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THE BOOK OF THE STATES

1966-1967

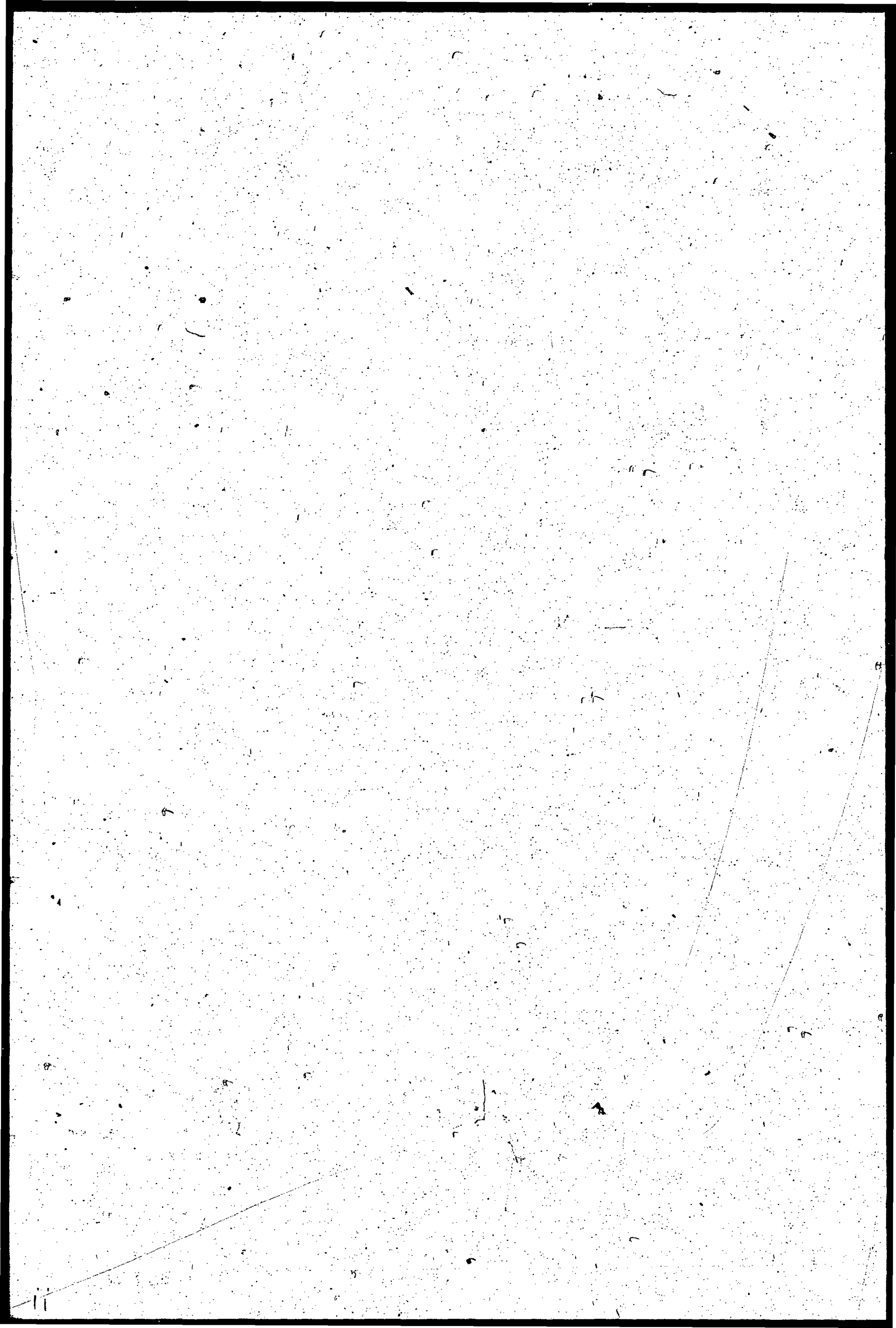
VOLUME XVI



THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

THE BOOK
OF THE STATES



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1966-1967

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THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS
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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 legislative, executive 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 XVI, is published biennially, and emphasis is given to developments of the two years preceding publication. It is issued in the spring of the 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 1965. A *Supplement* will be published early in 1967 listing elective officials and legislators as of that time. A second *Supplement*, in mid-1967, will list administrative officials classified by functions.

Thus *The Book of the States* and its *Supplements* offer comprehensive information on the work of the 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 1966-67 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
February, 1966

THE BOOK OF THE STATES
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FRANK SMOTHERS, *Editor*

ALBERTA W. SHOLLER, *Editorial Associate*

GEORGE S. RICHARDS, *Editorial Associate*

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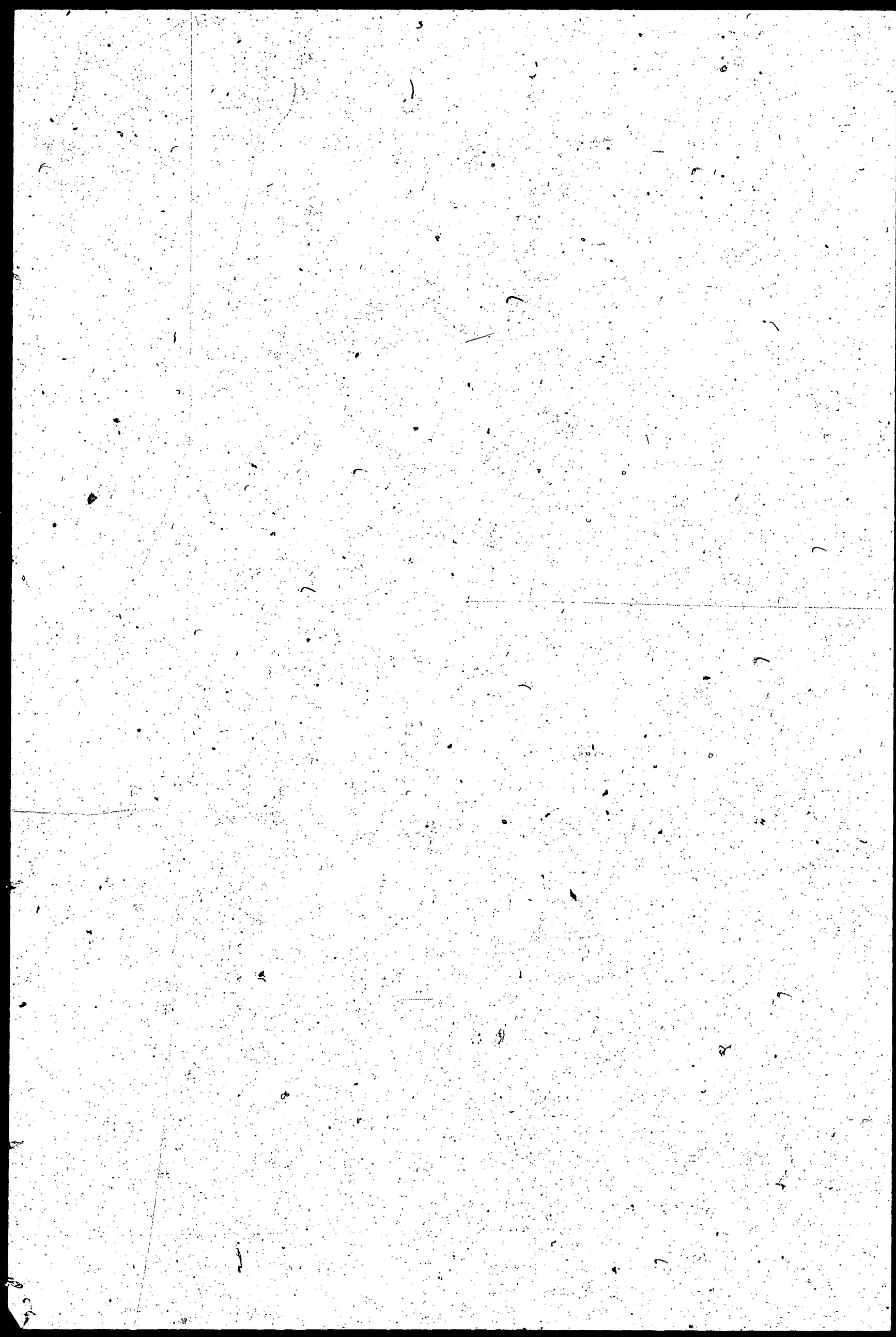
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Section I

**CONSTITUTIONS AND
ELECTIONS**

1. Constitutions
2. Elections



Constitutions

STATE CONSTITUTIONS AND CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION, 1963-1965

By W. BROOKE GRAVES*

IN RECENT biennia it has been reported in *The Book of the States* that approximately one-third of the states were more or less seriously interested in constitutional revision. For the two-year period now under review—July 1, 1963, to June 30, 1965—the number of interested states is considerably higher, as the following figures indicate:

Constitutional conventions held, in progress, or authorized: in six states—Connecticut, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Tennessee.

The Governor has recommended constitutional revision: nine states—Arkansas, California, Idaho, Indiana, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia.

Significant citizen initiatives for constitutional revision: three states—Arkansas, Maryland, Wisconsin.

Constitutional commissions have reported or have been in progress or authorized: eight states—Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin.

The notable increase in activity in the field of constitutional revision can be explained by two considerations: (1) the cumulative effect of many years of agitation for constitutional revision as essential to the future health and well-being of the states; and (2) a crisis situation in which a number of states found themselves with respect to legislative apportionment. Several

constitutional conventions were actually held, or in other states, conventions were considered, as a means out of what appeared to be an otherwise impossible situation growing out of the "one man, one vote" requirement of the United States Supreme Court as regards legislative apportionment.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS

This report records an unprecedented number of constitutional conventions—six in all, held or authorized in one two-year period. Of these, at the time of writing, conventions in Connecticut, New Hampshire and Tennessee had completed their work; one in Rhode Island was still in session. In New Jersey and New York, conventions were authorized.

Connecticut. In 1964, a three-judge Federal District Court suggested that Connecticut's General Assembly establish machinery for a state constitutional convention whose purpose would be "... to formulate state constitutional provisions for districting in the Senate, apportioning the House, revising decennially the structure of the General Assembly and amending the state constitution by a procedure not in contravention of the United States Constitution." The court indicated that, unless the legislature enacted a temporary reapportionment law and provided for a constitutional convention to establish a permanent plan by January 30, it would prescribe an apportionment plan of its own. It was necessary to set up an accelerated schedule to meet the deadline.

*Dr. Graves is in the Senior Specialists Division of the Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress.

Under the terms of an enabling act passed by the legislature, delegates were elected and the convention convened on July 1, 1965. It consisted of eighty-four members equally divided between the two major political parties.

The enabling act required an extraordinary degree of agreement among convention delegates, a two-thirds majority of the entire membership being necessary to pass a measure. The convention was authorized to issue subpoenas and employ consultants and staff. Funds to pay its expenses were provided in an item of \$500,000 in the Governor's budget. In accordance with practice which has, of late, become quite common, it was a strictly limited convention—restricted to four specific matters that had been suggested by the court: (1) to redistrict the Senate; (2) to develop an apportionment plan for the General Assembly; (3) to develop a mandatory reapportionment plan; and (4) as noted above, to develop an appropriate provision for amending the constitution.

The convention completed its work in less than four months; the proposed new constitution was submitted to and approved by the voters at a special election held on December 14.

Maryland. For many years an effort has been under way to revise and modernize the Maryland constitution. In 1965 proposals for a convention gained new momentum in connection with controversy over reapportionment. Among many related developments of the year, a bill sponsored jointly by eighteen Republicans and twelve Democrats was introduced in the House of Delegates on January 26 calling for a constitutional convention to be held in 1967. This bill was not adopted, but in mid-June the Governor named a study commission, of twenty-seven members, on the subject. While additional steps will have to be taken before a convention comes into being, much sentiment for a convention is reported, and the preliminary steps have been taken.

New Hampshire. New Hampshire has a unique system in which the question of holding a constitutional convention is submitted to the voters every seven years.

Under normal circumstances, the people vote for the convention, the convention meets and proposes a few constitutional amendments, and these are approved by the voters in a popular referendum. A convention was held in 1964 under this system, and brought more progress than past conventions (this was the fifteenth) in modernizing the state's constitution, which dates from 1783. As a preparatory measure, a commission had been created to suggest changes for the consideration of the convention. Out of seventy-five proposals for change emanating from the commission and other sources, the convention—which met for thirteen days in May and June 1964—voted to adopt nineteen. Of these, seven were submitted to vote of the people in November 1964 and were adopted, popular vote on the others having been deferred.

The seven amendments approved dealt with the following subjects¹: authorizing legislative proposal of constitutional amendments; increasing the Senate from twenty-four to thirty members; apportioning on the basis of population; increasing legislative pay; legalizing graduated taxes; establishing a system of rotation for representation of small towns; and eliminating some obsolete provisions.

New Jersey. New Jersey's present constitution, framed at a convention held in 1947, became effective on January 1, 1948. It has been widely recognized as a good constitution, not particularly in need of revision. When, however, the legislature was unable to agree on an apportionment formula that would meet the United States Supreme Court requirements, the only available solution seemed to be a constitutional convention. The State Supreme Court suggested this course of action; the Governor proposed it to the legislature, and the legislature approved it unanimously in both houses.

All this activity was precipitated by a decision of the State Supreme Court that a weighted-voting apportionment plan which had been adopted was unconstitu-

¹See notes in the *National Civic Review*: Commission Reports on New Hampshire Constitution, April 1964, pp. 194-195, and New Hampshire Votes on Amendments, September 1964, pp. 437-438.

tional, and that both houses of the legislature must be apportioned to meet the standards laid down by the U.S. Supreme Court. The state court ordered that a temporary plan be made in time for the 1965 elections and suggested that a convention be called to draw up a permanent plan to go into effect before the 1967 elections. On November 30, 1964, Governor Richard J. Hughes made two recommendations to a special session of the legislature called for the purpose of considering the apportionment problem: (1) that a temporary commission be created to draw up an apportionment plan to apply only to the election in November 1965, and (2) that a constitutional convention be held in 1966 to develop a permanent apportionment plan.² To avoid a conflict with the gubernatorial and legislative election in 1965, he also proposed that the delegates be elected early in 1966. On December 1, the legislature voted for a temporary plan under which a commission of twelve was to be appointed, six by the President of the Senate, six by the Speaker of the General Assembly.

Under subsequent legislation, the convention delegates are to be elected on March 1, 1966. No one party may elect more than half of the delegates from any one county. The delegates will meet March 21, and must take action by June. Under a weighted-voting system, 112 votes are to be distributed among the counties on a population basis. The convention's recommendations are to be submitted to the electorate for approval or rejection.

New York. There are remarkable similarities between the New Jersey and New York situations as regards the relation of the apportionment problem to the holding of a constitutional convention. The last New York constitutional revision took place in 1938, ten years earlier than that of New Jersey, but years later than the most recent revisions in numerous other states. As in New Jersey, a constitutional convention now scheduled was proposed almost wholly as a device for solution of the apportionment problem.

²See: Convention Plan Pushed by Hughes, *New York Times*, December 1, 1964; and notes in *State Government News*, issues for May and June 1965.

In New York, the question of holding a convention had been under consideration from time to time. The question had last been on the ballot in 1957, when the voters rejected it by a 125,000 majority. In connection with this effort, a good deal of preparatory work had been done by a commission of which the present Governor was chairman, followed by further work by the Peck Commission. As the *New York Times* summarized in an editorial (April 11, 1965), "the job they tackled is still unfinished." In May, both houses of the legislature almost unanimously (there was one single dissenting vote in the Assembly) took action which put the question of holding a convention on the ballot in November 1965. In the election the voters approved the call for a convention, to be held in 1967.

Rhode Island. This state's first unlimited constitutional convention in 122 years convened in Providence on December 8, 1964. Rhode Island and Connecticut are two of seven states whose constitutions do not provide for calling a convention, but in which legislative authority to do so has been established in practice by statute, opinions of Attorneys General, or court decision.³ In this instance, the legislature proposed the convention call at the close of its regular session on May 4, 1963, subject to popular approval. This approval was given by the voters on November 3, at which time delegates to the convention were elected. When the convention met, late in 1964, it chose a former Governor as permanent chairman and invited all qualified electors to submit proposals for its consideration, then recessed until January 11, 1965. At the time of writing, it was still in session and was expected to continue for several months.

As in Connecticut, the major task of the convention was to prepare a new apportionment article. It was expected, however, to consider such additional matters as better compensation for legislators, lengthening the Governor's term, and provision for a state lottery.

³*State Government News*, January 1965, p. 1. The other states are Arkansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Texas—all currently interested in constitutional revision.

Tennessee. On July 26, 1965, a limited constitutional convention assembled in Nashville, Tennessee.⁴ A little over a decade earlier, in 1953, a limited convention had proposed significant changes for its constitution of 1870, and these were ratified by the voters. The 1965 convention grew out of the apportionment problem. The General Assembly provided for the convention immediately after the federal courts had called for reapportionment.

Under legislation of 1962 the question whether a convention should be held was left to the decision of the electorate at the general election that year. The decision was in the affirmative. Next, on August 6, 1964, the voters elected delegates to the convention. The act provided for the delegates to assemble in the House Chamber (as they did) on the last Monday in July 1965, to organize, adopt rules of procedure, and employ and fix the compensation of staff. Compensation and allowances for delegates were fixed at the same rates as for members of the General Assembly.

All convention expenses were paid upon state warrant drawn by the Director of Accounts on the State Treasury upon certification by the President and Secretary of the convention. The act required that the final action of the convention be certified by the President and Secretary to the Secretary of State, the amendments to be submitted for approval by the electorate at a special election.⁵

When the convention completed its work in December, it had approved nine proposals, which may or may not be combined into a lesser number of items on the ballot—to be voted on separately. Sig-

⁴See *Chattanooga Times*, and other Tennessee papers, July 27, 1965, and later, especially November 30–December 3, when the convention completed its work. I am indebted to Frank W. Prescott, Professor of Political Science, University of Chattanooga, a member of the convention, for supplying information and reviewing this comment.

⁵Public Chapter No. 2, Extraordinary Session of the Tennessee General Assembly of 1962, and *Information Concerning Tennessee's Limited Constitutional Convention to Convene July 26, 1965*. Nashville, March 1964. Prepared for Members of the General Assembly and others by the staff of the Legislative Council Committee.

nificant actions included the proposed elimination of the office of Lieutenant Governor; increase in compensation for legislators, plus a partly open-end expense allowance—subject to a limit on the number of “legislative days” for which expense money can be collected; and defeat of a move to increase the number of legislators from 132 to 196.

