., Box 97, Pickens (D)
JAMES B. MORRISON, Box 502, Georgetown (D)
JAMES P. MOZINGO, III, Box 257, Darlington (D)
W. E. MYRICK, Allendale (D)
FRANCIS B. NICHOLSON, Box 882, Greenwood (D)
MARSHALL J. PARKER, Box 636, Seneca (D)
HENRY B. RICHARDSON, 120 N. Main St.,
Sumter (D)
FREDERICK G. SCURRY, Saluda (D)
I. A. SMOAK, JR., Box 266, Walterboro (D)
WALTON M. STEPHENS, Box 15, Abbeville (D)
JAMES P. STEVENS, Box 1435, Loris (D)
JOHN C. TAYLOR, Box 16, Anderson (D)
FRANK E. TIMMERMAN, Box 116, Edgefield (D)
J. MORRISON TUTEN, Box 127, Estill (D)
JAMES M. WADDELL, JR., Box 547, Beaufort (D)
HENRY C. WALKER, Box 177, Ridgeland (D)
JOHN C. WEST, Box 198, Camden (D)
MARSHALL B. WILLIAMS, Box 316,
Orangeburg (D)
W. BRUCE WILLIAMS, Heath Springs (D)

House of Representatives

Democrats 124 Republicans 0

MARSHALL W. ABERCROMBIE, Box 603,
Laurens (D)
J. DAWSON ADDIS, 100 S. Ann St., Walhalla (D)
CHARLES G. ALLEN, Box 621, Dillon (D)
A. D. AMICK, RFD 3, Batesburg (D)
RAYMOND M. ANDREWS, Box 726, Andrews (D)
JAMES M. ARTHUR, Box 71, Union (D)
R. J. AYCOCK, Pinewood (D)
ARTHUR C. BAKER, Box 331, Charleston (D)
B. W. BAKER, Box 7, Langley (D)
FRANK E. BALDWIN, JR., Box 124, Ridgeland (D)
GRADY C. BALLARD, 104 Cleveland Park Dr.,
Spartanburg (D)
R. L. BEASLEY, Lamar (D)
H. F. BELL, Box 189, Chesterfield (D)
CLINCH HEYWARD BELSER, 306-309 Barringer
Bldg., Columbia (D)
A. W. BETHEA, RFD 1, Latta (D)
SOLOMON BLATT, Barnwell (D)
ISADORE BOGOSLOW, Box 982, Walterboro (D)
LESTER P. BRAMHAM, SR., RFD 1, Lugoff (D)
HAROLD D. BREAZEALE, Pickens (D)
GUY BUTLER, Greenwood (D)
NATHANIEL W. CABELL, 33 Broad St.,
Charleston (D)
GEORGE E. CAMPSER, JR., Box 409, Charleston (D)
MARION P. CARNELL, Ware Shoals (D)
REX L. CARTER, 224 Lawyers Bldg.,
Greenville (D)
DANIEL L. CASTLES, Box 575, Anderson (D)
W. HUGH CLARK, Box 96, Johnston (D)
PURVIS W. COLLINS, Winnsboro (D)
FRED CONNOR, Eutawville (D)
WALLACE D. CONNOR, Box 101, Kingstree (D)
WM. K. COX, Box 204, Woodruff (D)
CLYDE M. DANGERFIELD, Box 98,
Isle of Palms (D)
ALBERT J. DOOLEY, Box 518, Lexington (D)
TOM E. ELLIOTT, 4612 Devine St., Columbia (D)
CLYDE A. ELTZROTH, Hampton (D)
FRANK EPPES, Box 373, Greenville (D)
WILLIAM F. FAIREY, Box 27, Orangeburg (D)
HUGH E. FINCH, RFD 1, Spartanburg (D)
MRS. MARTHA THOMAS FITZGERALD, 101 S.
Waccamaw Ave., Columbia 5 (D)
D. PAUL FOLK, 1220 Summer St., Newberry (D)
FRED A. FULLER, JR., Box 805, Greenville (D)
HARRY R. GARDNER, Box 73, Chester (D)
JOHN P. GARDNER, Box 187, Darlington (D)
CHARLES G. GARRETT, Quillen Ave.,
Fountain Inn (D)
T. ED GARRISON, RFD 2, Anderson (D)
JOHN T. GENTRY, Box 221, Pickens (D)
CHARLES M. GIBSON, Box 693, Charleston (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)
HUBERT W. GRAYDON, RFD 2, Laurens (D)
STEVE C. GRIFFITH, JR., Box 398, Newberry (D)
C. CLAYMAN GRIMES, JR., Box 553,
Georgetown (D)
HENDERSON GUERRY, Box 38, Moncks Corner (D)

ROBERT A. HAMMETT, 18 Gosnell Ave., Inman (D)
GEO. S. HARRELL, Box 403, Thomas Rd.,
Florence (D)
CHARLES J. HART, Box 355, Laurens (D)
JOHN CALHOUN HART, Jonesville (D)
J. BATE HARVEY, Box 3, Clover (D)
W. BRANTLEY HARVEY, JR., Box 386, Beaufort (D)
SAM H. HENDRIX, 101 Wood Ave., Greer (D)
F. MARION HINSON, Bennettsville (D)
DONALD H. HOLLAND, Box 78, Camden (D)
THOMAS M. HOWELL, JR., Box 918,
Walterboro (D)
BEATIE E. HUFF, RFD 1, Greenville (D)
PETER D. HYMAN, Box 1186, Florence (D)
CLYDE D. JENKINS, JR., Box 100, RFD 2,
Simpsonville (D)
JOHN M. KIRBY, Box 523, Mullins (D)
DAN F. LANEY, JR., Bishopville (D)
F. JULIAN LEAMOND, 165 St. Margaret St.,
Charleston 22 (D)
JOHN D. LEE, JR., 210 N. Main St., Sumter (D)
EDWARD McIVER LEPPARD, Chesterfield (D)
E. CROSBY LEWIS, 1310 Washington St.,
Columbia (D)
JOHN C. LINDSAY, Box 250, Bennettsville (D)
HUGH J. LOVE, Clover (D)
J. CARLISLE McALHANY, Reevesville (D)
CLAUDE E. MCCAIN, Box 117, Denmark (D)
PAUL S. MCCHESENEY, JR., Box 521,
Spartanburg (D)
E. WINDELL MCCrackIN, Myrtle Beach (D)
DEWITT McCRAW, 98 College Courts,
Gaffney (D)
FRED N. McDONALD, Box 632, Greenville (D)
MILFORD E. McDONALD, Box A, Iva (D)
G. RAYMOND McELVEEN, 306 Palmetto Bldg.,
Columbia (D)
ROBERT L. McFADDEN, 142 E. Black St.,
Rock Hill (D)
J. MALCOLM McLENDON, Box 348, Marion (D)
ROBERT E. McNAIR, Box 401, Allendale (D)
TOM G. MANGUM, Lancaster (D)
JOHN A. MAY, Mayfields, Aiken (D)
W. FRANK MISHOE, Greeleyville (D)
C. A. MITCHELL, Seneca (D)
PAUL M. MOORE, 201 Glenn Bldg.,
Spartanburg (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)
ODELL W. PLAYER, 319 Grace Ave.,
Lancaster (D)
WILLIAM A. PRUITT, Box 1, McCormick (D)
JOSEPH O. ROGERS, JR., Box 487, Manning (D)
LEGRAND A. ROUSE, II, 204 Glenn Bldg.,
Spartanburg (D)
TALBIRD REEVE SAMS, Box 849, Beaufort (D)
RYAN C. SHEALY, Box 477, Lexington (D)
CHARLES E. SIMONS, JR., Box 939, Aiken (D)
T. HUGH SIMRILL, JR., Box 871, Rock Hill (D)
CLARENCE E. SINGLETARY, 18 Queen St.,
Charleston (D)
ROY McBEE SMITH, 104 Lawyers Bldg.,
Spartanburg (D)

AUGUSTINE T. SMYTHE, JR., Box 326,
Charleston (D)
FLOYD D. SPENCE, Box 122, Lexington (D)
JAMES B. STEPHEN, Box 1506, Spartanburg (D)
B. O. THOMASON, JR., Box 744, Greenville (D)
JOHN C. THOMPSON, Box 87, Conway (D)
WILLIAM L. THOMPSON, 109½ W. Benson St.,
Anderson (D)
SIDNEY S. TISON, JR., Box 797, Hartsville (D)
ROBERT W. TURNER, 106 Hottinger Ave.,
Charleston Heights (D)
WINSTON W. VAUGHT, 216 Elm St., Conway (D)
W. ODELL VENTERS, Johnsonville (D)
E. ELLISON WALKER, 802 Barringer Bldg.,
Columbia (D)
ALBERT W. WATSON, 1315 Sumter St.,
Columbia (D)
WADE S. WEATHERFORD, JR., Box 29, Gaffney (D)
H. NORMAN WEST, Box 131, Moncks Corner (D)
LUTHER C. WRIGHT, JR., Chester (D)
WILLIAM JACKSON WRIGHT, RFD 1, Belton (D)
F. HALL YARBOROUGH, Box 177, Orangeburg (D)
EUGENE N. ZEIGLER, Box 266, Florence (D)

SOUTH DAKOTA

(LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Republicans 22 Democrats 13

JAMES ABDNOR, Kennebec (R)
ART B. ANDERSON, 1206 W. Seventh,
Sioux Falls (R)
WILLIAM R. ARNESON, Madison (R)
RAY E. BARNETT, RFD, Brookings (R)
FRED E. BARTELS, Gettysburg (D)
LLOYD E. BLOMSTROM, 326 E. Park, Winner (R)
HILBERT BOGUE, Beresford (R)
CHARLES BRUETT, Fulton (R)
C. L. CHASE, 215 E. Kemp, Watertown (D)
EDWARD H. DOWNS, 11 Ninth Ave., N.E.,
Aberdeen (D)
ARTHUR E. ENGELBRECHT, Clear Lake (R)
CARROLL FULLERTON, 101 Third St., S.W.,
Huron (D)
FRED HAUFSCCHILD, Arlington (R)
ROBERT W. HIRSCH, Tripp (R)
HERMAN JACOBS, Alcester (D)
ROBERT A. JOHNSON, Groton (D)
ARTHUR JONES, Britton (D)
LAWRENCE E. KAYL, Redfield (R)
HAGEN KELSEY, Fedora (D)
HENRY I. KNUDSEN, New Effington (D)
JOE E. LEHMAN, Scotland (D)
JAMES M. LLOYD, Yankton (R)
GEORGE B. MCFARLAND, Sturgis (R)
ARCHIE R. MOORE, McIntosh (D)
JOHN E. MUELLER, 105 N. Connor St.,
Hot Springs (R)
E. C. MURRAY, Box 1886, Rapid City (R)
WALTER NORDSTROM, Gartretson (R)
HENRY J. OSTER, Ethan (D)
L. A. POTTRATZ, Box 104, Pierre (R)
JAMES RAMEY, Wanblee (R)
F. B. ROBERTS, Belle Fourche (R)
ALFRED D. ROESLER, Deadwood (R)

LOYD SCHRAG, Marion (R)
ANDREW STOEBCNER, Eureka (R)
DON STRANSKY, Chamberlain (D)

House of Representatives

Republicans 57 Democrats 18

ROY ARMSTRONG, Flandreau (R)
RICHARD M. BIELSKI, 1412 S. Williams,
Sioux Falls (R)
ELLEN E. BLISS, 520 N. Menlo, Sioux Falls (R)
RAY BROOKS, Kimball (D)
PAUL E. BROWN, Arlington (R)
JOHN BUEHLER, Emery (R)
GEORGE O. BURG, SR., Oral (R)
CARL T. BURGESS, Box 510, Rapid City (R)
ROBERT H. BURNS, Vivian (R)
C. BRUCE CHAMBERLIN, Flandreau (R)
SIMON W. CHANCE, Scotland (R)
NELS P. CHRISTENSEN, Wilmot (D)
VICTOR CLARK, RFD, Akron, Iowa (R)
AUGUST DAHME, 803 N. E. Third Ave.,
Aberdeen (D)
DEANE G. DAVIS, 112½ S. Duluth, Sioux Falls (R)
LLOYD G. DICKINSON, Huron (R)
CHARLES C. DROZ, Miller (R)
JOE R. DUNMIRE, Lead (R)
GEORGE W. FILLBACH, Faulkton (R)
CARL H. FURCHNER, Plankinton (D)
EDGAR GARDNER, Buffalo (R)
FRANK GIBBS, 912 Edwards Dr., Sioux Falls (R)
ROYAL J. GLOOD, Viborg (R)
ALBERT GUNDERSON, Lesterville (R)
DEXTER H. GUNDERSON, Irene (R)
DONALD A. HAGGER, 1605 S. Tenth,
Sioux Falls (R)
ERNEST B. HAM, Viewfield (R)
CLIFFORD O. HANSON, Milbank (R)
WILLIAM D. HAUCK, Leola (R)
ED HERBST, RFD, Mitchell (D)
ARLEY D. HILL, Brookings (R)
RALPH O. HILLGREN, 2021 S. Phillips,
Sioux Falls (R)
OSCAR E. HUBER, Bowdle (R)
OSCAR HUKU, Naples (R)
MRS. LOUISE R. HUMPHREY, White River (R)
JAMES D. JELBERT, Spearfish (R)
WALLACE JEWETT, Ridgeview (D)
ELTON F. JOHNSON, 1602 Carter Pl.,
Sioux Falls (R)
WILLIAM E. JOHNSON, Yankton (R)
W. PAUL JONES, Mobridge (R)
ALLEN G. KIME, Burke (R)
J. E. KRULL, RFD, Watertown (D)
DONALD A. L'ESPERANCE, 4604 W. Chicago,
Rapid City (R)
MERLE E. LOFGREN, McIntosh (R)
FRANK MCKENZIE, Winner (R)
F. E. MANNING, Custer (R)
GEORGE E. MAY, 324 S. State St., Aberdeen (D)
C. J. MENNING, Corsica (R)
WILLIAM MEYERS, Colome (R)
RAY E. MILES, Montrose (R)
G. W. MILLS, Wall (R)
W. P. MYHREN, 1123 South St., Rapid City (R)
DONALD NADDY, Britton (D)
RALPH A. NAUMAN, Gettysburg (D)

J. P. O'BRIEN, Highmore (R)
 LLOYD B. OTTERDAHL, Astoria (R)
 FAWN PASHBY, 818 N. Euclid, Pierre (D)
 HERMAN PAULSON, Hudson (R)
 MANCER W. PETERSON, Waubay (D)
 MERLE C. POMMER, Castlewood (R)
 DAVID PULFORD, Madison (R)
 BEN H. RADCLIFFE, Hitchcock (D)
 GEORGE RENNING, Kadoka (R)
 T. A. ROGERS, RFD 2, Box 23, Huron (R)
 A. C. ROSSOW, Herreid (R)
 FERDINAND SCHWADER, Howard (D)
 DELOS C. SMITH, De Smet (R)
 OTTO STERN, Freeman (R)
 AGNES C. SULLIVAN, Lemmon (R)
 HERB TESKE, 113½ First St., S.W.,
 Watertown (D)
 HAROLD VAN BOCKERN, Wessington Springs (R)
 ELVERN VARILEK, Geddes (D)
 JOHN J. VERSCHOOR, 400 W. Fifth, Apt. 8,
 Mitchell (D)
 DON YOUNG, Warner (D)
 BERT T. YEAGER, 1316 S. Lyndale,
 Sioux Falls (R)

TENNESSEE

(GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

Senate

Democrats 27 Republicans 6

HOBERT ATKINS, 410 Cumberland Ave.,
 S.W., Knoxville (R)
 RAY R. BAIRD, 115 East Rockwood St.,
 Rockwood (D)
 WILLIAM D. BAIRD, 106½ South Cumberland
 Lebanon (D)
 THOMAS BOYERS, IV, 114 Public Sq., Gallatin (D)
 JOHN Q. BRADLEY, Box 125, Savannah (D)
 WALLACE BROWN, Jasper (D)
 BAXTER CLARK, Baxter Clark Furniture Co.,
 Paris (D)
 WILLIAM S. COBB, 4828 Airways Rd.,
 Memphis 16 (D)
 ROY D. CRAWFORD, Box 106, Maryville (R)
 TAYLOR CRAWFORD, Kelso (D)
 HUGH DAVENPORT, Box 118, Crossville (D)
 BARTON DEMENT, Commerce Union Bank Bldg.,
 Murfreesboro (D)
 JERRY FLIPPIN, Milan (D)
 ERNEST GUFFEY, Athens (R)
 JOE T. KELLEY, RFD 7, Columbia (D)
 CLAY LANCE, Box 266, Lawrenceburg (D)
 ROY M. LANIER, 703 North McLemore Ave.,
 Brownsville (D)
 THOS. E. McGRATH, 6459 Charlotte Circle,
 Nashville (D)
 LEE MATHIS, JR., 200 East Hill Terr., Dickson (D)
 J. ROBERT MITCHELL, Livingston (D)
 ALLEN M. O'BRIEN, 109 Fifth Ave. West,
 Springfield (D)
 GILBERT F. PARKER, 612 Church St.,
 Tiptonville (D)
 CARTTER PATTEN, 831 Georgia Ave.,
 Chattanooga (D)

ROBERT L. PETERS, JR., 601 Market St.,
 Kingsport (R)
 KING G. PORTER, RFD 2, Humboldt (D)
 ALBERT C. RICKEY, Columbian Mutual Tower,
 Memphis (D)
 HERMAN ROBINSON, Press Chronicle Office,
 Elizabethton (R)
 KEITH SHORT, 206-210 Pythian Bldg., Jackson (D)
 LEWIS TALIAFERRO, 2431 Union Extended,
 Memphis (D)
 ROBERT C. TAYLOR, Life & Casualty Tower,
 Nashville (D)
 GEORGE A. TERRY, Box 552, Oneida (R)
 EWING J. THREET, 116 East Fort St.,
 Manchester (D)
 J. O. WALKER, 155 Fifth Ave., N.,
 Franklin (D)

House of Representatives

Democrats 80 Republicans 19

RAMON M. ADCOCK, 105 W. Walnut St.,
 Smithville (D)
 ELBERT M. ADCOX, 14 E. Main St.,
 Hohenwald (D)
 G. L. ADERHOLD, 1019 Ohio Ave., Etowah (R)
 CLIFFORD R. ALLEN, III, 2305 Oxford Rd.,
 Nashville (D)
 FRED ATCHLEY, 500 Park Rd., Sevierville (R)
 F. CLAY BAILEY, JR., 718 Nashville Trust Bldg.,
 Nashville (D)
 ROY E. BARKER, Franklin (D)
 WILLIAM L. BARRY, Lexington (D)
 HARRY BEARD, JR., Baird Bldg., Lebanon (D)
 JAMES I. BELL, Box 406, Savannah (D)
 FRED O. BERRY, SR., 3704 Chapman Highway,
 Knoxville (R)
 JAMES J. BERTUCCI, 559 S. Main St., Memphis (D)
 H. D. BLANKENSHIP, Jellico (R)
 JAMES L. BOMAR, JR., Peoples Natl. Bank Bldg.,
 Shelbyville (D)
 BILL BOWERS, JR., RFD 7, Elizabethton (R)
 G. GRIFFIN BOYTE, Humboldt Motel Bldg.,
 Humboldt (D)
 EULAS A. BREWER, RFD 2, Westport (R)
 DERO BROWN, Public Sq., Cookeville (D)
 ROLLIE A. BYRD, 140 N. Bells St., Alamo (D)
 JAMES C. CALDWELL, JR., 509 Cherry St.,
 Chattanooga (D)
 JOE. A. CLARK, Celina (D)
 E. E. CRIHFIELD, JR., 714 Main St., Halls (D)
 I. S. CROCKARELL, Indian Mound (D)
 ERNEST CROUCH, 111 Rivermont Dr.,
 McMinnville (D)
 WARD CRUTCHFIELD, 823 Chattanooga Bank
 Bldg., Chattanooga (D)
 BROECK CUMMINGS, Box 95, Rutherford (D)
 JAMES H. CUMMINGS, Woodbury (D)
 MRS. BETTY C. DAVIS, Dayton (D)
 R. M. DELANEY, Kingston (R)
 OSCAR H. EDMONDS, JR., 5493 Glenbrier Rd.,
 Memphis (D)
 BUFORD EVANS, 115 Pulaski St.,
 Lawrenceburg (D)

WILLIAM W. FAW, John Sevier Hotel,
Johnson City (D)
CHARLES GALBREATH, Stahlman Bldg.,
Nashville (D)
SAM B. GILKEY, Henry (D)
DAVID GIVENS, 424 N. Main St., Somerville (D)
V. F. GODDARD, RFD 7, Maryville (R)
GEORGE D. GRACEY, Box 127 Covington (D)
FRIERSON M. GRAVES, Jr., 1700 First Natl. Bank
Bldg., Memphis (D)
HOYT GRIFFITH, Box 368, Jasper (D)
MILTON HAMILTON, SR., RFD 1, Union City (D)
J. ALAN HANOVER, 219 Adams Ave.,
Memphis (D)
W. C. HAYNES, JR., Tiptonville (D)
WALTER M. HAYNES, 103 South College St.,
Winchester (D)
JOE C. HOLBROOK, Dresden (D)
C. THOMAS HOOPER, III, 116 S. Washington St.,
Brownsville (D)
THOMAS G. HULL, Box 256, Main St.,
Greeneville (R)
TILMAN HUTCHINGS, W. Broad St., Sparta (D)
OLLIE JENKINS, Centerville (D)
HERBERT F. JONES, 727 Currey Rd., Nashville (D)
ALBERT L. KELLER, Toone (D)
ALLEN V. KIDWELL, 901 Turnpike Bldg.,
Oak Ridge (D)
N. DUANE LACY, 1698 Chickasaw, Paris (D)
ODELL CAS LANE, Trotter Rd., RFD 16,
Knoxville (R)
JAMES O. LANIER, 206 South Main, Dyersburg (D)
WILLIAM D. LEADER, Chattanooga Bank Bldg.,
Chattanooga (D)
JIMMY P. LOCKERT, Ashland City (D)
HUGH MACARTHUR, Adamsville (D)
EARL McCAWLEY, Gainesboro (D)
GENE McILWAIN, 335 Broadway, Hartsville (D)
EARLE MIDYETT, Bells Highway, Jackson (D)
JAMES B. MITCHELL, 56 N. Main, Memphis (D)
CHARLES R. MOFFETT, 466 Cherokee Blvd.,
Knoxville (R)
HUGH S. MOLES, Box 151, Rogersville (R)
R. DOYLE MOORE, Erwin (R)
HUBERT A. MORGAN, Box 95, Henderson (D)
G. B. MORTON, Box 55, Manchester (D)
REAGOR MOTLOW, Box 146, Lynchburg (D)
BILL NABORS, Erin (D)
MILLARD V. OAKLEY, Livingston (D)
WILLIAM J. PEELER, Turner Bldg., Waverly (D)
JOE M. PIPKIN, Goodwyn Institute Bldg.,
Memphis (D)
J. KENNETH PORTER, Porter Bldg., Newport (R)
O'BRIEN PRICE, Public Sq., Springfield (D)
JAMES H. QUILLEN, 338 E. Center St.,
Kingsport (R)
GROVER R. RANN, Harrison Pike,
(Nu-Way Grocery), Cleveland (D)
BUFORD L. REED, 106 Lone Oak Dr., Dickson (D)
HERMAN L. REVIERE, 103 Jefferson, Ripley (D)
SHELBY A. RHINEHART, Spencer (D)
W. A. RICHARDSON, 818½ South Main St.,
Columbia (D)
GARNER ROBINSON, 2707 Gallatin Rd.,
Nashville (D)
HAROLD N. RONEY, 322 W. Main St.,
Hendersonville (D)

BUDDY D. RUNIONS, Box 194, Tazewell (R)
HARRY LEE SENTER, 502 State St., Bristol (D)
MRS. KATHERINE CHESNEY SHOOK, 7021 Stockton
Dr., Knoxville (D)
THOMAS H. SHRIVER, 236 Fourth Avenue N.,
Nashville (D)
GENE STEWART, 417 Burkett Ave., Jackson (D)
MRS. JOAN F. STRONG, 28 W. Virginia Ave.,
Memphis (D)
THORNTON TAYLOR, 213 Fourth Ave.,
Fayetteville (D)
JULIAN T. THURMAN, RFD 2, Pulaski (D)
WILBURN B. TOWNSEND, Second St., Parsons (D)
DELMUS TRENT, Box 2086, Morristown (R)
JOHN L. WALLACE, Cathey Bldg., Lewisburg (D)
PAUL D. WELKER, 203 Glenn Bldg.,
Clarksville (D)
W. H. WESTBROOKS, 119 East Vine St.,
Murfreesboro (D)
FRANK L. WHITE, 1505—81 Madison Bldg.,
Memphis (D)
WILLIAM P. WINTER, 919 Buchanan St.,
Nashville (D)
EDGAR D. WOLFE, RFD 1, Treadway (R)
BEVERLY C. WOOD, Box 284, Sweetwater (R)
E. B. WOODARD, Carthage (D)

TEXAS

(LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Democrats 31 Republicans 0

A. M. AIKIN, JR., Paris (D)
ROBERT W. BAKER, 4614 Merwin, Houston (D)
GALLOWAY CALHOUN, JR., Box 296, Tyler (D)
MRS. NEVEILLE H. COLSON, Navasota (D)
TOM CREIGHTON, 805 N. W. 11th,
Mineral Wells (D)
LOUIS CRUMP, Box 417, San Saba (D)
MARTIN DIES, JR., Box 1196, Lufkin (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 Natl. Bank Bldg.,
Brownsville (D)
ABRAHAM KAZEN, JR., Raymond Bldg.,
Laredo (D)
CULP KRUEGER, Box 1390, El Campo (D)
WARDLOW LANE, Box 787, Center (D)
CRAWFORD C. MARTIN, Box 257, Hillsboro (D)
GEORGE MOFFETT, Box 768, Chillicothe (D)
WILLIAM T. MOORE, Box 1187, Bryan (D)
FRANK OWEN III, 1304 Bassett Tower,
El Paso (D)
GEORGE PARKHOUSE, Box 6624, Dallas (D)
WILLIAM N. PATMAN, Box 665, Ganado (D)
DAVID W. RATLIFF, Box 1123, Stamford (D)
BRUCE REAGAN, 3126 Topeka, Corpus Christi (D)
RAY ROBERTS, Box 618, McKinney (D)

ANDY ROGERS, 123 Commerce, Childress (D)
A. R. SCHWARTZ, National Hotel Bldg.,
Galveston (D)
JARRARD SECREST, First National Bldg.,
Temple (D)
PRESTON SMITH, 105 College, Avenue Lubbock (D)
R. A. WEINERT, 112 North Camp, Seguin (D)
DOYLE WILLIS, Trans-American Life Building
Fort Worth (D)

House of Representatives

Democrats 150 Republicans 0

J. COLLIER ADAMS, 1309 Texas St., Lubbock (D)
JAMES V. ADAMS, 808 E. Third St.,
Mt. Pleasant (D)
JOHN C. ALANIZ, 529 W. Houston,
San Antonio (D)
JOHN ALLEN, 1003 E. Birdsong, Longview (D)
TOM ANDREWS, Conn Brown Bldg.,
Aransas Pass (D)
BEN ATWELL, Fidelity Union Life Bldg.
Dallas (D)
SCOTT BAILEY, Cisco (D)
CHARLES L. BALLMAN, Box 575, Borger (D)
MRS. MYRA BANFIELD, Rosenberg (D)
JAMES E. BARLOW, 1552 West Huisache,
San Antonio (D)
BEN BARNES, De Leon (D)
R. A. BARTRAM, Box 69, New Braunfels (D)
BOB BASS, DeKalb (D)
MARSHALL O. BELL, 905 Alamo Natl. Bldg.,
San Antonio (D)
V. E. BERRY, Box 474G, RFD 6, San Antonio (D)
JOHN E. BLAINE, 1326 E. Yandell, El Paso (D)
STANLEY BOYSEN, Box 228, Yoakum (D)
RONALD W. BRIDGES, 429 Rita Dr.,
Corpus Christi (D)
J. W. BUCHANAN, Box 935, Dumas (D)
STEVE BURGESS, RFD 1, Nacogdoches (D)
JERRY BUTLER, Box 601, Kenedy (D)
NEIL CALDWELL, Alvin (D)
JOE B. CANNON, 109 South Kaufman, Mexia (D)
MAX D. CARRIKER, Box 545, Roby (D)
JOE N. CHAPMAN, Box 233, Sulphur Springs (D)
CRISS COLE, 1320 Melrose Bldg., Houston (D)
JAMES D. COLE, 1805 Brazos, Austin (D)
SAM F. COLLINS, Box 36, Newton (D)
JACK CONNELL, JR., 4619 Mistletoe,
Wichita Falls (D)
GEORGE H. COOK, 309 N. Lee, Odessa (D)
R. H. CORY, 200 Victoria Natl. Bank Bldg.,
Victoria (D)
JAMES M. COTTEN, 110 College, Weatherford (D)
WARREN C. COWEN, 3640 W. Seminary Dr.,
Fort Worth (D)
NELSON COWLES, Hallsville (D)
JACK CRAIN, RFD 1, Ringgold (D)
DAVID W. CREWS, 209 Darden Bldg., Conroe (D)
PAUL W. CURINGTON, Corsicana (D)
E. DE LA GARZA, Box 805, Mission (D)
B. H. DEWEY, JR., Box 347, Bryan (D)
VIRGINIA DUFF, Ferris (D)
W. T. DUNGAN, Box 369, McKinney (D)
BOB ECKHARDT, American Investors Bldg.,
Houston (D)

WILL EHRLER, 2802 Perty Lane, Austin (D)
ROBERT FAIRCHILD, Box 772, Center (D)
HENRY A. FLETCHER, Luling (D)
PAUL FLOYD, 1303 Yorkshire, Austin (D)
WILSON FOREMAN, RFD 4, Box 218-A, Old
Duval Rd., Austin (D)
DON GARRISON, 721 Waugh Dr., Houston (D)
WAYNE GIBBENS, 2103 Red River, Austin (D)
DON GLADDEN, 507 Burkburnett Bldg.,
Fort Worth (D)
W. W. GLASS, 401 South Bolton, Jacksonville (D)
BEN A. GLUSING, Box 1321, Kingsville (D)
HOWARD GREEN, Box 13214, Fort Worth (D)
HENRY C. GROVER, 1510 Marshall St.,
Houston (D)
LLOYD M. GUFFEY, 1500 Cullen, Austin (D)
L. DEWITT HALE, 709 Wilson Bldg.,
Corpus Christi (D)
FORREST A. HARDING, Central Natl. Bank Bldg.,
San Angelo (D)
PAUL HARING, Goliad (D)
D. ROY HARRINGTON, 4007 Third St.,
Port Arthur (D)
CLYDE HAYNES, Vidor (D)
W. S. HEATLY, Drawer 1, Paducah (D)
GEORGE T. HINSON, Box 387, Mineola (D)
BILL HOLLOWELL, 618 High St., Grand Saline (D)
JOHN A. HUEBNER, SR., Box 1347, Bay City (D)
CHARLES HUGHES, Commercial Bldg.,
Sherman (D)
ROBERT H. HUGHES, 617 Davis Bldg., Dallas (D)
MAUD ISAACKS, 3021 Federal Ave., El Paso (D)
TOM JAMES, 9429 El Centro, Dallas (D)
ALONZO W. JAMISON, JR., 616 W. Oak,
Denton (D)
BEN E. JARVIS, Fair Foundation Bldg., Tyler (D)
BOB JOHNSON, 1502 Dallas Federal Savings Bldg.,
Dallas (D)
JAKE JOHNSON, RFD 7, Box 219, San Antonio (D)
J. E. JOHNSON, 600 W. Lamar, Temple (D)
BILL JONES, Mercantile Bank Bldg., Dallas (D)
OBIE JONES, 1307 Larkwood, Austin (D)
DON KENNARD, 4032 Eldridge, Fort Worth (D)
RUFUS U. KILPATRICK, Box 968, Beaumont (D)
HOMER L. KOLIBA, SR., Box 564, Columbus (D)
TONY KORIOTH, 516 Commercial Bldg.,
Sherman (D)
D. E. LACK, Kountze (D)
YALE LARY, 2204 Hawthorne, Fort Worth (D)
TRUETT LATIMER, Hardin-Simmons University,
Abilene (D)
PETE LAVALLE, Box 366, Texas City (D)
H. A. LEAVERTON, Box 196, Evant (D)
BEN LEWIS, 1501 Mercantile Bank Bldg.,
Dallas (D)
RAUL L. LONGORIA, 212½ W. 12th St.,
Edinburg (D)
GEORGE W. MCCOPPIN, 2017 Walnut St.,
Texarkana (D)
FRANK B. MCGREGOR, 710 Liberty Bldg.,
Waco (D)
MALCOLM MCGREGOR, 901 Bassett Tower,
El Paso (D)
GRAINGER W. MCILHANY, Box 276, Wheeler (D)
JIM MARKGRAF, Scurty (D)
LLOYD C. MARTIN, 814 E. 31st St., Austin (D)

W. H. MILLER, 2414 Times Blvd., Houston (D)
 J. W. MOORE, Box 496, Ballinger (D)
 BOB MULLEN, Box 60, Alice (D)
 MENTON J. MURRAY, Law Bldg., 320 E.
 Van Buren, Harlingen (D)
 GUS MUTSCHER, 3800 Speedway, Austin (D)
 H. O. NIEMEYER, Knippa (D)
 JAMES E. NUGENT, 703½ Water St., Kerrville (D)
 W. T. OLIVER, 2250 Sixth St., Port Neches (D)
 JESSE M. OSBORN, Box 416, Muleshoe (D)
 SAM H. PARSONS, 2114 E. Main, Henderson (D)
 C. W. PEARCY, 818-819 First Natl. Bank Bldg.,
 Temple (D)
 TRAVIS A. PEELER, 401 Troy, Corpus Christi (D)
 OLEN R. PETTY, Levelland (D)
 W. H. PIERATT, Box 60, Giddings (D)
 MAURICE S. PIPKIN, Box 1032, Brownsville (D)
 GEORGE PRESTON, 1850 Cedar, Paris (D)
 RAYFORD PRICE, 606 Elmwood Pl., Apt. 4,
 Austin (D)
 REED W. QUILLIAM, JR., 1802 Avenue Q,
 Lubbock (D)
 BILL RAPP, Box 897, Raymondville (D)
 JOE RATCLIFF, 7720 Goforth, Dallas (D)
 DAVID READ, Box 1506, Big Spring (D)
 GEORGE H. RICHARDS, Box 168, Huntsville (D)
 GEORGE RICHARDSON, 1326 N. Main,
 Fort Worth (D)
 RONALD E. ROBERTS, Hillsboro (D)
 WESLEY ROBERTS, 507 S. First St., Lamesa (D)
 MAURO ROSAS, Caples Bldg., El Paso (D)
 RENAL B. ROSSON, Snyder (D)
 CHARLES L. SANDAHL, JR., 2412 E. First St.,
 Austin (D)
 O. H. SCHRAM, Box 1138, Taylor (D)
 TOMMY SHANNON, Box 3098, Fort Worth (D)
 DONALD SHIPLEY, 717 Zola Dr., Houston (D)
 RICHARD C. SLACK, Box 808, Pecos (D)
 JAMES L. SLIDER, Box 178, Naples (D)
 STANFORD SMITH, Milam Bldg., San Antonio (D)
 WILL L. SMITH, 336 Bowie, Beaumont (D)
 W. E. SNELSON, Mid-American Bldg.,
 Midland (D)
 FRANKLIN S. SPEARS, 1519 Natl. Bank of
 Commerce Bldg., San Antonio (D)
 WADE F. SPILMAN, Box 1118, McAllen (D)
 TED SPRINGER, Globe-News, Amarillo (D)
 MACO STEWART, 207 Stewart Bldg.,
 Galveston (D)
 VERNON J. STEWART, 2901 Lebanon Rd.,
 Wichita Falls (D)
 DAN STRUVE, 1219-B Brackenridge Apts.,
 Austin (D)
 LEON THURMAN, Box 802, Anson (D)
 ROGER H. THURMOND, JR., Box 1053, Del Rio (D)
 TERRY TOWNSEND, Brady (D)
 VIDAL M. TREVINO, 2517 Oikane St., Laredo (D)
 BYRON M. TUNNELL, Tyler Bank and Trust Bldg.,
 Tyler (D)
 JAMES A. TURMAN, Box 44, Gober (D)
 BILLY NEWTON WALKER, 2321 Oldham,
 Austin (D)
 J. E. WARD, Glen Rose (D)
 MURRAY WATSON, JR., 806 Amicable Bldg.,
 Waco (D)
 H. G. WELLS, Tulia (D)
 J. C. WHEATLEY, Haskell (D)

J. CHARLES WHITFIELD, JR., 517 Legal Arts Bldg.,
 Houston (D)
 CHARLES N. WILSON, Trinity (D)
 J. EDGAR WILSON, 1020 Milam St., Amarillo (D)
 JACK WOODS, 2800 Old Robinson Rd., Waco (D)
 HERMAN YEZAK, Bremond (D)

UTAH (LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Democrats 14 . Republicans 11

MARVIN J. ASHTON, 2276 Berkeley St.,
 Salt Lake City (R)
 HAVEN J. BARLOW, 552 Elm St., Layton (R)
 FRANK M. BROWNING, 1547-26th St., Ogden (D)
 REED BULLEN, 172 East 1st North, Logan (R)
 LUKE CLEGG, 161 West 1st South, Provo (R)
 R. LAVAUN COX, Manti (D)
 J. FRANCIS FOWLES, 3075 Polk, Ogden (D)
 WENDELL GROVER, 2227 W. 11800 S.,
 Salt Lake City (D)
 ORVAL HAFEN, 350 N. Main, St. George (R)
 D. E. HAMMOND, 2134 Bryan Ave.,
 Salt Lake City (R)
 HARVARD R. HINTON, 115 East 3rd South,
 Lehi (D)
 VERNON L. HOLMAN, Panguitch (D)
 ALONZO F. HOPKIN, Woodruff (D)
 CHARLES R. HUNTER, 85 S. 100 East,
 Cedar City (R)
 BRUCE S. JENKINS, 1072 S. 13th West,
 Salt Lake City (D)
 KLEON KERR, Tremonton (R)
 SHERMAN P. LLOYD, 1467 Arlington Dr.,
 Salt Lake City (R)
 ERNEST G. MANTES, 75 East 1st North, Tooele (D)
 FRANK C. MEMMOTT, Castle Gate (D)
 CLYDE L. MILLER, 33 E. Claybourne,
 Salt Lake City (D)
 BENNIE SCHMIETT, Roosevelt (D)
 LELAND SOWARDS, Ashley, via Vernal (D)
 JAMES N. STACEY, Richfield (R)
 CHARLES A. STEEN, Moab (R)
 THORPE WADDINGHAM, Delta (D)

House of Representatives

Democrats 36 . Republicans 28

GEORGE R. AIKEN, Kanab (D)
 RALPH C. ANDERSON, 1430 Cheyenne St.,
 Salt Lake City (D)
 ALGIE E. BALLIF, 836 N. University Ave.,
 Provo (D)
 ALBERT L. BOTT, 1041 Doxey, Ogden (R)
 ROSS C. BOWEN, 70 N. 2nd East, Brigham City (R)
 W. HUGHES BROCKBANK, 307 Virginia St.,
 Salt Lake City (R)
 JAMES BRUSATTO, 2879 S. 8560 West, Magna (D)
 G. L. BURNINGHAM, 2596 Wren Road,
 Salt Lake City (R)
 EDWIN Q. CANNON, JR., 323-2nd Ave.,
 Salt Lake City (R)
 ROBERT F. CLYDE, Heber City (R)
 HUBERT S. COCHRAN, 532 S. 9th West,
 Salt Lake City (D)

GEORGE E. COLLARD, 733 N. 4th East, Provo (R)
 JOHN COSTELLO, 48 Bryner, Helper (D)
 GLEN W. CRUMP, 14201 S. 2200 West,
 Salt Lake City (D)
 MELVIN S. DALTON, Moab (D)
 ERNEST H. DEAN, 165 S. 3rd East,
 American Fork (D)
 BERT S. DICKSON, Morgan (D)
 RICHARD V. EVANS, 1047 Briarcliff,
 Salt Lake City (D)
 W. STERLING EVANS, 1120 Ridgedale Lane,
 Salt Lake City (R)
 FAYE FANNING, 5209 S. 500 West, Ogden (D)
 G. MELVIN FOXLEY, 240 S. 1st West,
 Tremonton (R)
 KENNETH W. GARDNER, 94 West, 300 North,
 Clearfield (D)
 KUMEN S. GARDNER, Cedar City (D)
 FRANKLIN W. GUNNELL, 1701 E. Mountaire,
 Logan (R)
 LEGRANDE B. GUNNELL, Smithfield (R)
 F. CHILEON HALLADAY, Tooele (D)
 ROYAL T. HARWOOD, Loa (R)
 THORIT C. HEBERTSON, Rt. 1, Box 393, Provo (D)
 MERRILL JENKINS, Plain City via Ogden (D)
 LAURENCE B. JOHNSON, Randolph (R)
 J. L. LARSEN, Huntington (D)
 WILLIAM P. LEATHAM, Wellsville (R)
 DELLA LOVERIDGE, 2336 S. 3rd East,
 Salt Lake City (D)
 FRANCIS S. LUNDELL, RFD 1, Spanish Fork (D)
 M. JAMES MACFARLANE, 313 Locust Ave.,
 Midvale (D)
 HARRY W. MADSEN, 945 Princeton Ave.,
 Salt Lake City (R)
 JACK C. MAHONEY, Milford (D)
 ASHEL MANWARING, Naples, Uintah County (D)
 CLIFTON N. MEMMOTT, Roosevelt (D)
 EVAN H. MICKELSON, Salina (D)
 LAMAR RALPH MONROE, Scipio (R)
 M. CLARK NEWELL, Mona (D)
 A. EUGENE PACE, Wanship (R)
 LIONEL L. PETERSON, Fairview (R)
 BEN E. RAWLINGS, 657 East 1st South,
 Salt Lake City (R)
 LELAND W. REDD, Blanding (R)
 THOMAS M. REES, 565 Mansfield Ave.,
 Salt Lake City (D)
 CLARENCE L. ROCKWOOD, 2471 S. 15th East,
 Salt Lake City (R)
 RALPH A. SHEFFIELD, 535 S. 12th East,
 Salt Lake City (R)
 J. MCKINNON SMITH, 1450 Logan Ave.,
 Salt Lake City (R)
 KEITH SMITH, Linwood (R)
 THOMAS D. A. SMITH, Circleville (D)
 ROBERT R. SONNTAG, 2040 Wilmington Ave.,
 Salt Lake City (R)
 CHARLES W. SPENCE, 143 Herbert Ave.,
 Salt Lake City (D)
 LOREN D. SQUIRES, LaVerkin (D)
 CARL H. TAYLOR, 2731 Liberty, Ogden (D)
 G. DOUGLAS TAYLOR, 1736 Millcreek Way,
 Salt Lake City (R)
 AARON W. TRACY, 2332 Jefferson, Ogden (D)
 ELIZABETH VANCE, 1136-12th St., Ogden (D)

MARVIN F. WARREN, 240 E. 850 So.,
 Springville (D)
 CHARLES WELCH, JR., 1940 Michigan Ave.,
 Salt Lake City (R)
 FINLEY F. WILKINSON, 200 N. 400 East,
 Bountiful (R)
 RUSSELL S. WILLIAMS, 371 N. 6th East, Price (D)
 NATHELLA GRIFFIN WOOLSEY, Boulder (D)