GOVERNORS RECOMMEND CHANGE

In any year, one will always find in the messages of Governors to the legislatures a number of proposals for constitutional change. In 1965, however, there was an unprecedented number of such recommendations, some for individual amendments, others for the type of general revision which is the major subject of this report.⁶

No less than eleven Governors discussed the problem, with degrees of emphasis which included that of the Governor of California, who compared its constitution to “a cluttered, crowded and dimly lighted” attic and looked forward to the day when it would be cleaned out and restored to its proper role. Similarly, the Governor of Idaho viewed its constitution as “filled with cobwebs of bigotry and suspicion and restraint” that were not useful to the people, and hoped for a charter worthy of the tasks of the modern state. The Governors of Utah, Vermont and West Virginia urged constitutional conventions as means of escaping from unwarranted restrictions and as opening the way to modern constitutions.

CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSIONS

Constitutional commissions may be used for a variety of reasons as part of the effort to obtain broad and thorough revision. Such a body can be used in lieu of a convention; or as an educational device to stir up interest in constitutional revision, in the hope that in time a convention may be called; or, after a convention has been authorized—though this may not be the best procedure for the purpose—as a sort of preparatory com-

⁶Trends in State Government in 1965 as Indicated by the Governors' Messages. *State Government*, Spring 1965, pp. 73–82, 126–144, especially pp. 79–81.

mission to identify problems and carry on preliminary work for the convention. No less than eight commissions have been utilized in the revision process during the biennium under review or are now being utilized. Summaries on most of them follow.

Georgia. Early in 1965, Georgia legislators began working on a new constitution. The present constitution was adopted in 1945, the result of the work of a commission of twenty-three. During the past twenty years, a very large number of amendments have been added to this document—some 381, all but fifty-four of which were local in nature. In April 1963, upon the recommendation of Governor Carl E. Sanders, the General Assembly authorized the appointment of another constitutional commission which, when it organized, set up fifteen committees, many of which held public hearings during the summer.

A draft of a new constitution was completed in time for submission to the legislature in May 1964. Meantime, however, a federal court had declared the state's system of apportionment in the House unconstitutional, and prevented submission of a document to the voters for ratification.

Idaho. In 1965, as has been noted, the Governor in his message to the legislature emphasized the need for constitutional revision. The legislature responded by authorizing a Commission on Constitutional Revision, whose fifteen members were appointed in July—five by the Governor, five by the Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court, five by the Legislative Council. The timetable called for an organization meeting by September 1. The commission was charged with responsibility for making a thorough study and review of the constitution and for reporting its findings and recommendations to the legislature by December 1, 1966.

Kentucky. Kentucky is one of a small group of states in which over a long period of time one unsuccessful effort after another has been made to revise the constitution. The General Assembly in 1964 opened the door to new possibilities for effective action when it created the Kentucky Constitutional Revision Assembly,

to which fifty delegates were appointed. A technical staff was provided. The legislature gave the revision assembly a choice of two methods of submitting its recommendations to the voters for their acceptance or rejection—through a constitutional convention or by individual amendments. The earliest a convention could be created would be after an affirmative vote at the general election of November 1966. It was assumed that such a convention would have the benefit of any recommendations that might be developed by the assembly.⁷

The fifty delegates, it has been summarized, have a rich and varied background in government and law. Of seven former Governors who are members, five are lawyers and three have been Judges of the Court of Appeals. The forty-three others—forty-one men and two women—include twenty-five lawyers, four bankers, several from the field of education, the remainder from miscellaneous occupations. Four delegates serve or have served in the United States Senate. Four have served on the State Court of Appeals, three on the State Circuit Court, ten in the General Assembly. Eight have rendered other significant public service at the state level, nine at the local level. Thirty-three are Democrats, seventeen Republicans.

At the first meeting, in February 1964, Former Governor Earle C. Clements was elected Chairman, and five working committees were created: on state government, local government, bill of rights and elections, revision processes, and education, health, and welfare. A sixth was charged with coordinating the work of the other five committees, achieving uniformity in literary style, and dealing with any unexpected matters.

Nebraska. In 1964, the Nebraska legislature directed the Legislative Council to appoint a committee of nine members, three from each Congressional district, to

⁷See Biggs, William E., *Kentucky Looks to Constitutional Reform*. *National Civic Review*, May 1964, pp. 249-250. For background information, see previous editions of *The Book of the States*. Governor Earle C. Clements created by Executive Order in 1949 a Constitutional Revision Commission which has been kept alive ever since.

study the state constitution and recommend any changes it might deem desirable. The last constitutional convention had been held in Nebraska in 1919-1920, and the last preceding general study had been made in 1950. The Legislative Council was directed to prepare a background report to bring the story of constitutional developments in the state up to date.⁸

First among a number of recommendations, the council's committee renewed a recommendation of the 1950 commission that obsolete provisions of the constitution and certain others of a legislative character be deleted. In 1962, an amendment had been adopted removing the exemption of the Lieutenant Governor from the prohibition imposed on state executive officers from running for any other office during the period for which they were elected or appointed. The committee felt that this restriction should be removed for all state officers. Other recommendations included reconstituting the Board of Pardons, revising the bonding requirement for state officials, making it possible to establish a central investment board, and judicial reorganization.

North Dakota. The North Dakota legislature in 1963 directed the Legislative Research Committee to begin a study and revision of that state's 75-year-old constitution. A subcommittee was created for this purpose.⁹ By 1965 the committee had covered much ground. It had completed its proposed revision of the constitution's Declaration of Rights. Sections concerned with legislative powers, procedure, operations and authority were consolidated, polished, and expanded in its version, and antiquated provisions deleted. Executive powers to reorganize and centralize executive authority would be strengthened, and certain unnecessary provisions deleted. Efforts also were made to improve provisions on judicial administration and selection of judges.

Pennsylvania. Like Kentucky, Pennsylvania has long been working to achieve constitutional revision—intermittently for

more than half a century. Efforts of recent years through 1963, reviewed in the last edition of *The Book of the States*, included the Pennsylvania Bar Association's proposal of a series of amendments. Following publication of the Bar Association's report¹⁰ several important events occurred. In 1963, to encourage citizen interest and understanding with respect to the association proposals, Governor William W. Scranton appointed the Governor's Commission on Constitutional Revision, consisting of some thirty-three distinguished citizens, with William A. Schnader as Chairman. In January 1964, this commission issued its report, with recommendations and resolutions to be introduced in the General Assembly¹¹ in which the entire Bar Association report was incorporated. A dozen bills to implement the recommendations were introduced in the legislature in 1964 (two were passed), eleven of them again in 1965. As of Summer 1965, two of the latter had passed both houses. (One of the two had been passed previously in 1964.) Passage in two sessions is required before public referendum. Those amendments not approved by the legislature in 1965 were expected to be submitted again in 1966, and if successful then, would go on for second passage in 1967.

Meantime a group of leading citizens organized a new nonprofit corporation known as A Modern Constitution for Pennsylvania, Inc. Funds to support its work were raised, and an office with a small staff was established in Harrisburg.¹² This organization will conduct research, publish and distribute educational pamphlets and materials.

¹⁰See Pennsylvania Bar Association. *A Revised Constitution for Pennsylvania* "Project Constitution," twelve Resolutions Submitted to the Governor's Commission on Constitutional Revision by the Pennsylvania Bar Association, December 17, 1963. Harrisburg, 1963. See also Pennsylvania Economy League, *Comparison of Proposed New Constitutional Provisions with Pennsylvania's Present Constitution*. Harrisburg, April 1965.

¹¹*Report of the Governor's Commission on Constitutional Revision*. Harrisburg, 1964; Supplemental Report No. 1, dealing with the judiciary, was issued in March.

¹²See A Modern Constitution for Pennsylvania, Inc. *New Solutions to an Old Problem*. Harrisburg, May 1965.

⁸Nebraska Legislative Council, *Report of the Committee on the Nebraska Constitution*. Lincoln, November 1964. Committee Report No. 133.

⁹Legislative Research Committee. *Report, 1965*, pp. A, 7-76. Bismarck, 1965.

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THE BOOK OF THE STATES

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	80,000	374	222
Alaska.....	1	1956	1959	12,000	—	—
Arizona.....	1	1911	1912	15,000	111	55
Arkansas.....	5	1836; 1861; 1864; 1868; 1874	1874	45,900	(a)	52
California.....	2	1849; 1879	1879	70,000	600	350
Colorado.....	1	1876	1876	15,000	(a)	66
Connecticut.....	1	1818(b)	1818	6,750	(a)	60(c)
Delaware.....	4	1776; 1792; 1831; 1897	1897	20,000	(a)	80(d)
Florida.....	5	1839; 1861; 1865; 1868; 1885	1887	32,500	192	129
Georgia.....	8	1777; 1789; 1798; 1861; 1865; 1868; 1877; 1945	1945	30,000	99	71(d)
Hawaii.....	1	1950	1959	14,646	12	9(e)
Idaho.....	1	1889	1890	20,100	105	70
Illinois.....	3	1818; 1848; 1870	1870	15,000	33	13
Indiana.....	2	1816; 1851	1851	7,816	567	20
Iowa.....	2	1846; 1857	1857	11,200	(a)	22
Kansas.....	1	1859	1861	8,052	73	45(f)
Kentucky.....	4	1792; 1799; 1850; 1891	1891	21,500	42	18
Louisiana.....	10	1812; 1845; 1852; 1861; 1864; 1868; 1879; 1898; 1913; 1921	1921	236,000	607	460
Maine.....	1	1820	1820	12,438	107	99
Maryland.....	4	1776; 1851; 1864; 1867	1867	17,500	153	121
Massachusetts.....	1	1780	1780	14,550	101	84
Michigan.....	4	1835; 1850; 1908; 1963	1964	19,203	—	—
Minnesota.....	1	1858	1858	14,986	178	90
Mississippi.....	4	1817; 1832; 1869; 1890	1890	15,302	104	35
Missouri.....	4	1820; 1865; 1875; 1945	1945	40,000	26	13
Montana.....	1	1889	1889	22,000	47	31
Nebraska.....	2	1866; 1875	1875	16,550	154	100
Nevada.....	1	1864	1864	15,840	98	57
New Hampshire.....	2	1776; 1784 (g)	1784	8,800	113	46(g)
New Jersey.....	3	1776; 1844; 1947	1947	12,500	13	10
New Mexico.....	1	1911	1912	22,400	140	62
New York.....	6	1777; 1801; 1821; 1846; 1868; 1894	1894	45,000	174	133
North Carolina.....	2	1776; 1868	1868	14,000	(a)	(a)
North Dakota.....	1	1889	1889	25,000	(a)	81
Ohio.....	2	1802; 1851	1851	10,700	166	91
Oklahoma.....	1	1907	1907	70,000	148	57
Oregon.....	1	1859	1859	22,000	253	114
Pennsylvania.....	4	1776; 1790; 1838; 1873	1873	15,092	92	62
Puerto Rico.....	1	1952	1952	9,000	5	5
Rhode Island.....	1	1843(b)	1843	6,780	70	36
South Carolina.....	6	1776; 1778; 1790; 1865; 1868; 1895	1895	30,500	364	251
South Dakota.....	1	1889	1889	25,000	135	72
Tennessee.....	3	1796; 1835; 1870	1870	8,220	24	10
Texas.....	5	1845; 1861; 1866; 1869; 1876	1876	50,000	254	158
Utah.....	1	1896	1896	20,500	(a)	35
Vermont.....	3	1777; 1786; 1793	1793	4,840	194	45
Virginia.....	5	1776; 1830; 1851; 1868; 1902	1902	23,101	98	92
Washington.....	1	1889	1889	28,235	(a)	39
West Virginia.....	2	1863; 1872	1872	22,000	63	36
Wisconsin.....	1	1848	1848	11,000	111	77(h)
Wyoming.....	1	1890	1890	15,000	48	25

(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. Amendment I, adopted prior to 1955, was incorporated in the constitution in 1961. Twelve amendments have been adopted since 1955.

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

(e) Three amendments adopted in June, 1959 in accordance

with Public Law 86-3, 86th Congress, providing for Hawaii's admission.

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

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

(h) Including two amendments subsequently held invalid by the Wisconsin Supreme Court.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PROCEDURE: BY THE LEGISLATURE

State or other jurisdiction	Legislative 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(e)	None
Hawaii.....	(f)	(f)	MA	None
Idaho.....	2/3	No	MA	None
Illinois.....	2/3	No	(g)	None(h)
Indiana.....	Maj.(l)	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	MA	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.....	3/5	No	(l)	None
New Jersey.....	(m)	(m)	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, $\frac{1}{2}$ each house present.

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

(f) Approval by $\frac{1}{2}$ vote in each house or approval by majority in two successive sessions.

(g) Majority voting in election or $\frac{1}{2}$ voting on amendment.

(h) Legislature may not propose amendments to more than three articles at the same session nor to the same article more than once in 4 years.

(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) Two-thirds of voters on amendment.

(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 $\frac{1}{2}$ vote of the legislature and ratified by $\frac{1}{2}$ vote of the electorate and $\frac{1}{2}$ vote in each county.

(o) The legislature, by $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 is approved by a $\frac{1}{2}$ vote in the legislature, it is submitted to voters at a special referendum; if approved by a $\frac{1}{2}$ 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; $\frac{1}{2}$ members elected, second passage.

(t) Majority of all citizens voting 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

State	Size of petition	Referendum vote
Arizona.....	15% of total voters for Governor at last election	Majority vote on amendment
Arkansas.....	10% of voters for Governor at last election including 5% in each of 15 counties	Majority vote on amendment
California.....	8% of total voters for Governor at last general election	Majority vote on amendment
Colorado.....	8% of legal voters for Secretary of State at last general election	Majority vote on amendment
Idaho.....	10% of total voters for Governor at last general election	Majority vote on amendment
Massachusetts...	3% of total vote for Governor at preceding biennial state election, no more than 1/4 from any one county	30% of total voters at election and majority vote on amendment
Michigan.....	10% of total voters for Governor at last general election	Majority voting in election
Missouri.....	8% of legal voters for Governor at last general election in each of 2/3 of the congressional districts in the state(a)	Majority vote on amendment
Nebraska.....	10% of total votes for Governor at last general election including 5% in each of 2/5 of the counties	Majority vote on amendment (b)
Nevada.....	10% of total 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.....	10% 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.

CONSTITUTIONS AND ELECTIONS

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS

13

State or other jurisdiction	Procedure for calling constitutional convention			
	Vote required in legislature(a)	Approval by two sessions	Referendum vote	Popular ratification of contention proposals
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	No	MP	X
Florida.....	2/3	No	MP	X
Georgia.....	2/3	No	—	MP(e)
Hawaii.....	Maj.(c)	No	MP(f)	MP(f)
Idaho.....	2/3	No	MP	MP
Illinois.....	2/3	No	ME	ME
Indiana.....	(g)	—	—	—
Iowa.....	(c)	—	MP	MP
Kansas.....	2/3	No	MP	X
Kentucky.....	Maj.	Yes	MP(h)	X
Louisiana.....	Maj.(d)	No	MP	X
Maine.....	2/3	No	—	ME
Maryland.....	(c)	No	ME	MP
Massachusetts.....	Maj.(d)	No	MP	X
Michigan.....	Maj.(c)	No	MP	MP
Minnesota.....	2/3	No	ME	(i)
Mississippi.....	Maj.	No	—	X
Missouri.....	(c)	No	MP	MP
Montana.....	2/3	No	MP	ME
Nebraska.....	3/5	No	MP(j)	MP
Nevada.....	2/3	No	MP	X
New Hampshire.....	Maj.	No	MP	(k)
New Jersey.....	(g)	—	—	—
New Mexico.....	2/3	No	MP	MP
New York.....	Maj.(c)	No	MP	MP
North Carolina.....	2/3	No	ME	X
North Dakota.....	(g)	—	—	—
Ohio.....	2/3	No	MP	MP
Oklahoma.....	(c)	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	MP
South Carolina.....	2/3	No	ME	X
South Dakota.....	2/3	No	ME	X
Tennessee.....	Maj.(l)	No	MP	MP
Texas.....	Maj.(d)	No	MP	MP
Utah.....	2/3	No	ME	ME
Vermont.....	(g)	—	—	—
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 entries in this column refer 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) The question of calling a convention must be submitted to the electorate every 10 years in Alaska, Iowa, Hawaii; every 16 years in Michigan; every 20 years in Maryland, Missouri, New York and Oklahoma.

(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) Majority must be 35% of total vote cast at election; at a special election, the majority must be 35% of the number of registered voters.

(g) 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.

(h) Must equal $\frac{1}{4}$ of qualified voters at last general election.

(i) $\frac{1}{4}$ voting on question.

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

(k) $\frac{1}{4}$ voting on question.

(l) Convention may not be held more than once in six years.

2

Elections

ELECTION LEGISLATION

BY THOMAS M. SCOTT*

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS in state election laws and administration involve four main trends: extension of the franchise, increased use of electronic voting and vote counting systems, increases of Governors' terms, and decreasing the period of time between primary and general elections. Before summarizing these and other developments in state election legislation, it is in point to note two actions at the federal level which are having significant impact on the electoral process. The first of these is the Twenty-Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution; the second is the 1965 Voting Rights Bill (PL 89-110).

FEDERAL ACTION

The Twenty-Fourth Amendment—the poll tax amendment—which became effective in January, 1964, specifies that “the right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax.” The amendment applied particularly to Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia, which had laws requiring poll taxes as prerequisite to voter registration. However, the Texas and Virginia legislatures anticipated ratification of the amendment by enacting substitute regis-

tration laws during their 1963 sessions, and in November, 1964, Arkansas voters approved a constitutional change repealing the poll tax receipt as a prerequisite to registration. The other four states retained the poll tax requirement for state and local elections.

The 1965 Voting Rights Bill is too comprehensive and too recent to assess broadly here. In brief, several of its main elements include (1) authorization of federal “examiners” to require enrollment of qualified individuals by state and local officials to vote in all elections when state or local political subdivisions are determined to have denied or abridged voting rights on account of race or color; (2) suspension of literacy tests under certain conditions; and (3) a declaration that poll taxes as a requirement for voting deny or abridge the right to vote.

REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS

One of the more significant trends in state election legislation in recent years has been the extension of the franchise through liberalization of laws regarding registration, residence and absentee voting. Arkansas, which, as noted above, has removed the poll tax voting prerequisite for voter registration, also has established a permanent registration system. Mississippi legislation has removed literacy test requirements, and the Maine legislature has recommended a constitutional amendment to make it possible for paupers to register and vote. Mississippi voters further approved dropping a “good

*Dr. Scott is Assistant Professor of Political Science at the University of Minnesota.

moral character" requirement from their constitution as a voting qualification, and the legislature has taken steps to limit the discretionary powers of local registrars.

RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS

Liberalization of residence requirements has helped to relieve a problem of widespread disfranchisement caused by the increasing mobility of the American electorate. Since 1953, nineteen states have modified their residence requirements for voting in Presidential elections. Two methods have been utilized.