VERMONT

(GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

Senate

Republicans 23 Democrats 7

AZA S. BLOOMER, Esq., Box 45, Rutland (R)
 JOHN H. BOYLAN, Island Pond (R)
 MRS. MILDRED T. BRAULT, 13 Messinger St.,
 St. Albans (D)
 HAROLD M. BROWN, Main St., Castleton (R)
 WILLARD C. BRUSO, RFD 2, Middlebury (R)
 WILLIAM J. BURKE, N. Grove St., RFD 1,
 Rutland (R)
 CLYDE M. COFFRIN, Box 204, Montpelier (R)
 GEORGE W. F. COOK, Esq., Mead Bldg.,
 Rutland (R)
 CHARLES DELENEY, RFD 3, Winooski (D)
 MARSHALL J. DUNHAM, Franklin (D)
 ROBERT B. ELDREDGE, Esq., 43 State St.,
 Montpelier (R)
 DANIEL L. GARLAND, Lincoln (R)
 OLIN D. GAY, 198 Summer St., Springfield (R)
 LAWRENCE M. JACKMAN, East Corinth (R)
 EDWARD G. JANEWAY, Box 446, South
 Londonderry (R)
 FRANK D. JONES, Jeffersonville (R)
 MRS. PEARL I. KEELER, Orleans (R)
 REID LEFEVRE, Manchester Center (R)
 GEORGE R. J. MCGREGOR, 129 N. Prospect St.,
 Burlington (D)
 GEORGE C. MORSE, Danville (R)
 GRAHAM S. NEWELL, 8 Park St., St. Johnsbury (R)
 JAMES L. OAKES, Esq., 139 Main St.,
 Brattleboro (R)
 JOHN J. O'BRIEN, 33 Hayden Pkwy.,
 South Burlington (D)
 LOREN R. PIERCE, Esq., 7 Golf Ave.,
 Woodstock (R)
 ROBERT C. SPENCER, Jericho (D)
 MRS. BLANCHE STODDARD, South Royalton (R)
 NOEL VIENS, Grand Isle (D)
 MRS. ALINE H. WARD, Moretown (R)
 ROBERT A. WILLEY, Greensboro (R)
 MRS. HAZEL M. WILSON, Elm St., Bennington (R)

House of Representatives

Republicans 187 Democrats 51 Independents 7
 (1 contest)

MRS. JULIA B. ACKERT, Danby (R)
 JAMES H. ADAMS, RFD, Fair Haven (R)
 MRS. DORIS S. ALEXANDER, Irasburg (R)
 JAMES D. ANDREWS, Vershire (R)
 ALLAN B. ANGNEY, JR., Arlington (R)

- JORDAN F. ATWOOD, Orwell (R)
 ELWOOD N. AUSTIN, Reading (R)
 LEWIS BARRETT, Middletown Springs (I)
 RAY H. BARRY, SR., Belvidere Center (D)
 MRS. RUTH G. BARTLETT, Newport Center (R)
 RALPH BASLOW, West Rutland (R)
 CARL W. BATCHELDER, East Calais (R)
 OREN W. BATES, Sherburne Center (R)
 GEORGE H. BATTLES, Randolph (R)
 MRS. EDITH J. BAUER, RFD 1, Londonderry (R)
 FRANKLYN G. BEATON, Marshfield (R)
 H. WARD BEDFORD, RFD 2, Middlebury (R)
 CLINTON E. BENNETT, West Charleston (R)
 CHARLES D. BENTLEY, JR., RFD, Arlington (R)
 JOHN C. BERRY, Richmond (R)
 FRANKLIN S. BILLINGS, JR., 5 The Green,
 Woodstock (R)
 HAROLD C. BILLINGS, 35 Woolson Ave.,
 Springfield (R)
 NOBLE F. BIRCHARD, Shoreham (R)
 VICTOR L. BISSELL, Bondville (R)
 EUGENE BOND, Dorset (R)
 WILLIAM E. BOND, North Thetford (R)
 MRS. DOROTHY R. BROWN, 35 East St.,
 Essex Junction (R)
 LEON H. BROWN, RFD, Orwell (R)
 MRS. MILDRED J. BURBANK, Waitsfield (R)
 FRED M. BUTLER, RFD, Jamaica (R)
 LOUIS A. CAHOON, North Concord (R)
 ORIN C. CARPENTER, Randolph Center (R)
 THELMA M. CARPENTER, Washington (R)
 JOHN T. CARRIER, Whittingham (R)
 JAMES J. CASEY, Readsboro (D)
 MRS. ETHEL G. CASSIDY, Highgate Center (R)
 MRS. GRACE M. CHANDLER, RFD 2,
 St. Albans (R)
 DANIEL C. CHASE, Brookfield (R)
 LESTER R. CHASE, Norton (D)
 MRS. ETTA B. CHILD, RFD 1, Middlebury (R)
 ULRIC CHOINIERE, RFD 2, Orleans (D)
 STOYAN CHRISTOWE, West Dover (R)
 MRS. VELMA B. COBB, Morgan (R)
 RICHARD B. COBB, Newbury (R)
 RAYMOND W. COBURN, Waterville (R)
 ALFRED C. COLE, RFD, West Burkeville (R)
 CLARENCE B. COLEMAN, Saxtons River (R)
 THAYER COMINGS, Richford (R)
 EDWARD J. CONLIN, 6 Dewey Ave., Windsor (R)
 MRS. ISABELLE T. COOKE, Box 22, Bridport (D)
 MRS. MARY COOKSON, Woodbury (I)
 ROBERT T. CORLEY, Wolcott (R)
 FLORA J. COUTTS, Newport (R)
 WILLIE C. DAVIS, Morrisville (R)
 ALLYN C. DEVINO, RFD, Milton (D)
 GILES W. DEWEY, RFD 2, Stowe (R)
 COYT S. DIMICK, Sharon (R)
 WALTER E. DOENGES, Williston (R)
 ROBERT K. DOW, 52 Andover St., Ludlow (R)
 JOHN H. DOWNS, ESQ., Box 289,
 St. Johnsbury (R)
 ALEXANDER B. DRYSDALE, Box 257,
 Bennington (D)
 MRS. GRETTA M. DUELL, RFD 1, Shelburne (R)
 J. STEWART DUMAS, Danby (D)
 CHARLES H. DUNTON, RFD, Enosburg Falls (D)
 HARRY P. DYER, Albany (D)
 IRVING W. EASTMAN, Whiting (R)
 NELSON J. EASTMAN, RFD 3, Montpelier (R)
 WILLIAM H. EASTMAN, Topsham (R)
 ETHEL A. EDDY, W. Wardsboro (R)
 JOHN F. EDDY, Box 55, Rutland (R)
 EDWARD C. EMERY, Washington (R)
 HENRY N. EVANS, RFD 2, Putney (I)
 MAURICE E. FAIRBROTHER, West Burke (R)
 ANTHONY B. FARRELL, JR., Norwich (R)
 WARREN A. FARRINGTON, East Peacham (R)
 OSMAN F. FISHER, RFD 1, Vergennes (R)
 SAMUEL W. FISHMAN, 60 Green St., Vergennes (D)
 LINWOOD F. FORD, Guildhall (R)
 AUSTIN T. FOSTER, Derby Line (R)
 ROLAND R. FOSTER, Moretown (R)
 LAWRENCE E. FRANKLIN, RFD 3, Brattleboro (R)
 HOWARD M. FRENCH, RFD, Hinesburg (R)
 ALFRED A. GAUDREAU, Concord (R)
 WILLIAM J. GILMORE, RFD, Wallingford (R)
 ERNEST W. GIBSON, II, ESQ., 127 Main St.,
 Brattleboro (R)
 NEIL L. GOODWIN, Craftsbury (R)
 REDMON GORMAN, Colebrook,
 New Hampshire (D)
 JEREMIAH J. GRADY, Castleton (D)
 ROBERT GRAF, RFD, Pawlet (R)
 HARRY GRAHAM, North Stratford,
 New Hampshire (D)
 MRS. CARRIE J. GRAY, RFD, Derby Line (R)
 BERNARD GREENWOOD, South Newfane (R)
 BENONI GRIFFIN, Brandon (R)
 JOHN L. GRIFFIN, 8 Church St., Brandon (R)
 FRANK W. GUILD, JR., Waterbury Center (R)
 GEORGE HAMILTON, Putney (R)
 MRS. MARGARET B. HAMMOND, Chester Depot (R)
 HOWARD N. HANSON, Northfield Falls (R)
 PATRICK F. HARTE, Charlotte (D)
 WALTER F. HATCH, Hartland (R)
 BYRON C. HATHORN, RFD, White River Jct. (R)
 DANIEL C. HATHORN, Bethel (R)
 KARL E. HAYES, Guildhall (R)
 JOHN P. HEADLEY, Wallingford (R)
 EMORY A. HEBARD, Glover (R)
 NEWTON J. HERRICK, Swanton (D)
 GEORGE J. HEASLIP, Manchester Center (D)
 HAROLD G. HIGH, Weston (R)
 MRS. ETHEL W. HILL, RFD 1, Ludlow (I)
 LAWRENCE HINDS, RFD 2, St. Albans (D)
 F. FOX HODGDON, Granby (R)
 PHILIP H. HOFF, ESQ., 214 Prospect Pkwy.,
 Burlington (D)
 WILLIAM J. HOGAN, 18 Mansfield Pl.,
 Rutland (D)
 RUSSELL G. HOLMES, Canaan (R)
 HUGH HOWE, Tunbridge (R)
 MRS. IRENE P. HOYT, Perkinsville (R)
 MRS. HELEN HUDSON, East Haven (D)
 PAUL D. HUMPHREY, Poultney (R)
 MARSHALL HUTCHINS, Lincoln (D)
 W. CLARK HUTCHINSON, Rochester (R)
 ARTHUR JARVIS, Isle LaMotte (R)
 NOYLE W. JOHNSON, Plainfield (R)
 LAWRENCE L. JONES, Eden (R)
 MRS. NATHALIE H. JONES, Johnson (R)
 WAYLAND C. JORDAN, Bradford (R)
 MRS. WINIFRED W. KELTON, Bartonsville (R)
 JOHN E. KELTY, 239 Weaver St., Winooski (D)
 HOMER KENNEDY, RFD 1, Waterbury (R)

- JAMES M. KENNEDY, Island Pond (D)
 WALTER L. KENNEDY, Chelsea (R)
 TRACY KENYON, JR., North Bennington (R)
 ALTON A. KINNEY, West Berkshire (D)
 MRS. KATE S. KITTREDGE, Walden (R)
 FRANCIS J. KLEINHANS, Roxbury (R)
 MRS. BERTHA LAFRENIERE, RFD 1,
 Waterbury (R)
 MRS. ALICE C. LANDON, RFD 1, New Haven (R)
 CECIL LANDON, Londonderry (R)
 PEARL LANGDELL, RFD 2, Johnson (R)
 HARRY J. LANTMAN, Hinesburg (R)
 CLARENCE G. LATHROP, Bristol (R)
 LOUIS LAVIN, ESQ., Box 147, Websterville (D)
 LEROY E. LAWRENCE, RFD 1, North Adams,
 Mass. (R)
 GEORGE LAWSON, Coventry (R)
 STANTON LAZARUS, Middlebury (D)
 JAMES W. LEACH, Pawlet (R)
 L. DUDLEY LEAVITT, South Royalton (R)
 SAMUEL R. LOOMIS, Wolcott (R)
 EVO A. LUCCHINA, ESQ., 338 N. Main St.,
 Barre City (D)
 MRS. GRACE C. LUCIER, RFD 2, North Troy (D)
 MARTIN J. MCCARRICK, RFD 2, Brandon (R)
 CARL F. MCCLELLAN, Underhill Center (R)
 D. CLIFFORD McLAM, Bradford (R)
 J. CARROLL McLAREN, RFD, East Ryegate (R)
 MERRILL F. MAGNANT, Franklin (D)
 RICHARD W. MALLARY, Bradford (R)
 MRS. KATHERINE MALONEY, Jericho Center (D)
 DAULTON MANN, JR., Peru (R)
 JOHN D. MASTERTON, RFD 3, Brandon (R)
 DONALD H. MAXHAM, Worcester (R)
 JOSEPH MAZZA, SR., RFD 3, Winooski (D)
 EDWARD C. MELBY, North Ferrisburg (R)
 ARTHUR MESSIER, East Hardwick (R)
 WILLIAM B. MIKELL, ESQ., 5 Deane St.,
 South Burlington (R)
 ROBERT F. MITIGUY, South Royalton (D)
 ARTHUR T. MORRISON, Lower Waterford (R)
 SIDNEY B. MORSE, County Rd., Montpelier (R)
 LEON G. MOULTON, North Clarendon (R)
 ALCIDE S. MURCURY, Bakersfield (D)
 MRS. MARGARET A. MURPHY, Lowell (D)
 MRS. DAISY L. MYERS, Box 420, Bennington (R)
 W. BENJAMIN NEEDHAM, Bridgewater (R)
 GEORGE W. NEIL, Pittsford (R)
 GEORGE NOLAN, RFD 1, Hardwick (D)
 ROBERT H. ORDWAY, South Strafford (R)
 RAYMOND OUELLETTE, West Halifax (R)
 MRS. HELEN L. PAIGE, Westford (R)
 SAMUEL PARNHAM, 40 Caernarvon St.,
 Fair Haven (D)
 SAMUEL A. PARSONS, Bomoseen (R)
 SANFORD PARTRIDGE, 62 Ormsbee Ave.,
 Proctor (R)
 MRS. MADELINE R. PAUL, West Fairlee (R)
 MERRILL E. PERLEY, RFD, Richford (R)
 CLARENCE W. PERRY, Chittenden (R)
 GERALD PHILLIPS, Huntington (R)
 DWIGHT A. PICKARD, Cavendish (D)
 LEO D. PIGEON, RFD 2, Fairfax (D)
 EUGENE PONINVILLE, Salisbury (D)
 MRS. LULU F. POTTER, North Hyde Park (R)
 LEVI B. PRATT, Wells (R)
 MRS. ERMA E. PUFFER, Vernon (R)
 ELLERY R. PURDY, RFD, Rutland (R)
 D. ERNEST RALPH, Warren (R)
 ZILPAH F. RANNEY, Pittsfield (R)
 MRS. DORIS B. RICE, Wilmington (R)
 HENRY M. ROBINSON, South Hero (R)
 JOHN B. ROQUE, Grand Isle (D)
 HENRY T. ROWDEN, Wells River (R)
 ETHAN A. RULE, RFD 2, Vergennes (R)
 WALLACE C. RUSSELL, SR., Barton (R)
 HAROLD A. SARGENT, Brownsville (R)
 MRS. STELLA R. SAVAGE, North Stratford,
 New Hampshire (R)
 CARL C. SCOTT, Montgomery Center (D)
 WARNER B. SCRIBNER, 30 Church St., Lyndon (R)
 CLEMENT C. SHARROW, 12 Stowell St.,
 St. Albans City (D)
 PAUL SHATTUCK, Concord (R)
 MRS. DOROTHY PAIGE SHEA, 19 Winter St.,
 Montpelier (R)
 GEORGE SHERBURNE, RFD, Lyndonville (I)
 BRINTON E. SHINE, Wardsboro (R)
 MRS. FANNIE J. SILSBY, South Lunenburg (R)
 RALPH W. SMITH, Greensboro Bend (I)
 WILLIAM J. SMITH, North Pownal (D)
 EMERSON O. SPAULDING, RFD 2, Cambridge (R)
 HENRY A. STAFFORD, Bethel (R)
 GEORGE E. STARR, North Troy (D)
 PEARL STEPHENSON, Westfield (D)
 MRS. MARIE H. STIGERS, RFD 1, Chester (R)
 W. CHASE STOKES, RFD 2, Bristol (R)
 DELBERT J. STONE, Westminster (I)
 MRS. HARRIET R. STONE, East Arlington (R)
 DELMAR G. STORY, RFD 1, Montpelier (R)
 CHARLES W. SUTKOSKI, West Rutland (D)
 HOWARD E. TAYLOR, RFD 2, Orleans (R)
 JOHN L. THERRIEN, Alburg (D)
 EUSTACE K. THOMAS, Shelburne (D)
 IVA M. TUDHOPE, North Hero (R)
 HAROLD VANCE, SR., Fairfield (R)
 LAINE C. VANCE, Danville (R)
 LYLE W. VAN GUILDER, Cuttingsville (R)
 MRS. FRANCES C. WALBRIDGE, Cabot (R)
 GEORGE C. WARE, RFD 1, Newfane (R)
 SETH W. WARNER, RFD 1, Vergennes (R)
 MRS. JANICE W. WATERBURY, Box 7, Ripton (R)
 MRS. MARION WEED, RFD, West Burke (R)
 GEORGE S. WELCH, Groton (R)
 MRS. KATHLEEN M. WELCH, Hancock (D)
 LEON A. WHEELER, Wilmington (R)
 HAROLD W. WHITAKER, Newfane (R)
 PAUL B. WHITAKER, Chester (R)
 FREDERICK M. WHITE, Townshend (R)
 JOHN C. WHITE, Stockbridge (D)
 FRED WILCOCK, Sheffield (R)
 ARTHUR WILLIAMS, Waitsfield (R)
 RAYMOND F. WILLIAMS, Londonderry (R)
 CHARLES L. WINSLOW, SR., Mount Holly (R)
 WALTER W. WIQUEST, Williamstown (D)
 ARTHUR E. WRIGHT, Grafton (R)

VIRGINIA

(GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

Senate

Democrats 38 Republicans 2

GEORGE S. ALDHIZER II, Broadway (D)
 E. ALMER AMES, JR., Onancock (D)
 ROBERT F. BALDWIN, JR., 116 Brooke Ave.,
 Norfolk (D)
 FRED W. BATEMAN, Rm. 217, Office Plaza Bldg.,
 311 Main St., Newport News (D)
 FITZGERALD BEMISS, Box 1156, Richmond (D)
 D. WOODROW BIRD, Bland (D)
 LLOYD C. BIRD, 8847 Riverside Dr.,
 Richmond 25 (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)
 MICHAEL M. COLLINS, Covington (D)
 JOHN A. K. DONOVAN, 106 Little Falls St., Falls
 Church (D)
 CHAS. R. FENWICK, 6733 Lee Highway,
 Arlington (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)
 WILLIAM B. HOPKINS, Box 1868, Roanoke (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)
 CHARLES T. MOSES, Appomattox (D)
 BLAKE T. NEWTON, Hague (D)
 MOSBY G. PERROW, JR., First Colony Life Ins.
 Bldg., Lynchburg (D)
 THOMAS C. PHILLIPS, Box 567, Abingdon (D)
 HAROLD H. PURCELL, Louisa (D)
 WILLIAM B. SPONG, JR., 203 Court St.,
 Portsmouth (D)
 WILLIAM F. STONE, Box 1432, Martinsville (D)
 HARRY C. STUART, Elk Garden (D)
 JOHN H. TEMPLE, Box 829, Petersburg (D)
 JAMES C. TURK, Radford (R)
 J. HUBERT WHEELER, Ewing (D)
 EDWARD E. WILLEY, 1205 Bellevue Ave.,
 Richmond (D)
 VICTOR P. WILSON, Hampton (D)
 LONDON R. WYATT, Danville (D)

*House of Delegates*Democrats 92 Republicans 4
(4 vacancies)

HOWARD H. ADAMS, Eastville (D)
 GEORGE E. ALLEN, JR., Box 6855, Richmond (D)
 HOWARD P. ANDERSON, Halifax (D)
 MATTHEW G. ANDERSON, Oilville (D)

THOMAS C. ANDREWS, JR., American Bldg.,
 Richmond (D)
 EARLE M. BROWN, Peoples Natl. Bank Bldg.,
 Lynchburg (D)
 FRED C. BUCK, Abingdon (D)
 HAROLD M. BURROWS, JR., Charlottesville (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, Box 805, Williamsburg (D)
 CALVIN H. CHILDRESS, Western Union Bldg.,
 Norfolk (D)
 ROBERT L. CLARK, Box 344, Stuart (D)
 C. WILLIAM CLEATON, South Hill (D)
 GEORGE M. COCHRAN, Staunton (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)
 WILBUR C. DANIEL, Danville (D)
 DELAMATER DAVIS, Bank of Commerce Bldg.,
 Norfolk (D)
 HAROLD H. DERVISHIAN, 516 American Bldg.,
 Richmond (D)
 FELIX E. EDMUNDS, Waynesboro (D)
 WILLIAM H. ELLIFRITS, Strasburg (R)
 W. C. ELLIOTT, Lebanon (D)
 WALTHER B. FIDLER, Sharps (D)
 THOMAS M. FROST, Warrenton (D)
 JAMES B. FUGATE, Gate City (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)
 R. CROCKETT GWYN, JR., Marion (D)
 LYMAN C. HARRELL, JR., Emporia (D)
 GEORGE H. HILL, 900 River Rd.,
 Newport News (D)
 SHIRLEY T. HOLLAND, Windsor (D)
 LAWRENCE H. HOOVER, Harrisonburg (D)
 HENRY E. HOWELL, JR., 702 Royster Bldg.,
 Norfolk (D)
 EDWARD M. HUDGINS, 704 First Natl. Bank Bldg.,
 Richmond (D)
 CHARLES K. HUTCHENS, 32 Ferguson Lane,
 Newport News (D)
 NATHAN HUTCHERSON, Rocky Mount (D)
 LLEWELLYN H. IRBY, Blackstone (D)
 E. RALPH JAMES, Hampton (D)
 JEREMIAH J. JEWETT, Midlothian (D)
 EDWARD E. LANE, 718 E. Franklin St.,
 Richmond (D)
 W. T. LEARY, 5 Morris St., Portsmouth (D)
 BALDWIN G. LOCHER, Lexington (D)
 DOROTHY S. McDIARMID, Box 357, RFD 4,
 Vienna (D)
 LEWIS A. McMURRAN, JR., 5912 Huntington
 Ave., Newport News (D)
 HARRISON MANN, 1818 S. Arlington Ridge Rd.,
 Arlington (D)
 PAUL W. MANNS, Bowling Green (D)

WILLARD J. MOODY, Professional Bldg.,
Portsmouth (D)
E. BLACKBURN MOORE, Bettyville (D)
GARNETT S. MOORE, Pulaski (D)
JOSEPH C. MOXLEY, Independence (R)
M. C. NEWTON, SR., Narrows (D)
ROBERT S. ORR, RFD 1, Dryden (D)
STANLEY A. OWENS, Box 109, Manassas (D)
JOHN M. PECK, JR., RFD 1, Fincastle (D)
NAT W. PENDLETON, Wytheville (D)
WILLIAM A. PENNINGTON, Buckingham (D)
LUCAS D. PHILLIPS, Leesburg (D)
ALBERT L. PHILPOTT, Bassett (D)
THEODORE C. PILCHER, 402 Equitable 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)
BRADLEY ROBERTS, Bristol (D)
JAMES W. ROBERTS, 6435 Tidewater Dr.,
Norfolk (D)
JULIAN H. RUTHERFOORD, JR., 141 Campbell
Ave. S.W., Roanoke (D)
DONALD H. SANDIE, SR., 710 Professional Bldg.,
Portsmouth (D)
DAVID E. SATTERFIELD III, 500 Traveler's Bldg.,
Richmond (D)
TOY D. SAVAGE, JR., Natl. Bank of Commerce
Bldg., 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 2 (D)
LAWRENCE R. THOMPSON, Rustburg (D)
WILLIAM C. THOMPSON, Box 610, Chatham (D)
JAMES M. THOMSON, Box 817, Alexandria (D)
NELSON R. THURMAN, Vinton (D)
CHARLES W. WAMPLER, JR., Harrisonburg (D)
JOHN C. WEBB, Fairfax (D)
H. RAY WEBBER, Low Moor (D)
PRESSLEY B. WHITE, 106 66th St.,
Virginia Beach (D)
WILLIAM L. WINSTON, 1437 N. Courthouse Rd.,
Arlington (D)

VIRGIN ISLANDS

(LEGISLATURE)

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. LAWAEZT, St. Croix (I)

JOHN L. MADURO, St. Thomas (U)
MRS. LUCINDA A. MILLIN, St. Thomas (D)
THEOVALD E. MOORHEAD, St. John (D)
EARLE B. OTTLEY, St. Thomas (U)
HUGO P. REESE, St. Thomas (U)

WASHINGTON

(LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Democrats 36 Republicans 13

WAYNE G. ANGEVINE, 4215 Eastern Ave.,
Seattle (D)
ROBERT C. BAILEY, 602 W. First St.,
South Bend (D)
HOWARD S. BARGREEN, 500 Sharoncrest,
Everett (D)
JOE CHYTIL, 1274 Fifth St., Chehalis (R)
FRANK CONNOR, 408 20th S., Seattle (D)
JOHN L. COONEY, 4403 N. Adams, Spokane (D)
DAVID C. COWEN, S. 223 Coeur d'Alene,
Spokane (D)
VICTOR F. DEGARMO, 14th & Capitol Way,
Olympia (D)
DEWEY C. DONOHUE, 506 E. Richmond,
Dayton (D)
FRED H. DORE, 3721 E. Marion, Seattle (D)
MARTIN J. DURKAN, 4615 150th S.E., Bellevue (D)
HARRY S. ELWAY, JR., 106 Karr Ave.,
Hoquiam (R)
FRANK W. FOLEY, 3924 Wauna Vista Dr.,
Vancouver (D)
F. STUART FOSTER, RFD 2, Selah (R)
HERBERT H. FREISE, 932 Frazier Dr.,
Walla Walla (R)
MICHAEL J. GALLAGHER, 8045 Burke Ave.,
Seattle (D)
WILLIAM A. GISSBERG, RFD 1, Lake Stevens (D)
R. R. GREIVE, 4909 Canada Dr., Seattle (D)
WILBUR G. HALLAUER, Box 70, Oroville (D)
H. B. HANNA, 1130 Springwater Ave.,
Wenatchee (D)
JOHN H. HAPPY, W. 824 Cliff Blvd., Spokane (R)
AL HENRY, Rio Vista, White Salmon (D)
KARL HERRMANN, Trentwood (D)
ANDY HESS, 1414 S.W. 158th, Seattle (D)
LOUIS E. HOFMEISTER, 1777 McHugh Ave.,
Enumclaw (D)
JAMES KEEFE, 412 W. Glass Ave., Spokane (D)
REUBEN A. KNOBLAUCH, RFD 1, Box 127,
Sumner (D)
GEORGE W. KUPKA, 801 S. G St., Tacoma (D)
ERNEST W. LENNART, RFD 1, Everson (R)
MIKE MCCORMACK, 2010 Everest, Richland (D)
JOHN T. MCCUTCHEON, Box 91, Steilacoom (D)
DAVID E. McMILLAN, RFD 3, Colville (D)
FRED J. MARTIN, Rockport (D)
FRANCES HADDON MORGAN, 948 Lower Oyster
Bay Rd., Bremerton (D)
CHARLES P. MORIARTY, JR., 100 Highland Dr.,
Seattle (R)
MARSHALL A. NEILL, 414 Dexter St., Pullman (R)
HOMER O. NUNAMAKER, 701 11th St.,
Bellingham (D)
JOHN PAPAJANI, 3512 W. 70th, Seattle (D)
JOHN A. PETRICH, 1915 N. Cedar, Tacoma (D)

A. L. RASMUSSEN, 4031 Pacific Ave., Tacoma (D)
 W. C. RAUGUST, Odessa (R)
 EDWARD F. RILEY, 1619 Ninth Ave., Seattle (D)
 JOHN N. RYDER, 6811 55th Ave., N.E. Seattle (R)
 GORDON SANDISON, 122 E. Fifth St.,
 Port Angeles (D)
 WILLIAM D. SHANNON, 3212 Morley Way,
 Seattle (R)
 DON L. TALLEY, 404 N. Seventh Ave., Kelso (D)
 ALBERT C. THOMPSON, JR., 2300 108th S.E.,
 Bellevue (R)
 NAT WASHINGTON, 42 C St., N.W., Ephrata (D)
 PERRY B. WOODALL, Box 507, Toppenish (R)

House of Representatives

Democrats 59 Republicans 40

NORMAN B. ACKLEY, 16923A Maplewild,
 Seattle (D)
 ALFRED O. ADAMS, 909 Melinda Lane,
 Spokane (R)
 H. MAURICE AHLQUIST, Touchet (R)
 JAMES A. ANDERSEN, 3008—98th N.E.,
 Bellevue (R)
 ERIC O. ANDERSON, 627 Grand Ave.,
 Hoquiam (D)
 ART AVEY, Kettle Falls (D)
 HENRY BACKSTRÖM, Arlington (D)
 C. W. BECK, RFD 5, Box 15, Port Orchard (D)
 W. J. BEIERLEIN, 1346 E. Main, Auburn (D)
 ARNIE BERGH, 822 W. 107th, Seattle (D)
 ROBERT BERNETHY, RFD 2, Monroe (D)
 JOHN BIGLEY, 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)
 FRANK BROUILLET, 720 Ninth S.W., Puyallup (D)
 J. BRUCE BURNS, 1218 S. Ridgewood, Tacoma (D)
 JACK L. BURTCH, 2623 Bench Dr., Aberdeen (D)
 KEITH H. CAMPBELL, W. 2204 Rockwell Ave.,
 Spokane (D)
 DAMON R. CANFIELD, RFD 1, Granger (R)
 RICHARD C. CECIL, 1914 Pike, Richland (D)
 WILLIAM CHATALAS, 2802-33rd S., Seattle (D)
 CECIL C. CLARK, RFD 2, Wapato (R)
 PAT COMFORT, 3516 N. Proctor, Tacoma (R)
 PAUL CONNER, RFD 1, Box 60, Port Angeles (D)
 TOM COPELAND, RFD 3, Walla Walla (R)
 WILLIAM S. DAY, S. 3004 Cherry Lane, RFD 3,
 Spokane (D)
 ARLIE U. DEJARNATT, 1215 23rd Ave.,
 Longview (D)
 A. E. EDWARDS, 2001 Sunset Dr., Bellingham (D)
 DONALD ELDRIDGE, 1535 Kincaid St.,
 Mt. Vernon (R)
 JACK ENGLAND, 4703—11th N.E., Seattle (R)
 MRS. JOHN W. EPTON, 7 N. Walnut Rd.,
 Spokane (D)
 DANIEL J. EVANS, 4323 E. 44th, Seattle (R)
 CLAYTON FARRINGTON, 517 E. 14th, Olympia (D)
 S. E. FLANAGAN, Quincy (R)
 MORRILL F. FOLSOM, 1805 Harrison,
 Centralia (R)
 P. J. GALLAGHER, 125 S. 72nd St., Tacoma (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, 1549 E. 102nd, Seattle (R)
 EDWARD F. HARRIS, S. 1723 Maple, Spokane (R)
 DWIGHT S. HAWLEY, 3310 W. 80th, Seattle (R)
 MILDRED E. HENRY, Rio Vista, White Salmon (D)
 PAUL HOLMES, 605 W. Tenth, Ellensburg (D)
 JACK C. HOOD, Ferndale (R)
 ELMER C. HUNTLEY, Thornton (R)
 MRS. JOSEPH E. HURLEY, 730 E. Boone Ave.,
 Spokane (D)
 ELMER E. JOHNSTON, 714 W. 14th Ave.,
 Spokane (R)
 HELMUT L. JUELING, 215 Contra Costa,
 Fircrest, Tacoma (R)
 DICK J. KINK, 1124—15th St., Bellingham (D)
 CHET KING, 435 Seventh St., Raymond (D)
 MRS. DOUGLAS KIRK, 1236 Bigelow N.,
 Seattle (R)
 WILLIAM C. KLEIN, 203 N. Morrison Rd.,
 Vancouver (D)
 JAMES N. LEIBOLD, 1532 N. Lyndale, Pasco (D)
 ALFRED E. LELAND, 8822 Terrace Dr.,
 Kirkland (R)
 HARRY B. LEWIS, RFD 4, Box 532, Olympia (R)
 MARK LITCHMAN, JR., 13706—Second, N.E.,
 Seattle (D)
 GUS LYBECKER, Arlington & 11th St.,
 Pomeroy (R)
 W. L. MCCORMICK, 3909 W. Lyons, Spokane (D)
 BOB McDOUGALL, RFD 2, Box 2001,
 Wenatchee (R)
 DRENNAN McELROY, Ruby, RFD 2, Usk (D)
 JAMES L. McFADDEN, 1217 E. Second St.,
 Port Angeles (D)
 AUDLEY F. MAHAFFEY, 5241—16th N.E.,
 Seattle (R)
 AUGUST P. MARDESICH, 4712 Mermont Dr.,
 Everett (D)
 SHIRLEY R. MARSH, 1554 Broadway,
 Longview (D)
 WILLIAM J. S. MAY, W. 711 Waverly Pl.,
 Spokane (D)
 JACK METCALF, Box 192, Mukilteo (R)
 VICTOR A. MEYERS, JR., 18641—4th S.W.,
 Seattle (D)
 DONALD W. MOOS, Edwall (R)
 RICHARD W. MORPHIS, 3504 Riverview Dr.,
 Spokane (R)
 ED MORRISSEY, 16 South 12th Ave., Yakima (R)
 CHARLES E. NEWSCHWANDER, 2140 Bridgeport
 Way, Tacoma (R)
 PAT NICHOLSON, 1120 Eighth St., Bremerton (D)
 JOHN L. O'BRIEN, 5041 Lake Washington Blvd. S.,
 Seattle (D)
 W. J. O'CONNELL, 509 S. 51st St., Tacoma (D)
 ANN T. O'DONNELL, 1815 E. Harrison, Seattle (D)
 RAY OLSEN, 1400 Hubbell Pl., Seattle (D)
 STANLEY PENCE, RFD 8, Yakima (R)
 ROBERT A. PERRY, 13003 Meridian, Seattle (D)
 DICK POFF, 2405—Sixth Pl., Renton (D)
 JOEL PRITCHARD, 3233—29th W., Seattle (R)
 RALPH L. RICKDALL, Box 307, Burlington (R)
 ROY R. RITNER, 919 N. Seventh, Shelton (D)

LEONARD A. SAWYER, 703 Fourth St., S.E.,
Puyallup (D)
ROBERT M. SCHAEFER, 6101 Highland Dr.,
Vancouver (D)
LINCOLN E. SHROPSHIRE, RFD 4, Box 269,
Yakima (R)
HARRY A. SILER, Randle (R)
SAMUEL J. SMITH, 1814—31st, Seattle (D)
MRS. THOMAS A. SWAYZE, RFD 2, Box 194,
Gig Harbor (R)
RICHARD TAYLOR, 721 Fifth St., Mukilteo (D)
JEANETTE TESTU, 2138—41st S.W., Seattle (D)
WES C. UHLMAN, 2102 N. 44th, Seattle (D)
ARNOLD S. WANG, 2001 Nipsic, Bremerton (R)
MAX WEDEKIND, 3729—40th S.W., Seattle (D)
WALTER B. WILLIAMS, 3871—45th N.E.,
Seattle (R)
ELLA WINTLER, 800 E. 24th St., Vancouver (R)
C. G. WITHERBEE, 16824—12th S.W.,
Seattle (D)

WEST VIRGINIA

(LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Democrats 25 Republicans 7

R. E. BARNETT, 433 Parkway, Bluefield (D)
THEODORE M. BOWERS, New Martinsville (R)
JOHN E. CARRIGAN, Box 323, Moundsville (R)
HOWARD W. CARSON, Fayetteville (D)
DAN DAHILL, 214 Stratton St., Logan (D)
J. HORNOR DAVIS II, 400 Union Bldg.,
Charleston (D)
CARL E. GAINER, Richwood (D)
JOSEPH M. HANDLAN, Box 311, Parkersburg (R)
GLEN D. HATCHER, War (D)
O. G. HEDRICK, 600 State St., Fairmont (D)
WALTER A. HOLDEN, Salem (D)
LLOYD G. JACKSON, Hamlin (D)
W. N. JASPER, JR., Lewisburg (D)
JACK JOHNSON, Terminal Bldg., Pt. Pleasant (R)
PAUL J. KAUFMAN, 201 Union Bldg.,
Charleston (D)
HANS, McCOURT, Box 664, Webster Springs (D)
C. H. MCKOWN, Wayne (D)
CLARENCE E. MARTIN, JR., Box 879,
Martinsburg (D)
CHARLES A. MILLAR, 326 S. Waters St.,
Keyser (D)
PAUL R. MOORE, Ravenswood (D)
WILLIAM A. MORELAND, Monongahela Bldg.,
Morgantown (D)
JACK A. NUCKOLS, Box 269, Beckley (D)
O. R. PARKER, Union (D)
J. C. POWELL, St. Marys (R)
ARCH W. RILEY, Riley Law Bldg., Wheeling (D)
WILLIAM R. SHARPE, JR., 207 Willow St.,
Weston (D)
LYLE A. SMITH, 734 Fourth Ave., Huntington (D)
DAYTON R. STEMPLE, Philippi (R)
GLENN TAYLOR, Matewan (D)
WILLIAM TOMPOS, 3241 West St., Weirton (D)
DALLAS WOLFE, Rowlesburg (R)
WARD WYLIE, Mullens (D)

House of Delegates

Democrats 82 Republicans 18

JOHN A. AMICK, 122½ Capitol St., Charleston (D)
GENE M. ASHLEY, Amma (R)
KENNETH AUUIL, Belington (D)
JOHN L. BAILEY, 461 Broad St., Weston (D)
JESSE S. BARKER, 1916 Bigley Ave., Charleston (D)
J. F. BEDELL, JR., 3616 Creed Dr., Charleston (D)
A. J. BELCHER, Hamlin (D)
TENNYSON J. BIAS, 1221 Washington Blvd.,
Huntington (D)
THOMAS L. BLACK, East Bank (D)
W. R. BLANKENSHIP, Frankford (D)
PAT BOARD, JR., Box 1721, Charleston (L)
IVOR F. BOIARSKY, Box 2189, Charleston (D)
MAURICE BOGGS, Sand Fork (D)
PAUL BOWER, Mullens (D)
W. T. BROTHERTON, JR., 612 Charleston Natl.
Bank Bldg., Charleston (D)
HARRY L. BUCH, 600 Board of Trade Bldg.,
Wheeling (R)
CARMINE J. CANN, 512 Prunty Bldg.,
Clarksburg (D)
CLIFFORD CARDER, Pt. Pleasant (R)
MIKE CASEY, 108 Allen Ave., Huntington (D)
KELLY L. CASTLEBERRY, 421 Kanawha Turnpike,
South Charleston (D)
CLARENCE E. CREEK, RFD 3, St. Marys (D)
SPENCER K. CREEL, RFD 5, Parkersburg (R)
CLARENCE C. CHRISTIAN, JR., Box 282,
Princeton (D)
JACK CHRISTIAN, Welch (D)
FRED E. COUNTS, Bartley (D)
J. C. CRUIKSHANK, Ivydale (D)
MINO D'AURORA, 937 Jefferson St.,
Follansbee (D)
JAMES HORNOR DAVIS, 400 Union Bldg.,
Charleston (D)
PAUL B. DAVIS, Smithburg (R)
J. F. DEEM, Harrisville (R)
MRS. ELIZABETH DREWRY, Northfork (D)
THOMAS C. EDGAR, Hillsboro (D)
NOAH E. FLOYD, Williamson (D)
RICHARD E. FORD, Lewisburg (D)
D. R. FRAZER, Richwood (D)
WADE H. GARRETT, 52 Bruce St., Salem (D)
LUTHER GHIZ, 634 Stratton St., Logan (D)
PAUL F. GIFFIN, 20 Sharpless St., Keyser (R)
JOSEPH R. GILMORE, Parsons (D)
D. P. GIVEN, Webster Springs (D)
ROBERT T. GOLDENBERG, Box 1794,
Parkersburg (R)
CHARLIE GORE, JR., Chapmanville (D)
RAY HAYTHE, Hinton (D)
EARL HAGER, 132 Cassick St., Logan (D)
ROY LEE HARMON, 216 Sunrise Ave., Beckley (D)
DENNIE LEE HILL, Madison (D)
T. E. HOLDERBY, 336 W. 12th Ave.,
Huntington (R)
CHESTER R. HUBBARD, Board of Trade Bldg.,
Wheeling (R)
EARL KEITH KELLEY, RFD 1, Red House (D)
CURTIS M. KEYS, Alma (R)
HUGH A. KINCAID, 1544 Fifth Ave.,
Huntington (D)

EDWARD D. KNIGHT, JR., Box 2833,
Charleston (D)
CHARLES E. LOHR, 1442 Main St.,
Princeton (D)
CHESTER LILLER, 10 Locust St., Kingwood (R)
C. BERKLEY LILLY, Box 229, Beckley (D)
A. FOSTER LINAWEAVER, Berkeley Springs (R)
CHARLES W. LLOYD, 317 E. Brockway Ave.,
Morgantown (D)
ROBERT F. MCCARTHY, 300 Third St.,
Glen Dale (D)
WILLIAM MCCOY, JR., Franklin (D)
THOMAS W. MATHIS, Box 1283, Logan (D)
T. G. MATNEY, Peterstown (D)
KENNETH W. METZ, Jefferson Terr.,
Charles Town (D)
JAMES M. MILEY, Moorefield (D)
JACK L. MILLER, 217 Fourth St.,
Parkersburg (R)
LEWIS GLENN MILLS, Wayne (D)
CECIL MITCHELL, New Town (D)
JAMES E. MORFORD, Grantsville (D)
PAUL S. MOYERS, Burnsville (D)
T. E. MYLES, Fayetteville (D)
CECIL S. NOLL, 501 Winchester Ave.,
Martinsburg (D)
JACK R. NUZUM, Heavner Bldg., Elkins (D)
LARKIN B. OURS, Dorcas (R)
RAY R. PALMER, Sandyville (D)
RICHARD R. PARSONS, Welch (D)
EDWARD C. PASTILONG, 1020 Morton Ave.,
Moundsville (D)
CHARLES G. PETERS, JR., Security Bldg.,
Charleston (D)
J. BERNARD POINDEXTER, 162 Woodland Dr.,
Huntington (D)
B. NOEL POLING, Ripley (R)
GEORGE C. PORTER, 100 Druid Ave.,
Beckley (D)
Y. J. RIFE, Kenova (D)
TED H. ROLLINS, RFD 5, Grafton (D)
HERBERT SCHUPBACH, 619 Fifth St.,
New Martinsville (D)
GEORGE H. SEIBERT, JR., Riley Law Bldg.,
Wheeling (R)
DAVID L. SHEPPARD, Buckhannon (R)
JULIUS W. SINGLETON, JR., 814 Monongahela
Bldg., Morgantown (D)
WILLIAM B. SLONAKER, Capon Bridge (D)
DAVID L. SOLOMON, 172 Chancery Row,
Morgantown (D)
ROY SWANIGAN, Fayetteville (D)
ROBERT H. TENNANT, 939 Coleman Ave.,
Fairmont (D)
CALLIE TSAPIS, 103 School St., Weirton (D)
EARL M. VICKERS, Montgomery (D)
MRS. NELL W. WALKER, Winona (D)
J. E. WATSON, Bethlehem Bldg., Fairmont (D)
DAN WELLS, Coal & Coke Bldg., Bluefield (D)
MARSHALL G. WEST, Oceana (D)
H. LABAN WHITE, JR., 623 Goff Bldg.,
Clarksburg (D)
W. R. WILSON, 1 Camden Rd., Fairmont (D)
MRS. W. W. WITHROW, Sophia (D)
FRED G. WOOTEN, Coalwood (D)
RENE V. ZABEAU, 624 Stealey Ave.,
Clarksburg (D)