A new residence method conforms generally to the Uniform Act for Voting by New Residents developed in 1960 by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. Five states—Arizona, California, Illinois, Massachusetts and Ohio—permit persons who meet all requirements for registration except length of residence to vote for President and Vice President if they have qualified as electors in their state of former residence or would have qualified had they remained there until the election. In ten states—Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Kansas, Maine, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York and Oregon—the voter in Presidential elections must meet only the requirements of his new state, except residence, and not necessarily those of his former state. New residence voting is administered by regular election officials. In Oregon the election official marks out all but the relevant offices on the regular ballot. In the other states, voters qualifying under the new residence provisions vote with special ballots.

An absentee method also has been provided. It allows a person moving from his home state to cast an absentee ballot for President and Vice President until he can qualify in the new state. States varying this method are Arizona, New Jersey, Vermont, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

While many states are making it possible for mobile voters to participate in Presidential elections, few have recently reduced general residence requirements, which vary among the states from six months to two years. Thirty-four states have one-year residence requirements, fifteen have six-month requirements, and

one specifies two years. Oklahoma recently reduced its state residence requirement from one year to six months.

ABSENTEE VOTING

During the 1965 legislative sessions several states further extended the franchise through use of absentee ballots. Connecticut allows their use if election day falls on a religious holiday; North Dakota now permits absentee voting in all elections, and new Utah legislation permits absentee ballots to be obtained by mail. The Tennessee lawmakers made it possible for members of the Armed Forces from that state to vote, regardless of age, and provided an absentee registration and voting system for them.

VOTING PARTICIPATION

Many of the recent changes in state election laws and machinery which have the effect of extending the franchise are a reaction to increasing interest in and concern for the failure of many citizens to register and vote. Less than 62 per cent of the United States population of voting age cast ballots for President in 1964, and many non-Presidential elections attract even fewer voters.

One response to these events was the establishment in March, 1963, of the President's Commission on Registration and Voting Participation. The commission, of eleven members, headed by Richard Scammon, Former Director of the United States Bureau of the Census, presented its report to President Johnson on December 20, 1964. The report included twenty-one recommendations for state action to increase voter participation in elections. Among them were recommendations that state residence requirements be reduced, especially for new residents, that literacy tests be abolished, that use of absentee ballots be extended to increase voting among persons otherwise unable to attend regular polling places, that 18-year-olds be permitted to vote, that the poll tax be eliminated, that the right to vote be extended to persons living on federal reservations, and that each state keep informed on other states' practices and innovations in election administration.

Along similar lines, the messages of several Governors to legislative sessions of 1965 also urged changes in election laws and administration to encourage voter participation. The Governor of Indiana proposed that laws regarding registration should be uniform in all counties, that door-to-door registration should be permitted, and that voting hours should be extended for the convenience of voters. The Governors of Iowa and Texas recommended liberalization of registration laws, and the Governors of Michigan and Nevada proposed constitutional amendments to permit voting at age 18.

Thus concern for increasing voter participation is found in many areas, and impetus for change has recently come from many directions: an amendment to the United States Constitution, an act of Congress, the legislative programs of several Governors, and extensive action by numerous state legislatures.

ELECTRONIC VOTING SYSTEMS

A second major trend in state election legislation involves the use of electronic voting and vote counting devices. Several electronic voting systems are available. In some types the voter uses a special pencil to mark the ballot. In a machine approved for use by the California Commission on Voting Machines and Vote Tabulating Devices, the voter is shown one column at a time on a conventional ballot. He moves the pointer to the candidate or proposition of his choice and presses a handle which registers his selection on a coded punch card. The ballot itself is not actually marked. A similar but simpler device allows the voter to insert the punch card ballot into a frame where he is able to punch the appropriate hole with a special stylus. In all systems the marked or punched ballots are then directly counted with standard tabulating equipment. California, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada and Oregon permit or experiment with punch card voting.

In addition, several states—California, Nebraska, Nevada, Ohio and Oregon—are experimenting with electronic vote counting equipment. Growing interest in such processes is reflected in the opening statement accompanying a suggested

act to authorize electronic voting systems, drafted in 1964 by the Committee of State Officials on Suggested State Legislation: "In order to facilitate the voting and vote counting process, a number of automated voting devices have been developed over the past half century. These devices have been developed with the objective of shortening the period of time required for voting, increasing the speed and accuracy of vote tabulation, decreasing the cost of recording and tabulating votes, and lessening the danger of fraud."

In the meantime, acceptance and use of standard voting machines continues to grow. The 1963 Wisconsin legislature required all municipalities with populations greater than 10,000 to install machines before the fall, 1966, elections. More recently, the South Dakota and Nevada legislatures have permitted local units to use voting machines.

GOVERNORS' TERMS

A third trend in electoral legislation suggests that states are increasingly willing to strengthen the position of the Governor through changes in the election procedures. Missouri's recent decision to permit the Governor to succeed himself reduced to fourteen the number of states where this is not possible. These fourteen are Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia. In ten states the Governor is limited to two terms: Alaska, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey, New Mexico, Ohio, Oregon and South Dakota.

In addition there is a slow but steady trend in lengthening Governors' terms from two to four years. Recent legislative action in Iowa and Wisconsin has supported this trend through initiation of constitutional amendments to provide four-year terms; each amendment, however, requires approval by another session before submission to the voters. The Minnesota and North Dakota Governors for the first time were inaugurated for four years in 1963 and 1965, respectively, and the Massachusetts, Michigan and Nebraska Governors will serve four-year

terms for the first time starting in 1967. Only eleven states retain two-year terms of office: Arizona, Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont and Wisconsin.

Other developments in gubernatorial election procedures include approval by the 1965 Iowa, Massachusetts and Wisconsin legislatures of proposed constitutional changes which, if finally adopted, will require nominees for Governor and Lieutenant Governor to run in the general election as a team on a party ticket, in the same manner as the President and Vice President in national elections. Hawaiian voters approved such a change in their constitution at the 1964 general election. Florida voters moved the gubernatorial and other state elections from Presidential election years to even years between Presidential elections.

PRIMARIES

A further recent trend involves action by several states to reduce the time between primary and general elections in order to diminish the increasing hardship on parties and candidates caused by prolonged and expensive campaigning. The 1965 Montana legislative session moved that state's primary from the third Tuesday in June to the Tuesday after the first Monday in August; North Dakota moved the primary from the last Tuesday in June to the first Tuesday in September; and Utah moved it from August to the second Tuesday in September. In 1964, eleven states held primaries in September or May, nine states used June, eight used August, and three or fewer primaries were held in April, July and October. Louisiana held its primary in December, 1963.

ADDITIONAL CHANGES

In addition to the trends discussed above, several states have recently made other significant and interesting changes in their election procedures. The 1965 New York legislative session liberalized literacy tests for voting and provided for permanent-personal registration beginning with the 1967 general elections. Nevada's legislature enacted measures pro-

hibiting individuals from filing for nomination to more than one elective office at a time. The North Dakota session proposed a constitutional amendment that would change selection of judges from an elective to an appointive-elective ("Missouri Plan") system.

Legislative action of 1965 in Utah requires that all voters register by party or as independents, and permits only party members to vote in primaries. Utah also established a significant innovation by allowing income tax deductions on political contributions up to \$25.

The 1964 Michigan legislature revised ballots in order to group candidates by office, as in the "Massachusetts Ballot," rather than by party. The Wisconsin legislature approved a change that permits taverns, traditionally closed on election day, to remain open during polling hours. South Carolina provided for a mandatory recount of votes where there is a difference of 1 per cent or less between the votes cast for two candidates in a primary or general election. The recount need not be held, however, if the candidate with the fewer votes waives it in writing.

In summary, recent major developments in election legislation and administration indicate a strong and continuing concern at all levels of government to increase and facilitate voter participation. In addition there is a growing interest in the use of electronic systems to improve the speed and accuracy of voting and vote counting. Finally, more states in recent years, in recognition of the growing complexities and burdens of executive office, are granting their voters the opportunity to extend the Governor's tenure in office.

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THE BOOK OF THE STATES

PRIMARY ELECTIONS FOR STATE OFFICERS

State	Dates of 1966 primaries for state officers elected by statewide vote (a)		General provisions		
	Primary— 1966	Run-off primary (b) 1966	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. 9	None	X(d)	..	P
Arizona.....	Sept. 13	None	..	X	P
Arkansas.....	July 26(e)	Aug. 9	..	X	P(b)
California.....	June 7	None	..	X	P
Colorado.....	Sept. 13	None	..	X	P(f)
Connecticut.....	(g)	None	..	X	X(g)
Delaware.....	None	None	..	..	C
Florida.....	May 3	May 24	..	X	P(h)
Georgia.....	(h)	(h)	..	X	C,P(b,c)
Hawaii.....	Oct. 1	None	..	X	P
Idaho.....	Aug. 2	None	..	X	P
Illinois.....	June 7	None	..	X	P
Indiana.....	May 3	None	..	..	C
Iowa.....	Sept. 6	None	..	X	X(i)
Kansas.....	Aug. 2	None	..	X	P
Kentucky.....	May 24	None	..	X	P
Louisiana.....	(1967) May 23		..	X	P(b)
Maine.....	(1967) Dec. 2	Jan. 6, 1968	..	X	P
Maryland.....	June 20	None	..	X	CP
Massachusetts.....	Sept. 13	None	..	X	P
Michigan.....	Aug. 2	None	X	..	CP
Minnesota.....	Sept. 13	None	X	..	P
Mississippi.....	June 7	June 28	..	X	P(b)
Missouri.....	Aug. 2	None	..	X	P
Montana.....	Aug. 16	None	X	..	P
Nebraska.....	May 10	None	..	X	P
Nevada.....	Sept. 6	None	..	X	P
New Hampshire.....	Sept. 13	None	..	X	P
New Jersey.....	April 19	None	..	X	P
New Mexico.....	(1967) April 18	None	..	X	X(i)
New York.....	May 3	None	..	X	CP
North Carolina.....	June 21	None	..	X	
North Dakota.....	May 28	June 25	..	X	P(b)
Ohio.....	Sept. 6	None	..	X	P
Oklahoma.....	May 3	None	..	X	P
Oregon.....	May 3	May 24	..	X	P(b)
Pennsylvania.....	May 24	None	..	X	P
Rhode Island.....	May 17	None	..	X	P
South Carolina.....	Sept. 13	None	..	X	P
South Dakota.....	June 14	(k)	..	X	C,P(b,c)
Tennessee.....	June 7	None	..	X	CX(i)
Texas.....	Aug. 4	None	..	X	P
Utah.....	May 7	June 4	..	X	CP(b)
Vermont.....	Sept. 13	None	X	..	X
Virginia.....	(1967) Sept. 13	None	..	X	P
Washington.....	July 11	None	..	X	CP(b)
West Virginia.....	Sept. 13	None	X(l)	..	P
Wisconsin.....	May 10	None	..	X	P
Wyoming.....	Sept. 13	None	X	..	P
	Aug. 16	None	..	X	P

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

(a) Primaries for statewide offices in 1967 are indicated by the figure "1967" in parentheses preceding the date.

(b) Run-off primary if necessary.

(c) Usually Democratic Party nominates in primary and Republican Party in convention, although Republicans now conduct primaries.

(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 "preferential" 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 June or July if convention action is contested by a candidate receiving at least 20 per cent of convention vote.

(h) Primary election to be held the second Wednesday in September in 1966 and every year in which a regular general election is held.

(i) If for any office no candidate receives 35 per cent of votes cast at the primary, a convention is held to select a candidate. In Iowa, the candidate may also be selected by the party state central committee.

(j) Candidates may be put on the primary ballot by petition if not chosen by convention.

(k) First runoff held two weeks after primary; second runoff held two weeks after that if necessary.

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

CONSTITUTION AND ELECTIONS

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GENERAL ELECTIONS IN 1966 AND 1967

Including All Elections for State Officers with Statewide Jurisdiction*

All dates are for 1966 except those identified as 1967

State or other jurisdiction	Date of general elections in 1966 (a)	State officers with statewide jurisdiction to be elected	State Legislatures: Members to be elected (b)		U.S. Congress: Members to be elected	
			Senate	House	Senate	House
Alabama.....	Nov. 8	Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Education, Commissioner of Agriculture & Industries, 2 Public Service Commissioners, 2 Associate Supreme Court Justices	None	None	1	8
Alaska.....	Nov. 8	Governor, Secretary of State	½	All	1	1
Arizona.....	Nov. 8	Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, State Mine Inspector, 2 Corporation Commissioners, 1 Tax Commissioner, 1 Supreme Court Justice	All	All	0	3
Arkansas.....	Nov. 8	Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, Auditor, Commissioner of State Lands, 1 Supreme Court Justice	All	All	0	4
California.....	Nov. 8	Governor, Lt. Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Controller, Treasurer, Supt. of Public Instruction, Board of Equalization, Chief Justice and 4 Associate Justices of Supreme Court	All	All	0	38
Colorado.....	Nov. 8	Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney General, 3 Supreme Court Justices, 2 members of State Board of Education, 2 Regents of University of Colorado	½ (c)	All	1	4
Connecticut.....	Nov. 8	Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, Comptroller	All	All	0	6
Delaware.....	Nov. 8	Treasurer, Auditor of Accounts, Insurance Commissioner	½ (c)	All	1	
Florida.....	Nov. 8	Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, State Treasurer, Comptroller, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Commissioner of Agriculture, 1 Railroad & Public Utilities Commissioner, 2 Supreme Court Justices	½ (c)	All	0	12
Georgia.....	Nov. 8	Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, Comptroller General, Commissioner of Agriculture, State School Superintendent, Commissioner of Labor, 2 Public Service Commissioners, 3 Supreme Court Justices, 3 Court of Appeals Judges, 26 Judges of the Superior Courts, 7 Solicitors General	All	All	1	10
Hawaii.....	Nov. 8	Governor, Lt. Governor	½ (c)	All	0	2
Idaho.....	Nov. 8	Governor, Lt. Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mine Inspector, 2 Supreme Court Justices	All	All	1	2
Illinois.....	Nov. 8	Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1 Supreme Court Justice (to fill vacancy)	All	All	1	24
Indiana.....	Nov. 8	Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1 Supreme Court Justice, 4 Appellate Court Judges, Clerk of Supreme Court and Appellate Court	½ (c)	All	0	11
Iowa.....	Nov. 8	Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, Auditor, Secretary of Agriculture	½ (c)	All	1	7
Kansas.....	Nov. 8	Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, Auditor, Insurance Commissioner, Superintendent of Public Instruction, State Printer	All	All	1	5

GENERAL ELECTIONS IN 1966 AND 1967—Continued

Including All Elections for State Officers with Statewide Jurisdiction*

All dates are for 1966 except those identified as 1967

State or other jurisdiction	Date of general elections in 1966 (a)	State officers with statewide jurisdiction to be elected	State Legislatures: Members to be elected (b)		U. S. Congress: Members to be elected	
			Senate	House	Senate	House
Kentucky.....	Nov. 8 (1967) Nov. 7	Four Court of Appeals Judges Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Commissioner of Agriculture, Clerk of Court of Appeals	None ½	None All	1 0	7 0
Louisiana.....	Nov. 8	None	None	None	1	8
Maine.....	Nov. 8	Governor	All	All	1	2
Maryland.....	Nov. 8	Governor, Attorney General, Comptroller	All	All	0	8
Massachusetts....	Nov. 8	Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, Auditor	All	All	1	12
Michigan.....	Nov. 8	Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, 2 Supreme Court Justices, 2 State Board of Education members, 6 members of State Universities Boards	All	All	1	19
Minnesota.....	Nov. 8	Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, Auditor, 2 Supreme Court Justices, 1 Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner	All	All	1	8
Mississippi.....	Nov. 8 (1967) Nov. 7	9 Supreme Court Judges Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Education, Land Com- missioner, Commissioner of Agriculture, Insurance Commissioner	None All	None All	1 0	5 0
Missouri.....	Nov. 8	State Auditor	½	All	0	10
Montana.....	Nov. 8	1 Associate Supreme Court Justice, 1 Railroad and Public Service Commissioner	½	All	1	2
Nebraska.....	Nov. 8	Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, Auditor, 1 Railroad Commissioner, 2 members of Board of Regents, 2 members of State Board of Education, 3 Supreme Court Justices	All (d)		1	3
Nevada.....	Nov. 8	Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, Controller, Superintendent of State Printing, Inspector of Mines, 1 Justice of Supreme Court, 3 State Board of Education members, 4 members of University of Nevada Board of Regents, 8 State Board of Fish & Game Commissioners	All	All	0	1
New Hampshire...	Nov. 8	Governor, 5 Executive Councilors	All	All	1	2
New Jersey.....	Nov. 8 (1967) Nov. 6	None None	None All	None All	1 0	15 0
New Mexico.....	Nov. 8	Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, Auditor, Commissioner of Public Lands, 1 Corporation Commissioner, 1 Supreme Court Justice	½	All	1	2
New York.....	Nov. 8	Governor, Lt. Governor, Attorney General, Comptroller, Chief Judge and 1 Judge of Court of Appeals	All	All	0	41
North Carolina....	Nov. 8	None	All	All	1	11
North Dakota.....	Nov. 8	Commissioner of Labor	All	All	0	2
Ohio.....	Nov. 8	Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Auditor, Treasurer, 2 Supreme Court Justices	All	All	0	24

CONSTITUTIONS AND ELECTIONS

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GENERAL ELECTIONS IN 1966 AND 1967—Concluded Including All Elections for State Officers with Statewide Jurisdiction* All dates are for 1966 except those identified as 1967

State or other jurisdiction	Date of general elections in 1966 (a)	State officers with statewide jurisdiction to be elected	State Legislatures: Members to be elected (b)		U. S. Congress: Members to be elected	
			Senate	House	Senate	House
Oklahoma	Nov. 8	Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, State Examiner and Inspector, Commissioner of Labor, Commissioner of Charities and Corrections, Commissioner of Insurance, Corporation Commissioner, Chief Mine Inspector, 3 Supreme Court Justices, 1 Court of Criminal Appeals Judge, Clerk of Supreme Court	1/2	All	1	6
Oregon	Nov. 8	Governor, Commissioner of Bureau of Labor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, 2 Associate Supreme Court Justices	1/2	All	1	4
Pennsylvania	Nov. 8	Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of Internal Affairs, 2 Superior Court Judges	All	All	0	27
Puerto Rico	Nov. 8	Governor, Resident Commissioner	(e)	(e)		
Rhode Island	Nov. 8	Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, General Treasurer	All	All	1	2
South Carolina	Nov. 8	Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney General, Comptroller General, Superintendent of Education, Commissioner of Agriculture, Adjutant General	1/2	All	1	6
South Dakota	Nov. 8	Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Commissioner of School and Public Lands, 1 Public Utilities Commissioner, 3 Supreme Court Judges	All	All	1	2
Tennessee	Nov. 8	Governor, 1 Public Service Commissioner, all members of Supreme Court and Court of Appeals	All	All	1	9
Texas	Nov. 8	Governor, Lt. Governor, Attorney General, Treasurer, Comptroller of Public Accounts, Commissioner of General Land Office, Commissioner of Agriculture, 1 Railroad Commission member, 3 Supreme Court Justices, 1 Court of Criminal Appeals Judge	All	All	1	23
Utah	Nov. 8	5 Board of Education Members, 1 Supreme Court Justice	All	All		2
Vermont	Nov. 8	Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, Auditor	All	All	0	1
Virginia	Nov. 8 (1967) Nov. 7	None None	None All	None All	2 0	10 0
Washington	Nov. 8	None	1/2	All	0	7
West Virginia	Nov. 8	Secretary of State (to unexpired term)	1/2	All	1	5
Wisconsin	Nov. 8 (1967) Apr. 5	Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer 1 Supreme Court Justice	1/2 (c) None	All None	0 0	10 0
Wyoming	Nov. 8	Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1 Supreme Court Justice, 1 District Judge	All	All	1	1

*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 1966 or 1967.

(a) Elections in 1967 are indicated by "(1967)" before the date.

(b) For numbers, terms and party affiliations of state legislators, see table on page 45.

(c) Approximately.

(d) Unicameral legislature.

(e) Twenty-seven members of the Senate and 51 members of the House will be elected November 3, 1966. The constitution of Puerto Rico provides for selection of additional members from minority parties after each general election. Such election is based fundamentally on the number of votes received by each minority party.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTING

State or other jurisdiction	State	Residence in County	District	Special qualifications in presidential elections (a)	Literacy test
Alabama.....	1 yr.	6 mo.	3 mo.	..	..
Alaska.....	1 yr.	..	30 da.	..	(d)
Arizona.....	1 yr.	30 da.	30 da.	X	..
Arkansas.....	12 mo.	6 mo.	1 mo.	..	..
California.....	1 yr.	90 da.	54 da.	X	★
Colorado.....	1 yr.	90 da.	20 da.	X	..
Connecticut.....	6 mo.	..	6 mo.	X	..
Delaware.....	1 yr.	3 mo.	30 da.	..	★
Florida.....	1 yr.	6 mo.	..	..	..
Georgia.....	1 yr.	6 mo.	..	..	(h)
Hawaii.....	1 yr.	..	3 mo.	..	★ (i)
Idaho.....	6 mo.	30 da.	..	X	..
Illinois.....	1 yr.	90 da.	30 da.	X	..
Indiana.....	6 mo.	60 da. (k)	30 da.	..	..
Iowa.....	6 mo.	60 da.	10 da.	..	..
Kansas.....	6 mo.	30 da. (k) ^{oo}	30 da.	X	..
Kentucky.....	1 yr.	6 mo.	60 da.	..	..
Louisiana.....	1 yr.	1 yr.	3 mo. (l)	..	★
Maine.....	6 mo.	3 mo.	3 mo.	X	★
Maryland.....	1 yr.	6 mo.	6 mo.	..	..
Massachusetts.....	1 yr.	..	6 mo. (m)	X	★
Michigan.....	6 mo.	..	30 da.	X	..
Minnesota.....	6 mo.	..	..	..	..
Mississippi.....	2 yrs.	..	1 yr. (o)	..	..
Missouri.....	1 yr.	60 da.	60 da.	X	..
Montana.....	1 yr.	30 da.	..	..	..
Nebraska.....	6 mo.	40 da.	10 da.	X	..
Nevada.....	6 mo.	30 da.	10 da.	..	..
New Hampshire.....	6 mo.	..	..	..	..
New Jersey.....	6 mo.	40 da.	..	X	..
New Mexico.....	12 mo.	90 da.	30 da.	..	..
New York.....	1 yr.	4 mo.	30 da.	X	(q)
North Carolina.....	1 yr.	..	30 da.	..	★
North Dakota.....	1 yr.	90 da.	30 da.	..	..
Ohio.....	1 yr.	40 da.	40 da.	X	..
Oklahoma.....	6 mo.	6 mo.	30 da.	..	..
Oregon.....	6 mo.	..	30 da.	X	..
Pennsylvania.....	1 yr. (r)	..	60 da. (s)	..	..
Rhode Island.....	1 yr.	..	6 mo.	..	..
South Carolina.....	1 yr. (t)	6 mo.	3 mo.	..	(u)
South Dakota.....	1 yr.	90 da. (v)	30 da. (v)	..	..
Tennessee.....	12 mo.	3 mo.	..	..	..
Texas.....	1 yr.	6 mo.	6 mo.	..	..
Utah.....	1 yr.	4 mo.	60 da.	..	..
Vermont.....	1 yr.	..	3 mo. (k)	X	..
Virginia.....	1 yr.	6 mo.	30 da.	..	★
Washington.....	1 yr.	60 da.	..	..	★
West Virginia.....	1 yr.	60 da.	..	..	..
Wisconsin.....	6 mo.	..	10 da.	X	..
Wyoming.....	1 yr.	60 da.	10 da.	X	★
Guam.....	2 yrs.	..	90 da. (z)	..	..
Puerto Rico.....	1 yr.	..	1 yr.	..	..
Virgin Islands.....	1 yr.	..	60 da.	..	★

NOTE: All states have a minimum voting age of 21 except Georgia, Kentucky and Guam, 18; Alaska, 19; and Hawaii, 20. No state has property qualifications for voting in a general election. Some states have property qualifications for voting on bond issues or special assessments.

With ratification of the 24th amendment to the United States Constitution in January, 1964, the poll tax is prohibited as a requirement for voting in national elections. As of 1965, states requiring the poll tax qualification for voting in other elections were: Alabama, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia.

All states require United States citizenship; California, Minnesota, New York and Utah require U. S. citizenship 90 days.

(a) Special residence qualifications for voting in presidential elections have been established by 19 states for residents who have not lived in the state long enough prior to a national election to meet the regular residence requirements.

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

(c) Registration is permanent unless removed for cause.

(d) Must be able to read and write any article of the U. S. Constitution unless prevented by physical disability or be able to furnish proof of eighth grade education.

(e) Municipal election.

(f) Except for irrigation district elections.

(g) All except certain minor elections.

(h) Under 1958 Registration Act, a person must read and write section of Constitution in order to register. If unable to do this (unless physically disabled) he must answer 15 of 20 questions prescribed in act.

(i) English or Hawaiian language, except for physically disabled.

(j) For all state and federal elections.

(k) Township.

(l) Municipality, four months.

(m) In city or town.

(n) Except school district elections.

(o) Ministers of the Gospel and their wives may vote after 6 months' residence.

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

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

(r) Six months if previously an elector or native of the state.

(s) Persons who are qualified to vote in an election district prior to moving and who move within 60 days preceding an election may vote in the election.

(z) ..

CONSTITUTIONS AND ELECTIONS

QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTING—Continued

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

(t) Ministers of the Gospel, teachers in public schools, and their spouses may vote after 6 months' residence.

(u) Must reregister every 10 years. Must read and write any section of the Constitution, or have paid all taxes on property owned and assessed at \$300 or more.

(v) 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.

(w) Constitution provides for registration in cities over 10,000, but a system of determining eligibility based on poll tax receipts and exemption certificates was used in lieu of registration.

(x) Except in some cities.

(y) Except township elections.

(z) Precinct.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

USE OF VOTING MACHINES*

State	Statewide use required	Used in majority of voting areas	Used in some voting areas	State	Statewide use required	Used in majority of voting areas	Used in some voting areas
Alabama		★		Montana			★
Alaska			★	Nevada			★
Arizona		★		New Hampshire			★
California			★	New Jersey		★	
Colorado		★		New Mexico	★		
Connecticut	★			New York	★		
Delaware	★			North Carolina			★
Florida		★		North Dakota			★
Georgia			★	Ohio			★
Hawaii			★	Oklahoma			★
Illinois		★		Oregon			★
Indiana	★			Pennsylvania		★	
Iowa			★	Rhode Island	★		
Kansas			★	South Carolina			★
Kentucky	★			South Dakota		★	
Louisiana	★			Tennessee			★
Maine			★	Texas		★	
Maryland	★			Vermont			★
Massachusetts			★	Virginia			★
Michigan		★		Washington		★	
Minnesota			★	West Virginia			★
Mississippi			★	Wisconsin			★
Missouri		★		Wyoming			★

*Replies to a questionnaire sent to state sources by the Council of State Governments indicate that voting machines are not used in Arkansas, Idaho, Nebraska and Utah.

CONSTITUTIONS AND ELECTIONS

POLLING HOURS: GENERAL ELECTIONS*

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State	Polls open	Polls close	Notes on hours
Alabama.....	8 a.m. 8 a.m.	5 p.m. 6 p.m.	If voting machines are not used and if counties are less than 400,000 in population. If voting machines are used and in counties of 400,000 or more.
	8 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Alaska.....	8 a.m.	8 p.m.	Counties with populations of less than 400,000 and precincts not using voting machines. Counties with populations of 400,000 or more, and those in which all precincts have voting machines.
Arizona.....	6 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Arkansas.....	8 a.m.	6:30 p.m.	Any municipality may, by vote, provide that the polls may be open for a shorter or longer time, but not later than 8 p.m. and not less than 8 consecutive hours between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m.
California.....	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	
	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
Colorado.....	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Connecticut.....	6 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Delaware.....	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
Florida.....	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Georgia.....	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Hawaii.....	7 a.m.	5:30 p.m.	
Idaho.....	8 a.m.	8 p.m.	
Illinois.....	6 a.m.	6 p.m.	
Indiana.....	6 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Iowa.....	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	In cities where registration is required. All other precincts. In cities. In rural areas.
	8 a.m.	8 p.m.	
Kansas.....	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	The municipal officers of each municipality shall determine the time of opening the polls between the times given. In a municipality of 300 or less. In municipalities using voting machines. Baltimore city. In counties. In cities, the polls may be opened as early as 5:45 a.m. and must be opened by 10 a.m. and shall be kept open at least 10 hours.
	8 a.m.	6 p.m.	
Kentucky.....	6 a.m.	6 p.m.	
Louisiana.....	6 a.m.	8 p.m.	
Maine.....	Between 6 a.m. & 10 a.m.	7 p.m.	
	As above	Between 5 p.m. & 7 p.m.	
	As above	8 p.m.	
Maryland.....	6 a.m.	7 p.m.	
	Between 6 a.m. & 8 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Massachusetts....	May open as early as 5:45 a.m.; must be opened by 10 a.m.	8 p.m.	
Michigan.....	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
Minnesota.....	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	Municipalities of less than 1,000 may establish hours of 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Mississippi.....	7 a.m.	6 p.m.	In areas where voter registration is required. Where no registration.
Missouri.....	6 a.m.	7 p.m.	
	6 a.m.	Sunset	
Montana.....	8 a.m.	8 p.m.	In precincts of less than 100 registered voters.
	1 p.m.	8 p.m. or earlier when all registered in precinct have voted.	
Nebraska.....	8 a.m.	8 p.m.	Washoe and Clark counties. Other 15 counties.
Nevada.....	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	
	8 a.m.	6 p.m.	
New Hampshire....	Varies from town to town	Varies from town to town	Cities: Polls open not less than 4 hours and may open not earlier than 6 a.m. nor later than 8 p.m. Small towns: In towns of less than 700 population the polls shall be open not less than 5 consecutive hours. On written request of 7 registered voters the polls shall be kept open until 6 p.m. In towns of less than 100 population, the polls shall close if all on the checklist have voted. Other towns: Polls shall open not later than 10 a.m. and close not earlier than 6 p.m. On written request of 10 registered voters the polls shall be kept open until 7 p.m.
New Jersey.....	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
New Mexico.....	8 a.m.	7 p.m.	
New York.....	6 a.m.	9 p.m.	
North Carolina....	6:30 a.m.	6:30 p.m.	In voting precincts where voting machines are used, county board of elections may permit closing at 7:30.
	6:30 a.m.	7:30 p.m.	
North Dakota.....	Between 7 a.m. & 9 a.m.	Between 7 p.m. & 8 p.m.	
Ohio.....	6:30 a.m.	6:30 p.m.	
Oklahoma.....	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	Urban precincts. Rural precincts.
	8 a.m.	6 p.m.	
Oregon.....	8 a.m.	8 p.m.	
Pennsylvania.....	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	

POLLING HOURS: GENERAL ELECTIONS*—Continued

State	Polls open	Polls close	Notes on hours
Rhode Island	Polling hours vary in different towns and cities		The times the polls open in various cities range between 6:30 and 10 a.m.; the closing hours range between 7 and 9 p.m.
South Carolina....	8 a.m.	6 p.m.	In cities having a population of 15,000 or more and in heavily populated suburban precincts.
South Dakota.....	8 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Tennessee.....	9 a.m.	4 p.m.	
	9 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Texas.....	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	In counties having less than 100,000 the polls may be opened at 8 a.m. In counties of more than one million population.
	8 a.m.	7 p.m.	
	6 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Utah.....	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	Polls shall be opened and closed at the time designated by the legislative branch of each municipality but must be opened at least 9 hours during the day.
Vermont.....	Not earlier than 6 a.m. No later than 7 p.m.		
Virginia.....	6 a.m.	7 p.m.	In all cities of 10,000 and more, except in 1st class-cities, the polls shall open at 6 a.m. and close at 8 p.m., except in any city of the 2d or 3d class the opening time may be set between 6 a.m. and 7 a.m. and closing between 7 p.m. and 8 p.m. Cities of 1st class. Cities of 4th class and villages. These hours may be extended, but not to hour earlier than 6 a.m. or later than 8 p.m. Same is true of towns.
Washington.....	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
West Virginia.....	6 a.m.	7:30 p.m.	
Wisconsin.....	Varies from place to place		
	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
	9 a.m.	5:30 p.m.	
Wyoming.....	9 a.m.	7 p.m.	

*Source: Based on a table prepared in April, 1965, by the American Law Division, Library of Congress, and supplemented

on the basis of a questionnaire circulated by the Council of State Governments to state officials in November, 1965.

VOTING STATISTICS: SELECTED DATA ON PERSONS REGISTERED
AND VOTING, BY STATE, 1964*

State or other jurisdiction	Numbers voting for Governor—primary(a)				Numbers voting for Governor—general election		
	Registered	Republicans	Democrats	Total	Republicans	Democrats	Total
Alabama.....	(b)	(c)	636,403	636,403***	...	303,987	315,776(d)***
Alaska.....	(e)	16,832	21,994	38,826***	27,054	29,627	56,681***
Arizona.....	515,905	102,441	190,496	292,937	221,404	252,098	473,502
Arkansas.....	715,528(e)	(f)	365,037	365,037	254,561	337,489	592,050
California.....	5,954,646†	2,061,657	2,039,391	4,101,048***	2,740,351	3,037,109	5,847,160(g)***
Colorado.....	879,075(b)	110,720	69,435	180,155***	349,342	262,890	616,481(h)***
Connecticut.....	1,373,443	(i)	(i)	(i)	482,852	549,027	1,031,879***
Delaware.....	245,494	(i)	(i)	(i)	97,374	102,797	200,171
Florida.....	2,052,134	130,951	1,135,839	1,266,790	686,297	933,554	1,663,481(j)
Georgia.....	1,364,988	(c)	852,350	852,350***	0	311,524	311,524***
Hawaii.....	221,650	77,477	79,321	156,798***	81,707	114,308	196,015***
Idaho.....	364,925	65,995	82,475	148,470***	139,578	115,876	265,477(k)***
Illinois.....	5,534,676	1,038,622	917,455	1,956,077	2,239,095	2,418,394	4,657,489
Indiana.....	2,628,627	(i)	(i)	(i)	901,342	1,164,620	2,072,915
Iowa.....	(l)	163,523	103,947	267,470	365,131	794,610	1,159,741
Kansas.....	(l)	282,164	156,095	438,259	432,667	400,264	850,414(m)
Kentucky.....	(b)	87,494	693,112	780,606†	436,496	449,551	886,047†
Louisiana.....	1,108,996(n)	(f)	906,475	906,475†	297,753	469,589	773,390(o)
Maine.....	496,029	66,500	36,241	102,741***	146,604	146,121	292,725***
Maryland.....	1,298,951	92,627	444,665	534,932***	341,271	428,071	769,342***
Massachusetts.....	2,721,448	195,926	750,938	946,864	1,176,462	1,153,416	2,388,430(p)
Michigan.....	3,710,798	448,569	318,602	767,171***	1,420,086	1,339,513	2,764,818(q)***
Minnesota.....	(l)	275,351	293,860	569,211***	619,751	619,842(r)	1,246,827(s)***
Mississippi.....	(b)	(c)	456,051	456,051†	138,515	225,456	363,971†
Missouri.....	(l)	198,978	540,497	739,475§	792,131	1,095,200	1,887,331§
Montana.....	318,721	65,637	128,098	193,735	144,113	136,862	280,975
Nebraska.....	(l)	139,930	93,904	233,834	231,029	347,026	578,055
Nevada.....	134,350	25,714	49,335	75,049***	32,145	64,784	96,929***
New Hampshire.....	365,224	62,676	33,130	95,806	94,824	190,863	285,687
New Jersey.....	3,253,603	357,519†	309,987†	648,579†	915,996†	1,279,568†	2,293,876(t)†
New Mexico.....	464,911	18,995	81,864	100,859	126,540	191,497	318,037
New York.....	7,660,953	(i)	(i)	(i)	3,081,587	2,309,743	5,663,465(u)***
North Carolina.....	2,200,000	(f)	627,238	627,238(a)§	613,975	735,248	1,349,223§
North Dakota.....	(e)	78,358	45,239	123,597	116,247	146,414	262,661
Ohio.....	(l)	580,784	658,410	1,239,194***	1,836,432	1,280,521	3,116,953***
Oklahoma.....	1,189,026	61,873	534,298	596,171***	392,316	315,357	709,763(v)***
Oregon.....	883,690	212,717	225,227	437,944***	345,497	265,359	636,998(w)***
Pennsylvania.....	5,466,718†	952,826	890,686	1,843,512***	2,424,918	1,938,627	4,378,042(x)***
Puerto Rico.....	1,002,000			(i)			820,975(y)
Rhode Island.....	462,165	28,429	92,595	121,024***	163,952	163,554	327,506***
South Carolina.....	772,572	(c)	329,291	328,291***	0	253,704	253,704***
South Dakota.....	(b)	(z)	(z)		143,682	112,438	256,120***
Tennessee.....	1,628,825	52,017	726,742	778,759***	99,884	315,648	620,738(aa)***
Texas.....	2,355,159(e)	128,146	1,125,884	1,254,030	661,675	1,877,793	2,544,753
Utah.....	414,879	87,594	105,469	193,063§	195,634	175,855	271,489§
Vermont.....	(b)	44,611	17,566	62,177	56,485	106,610	164,186(ab)
Virginia.....	1,304,653†	(c)	352,164	352,164**	212,207†	269,526†	562,789(ac)†
Washington.....	1,501,906	539,665	286,594	826,259	697,256	548,692	1,250,274
West Virginia.....	1,055,429	170,012	349,764	519,776	433,023	355,559	788,582
Wisconsin.....	(l)	343,181	343,236	686,417	856,779	837,901	1,694,680
Wyoming.....	(l)	49,975	37,926	87,901***	64,970	54,298	119,268***

*All figures shown are for 1964 except where indicated: §1960, **1961, ***1962, †1963, ‡1965.