WISCONSIN (LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Republicans 20 Democrats 13

RAYMOND C. BICE, 2406 State St., La Crosse (R)
JAMES B. BRENNAN, 2813 N. 87th St.,
Milwaukee 10 (D)
ALLEN J. BUSBY, 1673 S. 53rd St.,
Milwaukee 14 (R)
HOWARD W. CAMERON, Rice Lake (D)
PETER P. CARR, 524 N. Garfield Ave.,
Janesville (R)
ROBERT W. DEAN, 1115 Hillcrest, Wausau (D)
CHESTER E. DEMPSEY, RFD 1, Hartland (R)
DAVIS A. DONNELLY, 1913 Roy St., Eau Claire (D)
WILLIAM A. DRAHEIM, 116½ Wisconsin Ave.,
Neenah (R)
WALTER G. HOLLANDER, RFD 1, Rosendale (R)
CASIMIR KENDZIORSKI, 2025 S. 14th St.,
Milwaukee 4 (D)
ERNEST C. KEPPLER, 909 New York Ave.,
Sheboygan (R)
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., Kiel (R)
CARL E. LAURI, 2710 N. 22nd St., Superior (D)
JERRIS G. LEONARD, 9420 N. Sleepy Hollow Rd.,
Milwaukee 17 (R)
J. EARL LEVERICH, RFD 1, Sparta (R)
GERALD D. LORGE, 147 Willow St.,
Bear Creek (R)
LELAND S. MCPARLAND, 4703 S. Packard Ave.,
Cudahy (D)
JESS MILLER, 339 S. Park St., Richland Center (R)
EARL D. MORTON, 4102 Wilson Rd.,
Kenosha (R)
WILLIAM R. MOSER, 3404 W. State St.,
Milwaukee 8 (D)
LEO P. O'BRIEN, 1010 Cherry St., Green Bay (R)
FRANK E. PANZER, RFD 1, Brownsville (R)
JOHN M. POTTER, Port Edwards (R)
LYNN E. STALBAUM, 904 Montclair Dr.,
Racine (D)
NORMAN SUSSMAN, 1232 W. Fond du Lac Ave.,
Milwaukee 5 (D)
CARL M. THOMPSON, 614 West St., Stoughton (D)
ROBERT S. TRAVIS, 328 Lutheran St.,
Platteville (R)
HORACE W. WILKIE, 3810 Council Crest,
Madison 5 (D)
RICHARD J. ZABORSKI, 713 S. 21st St.,
Milwaukee 4 (D)

Assembly

Republicans 55 Democrats 45

THEODORE ABRAHAMSON, Tigerton (R)
PAUL R. ALFONSI, Minocqua (R)
NORMAN C. ANDERSON, 3401 Dawes St.,
Madison 4 (D)
MARVIN BABBITT, Seymour (R)

ROBERT F. BARABE, Mellen (D)
 THOMAS H. BARLAND, 2003 Altoona Ave.,
 Eau Claire (R)
 MICHAEL J. BARRON, 2730 N. Bartlett Ave.,
 Milwaukee 11 (D)
 LLOYD BAUMGART, Lena (R)
 GEORGE B. BELTING, 925 Bushnell St., Beloit (R)
 EVERETT V. BIDWELL, 612 W. Edgewater St.,
 Portage (R)
 DAVID J. BLANCHARD, 506 Chamberlain St.,
 Edgerton (R)
 JEROME L. BLASKA, RFD 2, Sun Prairie (D)
 EVERETT E. BOLLE, Francis Creek (D)
 GEORGE M. BORG, JR., Delavan (R)
 WALTER B. CALVERT, Benton (R)
 FRANK W. CHRISTOPHERSON, JR., 2414 E. Sixth
 St., Superior (D)
 HAROLD W. CLEMENS, RFD 6, Oconomowoc (R)
 ISAAC N. COGGS, 928 W. Meinecke,
 Milwaukee 6 (D)
 ROBERT A. COLLINS, 10402 W. Hillside Ave.,
 Milwaukee 22 (D)
 FRANK G. DIONESOPULOS, 2129 W. Walnut St.,
 Milwaukee (D)
 CLIFFORD E. DORR, 820 Wilson St.,
 Chippewa Falls (D)
 HARVEY L. DUEHOLM, Luck (D)
 ALLEN J. FLANNIGAN, 2605 W. Auer Ave.,
 Milwaukee 6 (D)
 HARVEY GEE, 170 14th Ave., South
 Wisconsin Rapids (R)
 ELMER L. GENZMER, 435 N. Main St.,
 Mayville (R)
 HARRY L. GESSERT, Elkhart Lake (R)
 ALEXANDER R. GRANT, 2707 Lola Dr.,
 Green Bay (R)
 JOHN R. GRAY, 307 Virginia St., Antigo (D)
 ANGELO F. GRECO, 1680 N. Franklin Pl.,
 Milwaukee 2 (D)
 ROBERT D. HAASE, 1221 Main St., Marinette (R)
 HUGH A. HARPER, 1016 W. Maple St.,
 Lancaster (R)
 RAYMOND F. HEINZEN, RFD 5, Marshfield (R)
 HENRY A. HILLEMANN, 2810 N. 11th St.,
 Sheboygan (D)
 EMIL A. HINZ, RFD 3, Merrill (R)
 GILBERT J. HIPKE, 2109 Park Ave.,
 New Holstein (R)
 ROBERT T. HUBER, 2217 S. 84th St.,
 West Allis (D)
 WILLIS J. HUTNIK, Tony (R)
 FRANKLIN M. JAHNKE, RFD 3, Markesan (R)
 LAWRENCE H. JOHNSON, RFD 2, Algoma (R)
 ROBERT I. JOHNSON, RFD 2, Mondovi (R)
 KYLE KENYON, 837 Lemonweir, Tomah (R)
 FREDERICK P. KESSLER, 2936 W. Wells St.,
 Milwaukee 8 (D)
 MILFORD C. KINTZ, RFD 2, Richland Center (R)
 BERNARD LEWISON, Viroqua (R)
 PAUL A. LUEDTKE, 118 S. Second Ave.,
 Wausau (R)
 JOHN E. MCCORMICK, 2954 S. Wentworth Ave.,
 Milwaukee 7 (D)
 EARL F. McESSY, 361 Forest Ave.,
 Fon du Lac (R)
 J. CURTIS MCKAY, RFD 2, Box 422,
 Thiensville (R)

ADRIAN J. MANDERS, 1315 S. 35th St.,
 Milwaukee (D)
 DAVID MARTIN, 844 Reddin Ave., Neenah (R)
 VINCENT R. MATHEWS, 530 Linden St.,
 Waukesha (D)
 WILLIAM R. MERRIAM, RFD 1, Janesville (R)
 LOUIS L. MERZ, 5373 N. 13th St.,
 Milwaukee 9 (D)
 GEORGE MOLINARO, 422—44th St., Kenosha (D)
 ERVIN MUELLER, 329 E. Chambers St.,
 Milwaukee (D)
 NORMAN L. MYHRA, 728 Welsby Ave.,
 Stevens Point (D)
 ROY E. NALEID, 2400 W. High St., Racine (D)
 FRANK L. NIKOLAY, Abbotsford (D)
 ELMER C. NITSCHKE, 208 Hamilton St.,
 Beaver Dam (R)
 RICHARD C. NOWAKOWSKI, 3148 S. 15th Pl.,
 Milwaukee 15 (D)
 NORBERT NUTTELMAN, RFD 1, West Salem (R)
 RUSSELL A. OLSEN, Box 26, Bassett (R)
 DAVID D. O'MALLEY, 315 W. Main St.,
 Waunakee (D)
 WILLIAM E. OWEN, 205 14th St., RFD 2,
 Menomonie (R)
 REINO A. PERALA, 1706 Broadway, Superior (D)
 MERLIN J. PETERSON, RFD 2, Black River
 Falls (R)
 RICHARD E. PETERSON, RFD 3, Waupaca (R)
 GLEN E. POMMERENING, 2338 N. 88th St.,
 Wauwatosa 13 (R)
 KENNETH E. PRIEBE, 1206 S. Ritger St.,
 Appleton (R)
 JOHN PRITCHARD, RFD 28, Eau Claire (D)
 JEROME F. QUINN, 137 N. Oakland Ave.,
 Green Bay (R)
 BEN A. RIEHLE, RFD 3, Athens (D)
 FRED A. RISSE, 406 W. Shore Dr., Madison 5 (D)
 LOUIS C. ROMELL, RFD 1, Adams (R)
 MARK W. RYAN, 2560 N. 35th St., Milwaukee (D)
 THOMAS ST. ANGELO, Cumberland (R)
 FRANK E. SCHAEFFER, JR., 1623 W. Wisconsin
 Ave., Milwaukee (D)
 FRED W. SCHLUETER, Box 32, Ripon (R)
 CHARLES J. SCHMIDT, 4046 N. 48th St.,
 Milwaukee 16 (D)
 ROBERT SCHMIDT, 2920 S. 124th St.,
 West Allis (D)
 ELMER J. SCHOWALTER, RFD 1, Jackson (R)
 WILFRED SCHUELE, 3036 N. 84th St.,
 Milwaukee 10 (D)
 FLOYD E. SHURBERT, RFD 4, Box 588,
 Oshkosh (R)
 SHERMAN SOBOCINSKI, 1807 Missouri Ave.,
 South Milwaukee (D)
 NILE W. SOIK, 6266 N. Santa Monica Blvd.,
 Whitefish Bay (R)
 MERRILL STALBAUM, RFD 1, Box 38,
 Waterford (R)
 CHRIST M. STAUFFER, Monticello (R)
 WILLIAM A. STEIGER, 645 Wisconsin St.,
 Oshkosh (R)
 ALBERT R. TADYCH, 2010 S. 15th St.,
 Milwaukee (D)
 WALTER TERRY, RFD 3, Baraboo (R)
 RAYMOND J. TOBIASZ, 2235-A S. 28th St.,
 Milwaukee (D)

ROBERT O. UEHLING, 4330 Keating Terr.,
Madison 5 (R)
CLETUS VANDERPERREN, RFD 5, Green Bay (D)
HUGO E. VOGEL, 1409 S. 12th St., Manitowoc (D)
BYRON F. WACKETT, 100 Oak Hill Ct.,
Watertown (R)
WILLIAM W. WARD, Box 127, New Richmond (D)
EARL W. WARREN, 2809 Virginia Ave.,
Racine (D)
D. RUSSELL WARTINBEE, 1444 Wood St.,
La Crosse (R)
WAYNE F. WHITTOW, 1348 N. 44th St.,
Milwaukee 8 (D)
VINCENT J. ZELLINGER, RFD 2, Phillips (R)

WYOMING

(LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Republicans 17 Democrats 10

RUDOLPH ANSELM, Box 918, Rock Springs (D)
NORMAN BARLOW, Cora (R)
EARL T. BOWER, 502 S. Tenth St., Worland (R)
ORVEL L. BRIDGMON, Wheatland (D)
JAMES D. BRUNK, 1145 Arapahoe,
Thermopolis (R)
EARL CHRISTENSEN, Newcastle (R)
LE ROY CHRISTINCK, Gillette (D)
PERCY T. DAVIS, Riverton (R)
DAVID FOOTE, SR., 1323 S. Elm St., Casper (R)
R. L. GREENE, Box 231, Buffalo (R)
ALBERT C. HARDING, Moorcroft (R)
CHARLES G. IRWIN, 234 N. Fourth St.,
Douglas (R)
C. LE ROY JENSEN, Box 472, Jackson (R)
HARVEY M. JOHNSTON, 354 W. Heald,
Sheridan (R)
RICHARD R. JONES, Powell (R)
R. J. KEELAN, 322 W. Seventh Ave.,
Cheyenne (D)
ELMER D. KINNEMAN, 320 Eighth St.,
Rawlins (D)
JOHN KOVACH, JR., 89 Second St.,
Rock Springs (D)
R. P. KUMLOS, Box 978, Laramie (R)
ANDREW McMASTER, Van Tassell (R)
PETER E. MADSEN, 335 N. Jefferson St.,
Sheridan (R)
ROBERT J. MURPHY, 1025 S. Center, Casper (D)
J. W. MYERS, RFD 1, Evanston (D)
W. A. NORRIS, JR., 320 W. Seventh Ave.,
Cheyenne (D)
CARL ROBINSON, Afton (D)
STANLEY WALTERS, Hyattville (R)
OSCAR T. YODER, LaGrange (R)

House of Representatives

Republicans 35 Democrats 21

HARRY C. BARKER, JR., Circle H Ranch,
Moose (R)
LAVERNE C. BOAL, Upton (R)

EDWARD J. BREECE, Box 436, Lander (R)
ARTHUR L. BUCK, 3018 Thomas, Cheyenne (D)
JOSEPH L. EDD, Big Piney (R)
HOWARD L. BURKE, 2614 Pioneer, Cheyenne (D)
CLIFFORD H. CARROLL, 735 S. Thurmond,
Sheridan (R)
S. A. CHRISTENSEN, JR., Evanston (D)
WILLIAM F. CRAFT, Basin (R)
O. R. DAILY, 1128 Mountain View Blvd.,
Rawlins (D)
C. H. DAVIS, Gillette (R)
HOWARD FLITNER, Greybull (R)
TED. C. FROME, Afton (R)
VICTOR GARBER, Big Horn (D)
ELMER HALSETH, 506 Second St.,
Rock Springs (D)
C. OSCAR HAMMOND, Box 618, Laramie (D)
LESLIE W. HAUBER, New Haven (R)
TED HAYES, Evanston (D)
ED HERSCHLER, 405 Pearl St., Kemmerer (D)
DONALD HUBBARD, 1600 Kearney, Laramie (D)
VERDA I. JAMES, 314 E. Tenth St., Casper (R)
DOVAL JOHNSTON, Wheatland (R)
LEON KEITH, Kaycee (R)
ROBERT G. KIMBALL, 1801 Brook View,
Casper (R)
MARLIN T. KURTZ, Box 869, Cody (R)
W. C. LINDMIER, 927 S. Fifth St., Douglas (R)
HARRY McMILLAN, Riverton (R)
ROY W. MARBURGER, Box 304, Glenrock (R)
LEONARD E. MASTERS, Ranchester (R)
FREMONT W. MILLER, Burtis (R)
TOM MORT, Lingle (R)
WARD G. MYERS, Lovell (R)
DELPHIN D. NASH, 131 Linda Vista,
Torrington (D)
L. DONALD NORTHRUP, Powell (R)
MAX OSBORN, 1721 Hugur, Cheyenne (R)
J. D. OSMOND, Thayne (D)
JOHN W. PATTON, 343 W. Loucks, Sheridan (R)
WALTER B. PHELAN, 3601 Carey, Cheyenne (D)
BILL RECTOR, 3621 Capitol, Cheyenne (D)
ADRIAN W. REYNOLDS, Green River (D)
DAVID A. SCOTT, 402 Petroleum Bldg.,
Casper (R)
PAT SCULLY, Box 815, Laramie (D)
TOM SEARL, 104 E. 30th St., Cheyenne (R)
D. N. SHERARD, Wheatland (R)
WILLIAM F. SWANTON, 1028 S. Beech, Casper (R)
JAMES L. THOMPSON, Lance Creek (R)
DICK TOBIN, 151 S. Grant, Casper (R)
ELTON TROWBRIDGE, Saratoga (D)
JACK VAN MARK, Torrington (R)
VERNON VIVIEN, 1457 Coulson Parkway,
Rawlins (R)
FRANK R. WATSON, 1301 Coburn Ave.,
Worland (R)
JOHN E. WENDT, 614 Ludwig Ave.,
Rock Springs (D)
MRS. EDNESS KIMBALL WILKINS, 433 Milton Ave.,
Casper (D)
WILLARD V. WILSON, Thermopolis (R)
OTIS WRIGHT, Gillette (D)
PETE ZANETTI, 1000 Clark St., Rock Springs (D)

LEGISLATIVE OFFICERS

State Senates
as of February 8, 1961

State	President	President Pro Tem	Secretary
Alabama ¹	Albert Boutwell*	Vaughan Hill Robison	J. E. Speight*
Alaska	Frank Peratrovich	W. O. Smith	Mrs. Evelyn K. Stevenson
Arizona	Clarence L. Carpenter	(none)	Mrs. Louise C. Brimhall
Arkansas	Nathan Gordon*	Clifton Wade	Lee Reaves
California	Glenn M. Anderson*	Hugh M. Burns*	Joseph A. Beek
Colorado	Robert L. Knous*	Sam T. Taylor	Mrs. Lucille Shuster
Connecticut	Anthony J. Armentano*	Anthony J. Armentano	Keven B. Kenney ²
Delaware	Eugene Lammot*	John E. Reilly, Sr.	Joshua M. Twilley
Florida ³	Dewey M. Johnson	W. Randolph Hodges	Robert W. Davis
Georgia	Garland T. Byrd*	Carl E. Sanders	George D. Stewart
Hawaii ⁴	William H. Hill	Hebden Porteus ⁵	Walter Chuck ⁴
Idaho	W. E. Drevlow*	A. W. Naegle	Arthur Wilson
Illinois	Samuel H. Shapiro*	Arthur J. Bidwill	Edward E. Fernandes
Indiana	Richard O. Ristine*	S. Hugh Dillin	Mrs. Pauline Druley
Iowa	W. L. Mooty*	Irving D. Long	Carroll Lane
Kansas	Harold H. Chase*	Paul R. Wunsch	Ralph E. Zarker
Kentucky**	Wilson W. Wyatt*	Alvin Kidwell	John W. Willis ⁶
Louisiana ⁷	C. C. Aycock*	Robert A. Ainsworth, Jr.	C. W. Roberts
Maine	Earle M. Hillman	(⁸)	Chester T. Winslow
Maryland	George W. Della	Mrs. Mary L. Nock	J. Waters Parrish
Massachusetts	John E. Powers	(none)	Irving N. Hayden ²
Michigan	T. John Lesinski*	Perry W. Greene	Fred I. Chase
Minnesota	Karl F. Rolvaag*	Norman Larson	H. Y. Torrey
Mississippi	Paul B. Johnson*	George M. Yarbrough	Kenneth Stewart
Missouri	Hilary A. Bush*	Albert M. Spradling, Jr.	Joseph A. Bauer
Montana	Tim Babcock*	Richard Nixon	Alfred R. Anderson ⁹
Nebraska ⁹	Dwight W. Burney ¹⁰	Donald L. Thompson ¹¹	Hugo F. Srb ¹²
Nevada	Rex Bell*	Charles D. Gallagher	Iola H. Armstrong
New Hampshire	Samuel Green	(⁸)	Benjamin F. Greer ²
New Jersey	Thomas J. Hillery	George B. Harper	Henry H. Patterson
New Mexico	Tom Bolack*	W. C. Wheatley	Murray Morgan ⁶
New York	Malcolm Wilson*	Walter J. Mahoney	John J. Sandler
North Carolina	H. Cloyd Philpott*	W. Lunsford Crew	S. Ray Byerly ¹³
North Dakota	Orville W. Hagen*	A. W. Luick	Howard F. Doherty
Ohio	John W. Donahey*	C. Stanley Mechem	Thomas E. Bateman ²
Oklahoma	George Nigh*	Everett S. Collins	Leo Winters
Oregon	Harry D. Boivin	Jean Lewis	Meda Cole ⁶
Pennsylvania	John Morgan Davis*	Anthony J. DiSilvestro	Paul C. Moomaw
Puerto Rico ¹⁴	Samuel R. Quinones	Luis A. Negron-Lopez ⁵	Julio C. Torres
Rhode Island	Edward P. Gallogly*	Francis P. Smith	August P. LaFrance ¹⁵
South Carolina	Burnet R. Maybank*	Edgar A. Brown	Lovick O. Thomas ²
South Dakota	Joe Bottum*	Hilbert Bogue	Niels P. Jensen
Tennessee	William D. Baird ¹⁶	(none)	John W. Cooke, Jr. ²
Texas	Ben Ramsey*	Ray Roberts	Charles A. Schnabel
Utah	Thorpe Waddingham	(none)	J. Lambert Gibson
Vermont	Ralph A. Foote*	Asa S. Bloomer	Earle J. Bishop
Virginia**	A. E. S. Stephens*	Charles T. Moses	Ben D. Lacy ²
Washington	John A. Cherberg*	Al Henry	Ward Bowden
West Virginia	Howard W. Carson	Dr. Ward Wylie	J. Howard Myers ²
Wisconsin	Warren P. Knowles*	Frank E. Panzer	Lawrence R. Larsen ⁶
Wyoming	Albert C. Harding	David Foote, Sr. ⁵	Miss Frances D. Clark ⁶

*Lieutenant Governor

**Officers in these states served during the 1960 session.

There will not be any regular session in 1961.

1. These officers served during the 1959 session. The 1961 session will convene May 3.

2. Clerk of Senate

3. These officers served during the 1959 session. The 1961 session will convene April 4.

4. These officers served during the 1960 session. The 1961 session will convene February 15.

5. Vice-President

6. Chief Clerk of Senate.

7. These officers served during the 1960 session. The 1961 session will convene May 8.

8. Any Senator, on invitation of the President.

9. Officers of Nebraska's Unicameral Legislature.

10. President of the Legislature.

11. Speaker of the Legislature.

12. Clerk of the Legislature.

13. Principal Clerk of the Senate.

14. These officers served during the 1959 session. Information for the 1961 session is not available.

15. Secretary of State.

16. Speaker of the Senate.

LEGISLATIVE OFFICERS State Houses of Representatives as of February 8, 1961

State	Speaker	Speaker Pro Tem	Chief Clerk
Alabama ¹	Charles C. Adams	Virgis M. Ashworth	Oakley Melton, Jr. ²
Alaska	Warren A. Taylor	(none) ³	Esther Reed
Arizona	W. L. "Tay" Cook	(none)	Mrs. Ruby H. Sanders
Arkansas	John P. Bethell	(none)	Hal Moody
California	Ralph M. Brown	Carlos Bee	Arthur A. Ohnimus
Colorado	Albert J. Tomsic	(none)	Gene Manzanares
Connecticut	Anthony E. Wallace	(none)	John L. Gerardo ²
Delaware	Sherman W. Tribbitt	(none)	Fred Lord, Jr.
Florida ⁴	Thomas D. Beasley	James N. Beck	Mrs. Lamar Bledsoe
Georgia	George L. Smith II	Robert L. Scoggin	Glenn W. Ellard ²
Hawaii ⁵	Elmer F. Cravalho	Manuel S. Henriques	Herman Lum ²
Idaho	W. D. Eberle	(none)	Robert H. Remoklus ²
Illinois	Paul Powell	(none)	Clarence Boyle
Indiana	Richard W. Guthrie	(none)	Mrs. Frances Gaylord ⁶
Iowa	Henry C. Nelson	William E. Darrington	William R. Kendrick
Kansas	William L. Mitchell	Odd Williams	A. E. Anderson
Kentucky*	Harry King Lowman	(none)	Troy Sturgill
Louisiana ⁷	J. Thomas Jewell	(none)	W. Clegg Cole ²
Maine	Vinal G. Good	(8)	Harvey R. Pease ²
Maryland	Perry O. Wilkinson	Jerome Robinson	James P. Mause
Massachusetts	John F. Thompson	(none)	Lawrence R. Grove ²
Michigan	Don R. Pears	Wilfred G. Bassett	Norman E. Philleo ²
Minnesota	E. J. Chilgren	(none)	George H. Leahy
Mississippi	Walter Sillers	(none)	Roman Kelly ²
Missouri	Thomas D. Graham	William A. Geary, Jr.	Mrs. Agnes Moore
Montana	Clyde L. Hawks	Tom Haines	George T. Howard
Nebraska		(See preceding page)	
Nevada	Chester S. Christensen	John Giomi	Nathan T. Hurst
New Hampshire	Steward Lamprey	(8)	Francis W. Tolman ²
New Jersey	LeRoy J. D'Aloia	(none)	Ernest T. Scheidemann ²
New Mexico	Jack Campbell	(none)	Al Romero
New York	Joseph F. Carlino	(none)	Ansley B. Borkowski ²
North Carolina	Addison Hewlitt, Jr.	(none)	Mrs. Annie E. Cooper ⁶
North Dakota	R. Fay Brown	(none)	Gerald L. Stair
Ohio	Roger Cloud	Robert Taft, Jr.	Carl Guess ²
Oklahoma	J. D. McCarty	Delbert Inman	Mrs. Louise Stockton
Oregon	Robert B. Duncan	(none)	Frank Roberts
Pennsylvania	Hiram G. Andrews	(none)	Joseph Ominsky
Puerto Rico ⁹	E. Ramos-Antonini		Nestor Rigual ¹⁰
Rhode Island	Harry F. Curvin	Alfred U. Menard	Paul B. McMahon ¹¹
South Carolina	Solomon Blatt	Rex L. Carter	Inez Watson ²
South Dakota	Carl T. Burgess	Paul Brown	Walter J. Matson
Tennessee	James L. Bomar, Jr.	(none)	L. Buchanan Loser
Texas	James A. Turman	(none)	Mrs. Dorothy Hallman
Utah	Ernest H. Dean	(none)	Thomas H. McMullin
Vermont	Leroy E. Lawrence	(none)	Dale W. Brooks ²
Virginia*	E. Blackburn Moore	(none)	E. Griffith Dodson ²
Washington	J. L. O'Brien	Mrs. Jeanette Testu	S. R. Holcomb
West Virginia	Julius W. Singleton, Jr.	(none)	C. A. Blankenship ²
Wisconsin	David J. Blanchard	Willis J. Hutnik	Robert G. Marotz
Wyoming	Joseph L. Budd	William F. Swanton	Herbert C. Pownall

*Officers in these states served during the 1960 session. There will not be any regular session in 1961.

¹ These officers served during the 1959 session. The 1961 session will convene May 3.

² Clerk.

³ Alaska does not have a regular pro tempore position. However, during the organization of the first regular session of a legislature a temporary presiding officer is elected until the permanent speaker is elected.

⁴ These officers served during the 1959 session. The 1961 session will convene April 4.

⁵ These officers served during the 1960 session. The 1961 session will convene February 15.

⁶ Principal Clerk.

⁷ These officers served during the 1960 session. The 1961 session will convene May 8.

⁸ Any Representative, on invitation of the Speaker.

⁹ These officers served during the 1959 session. Information for the 1961 session is not available.

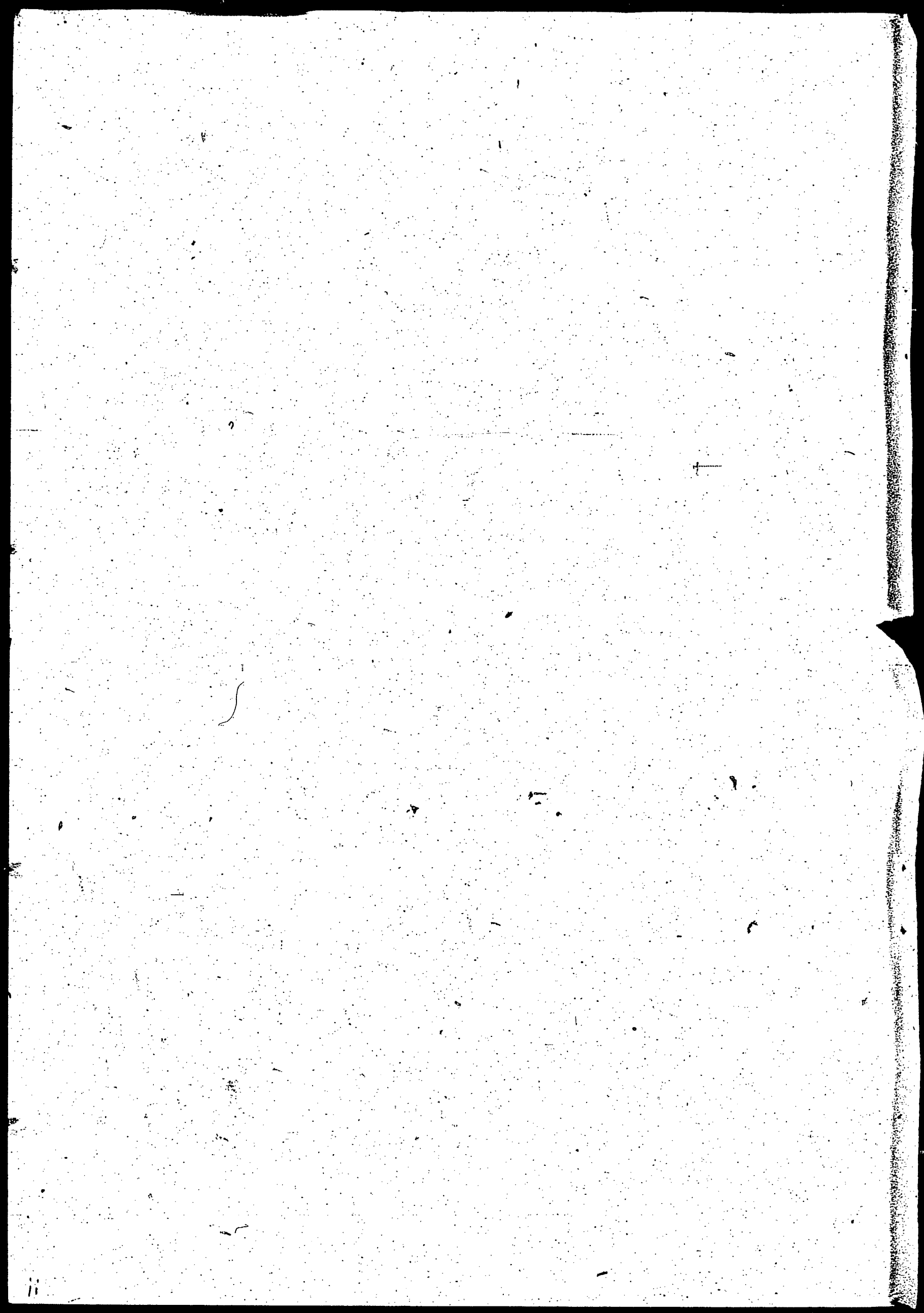
¹⁰ Secretary of the House.

¹¹ Recording Clerk.

THE BOOK OF
THE STATES

SUPPLEMENT II
JULY, 1961

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS
Classified by Functions



THE BOOK OF THE STATES

SUPPLEMENT II

July, 1961



ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS
Classified by Functions

The Council of State Governments
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FOREWORD

This publication is the second of two Supplements to the 1960-61 edition of *The Book of the States*, the biennial reference work on the organization, working methods, financing and services of all the state governments.

The present volume, *Supplement II*, based on information received from the states up to May 15, 1961, contains state-by-state rosters of principal administrative officials of the states, whether elected or appointed, and the Chief Justices of the Supreme Courts. It concludes with a roster of interstate agencies in many functional fields. *Supplement I*, issued in February, 1961, listed all state officials and Supreme Court Justices elected by statewide, popular vote, and the members and officers 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, 1961

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FRANK SMOTHERS, *Editor*

M. CLAIR COTTERILL, *Assistant Editor*

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GOVERNORS—POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS AND TERMS OF OFFICE

MAY, 1961

State or other jurisdiction	Governor	Political party	Length of regular term in years	Present term began January	Number of previous terms	Max. Consecutive terms allowed by constitution
Alabama	John Patterson	(D)	4	1959	...	(a)
Alaska	William A. Egan	(D)	4	1959(b)	...	2(c)
American Samoa	H. Rex Lee	(D)	(d)	1961(e)	...	...
Arizona	Paul Fannin	(R)	2	1961	1	...
Arkansas	Orval E. Faubus	(D)	2	1961	3	...
California	Edmund G. Brown	(D)	4	1959	...	...
Colorado	Stephen L. R. McNichols	(D)	4	1959	1	...
Connecticut	John Dempsey	(D)	4	1959(f)	...	...
Delaware	Elbert N. Carvel	(D)	4	1961	1(g)	2
Florida	Farris Bryant	(D)	4	1961	...	(a)
Georgia	S. Ernest Vandiver	(D)	4	1959	...	(a)
Guam	Bill Daniel	(D)	(d)	1961(e)	...	...
Hawaii	William F. Quinn	(R)	4	1959(h)	(i)	...
Idaho	Robert E. Smylie	(R)	4	1959	1	...
Illinois	Otto Kerner	(D)	4	1961	...	...
Indiana	Matthew E. Welsh	(D)	4	1961	...	(a)
Iowa	Norman A. Erbe	(R)	2	1961	...	...
Kansas	John Anderson, Jr.	(R)	2	1961	...	...
Kentucky	Bert T. Combs	(D)	4	1959(j)	...	(a)
Louisiana	James H. Davis	(D)	4	1960(k)	1(l)	(a)
Maine	John H. Reed	(R)	4	1959(m)	...	...
Maryland	J. Millard Tawes	(D)	4	1959	...	2
Massachusetts	John A. Volpe	(R)	2	1961	...	...
Michigan	John B. Swainson	(D)	2	1961	...	...
Minnesota	Elmer L. Andersen	(R)	2(n)	1961	...	...
Mississippi	Ross R. Barnett	(D)	4	1960	...	(a)
Missouri	John M. Dalton	(D)	4	1961	...	(a)
Montana	Donald G. Nutter	(R)	4	1961	...	...
Nebraska	Frank B. Morrison	(D)	2	1961	...	...
Nevada	Grant Sawyer	(D)	4	1959	...	...
New Hampshire	Wesley Powell	(R)	2	1961	1	...
New Jersey	Robert B. Meyner	(D)	4	1958	1	2
New Mexico	Edwin L. Mechem	(R)	2	1961	3(o)	2
New York	Nelson A. Rockefeller	(R)	4	1959	...	...
North Carolina	Terry Sanford	(D)	4	1961	...	(a)
North Dakota	William L. Guy	(D)	2	1961	...	...
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	(PD)(p)	4	1961	3	...
Rhode Island	John A. Notte, Jr.	(D)	2	1961	...	...
South Carolina	Ernest F. Hollings	(D)	4	1959	...	(a)
South Dakota	Archie Gubbrud	(R)	2	1961	...	2(q)
Tennessee	Buford Ellington	(D)	4	1959	...	(a)
Texas	Price Daniel	(D)	2	1961	2	...
Utah	George D. Clyde	(R)	4	1961	1	...
Vermont	F. Ray Keyser, Jr.	(R)	2	1961	...	...
Virginia	J. Lindsay Almond, Jr.	(D)	4	1958	...	(a)
Virgin Islands	Ralph M. Paiewonsky	(D)	(d)	1961(r)	...	...
Washington	Albert D. Rosellini	(D)	4	1961	1	...
West Virginia	William W. Barron	(D)	4	1961	...	(a)
Wisconsin	Gaylord A. Nelson	(D)	2	1961	1	...
Wyoming	Jack R. Gage	(D)	4	1959(s)	...	...

- (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) Since the first Governor was precluded from serving a full four-year term, the two-term constitutional limitation will not apply to his first term.
 (d) Indefinite term.
 (e) May, 1961.
 (f) Governor Dempsey, formerly Lieutenant Governor, succeeded to office in January, 1961, to fill unexpired four-year term of former Governor Abraham A. Ribicoff (resigned), which began in January, 1959.
 (g) Previous term 1949-53.
 (h) Hawaii Constitution specifies first Monday in December as inauguration day; Governor Quinn was sworn in as Governor on August 21, 1959, the date on which Hawaii became a state. He was formally inaugurated on August 29, 1959.
 (i) Governor Quinn served as appointed Governor of Territory of Hawaii from September, 1957, until he took

office as elected Governor of the State of Hawaii in August, 1959.

- (j) December, 1959.
 (k) May, 1960.
 (l) Previous term 1944-48.
 (m) Governor Reed succeeded to office in December, 1959, upon the death of former Governor Clinton A. Clauson and was elected in November, 1960, to fill unexpired four-year term which began January, 1959.
 (n) Four-year term will become effective with Governor elected in 1962.
 (o) Three previous terms 1951-53, 1953-55, 1957-59.
 (p) Popular Democratic Party.
 (q) Nomination for third successive term prohibited by state law.
 (r) April, 1961.
 (s) Secretary of State Gage became Acting Governor in January, 1961, to fill unexpired four-year term of former Governor J. J. Hickey (resigned), which began in January, 1959. (As there is no machinery for appointing a new Secretary of State, Governor Gage will continue to hold that position as well.)

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS AND EXECUTIVE ASSISTANTS TO THE GOVERNORS

State or other jurisdiction	Lieutenant Governors*	Political Party	Executive Assistants to the Governors
Alabama	Albert Boutwell	D	Joseph G. Robertson, Executive Secretary
Alaska (a)	None		Burke Riley, Executive Assistant
Arizona (a)	None		John M. McGowan, Administrative Assistant
Arkansas	Nathan Gordon	D	Arnold Sikes, Executive Secretary
California	Glenn M. Anderson	D	Hale Champion, Executive Secretary
Colorado	Robert L. Knous	D	L. D. Daily, Executive Assistant
Connecticut	Anthony J. Armentano	D	Carl Lalumia, Executive Aide
Delaware	Eugene Lamont	D	F. Earl McGinnes, Administrative Assistant
Florida (b)	None		James W. Kynes, Jr., Executive Assistant
Georgia	Garland T. Byrd	D	Peter Zach Geer, Executive Secretary
Hawaii	James K. Kealoha	R	John Henry Felix, Executive Assistant
Idaho	W. E. Drevlow	D	Robert B. Hodge, Assistant
Illinois	Samuel H. Shapiro	D	William Chamberlain, Administrative Asst.
Indiana	Richard O. Ristine	R	Jack L. New, Executive Secretary
Iowa	W. L. Mooty	R	Russell M. Ross, Executive Assistant
Kansas	Harold H. Chase	R	Walt Neibarger, Executive Secretary
Kentucky	Wilson W. Wyatt	D	Wendell H. Ford, Chief Administrative Asst.
Louisiana	C. C. Aycock	D	Chris Faser, Executive Secretary
Maine (b)	None		Mrs. Mearl E. Norton, Executive Secretary
Maryland (b)	None		Russell H. McCain, Executive Assistant
Massachusetts	Edw. F. McLaughlin, Jr.	D	James J. Gaffney, Jr., Chief Secretary
Michigan	T. John Lesinski	D	Zoltan Ferency, Executive Secretary
Minnesota	Karl F. Rolvaag	DFL	Thomas H. Swain, Executive Secretary
Mississippi	Paul B. Johnson, Jr.	D	Ralph D. Ford, Executive Assistant
Missouri	Hilary Bush	D	Robert R. Welborn, Legal Assistant
Montana	Tim M. Babcock	R	Dennis B. Gordon, Executive Secretary
Nebraska	Dwight W. Burney	R	Norman A. Otto, Administrative Assistant
Nevada	Rex Bell	R	Bruce Barnum, Executive Assistant
New Hampshire (b)	None		Robert W. Rhodes, Administrative Assistant
New Jersey (b)	None		Mrs. Dorothy G. Smith, Personal Secretary
New Mexico	Tom Bolack	R	Charles Du Tant, Secretary to the Governor
New York	Malcolm Wilson	R	William J. Ronan, Secretary
North Carolina	H. Cloyd Philpott	D	Hugh Cannon, Assistant to the Governor
North Dakota	Orville W. Hagen	R	Lloyd B. Omdahl, Administrative Assistant
Ohio (b)	John W. Donahey	D	Maurice J. Connell, Assistant
Oklahoma	George Nigh	D	H. I. Hinds, Executive Assistant
Oregon (b)	None		Warne Nunn, Executive Assistant
Pennsylvania	John M. Davis	D	Walter W. Giesey, Executive Secretary
Puerto Rico (a)	None		Charles F. Zimmerman, Special Assistant
Rhode Island	Edward P. Gallogly	D	Edward J. Higgins, Executive Secretary
South Carolina	Brunet R. Maybank	D	Muller O. J. Kreps III, Executive Secretary
South Dakota	Joe Bottum	R	John T. Trevillyan, Executive Assistant
Tennessee (c)	William D. Baird	D	Ross W. Dyer, Executive Assistant
Texas	Ben Ramsey	D	George Christian, Executive Assistant
Utah (a)	None		Laurence J. Burton, Administrative Assistant
Vermont	Ralph A. Foote	R	Barry M. Locke, Secy. of Civil and Mil. Affairs
Virginia	A. E. S. Stephens	D	Peyton B. Winfree, Jr., Executive Assistant
Virgin Islands	Cyril E. King(d)	D	
Washington	John A. Cherberg	D	Warren A. Bishop, Assistant
West Virginia (b)	None		Curtis B. Trent, Jr., Executive Assistant
Wisconsin	Warren P. Knowles	R	James W. Wimmer, Administrative Assistant
Wyoming (a)	None		Zan Lewis, Administrative Assistant

* All terms same as those of Governors except in Tennessee.

(a) Secretary of State next in line of succession to Governor.

(b) President of Senate next in line of succession to Governor.

(c) Lieutenant Governor serves for a two-year term.

(d) Government Secretary.

ATTORNEYS GENERAL, MAY, 1961

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	Ralph E. Moody	D	(a)	1960(b)	Gov. appoints(c)
Arizona	Robert Pickrell	R	2	1961	Elected
Arkansas	Frank Holt	D	2	1961	Elected
California	Stanley Mosk	D	4	1959	Elected
Colorado	Duke W. Dufnbar	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	1961	Elected
Georgia	Eugene Cook	D	4	1959	Elected
Guam	Louis A. Otto, Jr.	R	(a)	1957	Gov. appoints(d)
Hawaii	Shiro Kashiwa	R	4	1959(b)	Gov. appoints
Idaho	Frank L. Benson	D	4	1959	Elected
Illinois	William G. Clark	D	4	1961	Elected
Indiana	Edwin K. Steers	R	4	1961	Elected
Iowa	Evan L. Hultman	R	2	1961	Elected
Kansas	William M. Ferguson	R	2	1961	Elected
Kentucky	John B. Breckinridge	D	4	1960	Elected
Louisiana	Jack P. F. Gremillion	D	4	1960(b)	Elected
Maine	Frank E. Hancock	R	2	1961	Leg. elects
Maryland	Thomas B. Finan	D	4	1961(b)	Elected
Massachusetts	Edward J. McCormack, Jr.	D	2	1961	Elected
Michigan	Paul L. Adams	D	2	1961	Elected
Minnesota	Walter F. Mondale	DFL(e)	2	1961	Elected
Mississippi	Joe T. Patterson	D	4	1960	Elected
Missouri	Thomas F. Eagleton	D	4	1961	Elected
Montana	Forrest H. Anderson	D	4	1961	Elected
Nebraska	Clarence A. H. Meyer	R	2	1961	Elected
Nevada	Roger Foley	D	4	1959	Elected
New Hampshire	Gardner C. Turner	R	5	1961(b)	Gov. and council appoint
New Jersey	David D. Furman	D	4(f)	1958	Gov. appoints(d)
New Mexico	Earl E. Hartley	D	2	1961	Elected
New York	Louis J. Lefkowitz	R	4	1959	Elected
North Carolina	T. Wade Bruton	D	4	1961	Elected
North Dakota	Leslie R. Burgum	R	4	1961	Elected
Ohio	Mark McElroy	D	4	1959	Elected
Oklahoma	Mac Q. Williamson	D	4	1959	Elected
Oregon	Robert Y. Thornton	D	4	1961	Elected
Pennsylvania	Anne X. Alpern	D	(a)	1959	Gov. appoints(d)
Puerto Rico	Hiram R. Cancio	PDP(g)	4	1959	Gov. appoints(h)
Rhode Island	J. Joseph Nugent	D	2	1961	Elected
South Carolina	Daniel R. McLeod	D	4	1959	Elected
South Dakota	A. C. Miller	R	2	1961	Elected
Tennessee	George F. McCanless	D	8	1958(b)	Sup. Ct. appoints
Texas	Will Wilson	D	2	1961	Elected
Utah	Walter L. Budge	R	4	1961	Elected
Vermont	Thomas M. Debevoise	R	2	1961	Elected
Virginia	Frederick T. Gray	D	4	1961(b)	Elected
Washington	John J. O'Connell	D	4	1961	Elected
West Virginia	C. Donald Robertson	D	4	1961	Elected
Wisconsin	John W. Reynolds	D	2	1961	Elected
Wyoming	Norman B. Gray	D	4	1959(b)	Gov. appoints(d)

(a) Not specified.

(b) Alaska, May, 1960; Hawaii, November, 1959; Louisiana, May, 1960; Maryland, appointed by Governor, January, 1961, to fill unexpired term of C. Ferdinand Sybert ending January, 1963; New Hampshire, February, 1961; Tennessee, September, 1958; Virginia, appointed by Governor, May 1, 1961, to fill unexpired term of Albertis Harrison ending January, 1962; Wyoming, April, 1959.

(c) With approval of joint session of Legislature.

(d) With Senate approval.

(e) Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party.

(f) During term of Governor.

(g) Popular Democratic Party.

(h) With advice and consent of Commonwealth Senate.

SECRETARIES OF STATE, MAY, 1961

State	Secretary of State	Political party	Term of office in years	Present term began January	How selected
Alabama	Mrs. Bettye Frink	D	4	1959	Elected
Alaska	Hugh J. Wade	D	4	1959(a)	Elected
Arizona	Wesley Bolin	D	2	1961	Elected
Arkansas	Mrs. Nancy J. Hall	D	2	1961	Elected (b)
California	Frank M. Jordan	R	4	1959	Elected
Colorado	George J. Baker	D	4	1959	Elected
Connecticut	Mrs. Ella T. Grasso	D	4	1959	Elected
Delaware	Elisha C. Dukes	D	(c)	1961	Gov. appoints
Florida	Tom Adams	D	4	1961	Elected
Georgia	Ben W. Fortson, Jr.	D	4	1959	Elected
Guam	Manuel F. L. Guerrero		(c)	1961(d)	Pres. appoints
Hawaii	None				
Idaho	Arnold Williams	D	4	1959	Elected
Illinois	Charles F. Carpentier	R	4	1961	Elected
Indiana	Charles O. Hendricks	R	2	1960(d)	Elected
Iowa	Melvin D. Synhorst	R	2	1961	Elected
Kansas	Paul R. Shanahan	R	2	1961	Elected
Kentucky	Henry H. Carter	D	4	1960	Elected
Louisiana	Wade O. Martin, Jr.	D	4	1960(d)	Elected
Maine	Paul A. MacDonald	R	2	1961	Elected(e)
Maryland	Lloyd L. Simpkins	D	(c)	1961	Gov. appoints
Massachusetts	Kevin H. White	D	2	1961	Elected
Michigan	James McNeil Hare	D	2	1961	Elected
Minnesota	Joseph L. Donovan	DFL(f)	2(g)	1961	Elected
Mississippi	Heber Ladner	D	4	1960	Elected
Missouri	Warren E. Hearnes	D	4	1961	Elected
Montana	Frank Murray	D	4	1961	Elected
Nebraska	Frank Marsh	R	2	1961	Elected
Nevada	John Koontz	D	4	1959	Elected
New Hampshire	Robert L. Stark	R	2	1961	Elected(e)
New Jersey	Edward J. Patten	D	4	1958	Gov. appoints
New Mexico	Betty Fiorina	D	2	1961	Elected
New York	Mrs. Caroline K. Simon	R	(c)	1959	Gov. appoints
North Carolina	Thad Eure	D	4	1961	Elected
North Dakota	Ben Meier	R	2	1961	Elected
Ohio	Ted W. Brown	R	4	1959	Elected
Oklahoma	William N. Christian	D	4	1959	Elected
Oregon	Howell Appling, Jr.	R	4	1959(h)	Elected
Pennsylvania	E. James Trimarchi, Jr.	D	(c)	1961(d)	Gov. appoints
Puerto Rico	Roberto Sanchez Vilella	PDP(i)	(c)	1961	Gov. appts.(j)
Rhode Island	August P. LaFrance	D	2	1961	Elected
South Carolina	O. Frank Thornton	D	4	1959	Elected
South Dakota	Mrs. Essie Wiedenman	R	2	1961	Elected
Tennessee	Joe C. Carr	D	4	1961	Elected (e)
Texas	P. Frank Lake	D	2	1961	Gov. appoints
Utah	Lamont F. Toronto	R	4	1961	Elected
Vermont	Howard E. Armstrong	R	2	1961	Elected
Virginia	Martha Bell Conway	D	4	1958	Gov. appoints
Virgin Islands	Cyril E. King(k)	D	(k)	1961(d)	Pres. appoints
Washington	Victor A. Meyers	D	4	1961	Elected
West Virginia	Joe F. Burdett	D	4	1961	Elected
Wisconsin	Robert C. Zimmerman	R	2	1961	Elected
Wyoming	Jack R. Gage(l)	D	4	1959	Elected

(a) Alaska: Term will expire December, 1962. Since statehood was proclaimed in January, 1959, first Secretary of State will not serve full four-year term.

(b) Mrs. Hall was appointed by Governor on January 17 to fill unexpired term of C. G. Hall.

(c) At pleasure of Governor; Guam, at pleasure of President.

(d) Indiana, December; Guam, Louisiana and Virgin Islands, May; Pennsylvania, April.

(e) Maine and New Hampshire by Legislature; Tennessee by General Assembly.

(f) Democratic-Farmer-Labor

(g) Four years effective January, 1963.

(h) Appointed by Governor January, 1959, to fill unexpired term; elected November, 1960, to serve the full four-year term.

(i) Popular Democratic Party.

(j) With advice and consent of Commonwealth Senate and House.

(k) Government Secretary. Serves at pleasure of the President.

(l) Became Acting Governor January, 1961, but continues to serve as Secretary of State.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

CHIEF JUSTICES, MAY, 1961^(a)

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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	Buell A. Nesbett	10	10	Aug. 7, 1959	Nov. 1962
Arizona	Fred C. Struckmeyer, Jr.	6	Pleasure of Court	Jan. 2, 1961	Jan. 1, 1967
Arkansas	Carleton Harris	8	8	Jan. 1, 1961	Dec. 31, 1968
California	Phil S. Gibson	12	Rmdr. term as Justice	Jan. 1, 1951	Jan. 1, 1963
Colorado	Frank H. Hall	10	1	Jan. 10, 1961	Jan. 9, 1962
Connecticut	Raymond E. Baldwin	8	Rmdr. term as Justice	July 24, 1959	Aug. 30, 1963(b)
Delaware	Clarence A. Southerland	12	12	June 6, 1951	June 5, 1963
Florida	Elwyn Thomas	6	2	July 1, 1959	July 1, 1961(c)
Georgia	William H. Duckworth	6	Rmdr. term as Justice	Jan. 1, 1957	Dec. 31, 1962
Hawaii	Wilfred C. Tsukiyama	7	7	Oct. 5, 1959	Oct. 4, 1966
Idaho	C. J. Taylor	6	Rmdr. term as Justice (usually 1 year)	Dec. 15, 1959	Jan. 6, 1963
Illinois	Walter V. Schaefer	9	1	Sept. 5, 1960	Sept. 4, 1961
Indiana	Frederick Landis	6	6 months	May 22, 1961	Nov. 27, 1961(d)
Iowa	Theodore G. Garfield	8	Rmdr. term as Justice	Jan. 9, 1961	Jan. 1, 1965
Kansas	Jay S. Parker	6	Rmdr. term as Justice	Jan. 9, 1961	Jan. 9, 1967
Kentucky	Robert B. Bird	8	1½	July 1, 1960	Dec. 31, 1961
Louisiana	John B. Fournet	14	Rmdr. term as Justice	Sept. 8, 1949	Dec. 31, 1962(b)
Maine	Robert B. Williamson	7	7	Oct. 4, 1956	Oct. 4, 1963
Maryland	Frederick W. Brune (e)	15	15	Nov. 6, 1956	Oct. 15, 1964(b)
Massachusetts	Raymond S. Wilkins	Life	Life	Sept. 13, 1956	Apptd. for life
Michigan	John R. Dethmers	8	Rmdr. term as Justice	Jan. 6, 1956	Dec. 31, 1961
Minnesota	Roger L. Dell	6	6	Jan. 2, 1961	Jan. 2, 1967
Mississippi	Harvey McGehee	8	Rmdr. term as Justice	Jan. 2, 1956	Jan. 6, 1964
Missouri	Laurance M. Hyde	12	4, acc. to Const.; in practice 1/7 of term as Justice	Apr. 12, 1960	Dec., 1961
Montana	James T. Harrison	6	6	Jan. 5, 1959	Jan. 4, 1965
Nebraska	Robert G. Simmons	6	6	Jan. 1, 1957	Jan. 1, 1963
Nevada	Milton B. Badt	6	2	Jan. 2, 1961	Jan. 7, 1963
New Hampshire	Frank R. Kenison	To age 70	To age 70	Apr. 29, 1952	To age 70
New Jersey	Joseph Weintraub	7, with reapptm. for life	7, with reapptm. to age 70	Aug. 19, 1957	Aug. 19, 1964
New Mexico	J. C. Compton	8	Rmdr. term as Justice (usually 2 years)	Aug. 1, 1960	Dec. 31, 1964
New York	Charles S. Desmond (e)	14	14	Jan. 1, 1960	Dec. 31, 1966(b)
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	(f)	6	Jan. 1, 1957	Dec. 31, 1962
Oklahoma	Ben T. Williams	6	2	Jan. 9, 1961	Jan. 14, 1963
Oregon	William M. McAllister	6	6	Jan. 2, 1961	Jan. 2, 1967
Pennsylvania	Charles Alvin Jones	21	Rmdr. term as Justice	Dec. 29, 1956	Jan. 3, 1966(g)
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	C. A. Taylor	10	10	Feb. 23, 1961	July 31, 1964(h)
South Dakota	St. Clair Smith (i)	6	1	Jan. 1, 1961	Dec. 31, 1961
Tennessee	Alan M. Prewitt	8	Pleasure of Court	Feb. 1, 1960	Aug. 31, 1966
Texas	Robert W. Calvert	6	6	Jan. 3, 1961	Jan. 1, 1967
Utah	Lester A. Wade	10	Rmdr. term as Justice	Jan. 2, 1961	Jan. 7, 1963
Vermont	Benjamin N. Hulburd	2	2	Mar. 1, 1961	Mar. 1, 1963
Virginia	John W. Eggleston	12	Rmdr. term as Justice	Feb. 1, 1961	Feb. 1, 1973
Washington	Robert C. Finley	6	2	Jan. 9, 1961	Jan. 14, 1963
West Virginia	Frank C. Haymond (j)	12	1	Jan. 1, 1961	Dec. 31, 1961
Wisconsin	John E. Martin	10	Rmdr. term as Justice	Jan. 7, 1957	Jan. 1, 1962
Wyoming	Fred H. Blume	8	Rmdr. term as Justice	Nov. 21, 1955	Jan. 7, 1963

(a) For method of selection of Chief Justices see pages 105 and 111 of *The Book of the States, 1960-61*.

(b) Retirement.

(c) Will be succeeded by B. K. Roberts.

(d) Will be succeeded by Harold E. Achord.

(e) Chief Judge.

(f) Chief Justice Weygandt has served only as Chief Justice.

(g) Retiring July 1, 1961; will be succeeded by John C. Bell, Jr.

(h) Serving remainder of term of Taylor H. Stukes, deceased.

(i) Presiding Judge.

(j) President.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

Classified by Functions

(As of May, 1961)

ADJUTANT GENERAL

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Henry V. Graham	Adj. Gen.	Military Dept.	Montgomery
Alaska	Thomas P. Carroll	Major Gen.	Military Dept.	Juneau
Arizona	J. C. Wilson	Major Gen.	Military Dept.	Phoenix
Arkansas	Sherman T. Clinger	Adj. Gen.	Military Dept.	Little Rock
California	Roderic L. Hill	Major Gen.	Off. of Adj. Gen.	Sacramento
Colorado	Joseph C. Moffitt	Major 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 Múna	Colonel	Guam Militia	Agana
Hawaii	F. W. Makinney	Adj. Gen.	Dept. of Defense	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 S. Anderson	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	Arthur Y. Lloyd	Adj. Gen.	Dept. of Milit. Affairs	Frankfort
Louisiana	Raymond H. Fleming	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	Thomas Donnelly	Adj. Gen.	Military Div.	Boston
Michigan	Ronald D. McDonald	Major Gen.	Adj. Gen.'s Dept.	Lansing
Minnesota	Chester J. Moeglein	Adj. Gen.	Dept. of Milit. 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	Lyle A. Welch	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	Claude T. Bowers	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	Alfred E. Hintz	Major Gen.	Off. of Adj. Gen.	Seaside
Pennsylvania	Malcolm A. Hay	Adj. Gen.	Dept. of Milit. Affairs	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	César Cordero-Dávila	Adj. Gen.	National Guard	San Juan
Rhode Island	Leonard D. Holland	Major 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	Van D. Nunally, Jr.	Adj. Gen.	Adj. Gen.'s Off.	Nashville
Texas	James E. Taylor	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	Paul M. Booth	Adj. Gen.	Dept. of Milit. Affairs	Richmond
Washington	George M. Haskett	Adj. Gen.	National Guard	Camp Murray
West Virginia	Gene Hal Williams	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

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

7

ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE*

See also Budget, Comptroller, Taxation, Treasurer

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Maurice Patterson	Director	Dept. of Finance	Montgomery
Alaska	Floyd L. Guertin	Commissr. of Admin.	Dept. of Admin.	Juneau
California	John E. Carr	Dir. of Finance	Dept. of Finance	Sacramento
Connecticut	George J. Conkling	Commissioner	Dept. of Finance and Control	Hartford
Hawaii	Raymond Y. C. Ho	Director	Dept. of Budget and Review	Honolulu
Illinois	James A. Ronan	Director	Dept. of Finance	Springfield
Kansas	Chas. H. Hobart	Act. Exec. Director	Dept. of Admin.	Topeka
Kentucky	Robert Matthews, Jr.	Commissioner	Dept. of Finance	Frankfort
Louisiana	James S. Reily	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 Gibbons	Commissr. of Admin.	Commn. on Admin. and Finance	Boston
Michigan	Ira Polley	Controller	Dept. of Admin.	Lansing
Minnesota	William E. Stevenson	Commissioner	Dept. of Admin.	St. Paul
Missouri	John W. Schwada	Comptr. and Budg. Dir.	Div. of Budget and Comptr.	Jefferson City
Montana	Walter Anderson	Controller	Off. of Controller	Helena
New Hampshire	Leonard S. Hill	Comptroller	Dept. of Admin. and Control	Concord
New Jersey	John A. Kervick	Treasurer	Dept. of Treasury	Trenton
New Mexico	Edward M. Hartman	Director	Dept. of Finance and Admin.	Santa Fe
North Carolina	D. S. Coltrane	Director	Dept. of Admin.	Raleigh
North Dakota	Ralph Dewing	Director	Dept. of Accounts and Purchases	Bismarck
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	T. Morton Curry	Director	Dept. of Admin.	Providence
South Dakota	Oscar Falgelberg	Secy. of Finance	Dept. of Finance	Pierre
Tennessee	Edward J. Boling	Commissioner	Dept. of Finance and Admin.	Nashville
Vermont	Frank P. Free	Commissioner	Dept. of Admin.	Montpelier
Washington	Charles W. Hodde	Director	Dept. of Gen. Admin.	Olympia
West Virginia	Truman E. Gore	Commissioner	Dept. of Finance and Admin.	Charleston
Wisconsin	Joe E. Nusbaum	Commissioner	Dept. of Admin.	Madison

ADVERTISING

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Roy Marcato	Director	Bur. Pub. and Info.	Montgomery
Alaska	Morris Ford	Director	Div. of Tourism & Econ. Devel.	Juneau
Arizona	Bernard Mergen	Director	Devel. Board	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	Edward Golin	Act. Director	State Devel. Dept.	Dover
Florida	Wendell Jarrard	Director	Devel. Commn.	Tallahassee
Georgia	Jack Minter	Director	Commerce Dept.	Atlanta
Hawaii	George Mason	Director	Dept. of Econ. Dev.	Honolulu
Idaho	Louise Shaddock	Secretary	Dept. of Commerce and Devel.	Boise
Illinois	Carl A. Bertmann	Supvr., Dept. Info. Serv.	Dept. of Finance	Springfield
Iowa	Edgar B. Storey	Director	Devel. Commn.	Des Moines

* Officials listed in this roster are responsible for two or more administration or finance divisions of the state government such as budget and purchasing.

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ADVERTISING—Continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Kansas	John H. Sticher	Director	Industrial Devel. Commn.	Topeka
Kentucky	Cattie Lou Miller	Commissioner	Dept. of Public Info.	Frankfort
Maine	Lloyd K. Allen	Commissioner	Dept. of Econ. Devel.	Augusta
Maryland	Geo. W. Hubley	Director	Dept. of Econ. Devel.	Annapolis
Massachusetts	William J. Sugrue	Dir., Div. of Devel.	Dept. of Commerce	Boston
Michigan	Robt. J. Furlong	Director	Tourist Council	Lansing
Minnesota	John R. Kerr	Director of Publicity	Dept. of Business Devel.	St. Paul
Mississippi	Fred Bush	Director	Agric. and Ind. Bd.	Jackson
Missouri	James D. Idol	Dir., Div. of Resources and Devel.	Dept. of Business and Admin.	Jefferson City
Montana	Jack Hallowell	Advertising Dir.	Highway Commn.	Helena
Nebraska	David Osterhout	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	Merle H. Tucker	Director	Dept. of Devel.	Santa Fe
New York	Raymond C. Ghent	Asst. Dept. Commissr., Div. of Public Info.	Dept. of Commerce	Albany
North Carolina	Charles J. Parker	Dir., Advertising Div.	Dept. of Conserv. and Devel.	Raleigh
North Dakota	Lawrence A. Schneider	Director	Econ. Devel. Commn.	Bismarck
Ohio	Koder M. Collison	Director	Dept. of Industrial and Econ. Devel.	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	Wm. R. Davlin	Secretary	Dept. of Commerce	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Gustavo Agrait	Dir., Off. of Pub. Rel.	Econ. Devel. Admin.	San Juan
Rhode Island	Adolph T. Schmidt	Exec. Director	R.I. Devel. Council	Providence
South Carolina	Walter W. Harper	Director	Development Bd.	Columbia
South Dakota	Don Hipschman	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
	DeWitt C. Greer	Highway Engineer	Highway Dept.	Austin
Utah	D. James Cannon	Director	Tourist and Publicity Council	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Mary Perry	Advertising Dir.	Devel. Commn.	Montpelier
Virginia	J. Stuart White	Commissr., Div. of Pub. Rel. and Advertising	Dept. of Conserv. and Devel.	Richmond
Washington	George Prescott	Mgr., Div. of Tourist Promotion	Commerce and Econ. Devel.	Olympia
West Virginia	L. E. Ward, Jr.	Act. Commissr.	Dept. of Commerce	Charleston
	Arthur W. Jorgenson	Supt. of Info. and Educ.	Conservation Commn.	Madison
Wisconsin	David Wiggins	Econ. Devel. Proj. Specialist	Dept. of Resource Devel.	Madison
	Carroll T. Benson	Supvr. of Info.	Dept. of Agric.	Madison
Wyoming	James Spracklen	Manager	Wyo. Trav. Commn.	Cheyenne

AERONAUTICS

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Asa Rountree, Jr.	Director	Dept. of Aeronautics	Montgomery
Alaska	Neal W. Foster	Dir., Air Commerce, Public Sery. Commn.	Dept. of Commerce	Anchorage
Arizona	James Vercellino	Director	Aviation Authority	Phoenix
California	Clyde P. Barnett	Director	Aeronautics Commn.	Sacramento

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

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AERONAUTICS—Continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Colorado			Div. of Aeronautics	Denver
Connecticut	Horace B. Wetherell	Director	Dept. of Aeronautics	Hartford
Delaware	Stewart E. Poole	Secretary	Aeronautics Commn.	Wilmington
Hawaii	Tim Ho	Director	Dept. of Transportation	Honolulu
Idaho	Chet Moulton	Director	Dept. of Aeronautics	Boise
Illinois	J. E. Wenzel	Director	Dept. of Aeronautics	Springfield
Indiana	Richard L. Cunningham	Director	Aeronautics Commn.	Indianapolis
Iowa	Frank Berlin	Director	Aeronautics Commn.	Des Moines
Kentucky	Philip L. Swift	Commissioner	Dept. of Aeronautics	Frankfort
Louisiana	T. B. Herndon	Chief, Aeronautics Div.	Dept. of 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	Joseph H. Frets	Head, Aviation Sect., Div. of Resources and Devel.	Dept. of Bus. and Admin.	Jefferson City
Montana	Frank W. Wiley	Director	Aeronautics Commn.	Helena
Nebraska	(Vacancy)	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	John P. Jolly	Exec. Director	Aeronautics Commn.	Santa Fe
New York	Edmund T. Lynch	Dir., Bur. of Aviation	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. Aeronautics Commn.	Dept. of Military Affairs	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Rafael Durand Manzanal	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	Commissioner	Aeronautics Board	Montpelier
Virginia	Allan C. Perkinson	Dir. of Aeronautics	Corporation Commn.	Richmond
Washington	W. A. Gebenini	Director	Aeronautics Commn.	Olympia
West Virginia	C. Steve Hanifn	Director	Aeronautics Commn.	Charleston
Wisconsin	T. K. Jordan	Director	Aeronautics Commn.	Madison
Wyoming	Marvin W. Stevenson	Director	Aeronautics Commn.	Cheyenne

AGRICULTURE

See also Natural Resources, Soil Conservation

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	R. C. Bamberg	Commissioner	Dept. of Agric. and Industry	Montgomery
Alaska	James W. Wilson	Dir., Div. of Agric.	Dept. of Natl. Res.	Palmer
Arizona	Wilfred T. Mendenhall	Entomologist	Commn. of Agric. and Horticult.	Phoenix
Arkansas	C. A. Vines	Assoc. Director	Univ. School of Agric. Extn. Service	Little Rock
California	James T. Ralph	Director	Dept. of Agric.	Sacramento
Colorado	Paul Swisher	Commissioner	Dept. of Agric.	Denver

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AGRICULTURE—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Official Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Location</i>
Connecticut	Joseph N. Gill	Commissioner	Dept. of Agric., Conserv. and Nat. Res.	Hartford
Delaware	John L. Clough	Act. Secretary	Bd. of Agric.	Dover
Florida	Doyle E. Conner	Commissioner	Dept. of Agric.	Tallahassee
Georgia	Phil Campbell	Commissioner	Dept. of Agric.	Atlanta
Guam	Manuel Calvo	Director	Dept. of Agric.	Mangilao
Hawaii	Gordon P. Chung-Hoon	Director	Dept. of Agric. and Conserv.	Honolulu
Idaho	Stanley I. Trenhaile	Commissioner	Dept. of Agric.	Boise
Illinois	Ralph S. Bradley	Director	Dept. of Agric.	Springfield
Indiana	Richard O. Ristine	Commissioner	Lieutenant Governor	Indianapolis
Iowa	Clyde Spry	Secretary	Dept. of Agric.	Des Moines
Kansas	Roy Freeland	Secretary	Bd. of Agric.	Topeka
Kentucky	Emerson Beauchamp	Commissioner	Dept. of Agric., Labor and Statistics	Frankfort
Louisiana	Dave L. Pearce	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	Chas. H. McNamara	Commissioner	Dept. of Agric.	Boston
Michigan	G. S. McIntyre	Director	Dept. of Agric.	Lansing
Minnesota	Duane Wilson	Commissioner	Dept. of Agric.	St. Paul
Mississippi	S. E. Corley	Commissioner	Dept. of Agric. and Commerce	Jackson
Missouri	Don Thomason	Commissioner	Dept. of Agric.	Jefferson City
Montana	Edward C. Wren	Commisr. of Agric.	Dept. of Agric.	Helena
Nebraska	Pearle Finigan	Director	Dept. of Agric. and Inspection	Lincoln
Nevada	Lee M. Burge	Exec. Director	Dept. of Agric.	Reno
New Hampshire	Perly I. Fitts	Commissioner	Dept. of Agric.	Concord
New Jersey	Phillip Alampi	Secretary	Dept. of Agric.	Trenton
New Mexico	Dallas C. Rierson	Director	Dept. of Agric.	University Pk.
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	President	Bd. of Agric., Dept. of Agric.	Oklahoma City
Oregon	James F. Short	Director	Dept. of Agric.	Salem
Pennsylvania	William L. Henning	Secretary	Dept. of Agric.	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Luis Rivera Santos	Secretary	Dept. of Agric.	San Juan
Rhode Island	John L. Rego	Director	Dept. of Agric. and Conservation	Providence
South Carolina	Wm. L. Harrelson	Commissioner	Dept. of Agric.	Columbia
South Dakota	Ernest Johnson	Secretary	Dept. of Agric.	Pierre
Tennessee	Wm. F. Moser	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
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

 ARCHIVES AND HISTORY— See Library (Archives and History)

ASSISTANCE, PUBLIC—See Public Assistance

ATTORNEYS GENERAL—See page 3.

AUDITOR

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Official Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Location</i>
Alabama . . .	Mrs. Mary Texas Hurt Garner	Auditor	Off. of Auditor	Montgomery
Alaska . . .	William Brown	Dir., Div. of Fin.	Dept. of Admin.	Juneau
Arizona . . .	Mrs. Jewel W. Jordan	Auditor	Off. of Auditor	Phoenix
Arkansas . . .	Jimmy Jones	Auditor	Auditor's Office	Little Rock
California . . .	Wm. H. Merrifield	Auditor General	Off. of Aud. Gen.	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 Accounting and Gen. Servs.	Honolulu
Idaho . . .	Joe R. Williams	Auditor	Off. of Auditor	Boise
Illinois . . .	Michael J. Howlett	Aud. of Pub. Accts.	Off. of Aud. of Pub. Accts.	Springfield
Indiana . . .	Dorothy Gardner	Auditor	Off. of Auditor	Indianapolis
Iowa . . .	C. B. Akers	Auditor	Off. of Auditor	Des Moines
Kansas . . .	Clay E. Hedrick	Auditor	Off. of Auditor	Topeka
Kentucky . . .	Joseph Schneider	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 . . .	Otis M. Smith	Auditor General	Dept. of Aud. Gen.	Lansing
Minnesota . . .	Stafford King	Auditor	Off. of Auditor	St. Paul
Mississippi . . .	Wm. D. Neal	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 . . .	Robt. W. Flanders	Dir. of Accts.	Dept. of Admin. and Control	Concord
New Jersey . . .	Frank Durand	Auditor	Dept. of Aud.	Trenton
New Mexico . . .	Robert D. 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 . . .	Thomas Z. Minehart	Auditor General	Dept. of Aud. Gen.	Harrisburg
Rhode Island . . .	Elphege J. Goulet	Chief, Bur. of Aud.	Dept. of Admin.	Providence
South Carolina . . .	J. M. Smith	Auditor	Off. of Auditor	Columbia
South Dakota . . .	Betty Lou Larson	Auditor	Off. of Auditor	Pierre
Tennessee . . .	Wm. R. Snodgrass	Comptroller	Off. of Comptr.	Nashville
Texas . . .	C. H. Cavness	Auditor	Off. of Auditor	Austin
Utah . . .	Sherman J. Preece	Auditor	Off. of Auditor	Salt Lake City
Vermont . . .	David V. Anderson	Aud. of Accts.	Off. of Auditor	Montpelier
Virginia . . .	J. Gordon Bennett	Aud. of Pub. Accts.	Off. of Aud. of Pub. Accts.	Richmond
Washington . . .	Cliff Yelle	Auditor	Off. of Auditor	Olympia
West Virginia . . .	Denzil L. Gainer	Auditor	Off. of Auditor	Charleston
Wisconsin . . .	J. Jay Keliher	Auditor	Dept. of Audit	Madison
Wyoming . . .	Minnie A. Mitchell	Auditor	Off. of Auditor	Cheyenne

BANKING

See also Securities

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	John C. Curry	Supt. of Banks	Banking Dept.	Montgomery
Alaska	A. H. Romick	Commissioner	Dept. of Commerce	Juneau
Arizona	Arnold J. Grasmoe	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	Philip Hewes	Commissioner	Banking Dept.	Hartford
Delaware	Randolph Hughes	Commissioner	Banking Commn.	Dover
Florida	Ray E. Green	Comptroller	Comptroller's Off.	Tallahassee
Georgia	W. D. Trippe	Supt. of Banks	Dept. of Banking	Atlanta
Guam	R. F. Taitano	Dir. of Finance	Dept. of Finance	Agana
Hawaii	Charles H. Silva	Bank Examiner	Dept. of Treas. & Reg.	Honolulu
	Chas. J. Gillespie	Dep. Bank Exam'r.	Dept. of Treas. & Reg.	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	Clay Stafford	Superintendent	Banking Dept.	Des Moines
Kansas	J. A. O'Leary, Sr.	Commissioner	Off. of Bank Commissr.	Topeka
Kentucky	Hugh A. Rogers	Commissioner	Dept. of Banking	Frankfort
Louisiana	J. W. Jeansonne	Commissioner	Banking Dept.	Baton Rouge
Maine	Carleton L. Bradbury	Commissioner	Banking Dept.	Augusta
Maryland	W. Robert Milford	Bank Commissioner	Bank Dept.	Baltimore
Massachusetts	Edward A. Coughlin	Commissr., Div. of Banks and Loan Agencies	Dept. of Banking and Insurance	Boston
Michigan	Jerome J. Zielinski	Commissioner	Banking Dept.	Lansing
Minnesota	Arthur W. Sands	Commissr., Banking Div.	Dept. of Commerce	St. Paul
Mississippi	Llewellyn Brown	Comptroller	Dept. of Banking Supv.	Jackson
Missouri	Layton Pickard	Commissr. of Finance	Dept. of Bus. and Admin.	Jefferson City
Montana	Albert E. Leuthold	Supt. of Banks	Banking Dept.	Helena
Nebraska	Edwin N. Van Horne	Dir. of Banking	Dept. of Banking	Lincoln
Nevada	Grant L. Robison (Vacancy)	Supt. of Banks Commissioner	Off. of Bank Exam'r. Dept. of Savings Assocs.	Carson City 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	Maurice Matthews	Act. Bank Examiner	Bank Examiner's Off.	Santa Fe
New York	Oren L. Root	Superintendent	Banking Dept.	Albany
North Carolina	Ben Roberts	Commissr. of Banks	Banking Commn.	Raleigh
North Dakota	Eugene Rich	Examiner, Chairmn.	State Banking Bd.	Bismarck
Ohio	Raymond H. Willet	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	Robt. 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	Wm. N. Favicchio	Bank Commissioner	Dept. of Bus. Reg.	Providence
South Carolina	C. V. Pierce	Chief Examiner	Bank Examining Div.	Columbia
South Dakota	Oscar Brosz	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	Spencer C. Taylor	Bank Commissr.	Banking Commn.	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Albert D. Pingree	Commissioner	Dept. Banking and Insurance	Montpelier
Virginia	Logan R. Ritchie	Commissr. of Banking	Corporation Commn.	Richmond
Washington	Jos. C. McMurray	Supervisor, Div. of Banking	Dept. of General Admin.	Olympia

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

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BANKING—Continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
West Virginia	Carl B. Early	Commissioner	Dept. of Banking	Charleston
Wisconsin	William E. Nuesse	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	Dept. of Health and 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	Thais Lampe	Supvr., Home Teachers	Services for Blind	Denver
Connecticut	H. Kenneth McCollam	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	Harold Parker	Dir., Div. of Soc. Admin.	Dept. Pub. Welfare	Atlanta
Hawaii	Mary L. Noonan	Director	Dept. of Social Serv.	Honolulu
Idaho	Harold A. Taylor	Supvr., Blind Services	Dept. Pub. Assist.	Boise
Illinois	Peter W. Cahill	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	Dean P. Morrison	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	M. H. Brooks	Commissioner	Public Welfare	Jackson
Missouri	V. S. Harshbarger	Chief, Bur. for Blind	Dept. Pub. Health and Welfare	Jefferson City
Montana	J. C. Carver	Supvr., Services for the Blind	Dept. Pub. Welfare	Helena
Nebraska	Frank Woods	Director	Div. Pub. Welfare	Lincoln
Nevada	Barbara C. Coughlan	Director	Welfare Dept.	Carson City
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	Donald W. Overbeay	Superintendent	School for Blind	Columbus

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BLIND WELFARE—Continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Oklahoma	Gladys Marr Neal	Supvr., Field Services	Dept. Pub. Welfare	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Clifford Stocker	Administrator	Commn. for Blind and Preven. of Blindness	Portland
Pennsylvania	Norman Yoder	Commissr., Office of the Blind	Dept. of Pub. Welfare	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Mrs. Aida G. de Pagán	Dir., Div. Pub. Welfare	Dept. of Health	San Juan
	Domingo Collazo	Dir., Voc. Rehabil.	Dept. of Education	San Juan
Rhode Island	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	Ward C. Holbrook	Chairman	Pub. Welfare Commn.	Salt Lake City
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	Dir., Div. of Budget and Management	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	E. Hobson Davis	Chief Accountant	Budget Commn.	Dover
Florida	Harry G. Smith	Budget Director	Budget Commn.	Tallahassee
Georgia	S. Ernest Vandiver	Governor	Off. of Governor	Atlanta
Guam	George W. Ingling	Director	Dept. of Finance	Agana
Hawaii	Paul J. Thurston	Dir., Budget Div.	Dept. of Budg. and Review	Honolulu
Idaho	Don I. Walker	Budget Director	Budget Bureau	Boise
Illinois	T. R. Leth	Supt. of Budget	Dept. of Finance	Springfield
Indiana	John T. Hatchett	Director	Budget Agency	Indianapolis
Iowa	Marvin R. Selden	Comptroller	Comptroller's Office	Des Moines
Kansas	James W. Bibb	Budget Director	Dept. of Admin.	Topeka
Kentucky	Robert M. Cornett	Dir., Div. of Budget	Dept. of Finance	Frankfort
Louisiana	Jimmie H. Davis	Budg. Dir., Governor	Off. of Governor	Baton Rouge
	Homer H. Russell	Budget Officer	Off., Div. of Budget	Baton Rouge
Maine	Roland M. Berry	Budget Officer	Bureau of Budget	Augusta
Maryland	James G. Rennie	Director	Dept. Budget and Procurement	Baltimore
Massachusetts	Raymond I. Rigney	Budget Commissr.	Commn. on Admin. and Finance	Boston
Michigan	Paul Wileden	Dir., Budget Div. and Asst. Contr.	Dept. of Admin.	Lansing
Minnesota	Wm. E. Stevenson	Commissioner	Dept. of Admin.	St. Paul
Mississippi	Earl Evans	Exec. Secretary	Budget Commn.	Jackson

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

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BUDGET—Continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Missouri	Charles B. Trigg	Comptr. and Budg. Dir., Div. of Budget and Comptr.	Dept. of Revenue	Jefferson City
Montana	Edward W. Nelson	Budget Director	Off. of Governor	Helena
Nebraska	Forrest A. Johnson	Tax Commissioner	Off. of Tax Commr.	Lincoln
Nevada	Howard E. Barrett	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	K. D. Spiller	Chief, Budget and Fin. Control Div.	Dept. of Finance and Admin.	Santa Fe
New York	T. Norman Hurd	Dir., Div. of Budget	Executive Dept.	Albany
North Carolina	Charles R. Holloman	Act. Budget Officer	Dept. of Admin.	Raleigh
North Dakota	Ralph Dewing	Director	Dept. of Accounts and Purchases	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	Guillermo Irizarry	Dir., Bur. of Budg.	Office of Governor	San Juan
Rhode Island	John C. Murray	Budget Officer	Dept. of Admin.	Providence
South Carolina	Ernest F. Hollings	Chairman, ex officio and Governor	Budget and Control Board	Columbia
South Dakota	Oscar Fogelberg	Budget Director	Dept. of Finance	Pierre
Tennessee	E. J. Boling	Commissioner	Dept. of Finance and Admin.	Nashville
Texas	Vernon A. McGee	Budget Director	Legislative Budg. Bd.	Austin
	Jess M. Irwin, Jr.	Dir., Budget Div.	Executive Dept.	Austin
Utah	Clair R. Hopkins	Finance Commissr.	Finance Dept.	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Joseph Marshall, Jr.	Budget Director	Administration Dept.	Montpelier
Virginia	L. M. Kuhn	Director	Div. of Budget	Richmond
Washington	Warren Bishop	Director	Central Budget Agcy.	Olympia
West Virginia	Truman E. Gore	Commissioner	Dept. of Finance and Admin.	Charleston
Wisconsin	Wallace Lemon	Dir., Bur. of Management	Dept. of Admin.	Madison
Wyoming	Jack R. Gage	Governor	Governor's Office	Cheyenne

CIVIL DEFENSE

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Bobby J. Blalock	Director	Civil Defense Agency	Montgomery
Alaska	Gordon I. Severson	Director	Div. of Civil Def., Dept. of Pub. Safety	Juneau
Arizona	Col. Ralph A. Redburn	Director	Civil Defense	Phoenix
Arkansas	Owen Payne, Jr.	Dir., Civ. Def.	Civil Defense	Conway
California	Allan K. Jonas	Director	Disaster Office	Sacramento
Colorado	Heman H. Davis	Director	Civil Defense Agency	Boulder
Connecticut	Wm. L. Schatzman	Director	Military Dept., Div. 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	Jesse S. Cook	Director	Dept. of Public Safety	Agana
Hawaii	Maj. Gen. Fred W. Makinney	Director	Dept. of Defense	Honolulu
Idaho	Lt. Col. James S. Keel, Jr.	Director	Dept. Civil Def.	Boise
Illinois	Maj. Gen. J. L. Homer	Director	Off. of Civil Def.	Chicago
Indiana	John S. Anderson	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

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

CIVIL DEFENSE—Continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Kentucky	Arthur Y. Lloyd	Adj. General	Dept. Milit. Affairs	Frankfort
Louisiana	Gen. Francis A. Woolfley	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. MaGinnis	Director	Civil Def. Agency	Natick
Michigan	Walter R. Nunimaker	Director	Civil Defense	Lansing
Minnesota	Hubert A. Schon	Director	Civil Defense	St. Paul
Mississippi	Robert L. Crook	Director	Civil Def. Council	Jackson
Missouri	F. Dean Lupkey	Director	Off. of Civil Def.	Jefferson City
Montana	Robert A. Keyes	Director	Civil Defense Agency	Helena
Nebraska	Maj. Gen. Lyle A. Welch	Director	Adj. Gen. Dept.	Lincoln
Nevada	Claude U. Shipley	Director	Dept. Civil Defense	Carson City
New Hampshire	Rear-Adm. Cornelius A. Brinkman	Director	Off. of Civil Def.	Concord
New Jersey	Thomas S. Dignan	Dir., Civ. Def.	Dept. of Defense	Trenton
New Mexico	Richard B. Laing	Act. Director	Office of Civil and Defense Mobil.	Santa Fe
New York	Lt. Gen. Francis W. Farrell	Director	Civil Def. Commn.	New York City
North Carolina	Edward F. Griffin	Director	Civil Defense Agency	Raleigh
North Dakota	Col. Robert W. Carlson	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	César Cordero-Dávila	Director	Off. of Civil Def.	San Juan
Rhode Island	Maj. Gen. Leonard D. Holland	Director	Council of Defense	Providence
South Carolina	Chas. 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	State Coordinator	Governor's Off.	Austin
Utah	Leonard A. Higgins	Director	Civil Defense	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Wm. H. Baumann	Commissioner	Civil Def. Div., Dept. Public Safety	Montpelier
Virginia	Douglas L. Moore, Jr.	Coordinator	Off. of Civil Def.	Richmond
Washington	Charles C. Ralls	Director	Dept. Civil Def.	Olympia
West Virginia	Wm. J. Mathews, Jr.	Dir., Civ. Def.	Adj. Gen.'s Off.	Charleston
Wisconsin	Wm. K. Chipman	Dir., Civ. Def.	Bur. of Civ. Def.	Madison
Wyoming	Maj. Gen. R. L. Esmay	Dir., Civ. Def.	Adj. Gen. Dept.	Cheyenne

COMMERCE

See also Advertising, Planning and Development

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alaska	A. H. Romick	Commissioner	Dept. of Commerce	Juneau
Arkansas	Wm. P. Rock	Exec. Secretary	Ind. Devel. Commn.	Little Rock
Georgia	Jack Minter	Director	Dept. of Commerce	Atlanta
Guam	J. D. Leon Guerrero	Director	Dept. of Commerce	Agana
Hawaii	George Mason	Director	Dept. of Econ. Devel.	Honolulu
Idaho	Louise Shaddock	Secretary	Dept. of Commerce and Devel.	Boise
Illinois	George R. Perrine	Chairman	Commerce Commn.	Springfield
Indiana	Richard O. Ristine	Lt. Governor	Dept. Comm., Public Relations	Indianapolis
Iowa	Claude E. Davis	Secretary	Commerce Commn.	Des Moines
Kentucky	E. Bruce Kennedy	Commissioner	Dept. of Econ. Devel.	Frankfort
Louisiana	Ivan W. Patterson	Exec. Director	Dept. Commerce and Industry	Baton Rouge
Maine	Lloyd K. Allen	Commissioner	Dept. of Econ. Devel.	Augusta
Maryland	George W. Hubley	Director	Dept. of Econ. Devel.	Annapolis

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

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COMMERCE—Continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Massachusetts	John T. Burke	Commissioner	Dept. of Commerce	Boston
Michigan	Don C. Weeks	Director	Dept. of Econ. Devel.	Lansing
Minnesota	James W. Clark	Commissioner	Dept. of Bus. Devel.	St. Paul
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 Mexico	Merle H. Tucker	Director	Dept. of Devel.	Santa Fe
New York	Keith S. McHugh	Commissr. of Comm.	Dept. of Commerce	Albany
Ohio	Rankin M. Gibson	Act. 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	Carlos J. Lastra-González	Secretary	Dept. of Commerce	San Juan
Rhode Island	Adolph T. Schmidt	Exec. Director	Devel. Council	Providence
South Carolina	Walter W. Harper	Director	Devel. Board	Columbia
Tennessee	Brents McBride	Commissr.	Dept. of Conserv. and Commerce	Nashville
Utah	Parley W. Hale	Director	Trade Commn.	Salt Lake City
Vermont	(Vacancy)	Director	Devel. Dept.	Montpelier
Virginia	C. M. Nicholson, Jr.	Commissr., Div. of Ind. Devel.	Dept. Conserv. and Devel.	Richmond
Washington	Sam Boddy, Jr.	Act. Director	Dept. of Commerce and Econ. Devel.	Olympia
West Virginia	L. E. Ward, Jr.	Act. Commissr.	Dept. of Commerce	Charleston
Wisconsin	David Carley	Director	Dept. of Resource Devel.	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	William S. Brown	Dir., Div. of Finance	Dept. of Admin.	Juneau
Arkansas	L. A. Mashburn	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	Dept. of Finance	Agana
Hawaii	Michael Miyake	Comptroller	Dept. of Accounting and Gen. Servs.	Honolulu
Indiana	Dorothy Gardner	Auditor	Auditor's Office	Indianapolis
Iowa	Marvin Selden	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	Roy R. Theriot	Comptroller	Off. of Comptroller	Baton Rouge
Maine	Henry L. Cranshaw	Controller	Bur. of Accts. and Contr.	Augusta
Maryland	Louis L. Goldstein	Comptr. of Treas.	Comptroller's Off.	Annapolis
Massachusetts	Joseph Alecks	Comptroller	Comm. on Admin. and Finance	Boston
Michigan	Ira Polley	Controller	Dept. of Admin.	Lansing
Mississippi	Llewellyn Brown	Comptroller	Off. of Comptroller	Jackson
Missouri	John W. Schwada	Dir., Comptr. and Budg. Div.	Dept. of Revenue	Jefferson City
Montana	Walter Anderson	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