(a) Includes figures only for initial primary elections, except North Carolina where figure is for run-off primary.

(b) Registration required but no central records maintained. In Colorado, Secretary of State collects registration figures for each general election.

(c) Usually Republican Party nominates in convention.

(d) Includes 11,789 votes for independent candidate.

(e) Registration not required. In Arkansas and Texas figure shows number of poll taxes paid. Arkansas adopted a new permanent voter registration law, effective 1965, which abolished poll tax as a condition for voting. A similar measure will be submitted for action by the Texas electorate in November, 1966.

(f) No primary unless contest for office.

(g) Includes 69,700 votes for Prohibition Party candidate.

(h) Total includes 2,511 votes cast for Socialist Party candidate; 1,738 votes cast for independent candidate.

(i) Candidates for Governor nominated at party convention.

(j) Includes 43,630 write-ins.

(k) In Idaho 10,023 voters did not cast a vote for Governor.

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

(m) Includes 5,667 votes for Prohibition Party candidate and 11,816 votes for Conservative Party candidate.

(n) The latest accurate enumeration of eligible voters is for the second primary. This figure should not have changed appreciably for the subsequent general election. However, the registration books in all parishes are open except during the 30-day period prior to primary and general elections, causing the registration figures to be in a minor process of change at all times.

(o) Includes 6,048 votes for State's Rights Party candidate.

(p) Includes 6,273 votes cast for Socialist Labor Party candidate; 3,713 votes cast for Prohibition Party candidate, 266 votes for miscellaneous other parties, and 48,200 blank ballots.

(q) Includes 5,219 votes for Socialist Labor Party candidate.

(r) Based on court decision of March 2, 1963. (Democratic-Farmer-Labor candidate.)

(s) Includes 7,234 votes for Industrial Govt. Party candidate.

(t) Total includes 20,753 votes cast for Conservative Party candidate; 5,378 for Veterans Choice candidate; 4,669 for Socialist Labor Party candidate; 3,219 for Socialist Workers Party; 64,293 scattered and blank votes.

(u) Total includes 242,675 votes cast for Liberal Party candidate (who was the Democratic candidate), 19,698 for Social Worker Party candidate; 9,762 for Socialist Labor Party candidate.

(v) Includes 2,090 votes cast for independent candidate.

(w) Includes 26,142 votes for independent candidate.

(x) Total includes 14,340 votes cast for Social Labor Party candidate; 157 "other party" votes.

(y) Popular Democratic Party, 487,280; Statehood Republican Party, 284,627; Christian Action Party, 26,867; Independent Party, 22,201.

(z) No primary for Governor in either party in 1964.

(aa) Includes 205,206 votes for independent candidate.

(ab) Includes 1,074 independent and 17 miscellaneous party votes.

(ac) Includes 75,307 votes cast for Virginia Conservative Party; 5,730 votes cast for independent candidate; 19 scattered votes.

LIMITATIONS ON CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES IN THE STATES

State or other jurisdiction	Applies to		Filing of statements required				Required times for filing statements	Contributions by corporations prohibited	Contributions by unions prohibited	Contributions from other sources prohibited or limited†	Restrictions on character of expenditures	Total expenditures by candidate limited	Amount spent in behalf of candidate limited
	Elections*	Candidates†	Campaign receipts by parties	Campaign receipts by candidates	Campaign disbursements by parties	Campaign disbursements by candidates							
Alabama.....	P,G	Statewide, Sen., Rep.	No	Yes	No	Yes	Within 15 days after a primary and within 30 days after a general election	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes(a)	No
Alaska.....	P,G	Statewide, Sen., Rep.	No	No	No	No	None	...	...	No	No	No	No
Arizona.....	P,G	Statewide, Sen. (b), Rep. (b)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Receipts and expenditures after election	Yes	No	No	No	Yes(c)	...
Arkansas.....	P,G	Statewide, Sen., Rep.	No	No	No	Yes	Corrupt practice pledge before, candidate expenses after election	...	...	No	No	Yes(d)	No
California.....	P,G	Statewide, Sen., Rep.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	After election	No	No	Campaign contributions solicited or received from a licensee by an elective state officer issuing licenses	Yes	No	No
Colorado.....	P,G(e)	Statewide, Sen., Rep.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Within 10 days after a primary and within 30 days after a general or special election	No	No	No	No	No	No
Connecticut...	P,G	Statewide, Sen., Rep.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	After election	Yes	No	Contributions by person under an assumed name	Yes	Yes	No(f)
Delaware.....	(g)	(g)	No	No	No	No	.....	No	No	No	No	No	No
Florida.....	P,G	Statewide, Sen., Rep.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Before and after election	Yes	No	Limit of \$1,000 contribution from any one person; contributions prohibited from holders of horse or dog racing permits and licenses for sale of intoxicating beverages, operators of public utilities franchised or regulated by the state, or partners, officers, or directors of unincorporated or incorporated holders of such permits, licenses or franchises	Yes	No	No
Georgia.....	P,G	Statewide, Sen., Rep.	No	No	No	No	.....	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Guam.....	P,G	Statewide	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Within 15 days after election	No	No	No	...	...	...
Hawaii.....	P,G	Statewide, Sen., Rep.	No	No	Yes(h)	Yes	Within 20 days	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Idaho.....	P	Statewide, Sen., Rep.	No	No	No	Yes	Within 20 days after election	No	No	No	Yes	Yes(b)	No

Illinois.....	(g)	(g)	No	No	No	No	.....	(i)	No	No	No	No	No
Indiana.....	P,G	Statewide, Sen., Rep.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Within 45 days after election	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Iowa.....	P,G	Statewide Sen., Rep.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Candidates: within 30 days after election; parties: within 30 days after general election	Yes	No(j)	Funds donated by a nonresident person, firm, or corporation may not be used by any person or political or- ganization for the pur- pose of conducting a campaign for political office	No	Yes	No
Kansas.....	P,G	Statewide	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	After election	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Kentucky.....	P,G	Statewide, Sen., Rep.	No	Yes	No	Yes	15 days before and 30 days after election	Yes	No	Persons with whom candidate must deal in his official capacity.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Louisiana.....	P,G	Statewide, Sen., Rep.	No	No	No	No	None	Yes	No	All state and city clas- sified employees; mem- bers of state and city civil service commis- sions; registrars of vot- ers and employees; cer- tain classified police and firemen; all municip- al officers and em- ployees operating un- der commission form of government	No	No	No
Maine.....	P,G	Statewide	Yes	/ Yes	Yes	Yes	Preliminary report not less than 10 nor more than 15 days before election; final report within 30 days after election	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Maryland.....	P,G	Statewide, Sen., Rep.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Within 20 days after election	Yes	No	Limit of \$2,500 contri- bution by any one source not a candidate	Yes	Yes(k)	Yes
Massachusetts.....	P,G	Statewide, Sen., Rep.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Within 14 days after primary; second Tues- day preceding general election and within 14 days after general election	Yes	No	By public officers or employees	Yes	No	No
Michigan.....	P,G	Statewide, Sen., Rep.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	After election but be- fore certification to of- fice	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Minnesota.....	P,G	Statewide, Sen., Rep.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	8 days before and with- in 10 days following primary; 8 days before and 10 days following general election	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mississippi.....	P	Statewide, Sen., Rep.	No(b)	Yes(b)	No(b)	Yes(b)	Contribution state- ments filed 1st and 15th each month of campaign	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Missouri.....	P,G	Statewide, Sen., Rep.	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Within 30 days after election	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
Montana.....	P,G	Statewide, Sen., Rep.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Candidates, within 10 days after election; par- ties, within 15 days after election	Yes	No	No	No	Yes(l)	No

LIMITATIONS ON CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES IN THE STATES—Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Applies to		Filing of statements required				Required times for filing statements	Contributions by corporations prohibited	Contributions by unions prohibited	Contributions from other sources prohibited or limited†	Restrictions on character of expenditures	Total expenditures by candidate limited	Amount spent in behalf of candidate limited
	Elections*	Candidates†	Campaign receipts by parties	Campaign receipts by candidates	Campaign disbursements by parties	Campaign disbursements by candidates							
Nebraska.....	P,G	Statewide, Sen., Rep.	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	After election	Yes	Only if union is a corporation	No	Yes	No	No
Nevada.....	(g)	(g)	No	No	No	No	.....	No	No	No	No	No	No
New Hampshire	P,G (m)	Statewide, Sen., Rep.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1st statement Wednesday (6 days) before; 2nd, second Friday (10 days) after election (n)	Yes	Yes	Any partnership as such or any partner acting in behalf of such partnership; any person employed in the classified service of the state; a personal contribution in excess of \$5,000 except by candidate himself; or a contribution if made anonymously, or in guise of a loan, or concealed, or without knowledge of candidate or his agents or political committee	No	Yes(o)	Yes
30 New Jersey....	P,G	Statewide, Sen., Rep.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Friday or Saturday before and 20 days after election	Yes(i)	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
New Mexico...	P,G	Statewide, Sen., Rep.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Candidates, within 10 days after election; parties, within 30 days after election	No	No	No money of political party may be spent on behalf of primary candidate	No	Yes(p)	No
New York.....	P,G	Statewide, Sen., Rep.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Before and after elections	Yes	No	Contributions by owners of polling places barred	No	Yes	Yes
North Carolina	(g)	(g)	Yes	Yes	Yes (in general elections)	Yes	Before and after elections	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
North Dakota	P,G	Statewide, Sen., Rep.	No	No	No	Yes	15 days after elections	Yes	No	A contribution made or received under other than the donor's own name	Yes	Yes(q)	Yes
Ohio.....	P,G	Statewide, Rep.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	By 4:00 p.m. 45th day after election	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Oklahoma.....	P,G	Statewide, Sen., Rep.	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Candidates within 15 days after any election; party campaign committees within 10 days after any general election	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Oregon.....	P,G	Statewide, Sen., Rep.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	15 days after election	(r)	No	.....	Yes	Yes(l,s)	No
Pennsylvania..	P,G	Statewide, Sen., Rep.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Within 30 days after each primary and general election	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No

Puerto Rico...	(g)	(g)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Quarterly within 30 days after expiration of each quarter.	Yes	No	Individual contributions are restricted up to the amount of \$300 in an election year, and \$200 in other years	(t)	No	No
Rhode Island...	(g)	(g)	No	No	No	act (u)	Before elections	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
South Carolina	P,G	Statewide, Sen., Rep.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Within 30 days after elections	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes(v)	Yes
South Dakota	P,G	Statewide, Sen., Rep.	No	No	Yes	Yes	Candidate's statement 5 to 10 days before convention or election; manager's within 30 days after	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Tennessee.....	P,G	Statewide, Sen., Rep.	No	Yes	No	Yes	Before and after elections	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Texas.....	P,G	Statewide, Sen., Rep.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2nd Sat. after 1st disbursement; 2nd Sat. each calendar month thereafter; Sat. preceding any primary or election	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
Utah.....	P,G	Statewide, Sen., Rep.	No	No	No	Yes	Within 10 days after primary	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Vermont.....	P	Statewide, Sen., Rep.	...	...	...	Yes	Within 30 days after election, caucus, convention or primary election	...	...	No	Yes	Yes	...
Virginia.....	P,G	Statewide, Sen., Rep.	No	Yes	No	Yes	After primary only	No	No	No	No	No	No
Washington...	P	Statewide, (w) Sen., Rep.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Before and after elections	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
West Virginia	P,G	Statewide, Sen., Rep.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	By 5 p.m. on Tues. preceding primary or election; Sat. following primary or election	Yes	No	Contributions by co-operative associations	Yes	Yes	No
Wisconsin.....	P,G	Statewide, Sen., Rep.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Within 20 days after election	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes(x)	Yes
Wyoming.....	P,G	Statewide, Sen., Rep.											

*P—primary election; G—general election.

†The abbreviations Sen. and Rep. in this column stand for United States Senator and United States Representative.

‡This column only shows prohibitions and restrictions on sources and limitations on amounts of contributions. It does not include procedural limitations such as prohibitions on making gifts directly to candidates shortly before elections.

(a) Newspaper and radio advertising exempt.

(b) Only in primary election.

(c) Expenditures limited at primary election, exclusive of money expended for stationery, postage, printing and advertisements in newspapers, motion pictures, radio and television broadcasts, outdoor advertising signs, and necessary personal, traveling or subsistence expenses.

(d) Travel and hotel expenses of candidate exempted.

(e) Also applies to special elections to fill vacancies in U. S. Congress.

(f) If spent by independent political committee.

(g) No limitation.

(h) By agent or committee acting for or on behalf of any candidate.

(i) Illinois: by insurance corporations only; New Jersey: by public utilities, banks and insurance corporations.

(j) State statute prohibits contribution only if union is a corporation.

(k) Postage, telegrams, telephoning, stationery, printing, advertising, radio and television programs, publishing, expressage, travel and board exempted.

(l) Expenditures of relatives and associates deemed to be those of candidate himself.

(m) Excludes Presidential preference and delegate primaries.

(n) Candidates for State Senator or Representative to the General Court, Councilor or county officers who have expended a sum in excess of \$200 are required to file second statement only (not later than second Friday after primary or election).

(o) Candidate's contribution to the state committee, his filing fee, personal travel and subsistence expenses, or services of his regular employees in discharging duties of a public office, are exempt.

(p) Exclusive of sums expended for necessary personal, traveling or subsistence expenses. No limit for candidate for State Representative in primary election.

(q) Expenses for personal travel and printing in state publicity pamphlet exempted.

(r) Certain corporations only.

(s) Primary election: 15 per cent of 1 year's compensation or salary of office for which candidate; general election: 10 per cent of 1 year's compensation or salary for which candidate. Not restricted to less than \$250.

(t) Act No. 110, 1957, created 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.

(u) Only restrictions are those imposed by federal statutes.

(v) Printing or circulation of written or printed matter exempted.

(w) Partisan primaries only.

(x) Traveling expenses exempted.

PROVISIONS FOR REFERENDUM ON STATE LEGISLATION

State	Established by constitutional provision	Basis of referendum (a)	Petition requirement (b)	Referendum provisions are also available to all or some local government units (c)
Alaska.....	X	Petition of people	10% of votes cast in last general election for Governor and resident in at least $\frac{3}{4}$ of election districts	X
Arizona.....	X	Petition of people Submitted by legislature	5% of qualified voters	X
Arkansas.....	X	Petition of people	6% of votes cast in last general election for Governor	X
California.....	X	Petition of people	5% of votes cast in last general election for Governor	X
Colorado.....	X	Petition of people Submitted by legislature	5% of votes cast in last general election for Secretary of State	X
Georgia.....	X (d)	Submitted by legislature Constitutional requirement	.....	X
Idaho.....	X	Petition of people	10% of votes cast in last general election for Governor	X
Illinois.....	X	Submitted by legislature Constitutional requirement	.....	X
Kentucky.....	X	Petition of people Constitutional requirement	5% of votes cast in last general election for Governor	X
Maine.....	X (d)	Petition of people Submitted by legislature Constitutional requirement	10% of votes cast in last general election for Governor	X
Maryland.....	X (d)	Petition of people Submitted by legislature	3% of votes cast in last general election for Governor	X
Massachusetts..	X	Petition of people	2% of votes cast in last general election for Governor	X
Michigan.....	X	Petition of people Submitted by legislature Constitutional requirement	5% of votes cast in last general election for Governor	X
Missouri.....	X	Petition of people Submitted by legislature	5% of legal voters in each of $\frac{3}{4}$ of Congressional districts	X
Montana.....	X	Petition of people Submitted by legislature	5% of legal voters	X
Nebraska.....	X	Petition of people	5% of votes cast in last general election for Governor	X
Nevada.....	X	Petition of people	10% of votes in last general election	X
New Jersey.....	X	Submitted by legislature Constitutional requirement	.....	X
New Mexico.....	X	Petition of people	10% of votes cast in last general election for Governor	X
North Carolina..	X	Submitted by legislature Constitutional requirement	.....
North Dakota...		Petition of people	7,000 signatures	
Ohio.....	X	Petition of people Constitutional requirement	6% of electors	X
Oklahoma.....	X	Petition of people Submitted by legislature Constitutional requirement	5% of votes cast for state office receiving largest number of votes in last general election	X
Oregon.....	X	Petition of people Submitted by legislature	5% of votes cast in last election for Supreme Court Justice	X
South Dakota...	X	Petition of people	5% of votes cast in last general election for Governor	X
Utah.....	X	Petition of people	10% of votes cast in last general election for Governor	X
Vermont.....		Submitted by legislature	.....	X
Washington.....	X	Petition of people Submitted by legislature Constitutional requirement	4% of votes cast in last general election for Governor	X
Wisconsin.....	X (d)	Submitted by legislature Constitutional requirement	.....	X

(a) Three forms of referendum exist: (1) the people may petition for a referendum, usually with the intention of repealing existing legislation; (2) the legislature may voluntarily submit laws to the electorate for their approval; and (3) the state constitution may require certain questions to be submitted to the people.

(b) In each state where referendum may occur, a majority of the popular vote is required to enact a measure. In Massa-

chusetts the measure must also be approved by at least 30 per cent of the ballots cast.

(c) In addition to those listed below, the following states have a referendum process that is available only to local units of government: Iowa, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia and Wyoming.

(d) The type of referendum held at the request of the legislature is not established by a constitutional provision.

INITIATIVE PROVISIONS FOR STATE LEGISLATION

State	Type (a)	Established by constitutional provision	Petition requirement (b)	Initiative provisions are also available to all or some local government units (c)
Alaska.....	D	X	10% of those voting in the last general election and resident in at least $\frac{3}{4}$ of election districts	X
Arizona.....	D	X	10% of qualified electors	X
Arkansas.....	D	X	8% of those voting in the last general election for Governor	X
California.....	B	X	8% of votes cast in the last general election for Governor (d)	X
Colorado.....	B	X	8% of votes cast in the last general election for Secretary of State	X
Idaho.....	D	X	10% of votes cast in the last general election for Governor	X
Maine.....	I	X	10% of votes cast in last general election for Governor	X
Massachusetts....	I	X	3% of votes cast in last general election for Governor	X
Michigan.....	I	X	8% of votes cast in last general election for Governor	X
Missouri.....	D	X	5% of voters in each of $\frac{3}{4}$ of Congressional districts	X
Montana.....	B	X	8% of legal voters	X
Nebraska.....	D	X	7% of votes cast in last general election for Governor	X
Nevada.....	I	X	10% of voters in last general election	X
North Dakota.....	D	X	10,000 electors	
Ohio.....	B	X	3% of electors	X
Oklahoma.....	D	X	8% of total vote for state office receiving largest number of votes in last general election	X
Oregon.....	D	X	8% of votes cast in last election for Supreme Court Justice	X
South Dakota.....	D	X	5% of votes cast in last general election for Governor	X
Utah.....	B	X	10% of electors (direct); 5% from majority of counties (indirect)	X
Washington.....	B	X	8% of votes cast in last general election for Governor	X

(a) The initiative may be direct or indirect. The direct type, designated D in this table, places a proposed measure on the ballot for submission to the electorate, without legislative action. The indirect type, designated I, requires the legislature to act upon an initiated measure within a reasonable period before it is voted upon by the electorate. In some states both types, designated B, are used.

(b) In each state where the initiative may occur, a majority of the popular vote is required to enact a measure. In Massa-

chusetts the measure must also be approved by at least 30 per cent of the ballots cast.

(c) In addition to those listed below, the following states have an initiative process that is available only to local units of government: Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia and Wyoming.

(d) If petition is signed by 5% of voters in preceding general election for Governor the initiative is indirect; if signed by 8%, it is direct.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

PROVISIONS FOR RECALL OF OFFICIALS

<i>State</i>	<i>Officers to whom applicable</i>	<i>Established by constitutional provision</i>	<i>Petition requirement*</i>	<i>Also available to all or some local government units†</i>
Alaska	All elective officials	X	25% of voters in last general election in district in which election occurred	X
Arizona	All elective officials	X	25% of votes cast in last election for office of official sought to be recalled	X
California	All elective officials	X	12% of votes cast in last election for office of official sought to be recalled	X
Colorado	All elective officials	X	25% of votes cast in last election for office of official sought to be recalled	X
Idaho	All elective officials except judicial officers	X	State officer: 10% of votes cast in last general election for Governor. County officer: 20% of votes cast in county in last general election, for Governor	X
Louisiana	All elective officials except judicial officers	X	25% of voters	X
Michigan	All elective officials except judges of courts of record	X	25% of voters in last election for Governor in electoral district of officer sought to be recalled	
Nevada	All elective officials	X	25% of votes cast for 6-year term as Justice of the Supreme Court	X
North Dakota ...	All elective officials	X	30% of votes cast in last general election for Governor	X
Oregon	All elective officials	X	25% of votes cast in last election for Supreme Court Justice	X
Washington	All elective officials except judges of courts of record	X	25%-35% of qualified electors depending on unit of government	X
Wisconsin	All elective officials	X	25% of votes cast in last general election for Governor	X

*In each state where a recall election may occur, a majority of the popular vote is required to recall an official.
†In addition to those listed, the following states have a recall process available only to local units of government:

Arkansas, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, West Virginia and Wyoming.

Section II

LEGISLATURES AND LEGISLATION

1. Legislative Organization
and Services
2. Legislation

Legislative Organization and Services

STRUCTURE AND PROCEDURES

BY HERBERT L. WILTSEE*

IF STATE legislatures have been the forgotten or ignored branch of government during the past generation or two, as many believe, that was conspicuously not the case in 1962-65. It is apportionment, primarily, that has occasioned this revival of attention.

Apportionment was spotlighted on March 26, 1962, when the United States Supreme Court rendered its decision in *Baker v. Carr* (369 U.S. 186). It has commanded public attention ever since as judicial, legislative and administrative actions have effected alterations in legislative districts, and as the voters have elected reapportioned lawmaking bodies. In view of the remarkable speed with which state legislative reapportionment had taken place by the close of 1965—especially remarkable since a new “round” of reapportioning activity was set off on June 15, 1964, with the Supreme Court’s ruling in *Reynolds v. Sims* (377 U.S. 533) that districts for both houses of a state legislature should be constructed “. . . as nearly of equal population as is practicable. . .”—it appears likely that reapportionment along basically “one man, one vote” lines will have become an accomplished reality in most states by the close of the 1966-67 biennium.

There are indications, however, that our state legislatures may continue to receive greater public attention in the coming years, even after interest in the

apportionment issue has waned. Several new national programs, with appreciable support from foundations, came into existence in 1964-65 to arouse and sustain interest in representative lawmaking bodies, to stimulate needed research in aspects of the legislative process, and to encourage adoption of needed changes. Notable in this connection is the Citizens Conference on State Legislatures; another is the American Assembly (of Columbia University) series of conferences on state legislatures, scheduled for inauguration in 1966. The National Municipal League, sponsor of the American Assembly conferences, also has inaugurated a periodical *State Legislatures Progress Reporter* as part of its State Legislatures Project, launched in 1965.

Several constitutional conventions or constitutional revision commissions in a number of states have been or are to be convened, and they will focus attention on changes in legislative provisions. States now involved in such revision programs include California, Connecticut, Florida, Idaho, Kentucky, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Tennessee and Utah. Political scientists in recent years have been developing new techniques of analysis and investigation, and these have become productive of findings that will assist in strengthening the legislatures. An outstanding work in this connection is the volume by William J. Keefe and Morris S. Ogul, *The American Legislative Process—Congress and the States* (1964).

Most significant, perhaps, is the action

*Mr. Wiltsee is Director of the Southern Office of the Council of State Governments and Secretary of the National Legislative Conference.

of the past biennium by a large majority of the legislatures themselves in initiating reexaminations of the legislative process. Such studies were going on at the end of 1965, according to a preliminary report of the Citizens Conference on State Legislatures, in a total of thirty-one of the states. It is noteworthy that in many of these states new legislators from reapportioned districts have made common cause with veteran legislators in deploring the lack of public awareness and appreciation of the lawmakers' tasks, and in urging studies that can lead to needed improvements. A new member of Illinois' "blue ribbon" House of Representatives in 1965 seemed to capsule the thinking of most freshman legislators when he stated that he was "appalled by the conditions under which we have to work." The basic needs of most legislatures, certain to be underlined by many of the studies now under way, were summarized by a long-time observer of the Montana legislature as: 1) decent offices, meeting rooms and other physical facilities; 2) a reasonable level of compensation; 3) more time for adequate consideration of the budget and legislation; and 4) more help, to gather and analyze factual data as a basis for decisions.

APPORTIONMENT

When an article corresponding to this was written in late 1963 for the preceding edition of *The Book of the States*, there were only twelve states whose legislatures had not been reapportioned since the decennial census of 1960. By the close of 1965 that figure had dropped to three: Minnesota, where a 1965 reapportionment was vetoed and the entire legislature will run at large in 1966 unless a special session or the court promulgates a plan; Pennsylvania, where the State Supreme Court has assumed the task of redistricting, the legislature having been unable to agree on a plan; and Rhode Island, where a legislative commission was created in 1965 to supervise a state census and propose a plan of apportionment for the 1966 session. Thus it appears likely that within six or seven years of a decennial census, all of the legislatures will have been reapportioned—surely the first

time in this or the preceding century that this will have been the case.

Litigation has involved reapportionment in the vast majority of states. As 1965 ended, there were only four states whose redistricting had not been subjected to or actually accomplished by court action: Alaska, Kentucky (whose 1963 reapportionment in special session narrowly averted a suit), Maine and South Dakota. Oregon belonged to this select group until December, 1965, when a suit was filed by residents of eastern Multnomah County, alleging discrimination.

Apportionment plans based on population, as of January 1, 1966, either were used in the last or are available for use in the next election in a total of forty states, according to a National Municipal League survey. Some of these have received only provisional court approval, and later changes will be required. The remaining ten states either faced court challenges (Louisiana and Mississippi), or were under orders to apportion or were to see alternative action take place (Hawaii, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and South Carolina).

The rapidly unfolding reapportionment developments in 1962 and after have been reported periodically and at length by two national organizations—the Council of State Governments and the National Municipal League. These reporting services group apportionment activities into two periods: (1) from *Baker v. Carr* (March, 1962) to *Reynolds v. Sims* (June, 1964), when twenty-eight states reapportioned at least one house, relying in most cases on population for one house and on other factors, including area, in the other; (2) since *Reynolds* and companion cases announced the "one man, one vote" criterion.

In the year and a half since the *Reynolds* decision:

- twenty-four states have reapportioned one or both houses by legislative action (in eight, court tests are pending);
- five had one or both houses reapportioned by boards, commissions or similar means (Alaska, Arkansas, Illinois House, Michigan, Ohio—but Michigan's 1964

action was invalidated in late 1965);

- seven had one or both houses reapportioned by courts (Alabama House, Illinois Senate, Montana, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Wisconsin, Wyoming Senate);
- five which reapportioned from 1961 through early 1964 appear to face no immediate court problem (Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Oregon, West Virginia);
- two, reapportioned in 1963, Louisiana and Mississippi, currently face litigation;
- four are expected to see legislative action in early 1966, three under court order (Kansas, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina);
- five face other problems: Minnesota and Pennsylvania mentioned above; Hawaii, whose 1965 legislative action was invalidated, and an order was given by federal court for a constitutional convention to act in time for 1966 sessions; Idaho, whose 1965 special session apportionment of both houses was invalidated in December; and Missouri, where an October 1965 special session proposed an amendment that was approved by the voters in mid-January 1966, providing for a bipartisan commission to reapportion the House of Representatives.

In the search for new patterns of apportionment, various issues have arisen. The use of multi-member districts to elect part of the membership of a house is one example. Lower federal courts, in 1964 cases involving Georgia and Pennsylvania, held such districts to be unconstitutional. The U. S. Supreme Court in an appeal of the Georgia case ruled that multi-member districts are not, per se, in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment (*Fortson v. Dorsey*, 379 U.S. 433), but it added: "It might well be that, designedly or otherwise, a multi-member constituency apportionment scheme, under the circumstances of a particular case, would operate to minimize or cancel out the voting strength of racial or political elements of the voting population. When this is demonstrated it will be time enough to consider whether the system still passes constitutional muster."

Numerous states in 1964-65 have employed the multi-member district idea, usually providing that candidates run at

large against the "field," but in a few (Arkansas, Florida, Georgia and Oregon) providing that candidates declare for a particular numbered post or seat. Of widespread interest as this is written is the Federal District Court decision in *Swann v. Adams* (Southern District of Florida, December 23, 1965) upholding a section of a multi-member district provision in Florida's 1965 reapportionment act. This contested section (Section 1 (5), HB 19, Second Special Session, 1965) provides that no two Senators in a multi-county, multi-Senator district shall reside in the same county until each county in the district has a Senator residing therein, although all voters in the multi-county district elect all such Senators.

The use of "weighted votes"—assigning variable numerical values to the votes of the various members of a legislative body, to reflect differing sizes of constituencies—has been considered. This approach was suggested by courts as a temporary expedient in cases involving Maryland (1962) and Washington (1964; but in this case the court later withdrew the suggestion). Legislatures in six or eight states have considered but did not act on weighted voting plans. Courts have invalidated variants of weighted voting in five states: Mississippi and Oklahoma in 1962; New Mexico and New Jersey in 1964; and New York in 1965. New Mexico voters in September, 1965, rejected an amendment that would have permitted weighted voting in one house.

Alabama's legislature, in the 1965 special session which reapportioned the legislature, took an unusual step by providing "legislative agents" for counties which will be without a resident representative following reapportionment. The governing body of any such county may elect a legislative agent, to serve at the pleasure of the governing body. Such agents do not have the right to vote but will receive the same pay as legislators, have floor privileges in both houses, and may attend committee meetings.

The unprecedentedly large amount of redistricting has given rise to charges of gerrymandering for partisan advantage. In Delaware, Michigan and New York suits were brought on these grounds in

1964-65. On November 2, 1965, the Michigan Supreme Court upheld the complaint, ruled the existing apportionment invalid, and directed the state apportionment commission to submit a new measure in early 1966. No court, it appears, had ruled previously on this question, although the U. S. Supreme Court in *Gomillion v. Lightfoot* (364 U.S. 339) in the early 1960's indicated a willingness to set aside a districting which denied voting rights to minorities.

Unicameralism has received increased attention in the aftermath of the apportionment rulings, but no firm gains for the plan had been recorded by the end of 1965. Members of Connecticut's constitutional convention in late 1965 rejected consideration of the plan; and while the chairman and some members of Rhode Island's constitutional convention favored a one-house legislature, the plan appeared not to command a majority. Legislators in several states—including Arkansas, Georgia and Maryland—in 1964-65 introduced unicameral amendments, but in no case were they sent to the people for vote. Some of the legislative studies mentioned above are considering unicameralism.

Redistricting of Congressional seats on a population basis also progressed during 1964-65. In *Wesberry v. Sanders* (376 U.S. 1), a Georgia case decided February 17, 1964, the U. S. Supreme Court refused to countenance Congressional districts of disparate size and ruled that "... as nearly as is practicable one man's vote in a congressional election is to be worth as much as another's." Since January, 1962, nineteen states have altered Congressional district lines, nine of them in 1965. Illustrative of the results are the following, showing the ratio of most-populous to least populous district, before and after redistricting: Texas, 4.4 to 1, and 1.2 to 1; Michigan, 4.5 to 1, and 1 to 1; Georgia, 3 to 1, and 1.4 to 1; Colorado, 3.3 to 1, and 1.2 to 1; Connecticut, 2.2 to 1, and 1.2 to 1.

The applicability of apportionment decisions to local units of government was in some doubt following the *Reynolds* holding. Several decisions in 1964 and early 1965 affirmed the applicability, and

these rulings are being cited as precedents with increasing frequency. At least two states, California and Wisconsin, enacted new measures governing apportionment of county supervisorial districts, following state court rulings in those jurisdictions.

SIZES AND TERMS

As in 1962-63, reapportionment in 1964-65 occasioned far more changes than are customary each biennium in the sizes of the ninety-nine state legislative chambers. Such changes were accomplished, or may soon be, in twenty states—in all of them as direct results of apportionment. Courts and the voters may be heard from with respect to some proposed changes. If all survive, however, the number of Senate seats will increase in fourteen states by a total of seventy-two, and will decrease in one by a single seat. House seats, interestingly, would be measurably reduced. They would decline by 292 in eight states, and go up by only fifty-five in six others.

Among recent Senate changes, finalized or proposed, are these: Florida's Senate, an increase from forty-four to fifty-eight; Maryland's, an increase from twenty-nine to forty-three; New Jersey, New York, Nebraska and Wyoming, Senate increases, respectively, of eight, seven, six and five members. Major increases in House sizes are in Iowa (from 108 to 124), New York (150 to 165), and Montana (94 to 104). Striking decreases will affect two of the largest bodies: Connecticut's House will drop from 294 to 177 members, and Vermont's from 246 to 150. Two other Houses have been reduced by judicial order—Ohio's from 137 to ninety-nine, and Oklahoma's from 121 to ninety-nine. Idaho's House also is scheduled to drop, from seventy-nine to sixty-seven members.

In size, American state legislatures range from a total of forty-nine, in the Nebraska unicameral, to 424 in New Hampshire. The smallest bicameral legislatures are those of Delaware with fifty-three members and Nevada with fifty-four. Senates vary from seventeen members in Nevada and eighteen in Delaware up to sixty-seven in Minnesota. The range in lower houses is greater—from thirty-five in Delaware, thirty-seven

in Nevada, and forty in Alaska, to 240 in Massachusetts and 400 in New Hampshire.

The ratio of Senate to House members has averaged heretofore about one to three, but this, too, varies widely: there is one Senator for less than two House members in Colorado, Delaware, Idaho and Montana; in contrast, New Hampshire has twenty-four Senators to 400 representatives.

In all states, legislative terms are either two years or four. Senators serve four-year terms in thirty-seven states. Shorter terms are the rule for 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.

No changes were made in legislative terms in 1964-65, despite numerous efforts. Oklahoma voters in December, 1963, rejected a plan to increase Senate terms from four to six years and House terms from two to four. In 1965 New York voters defeated a measure to double the two-year terms for all legislators, and Texas voters rejected a similar proposal for House members. In Tennessee a constitutional convention in 1965 voted to propose four-year staggered terms for Senators.

SESSIONS

At present, and with the addition of New Mexico during the past biennium, twenty states hold annual and thirty hold biennial regular sessions. Only four (New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island and South Carolina) met annually at the beginning of World War II. Just half of the annual session states restrict the "off-year" session to budgetary and fiscal concerns, as shown in the accompanying table on "Legislative Sessions." Maryland introduced this limited budget session concept; but the restrictiveness of the restraints led Maryland voters in November, 1964, to remove subject matter limits on the even-year session. California's Governor in early 1965 recommended a similar change in that state, where it has become a biennial necessity to call one or more special sessions running concurrently with the limited budget session.

Interest in annual sessions reached a new high point in 1964-65. South Dakota's legislature held its first annual "budget" session in 1964; in the same year New Mexico voters approved a limited off-year session; Illinois voters cast a majority in favor of annual sessions, but the plan failed to obtain the required two-thirds vote. Iowa and New Hampshire voters are scheduled to vote on annual session amendments. Vermont's Governor was among those who, in 1965 messages, urged annual sessions; the Governor's Commission on Constitutional Revision in Wisconsin made a similar recommendation; and a Florida legislative study report in 1964 concluded: "... the present biennial session system in Florida is outdated and if the Florida legislature is to carry out its responsibilities as required by the Constitution, annual sessions must be adopted." Several other states, including North Carolina, are studying annual sessions.

The expansion of legislative business is mirrored by the fact that half of the legislatures in 1964-65 spent more than one hundred actual legislative days in session (regular and special), exclusive of weekends and recesses. For some, it was appreciably more. Legislators in California, Massachusetts and New York each met for more than 180 legislative days; those of Vermont, 158; South Carolina, 151; Nebraska, 149. In sharp contrast are the few lawmaking bodies whose legislative days aggregated less than fifty: Utah's with forty-six, and Wyoming's with about thirty-five.

A review of the 1956-65 decade illustrates the trend. In five successive two-year periods, the number of special sessions and the aggregate of regular and special sessions for the fifty states (including the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii prior to statehood) stand thus: 1956-57, 37 specials and 101 total; 1958-59, 36 specials and 100 total; 1960-61, 42 specials and 111 total; 1963-64, 45 specials and 113 total; 1964-65, 65 specials and 134 total.

During 1956-1965, three states had ten or more special sessions—Alabama and California, thirteen each, Maryland, ten—while twenty more legislatures had be-

tween five and nine specials. Only six legislatures completed the decade without any special sessions—Delaware, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Montana, Oklahoma and South Dakota. As noted below, however, the first three of these extend regular sessions with frequent recesses, Oklahoma's unlimited session has been steadily increasing in length, and South Dakota recently went to annual sessions.