COMPTROLLER—Continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
New Jersey	Abram M. Vermeulen	Comptroller	Dept. of Treasury	Trenton
New Mexico	Edw. M. Hartman	Director	Dept. of Finance and Administration	Santa Fe
New York	Arthur Levitt	Comptroller	Dept. of Audit and Control	Albany
North Dakota	Ralph Dewing	Director	Dept. of Accounts and Purchases	Bismarck
Oklahoma	A. A. Whitfield	Controller, Budg. Div.	Exec. Dept.	Oklahoma City
Pennsylvania	Mrs. Grace M. Sloan	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	Robert 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
Washington	Cliff Yelle	Auditor	Off. of Auditor	Olympia
Wisconsin	E. C. Giessel	Dir., Bur. of Finance	Dept. of Admin.	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	A. H. Romick	Commissioner	Dept. of Commerce	Juneau
Arizona	E. T. Williams, Jr.	Chairman	Corp. Commn.	Phoenix
Arkansas	Mrs. Nancy Hall	Secy. of State	Off. of Secy. of State	Little Rock
California	John G. Sobieski	Commisr., 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	Elisha C. Dukes	Secy. of State	Off. Secy. of State	Dover
Florida	Tom Adams	Secy. of State	Off. Secy. of State	Tallahassee
Georgia	Mrs. Louise Buchanan	Corporation Clerk	Off. Secy. of State	Atlanta
Guam	George W. Ingling	Director	Dept. of Finance	Agana
Hawaii	James K. Williams	Corporate Law Registrar	Dept. of Treas. and Reg.	Honolulu
Idaho	Arnold Williams	Secy. of State	Off. Secy. of State	Boise
Illinois	Wm. G. Worthey	Chief Clerk	Off. Secy. of State	Springfield
Indiana	Charles O. Hendricks	Secy. of State	Off. Secy. of State	Indianapolis
Iowa	Berry O. Burt	Corporation Counsel	Off. Secy. of State	Des Moines
Kansas	Paul R. Shanahan	Secy. of State	Off. Secy. of State	Topeka
Kentucky	Henry H. Carter	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 Henderson	Supvr., Corp. Div.	Off. Secy. of State	Augusta
Maryland	Albert W. Ward	Director	Dept. of Assess. and Tax.	Baltimore
Massachusetts	Guy J. Rizzotto	Commissioner	Dept. of Corp. and Taxation	Boston
Michigan	Raymond Clevenger	Commissioner	Corp. and Securities	Lansing
Minnesota	Edmund A. Olson	Director	Corporation Div.	St. Paul
Mississippi	Heber Ladner	Secy. of State	Dept. of State	Jackson
Missouri	James T. Dalton	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	Robert L. Stark	Secy. of State	Off. Secy. of State	Concord
New Jersey	Edward J. Patten	Secy. of State	Dept. of State	Trenton
New Mexico	John Block, Jr.	Chairman	Corp. Commn.	Santa Fe
New York	John J. Frome	Deputy Secy. of State, Chief, Div. of Corps.	Dept. of State	Albany
North Carolina	Thad Eure	Secy. of State	Dept. of State	Raleigh

CORPORATIONS (Registering and Licensing)—Continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
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
Pennsylvania	Ellsworth S. Keller	Dir. Corp. Bureau	Dept. of State	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Joaquin Mercado Cruz	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	Essie Wiedenman	Secy. of State	Off. Secy. of State	Pierre
Tennessee	Joe C. Carr	Secy. of State	Off. Secy. of State	Nashville
Texas	P. Frank Lake	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	H. Lester Hooker	Chairman	Corp. Commn.	Richmond
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	Gregory Buenzli	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	Peter Gatz	Commissioner	Dept. of Revenue	Juneau
Arizona	Warren Peterson	Chairman	Tax Commission	Phoenix
Arkansas	Jack Cato	Director	Assessment Coordination Div.	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	Tom Adams	Secy. of State	Off. of Secy. of State	Tallahassee
Georgia	F. L. Dillard C. G. Campbell	Dir., Inc. Tax Unit Dir., Property Tax and Intangibles	Revenue Department Revenue Department	Atlanta Atlanta
Guam	George W. Ingling	Director	Dept. of Finance	Agana
Hawaii	John A. Bell	Dep. Director	Dept. of Taxation	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	Richard T. Fadley	Director	Dept. of Revenue	Topeka
Kentucky	Harold Dye	Dir., Income Div.	Dept. of Revenue	Frankfort
Louisiana	Roland Cocreham	Collector	Dept. of Revenue	Baton Rouge
Maryland	Albert W. Ward	Director	Dept. of Assess. and Taxation	Baltimore
Massachusetts	Owen L. Clarke	Chief, Bur. of Corp.	Dept. of Corps. and Taxation	Boston
Minnesota	R. F. Hatfield	Commissioner	Dept. of Taxation	St. Paul
Mississippi	Noel Monaghan	Chairman	Tax Commission	Jackson
Missouri	James T. Dalton	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	John Block, Jr.	Chairman	Corp. Commission	Santa Fe
New York	Morton T. Valley	Dep. Tax Commissr., Corp. Tax Bur.	Dept. of Tax and Finance	Albany
North Carolina	William A. Johnson	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

CORPORATION TAX—Continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Pennsylvania	John M. McHale	Dir., Bur. of Corp. Taxes	Dept. of Revenue	Harrisburg
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	Robert S. Calvert	Comptr. of Pub. Accounts	Off. of Comptroller	Austin
Utah	Orville Gunther	Chairman	Tax Commission	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Austin B. Noble	Commissioner	Tax Dept.	Montpelier
Virginia	H. Lester Hooker	Chairman	Corporation Commn.	Richmond
Washington	Wm. S. Schumacher	Chairman	Tax Commission	Olympia
West Virginia	Denzil L. Gainer	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

See also Parole and Probation

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	A. Frank Lee	Commissioner	Bd. of Corrections	Montgomery
Alaska	Chas. W. Pfeiffer	Dir., Div. of Youth and Adult Auth.	Dept. of Health and Welfare	Juneau
Arizona	Steve Vukceovich	Superintendent	State Industrial Sch. for Boys	Fort Grant
	Frank A. Eyman	Warden	State Prison	Florence
Arkansas	Lee Henslee	Superintendent	Penitentiary	Varner
California	Richard A. McGee	Director	Dept. of Corrections	Sacramento
Colorado	James Galvin	Director	Dept. Pub. Insts.	Denver
Connecticut	J. Bernard Gates	Director	Conn. Prison Assn.	Hartford
Delaware	Robert C. Hackett	Chairman	Bd. of Corrections	Wilmington
Florida	H. G. Cochran, Jr.	Director	Div. of Corrections	Tallahassee
Georgia	Jack Forrester	Director	Dept. of Corrections	Atlanta
Guam	P. C. Santos	Parole and Probation Off.	Courts of Guam	Agana
Hawaii	Mary L. Noonan	Director	Dept. of Soc. Serv.	Honolulu
Idaho	L. E. Clapp	Warden	State Penitentiary	Boise
Illinois	Franklin U. Stransky	Chmn. Parole and Pardon Bd.	Dept. of Pub. Safety	Springfield
Indiana	Arthur Campbell	Chairman	Dept. of Correction	Indianapolis
Iowa	George W. Callenius	Chairman	Bd. of Control	Des Moines
Kansas	Wilbur G. Leonard	Chairman	Bd. of Prob.	Topeka
Kentucky	Harold E. Black	Dir., Div. of Correc.	Dept. of Welfare	Frankfort
Louisiana	E. R. Anderson	Director	Dept. of Institutions	Baton Rouge
Maine	Perry Hayden	Commissioner	Dept. of Mental Health and Corrs.	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	Will C. Törnblad	Commissioner	Dept. of Corrections	St. Paul
Mississippi	Fred Jones	Superintendent	State Penitentiary	Parchman
Missouri	James D. Carter	Director	Dept. of Corrections	Jefferson City
Montana	Floyd E. Powell	Warden	State Prison	Deer Lodge
Nebraska	Harold F. Peterson	Chairman	Bd. of Control	Lincoln
	Jack Fogliani	Warden	State Prison	Carson City
Nevada	Oliver Forrester	Superintendent	Youth Trng. Center	Elko
	(Vacancy)	Superintendent	Girls Trng. Center	Caliente
New Hampshire	Parker L. Hancock	Warden	State Prison	Concord
	(Vacancy)	Superintendent	Industrial School	Manchester
New Jersey	F. Lovell Bixby	Dir., Div. of Correction and Parole	Dept. of Insts. and Agencies	Trenton
New Mexico	Harold A. Cox	Superintendent	Penitentiary	Santa Fe
New York	Paul D. McGinnis	Commissioner	Dept. of Correction	Albany

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

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CORRECTIONS—Continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
North Carolina	Blaine M. Madison	Commissioner	Bd. of Corrections and Training	Raleigh
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	J. N. Peet	Secretary	Bd. of Control	Salem
Pennsylvania	Arthur T. 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	Albert P. Russo	Director	Dept. of Soc. Welfare	Providence
South Carolina	Wyndham M. Manning	Superintendent	Bd. of Corrections	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	Ernest D. Wright	Director	Bd. of Corrections	Salt Lake City
Vermont	John V. Woodhull	Commissioner	Dept. of Insts.	Montpelier
Virginia	W. Frank Smyth, Jr.	Dir., Div. of Correc.	Dept. of Welfare and Insts.	Richmond
Washington	Garrett Heyns	Director	Dept. of Insts.	Olympia
West Virginia	Joseph E. Hodgson	Commissioner	Public Institutions	Charleston
Wisconsin	Sanger B. Powers	Dir., Div. of Correc.	Dept. of Pub. Welfare	Madison
Wyoming	Archie Ewoldsen	Secretary	Bd. of Charities and Reform	Cheyenne

COURT ADMINISTRATION

See also Chief Justices, Page 5

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alaska	David L. Luce	Admin. Dir. of Courts	Supreme Court	Anchorage
Colorado	Jim R. Carrigan	Judicial Admin.	Judicial Dept.	Denver
Connecticut	John F. Halloran	Exec. Secretary	Judicial Dept.	Hartford
Hawaii	Elmer E. Poston	Admin. Dir. of Courts	Supreme Court	Honolulu
Illinois	Albert J. Harno	Court Admin.	Supreme Court	Springfield
Iowa	Clarence A. Kading	Judicial Dept. Stat'n.	Supreme Court	Des Moines
Kentucky	Astor Hogg	Admin. Dir. of Courts	Court of Appeals	Frankfort
Louisiana	C. Jerre Lloyd	Judicial Admin.	Supreme Court	New Orleans
Maryland	Frederick W. Invernizzi	Director	Admin. Office of the Courts	Baltimore
Massachusetts	John A. Daly	Executive Secretary	Supreme Judicial Ct.	Boston
Michigan	Meredith H. Doyle	Court Admin.	Supreme Court	Lansing
Missouri	Lue C. Lozier	Executive Secretary	Judicial Conf. of Mo.	Jefferson City
New Jersey	Edw. B. McConnell	Director	Admin. Off. of Courts	Trenton
New Mexico	Lowell C. Green	Judicial Admin.	Supreme Court	Santa Fe
New York	Thomas F. McCoy	State Admin. and Secy.	Judicial Conference of N.Y.	New York
North Carolina	Bert M. Montague	Admin. Asst. to the Chief Justice	Supreme Court	Raleigh
North Dakota	Theodore M. Camrud	Exec. Secretary	Judicial Council	Bismarck
Ohio	John W. McMillan	Admin. Assistant	Supreme Court	Columbus
Oregon	John R. McCullough	Admin. Asst. to the Chief Justice	Supreme Court	Salem
Puerto Rico	Guillermo A. Gil	Admin. Director	Office of Court Administration	San Juan
Rhode Island	Robert A. Coogan	Admin. Clerk	Judicial Department	Providence
Virginia	Hubert D. Bennett	Executive Secretary	Supreme Court of Appeals	Richmond
Washington	Albert C. Bise	Admin. for Courts	Supreme Court	Olympia
Wisconsin	Emily P. Dodge	Exec. Secretary	Judicial Council	Madison

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT—See Advertising, Commerce, Planning and Development

EDUCATION (Chief State School Officers)

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	(Vacancy)	Supt. of Ed.	Dept. of Ed.	Montgomery
Alaska	Theo. J. Norby	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	Byron W. Hansford	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.	Board of Ed.	Indianapolis
Iowa	Paul F. Johnston	Supt. Pub. Instr.	Dept. of Pub. Instr.	Des Moines
Kansas	Adel F. Throckmorton	Supt. Pub. Instr.	Dept. of Pub. Instr.	Topeka
Kentucky	Wendell P. Butler	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	Board of Ed.	Jefferson City
Montana	Harriet Miller	Supt. Pub. Instr.	Off. of Supt.	Helena
Nebraska	Freeman B. Decker	Commisr. of Ed.	Dept. of Ed.	Lincoln
Nevada	Byron F. Stetler	Supt. Pub. Instr.	Dept. of Ed.	Carson City
New Hampshire	Charles F. Ritch, Jr.	Commisr. of Ed.	Dept. of Ed.	Concord
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.	Commisr. 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	Leon Minear	Supt. Pub. Instr.	Dept. of Ed.	Salem
Pennsylvania	Charles H. Boehm	Supt. Pub. Instr.	Dept. Pub. Instr.	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Candido Oliveras	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	Commisr. of Ed.	Ed. Agency	Austin
Utah	Wilburn N. Ball	Supt. Pub. Instr.	Bd. of Ed.	Salt Lake City
Vermont	A. John Holden, Jr.	Commissioner	Dept. of Ed.	Montpelier
Virginia	Woodrow W. Wilkerson	Supt. Pub. Instr.	Dept. of Ed.	Richmond
Washington	Louis Bruno	Supt. of Pub. Instr.	Off. of Supt. Pub. Instr.	Olympia
West Virginia	Rex M. Smith	Act. Supt. of Schools	Dept. of Ed.	Charleston
Wisconsin	Angus B. Rothwell	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	William R. Wood	President	Univ. of Alaska	College

EDUCATION (Presidents of State Universities)—Continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Arizona	Richard J. Harvill	President	Univ. of Ariz.	Tucson
	G. Homer Durham	President	Ariz. State Univ.	Tempe
Arkansas	David W. Mullins	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	Gordon W. Blackwell	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	President	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 Illinois	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	William Clark Wesco	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	John W. Lederle	President	Univ. of Mass.	Amherst
Michigan	Harlan H. Hatcher	President	Univ. of Mich.	Ann Arbor
Minnesota	O. Meredith Wilson	President	Univ. of Minn.	Minneapolis
Mississippi	John D. Williams	Chancellor	Univ. of Miss.	University
Missouri	Elmer Ellis	President	Univ. of Missouri	Columbia
	Harry K. Newburn	President	Montana St. Univ.	Missoula
	R. R. Renne	President	Montana St. Coll.	Bozeman
	Edwin G. Koch	President	School of Mines	Butte
Montana	L. O. Brockmann	President	Northern Mont. School of Ed.	Havre
	L. Steele	President	Eastern Mont. School of Ed.	Billings
	James E. Short	President	Western Mont. School of Ed.	Dillon
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	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	Arthur S. Flemming (Vacancy)	President President	Univ. of Oregon Oregon State Univ.	Eugene Corvallis
Pennsylvania	Eric A. Walker	President	Penn. State Univ.	University Pk.
Puerto Rico	Jaime Benítez	Chancellor	Univ. of P. R.	Río 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	Andrew Holt	President	Univ. of Tenn.	Knoxville
Texas	Joseph R. Smiley	President	Univ. of Texas	Austin
	Harry H. Ransom	Chancellor, System	Univs. of Texas	Austin

EDUCATION (Presidents of State Universities)—Continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
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	Edgar F. Shannon, Jr.	President	Univ. of Va.	Charlottesville
Washington	Charles E. Odegaard	President	Univ. of Wash.	Seattle
West Virginia	Clyde M. Colson	Acting President	W. V. Univ.	Morgantown
Wisconsin	Conrad A. Elvehjem	President	Univ. of Wis.	Madison
Wyoming	G. D. Humphrey	President	Univ. of Wyo.	Laramie

EDUCATION (Vocational Education)

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	J. F. Ingram	Dir., Div. Voc. Ed.	Dept. of Ed.	Montgomery
Alaska	Carroll G. Fader	Dir., Voc. Educ.	Dept. of Education	Juneau
Arizona	J. R. Cullison	Director	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. Bunger	Exec. Director	Bd. for Voc. Ed.	Denver
Connecticut	Emmett O'Brien	Dir., Voc. Ed.	Dept. of Ed.	Hartford
Delaware	Paul Hodgson	Director	Vocational Ed.	Dover
Florida	Walter R. Williams, Jr.	Dir., Voc. Ed.	Dept. of Ed.	Tallahassee
Georgia	Jack P. Nix	Administrator	Dept. of Ed.	Atlanta
Guam	Richard G. Herd	Principal	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	Merrill Hunt	Dir., Voc. Ed.	Off. Supt. Pub. Instr.	Des Moines
Kansas	Walter M. Arnold	Director	Voc. Ed.	Topeka
Kentucky	E. P. Hilton	Head, Bur. Voc. Ed.	Dept. of Ed.	Frankfort
Louisiana	Shelby M. Jackson	Supt. of Ed.	Dept. of Ed.	Baton Rouge
Maine	John A. Snell	Chief, Bur. of Voc. Ed.	Dept. of Ed.	Augusta
Maryland	Herschel M. James	Dir., 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	W. L. Erickson	Director, Voc. Ed.	Dept. of Pub. Instr.	Helena
Nebraska	Cecil E. Stanley	Asst. Commissr.	Bd. of Voc. Ed.	Lincoln
Nevada	John W. Bunten	Dir., Voc. and Adult Ed. Div.	Dept. of 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 A. Gonzales	Supt. Div. of Voc. Ed.	Dept. of Ed.	Santa Fe
New York	Joseph R. Strobel	Asst. Commissr. for Voc. Ed.	Ed. Dept.	Albany
North Carolina	Gerald B. James	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

EDUCATION (Vocational Education)—Continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Pennsylvania	Edwin L. Rumpf	Dir., Curriculum Admin.	Dept. of Pub. Instr.	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Lorenzo García-Hernández	Dir., Voc. Ed. Div.	Dept. of Ed.	San Juan
Rhode Island	(Vacancy)	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	H. C. Colvett	Coordinator, 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
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	(Vacancy)	Dir. of Voc. Ed.	Dept. of Ed.	Cheyenne

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

See also Employment Service, Labor and Industrial Relations,
Unemployment Insurance, Workmen's Compensation

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Ralph R. Williams	Director	Dept. of Ind. Rels.	Montgomery
Alaska	Merrill E. Weir	Dir., Div. of Empl. Sec.	Dept. of Labor	Juneau
Arizona	James A. Beaman	Chairman	Empl. Sec. Commn.	Phoenix
Arkansas	James L. Bland	Admn., Empl. Sec. Div.	Dept. of Labor	Little Rock
California	Irving H. Perluss	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	A. Worley Brown	Chairman	Industrial Commn.	Tallahassee
Georgia	Marion Williamson	Dir., Empl. Sec. Agency	Dept. of Labor	Atlanta
Guam	Rudolph G. Sablan	Director	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	Lewis F. Nicolini	Director	Empl. Sec. Div.	Indianapolis
Iowa	Henry E. Carter	Chairman	Empl. Sec. Commn.	Des Moines
Kansas	Merritt Buffon	Exec. Dir., Empl. Sec. Div.	Labor Dept.	Topeka
Kentucky	Earl V. Powell	Commissioner	Dept. of Econ. Sec.	Frankfort
Louisiana	Richard E. Brown, Jr.	Admn., Div. of Empl. Sec.	Dept. of Labor	Baton Rouge
Maine	Roy U. Sinclair	Chairman	Empl. Sec. Commn.	Augusta
Maryland	Stephen C. Cromwell	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	John E. Aldridge	Exec. Director	Empl. Sec. Commn.	Jackson
Missouri	Leroy F. Schantz	Dir., Div. of Empl. Sec.	Dept. of Labor and Ind. Rels.	Jefferson City
Montana	Edgar H. Reeder	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

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Official Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Location</i>
New Hampshire	Benjamin C. Adams	Commissioner	Dept. of Empl. Sec.	Concord
New Jersey	Frank T. Judge	Dir., Div. of Empl. Sec.	Dept. of Labor and Ind.	Trenton
New Mexico	E. V. Balcomb	Chmn.-Exec. Dir.	Empl. Sec. Commn.	Albuquerque
New York	Alfred L. Green	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	Donald B. Leach	Administrator	Bur. of Unempl. Comp.	Columbus
Oklahoma	Bruton Wood	Exec. Director	Empl. Sec. Commn.	Oklahoma City
Oregon	David H. Cameron	Commissioner	Dept. of Empl.	Salem
Pennsylvania	Catherine A. Coyne	Exec. Dir., Bur. of Empl. Sec.	Dept. of Labor and Industry	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Mrs. P. A. Pagán de Colón	Director	Puerto Rico Empl. Service	San Juan
Rhode Island	Armand H. Cote	Director	Dept. of Empl. Sec.	Providence
South Carolina	Keith R. Aull	Exec. Director	Empl. Sec. Commn.	Columbia
South Dakota	Goldie Wells	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
	R. L. Coffman	Administrator	Empl. Commn.	Austin
Utah	Curtis P. Harding	Admn., Dept. of Empl. Sec.	Industrial Commn.	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Henry A. Milne	Chairman	Empl. Sec. Bd.	Montpelier
Virginia	J. Eldred Hill, Jr.	Commissioner	Empl. Commn.	Richmond
Washington	Otto S. Johnson	Act. Commissr.	Empl. Sec. Dept.	Olympia
West Virginia	Clement R. Basset	Director	Dept. of Empl. Sec.	Charleston
Wisconsin	Paul A. Raushenbush	Dir., Unempl. Comp. Div.	Industrial Commn.	Madison
Wyoming	Chester P. Sorensen	Exec. Director	Empl. Sec. Commn.	Casper

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

See also Employment Security, Labor and Industrial Relations,
Unemployment Insurance, Workmen's Compensation

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Official Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Location</i>
Alabama	Richard S. Brooks	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
Arkansas	George B. Lyon	Dir. of Field Servs.	Empl. Sec. Div. Dept. of Labor	Little Rock
California	Albert B. Tieberg	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	Mrs. Mary M. Dewey	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	Rudolph G. Sablan	Director	Dept. of Labor and Personnel	Agana
Hawaii	E. Leigh Stevens	Chief, Empl. Serv. Div.	Bur. of Empl. Security	Honolulu
Idaho	W. J. Adams	Asst. Dir., Placemts.	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	Merritt Buffon	Exec. Dir., Empl. Sec. Div.	Labor Dept.	Topeka
Kentucky	J. E. DeShazer	Director	Div. of Empl. Serv.	Frankfort
Louisiana	Richard E. Brown, Jr.	Administrator	Div. of Empl. Sec.	Baton Rouge

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—Continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
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	Chas. A. McCarthy	Asst. Director	Div. of Empl. Sec.	Boston
Michigan	Frederick Mitchell	Dir., Empl. Serv. Div.	Empl. Sec. Commn.	Detroit
Minnesota	Clinton R. 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	Raymond Conley	Dir., Empl. Serv.	Empl. Sec. Dept.	Carson City
New Hampshire	Francis P. Tucker	Dir., Empl. Serv.	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	Dir., Empl. Sec.	Empl. Sec. Commn.	Albuquerque
New York	Stephen Mayo	Act. Dir., Field Operations Bur., Div. of Empl.	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	Eldon Cone	Director	Empl. Services	Salem
Pennsylvania	John M. Clark	Dir., Empl. Serv.	Dept. Labor and Industry	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Mrs. P. A. Pagán de 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	Goldie Wells	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
	R. L. Coffman	Administrator	Employment Commn.	Austin
Utah	Joseph S. Mayer	Director	Employment Service	Salt Lake City
Vermont	E. Reynold Johnson	Director	Empl. Serv. Div.	Montpelier
Virginia	W. B. Purser	Asst. Commissr.	Empl. Commn.	Richmond
Washington	Otto S. Johnson	Act. Commissr.	Dept. of Empl. Sec.	Olympia
West Virginia	Clement R. Fassett	Director	Dept. of Empl. Sec.	Charleston
Wisconsin	Austin T. Rose	Dir., Empl. Serv.	Industrial Commn.	Madison
Wyoming	Chester P. Sorensen	Dir., Empl. Serv. Div.	Empl. Sec. Commn.	Casper

EQUALIZATION OF ASSESSMENTS

See also Property Tax

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Harry H. Hadem	Commissr. of Rev.	Dept. of Revenue	Montgomery
Arizona	Warren Peterson	Chairman	Tax Commn.	Phoenix
Arkansas	Jack Cato	Director	Assessment Coordi- nation Div.	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	Jose S. Perez	Chairman	Bd. of Equal.	Agana
Hawaii	Earl W. Fase	Director	Dept. of Taxation	Honolulu
Idaho	Ed D. Baird	Chairman	Tax Commn.	Boise
Illinois	Theodore Isaacs	Director	Dept. of Rev.	Springfield
Indiana	Richard L. Worley	Chairman	Bd. of Tax Commissrs.	Indianapolis
Iowa	John J. O'Connor	Chairman	Tax Commn.	Des Moines
Kansas	Perry Owsley	Chairman	Bd. of Tax Appeals	Topeka
Kentucky	William E. Scent	Commissioner	Dept. of Rev.	Frankfort
Louisiana	William G. Powell	Chairman	Tax. Commn.	Baton Rouge

EQUALIZATION OF ASSESSMENTS—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Official Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Location</i>
Maine	Ernest H. Johnson	Tax Assessor	Bur. of Taxation	Augusta
Maryland	Wm. H. Riley	Chief Supvr. Assess.	Dept. of Assess. and Tax.	Baltimore
Massachusetts	Guy J. Rizzotto	Commissioner	Dept. of Corp. and Taxation	Boston
Michigan	Clarence W. Lock	Chairman	Bd. of Equal.	Lansing
Minnesota	R. F. Hatfield	Commissioner	Dept. of Taxation	St. Paul
Mississippi	Noel Monaghan	Chairman	Tax Commn.	Jackson
Missouri	John A. Williams	Chairman, Tax Commn.	Dept. of Rev.	Jefferson City
Montana	Vernon B. Miller	Supvr., Ad Valorem Div.	Bd. of Equal.	Helena
Nebraska	Forrest A. Johnson	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	Vincent C. Duffy	Pres., Div. Tax Appeals	Dept. of Treas.	Trenton
New Mexico	Jack E. Holmes	Chief Tax Commissr.	Tax Commn.	Santa Fe
New York	Frank C. Moore	Chairman	Bd. of Equal. and Assess.	Albany
North Carolina	William A. Johnson	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 Bevec	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	Herbert F. Smart	Commissioner	Tax Commn.	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Austin B. Noble	Commissioner	Tax Dept.	Montpelier
Virginia	C. H. Morrisett	Tax Commissr.	Dept. of Taxation	Richmond
Washington	William S. Schumacher	Chairman	Tax Commn.	Olympia
West Virginia	C. Howard Hardesty, 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

FINANCE—See Administration and Finance

FIRE MARSHAL

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Official Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Location</i>
Alabama	J. V. Kitchens	Fire Marshal	Dept. of Insurance	Montgomery
Alaska	Robert F. Crouse	Fire Marshal, Div. of Fire Protection	Dept. of Pub. Safety	Juneau
Arkansas	Wm. C. Struebing	Fire Marshal, Div. Fire Prevention	State Police	Little Rock
California	Ray Shukraft	Chief	Fire Marshal	Sacramento
Connecticut	Leo J. Mulcahy	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

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

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FIRE MARSHAL—Continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Georgia	F. E. Robinson	Fire Marshal	Comptroller-Gen.'s Off.	Atlanta
Guam	Pedro SN. Castro	Fire Captain	Dept. Pub. Safety	Tamuning
Hawaii	Charles H. Silva	Fire Marshal	Dept. of Treas. and Reg.	Honolulu
Illinois	William J. Cowley	Fire Marshal	Dept. of Pub. Safety	Springfield
Indiana	Ira J. Anderson	Fire Marshal	Fire Marshal Dept.	Indianapolis
Iowa	Edward J. Herron	Fire Marshal	Dept. of Pub. Safety	Des Moines
Kansas	Fred R. Farr	Fire Marshal	Fire Marshal Dept.	Topeka
Kentucky	Harold Foster	Fire Marshal	Dept. of Public 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	Cyrus E. Magnusson	Fire Marshal	Div. of Insurance	St. Paul
Mississippi	T. H. Singletary	Fire Marshal	Insurance Dept.	Jackson
Montana	Roger Johnson	Fire Marshal	Off. of Auditor	Helena
Nebraska	Joseph F. Divis	Fire Marshal	Division of Fire Prevention	Lincoln
Nevada	George Zappettini	Forester Firewarden 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	R. Wesley Davis	State Fire Warden, Div. of Plan. and Devel.	Dept. of Conserv. and Econ. Devel.	Trenton
New Mexico	John B. Woodall	Dep. Fire Marshal	Insurance Dept.	Santa Fe
New York	Charles R. Dorman	Chief, Fire Safety	Div. of Safety, Exec. Dept.	Albany
North Carolina	Kearn E. Church	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	Insurance Commn.	Salem
Pennsylvania	Jackson E. Sacriste	Act. Fire Marshal	Bur. Fire Protection	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Raúl Gándara	Fire Chief	Fire Service of Puerto Rico	San Juan
Rhode Island	Harrie C. Gill	Supt., State Police	Exec. Dept.	Lincoln
South Carolina	William F. Austin	Fire Marshal	Insurance Dept.	Columbia
South Dakota	Robert A. Hurlbut	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	Paul L. Sjoblom	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
Washington	Lee I. Kueckelhan	Fire Marshal	Insurance Commn.	Olympia
West Virginia	Basil Wright	Fire Marshal	Fire Marshal's Off.	Charleston
Wisconsin	Charles L. Manson	Fire Marshal	Insurance Dept.	Madison
Wyoming	Burton L. Clark	Fire Marshal	Labor Dept.	Cheyenne

FISH AND GAME

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Charles D. Kelley	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

FISH AND GAME—Continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
California	Walter T. Shannon	Director	Dept. of Fish and Game	Sacramento
Colorado	Harry R. Woodward	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
Georgia	Ernest C. Mitts	Director	Bd. of Conserv.	Tallahassee
Guam	Fulton Lovell	Director	Game and Fish Dept.	Atlanta
	Francisco P. DeLeon	Fish and Game Warden	Dept. of Agric.	Mangilao
Hawaii	Michio Takata	Dir., Div. Fish and Game	Dept. of Agric. and Conserv.	Honolulu
Idaho	Ross Leonard	Director	Dept. of Fish and Game	Boise
Illinois	William T. Lodge	Director	Dept. of Conserv.	Springfield
Indiana	Woodrow Fleming	Dir., Div. of Fish and Game	Dept. of Conserv.	Indianapolis
Iowa	Earl T. Rose	Chief, Fish and Game	Conserv. Commn.	Des Moines
Kansas	(Vacancy)	Director	Forestry, Fish and Game	Pratt
Kentucky	Minor Clark	Commissioner	Dept. of Fish and Wildlife Resources	Frankfort
Louisiana	L. D. Young, Jr.	Director	Wildlife and Fisheries Commn.	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	A. B. Cook	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	John P. Camp, Jr.	Exec. Director	Game and Fish Commn.	Jackson
Missouri	Wm. E. 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	Fred A. Thompson	Director	Dept. of Game and Fish	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. Buc	Commissioner	Game and Fish Dept.	Bismarck
Ohio	Hayden W. Olds	Chief	Div. of Wildlife	Columbus
Oklahoma	Roy A. Stafford	Director	Dept. of Wildlife Conserv.	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Robert W. Schoninger	Dir. of Fisheries	Fish Commn.	Portland
	P. W. Schneider	Game Director	Game Commn.	Portland

FISH AND GAME—Continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Pennsylvania	Albert M. Day	Exec. Director	Fish Commn.	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	M. J. Golden	Exec. Director	Game Commn.	Harrisburg
	Félix Iñigo	Dir. Fisheries and Wildlife Section	Dept. Agric. and Commerce	San Juan
Rhode Island	Thomas J. Wright	Chief, Div. of Fish and Game	Dept. of Agric. and Conservation	Providence
South Carolina	James W. Webb	Dir., Div. of Game	Wildlife Res. Dept.	Columbia
	G. Robt. Lunz	Dir., Div. of Commercial Fisheries	Wildlife Res. Dept.	Charleston
South Dakota	Walter J. Filmore	Director	Game, Fish and Park Dept.	Pierre
Tennessee	Forest 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	Commissioner	Fish and Game Dept.	Montpelier
	Chester F. Phelps	Exec. Director	Game and Inland Fisheries Commn.	Richmond
Virginia	Milton T. Hickman (Vacancy)	Commissioner	Commn. of Fisheries	Newport News
Washington	John A. Biggs	Director	Dept. of Fisheries	Seattle
	Edward Kinney	Chief	Dept. of Game	Seattle
West Virginia	C. O. Handley	Chief	Div. Fish Mgt.	Charleston
	Edw. Schneberger	Supt. Fish Mgt.	Div. Game Mgt.	Charleston
Wisconsin	J. R. Smith	Supt., Game Mgt.	Conserv. Commn.	Madison
Wyoming	Steve J. Jiacoletti	Commissioner	Conserv. Commn.	Madison
			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	E. O. Wicks, M.D.	Act. Dir., Div. of Public Health	Dept. of Health and Welf.	Juneau
Arizona	Lloyd M. Farner, 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 Inspec.	Dept. of Pub. Health	Berkeley
Colorado	R. L. Cleere, M.D.	Exec. Director	Dept. of Pub. Health	Denver
Connecticut	Attilio R. Frassinelli	Commissioner	Dept. of Consumer Protection	Hartford
Delaware	H. C. Zeisig	Secy.-Treasurer	Bd. of Pharmacy	Milford
Florida	R. L. Horst	Chief, Food Lab.	Dept. of Agric.	Tallahassee
	Frank S. Castor	Dir., Bur. of Narcotics	Bd. of Health	Jacksonville
Georgia	P. D. Horkan	Chief Drug Inspector	Bd. of Pharmacy	Atlanta
Guam	Joseph Kovacs, M.D.	Director	Dept. of Med. Servs.	Oka, Tamuning
Hawaii	George A. Akau	Chief, Bur. of Food and Drugs	Dept. of Health	Honolulu
Idaho	Terrell O. Carver, M.D.	Director	Board of Health	Boise
Illinois	Ray Cowperthwait	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

FOOD AND DRUGS—Continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Kentucky	Shelby Johnson	Dir., Food and Drugs Section	Dept. of Health	Frankfort
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	C. 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
Michigan	David M. Moss	Director	Bd. of Pharmacy	Lansing
	J. L. Littlefield	Chief, Bur. Foods and Standards	Agriculture Dept.	Lansing
Minnesota	Duane Wilson	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. Flag	Chief, Bur. of Dairies, Foods, Wgts. and Meas.	Dept. of Agric. and Inspection	Lincoln
Nevada	W. W. White	Dir., Bur. of Environmental Health	Dept. of Health	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 Pub. Health	Santa Fe
New York	Myron D. Albro	Dir., Div. of Food Control	Dept. of Agric. and Markets	Albany
	John J. Bellizzi	Dir., Bur. of Narcotic Control	Dept. of Health	Albany
North Carolina	E. W. Constable	State Chemist	Dept. of Agriculture	Raleigh
North Dakota	(Vacancy)	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	Delmar K. Myers	Act. Dir., Bur. of Food and Chem.	Dept. of Agric.	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Rafael L. Ocasio	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. Peebles, M.D.	Secy. and State Health Officer	Bd. of Health	Columbia
South Dakota	Ernest Johnson	Secretary	Dept. of Agriculture	Pierre
Tennessee	Eugene H. Holeman	State Chemist	Dept. of Agriculture	Nashville
Texas	J. E. Peavy, M.D.	Commisr. of Health	Dept. of Health	Austin
Utah	George Q. Spencer	Chairman	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
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	W. H. Tiberend	Dir., Food and Drugs	Dept. of Agriculture	Cheyenne

FORESTRY

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	J. M. Stauffer	Chief, Div. Forestry	Dept. of Conserv.	Montgomery
Alaska	Earl Plourde	Forester, Div. of Lands	Dept. of Natural Res.	Anchorage
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	A. Ray Shirley	Director	Forestry Commn.	Atlanta
Guam	Manuel Calvo	Director	Dept. of Agric.	Mangilao
Hawaii	Gordon P. Chung-Hoon	Director	Dept. of Agric. and Conserv.	Honolulu
	Walter W. Holt	Forester, Div. of Forestry	Dept. of Agric. and Conserv.	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	Glen G. Powers	Dir. of Conservation	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	T. E. Daw	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	Osal B. Capps	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 Firewarden 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	Edw. W. Littlefield	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	Dept. of Agric.	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	Rio 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	Robert Arkins	Forester	Game, Fish, Park Dept.	Pierre
Tennessee	Carl I. Peterson	Forester	Dept. of Conserv. and Commerce	Nashville
Texas	A. D. Folweiler	Director	Forest Service	College Station
Utah	Paul L. Sjoblom	Chief Forester, Fire Warden	Bd. of Forestry, Fire Control	Salt Lake City

FORESTRY—Continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Vermont	Perry H. Merrill	Commissioner	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	S. W. Welsh	Supt., Forest Management Div.	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	Pete Gatz	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 L. Sullivan	Commissioner	Tax Dept.	Hartford
Delaware	Roy B. Kemp	Supv., Motor Fuel Tax Div.	Highway Dept.	Dover
Florida	Ray E. Green	Comptroller	Off. of Comptr.	Tallahassee
Georgia	John W. D. Harvey	Dir., Fuel Oil Inspec. and Oil Chemist	Revenue Dept.	Atlanta
	John W. Bearden	Dir., Motor Fuel Tax	Revenue Dept.	Atlanta
Guam	George W. Ingling	Dir. of Finance	Dept. of Finance	Agana
Hawaii	John A. Bell	Dep. Director	Dept. of Taxation	Honolulu
Idaho	P. G. Neill	Tax Collector	Off. of Tax Coll.	Boise
Illinois	Theodore Isaacs	Director	Dept. of Revenue	Springfield
Indiana	Robert Oliver	Admn., Motor Fuel Tax Div.	Dept. of Revenue	Indianapolis
Iowa	Carl Krause	Director	Off. of Treasurer	Des Moines
Kansas	Ray McCartney	Chief	Dept. of Revenue	Topeka
Kentucky	Edward W. Hancock	Dir., Mot. Veh. Div.	Dept. of Revenue	Frankfort
Louisiana	Roland Cocreham	Collector	Dept. of Revenue	Baton Rouge
Maine	Gomer S. Dillon	Dir., Excise Tax Div.	Bur. of Taxation	Augusta
Maryland	John K. Coleman	Chief, Gas. Tax Div.	Off. of Comptr.	Annapolis
Massachusetts	Leo E. Diehl	Chief, Bur. of Excises	Dept. of Corp. and Taxation	Boston
Michigan	George M. Harlow	Admn., Motor Fuel Tax	Off. of Secy. of State	Lansing
Minnesota	Peter S. Jokull	Dir., Petroleum Div.	Dept. of Taxation	St. Paul
Mississippi	Paul Gaither	Comptroller	Motor Veh. Comptr.	Jackson
Missouri	Lawrence O. Campbell	Supv., Mot. Fuel Tax	Dept. of Revenue	Jefferson City
Montana	John Sadorf	Supv., Gasoline Tax Div.	Bd. of Equalization	Helena
Nebraska	Mrs. Inez Lebsock	Dir., Div. of Motor Fuels	Dept. of Agric. and Inspection	Lincoln
Nevada	William H. Schmidt	Admin., Motor Fuel Tax (Gasoline) 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	Ernest Hawkins	Dir., Gas. Tax Div.	Bur. of Revenue	Santa Fe
New York	Gerald J. Rowley	Dir., Misc. Tax Bur.	Div. of Tax., Dept. of Tax and Fin.	Albany
North Carolina	Fred London	Dir., Gasoline Tax Div.	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. Livingston	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	Allan M. Lipman	Commissioner	Tax Commission	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Robert C. Schwartz	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	C. Howard Hardesty, Jr.	Commissioner	Tax Commission	Charleston
Wisconsin	D. W. Mack	Dir., Motor Fuel Tax Div.	Dept. of Taxation	Madison
Wyoming	C. E. Johnson	Director	Revenue Dept.	Cheyenne

GEOLOGY

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Philip E. La Moreaux	State Geologist	Off. of State Geol.	Tuscaloosa
Alaska	James A. Williams	Dir., Div. of Mines and Minerals	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	Ian Campbell	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	Stuart H. Hoffard	Engineer	U.S. Geological Survey	Tamuning
Hawaii	Robert T. Chuck	Manager-Engineer, Div. of Water and Land Devel.	Dept. of Land and Nat. Res.	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	Homer Brown	Geologist	Dept. of Conserv.	Indianapolis
Iowa	H. G. Hershey	Geologist	Geological Survey	Iowa City
Kansas	Raymond C. Moore	Director	Geological Survey	Lawrence
Kentucky	Wallace W. Hagan	Geologist	Univ. of Kentucky	Lexington

GEOLOGY—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Official Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Location</i>
Louisiana	Leo Hough	Geologist, Geol. Surv.	La. State Univ.	Baton Rouge
Maine	Robert G. Doyle	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
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, Jr.	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. Doll	Geologist	Devel. Commn.	Burlington
Virginia	James L. Calver	Geologist, Div. of Mineral Resources	Dept. of Conserv. and Devel.	Charlottesville
Washington	Marshall T. Hunting	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

GOVERNORS—See page 1

GOVERNORS' EXECUTIVE ASSISTANTS—See page 2

HEALTH

See also Food and Drugs, Mental Health, Mental Hospitals,
Sanitation, Water Pollution Control

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Official Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Location</i>
Alabama	D. G. Gill, M.D.	Health Officer	Dept. of Health	Montgomery
Alaska	Paul L. Winsor	Commissioner	Dept. of Health and and Welfare	Juneau
Arizona	Lloyd M. Farner, 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	John H. Venable, M.D.	Director	Dept. of Pub. Health	Atlanta
Guam	Joseph Kovacs, M.D.	Director	Dept. of Med. Servs.	Oka, Tamuning
Hawaii	Richard K. C. Lee, M.D.	Director	Dept. of Health	Honolulu
Idaho	Terrell O. Carver, M.D.	Director	Bd. of Health	Boise
Illinois	Leroy Fatherree, 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	Frankfort
Louisiana	W. J. Rein, 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 Fréchette, M.D.	Commissioner	Dept. of Pub. Health	Boston
Michigan	Albert E. 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	Dept. of Pub. Health	Santa Fe
New York	Herman E. Hilleboe, M.D.	Commisr. of Health	Dept. of Health	Albany
North Carolina	J. W. R. Norton, M.D.	Health Director	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	Kirk T. Mosley, M.D.	Commisr. of Health	Dept. of Health	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Richard H. Wilcox, 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 Arboiza, M.D.	Secretary	Dept. of Health	San Juan
Rhode Island	Joseph E. Cannon, 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.	Commisr. of Health	Dept. of Health	Austin
Utah	James D. Wharton, 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 Commisr.	Dept. of Health	Richmond
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

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Official Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Location</i>
Alabama	Sam Engelhardt	Director	Highway Dept.	Montgomery
	R. D. Jordan	Chief Engineer	Highway Dept.	Montgomery
Alaska	Thurman D. Sherard	Dir., Div. of Highways	Dept. of Pub. Works	Juneau
Arizona	Milton Reay	Chairman	Highway Commn.	Phoenix
	William E. Willey	Engineer	Highway Dept.	Phoenix
Arkansas	F. R. Oliver	Director	Highway Dept.	Little Rock
	Ward Goodman	Chief Engineer	Highway Dept.	Little Rock
California	J. C. Womack	State Highway Engineer and Chief, Div. of Highways	Dept. of Pub. Works	Sacramento
Colorado	Robert W. Hendee	Chairman	Highway Commn.	Limon
	Mark U. Watrous	Chief Engineer	Dept. of Highways	Denver
Connecticut	Howard S. Ives	Commissioner	Highway Dept.	Hartford
	Walter T. Schuler	Chief Engineer	Highway Dept.	Hartford
Delaware	Gordon Smith	Chairman	Highway Dept.	Dover
	William J. Miller, Jr.	Act. Chief Engineer	Highway Dept.	Dover
Florida	John R. Phillips	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	Paul B. Souder	Director	Dept. of Pub. Works	Tamuning
Hawaii	Tim Ho	Director	Dept. of Transportation	Honolulu
Idaho	Roscoe C. Rich	Chairman	Dept. of Highways	Burley
	G. Bryce Bennett	Highway Engineer	Dept. of Highways	Boise
	William John Payes, Jr.	Director	Dept. of Pub. Works and Buildings	Springfield
Illinois	Ralph R. Bartelsmeyer	Chief Engineer	Dept. of Pub. Works and Buildings	Springfield
Indiana	David Cohen	Chairman	Highway Commn.	Indianapolis
	George Goodwin	Chief Engineer	Highway Dept.	Indianapolis
Iowa	Harry B. Bradley	Chairman	Highway Commn.	Ames
	John G. Butter	Chief Engineer	Highway Commn.	Ames
Kansas	Addison H. Meschke	Director	Highway Commn.	Topeka
	Walter Johnson	Highway Engineer	Highway Commn.	Topeka
Kentucky	Henry Ward	Commissioner	Dept. of Highways	Frankfort
	D. H. Bray	Chief Engineer	Dept. of Highways	Frankfort
Louisiana	Ray W. Burgess	Director	Dept. of Highways	Baton Rouge
	George F. Stevenson	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
	David H. Fisher	Chief Engineer	Roads Commn.	Baltimore
Massachusetts	Jack P. Ricciardi	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	James C. Marshall	Commissioner	Dept. of Highways	St. Paul
	J. H. Swanberg	Chief Engineer	Dept. of Highways	St. Paul
Mississippi	W. F. Dearman	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
	J. J. Corbett	Chief Engineer	Highway Dept.	Jefferson City
Montana	Ted James	Chairman	Highway Commn.	Chinook
	Fred Quinnell	Engineer	Highway Dept.	Helena
Nebraska	John W. Hossack	State Engineer	Dept. of Roads	Lincoln
Nevada	W. O. Wright	Highway Engineer	Dept. of Highways	Carson City
	John O. Morton	Commissioner	Dept. of Pub. Works and Highways	Concord
New Hampshire	Robert H. Whitaker	Dept. Commissr. and Chief Engineer	Dept. of Pub. Works and Highways	Concord
	Dwight R. G. Palmer	Commissioner	Highway Dept.	Trenton
	O. H. Fritzsche	Highway Engineer	Highway Dept.	Trenton
New Jersey	Mrs. Katherine E. White	Chairman	N.J. Highway Auth.	Red Bank
	Joseph Morecraft	Chairman	N.J. Turnpike Auth.	New Brunswick

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

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HIGHWAYS—Continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
New Mexico	J. R. Kastler	Chairman	Highway Commn.	Raton
	T. B. White	Chief Highway Engr.	Highway Dept.	Santa Fe
New York	Henry Ten Hagen	Chief Engineer	Dept. of Pub. Works	Albany
North Carolina	Merrill Evans	Chairman	Highway Commn.	Raleigh
	Cameron Lee	Chief Engineer	Highway Commn.	Raleigh
North Dakota	Walter Hjelle	Commissioner	Highway Dept.	Bismarck
	R. E. Bradley	Chief Engineer	Highway Dept.	Bismarck
Ohio	Everett S. Preston	Director	Dept. of Highways	Columbus
	Gladyn E. Berry	Asst. Director and Chief Engr.	Dept. of Highways	Columbus
Oklahoma	Frank D. Lyons	Director	Dept. of Highways	Oklahoma City
	G. H. Bittle	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
Puerto Rico	Francisco Lizardi	Secretary	Dept. of Pub. Works	San Juan
	Angel (2) Silva	Dir., Bur. of Roads	Dept. of Pub. Works	San Juan
Rhode Island	John F. Capaldi	Director	Dept. of Pub. Works	Providence
	Daniel O. Cargill	Principal Hwy. Engr.	Dept. of Pub. Works, Div. of Roads and Bridges	Providence
South Carolina	S. N. Pearman	Chief Hwy. Commissr.	Highway Dept.	Columbia
	W. K. Beckham	Highway Engineer	Highway Dept.	Columbia
South Dakota	Donald Haggard	Director	Dept. of Highways	Pierre
	A. M. Young	Highway Engineer	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
Utah	C. Taylor Burton	Dir. of Highways	Road Commn.	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Wm. Poeter	Commissioner	Dept. of Highways	Montpelier
	A. D. Bishop	Chief Engineer	Dept. of Highways	Montpelier
Virginia	H. H. Harris	Commissioner	Dept. of Highways	Richmond
	F. A. Davis	Chief Engineer	Dept. of Highways	Richmond
Washington	Ernest J. Ketcham	Chairman	Highway Commn.	Longview
	W. A. Bugge	Director	Highway Commn.	Olympia
West Virginia	Burl Sawyers	Commissioner	Road Commn.	Charleston
	George E. White, Jr.	Chief Engineer	Road Commn.	Charleston
Wisconsin	Harvey Grasse	Chairman	Highway Commn.	Madison
	E. L. Roettiger	Highway Engineer	Highway Commn.	Madison
Wyoming	Harold D. Del Monte	Chairman	Highway Commn.	Lander
	J. R. Bromley	Superintendent and Chief Engr.	Highway Dept.	Cheyenne

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
Guam	E. L. Calvo	Housing Manager	Dept. of Pub. Works	Tamuning
Hawaii	Mary L. Noonan	Chairman	Housing Authority	Honolulu
	Alonzo Sullivan	Act. Director	Housing Authority	Honolulu
Illinois	Temple McFayden	Chairman	State Housing Bd.	Chicago
Iowa	Edmund G. Zimmerer, M.D.	Commissioner	Dept. of Health	Des Moines
Louisiana	Claude Kirkpatrick	Director	Dept. of Pub. Works	Baton Rouge
Massachusetts	Leo F. Benoit	Chairman	State Housing Board	Boston
New Jersey	Julius J. Seaman	Chief, Bur. of Housing, Div. of Planning and Devel.	Dept. of Conserv. and Econ. Devel.	Trenton

HOUSING—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Official Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Location</i>
New York	Joseph P. McMurray	Commissr., Div. of Housing	Executive Dept.	New York City
Ohio	Martin E. Blum	Chairman	Board of Housing	Columbus
Pennsylvania	William R. Davlin	Secretary	Dept. of Commerce	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Carlos Alvarado	Executive Director	Urban Renewal and Housing Corp.	Río Piedras

INCOME TAX

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Official Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Location</i>
Alabama	E. A. Erwin	Chief, Inc. Tax Div.	Dept. of Revenue	Montgomery
Alaska	Peter Gatz	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	Dir. of Finance	Dept. of Finance	Agana
Hawaii	John A. Bell	Dep. Director	Dept. of Taxation	Honolulu
Idaho	P. G. Neill	Tax Collector	Off. Tax Collector	Boise
Indiana	James G. Courtney	Dir., Gross Income Tax Div.	Dept. of Revenue	Indianapolis
Iowa	George Good	Dir., Personal Income Tax Div.	Tax Commission	Des Moines
Kansas	A. L. Wolfe	Chief	Dept. of Revenue	Topeka
Kentucky	Harold Dye	Dir., Inc. 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 Compr.	Annapolis
Massachusetts	William A. Cummings	Chief, 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	Frank Blankenship	Supvr., Income Tax	Dept. of Revenue	Jefferson City
Montana	Howard Vralstad	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	William A. Johnson	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	Héctor Rivera	Dir., 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	Orville Gunther	Chairman	Tax Commission	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Austin B. Noble	Commissioner	Tax Commission	Montpelier
Virginia	C. H. Morrisett	Commissioner	Dept. of Taxation	Richmond
West Virginia	C. Howard Hardesty, Jr.	Commissioner	Tax Commission	Charleston
Wisconsin	Wilbert C. Maass	Dir., Inc. Tax Div.	Dept. of Taxation	Madison

INSURANCE

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Edmon L. Rinehart	Supt. of Insurance	Dept. of Insurance	Montgomery
Alaska	Wm. M. Scott	Dir., Div. of Insurance	Dept. of Commerce	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., Treasurer's Office	Tallahassee
Georgia	Hubert McDonald	Deputy Ins. Commissr.	Comptroller-Gen.'s Office	Atlanta
Hawaii	Charles H. Silva	Ins. Commissr.	Dept. of Treas. and Reg.	Honolulu
	Carl J. Allenbaugh	Dep. Ins. Commissr.	Dept. of Treas. and Reg.	Honolulu
Idaho	Leo O'Connell	Commissioner	Dept. of Insurance	Boise
Illinois	Joseph F. Gerber	Director	Dept. of Insurance	Springfield
Indiana	Harry McClain	Commissioner	Insurance Dept.	Indianapolis
Iowa	William Timmons	Commissioner	Insurance Dept.	Des Moines
Kansas	Frank Sullivan	Commissioner	Insurance Dept.	Topeka
Kentucky	William T. Hockensmith	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	Cyrus E. Magnusson	Commissioner	Dept. 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	Frank J. Barrett	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	Ralph F. Apodaca	Supt. of Insurance	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	Dept. 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	Thomas J. Coyle	Commissioner	Dept. of Bus. Reg.	Providence
South Carolina	William F. Austin	Chief Ins. Commissr.	Insurance Commn.	Columbia
South Dakota	Robert Hurlbut	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	E. Virgil Norton	Insurance Commissr.	Dept. of Insurance	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Albert D. Pingree	Commissioner	Dept. of Banking and Insurance	Montpelier
Virginia	T. Nelson Parker	Commissr. of Ins.	Corporation Commn.	Richmond
Washington	Lee I. Kueckelhan	Commissioner	Off. of Ins. Commissr.	Olympia
West Virginia	Hugh N. Mills	Commissioner	Off. of Ins. Commn.	Charleston
Wisconsin	Charles L. Manson	Commissr. of Ins.	Insurance Dept.	Madison
Wyoming	Gilbert A. D. Hart	Commissioner	Insurance Dept.	Cheyenne

LABOR (Arbitration and Mediation)

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Olin B. Brooks	Director	Labor Dept.	Montgomery
Alaska	Bjorn G. Johnson	Commissioner	Dept. of Labor	Juneau
Arkansas	Clarence R. Thornbrough	Commissioner	Labor Dept.	Little Rock
California	John F. Henning	Director	Dept. of Ind. Rel.	San Francisco
Connecticut	Robert A. Cronin	Secretary	Bd. of Med. and Arb.	Hartford
Delaware	Elisha C. Dukes	Secretary of State	Secy. of State's Office	Dover
Florida	Robert Youngman	Director	Mediation and Conciliation Service	Tallahassee
Guam	(Vacancy)	Chairman	Personnel Board	Agana
Hawaii	Takashi Kitaoka	Director	Dept. of Labor and Ind. Relations	Honolulu
Idaho	W. L. Robison	Commissioner	Dept. of Labor	Boise
Illinois	Robert Johnston	Director	Dept. of Labor	Springfield
Indiana	Hoburt Butler	Commissioner	Div. of Labor	Indianapolis
Iowa	Norman A. Erbe	Governor	Executive Dept.	Des Moines
Kentucky	Owen L. Kerth	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	Murray L. Schuster	Commissioner	Dept. of Labor and Ind.	Baltimore
Massachusetts	William J. Fallon	Chairman, Bd. of Concil. and Arb.	Dept. of Labor and Industries	Boston
Michigan	Allan D. Chisholm	Chairman	Labor Mediation Bd.	Lansing
Minnesota	Richard E. Wanek	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	J. Maurice Jones	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	Frederick H. Harbeson	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	Salem
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	Harry T. Brett	Chmn., Labor Relations Board	Dept. of Labor	Providence
South Carolina	Wm. Fred Ponder	Commissioner	Dept. of Labor	Columbia
South Dakota	Lloyd Peterson	Deputy Commissr.	Div. of Labor	Pierre
Utah	Carlyle F. Gronning	Commissioner	Industrial Commn.	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Raymond B. Daniels	Commissioner	Dept. of Ind. Rel.	Montpelier
Washington	Earl Collins	Supvr., Mediation and Conciliation	Dept. of Labor and Inds.	Seattle
West Virginia	Lawrence Barker	Commissioner	Dept. of Labor	Charleston
Wisconsin	Morris Slavney	Chairman	Employment Relations Bd.	Madison
Wyoming	Burton L. Clark	Commissioner	Labor Office	Cheyenne

LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

See also Employment Security, Employment Service, Labor (Arbitration and Mediation), Unemployment Insurance, Workmen's Compensation.

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Ralph R. Williams	Director	Dept. of Ind. Rel.	Montgomery
Alaska	Bjorn G. Johnson	Commissioner	Dept. of Labor	Juneau

LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS—*Continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Official Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Location</i>
Arizona	Thomas Houlihan	Manager	Industrial Commn.	Phoenix
Arkansas	Clarence R. Thornbrough	Commissioner	Labor Dept.	Little Rock
California	Sigmund Argwitz	Chief, Div. of Labor Law Enforcement	Dept. of Ind. Rel.	San Francisco
Colorado	Frank G. Van Portfliet	Chairman	Industrial Commn.	Denver
Connecticut	Renato E. Ricciuti	Commissioner	Dept. of Labor	Hartford
Delaware	Mrs. Thomas Herlihy	Inspector	Labor Commn.	Wilmington
Florida	A. Worley Brown	Chairman	Industrial Commn.	Tallahassee
Georgia	Ben T. Huie	Commissioner	Dept. of Labor	Atlanta
Guam	Rudolph G. Sablan	Director	Dept. of Labor Personnel	Agana
Hawaii	Takashi Kitaoka	Director	Dept. of Labor, Ind. Relations	Honolulu
Idaho	W. L. Robison	Commissioner	Dept. of Labor	Boise
Illinois	Robert Johnston	Director	Dept. of Labor	Springfield
Indiana	Hoburt Butler	Commissioner	Div. of Labor	Indianapolis
Iowa	Clarence H. Daily	Commissioner	Labor Bureau	Des Moines
Kansas	Harold L. Smith	Commissioner	Dept. of Labor	Topeka
Kentucky	Owen L. Kerth	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	Murray L. Schuster	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	(Vacancy)	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	J. Maurice Jones	Commissioner	Dept. of Labor	Helena
Nebraska	D. P. Bastemeyer	Commissioner	Dept. of Labor	Lincoln
Nevada	George S. Jolly	Commissioner	Off. of Labor Commissr.	Carson City
New Hampshire	Robert M. Duvall	Commissioner	Dept. of Labor	Concord
New Jersey	Raymond F. Mace	Commissioner	Dept. of Labor and Industry	Trenton
New Mexico	F. Gordon Shermack	Labor Commissioner	Labor and Ind. Commn.	Santa Fe
New York	Martin P. Catherwood	Ind. Commissr.	Dept. of Labor	New York City
North Carolina	Frank Crane	Commissioner	Dept. of Labor	Raleigh
North Dakota	J. W. Bean	Chairman	Industrial Commn.	Raleigh
	H. R. Martinson	Dep. Commissr. 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
	A. Allen Sulcove	Secretary	Dept. of Labor and Industry	Harrisburg
Pennsylvania	Michael J. Crosetto	Chmn., Labor Relations Bd.	Dept. of Labor and Industry	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Frank Zorrilla	Secretary	Dept. of Labor	San Juan
Rhode Island	Clifford J. Cawley	Director	Dept. of Labor	Providence
South Carolina	Wm. Fred Ponder	Commissioner	Dept. of Labor	Columbia
South Dakota	A. C. Miller	Commissioner	Industrial Commn.	Pierre
Tennessee	W. H. Parham	Commissioner	Dept. of Labor	Nashville
Texas	R. B. Latting	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
Washington	Jerry Hagan	Director	Dept. of Labor and Industry	Olympia

LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS—Continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
West Virginia	Lawrence Barker	Commissioner	Dept. of Labor	Charleston
Wisconsin	Mathias F. Schimenz	Chairman	Industrial Commn.	Madison
Wyoming	Burton L. Clark	Commissioner	Labor Dept.	Cheyenne

LAND (State Land Officers) *

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	George T. Driver	State Land Mgr.	Dept. of Conserv.	Montgomery
Alaska	Roscoc E. Bell	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	Wm. J. Miller, Jr.	Act. Chief Engineer	Highway Dept.	Dover
Florida	James Williams	Land Agent	Dept. of Agric.	Tallahassee
Guam	F. I. San Nicolas	Director	Dept. of Land Management	Agana
Hawaii	E. H. Cook	Director	Dept. of Land and Nat. Res.	Honolulu
Idaho	John G. Walters	Land Commissioner	Land Dept.	Boise
Indiana	Dorothy Gardner	Auditor	Off. of Auditor	Indianapolis
Iowa	Melvin D. Synhorst	Secy. of State	Off. of Secy of State	Des Moines
Kansas	Clay E. Hedrick	Auditor	Off. of Auditor	Topeka
Kentucky	Guyles C. Sutton	Real Estate Control Off.	Dept. of Finance	Frankfort
Louisiana	Ellen Bryan Moore	Register of 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	J. Randall Walcroft	Commissioner	Land Office	Annapolis
Minnesota	Charles E. Millar	Chief	Lands Div.	Lansing
	Ray D. Nolan	Dir., Div. of Lands and Minerals	Dept. of Conserv.	St. Paul
Mississippi	Robert Graham	Land Commissioner	Off. of Land Commissr.	Jackson
Missouri	Warren E. Hearnes	Secy. of State	Off. of Secy. of State	Jefferson City
Montana	Mons L. Teigen	Commissr. of State Lands and Investments	Bd. of Land Commissrs.	Helena
Nebraska	Elmer H. Mahlin	Secretary	Bd. of Educational Lands and Funds	Lincoln
Nevada	Hugh Shamberger	Land Register, Div. of State Lands	Dept. of Conserv. and Nat. Resources	Carson City
New Hampshire	William H. Messeck, Jr.	Forester	Forestry and Recreation Commn.	Concord
New Mexico	E. S. Johnny Walker	Commissr. of Public Lands	Land Office	Santa Fe
New York	Caroline K. Simon	Chairman, Bd. of Commissrs.	Land Office, Dept. of State	Albany
North Dakota	Anton J. Schmidt	Land Commissioner	Univ. and Schools Lands Commn.	Bismarck
Ohio	James A. Rhodes	Auditor	Off. of Auditor	Columbus
Oklahoma	Woodrow George	Secretary	Dept. of Commissrs. of Land Office	Oklahoma City
Oregon	E. T. Pierce	Clerk	Land Board	Salem
Pennsylvania	Genevieve Blatt	Secretary of Internal Affairs	Dept. of Internal Affairs	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Francisco Lizardi	Secretary	Dept. of Pub. Works	San Juan
Rhode Island	Nelson F. Duphiney	Secretary	State Properties Comm.	Providence
South Dakota	Bernard Linn	Commissioner	Dept. of School and Public Lands	Pierre

*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.

LAND (State Land Officers)*—Continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Tennessee	W. Grundy Quarles	State Property Administrator	Dept. of Finance and Admin.	Nashville
Texas	Jerry Sadler	Commissioner	Gen. Land Off.	Austin
Utah	Frank J. Allen	Director	Land Board	Salt Lake City
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
	Robert L. Dyer	Legis. Auditor	Div. of Legis. Audit	Juneau
Arizona	Jules M. Klagge	Director	Legis. Council	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
	Ralph N. Kleps	Legis Counsel	Legis. Counsel Bur.	Sacramento
California	John A. Sigel	Ref. Librarian	Admin.-Legis. Ref. Serv., Div. of Libraries	Sacramento
	A. Alan Post	Legis. Analyst	Jt. Legis. Budget Comm.	Sacramento
	John H. DeMouilly	Exec. Secy.	Law Revision Commn.	Stanford
	William H. Merrifield	Auditor Gen.	Legis. Audit Bureau	Sacramento
	Lyle C. Kyle	Director	Legis. Council	Denver
Colorado	Clair T. Sippel	Secretary	Legis. Ref. Off., Dept. of Law	Denver
	Charles M. Rose	Rev. of Statutes	Comm. on Stat. Rev.	Denver
	John F. Quigley	Staff Director	Jt. Budget Comm.	Denver
Connecticut	George W. Oberst	Director	Legis. Council	Hartford
	George W. Adams	Chief	Legis. Ref. Sect., State Lib.	Hartford
	Harry H. Lugg	Legis. Commissr.	Legis. Res. Dept.	Hartford
Delaware	Arthur M. Lewis	Legis. Commissr.	Legis. Res. Dept.	Hartford
	Clarence F. Baldwin	Auditor	Auditors of Pub. Accts.	Hartford
	Robert F. Claffey	Auditor		
Florida	Maurice A. Hartnett, III	Exec. Director	Legis. Ref. Bureau	Dover
	David V. Kerns	Director	Legis. Ref. Bureau	Tallahassee
Georgia	Bryan Willis	State Auditor	Legis. Audit. Comm.	Tallahassee
	Charles Tom Henderson	Director	Stat. Rev. and Bill Drafting, Atty. Gen. Off.	Tallahassee
	John D. M. Folger	State Libn.	State Library	Atlanta
Georgia	Frank H. Edwards	Legis. Counsel	Off. of 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	Manuel F. Leon Guerrero	Legis. Staff Dir.	Legislature	Agana
	Joaquin C. Arriola	Legis. Counsel	Legis. Counsel	Agana
	Howard O'Hara	Legis. Fisc. Consult.	Legis. Fisc. Consult.	Agana
Hawaii	Kenneth K. Lau	Director	Legis. Ref. Bureau, U. of Hawaii	Honolulu
	Hidehiko Uyenoyama	Revisor	Revisor of Statutes	Honolulu
Illinois	William L. Day	Dir. of Research	Legis. Council	Springfield
	Jerome Finkle	Exec. Secy.	Legis. Ref. Bureau	Springfield
	Dick Viar	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	Act. Law Librarian	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	Charles Wheeler	Director	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. Bur.	Baltimore
Massachusetts	Herman C. Loeffler	Director	Legis. Res. Bur.	Boston
	Gasper Caso, Jr.	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
	Delos Burks	Revisor of Statutes and Asst. Atty. Gen.	Revisor of Stat., Dept. of Justice	Jackson
	Earl Evans	Secretary	Commn. of Budgeting and Accounting	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. F. Springmeyer A. N. Jacobson Russell W. McDonald	Legis. Counsel Legis. Auditor Director	Legis. Counsel Bur. Legis. Counsel Bur. Stat. Revision Commn.	Carson City Carson City Carson City
New Hampshire	Mrs. Ellis Ayre Philip A. Hazeltón Remick H. Loughton	Secretary Legis. Ref. Libn. Legis. Budget Asst.	Legis. Council State Library	Concord Concord Concord
New Jersey	Charles DeF. Besore J. Lyman Brown Herta Prager Sam Alito Frank Durand	Exec. Dir. and Chief Counsel Act. Legis. Budget and Finance Dir. Head Chief Legis. Analyst State Auditor	Law Rev. and Legis. Serv. Commn. Bur. of Law and Legis. Ref., Div. of State Lib. Div. of State Library Dept. of State Audit	Trenton Trenton Trenton Trenton Trenton
New Mexico	Clay Buchanan Mrs. Inez Gill	Director Legis. Fiscal 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 Wm. J. Embler	Legis. Ref. Libn. Commissioner Commissioner Exec. Secy. Research Dir.	Legis. Ref. Lib., State Lib. Legis. Bill Draft Commh. Law Revision Commn. Off. of Legis. Rsch.	Albany Albany Albany Ithaca Albany
North Carolina	Giles R. Clark Richard T. Sanders	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 F. W. Greenagel	Director Code Revisor	Legis. Res. Comm. Legis. Res. Comm.	Bismarck Bismarck
Ohio	Lauren A. Glosser William P. Lewis	Director Director	Legis. Serv. Commn. Legis. Ref. Bureau	Columbus Columbus
Oklahoma	Jack A. Rhodes Paul S. Cooke Ralph Hamilton Funk	Director Legis. Auditor Leg. Ref. and Research Libn.	Legis. Council Legis. Audit Comm. Legis. Ref. Div., State Lib.	Oklahoma City Oklahoma City Oklahoma City
Oregon	Sam R. Haley Loretta G. Fisher Kenneth N. Bragg	Legis. Counsel Head, Readers' Serv. Legis. Fiscal Off.	Legis. Counsel Comm. State Library Legis. Fiscal Comm.	Salem Salem Salem
Pennsylvania	Guy W. Davis Harry Hershey Truman B. Thompson	Counsel and Director Director Legis. Analyst	Jt. State Govt. Commn. Legis. Ref. Bureau Legis. Fin. and Budg. Comm.	Harrisburg Harrisburg Harrisburg

LEGISLATIVE SERVICE AGENCIES—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Official Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Location</i>
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
	William J. DeNuccio	Director	Legis. Council	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 M. 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
Utah	C. H. Cavness	State Auditor	Legis. Audit Comm.	Austin
	Lewis H. Lloyd	Director	Legis. Council	Salt Lake City
	Melburn M. Coombs	Legis. Auditor	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
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	Dwight M. Blood	Director	Legis. Council	Cheyenne

LIBRARY (Archives and History)

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Official Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Location</i>
Alabama	Peter A. Brannon	Director	Dept. of Archives and History	Montgomery
Alaska	Helen Dittadian	State Librarian	Dept. of Educ.	Juneau
Arizona	Mrs. Alice B. Good	Director	Dept. of Library and Archives	Phoenix

LIBRARY (Archives and History)—Continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Arkansas	John L. Ferguson	Exec. Secy.	History Commn.	Little Rock
California	Allan R. Ottley	Calif. Section Librn., Div. of Lib.	Dept. of Education	Sacramento
	Paul J. O'Brien	Archivist	Secy. of State	Sacramento
Colorado	Agnes Wright Spring	State Historian	State Hist. Soc.	Denver
	Dolores C. Renze	State Archivist	Exec. Dept.	Denver
Connecticut	Doris E. 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	Mrs. Magdalena S. Taitano	Chief Librarian	N. M. Flores Memorial 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 W. Hale	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	Richard S. Brownlee	Secy. and Librarian	Historical Society	Columbia
Montana	Mary Dempsey	Librarian	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	Joseph F. Halpin	State Records Admn.	State Records Center	Santa Fe
	Ruth E. Rambo	Librarian	Museum of N. Mex.	Santa Fe
New York	(Vacancy)	Manuscripts and History Librarian	State Lib., Educa- tion 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
Pennsylvania	Thomas Vaughan	Director	Historical Society	Portland
	S. K. Stevens	Exec. Dir.	Historical and Museum Commn.	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	José M. Lázaro	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	Wm. L. McDowell, Jr.	Act. 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

LIBRARY (Archives and History)—Continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Texas	James M. Day	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
Washington	Bruce LeRoy	Director	Historical Society	Tacoma
West Virginia	Ralph Burcham	Archivist	Dept. Genl. Admin.	Olympia
	Kyle McCormick	Historian and Archivist	Dept. of Archives and History	Charleston
Wisconsin	Leslie Fishel	Director	Historical Society	Madison
Wyoming	Lola Homsher	Director	Archives and Hist. Dept.	Cheyenne

LIBRARY (Extension Service)

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Mrs. Elizabeth Beamguard	Director	Public Library Serv. Div.	Montgomery
Alaska	Helen Dirladian	State Librarian	Dept. of Educ.	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. Leigh	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	Mrs. John G. Lewis	Librarian, Library Ext. Serv.	Dept. of Education	Atlanta
Hawaii	Suzanne Starr	Extension Librarian	Library of Hawaii	Honolulu
Idaho	Henry T. Drennan	Librarian	Traveling Library	Boise
Illinois	de Lafayette Reid	Acting Asst. State Librarian	Off. of Sec. of State	Springfield
Indiana	Marcelle Foote	Head, Ext. Div.	State Library	Indianapolis
Iowa	Ernestine Grafton	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	Dorothy Watkins	State Librarian	State Library	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

LIBRARY (Extension Service)—Continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
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 Library	Dept. 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	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	(Vacancy)	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	Ruth Lindsey	Librarian	Supreme Court	Little Rock
California	Carleton Kenyon	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	John D. M. Folger	Librarian	State Library	Atlanta
Guam	Louis A. Otto, Jr.	Attorney General	Dept. of Law	Agana
Hawaii	(Vacancy)	Law Librarian	Supreme Court	Honolulu
Idaho	L. J. Bideganeta	Clerk	Supreme Court	Boise
Illinois	Jessie T. Arkebauer	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	I. Albert Matkov	State 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 Thomsen	Law Ref. Librarian	State Library	Carson City
New Hampshire	Philip A. Hazelton	Law Librarian	State Library	Concord
New Jersey	Herta Prager	Head, Law Lib. Bur., Div. of State Library, Archives and History	Dept. of Education	Trenton

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

LIBRARY (Law)—Continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
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	Theodore M. Camrud	Law Librarian	Supreme Court	Bismarck
Ohio	Raymond M. Jones	Marshal and Law Librarian	Supreme Ct. Law Library	Columbus
Oklahoma	Elizabeth C. Cooper	Law Librarian	State Library	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Ray Stringham	Librarian	Supreme Ct. Lib.	Salem
Pennsylvania	A. Elizabeth Holt	Law Librarian	Dept. Pub. Instr.	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Mrs. Gladys Cruz	Librarian	Dept. of Justice	San Juan
	Margaret Hall	Librarian, College of Law	Univ. of Puerto Rico	Río Piedras
	(Vacancy)	Librarian	Supreme Court	San Juan
	Alberto Guzmán	Librarian	Legis. Ref. Service	San Juan
Rhode Island	Clarence H. Shoren	Law Librarian	State Law Library	Providence
South Carolina	Mrs. Ranelle S. Brown	Librarian	Supreme Court	Columbia
South Dakota	Francis Pinckney	Clerk	Supreme Court	Pierre
Tennessee	B. J. Boyd	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	Roy M. Mersky	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	Thomas Hartwig	Law Librarian	State Library	Cheyenne

LIBRARY (State)

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Peter Brannan	Director	Dept. of Archives and History	Montgomery
Alaska	Helen Dirladian	State 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. Carma R. Leigh	State Librarian, Div. of Libs.	Dept. of Education	Sacramento
Colorado	Gordon L. Bennett	Asst. State Libn.	State Library	Denver
Connecticut	Robert C. Sale	State Librarian	State Library	Hartford
Delaware	Mrs. Virginia Messick	Librarian	Library Commn.	Dover
Florida	Dorothy Dodd	Librarian	State Library Bd.	Tallahassee
Georgia	John D. M. Folger	Librarian	State Library	Atlanta
Guam	Mrs. Magdalena S. Taitano	Chief Librarian	N. M. Flores Memorial Library	Agana
Hawaii	Mrs. Mabel Jackson	Head Librarian	Library of Hawaii	Honolulu
Idaho	Henry T. Drennan	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 Grafton	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	Nelson J. Molter	Director	State Library	Annapolis
Massachusetts	I. Albert Matkov	State Librarian	State Library	Boston
Michigan	(Vacancy)	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

LIBRARY (State)—Continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Montana	Mary Dempsey	Librarian	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	Dorothy Watkins	State Librarian	State Library	Santa Fe
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	Wm. K. Peace	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
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

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS—See page 2

LIQUOR CONTROL

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Morgan Reynolds	Chairman	Alcoholic Bev. Control Bd.	Montgomery
	Edward J. Azar	Administrator	Alcoholic Bev. Control Bd.	Montgomery
Alaska	C. J. Davis	Dir., Alcoholic Bev. Control Bd.	Dept. of Revenue	Juneau
Arizona	John A. Duncan	Superintendent	Dept. of Liq. Lic. and Control	Phoenix
Arkansas	Rolla Fitch	Director	Alcoholic Bev. Control Bd.	Little Rock
California	Arthur W. Belcher	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	Thomas E. Lee, Jr.	Director	Beverage Dept.	Tallahassee
Georgia	Paul E. Bryant	Dir., Alcohol Control	Revenue Dept.	Atlanta
Guam	Victor Olson	Chairman	Alcoholic Bev. Control Bd.	Agana
Hawaii	William H. Lucas	Exec. Secretary	Liquor Commn. for Honolulu	Honolulu
Idaho	Fred Charlton	Superintendent	Liq. Dispensary	Boise
Illinois	L. B. Sackett	Chairman	Liq. Control Commn.	Springfield

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

LIQUOR CONTROL—Continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Indiana	Joseph A. Harris	Chairman	Alcoholic Bev. Commn.	Indianapolis
Iowa	C. J. Burris	Chairman	Liq. Control Commn.	Des Moines
Kansas	Walter Reed Gage	Director	Alcoholic Bev. Control	Topeka
Kentucky	Harold S. Moberly	Commissioner	Dept. of Alcoholic Bev. Control	Frankfort
Louisiana	A. Francis David	Chairman	Alcoholic Bev. Control Bd.	Baton Rouge
Maine	Willard C. Ellis	Chairman	Liquor Commn.	Augusta
Maryland	Roger V. Laynor	Chief, Alcoholic Bev. Tax Div.	Off. of Comptroller	Annapolis
Massachusetts	Cornelius Phillips, Jr.	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	Nathan B. Pont	Chairman	Liq. Control Commn.	Lincoln
Nevada	Grover Hillygus	Admn., 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	George Franklin	Chief, Div. of Liquor Control	Bureau of Revenue	Santa Fe
New York	Martin C. Epstein	Chmn., Liquor Auth.	Exec. Dept.	Albany
North Carolina	Wm. S. Hunt	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	Roy P. Parham	Director	Alcoholic Bev. Contr. Bd.	Oklahoma City
Oregon	V. G. Van Bergen	Administrator	Liq. Control Commn.	Portland
Pennsylvania	(Vacancy)	Chairman	Liq. Control Bd.	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Janson Colberg	Chief, Bur. of Alcoholic Bev. Taxes	Dept. of Treasury	San Juan
Rhode Island	George E. O'Dowd	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	E. E. Loftin	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 G. Bruce	Chairman	Alcoholic Bev. Control Bd.	Richmond
Washington	Don Abel	Chairman	Liq. Control Bd.	Olympia
West Virginia	Clarence C. Elmore	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	Paul L. Winsor	Commissioner	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

MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Official Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Location</i>
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., Maternal and Child Health Sect.	Health Dept.	Hartford
Florida	Frances Davis	Dir., Child Welfare Servs.	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Jacksonville
Georgia	Harold Parker	Dir., Div. Soc. Admin.	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Atlanta
	Mrs. Bertha B. Roberts	Chief, Child Welf. Sect.	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Atlanta
Guam	Joseph Kovacs, M.D.	Director	Dept. of Med. Servs.	Oka, Tamuning
Hawaii	Katherine Edgar, M.D.	Chief, Bur. of Maternal and Child Health	Dept. 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 Health	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
	Richard J. Clendenen	Commissioner	Dept. of Child Welf.	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
	Albert F. Hanwell	Dir., Child Welfare	Dept. of Health and Welfare	Augusta
Maryland	Benjamin White, M.D.	Chief, 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 Corneliuson, M.D.	Chief, Sec. of Maternal and Child Health	Dept. of Health	Lansing
Minnesota	Roberta Rindfleisch	Dir., Div. of Child Welf.	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	St. Paul
Mississippi	M. H. Brooks	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.	Carson City
	B. A. Winne, M.D.	Dir., Maternal and Child Health Div., and Crippled Children's Clinic	Dept. of Health	Rebo
New Hampshire	Ursula G. Sanders, M.D.	Director, Bur. of Maternal and Child Health and Crippled Children's Services	Dept. of Health	Concord
	George E. Murphy	Dir., Child Welfare	Dept. of Pub. Welfare	Concord
New Jersey	J. E. Alloway	Exec. Dir., Bd. of Child Welf.	Dept. of Institutions and Agencies	Trenton

MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE—Continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
New Mexico	Alvina Looram, M.D.	Dir., Maternal and Child Health Div.	Dept. of Pub. Health	Santa Fe
New York	Winford Oliphant	Dir., Child Welf. Div. of Welf. and Med. Care	Dept. of Social Welf.	Albany
North Carolina	James F. Donnelly, 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. Shackleford, M.D.	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
	C. Wilson Anderson	Commissr. of Chil- dren and Youth	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Harrisburg
Pennsylvania	Richard G. Farrow	Bur. of Youth Serv.	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Harrisburg
	Lorna Sylvester	Exec. Secy., Gover- nor's Comm. on Children and Youth	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Antonio S. Medina, M.D.	Chief, Bur. of Ma- ternal and Infant Hygiene	Dept. of Health	San Juan
Rhode Island	Francis V. Corrigan, M.D.	Chief, Div. of Ma- ternal 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	Twyla Boe	Director	Child Welfare Div.	Pierre
Tennessee	James K. Vaughn	Chief, Bur. of Child Welfare	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Nashville
	John H. Winters	Commissr.	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Austin
Texas	Rosalind Giles	Dir., Child Welf. Div.	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Austin
	James D. Wharton, M.D.	Act. Director	Health Dept.	Salt Lake City
Utah	Lorraine Cook	Commissioner	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
Washington	Andrew F. Balkany, M.D.	Head, Maternal and Child Health Prog.	Dept. of Health	Seattle
	Emma Jane Freeman	Dir., Div. of Mater- nal and Child Hygiene	Dept. of Health	Charleston
West Virginia	Dorothy E. Allen	Chief, Div. of Child Welfare	Dept. of Pub. Assist.	Charleston
	(Vacancy)	Dir., Children and Youth	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Madison
Wisconsin	Amy Louise Hunter, M.D.	Dir., Maternal and Child Health Sec.	Bd. of Health	Madison
Wyoming	James W. Sampson, M.D.	Director	Bd. of Health	Cheyenne

MENTAL HEALTH

See also Mental Hospitals

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	John M. McKee	Dir., Div. of Mental Hygiene	Dept. of Pub. Health	Montgomery
Alaska	Homer Ray, M.D.	Dir., Div. of Mental Health	Dept. of Health and Welf.	Juneau

MENTAL HEALTH—Continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Arizona	Lloyd M. Farner, 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	Wilfred H. Higashimachi	Dir., Community Mental Health Serv.	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	Robert S. Spencer, M.D.	Dir., Div. of Mental Health	Dept. of Health	Honolulu
Idaho	Terrell O. Carver, M.D.	Director	Bd. of Health	Boise
Illinois	Willard L. Couch	Dep. Dir. for Mental Health Service	Dept. of Pub. Welfare	Springfield
Indiana	S. T. Ginsberg, M.D.	Commissioner	Dept. 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
Kentucky	Harold L. McPheeters, M.D.	Commissioner	Dept. of Mental Health	Louisville
Louisiana	Charles Rosenblum	Director	Dept. of Hospitals	Baton Rouge
Maine	Wm. E. Schumacher, M.D.	Dir., Bur. of Mental Health	Dept. of Mental Health and Corrections	Augusta
Maryland	(Vacancy)	Chief, Div. of Mental Health	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	David Vail, M.D.	Dir., Div. of Medical Services	Dept. of Pub. Welfare	St. Paul
Mississippi	A. L. Gray, M.D.	Exec. Officer and Secy.	Board of Health	Jackson
Missouri	Addison M. Duval	Dir. of Mental Diseases	Dept. of Pub. Health and Welf.	Jefferson City
Montana	John G. Freeman, M.D.	Superintendent	State Hospital	Warm Springs
Nebraska	Earl A. Rogers, M.D.	Director	Dept. of Health	Lincoln
Nevada	(Vacancy)	Dir., Bur. of Mental Health	Dept. of Health	Reno
New Hampshire	John L. Smalldon, M.D.	Exec. Secy.	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	(Vacancy)	Asst. Commissr. for Community Mental Servs.	Dept. of Mental Hygiene	Albany
North Carolina	Robert M. Fink	Chief, Mental Health Section	Board of Health	Raleigh
North Dakota	C. J. Eugene	Act. Dir., Mental Health Authority	Dept. of Health	Bismarck
Ohio	Robert A. Haines, M.D.	Director	Dept. of Mental Hyg. and Correction	Columbus
Oklahoma	T. Glyne Williams, M.D.	Director	Dept. of Mental Health	Oklahoma City

MENTAL HEALTH—Continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
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	Albert P. Russo	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.	Commissioner	Dept. of Health	Austin
Utah	James D. Wharton, M.D.	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
Washington	Daniel L. Prosser	Consult., Mental Health Section	Dept. of Health	Seattle
West Virginia	Charles A. Zeller, M.D.	Director	Dept. of Mental Health	Charleston
Wisconsin	Leonard J. Ganser, 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

See also Mental Health

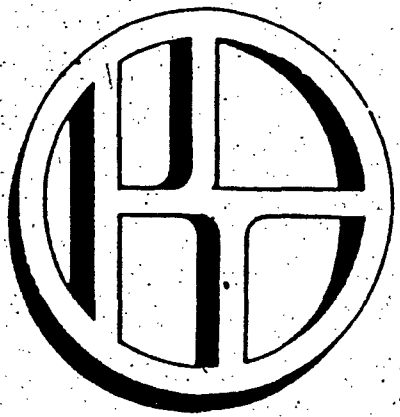
State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	J. S. Tarwater, M.D.	Superintendent	State Hospitals	Tuscaloosa
Alaska	Paul L. Winsor	Commissioner	Dept. of Health and Welfare	Juneau
Arizona	Samuel A. Wick, M.D.	Director	State Hospital	Phoenix
Arkansas	Granville L. Jones, M.D.	Superintendent	State Hospital	Little Rock
California	Daniel Blain, M.D.	Director	Dept. of Mental Hygiene	Sacramento
Colorado	James Galvin, M.D.	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	Farmhurst
Florida	W. D. Rogers, M.D.	Director, Mental Health Div.	State Hospital	Chattahoochee
Georgia	John H. Venable, M.D.	Director	Dept. of Pub. Health	Atlanta
Guam	Joseph Kovacs, M.D.	Dir., Med. Services	Govt. of Guam	Saipon Point, Tamuning
Hawaii	Wm. Cody, M.D.	Medical Director	Hawaii State Hospital	Honolulu
Idaho	Terrell O. Garver, M.D.	Director	Bd. of Health	Boise
Illinois	Francis J. Gerty	Director	Dept. of Pub. Welfare	Springfield
Indiana	S. T. Ginsberg, M.D.	Commissioner	Dept. of Mental 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. McPheters, M.D.	Commissioner	Dept. of Mental Health	Louisville
Louisiana	Charles Rosenblum	Director	Dept. of Hospitals	Baton Rouge