The trend toward more time for legislative business is seen in increased numbers of days of session, although variable methods of reporting make it difficult to obtain valid comparisons for all states. A December, 1965, Colorado study reports that total legislative days in that state rose from ninety-four in 1945-46 to 130 in 1955-56 and 164 in the past biennium. The report anticipates at least 200 legislative days a biennium ten years hence. For the following eight states, days of actual legislative meeting are the time unit employed during three biennia. (Special sessions are excluded.)

	1956-57	1962-63	1964-65
California	118	131	123
Maine	75	87	76
Minnesota	75	102	103
Mississippi	63	96	115
Nebraska	115	132	149
North Carolina	109	121	116
Ohio	87	107	115
Oklahoma	83	93	117

Not included in the preceding inset table, since comparable figures are lacking, are the seven legislatures which in recent years have taken frequent recesses without sine die adjournment, thus prolonging regular sessions on occasion for an entire year or biennium: those of Delaware, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Wisconsin. Some observers see this practice of alternating sittings and recesses (during which committees can hold hearings) as an emergent trend.

COMPENSATION

Our state legislators receive their basic compensation in one or both of two main ways—on a salary basis, covering the period of the term; or on a daily pay basis, with payments confined either to days of actual session or to a limited number of

session days after which compensation ceases. In recognition of increasing amounts of time which legislators must devote to their public duties, the long-term trend is toward the salary and away from the daily pay arrangement, although no changes in these basic arrangements took place in 1964-65. In 1943 more than half of the states paid on the daily basis. By 1965 thirty-one paid on a salary basis; sixteen paid on a daily (or for Vermont, a weekly) basis; and three used both—Arkansas, Oklahoma and Oregon.

The range of biennial salaries is great, from \$200 in New Hampshire to \$20,000 in Michigan and New York. Daily pay rates also have a wide range: from \$5 a day in Rhode Island and North Dakota to \$50 in Louisiana. The median biennial salary among the thirty-four states paying salaries is \$4,800; the median among daily pay plan states (excluding Vermont and its weekly basis) is \$15. Indicative of the effects of compensation-setting in the constitution are these figures: the median salary in sixteen states where set by constitution—\$3,600-4,000; in eighteen states where set by statute—\$6,000-6,400. Also, median daily pay in ten states where set by constitution—\$10; in eight states where set by statute—\$35.

As an accompanying table on "Salaries and Compensation of Legislators" indicates, all but four daily or weekly pay states, and all but nine salary plan states grant additional compensation, taking the form of daily expense allowances during the session, or a lump sum payment for the session or year or biennium, or an expense allowance between sessions. A growing trend appears to be the payment of variable allowances during sessions, in recognition of added living costs for legislators whose homes are distant from the capitol. Arizona, Hawaii, Maine, Minnesota and Wisconsin have introduced plans of such a nature. The practice was recommended in the Colorado report mentioned above.

The accompanying inset table on "Realized Compensation" has been computed in an effort to show actual compensation of a typical legislator in each state during a two-year period, realized from salary, daily pay, and expense allowance.

REALIZED COMPENSATION FOR A BIENNIUM FOR A TYPICAL LEGISLATOR IN SALARY, PER DIEM AND LIVING EXPENSE ALLOWANCES (PREVAILING IN OR AUTHORIZED DURING 1964-65), COMPUTED FOR TYPICAL-LENGTH REGULAR SESSIONS. (EXCLUDES MILEAGE, STATIONERY, AND ALL VARIABLE INTERIM ALLOWANCES.)

State	Biennial compensation	Pay basis	State	Biennial compensation	Pay basis
New Hampshire	\$ 200	S	Nebraska	\$4,800	S
Rhode Island	600 (A)	D	South Carolina	4,800 (A)	S*
Tennessee	1,125	D*	Washington	4,800	S*
New Mexico	1,200 (A)	D	Indiana	4,820	S*
Wyoming	1,280	D*	Mississippi	4,900	S*
Utah	1,300	S*	Iowa	5,000	D
Virginia	1,800	S*	Colorado	6,400 (A)	S
Vermont	2,000	D	Hawaii	7,445 or 8,770 (A)	S*
Idaho	2,100	D*	Maryland	8,300 (A)	S*
North Dakota	2,340	D*	Oregon	8,400	S&D
Maine	2,435 to 3,044	S*	Delaware	9,000 (A)	S
Montana	3,000	D*	Louisiana	9,750 (A)	D*
South Dakota	3,000 (A)	S	Alaska	10,495 (A)	S*
West Virginia	3,000 (A)	S	Texas	11,040	S*
Arkansas	3,600	S&D	Minnesota	11,028 or 11,742	S*
Kentucky	3,600	D*	Missouri	11,550	S*
Alabama	3,780	D*	Wisconsin	10,800 or 12,450	S†
Florida	3,900	S*	California	14,850 (A)	S*
Nevada	3,900	D*	New Jersey	15,000 (A)	S
Oklahoma	3,900	S&D	Ohio	16,000	S
Connecticut	4,000	S*	Massachusetts	16,800 (A)	S*
Kansas	4,000 (A)	D*	Illinois	18,000	S
North Carolina	4,220	D*	Pennsylvania	24,000 (A)	S*
Georgia	4,250 (A)	D*	New York	24,000 (A)	S*
Arizona	3,600 to 5,435 (A)	S*	Michigan	25,000 (A)	S*

A — Annual sessions.

D — Daily or weekly pay basis.

S — Salary basis.

* — Additional expense payments are made and are included in compensation shown.

† — Variable monthly payments are made in interim but not included in compensation shown.

Such variables as special session compensation, postage and office allowances, mileage and transportation, and added pay for interim service have been excluded. Current or recently authorized compensation rates shown in the table on "Salaries and Compensation of Legislators" have been used; where necessary to compute pay on the basis of days or weeks of regular session, the regular sessions of 1962-63 have been used.

Despite the fact that the totals shown in the inset table are estimates and not firm figures in many cases, certain conclusions are possible. There is an enormous range in compensation from low to high; and legislators dependent on a daily pay plan fare, on the whole, much more poorly than those on a salary basis. Also apparent is the generally higher compensation in the twenty annual session

states.

Compensation changes were more numerous in 1964-65 than in most recent biennia. They affected legislators in almost half of the states. Appreciable salary increases took place or were authorized for the future in Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, Ohio and Pennsylvania; sizeable raises in daily pay plans occurred in Iowa, Montana and Nevada. New session-time expense allowances were introduced in Indiana and Montana, and new interim expense allowance in North Dakota and Oregon. Interim allowances aggregating \$100 a month for Oklahoma legislators also were enacted, but these were held up pending a court decision as 1965 ended. Retirement plans to provide benefits for former legislators have been of

(Continued on page 68)

OFFICIAL NAMES OF STATES, 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, Commonwealth 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(c)
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, Commonwealth 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 Building
Virgin Islands, Territory of.....	Legislature	Unicameral		Capitol

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

(b) Unofficial.

(c) Since 1963, legislature has met in its own building, "Legislative Building."

THE LEGISLATORS
Numbers, Terms and Party Affiliations'
As of August 1, 1965

State or other jurisdiction	Senate					House					Constitutional total of legis- lators
	Dem- ocrats	Repub- licans	Va- can- cies	Consti- tutional total	Term	Dem- ocrats	Repub- licans	Va- can- cies	Consti- tutional total	Term	
Alabama.....	35	..	..	35	4	102	4	..	106	4	141
Alaska.....	17	3	..	20	4	30	10	..	40	2	60
Arizona.....	26	2	..	28	2	45	35	..	80	2	108
Arkansas.....	35	..	..	35	4	99	1	..	100	2	135
California.....	25	14	1	40	4	49	31	..	80	2	120
Colorado.....	15	20	..	35	4	42	23	..	65	2	100
Connecticut.....	23	13	..	36	2	111	143	..	294(a)	2	330(a)
Delaware.....	13	5	..	18	4	30	5	..	35	2	53
Florida.....	42(b)	2	..	44(b)	4	102	10	..	112	2	156(c)
Georgia.....	44	9	..	54(d)	2	182	23	..	205	2	259(d)
Hawaii.....	16	9	..	25	4	39	12	..	51	2	76
Idaho.....	19	25	..	44	2	37	42	..	79	2	123
Illinois.....	24	32	2	58	4(e)	116	58	3	177	2	233
Indiana.....	35	15	..	50	4	77	22	1	100	2	150
Iowa.....	34	25	..	59	4	101	23	..	124	2	183
Kansas.....	13	27	..	40	4	44	81	..	125	2	165
Kentucky.....	24	13	1	38	4	62	37	1	100	2	138
Louisiana.....	38	..	1	39	4	103	2	..	105	4	144
Maine.....	29	5	..	34(f)	2	80	70	1	151	2	185
Maryland.....	22	7	..	29(g)	4	117	25	..	142(h)	4	171(h)
Massachusetts.....	27	13	..	40	2	169	69	1	240(d)	2	280(d)
Michigan.....	23	15	..	38	2(i)	73	37	..	110	2	148
Minnesota.....	Nonpartisan election			67	4	Nonpartisan election			135	2	202
Mississippi.....	52	..	..	52	4	122	..	..	122	4	174
Missouri.....	23	11	..	34	4	124	39	..	163	2	197
Montana.....	32	24	..	56(j)	4	56	38	..	94(j)	2	150(j)
Nebraska.....	Nonpartisan election			49	4(k)	Unicameral legislature			..	..	49
Nevada.....	8	8	..	17(d,l)	4	25	12	..	37(l)	2	54(d)
New Hampshire.....	8	16	..	24	2	177	220	3	400(m)	2	424(m)
New Jersey.....	6	15	..	21(n)	4(o)	28	32	..	60	2(o)	81(n)
New Mexico.....	28	4	..	32(p)	4	59	18	..	77(p)	2	98(p)
New York.....	33	25	..	58	2	88	62	1	151	2	209
North Carolina.....	49	1	..	50	2	106	14	..	120	2	170
North Dakota.....	20	29	..	49	4	65	44	..	109	2	158
Ohio.....	16	16	..	32(q)	4(q)	62	75	..	137(q)	2(q)	169(q)
Oklahoma(r).....	41	7	..	48	4	78	21	..	99	2	147
Oregon.....	19	11	..	30	4	28	32	..	60	2	93
Pennsylvania.....	22	27	1	50	4	116	93	..	209	2	259
Rhode Island.....	30	16	..	46	2	76	24	..	100	2	146
South Carolina.....	46	..	..	46	4	123	1	..	124	2	170
South Dakota.....	16	18	..	35(d)	2	30	45	..	75	2	110(d)
Tennessee.....	24	7	2	33	2	75	24	..	99	2	132
Texas.....	31	..	..	31	4	149	1	..	150	2	181
Utah.....	15	12	..	27(s)	4	39	30	..	69	2	96(s)
Vermont.....	12	18	..	30	2	64	177	..	246(d,t)	2	276(d)
Virginia.....	37	3	..	40	4	89	11	..	100	2	140
Washington.....	32	17	..	49	4	60	39	..	99	2	148
West Virginia.....	27	7	..	34	4	91	9	..	100	2	134
Wisconsin.....	13	20	..	33(u)	4	52	48	..	100(u)	2	133(u)
Wyoming.....	12	13	..	25	4	31	27	3	61	2	86
Puerto Rico.....	23(v)	9(w)	..	32	4	47(v)	17(w)	..	64	4	96(x)

(a) After November 8, 1966, 177 House members by 1965 reapportionment.

(b) Includes one holdover Democrat whose term expires November, 1966.

(c) Provided by statute enacted February, 1963, after constitutional provisions were declared invalid.

(d) The following numbers of members in current legislatures are not designated as Democrats or Republicans: Georgia Senate, 1; Massachusetts House, 1; Nevada Senate, 1; South Dakota Senate, 1; Vermont House, 5.

(e) The Illinois Supreme Court on July 29, 1965, ordered all State Senators to run for reelection in 1966. Unless a constitutionally valid reapportionment plan is passed by the legislature, Senators will be required to run for reelection again in 1968.

(f) Constitutional total of Senate members may vary according to population.

(g) To increase to 43 in election of 1966.

(h) For term of office ending in 1966 only, House members fixed at 142; thereafter House members revert to 123.

(i) Beginning with 1966 elections, Senate term four years.

(j) By federal court order on August 6, 1965, both houses of the Montana legislature were reapportioned. All members of the 1967 Legislative Assembly will be elected under a court-ordered plan at the general election in November, 1966. At that time 55 Senators and 104 Representatives will be elected.

(k) In 1966 all legislators elected for four years.

(l) Total number of legislators cannot exceed 75; number of Senators cannot be less than $\frac{1}{4}$ nor more than $\frac{1}{2}$ the number of Assemblymen.

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

(n) Reapportionment accomplished in 1965 for November general election increased Senate to 29.

(o) All members of Senate and House stood for reelection in November, 1965, under a temporary reapportionment plan.

(p) By act of 1965 session, Senate membership set at 37 and House at 70. Senate reapportionment pending.

(q) At the reapportionment following the decennial census, a ratio is established to provide for fractional representation during the succeeding decade. Any county or senatorial district with a population larger than the minimum requirement for a Representative or Senator is allotted fractional additional representation by adding a Representative or Senator for one to four of the legislative sessions during the decade.

(r) As reapportioned by the U. S. District Court for the Western District of Oklahoma.

(s) After election of November 6, 1966, Senate membership will increase to 29.

(t) Following a special election in November, 1965, the reapportioned Vermont House was to have 150 members.

(u) Constitution sets number of Assemblymen at not less than 54 nor more than 100; number of Senators not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ nor more than $\frac{1}{2}$ the number of Assemblymen.

(v) Popular Democratic Party.

(w) Statehood Republican Party.

(x) The Puerto Rico constitution 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.

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(d)
Arkansas.....	Odd	Jan.	2nd Mon.	60 C	15 C(e)	No	(e)
California.....	Annual(f)	Jan.	Odd-Mon. after Jan. 1	120 C(g)	None	No	No
		Feb.	Even-1st Mon.	30 C			
Colorado.....	Annual(f)	Jan.	Wed. after 1st Tues.	160 C(c)	None	No	No
Connecticut.....	Odd	Jan.	Wed. after 1st Mon.	150 C(h)	None	Yes	Yes
Delaware.....	Annual(f)	Jan.	Odd-1st Tues.	90 L	30(c)	No	Yes
		Feb.	Even-1st Tues.	30 L			
Florida.....	Odd	Apr.	Tues. after 1st Mon.	60 C(i)	20 C(j)	(j)	Yes(j)
Georgia.....	Annual	Jan.	Odd-2nd Mon.	45 C(k)	(l)	Petition 3/5 members(m)	Yes(d)
		Jan.	Even-2nd Mon.	40 C			
Hawaii.....	Annual(f)	Feb.	Odd-3rd Wed.	60 C(n)	30 C(n)	(o)	(o)
46 Idaho.....	Odd	Feb.	Even-3rd Wed.	30 C(n)			
		Jan.	Mon. after Jan. 1	60 C(c)	20 C	No	No
Illinois.....	Odd	Jan.	Wed. after 1st Mon.	None(p)	None	No	No
Indiana.....	Odd	Jan.	Thurs. after 1st Mon.	61 C	40 C	No	Yes
Iowa.....	Odd	Jan.	2nd Mon.	None	None	No	Yes(q)
Kansas.....	Annual(f)	Jan.	Odd-2nd Tues.	90 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(f)	May	Even-2nd Mon.	60 C	30 C	Petition 2/3 elected members	No(r)
		May	Odd-2nd Mon.	30 C		each house	
Maine.....	Odd	Jan.	1st Wed.	None	None	No	Yes
Maryland.....	Annual	Jan.	3rd Wed.	70 C	30 C	No	Yes
Massachusetts.....	Annual	Jan.	1st Wed.	None	None	Yes	Yes
Michigan.....	Annual	Jan.	2nd Wed.	None	None	No	No
Minnesota.....	Odd	Jan.	Tues. after 1st Mon.	120 L	None	No	Yes
Mississippi.....	Even	Jan.	Tues. after 1st Mon.	None	None	No	No
Missouri.....	Odd	Jan.	Wed. after Jan. 1	195 C(h)	60 C	No	No
Montana.....	Odd	Jan.	1st Mon.	60 C	60 C	No	No
Nebraska.....	Odd	Jan.	1st Tues.	None	None	Petition 2/3 members	No
Nevada.....	Odd	Jan.	3rd Mon.	60 C(c)	20 C(c)	No	No
New Hampshire.....	Odd	Jan.	1st Wed.	July 1(c)	15 L(c)	Yes	Yes
New Jersey.....	Annual	Jan.	2nd Tues.	None	None	(s)	Yes

New Mexico.....	Annual(f)	Jan.	Odd-3rd Tues.	60 C	30 C(t)	Yes(t)	Yes(t)
		Jan.	Even-3rd Tues.	30 C			
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(u)	No
Oregon.....	Odd	Jan.	2nd Mon.	None	None	No	Yes
Pennsylvania.....	Annual(f)	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	40 L(c)	No	Yes
South Dakota.....	Annual(f)	Jan.	Odd-Tues. after 3rd Mon.	45 L	None	No	Yes
		Jan.	Even-Tues. after 1st Mon.	30 L			
Tennessee.....	Odd	Jan.	1st Mon.	75 C(c)	20 C(c)	No	No
Texas.....	Odd	Jan.	2nd Tues.	140 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,v)	30 C(c,v)	Petition 2/3 members	Yes
Washington.....	Odd	Jan.	2nd Mon.	60 C	None	No	Yes
West Virginia.....	Annual(f)	Jan.	Odd-2nd Wed.	60 C(w)	None	Petition 2/3 members	No
		Jan.	Even-2nd Wed.	30 C(w)			
Wisconsin.....	Odd	Jan.	2nd Wed.	None	None	No	No
Wyoming.....	Odd	Jan.	2nd Tues.	40 C	None	No	Yes
Puerto Rico.....	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	111 C(h,x)	20	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, per diem, or daily allowance ceases but session may continue. In Colorado the 160-day limitation applies to the legislative biennium. In New Hampshire travel allowance ceases after July 1 or 90 legislative days, whichever occurs first.

(d) If legislature convenes itself.

(e) 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.

(f) Budget sessions held in even-numbered years, except in Louisiana.

(g) Exclusive of Saturdays and Sundays.

(h) Approximate length of session. Connecticut session must adjourn by first Wednesday after first Monday in June, Missouri's by July 15, and Puerto Rico's by April 30.

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

(j) 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.

(k) Convenes for no longer than 12 days to organize. Recesses and then reconvenes 2nd Monday in February for not more than 33 calendar days. Budget presently considered in odd-year session only.

(l) Seventy-day session limit except for impeachment proceedings if Governor calls session; 30-day limit except for impeachment proceedings if Governor calls session at petition of legislature.