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

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MENTAL HOSPITALS—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Official Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Location</i>
Maine	Perry Hayden	Commissioner	Dept. of Mental Health and Corrections	Augusta
Maryland	Isadore Tuerk, 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	David Vail, M.D.	Dir., Div. of Medical Services	Dept. of Pub. 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	John G. Freeman, 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	John L. Smalldon, 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	Ernst Schmidhofer, M.D.	Superintendent	State Hospital	Jamestown
Ohio	Robert A. Haines, M.D.	Director	Dept. of Mental Hyg. and Correction	Columbus
Oklahoma	T. Glyne Williams, M.D.	Director	Dept. of Mental Health	Oklahoma City
Oregon	J. N. Peet	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	Albert P. Russo	Director	Dept. of Soc. Welfare	Providence
South Carolina	W. P. Beckman, M.D.	Director	Mental Health Commn.	Columbia
South Dakota	Lawrence Behan, M.D.	Superintendent	Yankton State Hosp.	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
Virginia	Hiram W. Davis, M.D.	Commissioner	Dept. of Mental Hyg. and Hosps.	Richmond
Washington	Garrett Heyns, M.D.	Director	Dept. of Pub. Insts.	Olympia
West Virginia	Charles A. Zeller, M.D.	Director	Dept. of Mental Health	Charleston
Wisconsin	Leonard J. Ganser, M.D.	Dir., Div. of Mental Hygiene	Dept. of Pub. Welfare	Madison
Wyoming	William Karn, M.D.	Superintendent	State Hospital	Evanston



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MINES

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Official Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Location</i>
Alabama	H. T. Williams	Chief of Mines and Ind. Safety	Dept. of Ind. Relations	Birmingham
Alaska	James A. Williams	Director	Div. of Mines and Minerals	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	Ian Campbell	Chief, Div. of Mines	Dept. Nat. Resources	San Francisco
Colorado	G. A. Franz, Jr.	Dep. Commissr.	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	Ralph C. Neuman	Director	Bur. of Mines and Mining	Terre Haute
Iowa	Dean Aubrey	Mine Inspector	State Mining Dept.	Des Moines
Kansas	A. B. De Gasperi	Chairman	Mine Examining Bd.	Pittsburg
Kentucky	Ambrose Mandt	Commissr., 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 H. Hays	State Inspec. of Mines	Off. of Mine Inspec.	Albuquerque
New York	(Vacancy)	Chief, Constr. Safety Inspec., Bur. of Constr., Mines and Tunnels	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	J. Lester Zimmerman	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	Lewis E. Evans	Secy. of Mines and Mineral Ind.	Dept. of Mines and Mineral Ind.	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Carlos Viñcenty	Exec. Secretary	Mining Commn.	San Juan
South Dakota	Frank Zupet	Mine Inspector	Dept. of Mines	Rapid City
Tennessee	J. R. Miller	Dir., Div. of Mines	Dept. of Labor	Knoxville
Texas	R. B. Latting	Commissioner	Bur. of Labor Stat.	Austin
Utah	Casper A. Nelson	Commissioner	Industrial Commn.	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Charles G. Doll	Geologist	Devel. Commn.	Burlington
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	Leonard J. Timms	Chief	Dept. of Mines	Charleston
Wisconsin	Roger Ostrem	Dir., Industrial Safety and Buildings Div.	Industrial Commn.	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	Peter Gatz	Commissioner	Dept. of Revenue	Juneau
Arizona	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	Eugene Ellis	Act. Commissioner	Motor Vehicle Div.	Dover
Florida	Arch Livingston	Commissioner	Motor Vehicle Dept.	Tallahassee
Georgia	Murray Chappell	Dir., Mot. Veh. License Unit	Revenue Dept.	Atlanta
Guam	George W. Ingling	Dir. of Finance	Dept. of Finance	Agana
Hawaii	Paul Chung	Licensing Officer	Dept. of Finance, City and County of Honolulu	Honolulu
Idaho	E. R. Hopper	Commissioner	Dept. of Law Enforcement	Boise
Illinois	Kenneth F. Blankenship	Mot. Vehs. Supvr.	Off. of Secy. of State	Springfield
Indiana	Alva H. Brewer	Commissioner	Bur. of Mot. Vehs.	Indianapolis
Iowa	John Carlson	Supt., Mot. Veh. Div.	Public Safety Dept.	Des Moines
Kansas	Lloyd A. Billings	Superintendent	Motor Veh. Dept.	Topeka
Kentucky	E. Foster Ockerman	Commissioner	Dept. of Motor Transp.	Frankfort
Louisiana	Roland Cocreham	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	Paul Gaither	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 Registration	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	Reyes Padilla	Commissr. of Mot. Veh.	Div. of Mot. Veh.	Santa Fe
New York	William S. Hulst	Commissr., Dept. of Motor Vehicles	Dept. of Taxation and Finance	Albany
North Carolina	Edward Scheidt	Commissioner	Dept. of Mot. Vehs.	Raleigh
North Dakota	Weldon Haugen	Registrar	Motor Vehicle Dept.	Bismarck
Ohio	Clifford W. Ayers	Registrar	Bur. of Mot. Vehs.	Columbus
Oklahoma	Francis D. Murphy	Dir., Mot. Veh. Tax Div.	Tax Commission	Oklahoma City
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	Laure B. Lussier	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

MOTOR VEHICLES (Licensing and Registration)—Continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Tennessee	William G. Gosten	Dir., Mot. Veh. Title and Regis. Div.	Dept. of Revenue	Nashville
Texas	DeWitt C. Greer	Highway Engineer	Highway Dept.	Austin
Utah	Arias G. Belnap	Commissioner	Tax Commission	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Robert C. Schwartz	Commissioner	Dept. of Mot. Vehs.	Montpelier
Virginia	C. H. Lamb	Commissioner	Div. of Mot. Vehs.	Richmond
Washington	Roger A. Jones	Mot. Veh. Admin.	Dept. of Licenses	Olympia
West Virginia	Jack A. Nuckols	Commissioner	Dept. of Mot. Vehs.	Charleston
Wisconsin	Melvin O. Larson	Dir., Regis. and Licensing	Motor Vehicle Dept.	Madison
Wyoming	A. H. Michelsen	Director, Motor Vehicle Div.	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	Peter Gatz	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	Arch Livingston	Commissioner	Mot. Veh. Dept.	Tallahassee
Georgia	Murray Chappell	Dir., Mot. Veh. License Unit	Revenue Dept.	Atlanta
Guam	George W. Ingling	Dir. of Finance	Dept. of Finance	Agana
Hawaii	Paul Chung	Licensing Officer	Dept. of Finance, City and County of Honolulu	Honolulu
Idaho	E. R. Hopper	Commissioner	Law Enforcement	Boise
Illinois	Charles F. Carpentier	Secy. of State	Off. of Secy. of State	Springfield
Indiana	Alva H. Brewer	Commissioner	Bur. of Mot. Veh.	Indianapolis
Iowa	John Carlson	Supt., Mot. Veh. Div.	Pub. Safety Dept.	Des Moines
Kentucky	Edward W. Hancock	Dir., Mot. Veh. Div.	Dept. of Revenue	Frankfort
Louisiana	Roland Cocreham	Collector	Dept. of Revenue	Baton Rouge
Maryland	John R. Jewell	Commissioner	Dept. of Mot. Vehs.	Baltimore
Massachusetts	Leo E. Diehl	Chief, Bur. of Excises	Dept. of Corp. and Taxation	Boston
Minnesota	Joseph L. Donovan	Secy. of State and Registrar of Mot. Vehs.	Mot. Veh. Div.	St. Paul
Mississippi	Paul Gaither	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	Reyes Padilla	Commissr. of Mot. Vehs.	Div. of Mot. Vehs.	Santa Fe
North Dakota	Weldon Haugen	Registrar	Mot. Veh. Dept.	Bismarck
Ohio	Stanley J. Bowers	Tax. Commissr.	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
Pennsylvania	James W. Miller	Dir., Bur. Mot. Vehs.	Dept. of Revenue	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	José R. Hernández	Dir., Bur. of Collections	Dept. of Treasury	San Juan

MOTOR VEHICLE TAX—Continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
South Carolina	H. E. Quarles	Dir., Mot. Veh. Div.	Highway Dept.	Columbia
South Dakota	Jesse L. Schnider	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	Arias G. Belnap	Commissioner	Tax Commn.	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Robert C. Schwartz	Commissioner	Dept. of Mot. Vehs.	Montpelier
Virginia	C. H. Lamb	Commissioner	Div. of Mot. Vehs.	Richmond
Washington	William S. Schumacher	Chairman	Tax Commn.	Olympia
West Virginia	Jack A. Nuckols	Commissioner	Dept. of Mot. Vehs.	Charleston
Wisconsin	James L. Karns	Commissioner	Motor Vehicle Dept.	Madison
	Melvin O. Larson	Dir., Regis. and Licensing	Motor Vehicle Dept.	Madison
Wyoming	C. E. Johnson	Director	Revenue Dept.	Cheyenne

NATURAL RESOURCES

See also Agriculture, Fish and Game, Forestry, Geology, Land, Mines,
Oil and Gas, Parks, Planning and Development, Soil
Conservation, Water Pollution Control, Water Resources Control

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	William C. Younger	Director	Dept. of Conserv.	Montgomery
Alaska	Phil R. Holdsworth	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	Edward L. Clark	Director	Dept. of Nat. Resources	Denver
Connecticut	Joseph N. Gill	Commissioner	Dept. of Agric., Conserv. and Nat. Resources	Hartford
Florida	Ernest C. Mitts	Director	Bd. of Conserv.	Tallahassee
Guam	Manuel Calvo	Director	Dept. of Agric.	Mangilao
Hawaii	E. H. Cook	Director	Dept. of Land and Nat. Res.	Honolulu
Idaho	George N. Carter	Reclamation Engr.	Dept. of Reclamation	Boise
Illinois	William T. Lodge	Director	Dept. of Conserv.	Springfield
Indiana	Donald E. Foltz	Director	Dept. of Conserv.	Indianapolis
Iowa	Othie R. McMurry	Director	Nat. Resources Council	Des Moines
Kentucky	J. O. Matlick	Act. Commissr.	Dept. of Conserv.	Frankfort
Louisiana	James H. Gill	Commissioner	Dept. of Conserv.	Baton Rouge
Maryland	William H. Boyliff	Exec. Secretary	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	Clarence Prout	Commissioner	Dept. of Conserv.	St. Paul
Missouri	William E. Towell	Director	Conserv. Commn.	Jefferson City
Nebraska	David Osterhout	Director	Conservation and Survey Div.	Lincoln
Nevada	Hugh Shamberger	Director	Dept. of Conserv. and Nat. Resources	Carson City
New Jersey	H. Mat Adams	Commissioner	Dept. of Conserv. and Econ. Devel.	Trenton
New York	Harold G. Wilm	Commissioner	Conservation Dept.	Albany
North Carolina	Hargrove Bowles, Jr.	Director	Dept. of Conserv. and Development	Raleigh
Ohio	Herbert B. Eagon	Director	Dept. of Natural Resources	Columbus
Oklahoma	Jewel Callahan	Director of Administration	Planning and Resources Bd.	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Dan P. Allen	Exec. Secretary	Advisory Comm. on Nat. Resources	Salem

NATURAL RESOURCES—Continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Puerto Rico	Francisco Lizardi	Secretary	Dept. of Public Works	San Juan
Rhode Island	John L. Rego	Director	Dept. of Agric. and Conservation	Providence
South Carolina	Walter W. Harper	Director	Development Bd.	Columbia
South Dakota	(Vacancy)	Director	Ind. Dev. and Expansion Agency	Pierre
Tennessee	Brents McBride	Commissioner	Dept. of Conserv. and Commerce	Nashville
Vermont	(Vacancy)	Commissioner	Devel. Commn.	Montpelier
Virginia	Marvin M. Sutherland	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	Philip E. LaMoreaux	Supervisor	Oil and Gas Bd.	University
Alaska	Phil R. Holdsworth	Commissioner	Dept. of Nat. Resources	Juneau
Arizona	A. T. Deddens	Chairman	Oil and Gas Conserv. Commn.	Phoenix
Arkansas	Edward A. Albares	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	Garland Payton	Director	Dept. of Mines, Mining and Geol.	Atlanta
Guam	George W. Ingling	Dir. of Finance	Dept. of Finance	Agana
Idaho	John G. Walters	Commissioner	Land Dept.	Boise
Illinois	(Vacancy)	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	Richard C. Byrd	Chairman	Corporation Commn.	Topeka
Kentucky	Frank H. Walker	Director	Oil and Gas Div., Dept. of Mines and Minerals, Univ. of Kentucky	Lexington
Louisiana	James H. Gill	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	H. N. Rhodes	Director	Oil and Gas Conserv. Commn.	Lincoln
Nevada	Vernon E. Scheid	Chmn., Oil and Gas Conserv. Commn.	Dept. of Conserv. and Nat. Resources	Reno
New Jersey	Wm. F. Hyland	Prés., Bd. of Pub. Util. Commissrs.	Dept. of Pub. Util.	Trenton
New Mexico	A. L. Porter, Jr.	Secy.	Oil Conserv. Commn.	Santa Fe
New York	James A. Lundy	Chmn., Pub. Serv. Commn.	Dept. Pub. Serv.	Albany
North Carolina	C. D. Baucom	Dir., Gas and Oil Div.	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	J. Lester Zimmerman	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	Essie Wiedenman	Secy. of State	Oil and Gas Board	Pierre
Tennessee	W. D. Hardeman	Dir., Div. of Geol.	Dept. of Conserv. and Commerce	Nashville
Texas	William J. Murray	Chairman	Railroad Commn.	Austin
Utah	Cleon B. Feight	Secretary	Oil and Gas Conserv. Commn.	Salt Lake City
Vermont	W. L. McKee	Chairman	Nat. Gas and Oil Resources Board	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., Petrol Prod. Div.	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	Paul L. Winsor	Commissioner	Dept. of Health and Welf.	Juneau
Arizona	Christine Small	Dir., Pub. Assist. and Services	Pub. Welfare Dept.	Phoenix
Arkansas	Virginia Galloway	Dir., Social Service	Welfare Dept.	Little Rock
California	Thomas Pyott	Chief, Div. of Social Security	Dept. of Social Welf.	Sacramento
Colorado	Guy R. Justis	Director	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Denver
Connecticut	Bernard Shapiro	Commissioner	Dept. of Welfare	Hartford
Delaware	C. J. Prickett, M.D.	Superintendent	State Welf. Home	Smyrna
Florida	Mrs. Grace H. Stewart	Dir., Pub. Asst.	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Jacksonville
Georgia	Harold Parker	Dir., Div. of Soc. Admin.	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Atlanta
Hawaii	Mary L. Noonan	Director	Dept. of Soc. Servs.	Honolulu
Idaho	Bill Child	Director	Dept. of Pub. Assist.	Boise
Illinois	Peter W. Cahill	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	Stephen P. Simonds	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	M. H. Brooks	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.	Carson City

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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	Edwin H. Hann, Jr.	Chief, Bur. of Assist.	Dept. of Insts. and Agencies	Trenton
New Mexico	Mrs. K. Rose Wood	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	Dir. of Pub. Assist.	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	Supvr., Div., Field Services	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Jeanne Jewett	Administrator	Pub. Welf. Commn.	Salem
Pennsylvania	Mrs. Ruth Grigg Horting	Secretary	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Mrs. Aida G. de Pagán	Dir., Div. of Public Welfare	Dept. of Health	San Juan
Rhode Island	Albert P. Russo	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	Ward C. Holbrook	Chairman	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Salt Lake City
Vermont	John J. Wackerman	Commissioner	Soc. Welf. Dept.	Montpelier
Virginia	W. L. Painter	Director	Dept. of Welf. and Insts.	Richmond
Washington	George C. Starlund	Director	Dept. of Pub. Assist.	Olympia
West Virginia	W. Bernard Smith	Director	Dept. of Pub. Assist.	Charleston
Wisconsin	Thomas J. Lucas, Sr.	Dir., Div. of Pub. Assist.	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Madison
Wyoming	Harvey Petersen	Dir. of Pub. Assist.	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Cheyenne

PARKS.

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Laurence H. Marks	Act. Chief, Div. of Parks, Monuments and Hist. Sites	Dept. of Conservation	Montgomery
Alaska	Roscoe E. Bell	Dir., Div. of Lands	Dept. of Nat. Res.	Anchorage
Arizona	S. Dennis McCarthy	Director	Parks Board	Phoenix
Arkansas	Robert E. Woods	Director	Publicity and Parks Commn.	Little Rock
California	Charles A. DeTurk	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	Peter Geldorf, Jr.	Chairman	Park Commission	Wilmington
Florida	W. A. Coldwell	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 Public Works	Agana
Hawaii	Richard C. Dunlap	Dir., Div. of State Parks	Dept. of Land and Nat. Res.	Honolulu
Idaho	John G. Walters	Commissioner	Land Department	Boise
Illinois	William E. Smith	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	Robert D. Sandifer	Chairman	Park and Resources Authority	Topeka
Kentucky	Edward V. Fox	Dir., Div. of Parks	Dept. of Parks	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	William J. Hart	Director	State Park System	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	James Dillard	Act. Supt. of State Parks	State Park Commn.	Santa Fe
New York	Leonard I. Huttleston	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	Mark Astrup	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.	Chef, Div. of Parks and Recreation	Dept. of Public Works	Providence
South Carolina	C. West Jacobs	Director	Div. of State Parks	Columbia
South Dakota	Robert Arkins	Forester	Game, Fish and Park Dept.	Pierre
Tennessee	E. D. Chappell	Dir., State Parks	Dept. of Conserv. and Commerce	Nashville
Texas	Bill M. Collins	Exec. Secy-Dir.	State Parks Board	Austin
Utah	Aldin O. Hayward	Director	Park and Recreation Commn.	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Donald W. Smith	Chairman	Board of Forests and Parks	Montpelier
Virginia	Randolph Odell	Commisr., Div. of Parks	Dept. of Conserv. and Devel.	Richmond
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 Parks and Planning	Conserv. Dept.	Madison
Wyoming	Harold Odde	Secretary	Parks Commission	Boysen Dam, Thermopolis

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PAROLE AND PROBATION

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	L. B. Stephens	Exec. Secy.	Pardon and Parole Bd.	Montgomery
Alaska	Charles W. Pfeiffer	Dir., Div. of Youth and Adult Auth.	Dept. of Health and Welfare	Juneau
Arizona	Walter Hoffman	Chairman	Bd. of Pardons and Paroles	Phoenix
Arkansas	W. P. Ball	Director	Off. of Pardons, Paroles and Probation	Little Rock
California	Walter T. Stone	Chief, Adult Paroles Div.	Dept. of Corrections	Sacramento
	C. H. McFarlan	Chief, Div. of Paroles	Dept. of Youth Authority	Sacramento
	George Saleebey	Chief, Div. of Probation and Delinquency Prevention Servs.	Dept. of Youth Authority	Sacramento
Colorado	Edward W. Grout (Vacancy)	Exec. Dir. Exec. Director	Div. of Parole Div. of Juvenile Parole	Denver Denver
	James J. McIluff	Exec. Secy.	Bd. of Parole	Hartford
Connecticut	Alton H. Cowan	Director	Dept. of Adult Probation	Hartford
	Thomas D. Gill	Chief Judge	Juvenile Court (Probation)	Hartford
Delaware	John D. Schafer	Secretary	Bd. of Parole	Wilmington
Florida	Francis R. Bridges, Jr.	Chairman	Parole Commn.	Tallahassee
Georgia	Mrs. Rebecca L. Garrett	Chairman	Pardon and Parole Bd. and Board of Probation	Atlanta
	Travis Stewart	Dir. of Probation	Board of Probation	Atlanta
	Arthur A. Hoke	Exec. Secy.	Bd. of Paroles and Pardons, Dept. of Social Servs.	Honolulu
Hawaii	Thomas G. Rodenhurst	Administrator	Adult Probation Div., First Circuit Ct.	Honolulu
Idaho	H. B. Simpson	Executive	Juvenile Court	Honolulu
	H. P. Fails	Dir., Probation and Parole	State Penitentiary	Boise
Illinois	Charles F. Kinney	Chairman	Parole and Pardon Bd.	Springfield
Indiana	George Denton	Dir., Div. of Parole	Dept. of Correction	Indianapolis
	Paul H. Hoge	Dir., Div. of Probation	Dept. of Correction	Indianapolis
Iowa	Russell W. Bobzin	Secretary	Board of Control	Des Moines
Kansas	Wilbur G. Leonard	Chairman	Bd. of Probation and Parole	Topeka
Kentucky	Elmore Ryle	Dir., Div. of Probation and Parole	Dept. of Welfare	Frankfort
Louisiana	William E. Dunn	Dir., Div. of Probation and Parole	Dept. of Institutions	Baton Rouge
Maine	John J. Shea	Director	Probation and Parole Bd.	Augusta
Maryland	Wallace Reidt	Director	Dept. of Parole and Probation	Baltimore
Massachusetts	Cornelius Twomey	Chairman	Parole Board	Boston
	Albert B. Carter	Commissioner	Off. of Commissr. of Probation	Boston
Michigan	Gus Harrison	Director	Corrections Dept.	Lansing
Minnesota	Will C. Turnblad	Commissioner	Dept. of Corrections	St. Paul
Mississippi	Thomas B. Shelton	Administrative and Exec. Off.	Probation and Parole Bd.	Jackson
Missouri	G. N. Elder	Chairman	Bd. of Probation and Parole	Jefferson City
Montana	W. E. Shaffer	Director	Board of Pardons	Deer Lodge
Nebraska	Eugene E. Neal	Chief Probation Off.	Board of Pardons	Lincoln
Nevada	Edward C. Cupit	Chief Probation and Parole Off.	Bd. of Pardons Commsrs. and Bd. of Parole Commsrs.	Carson City

PAROLE AND PROBATION—Continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
New Hampshire	Richard T. Smith	Director	Probation Dept.	Concord
New Jersey	Robert A. Johnson	Parole Officer	State Prison	Concord
New Mexico	Harold J. Ashby	Chairman	Board of Parole	Trenton
New York	Manuel E. Brown	Dir. of Parole	Board of Parole	Santa Fe
	Edward J. Taylor	Dir., Div. of Probation	Dept. of Correction	Albany and New York
	Russell G. Oswald	Chairman, Bd. of Parole	Div. of Parole, Exec. Dept.	Albany and New York
North Carolina	C. Gordon Maddrey	Director	Probation Commn.	Raleigh
North Dakota	Johnson Matthews	Chairman	Board of Parole	Raleigh
	J. Arthur Vandal	Parole Officer	Board of Pardons	Bismarck
	Maury C. Koblentz	Chief, Dept. of Mental Hygiene and Correc.	Div. of Correc.	Columbus
Ohio	Joseph E. Doneghy	Chairman	Pardon and Parole Commn.	Columbus
Oklahoma	Wilson J. Bynum	Pardon and Parole Off.	Pardon and Parole Div., Exec. Dept.	Oklahoma City
Oregon	H. M. Randall	Director	Bd. of Parole and Probation	Salem
Pennsylvania	Raymond Wieseckel	Dir. of Parole	Bur. of Correcs., Dept. of Justice	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Ramón Pérez de Jesús	Chairman	Parole Bd.	San Juan
Rhode Island	Walter W. Siwicki	Administrator	Bur. of Probation and Parole	Providence
South Carolina	J. C. Todd	Director	Probation, Parole and Pardon Bd.	Columbia
South Dakota	Arthur L. Canary	Exec. Dir.	Bd. of Pardons and Paroles	Sioux Falls
Tennessee	Herman Yeatman	Dir., Div. of Adult Probation and Parole	Dept. of Correction	Nashville
	C. B. Hayslett	Dir., Div. of Juvenile Probation	Dept. of Correction	Nashville
Texas	Pat Bullock	Chairman	Bd. of Pardons and Paroles	Austin
	Vincent O'Leary	Dir., Parole Supervision	Bd. of Pardons and Paroles	Austin
	W. Keith Wilson	Chief Agent (Adult)	Bd. of Corrections	Salt Lake City
	Claude Pratt	Parole Off., and Supt., Industrial School (Juvenile)	Pub. Welf. Commn.	Ogden
Utah	John Farr Larson	Probation Off., and Dir., Juvenile Court	Pub. Welf. Commn.	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Rudolph H. Morse	Dir., Probation and Parole	Dept. of Institutions	Montpelier
Virginia	Charles P. Chew	Dir. of Parole	Parole Bd.	Richmond
Washington	Harris G. Hunter	Chairman	Bd. of Prison Terms and Paroles	Olympia
West Virginia	J. Alexander Creasey	Chairman	Bd. of Probation and Parole	Charleston
Wisconsin	Delmar Huebner	Chief, Field Servs.	Dept. of Public Welfare	Madison
Wyoming	Norman G. Baillie	Probation and Parole Off.	Probation and Parole	Cheyenne

PERSONNEL

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	J. S. Frazer	Director	Personnel Dept.	Montgomery
Alaska	John S. Beard	Dir., Div. of Personnel	Dept. of Admin.	Juneau
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	Gerald L. Howell	Director	Merit System	Tallahassee
Georgia	Edwin L. Swain	Director	Merit System	Atlanta

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

PERSONNEL—Continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Guam	Rudolph G. Sablan	Director	Dept. of Labor Personnel	Agana
Hawaii	Arthur Akina	Director	Dept. of Personnel Serv.	Honolulu
Idaho	Don I. Walker	Dir. of Admin.	Governor's Office	Boise
Illinois	Maude Myers	Director	Dept. of Personnel	Springfield
Indiana	W. Herschel Skinner	Director	Personnel Board	Indianapolis
Iowa	L. B. Liddy	Director	Div. of Personnel	Des Moines
Kansas	Walter A. Kuiken	Personnel Dir.	Dept. of Admin.	Topeka
Kentucky	Walter R. Gattis	Commissioner	Dept. of Personnel	Frankfort
Louisiana	William Wallace McDougall	Director	Dept. of Civil Service	Baton Rouge
Maine	Ober G. Vaughan	Director	Dept. of Personnel	Augusta
Maryland	Russell S. Davis	Commissioner	Off. of Personnel	Baltimore
Massachusetts	Thomas J. Greehan	Dir. of Civil Service	Dept. of Civil Serv. and Reg.	Boston
	Leonard A. Kelley	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	Fred S. Archerd	Director	Merit System	Lincoln
Nevada	Irvin Gartner	Director	Dept. of Personnel	Carson City
New Hampshire	Roy Y. Lang	Director	Dept. of Personnel	Concord
New Jersey	Thelma P. Sharp	Pres.; Civil Service Commission	Dept. of Civil Service	Trenton
New Mexico	Donald C. Davidson	Personnel Dir.	Personnel Board	Santa Fe
New York	William J. Murray	Administrative Dir.	Dept. of Civil Serv.	Albany
North Carolina	J. W. McDevitt	Director	Dept. of Personnel	Raleigh
Ohio	James T. Welch	Director	Dept. of Personnel	Columbus
Oklahoma	W. L. Keating	Director	Personnel Board	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Melvin H. Cleveland	Director	Civil Service Commn.	Salem
Pennsylvania	Robert H. Jones	Personnel Secy.	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
	William Wilder	Dir. of Employment	Dept. of Finance	Pierre
Tennessee	W. H. Uhlhorn	Director	Dept. of Personnel	Nashville
Utah	Elmer P. Hunsaker	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
Washington	M. J. McNulty	Act. Director	Personnel Board	Olympia
Wisconsin	Carl K. Wettengel	Dir. of Personnel	Bur. of Personnel	Madison
Wyoming	Frank G. Clark, Jr.	Director	Personnel Commn.	Cheyenne

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT (Over-all Agency)

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Leland H. Jones	Director	Planning and Industrial Devel. Bd.	Montgomery
Alaska	George W. Nichols	Dir., Div. of State Planning	Off. of the Gov.	Juneau
Arizona	Bernard Mergen	Manager	Development Board	Phoenix
Arkansas	Wm. P. Rock	Exec. Director	Ind. Devel. Commn.	Little Rock
Colorado	W. M. Williams	Director	Div. of Planning	Denver
Connecticut	Sidney A. Edwards	Managing Dir.	Development Commn.	Hartford
Florida	Wendell Jarrard	Exec. Director	Devel. Commn.	Tallahassee
Georgia	Jack Minter	Secretary of Bd.	Dept. of Commerce	Atlanta
Guam	Sam Murray	Chairman	Territorial Planning Commission	Agana

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT (Over-all Agency)—Continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Hawaii	Frank Lombardi	Director	Dept. of Planning and Research	Honolulu
Idaho	Don I. Walker	Director of Admin.	Bur. of Budget	Boise
Indiana	Richard O. Ristine	Lt. Governor	Dept. of Commerce, Industry and Pub. Rel.	Indianapolis
Iowa	Edgar B. Storey	Director	Development Commn.	Des Moines
Kentucky	E. Bruce Kennedy	Commissioner	Dept. of Econ. Devel.	Frankfort
Louisiana	Claude Kirkpatrick	Director	Dept. of Pub. Works	Baton Rouge
Maine	Lloyd K. Allen	Commissioner	Dept. of Econ. Devel.	Augusta
Maryland	James J. O'Donnell	Director	State Planning Dept.	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	Fred Bush	Director	Agric. and Ind. Bd.	Jackson
Missouri	James D. Idol	Dir., Div. of Resources and Devel.	Dept. of Bus. and Admin.	Jefferson City
Montana	Tom Collins	Director	Planning Board	Helena
Nebraska	David Osterhout	Chief, Div. of Resources	Dept. of Agric. and Inspection	Lincoln
Nevada	M. George Bissell	Secretary-Manager	Planning Board	Carson City
New Hampshire	(Vacancy)	Exec. Director	Planning and Devel. Commn.	Concord
New Jersey	H. Mat Adams	Commissioner	Dept. of Conserv. and Econ. Devel.	Trenton
New Mexico	Howell G. Ervien	State Planning Officer	State Planning Office	Santa Fe
New York	Ronald B. Peterson	Deputy Commissr., Div. of Econ. Devel.	Dept. of Commerce	Albany
North Carolina	Hargrove Bowles, Jr.	Director	Dept. of Conserv. and Devel.	Raleigh
North Dakota	Lawrence A. Schneider	Director	Econ. Devel. Commn.	Bismarck
Ohio	Koder M. Collison	Director	Dept. of Industrial and Econ. Devel.	Columbus
Oklahoma	Jewel Callahan	Dir. of Admin.	Planning and Resources Bd.	Oklahoma City
	Max Genet, Jr.	Director	Dept. of Commerce and Industry	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Sam Mallicoat	Exec. Director	Dept. of Planning and Devel.	Portland
Pennsylvania	F. A. Pitkin	Exec. Director	State Planning Bd., Gov.'s Off.	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Ramón García Santiago	Chmn., Planning Bd.	Off. of Governor	San Juan
	Rafael Durand Manzanal	Administrator	Econ. Devel. Admin.	San Juan
Rhode Island	Adolph W. Schmidt	Exec. Director	Devel. Council	Providence
South Carolina	Walter W. Harper	Director	State Devel. Bd.	Columbia
South Dakota	Gene Stearns	Director	Industrial Devel. Expansion Agency	Pierre
Tennessee	Harold V. Miller	Exec. Dir., Planning Commn.	Dept. of Finance and Admin.	Nashville
Texas	E. B. Germany	Chairman	Industrial Commn.	Austin
Vermont	(Vacancy)	Managing Dir.	Devel. Commn.	Montpelier
Virginia	Marvin M. Sutherland	Director	Dept. of Conserv. and Devel.	Richmond
Washington	H. Dewayne Kreager	Director	Dept. of Commerce and Econ. Devel.	Olympia
Wisconsin	David Carley	Director	Dept. of Resource Devel.	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	Martin B. Underwood	Commissioner	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	Leo J. Mulcahy	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
Guam	R. H. Burson	Commanding Officer	State Patrol	Atlanta
	Jesse S. Cook	Director	Dept. of Pub. Safety	Agana
	Dan Liu	Chief of Police	City and County of Honolulu	Honolulu
Hawaii	Masao Watanabe	Chairman	Police Commn.	Honolulu
Idaho	A. E. Perkins	Superintendent	State Police	Boise
Illinois	Joseph Ragen	Director	Dept. of Pub. Safety	Springfield
Indiana	John J. Barton	Superintendent	State Police	Indianapolis
Iowa	David Herrick	Chief	Highway Patrol	Des Moines
	Carl H. Pesch	Commissioner	Pub. Safety Commn.	Des Moines
Kansas	Lawrence E. Hughes	Superintendent	Highway Patrol	Topeka
Kentucky	Glenn Lovern	Commissioner	Dept. of Public Safety	Frankfort
Louisiana	Murphy J. Roden	Director	Dept. of Pub. Safety	Baton Rouge
Maine	Robert Marx	Chief	State Police	Augusta
Maryland	Carey Jarman	Superintendent	Dept. of State Police	Pikesville
Massachusetts	Frank S. Giles	Commissioner	Dept. of Pub. Safety	Boston
Michigan	Joseph A. Childs	Commissioner	State Police	East Lansing
Minnesota	Leo M. Smith	Chief Patrol Officer	Dept. of Highways	St. Paul
	Roy T. Noonan	Superintendent	Bureau of Criminal Apprehension	St. Paul
Mississippi	T. B. Birdsong	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	Robert F. Stenovich	Dir. of State 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	Kenneth K. Miller	Chief	State Police	Santa Fe
New York	Arthur Cornelius, Jr.	Supt. Div. of State Police	Executive Dept.	Albany
North Carolina	D. T. Lambert	Commander	Dept. of Mot. Vehs.	Raleigh
North Dakota	Clark J. Monroe	Superintendent	Highway Patrol	Bismarck
Ohio	Scott B. Radcliffe	Superintendent	Div. of Highway Patrol	Columbus
Oklahoma	Ray Page	Commissioner	Dept. of Pub. Safety	Oklahoma City
	Lyle M. Baker	Chief	Highway Patrol Div.	Oklahoma City
Oregon	H. G. Maison	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	Harrie C. Gill	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	Cullen With	Superintendent	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 Public Safety	Montpelier
Virginia	C. W. Woodson, Jr.	Superintendent	Dept. of State Police	Richmond
Washington	Roy A. Betlach	Chief	State Patrol	Olympia
West Virginia	W. E. Burchett	Superintendent	Dept. of Pub. Safety	Charleston

POLICE AND HIGHWAY PATROL—Continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
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	Rae F. Watts	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
Guam	Robert C. Norman	Chairman	Ports Authority	Savannah
Hawaii	Adolpho Sgambelluri	Chief, Port Security	Dept. of Commerce	Agana
	Tim Ho	Director	Dept. of Transportation	Honolulu
Indiana	James R. Fleming	Chairman	Indiana Port Commn.	Indianapolis
Maine	John D. Toft	President	Port Authority	Portland
Maryland	Joseph L. Stanton	Director	Port Authority	Baltimore
Massachusetts	Ephraim A. Brest	Chairman	Port Authority	Boston
	Carlis J. Stettin	Port Director	Port of Detroit Commn.	Detroit
Michigan	Earl Kull	Chairman	Monroe Port Commn.	Monroe
	Kenneth Duncan	Pres., Bd. of Commissrs.	Port Auth. of Duluth	Duluth
Minnesota	Robert T. Smith	Director	Port Auth. of Duluth	Duluth
New Hampshire	John E. Seybolt	Chairman	N.H. State Port Auth.	Portsmouth
	Austin J. Tobin	Exec. Director	Port of New York Auth. (Interstate)	New York
New Jersey	John M. McCullough	Exec. Director	Delaware River Port Auth. (Interstate)	Camden
	C. H. McWilliams	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

PRINTING

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Howard L. White, Jr.	Purchasing Agent	Dept. of Finance	Montgomery
Arkansas	R. L. Johnston	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	Raymond S. Thatcher	Comptroller	Off. of Comptroller	Hartford
Illinois	John J. Lang	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	Jean Neibarger	State Printer	Off. of State Printer	Topeka

PRINTING—Continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
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	Alfred C. Holland	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	Russell Ferguson	Purchasing Agent, Div. of Procurement	Dept. of Revenue	Jefferson City
Montana	Walter Anderson	Purchasing Agent	Controller's Off.	Helena
Nebraska	George Morris	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, Bur. of Printing	Div. of Standards and Purchase, Off. of Gen. Servs., Exec. Dept.	Albany
North Carolina	William H. White	Purchasing Officer	Dept. of Admin.	Raleigh
North Dakota	Ralph Dewing	Director	Dept. of Accounts and Purchases	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
Rhode Island	Charles E. Reynolds	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	Oscar Fogelberg	Dir. of Purchasing and Printing	Dept. of Finance	Pierre
Tennessee	Franklin Pierce	Commissioner	Dept. of Standards and Purchasing	Nashville
Texas	William J. Burke	Exec. Director	Board of Control	Austin
Utah	D. K. Moffat	Chairman	Finance Commission	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Richard C. Raymond	Director	Purchasing Div.	Montpelier
Virginia	G. Lloyd Nunnally	Director	Dept. of Purchases and Supply	Richmond
Washington	John C. Gregory	State Printer	State Printing Plant	Olympia
West Virginia	Boyd Horner	Dir., Purchasing Div.	Dept. of Finance and Admin.	Charleston
Wisconsin	Ward M. Cowles	Supvr., Printing Div., Bur. of Gen. Servs.	Dept. of Administration	Madison
Wyoming	Robert M. Powell	Purchasing Agent	Governor's Office	Cheyenne

PROPERTY TAX

See also Equalization of Assessments

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	G. Pierce Culver	Chief, Ad Valorem Tax Div.	Dept. of Revenue	Montgomery
Arizona	Warren Peterson	Chairman	Tax Commission	Phoenix
Arkansas	Jack Cato	Director	Assessment Coord. Div.	Little Rock

PROPERTY TAX—Continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
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	Dir. of Finance	Dept. of Finance	Agana
Hawaii	August H. Landgraf, Jr.	Deputy Director	Dept. of Taxation	Honolulu
Idaho	P. G. Neill	Tax Collector	Off. Tax Collector	Boise
Illinois	Theodore J. Isaacs	Director	Dept. of Revenue	Springfield
Indiana	Richard L. Worley	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	William G. Powell	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	Clarence Lock	Chairman	Tax Commission	Lansing
Minnesota	R. F. Hatfield	Commissioner	Dept. of Taxation	St. Paul
Mississippi	Noel Monaghan	Chairman	Tax Commission	Jackson
Missouri	John A. Williams	Chmn., Tax Commn.	Dept. of Revenue	Jefferson City
Montana	Vernon B. Miller	Supvr., Ad Valorem Div.	Bd. of Equalization	Helena
Nebraska	Forrest A. Johnson	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	Jack E. Holmes	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. Wails	Director, Ad Valorem Tax Div.	Tax Commission	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Harry Loggan	Dir., Valuation Div.	Tax Commission	Salem
Puerto Rico	José R. Hernández	Director, Bur. of Collections	Dept. of Treasury	San Juan
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	Herbert F. Smart	Commissioner	Tax Commission	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Austin B. Noble	Commissioner	Tax Dept.	Montpelier
Virginia	C. H. Morrisett	Commissioner	Dept. of Taxation	Richmond
Washington	William S. Schumacher	Chairman	Tax Commission	Olympia
West Virginia	C. Howard Hardesty, Jr.	Commissioner	Tax Commission	Charleston
Wisconsin	Forrest W. Gillett	Director, Property Tax Div.	Dept. of Taxation	Madison
Wyoming	Albert P. Bruch	Chairman	Bd. of Equalization	Cheyenne

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

See also Blind Welfare, Maternal and Child Welfare,
Old Age Assistance, Welfare

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Elizabeth Bryan	Dir., Bur. of Pub. Assist.	Dept. of Pensions and Security	Montgomery
Alaska	Paul L. Winsor	Commissioner	Dept. of Health and Welf.	Juneau

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE—Continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
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. MacLatchie	Chief, Div. of Social Security	Dept. of Soc. Welf.	Sacramento
Colorado	Guy R. Justis	Director	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Denver
Connecticut	Bernard Shapiro	Commissioner	Welfare Dept.	Hartford
Florida	Mrs. Grace H. Stewart	Dir., Pub. Asst.	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Jacksonville
Georgia	Lucile Wilson	Chief, Sect. of Pub. Assist.	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Atlanta
Guam	Joseph Kovacs, M.D.	Dir. of Welfare	Dept. of Medical Serv.	Tamuning
Hawaii	Mary L. Noonan	Director	Dept. of Soc. Servs.	Honolulu
Idaho	Bill Child	Commissioner	Dept. of Pub. Assist.	Boise
Illinois	Peter Cahill	Exec. Secretary	Pub. Aid. Commn.	Springfield
Indiana	Robert O. Brown	Dir., Div. of Pub. Assist.	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Indianapolis
Iowa	L. L. Caffrey	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	M. H. Brooks	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.	Carson City
New Hampshire	Aline A. Cavanaugh	Dir. of Pub. Assist.	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Concord
New Jersey	Elmer V. Andrews	Director of Welfare	Dept. of Insts. and Agencies	Trenton
New Mexico	Dale Helsper	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	Supvr., Div., Field Services	Dept. of Welfare	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Jeanne Jewett	Administrator	Pub. Welf. Commn.	Salem
Pennsylvania	Ruth Grigg Horting	Secretary	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Mrs. Aida G. de Pagán	Dir., Div. of Pub. Welfare	Dept. of Health	San Juan
Rhode Island	John J. Affleck	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. Martha F. Smith	Chief of Pub. Assist.	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Nashville
Texas	John H. Winters	Commissioner	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Austin
Utah	Ward C. Holbrook	Chmn. of Commn.	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Mary F. Gibson	Dir., Pub. Assist.	Soc. Welf. Dept.	Montpelier
Virginia	W. L. Painter	Director	Dept. of Welf. and Insts.	Richmond

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

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PUBLIC ASSISTANCE—Continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Washington	George C. Starlund	Director	Dept. of Pub. Assist.	Olympia
West Virginia	W. Bernard Smith	Director	Dept. of Pub. Assist.	Charleston
Wisconsin	Thomas J. Lucas, Sr.	Dir., Div. of Pub. Assist.	Dept. of Pub. Welf.	Madison
Wyoming	Harvey Petersen	Dir., Pub. Assist.	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	A. H. Romick	Commissr.	Dept. of Commerce	Juneau
Arizona	E. T. Williams, Jr.	Chairman	Corp. Commission	Phoenix
Arkansas	Lewis M. Robinson	Chairman	Pub. Serv. Commn.	Little Rock
California	Everett C. McKeage	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	Floyd I. Hudson	Exec. Secretary	Pub. Serv. Commn.	Dover
Florida	Wilbur C. King	Chairman	R.R. and Pub. Util. Commn.	Tallahassee
Georgia	Crawford L. Pilcher	Chairman	Pub. Serv. Commn.	Atlanta
Guam	Robert Bacon	Chief, Utilities Div.	Dept. of Pub. Works	Tamuning
Hawaii	James M. O'Dowda	Chairman	Public Util. Commn.	Honolulu
Idaho	Ralph H. Wickberg	Chairman	Pub. Util. Commn.	Boise
Illinois	George R. Perrine	Chairman	Commerce Commn.	Springfield
Indiana	Merton Stanley	Chairman	Pub. Serv. Commn.	Indianapolis
Iowa	Bernard J. Martin	Chairman	Commerce Commn.	Des Moines
Kansas	Richard C. Byrd	Chairman	Corporation Commn.	Topeka
Kentucky	J. David Francis	Chairman	Pub. Serv. Commn.	Frankfort
	Frank L. McCarthy	Chairman	Railroad Commn.	Frankfort
Louisiana	Ernest S. Clements	Chairman	Public Serv. Commn.	Baton Rouge
Maine	Frederick N. Allen	Chairman	Pub. Util. Commn.	Augusta
Maryland	Stanford Hoff	Chairman	Pub. Serv. Commn.	Baltimore
Massachusetts	Roy C. Papalia	Chairman	Dept. of Pub. Util.	Boston
Michigan	George E. Hill	Chairman	Pub. Serv. Commn.	Lansing
Minnesota	Paul A. Rasmussen	Chairman	R.R. and Warehouse Commn.	St. Paul
Mississippi	Hal 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	Joseph J. Brown	Chairman	Railway Commn.	Lincoln
Nevada	George Allard	Chairman	Pub. Serv. Commn.	Carson City
New Hampshire	Harold K. Davison	Chairman	Pub. Util. Commn.	Concord
New Jersey	Wm. F. Hyland	Pres., Bd. of Pub. Util. Commissrs.	Dept. of Public Utilities	Trenton
New Mexico	Lee Chambard	Chairman	Pub. Serv. Commn.	Santa Fe
	John Block, Jr.	Chairman	Corp. Commn.	Santa Fe
New York	James A. Lundy	Commn. Chairman	Dept. of Pub. Serv.	Albany
North Carolina	Harry T. Westcott	Chairman	Utilities Commn.	Raleigh
North Dakota	Martin Vaaler	Chairman	Pub. Serv. Commn.	Bismarck

PUBLIC UTILITY AND RAILROAD REGULATION—Continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Ohio	Edward J. Keenealy	Chairman	Pub. Util. Commn.	Columbus
Oklahoma	Harold Freeman	Chairman	Corporation Commn.	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Jonel C. Hill	Commissr.	Pub. Util. Commn.	Salem
Pennsylvania	Joseph Sharfsin	Chairman	Pub. Util. Commn.	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Ramón Gelabert	Chairman	Pub. Serv. Commn.	San Juan
Rhode Island	Mortimer W. Newton	Admin., Div. of Pub. Utilities	Dept. of Bus. Regulation	Providence
South Carolina	Joe N. Land, Jr.	Chairman	Pub. Serv. Commn.	Columbia
South Dakota	Chris A. Merkle	Chairman	Pub. Util. Commn.	Pierre
Tennessee	John C. Hammer	Chairman	Pub. Serv. Commn.	Nashville
Texas	William J. Murray	Chairman	Railroad Commn.	Austin
Utah	Hal. S. Bennett	Chairman	Pub. Serv. Commn.	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Charles K. Ross	Chairman	Pub. Serv. Commn.	Montpelier
Virginia	Ralph T. Catterall	Chairman	Corporation Commn.	Richmond
Washington	Francis Pearson	Chairman	Pub. Serv. Commn.	Olympia
West Virginia	Myron R. Renick	Chairman	Pub. Serv. Commn.	Charleston
Wisconsin	Leonard Bessman	Chairman	Pub. Serv. Commn.	Madison
Wyoming	Albert P. Bruch	Chairman	Pub. Serv. Commn.	Cheyenne

PUBLIC WORKS

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	William Lawrence	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	Div. of Planning	Denver
Connecticut	Timothy J. Murphy, Jr.	Commissioner	Pub. Works Dept.	Hartford
Florida	Wendell Jarrard	Exec. Director	Devel. Commn.	Tallahassee
Guam	Paul B. Souder	Director	Dept. of Pub. Works	Agana
Hawaii	Michael M. Miyake	Comptroller	Dept. of Accounting and Gen. Servs.	Honolulu
Idaho	Arthur Warren	Commissioner	Dept. of Public Works	Boise
Illinois	William John Payes, Jr.	Director	Dept. of Pub. Works and Bldg.	Springfield
Indiana	Eugene Bainbridge	Director	Dept. of Admin.	Indianapolis
Kentucky	David H. Pritchett	Chief, Eng. Staff	Dept. of Finance	Frankfort
Louisiana	Claude Kirkpatrick	Director	Dept. of Pub. Works	Baton Rouge
Maine	Niran C. Bates	Director	Bur. of Public Improvements	Augusta
Maryland	Albert P. Backhaus	Director	Dept. of Pub. Improvements	Baltimore
Massachusetts	Jack P. Ricciardi	Commissioner	Dept. of Pub. Works	Boston
Minnesota	A. J. Nelson	Architect	Dept. of Admin.	St. Paul
Missouri	John D. Paulus	Act. Dir., Div. of Pub. Bldgs.	Dept. of Revenue	Jefferson City
Nevada	M. George Bissell	Secretary-Manager	Planning Bd.	Carson City
New Hampshire	John H. Noble	Pub. Works Admin.	Dept. of Pub. Works and Highways	Concord
New York	J. Burch McMorran	Superintendent	Dept. of Pub. Works	Albany
Ohio	T. J. Kauer	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

PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Puerto Rico	Francisco Lizardi	Secretary	Dept. of Pub. Works	San Juan
Rhode Island	John F. Capaldi	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		Bldg. Council	Montpelier
West Virginia	Herbert Marsh	Chief Clerk	Bd. of Pub. Works	Charleston
Wisconsin	Ralph D. Culbertson	Dir., Bus. of Engineering	Dept. of Admin.	Madison

PURCHASING

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Howard L. White, Jr.	Purchasing Agent	Dept. of Finance	Montgomery
Alaska	Richard G. Berg	Dir., Div. of Supply	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. Commn.	Tallahassee
Georgia	Alvan C. Gillem	Supvr. of Purchases	Purchasing Dept.	Atlanta
Guam	Louis Mann	Purchasing Agent	Dept. of Finance	Agana
Hawaii	Michael M. Miyake	Comptroller	Dept. of Accounting and Gen. Servs.	Honolulu
Idaho	Ted Cramer	Purchasing Agent	Off. of Pur. Agent	Boise
Illinois	William P. Ford	Purchasing Agent	Dept. of Finance	Springfield
Indiana	Eugene Bainbridge	Director	Dept. of Admin.	Indianapolis
Iowa	Gary Gill	Secretary	Executive Council	Des Moines
Kansas	H. H. Knouft	Dir. of Purchases	Dept. of Admin.	Topeka
Kentucky	Maurice P. Carpenter	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	Alfred C. Holland	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	Royal O. Cooper	Act. Pur. Agent, Div. of Procurement	Dept. of Revenue	Jefferson City
Montana	Walter Anderson	Controller	Off. of Controller	Helena
Nebraska	George Morris	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	Bill Hendrix (Vacancy)	Purchasing Agent	Off. of Pur. Agent	Santa Fe
New York		Dir., Div. of Standards and Purchases	Executive Dept., Off. of Gen. Servs.	Albany
	C. V. R. Schuyler	Commissioner	Off. of Gen. Servs.	Albany
North Carolina	William H. White	Purchasing Officer	Dept. of Admin.	Raleigh
North Dakota	Ralph Dewing	Director	Dept. of Accounts and Purchases	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

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Official Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Location</i>
Pennsylvania	Donald B. Moore	Dir., Bur. of Purchases	Dept. Property and Supplies	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Martín Marqués-Campillo	Dir., Purchase and Supplies Serv.	Dept. of Treasury	San Juan
Rhode Island	Charles F. Reynolds	Pur. Agent, Div. of Pur.	Dept. of Admin.	Providence
South Carolina	Robert King	Dir., Purchasing Div.	Budg. and Control Bd.	Columbia
South Dakota	Oscar Fogelberg	Dir. of Purchasing and Printing	Dept. of Finance	Pierre
Tennessee	Franklin Pierce	Commissioner	Dept. 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	Richard C. Raymond	Director	Purchasing Div.	Montpelier
Virginia	G. Lloyd Nunnally	Director	Dept. of Purchases and Supply	Richmond
Washington	Robert C. Nesbit	Supvr., Div. of Pur.	Dept. of General Administration	Olympia
West Virginia	Boyd Hornor	Dir., Purchasing Div.	Dept. Finance and Admin.	Charleston
Wisconsin	Herbert J. Schmiede	Dir., Bur. of Purchases	Dept. of Admin.	Madison
Wyoming	Robert M. Powell	Purchasing Agent	Governor's Office	Cheyenne

REAL ESTATE REGULATION

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Official Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Location</i>
Alabama	Mrs. Mary J. Thompson	Exec. Secy.	Real Estate Commn.	Montgomery
Alaska	A. H. Romick	Commissioner	Dept. of Commerce	Juneau
Arizona	J. Fred Talley	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	William Sylvester White	Director	Dept. of Regis. and Ed.	Springfield
Indiana	Mark D. Miltenberger	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	Tony J. Rives	Secretary	Real Estate Commn.	Louisville
Louisiana	Robert A. Holloway	President	Real Estate Board	Baton Rouge
Maine	Harold A. Labbe	Chairman	Real Estate Commn.	Augusta
Massachusetts	Arthur J. Welch	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	Edward C. Wren	Commissr. of Agric.	Dept. of Agric.	Helena
Nebraska	Wm. F. Swanson	Director	Real Estate Commn.	Lincoln

REAL ESTATE REGULATION—Continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Nevada	Gerald J. McBride	Exec. Secy.	Real Estate Commn.	Carson City
New Hampshire	Donald Knowlton	Commissioner	Insurance Dept.	Concord
New Jersey	John M. Harkins	Secy. Dir., Div. of Real Est. Commn.	Dept. of Banking and Ins.	Newark
New Mexico	Paul R. Brown	Exec. Secy.	Real Estate Commn.	Albuquerque
New York	Abraham S. Wechsler	Dir. of Licenses	Dept. of State	Albany
North Dakota	Mrs. Marie Tunell	Secy.-Treas.	Real Estate Commn.	Bismarck
Oklahoma	J. T. Frizzel	Secy.-Treas.	Real Estate Commn.	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Robert J. Jensen	Commissioner	Real Estate Board	Salem
Pennsylvania	James J. Moore	Chairman, Real Estate Commn.	Dept. of Pub. Instr.	Harrisburg
Rhode Island	Reginald D. Whitcomb	Dep. Admin.	Div. of Banking Ins.	Providence
South Carolina	Preston C. Manning	Real Est. Commissr.	Real Est. Board	Columbia
South Dakota	Jack C. Burchill	Exec. Dir.	Real Estate Commn.	Pierre
Tennessee	John G. White	Exec. Secy., Real Est. Commn.	Dept. of Ins. and Banking	Nashville
Texas	L. D. Ransom	Administrator	Real Estate Commn.	Austin
Utah	Hal S. Bennett	Chairman	Dept. Bus. Reg.	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Merrill A. Darling	Secy., Real Est. Bd.	Off. of Secy. of State	Montpelier
Virginia	Turner N. Burton	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	Amos J. Alter	Chief, Sanitation and Engin. Sec.	Dept. of Health and Welfare	Juneau
Arizona	Lloyd M. Farner, 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 Environmental 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. Harmeson	Dir., Div. Sanit. Eng.	Bd. of Health	Dover
Florida	David B. Lee	Dir., Bur. Sanit. Eng.	Bd. of Health	Jacksonville
Georgia	A. W. Morrison, Jr.	Dir., Div. of Sanit.	Bd. of Health	Jacksonville
	Louva G. Lenert	Dir., Pub. Health Engineering Serv.	Dept. of Pub. Health	Atlanta
Guam	Fred S. Donaldson	Chief, Sanitation Unit	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 Environmental 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	Frankfort
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

SANITATION—Continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
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.	Dept. 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., Bur. of Envir. Health	Dept. of Health	Reno
New Hampshire	William A. Healy	Dir., Bur. Sanit. Eng.	Dept. of Health	Concord
New Jersey	Alfred H. Fletcher	Dir., Div. of Envi- ronmental Health	Dept. of Health	Trenton
New Mexico	Charles Caldwell	Dir., Div. of Envir. Sanit.	Dept. of Pub. Health	Santa Fe
New York	Meredith Thompson	Asst. Commissr.; Div. of Envir. Health Servs.	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	George H. Eagle	Chief Sanit. Eng.	Dept. of Health	Columbus
Oklahoma	Loyd F. Pummill	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	Rafael L. Ocasio	Dir., 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, M.D.	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.	Commissr. of Health	Dept. of Health	Austin
Utah	Lynn Thatcher	Chief, Bur. of Sanit.	Dept. of Health	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Robert B. Aiken, M.D.	Commissioner	Dept. of Health	Burlington
Virginia	W. H. Shewbridge	Dir., Sanitary Eng.	Dept. of Health	Richmond
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	Dir., Environ. Sanit.	Health Dept.	Cheyenne

SCHOOL LUNCH ADMINISTRATION

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Roy T. Alverson	Supvr., Local Acctg. and Sch. Lunch Section	Dept. of Education	Montgomery
Alaska	Theo. J. Norby	Commissioner	Dept. of Education	Juneau
Arizona	Mrs. Mayme H. Mitchell	Director	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 Sch. 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

SCHOOL LUNCH ADMINISTRATION—Continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Guam	John R. Trace	Dir. of Education	Dept. of Ed., Govt. of Guam	Mongmong
Hawaii	Mrs. Helen G. McGill	Dir., Home Econ. Education	Dept. of Pub. Instr.	Honolulu
Idaho	D. F. Engelking	Supt. of Pub. Instr.	Dept. of Education	Boise
Illinois	John C. DeLaurenti	Dir. of Sch. Lunch Prog.	Supt. of Pub. Instr.	Springfield
Indiana	Gayle S. Eads	Sch. Lunch Director	Bd. of Education	Indianapolis
Iowa	E. E. Cowan	Director	Dept. of Pub. Instr.	Des Moines
Kansas	Adel F. Throckmorton	Supt. of Pub. Instr.	Off. Supt. of Pub. Instr.	Topeka
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. Weagly	Supvr., Sch. 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 Sch. Lunch, Div. of Health, Safety and Physical Ed.	Dept. of Education	Trenton
New Mexico	Vina R. Gardner	Dir., Sch. Lunch Div.	Dept. of Education	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. Angell	Supvr., Sch. Lunch Program	Dept. of Education	Providence
South Carolina	Kathleen Gaston	Supvr., Sch. Lunch Prog.	Dept. of Education	Columbia
South Dakota	Paul Marschalk	Dir., Sch. Lunch	Dept. of Pub. Instr.	Pierre
Tennessee	Lawrence Bartlett	Supvr., Sch. Lunch Prog.	Dept. of Education	Nashville
Texas	J. W. Edgar	Commissr. 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
Washington	Agnes R. Fitzgerald	Supvr., Sch. Lunch Prog.	Off. Supt. of Pub. Instr.	Olympia
West Virginia	Faith Chalmers	Sch. Lunch Dir.	Dept. of Education	Charleston

SCHOOL LUNCH ADMINISTRATION—Continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Wisconsin	Gordon W. Gunderson	Supvr., Sch. Lunch Prog.	Dept. of Pub. Instr.	Madison
Wyoming	Josef F. Replogle	Asst. Supt. of Ed., Dir. of Sch. Lunch	Education Dept.	Cheyenne

SECRETARIES OF STATE—See page 4

SECURITIES

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	MacDonald Gallion	Securities Commissr.	Securities Commn.	Montgomery
Alaska	A. H. Romick	Commissr.	Dept. of Commerce	Juneau
Arizona	Joe Sotelo	Dir., Secs. Div.	Corporation Commn.	Phoenix
Arkansas	Clint Jones	Securities Commissr.	Securities Div., Banking Dept.	Little Rock
California	John G. Sobieski	Commissr., Div. of Corporations	Dept. of Investment	Sacramento
Colorado	Stanley R. Hays	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	George W. Ingling	Director	Dept. of Finance	Agana
Hawaii	Charles H. Silva	Treasurer	Dept. of Treas. and Reg.	Honolulu
Idaho	R. U. Spaulding	Commissioner	Fin. and Pub. Investments	Boise
Illinois	Donald L. Calvin	Securities Commissr.	Off. of Secy. of State	Springfield
Indiana	Robert J. DuComb	Securities Commissr.	Off. of Secy. of State	Indianapolis
Iowa	William Timmons	Commissioner	Insurance Dept.	Des Moines
Kansas	Richard E. Pringle	Securities Commissr.	Securities Dept., Corp. Commn.	Topeka
Kentucky	Pearl F. Runyon	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	Supvr., Div. of Investigation of Sec.	Dept. of Pub. Utilities	Boston
Michigan	Raymond Clevenger	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	Inv. Commissr.	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	Peter Wainwright	Commissr. of Sec.	State Bank Examiner's Off.	Santa Fe
New York	Bernard Abramsom	Principal Secs. Acct.	Dept. of Law	Albany
North Carolina	Thad Eure	Secy. of State	Dept. of State	Raleigh
North Dakota	C. L. Hughes	Securities Commissr.	Off. of Sec. Commissr.	Bismarck
Ohio	W. Patrick Green	Superintendent	Div. of Securities	Columbus
Oklahoma	Hugh F. Owens	Administrator	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. Noguera	Secretary	Dept. of Treasury	San Juan
Rhode Island	Harold C. Arcaro	Director	Dept. of Bus. Reg.	Providence

SECURITIES—Continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
South Carolina	D. Frank Thornton	Securities Commissr.	Off. of Securities Commissr.	Columbia
South Dakota	(Vacancy)	Securities Commissr.	Off. of Securities	Pierre
Tennessee	Robert F. Miller	Dir. of Securities	Dept. of Insurance and Banking	Nashville
Texas	Wm. M. King	Commissioner	Securities Bd.	Austin
Utah	Hal S. Bennett	Chairman	Business Regs. Comm.	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Albert D. Pingree	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	C. E. Roberts	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

See also Agriculture, Natural Resources

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Julian Brown	Exec. Secretary	Soil Conserv. Comm.	Montgomery
Alaska	James W. Wilson	Dir., Div. of Agric.	Dept. of Nat. Res.	Palmer
Arizona	O. M. Lassen	Land Commissr.	Land Dept.	Phoenix
Arkansas	Ewing Kinkead	Conservationist	Geology and Conserv. Commn.	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 Worrihow	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	Gordon P. Chung-Hoon	Director	Dept. of Agric. and Conserv.	Honolulu
Idaho	John L. Ivy	Admin. Officer	Soil Conserv. Comm.	Boise
Illinois	Ralph S. Bradley	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	W. Howard Elrod	Chairman	Soil Conserv. Comm.	Burden
Kentucky	James Claypool	Dir., Div. Soil and Water Resources	Dept. of Conserv.	Frankfort
Louisiana	Marion S. Monk, Jr.	Chairman	Soil Conserv. Comm.	Baton Rouge
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	Warren D. Fairchild	Exec. Secy.	Soil and Water Conserv. Comm.	Lincoln
Nevada	C. W. Cleary, Jr.	State Conserva- tionist	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.	University Park
New York	Charles G. Downey	Chairman	State Soil Conserv. Commn.	Ithaca

SOIL CONSERVATION—Continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
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	Dir., Soil Conserv. Commn.	Dept. of Agric.	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Salvador Puig	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	Secretary	Soil Conserv. Comm.	Pierre
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. Secretary	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, Equalization of Assessments, 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	Peter Gatz	Commissioner	Dept. of Revenue	Juneau
Arizona	Warren Peterson	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	Director	Dept. of Taxation	Honolulu
Idaho	P. G. Neill	Tax Collector	Off. of Tax Collector	Boise
Illinois	Theodore J. Isaacs	Director	Dept. of Revenue	Springfield
Indiana	James G. Courtney	Commissioner	Dept. of Revenue	Indianapolis
Iowa	John L. O'Connor	Chairman	Tax Commission	Des Moines
Kansas	Richard T. Fadely	Director	Dept. of Revenue	Topeka
Kentucky	William E. Scent	Commissioner	Dept. of Revenue	Frankfort
Louisiana	William G. Powell	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	Guy J. Rizzotto	Commissioner	Dept. of Corp. and Taxation	Boston
Michigan	Clarence W. Lock	Commissioner	Tax Commission	Lansing
Minnesota	R. F. Hatfield	Commissioner	Dept. of Taxation	St. Paul
Mississippi	Wm. F. Winter	Tax Collector	Dept. of Taxation	Jackson
	Noel Monaghan	Chairman	Tax Commn.	Jackson
Missouri	John A. Williams	Chmn., Tax Commn.	Dept. of Revenue	Jefferson City
Montana	Dan Fulton	Chairman	Bd. of Equalization	Helena
Nebraska	Forrest A. Johnson	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

TAXATION (Over-all Administration)—Continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
New Mexico	F. A. Vigil	Commissr. of Rev.	Bur. of Revenue	Santa Fe
New York	Joseph H. Murphy	Commissr. of Taxation and Finance	Dept. of Taxation and Finance	Albany
North Carolina	William A. Johnson	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	Charles H. Mack	Tax Commissr.	Tax Commission	Salem
Pennsylvania	Charles M. 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	G. Hilton Butler	Commissioner	Dept. of Revenue	Nashville
Texas	Robert S. Calvert	Comptr. of Pub. Accts.	Off. of Comptroller	Austin
Utah	Orville Gunther	Chairman	Tax Commission	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Austin B. Noble	Commissioner	Tax Dept.	Montpelier
Virginia	C. H. Morrisett	Commissioner	Dept. of Taxation	Richmond
Washington	Wm. S. Schumacher	Chairman	Tax Commission	Olympia
West Virginia	C. Howard Hardesty, Jr.	Commissioner	Tax Commission	Charleston
Wisconsin	John A. Gronouski	Commissioner	Tax Commission	Charleston
Wyoming	E. C. Johnson	Director	Dept. of Taxation Revenue Dept.	Madison Cheyenne

TREASURER

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Mrs. Agnes Baggett	Treasurer	Office of Treasurer	Montgomery
Alaska	Peter Gatz	Commissioner	Dept. of Revenue	Juneau
Arizona	J. W. Kelly	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	Maria C. Duenai	Asst. to Dir. of Finance	Dept. of Finance	Agana
Hawaii	Charles H. Silva	Treasurer	Dept. of Treasury and Regulation	Honolulu
Idaho	Rulon Swensen	Treasurer	Treasurer's Office	Boise
Illinois	Joseph D. Lohman	Treasurer	Office of Treasurer	Springfield
Indiana	Robert E. Hughes	Treasurer	Treasurer's Office	Indianapolis
Iowa	M. L. Abrahamson	Treasurer	State Treasury	Des Moines
Kansas	Walter H. Perry	Treasurer	Treasury Dept.	Topeka
Kentucky	Mrs. Thelma L. Stovall	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 T. Driscoll	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	Evelyn Gandy	Treasurer	Office of Treasurer	Jackson
Missouri	Milton Carpenter	Treasurer	Office of Treasurer	Jefferson City
Montana	Edna Hinman	Treasurer	Treasurer's Office	Helena
Nebraska	Clarence L. E. Swanson	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

TREASURER—Continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
New York	Harry O. Harman	Dept. 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. Burkhart	Treasurer	Off. of State Treas.	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Howard C. Belton	Treasurer	Treasurer's Office	Salem
Pennsylvania	Mrs. Grace M. Sloan	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	Sharp M. Larsen	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
Washington	Tom Martin	Treasurer	Treasurer's Office	Olympia
West Virginia	John H. Kelly	Treasurer	Office of Treasurer	Charleston
Wisconsin	Mrs. Dena A. Smith	Treasurer	Office of Treasurer	Madison
Wyoming	C. J. Rogers	Treasurer	Office of Treasurer	Cheyenne

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Wm. A. Major	Dir., Unempl.Comp.	Dept. of Ind. Rels.	Montgomery
Alaska	Merrill E. Weir	Dir., Div. of Empl. Sec.	Dept. of Labor	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	Irving H. Perluss	Director	Dept. of Employment	Sacramento
Colorado	Bernard E. Teets	Exec. Director	Dept. of Empl. Sec.	Denver
Connecticut	Harold E. Hills	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	Rudolph G. Sablan	Director	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	Lewis F. Nicolini	Director	Empl. Sec. Div.	Indianapolis
Iowa	Henry E. Carter	Chairman	Empl. Sec. Commn.	Des Moines
Kansas	Merritt Buffon	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	R. J. Maher	Dir., Unempl.Comp.	Empl. Sec. Commn.	Augusta
Maryland	Stephen C. Cromwell	Dir., Unempl.Comp. Div.	Dept. of Empl. Security	Baltimore
Massachusetts	Kenneth V. Minihan	Deputy Director	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	John E. Aldridge	Exec. Director	Empl. Sec. Commn.	Jackson
Missouri	Leroy F. Schantz	Dir., Div. of Empl. Security	Dept. of Labor and Ind. Relations	Jefferson City

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE—Continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Montana	Edgar H. Reeder	Chairman	Unempl. Comp. Commn.	Helena
Nebraska	Tal Coonrad	Dir., Div. of Empl. Security	Dept. of Labor	Lincoln
Nevada	G. A. Fletcher	Dir., Unempl. Comp. Servs.	Empl. Sec. Dept.	Carson City
New Hampshire	Wm. C. Chamberlin	Dir., Unempl. Comp. Bur.	Dept. of Empl. Sec.	Concord
New Jersey	Frank E. Miskell	Supt., Unempl. Ins. Serv., Div. Empl. Sec.	Dept. of Labor and Industry	Trenton
New Mexico	John Meredith	Dir., Unempl. Ins. Div.	Empl. Sec. Commn.	Albuquerque
New York	Alfred L. Green	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	Donald B. Leach	Administrator	Bur., Unempl. Comp.	Columbus
Oklahoma	Bruton Wood	Exec. Director	Empl. Sec. Commn.	Oklahoma City
Oregon	J. Karl Corey	Dir., Unempl. Ins.	Dept. of Empl.	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	Goldie Wells	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
	R. L. Coffman	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	(Vacancy)	Asst. Commissr.	Dept. of Empl. Sec.	Olympia
West Virginia	Clement Bassett	Director	Dept. of Empl. Sec.	Charleston
Wisconsin	Paul A. Raushenbush	Dir., Unempl. Comp. Div.	Industrial Commn.	Madison
Wyoming	Leo F. Freyder	Dir., Unempl. Comp. Div.	Empl. Sec. Commn.	Casper

VETERANS PROGRAMS

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	C. C. Horton	Service Commissr.	Dept. of Veterans Affairs	Montgomery
Alaska	James J. Brunette	Dir., Div. of Vet. Affairs	Dept. of Commerce	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	Mary L. Noonan	Director	Dept. of Soc. Servs.	Honolulu
Idaho	S. E. Vance, Jr.	Secretary	Vets. Affairs Commn.	Boise
Illinois	J. P. Ringley	Chairman	Veterans Commn.	Springfield
Indiana	William F. O'Neill	State Serv. Off.	Dept. of Vets. Affairs	Indianapolis
Kansas	Wayne E. Garrett	Director	Veterans Commn.	Topeka

VETERANS PROGRAMS—Continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Kentucky	Arthur Y. Lloyd	Adjutant General	Dept. of Milit. Affairs	Frankfort
Louisiana	Hal A. Burgess	Director	Veterans Affairs Commn.	Baton Rouge
Maine	Robert R. Washburn	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	Robert G. Hansen	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	(Vacancy)	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	Frank V. Votto	Dir., Div. of 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	Malcolm A. Hay	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	Commissioner	Dept. of Vets. Affairs	Nashville
Texas	Chas. L. Morris	Exec. Director	Vets. Affairs Commn.	Austin
	Don Goldston	Exec. Secretary	Vets. Land Bd.	Austin
Vermont	Keith Murray	Exec. Secretary	Adj. General	Montpelier
Virginia	H. F. Carper, Jr.	Director	Div. War Veterans Claims	Roanoke
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	Chief, Sanit. Engrg. Sec.	Dept. of Health and Welfare	Juneau
Arizona	George W. Marx	Director	Bureau of Sanitation, Dept. of Health	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	Dept. Agric., Conserv. and Nat. Res., Water Res. Commn.	Hartford
Delaware	Donald K. Harmeson	Director, Bd. of Health	Div. Sanit. Eng.	Dover

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL—Continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Florida	W. T. Sowder, M.D.	Health Officer	Bd. of Health	Jacksonville
Georgia	W. H. Weir	Dir., Water Quality Serv.	Dept. of Pub. Health	Atlanta
Guam	Fred S. Donaldson	Chief, Sanitation Unit	Dept. of Medical Services	Tamuning
Hawaii	Robert Lam	Chief, Bur. Sanit. Eng.	Dept. 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.	Commissr.	Dept. of Health	Des Moines
Kansas	Dwight Metzler	Dir. and Chief Engr., Div. of Sanit.	Bd. of Health	Lawrence
Kentucky	Minor Clark	Chmn., Water Pollut. Contr. Commn.	Dept. of Conserv.	Frankfort
	Russell Teague, M.D.	Secy., Water Pollut. Contr. Commn.	Dept. of Health	Frankfort
Louisiana	W. J. Rein, M.D.	President	Bd. of Health	New Orleans
	K. E. Biglane	Exec. Secy.	Stream Contr. Commn.	Baton Rouge
Maine	Daniel Connelly	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	John P. Camp, Jr.	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., Bur. of Environ. Health	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 Pollut. Control Sec.	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	Dir. and 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
Oklahoma	Frank Rabb	Exec. Director	Water Resources Bd.	Oklahoma City
	Loyd F. Pummill	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 V. Kohler	Secy., Sanitary Water Bd.	Dept. of Health	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Rafael L. Ocasio	Dir., Bur. of Sanit.	Dept. of Health	San Juan
Rhode Island	Walter J. Shea	Chief, Div. Sanit. Eng.	Dept. of Health	Providence

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Official Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Location</i>
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.	Commissioner	Dept. of Health	Austin
Utah	Lynn Thatcher	Director	Div. of Eng. and Sanit., Dept. of Health	Salt Lake City
Vermont	R. W. Thieme	Commissr., Water Resources	Water Resources Bd.	Montpelier
Virginia	A. H. Paessler	Exec. Secy.	Water Control Bd.	Richmond
Washington	Art Garton	Director	Pollut. Contr. Commn.	Olympia
West Virginia	Bern Wright	Exec. Secy.	Water Commn.	Charleston
Wisconsin	T. F. Wisniewski	Director	Committee on Water Pollution	Madison
Wyoming	James W. Sampson, M.D.	Director	Dept. of Pub. Health	Cheyenne

WATER RESOURCES CONTROL

See also Natural Resources

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Official Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Location</i>
Alabama	D. G. Gill, M.D.	Health Off. and Chairman	Water Impr. Comm.	Montgomery
Alaska	Phil. R. Holdsworth	Commissioner	Dept. of Nat. Res.	Juneau
Arizona	O. M. Lassen	Land Commissr.	Land Dept.	Phoenix
Arkansas	Leonard White	Engineer, Flood Control	Geological and Conserv. Commn.	Little Rock
California	William E. Warne	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	Dept. Agric. Conserv. and Nat. Res., Water Res. Commn.	Hartford
Florida	John W. Wakefield	Director	Water Res. Dept., Bd. of Conserv.	Tallahassee
Georgia	Jas. W. Woodruff	Chairman	Waterways Commn.	Atlanta
Guam	R. E. Bacon	Chief, Utilities Div.	Dept. of Pub. Works	Tamuning
Hawaii	Robert T. Chuck	Manager and Engr., Div. of Water and Land Devel.	Dept. of Land and Nat. Res.	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	Stephen A. Wakefield	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

WATER RESOURCES CONTROL—Continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Minnesota	S. A. Frellsen	Dir., Div. of Waters	Dept. of Consev.	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 Muth	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 E. Reynolds	State Engineer	Off. of State Eng.	Santa Fe
New York	Harold G. Wilm	Chmn., Water Res. Commn.	Conserv. Dept.	Albany
North Carolina	Harry E. Brown	Director	Dept. of Water Resources	Raleigh
North Dakota	Milo W. Hoisveen	Secy. and State Eng.	Water Conserv. Commn.	Bismarck
Ohio	C. V. Youngquist	Chief	Div. of Water	Columbus
Oklahoma	Frank Rabb	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	Rafael V. Urrutia	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 W. Robinson	Dir., Water Resources Control	Dept. of Conserv. and Commerce	Nashville
Texas	Durwood Manford	Chairman	Bd. Water Eng.	Austin
Utah	Wayne D. Criddle	State Engineer	Dept. of State Eng.	Salt Lake City
Vermont	R. W. Thieme	Commissr., Water Resources	Water Resources 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	Earl Lloyd	State Engineer	Engineer's Office	Cheyenne

WELFARE (Over all Administration)

See also Blind Welfare, Housing, 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	Paul L. Winsor	Commissioner	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	Barnard Shapiro	Commissioner	Dept. Pub. Welfare	Hartford
Delaware	Edgar Hare, Jr.	Director	Bd. of Welfare	Wilmington
Florida	Frank M. Craft	Director	Dept. Pub. Welfare	Jacksonville
Georgia	Alan Kemper	Director	Dept. Pub. Welfare	Atlanta
Guam	George W. Ingling	Dir. of Pub. Welf.	Govt. of Guam	Agana
Hawaii	Mary L. Noonan	Director	Dept. Soc. Services	Honolulu
Idaho	Bill Child	Commissioner	Dept. Pub. Assist.	Boise
Illinois	Leroy Fatherree, M.D.	Director	Dept. Pub. Welfare	Springfield

WELFARE (Over-all Administration) —Continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Indiana	Albert Kelly	Administrator	Dept. Pub. Welfare	Indianapolis
Iowa	L. L. Caffrey	Chairman	Bd. of Soc. Welfare	Des Moines
Kansas	Marvin E. Larson	Director	Soc. Welfare Dept.	Topeka
Kentucky . . .	Carlos Oakley	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 Pub. Welf.	St. Paul
Mississippi . .	M. H. Brooks	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.	Carson City
New Hampshire .	James J. Barry	Commissioner	Dept. Pub. Welfare	Concord
New Jersey . . .	John W. Tramburg	Commissioner	Dept. Insts. and Agencies	Trenton
New Mexico . .	Dale Helsper	Director	Dept. Pub. Welfare	Santa Fe
New York	Raymond W. Houston	Commissr. 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.	Salem
Pennsylvania . .	Mrs. Ruth Grigg Horting	Secretary	Dept. Pub. Welfare	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico . .	Mrs. Aida G. de Pagán	Dir., Div. of Pub. Welfare	Dept. of Health	San Juan
Rhode Island . .	Albert P. Russo	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	Ward C. Holbrook	Chmn. of Commn.	Dept. Pub. Welfare	Salt Lake City
Vermont	John J. Wackerman	Commissioner	Soc. Welfare Dept.	Montpelier
Virginia	W. L. Painter	Director	Dept. Welfare and Insts.	Richmond
Washington . . .	George C. Starlund	Director	Dept. Pub. Assist.	Olympia
West Virginia . .	W. Bernard Smith	Director	Dept. Pub. Assist.	Charleston
Wisconsin	Wilbur J. Schmidt	Director	Dept. Pub. Welfare	Madison
Wyoming	C. W. Skinner	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	Bjorn G. Johnson	Commissioner	Dept. of Labor	Juneau
Arizona	Jack Cumnard	Chairman	Industrial Commn.	Phoenix
Arkansas	L. D. Blair	Chairman	Workmen's Comp. Commn.	Little Rock
California	John F. Henning	Chairman	Comp. Ins. Fund	San Francisco
Colorado	Elton C. Lawless	Chairman	Ind. Accid. Commn.	San Francisco
Connecticut . . .	Frank G. Van Portfliet	Chairman	Industrial Commn.	Denver
Delaware	Leo J. Noonan	Chairman	Workmen's Comp. Commn.	Hartford
Florida	Francis A. Lawson	Chairman	Ind. Accid. Bd.	Wilmington
Georgia	Paul E. Speh	Dir., Workmen's Comp. Div.	Industrial Commn.	Tallahassee
	Roscoe Lowery	Chairman	Workmen's Comp. Bd.	Atlanta

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION—Continued

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Guam	Benjamin 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	Robert Johnston	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	Frank R. Goad	Chmn., Workmen's Comp. Bd.	Dept. of Ind. Rel.	Frankfort
Louisiana	Richard E. Brown, Jr.	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	William R. Hart	Director	Workmen's Comp. Dept.	Lansing
Minnesota	Frank W. Haskell	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	C. A. Heckethorn	Chairman	Industrial Commn.	Carson City
New Hampshire	Robert M. Duvall	Commisr. 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 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	Clint G. Livingston	Presiding Judge	Industrial Court	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Sidney B. Lewis	Chairman	Ind. Accid. Commn.	Salem
Pennsylvania	(Vacancy)	Chmn., Workmen's Comp. Bd.	Dept. Labor and Ind.	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Joaquin Gallart Mendia	Manager, Ins. Fund	Dept. of Labor	San Juan
Rhode Island	Raquel Nigaglioni (Vacancy)	Chairman	Ind. Commn.	San Juan
		Chief, Div. of Workmen's Comp.	Dept. of Labor	Providence
South Carolina	Paul M. McMillan, Jr.	Chairman	Industrial Commn.	Columbia
South Dakota	A. C. Miller	Commissioner	Industrial Commn.	Pierre
Tennessee	Dewey Whittle	Dir., Div. of Workmen's Comp.	Dept. of Labor	Nashville
Texas	J. Overby Smith	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	Marvin E. Nuckols, Jr.	Chmn., Ind. Commn.	Dept. of Workmen's Comp.	Richmond
Washington	Jerry Hagan	Act. Director	Dept. of Labor and Inds.	Olympia
West Virginia	Cletus B. Hanley	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

Regional Advisory Council on Nuclear Energy
800 Peachtree Street, N. E.
Atlanta 8, Georgia
Chairman: Governor Ernest F. Hollings
Exec. Secy.: Robert H. Solomons, III

New England Board of Higher Education
31 Church Street
Winchester, Massachusetts
Chairman: John T. Fey
Exec. Secy.: Martin Lichterman

130 Sixth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia
Chairman: Governor Buford Ellington
Director: Winfred L. Godwin

Fleming Law Bldg.
Boulder, Colorado
Chairman: Alfred M. Popma, M.D.
Director: Robert H. Kroepsch

Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission
22 West First Street
Mount Vernon, New York
Chairman: G. Robert Lunz, Jr.
Secy.-Treas.: Wayne D. Heydecker

312 Audubon Bldg.
New Orleans 16, Louisiana
Chairman: Walter O. Sheppard
Secy.-Treas.: W. Dudley Gunn

741 State Office Bldg.
1400 S. W. Fifth Avenue
Portland 1, Oregon
Chairman: Richard S. Croker
Exec. Director: Alphonse Kemmerich

Connecticut River Valley Flood Control Commission
40 Mechanic Street
Keene, New Hampshire
Chairman: Alban J. Parker
Director: Philip Shutler

Merrimack River Valley Flood Control Commission
4 Park Street
Concord, New Hampshire
Chairman: Michael A. Flanagan
Exec. Secy.: Alexander Maynard

Chairman: Samuel T. Sheard
Sturbridge, Massachusetts
Clerk-Treas.: Arthur E. Thomas
Norwich, Connecticut

Northeastern Forest Fire Protection Commission
State Bank of Albany Bldg.
Chatham, New York
Chairman: Raymond J. Kenney
Exec. Secy.: Arthur S. Hopkins

Chairman: James E. Mixon, State Forester
Louisiana Forestry Commission
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Chairman: J. M. Stauffer
Department of Conservation
64 North Union Street
Montgomery 4, Alabama

Interstate Oil Compact Commission
P. O. Box 3127
Oklahoma City 5, Oklahoma
Chairman: Governor Price Daniel
Exec. Secy.: Lawrence R. Alley

Breaks Interstate Park Commission
Chairman: Lon B. Rogers
Pikeville, Kentucky
Supt.: Harold F. Zanger
Breaks, Virginia

Administration Bldg.
Bear Mountain, New York
President: Albert R. Jube
Chief Engineer & Gen. Mgr.: A. K. Morgan

ROSTER OF INTERSTATE AGENCIES CLASSIFIED BY FUNCTIONS—Continued

TRANSPORTATION

Bi-State Development Agency

915 Olive Street

St. Louis 1, Missouri

Chairman: Preston Estep

Exec. Director: Col. R. E. Smyser, Jr.

Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission

Administration Building

Morrisville, Pennsylvania

Chairman: David C. Thompson

Acting Exec. Dir.: William R. Johnson

Delaware River Port Authority

Administration Building

Benjamin Franklin Bridge Plaza

Camden 1, New Jersey

Chairman: Ralph Cornell

Exec. Director: John M. McCullough

Lake Champlain Bridge Commission

207 Flynn Ave.

Burlington, Vermont

Chairman: Floyd W. Moore

Secretary: T. Dwight Lyman

Maine-New Hampshire Interstate Bridge Authority

P. O. Box 747

Portsmouth, New Hampshire

Chairman: David H. Stevens

Exec. Secy.: Raymond E. Morrow

New York-New Jersey Transportation Agency

270 Broadway

New York 7, New York

Commissioner for N.J.: Dwight Palmer

Commissioner for N.Y.: Arne C. Wiprud

Exec. Director: Alex L. Hart

Port of New York Authority

111 Eighth Avenue

New York, New York

Chairman: S. Sloan Colt

Exec. Director: Austin J. Tobin

Tennessee-Missouri Bridge Commission

Chairman: E. L. Spence

Kennett, Missouri

Secretary: Senator J. F. Patterson

Caruthersville, Missouri

Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Commission

1801 N. Moore St.

Arlington 9, Virginia

Chairman: Frederick J. Clarke

Exec. Director: Delmar Ison

WATER ALLOCATION

Arkansas River Compact Administration

(Colorado-Kansas)

Court House

Lamar, Colorado

Chairman: (Vacancy)

Secy.-Treas.: Hacket Smartt

Arkansas River Water Compact Commission

(Arkansas-Oklahoma)

Chairman: Leonard N. White

429 State Capitol

Little Rock, Arkansas

Bear River Commission

P. O. Box 413

Logan, Utah

Chairman: E. O. Larson

Exec. Secy.: Jay R. Bingham

Canadian River Commission

Chairman: Clyde M. Reed, Jr.

Parsons, Kansas

Secretary: S. E. Reynolds

State Capitol

Santa Fe, New Mexico

Costilla Creek Compact Commission

Commissioner for Colorado:

J. E. Whitten

1525 Sherman Street

Denver, Colorado

Commissioner for New Mexico:

S. E. Reynolds

State Capitol

Santa Fe, New Mexico

Acting Secy.: David P. Hale, United States

Geological Survey

Albuquerque, New Mexico

Klamath River Compact Commission

P. O. Box 388

Sacramento 2, California

Chairman: Kenneth N. Phillips

Exec. Director: A. E. Kuiper

La Plata River Compact Commission

Commissioner for Colorado:

J. E. Whitten

1525 Sherman Street

Denver, Colorado

Commissioner for New Mexico:

S. E. Reynolds

State Capitol

Santa Fe, New Mexico