(m) Thirty-day limit except for impeachment proceedings.

(n) 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.

(o) 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.

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

(q) Iowa constitution requires the Governor to inform both houses of the General Assembly the purpose for which a special session has been convened.

(r) Unless legislature petitions for special session. However, no special session may be called during the 30 days before or the 30 days after the regular fiscal sessions in the odd years without the consent of $\frac{2}{3}$ of the elected members of each house of the legislature.

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

(t) 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.

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

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

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

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

SALARIES AND COMPENSATION OF LEGISLATORS

SALARY AND DAILY PAY PLANS								ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR LEGISLATORS		
State or other jurisdiction	Regular session		Special session		Basic salary is fixed by	Date basic salary established	Travel allowance			
	Daily pay plan	Salary plan	Amount of salary calculated for biennium	Limit on no. of days of pay			Amount per mile	Number of trips during session	Additional expense allowances during session	
										Amount per day	Limit on no. of days of pay
Alabama.....	\$10	36 L(a)	.....	\$10	36 L	Const.	1946	10c	One round trip	\$20 per day(a)
Alaska.....	..	....	\$ 5,000(b)	..	....	Stat.	1961	15c	One round trip(c)	\$35 per day; \$300 postage-stationery allowance; presiding officers receive an extra annual allowance of \$500
Arizona.....	..	....	3,600(b,d)	..	....	Const.	1958	10c	.....	\$12 per day subsistence for legislators from outside city limits of capital(d)
Arkansas.....	20	60 C	2,400(e,f)	6	....	Const.	1958	5c	One round trip	.....
California.....	..	....	12,000(b)	..	....	Const.	1954	5c(g)	One round trip	\$19 per day(f)
Colorado.....	..	....	6,400(b,h)(h)	..	....	Stat.	1963	(i)	One round trip	None during session(g)
Connecticut.....	..	....	3,250	..	....	Stat.	1965	10c	Each day	\$750 expense allowance
Delaware.....	..	....	9,000	..	....	Const.	1965	15c	Unlimited mileage	\$25 stationery and supplies
Florida.....	..	....	2,400	..	....	Const.	1954	10c	Round trip per week	\$25 per day
Georgia.....	10	(b,j)	.....	10	70 C(k)	Const.	1945	10c	Four round trips	\$40 per day
Hawaii.....	..	....	4,000(b,l)	(l)	....	Const. & Stat.	1959	20c	One round trip	\$32.50 per day for members from Oahu; \$45 for legislators from neighbor islands
Idaho.....	40	60 C	.....	10	70 C	Const.	1946	10c	One round trip	Additional \$25 a day for committee members
Illinois.....	..	....	18,000	..	....	Stat.	1965	10c	Round trip per week	\$50 for postage and stationery
Indiana.....	..	....	3,600	..	....	Stat.	1955	8c	Round trip per week	\$20 per day
Iowa.....	30	..	.....	30	....	Stat.	1957	10c	One round trip	.....
Kansas.....	10	120 C(b,m)	.....	10	30 C	Stat.	1963	7c	Six actual round trips during regular and three actual round trips during special or budget session	\$15 per day; not to exceed \$1,350 during regular session nor \$450 during special or budget session; \$50 per month between sessions
Kentucky.....	25	60 L(n)	.....	25	....	Stat.	1950	15c	One round trip	\$25 a day; \$50 in lieu of stationery
Louisiana.....	50	90 C(b,o)	.....	50	30 C	Stat.	1956	10c	Eight round trips and four round trips during budget session	\$250 per month while legislature not in regular session
Maine.....	..	....	2,000	20	....	Stat.	1965	9c	Round trip per week	Small allowance for postage, telephone, etc., plus \$5 per day in attendance for meals and actual housing expenses not to exceed \$7 per night
Maryland.....	..	....	4,800(b)	..	30 C	Const.	1964	(i)	One round trip	\$25 per day plus \$50 for postage per annual session
Massachusetts.....	..	....	15,000(b)	(q)	....	Stat.	1965	9c(p)	Each day(r)	\$1,800 per biennium; weekly expense allowance according to distance from capital(q)
Michigan.....	..	....	20,000	..	....	Stat.	1964	10c	Two round trips per month(s)	\$5,000 per biennium; plus allowance for postage, telephone and telegraph, etc.
Minnesota.....	..	....	9,600	25	....	Stat.	1965	15c	One round trip	In 1965, \$21 per day, except \$14 per day for legislators who did not have to leave their homes to attend session
Mississippi.....	..	....	3,000	22.50	....	Stat.	1956	10c	One round trip(t)	\$100 per month between sessions
Missouri.....	..	....	9,600	20	60 C	Stat.	1961	10c	Twice per month	\$10 per day
Montana.....	35	60 C	.....	..	....	Stat.	1955	8c	One round trip	\$15 per day
Nebraska.....	..	....	4,800	..	....	Const. & Stat.	1961	8c	One round trip	\$100 postage allowance
Nevada.....	40	60 C	.....	40	20 C	Stat.	1965	10c	Special trips(u)	\$25 per day(u); \$60 for postage, etc.
New Hampshire.....	..	....	200	3	15 L	Const.	1889	(v)	Daily round trip(v)	.....

New Jersey.....	..	....	15,000(b)	..	....	Const. & Stat.	1954	...	State railroad pass	.....
New Mexico.....	20	(w)	.....	20	30 C	Const. & Stat.	1953	10c	One round trip	Stationery, postage, telephone and telegraph allowance; additional \$25 a day and 10c per mile for service on interim committees.
New York.....	..	....	20,000(b)	..	....	Const. & Stat.	1961	(i)	Round trip per week	\$2,000 expense allowance at 1965 annual sessions
North Carolina.....	15	120 C	.....	15	25 C	Const.	1956	8c	One round trip per week	\$20 per day subsistence.
North Dakota.....	5	60 L	.....	5	....	Const.	1889	10c	One round trip	\$20 per day plus \$35 per month expense allowance during biennium
Ohio.....	..	....	16,000	..	....	Stat.	1965	10c	Round trip per week	Postage and stationery
Oklahoma.....	15	75 L(x)	3,900(x)	15	75 L(x)	Const.	1948	10c	One round trip per week	Postage, stationery, telephone and telegraph allowance and shipping legislative supplies
Oregon.....	20(y)	120C	6,000	20	120C	Stat.	1963	8c	.....	Travel allowance paid during interim period only
Pennsylvania.....	..	....	14,400(b)	..	....	Stat.	1965	10c	Round trip per week	\$4,800(b)
Rhode Island.....	5	60 L(b)	.....	..	....	Const.	1900	8c	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	..	....	3,600(b)	45	40 L	Stat. & Const.	1960	9c	Round trip per week	\$15 per day for maximum of 40 days per annual session
South Dakota.....	..	....	3,000(b)	10	....	Stat.	1963	5c	One round trip	.....
Tennessee.....	10	75 C	.....	10	20 C	Stat. & Const.	1953	16c	One round trip	\$5 per day
Texas.....	..	....	9,600(z)	..	....	Const.	1960	10c	One round trip	Per diem of \$12 for first 120 days of regular session and for 30 days of each special session; postage, stationery, supplies, telephone and secretarial assistance
Utah.....	..	....	1,000	..	....	Stat. & Const.	1951	10c	One round trip per week, if incurred	\$5 per day
Vermont.....	(aa)	....	.....	..	....	Stat.	1955	8c	One round trip per week	.....
Virginia.....	..	....	1,080	30	30 C	Stat.	1958	7c	One round trip	\$720 for regular session; \$360 for special sessions
Washington.....	..	....	2,400	25	....	Stat.	1965	10c	.....	\$40 per day
West Virginia.....	..	....	3,000(b)	..	....	Const.	1954	10c	One round trip	.....
Wisconsin.....	..	....	10,800(ab)	..	....	Stat.	1965	(ac)	Rate-distance ratio(ac)	(ad)
Wyoming.....	12	40 C	.....	12	....	Stat.	1941	8c	One round trip	\$20 per day
Puerto Rico.....	..	....	5,400(b)	..	..	Act	1960	15c	Round trip per week (ae)	\$10 per day (af); \$200 for telephone; \$100 for postage; \$100 for stationery

Abbreviations: L—Legislative days; C—Calendar days.
(a) 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; \$12 per day subsistence for days required to attend interim committee meetings, plus 10c a mile or first class public carrier.
(e) Payable at rate of \$100 each month. Speaker of the House receives \$2,700.
(f) Legislators receive \$100 a month for each of the 24 months in the biennium, plus a per diem of \$20 a day for each of the 60 calendar days of the biennial legislative session.
(g) 12½c a mile for interim committee meetings and \$25 a day for maximum of 60 days for interim committee meetings.
(h) Legislators receive \$100 a month during biennium plus \$4,000, paid at rate of \$25 a day during regular and special sessions up to a total of 160 days each biennium 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) Actual and necessary expenses.
(j) Not to exceed 40 days in even years; 45 days in odd years.
(k) 70-day limit on special sessions called by Governor except for impeachment proceedings; 30-day limit on sessions convened by legislature except for impeachment proceedings.
(l) \$2,500 per general session; \$1,500 per budget session; \$750 for each special session.
(m) 120 C-days biennial total; 90 C-day regular session; 30 C-day budget session. Legislators are paid additional allowance of \$50 per calendar month, except for January, February and March in odd years, and January during even years to defray expenses between sessions.
(n) Legislators are paid for Sundays and holidays during session, consequently compensation period usually is 72 to 74 days.

(o) 90 days biennial total: 60-day regular session, 30-day budget session.
(p) In terms of fixed amounts for each legislator.
(q) Determined at each session in Massachusetts.
(r) Within 40-mile radius, 8c a mile daily to amount to not less than \$7 a week; outside 40-mile radius, \$60 per week living expenses plus 8c a mile for one round trip per week.
(s) Unlimited for all committee work.
(t) Plus one extra round trip each 7 days at 6c a mile.
(u) 10c a mile for special trips not to exceed \$350 per session.
(v) 25c per mile for first 45 miles; 8c per mile for next 25 miles; 6c over 70 miles.
(w) Not to exceed 30 calendar days in even years; 60 calendar days in odd years.
(x) Figure shown is approximation for biennium in which no special session is held. In 1963-64 biennium, combined per diem and salary totaled \$3,907.50. Legislators receive \$15 for first 75 legislative days, including intervening nonlegislative days for regular or special session, otherwise \$100 a month.
(y) Expenses plus salary.
(z) Members receive an annual salary of \$4,800.
(aa) Members receive \$80 for each week or portion thereof during regular session.
(ab) \$450 a month salary and \$15 per day expenses for those who are required to establish a temporary residence in Madison.
(ac) 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.
(ad) Interim expense allowance paid for each full calendar month when legislature is not in actual session, as follows: for district of one county or less—Assemblyman, \$25 per month; Senator, \$40 per month. For each additional county or part of county in district—Assemblyman, \$15 per month; Senator, \$20 per month.
(ae) Minimum \$10.
(af) \$15 per day within 25-50 kilometers radius; \$25 per day beyond.

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	House—Chief Clerk; Senate—Secretary	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	Yes	Only when a division is ordered	Clerks	Yes—subject	Yes(f)	Yes(f)
Delaware.....	No(e)	No	Yes	House—Chief Clerk; Senate—Secretary	Yes—subject	Yes(g)	(h)
Florida.....	Yes	Yes	Yes—for bills and proposed constitutional amendments(i)	House—Chief Clerk; Senate—Secretary	Yes—bill, sponsor, subject	No	Yes(f)
Georgia.....	No	No	Totals only	House—Committee on Auditing, Enrolling & Engrossing Journals; Senate—Administrative Affairs Committee	Yes	No	No
Hawaii.....	Yes	Yes	Third reading	House—Speaker; Senate—President	Yes—subject	In part	Yes
Idaho.....	Yes	(j)	Yes	Journal Committees	Yes—subject, bill, gubernatorial action	No	Some(f)
Illinois.....	Yes	No	Yes	House—Speaker; Senate—President	Yes—subject, bill	No	Yes(f)
Indiana.....	No(a)	Yes	Yes	House—Committee on Legislative Procedures; Senate—Committee on Legislative Procedures	Yes	No	No
Iowa.....	Yes	Yes	Final passage, and when yes-no votes are taken	House—Chief Clerk and Journal Clerk and House members; Senate—Secretary and Journal Clerk and Senate members	Yes—sponsor, subject, bill	No	Minutes only(f)
Kansas.....	Yes	Not always	Final passage	Journal Clerks	Yes	No	No
Kentucky.....	No	(k)	Yes—except voice votes	Legislative Research Commission	Yes	No	Yes(l)
Louisiana.....	Yes	(k)	Yes	House—Clerk; Senate—Secretary	No	In part	No

Maine.....	House—Yes Senate—Yes	House—(k,m) Senate—Yes(m)	Yes(m)	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(m)	Yes(n)
Minnesota.....	Yes	House—Yes Senate—Yes(b,k)	Yes	House—Assistant Chief Clerk; Senate— Secretary	Yes—subject, bill, sponsor	House—No Senate—(b)	Yes(f,o)
Mississippi.....	No(a)	Yes	House—(p) 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.....	Yes	Yes	Third reading	Journal Committees	Yes—subject, bill	No	Minutes only (f)
Nebraska.....	Yes	Yes	No	Clerk	Yes	Yes	Yes(f,q)
Nevada.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Legislative Counsel Bureau	Yes—subject, bill	Yes(r)	Yes(s)
New Hampshire	Yes	Yes	Yes	House—Committee on Journal; Senate— Clerk	Yes—subject	House—No Senate—In part(t)	Yes(f,u)
New Jersey.....	Yes	No	Yes	General Assembly—Executive Secretary; Senate—Secretary	Yes	In part(v)	Yes(o)
New Mexico.....	No	Yes	Yes	House—Rules Committee; Senate—Judici- ary Committee	Yes(w)	No	(o)
New York.....	No	Yes	Yes	Senate—Journal Clerk Assembly—Journal Clerk	Yes—subject, bill, sponsor, title	Yes—Senate(x)	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	Summary minutes (f)
Ohio.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	House—Journal Clerk; Senate—Clerk	Yes—subject, bill, sponsor, code sec- tions	No	Yes(f,y)
Oklahoma.....	Yes	No(z)	Yes	House—Journal Clerk Senate—Journal Clerk	Yes—subject, bill, sponsor, personnel	No	Yes(o)
Oregon.....	No(a)	Yes	Yes	House—Chief Clerk Senate—Secretary	Yes—subject, bill, sponsor, committee	No	Yes
Pennsylvania...	Yes	Yes	Yes	House—Chief Clerk; Senate—Official Re- porter	Yes	Yes	No
Rhode Island...	Yes(aa)	Yes	Yes	House—Recording Clerk; Senate—Secre- tary of State	No	No	No
South Carolina.	Yes	Yes	Yes	House—Clerk; Senate—Clerk	Yes—subject, bill, sponsor	No	Yes(f,l)
South Dakota...	Yes	(k)	Final passage	House—Committee on Engrossed and En- rolled Bills; Senate—Committee on Leg- islative Procedure	Yes—bill, sponsor, subject	No	Yes(f,l)

LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE: OFFICIAL RECORDS—Concluded

State or other jurisdiction	Journal				Checked by	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					
Tennessee.....	No(a)	Yes	Yes	Clerks		Yes	Yes(ab)	No
Texas.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Journal Clerks		Yes	No	Minutes (ac)
Utah.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Chief Clerks and Minute Clerks		Yes—subject, bill	House—Yes(ad) Senate—Yes(ad)	Minutes only
Vermont.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	House—Clerk; Senate—Secretary		Yes—subject, bill	No	House—Yes(f) Senate—(ae)
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—Secretary of Senate		Yes—subject, bill	House—In part(m) Senate—No	House—Yes (o) Senate—(af, o)
West Virginia...	Yes	Yes	Senate—Yes House—Final passage	House—Speaker; Senate—Clerk		Yes—subject, bill, sponsor	House—Yes Senate—In part	Yes(f)
Wisconsin.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Chief Clerks		Yes—subject, sponsor, lobbyists	No	Yes(f)
Wyoming.....	No(a)	No	Yes	House and Senate Journal Committees, Chief Clerk, Journal Clerks		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(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) In typed form only.

(g) By tape recording which is not transcribed.

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

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

(j) Depends on importance of question.

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

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

(m) Published in permanent journal.

(n) Records of standing committees always taken and kept; records of interim committees taken verbatim only on request of chairman.

(o) Upon request of committee or committee chairman. In New Jersey request applies to hearings only.

(p) If speaker submits written ruling.

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

(r) Both Houses record all proceedings with mechanical recorders, but partial transcriptions are made only occasionally. The records appear in journals upon request.

(s) Committees occasionally, but not as a rule, have a stenographer or mechanical recorder take testimony, especially of witnesses. The House and Senate Judiciary and Finance Committees have full-time stenographers.

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

(u) 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.

(v) Verbatim records of proceedings, but not debate, are maintained.

(w) 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.

(x) Available only to members of the press.

(y) Records are sketchy and sometimes not kept. Generally contain the attendance, names of persons testifying, and disposition of bills.

(z) Record maintained in separate notebook.

(aa) Daily journal is permanent journal.

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

(ac) 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.

(ad) 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.

(ae) Sometimes the proceedings of the Senate Appropriations Committee are taken.

(af) Hearings only.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE: STANDING COMMITTEES AND HEARINGS

State or other jurisdiction	House committees appointed by Speaker	Senate committees appointed by	No. of standing committees at 1964 and 1965 regular sessions			Range in size of committees			Hearings open to public*
			House	Senate	Joint	House	Senate	Joint	
Alabama.....	★	President	19	30	0	7-15	3-21	.....	Dis.
Alaska.....	(a)	(a)	9	9 (b)	0	7-11	5-7	.....	Dis.
Arizona.....	★	President	21	21	0	11-15	7-14	.....	Dis.
Arkansas.....	★	President	26	25	1	5-21	5-13	12	Dis.
California.....	★	Comm. on Rules	26	21	4	3-20	5-13	6-14	Yes
Colorado.....	★	Resolution	16 (c)	20	1	4-19	5-15	6	Dis.
Connecticut.....	★ (d)	Pres. pro tem (d)	0	0	18	.....	.....	27-41	Yes
Delaware.....	★	Pres. pro tem	26	22	1	5	5	16	Dis.
Florida.....	★	President	49	44	0	5-23	7-19	.....	Yes (e)
Georgia.....	★	President	24	19	0	5-51	3-22	.....	Dis.
Hawaii.....	★	President	23 (f)	19	0	3-17	2-10	.....	Dis.
Idaho.....	★	President	15	14	0	7-17	5-11	.....	Dis.
Illinois.....	★	Comm. on Comms.	23	24	0	6-35	3-22	.....	Yes
Indiana.....	★	President	29	29	0	7-16	5-11	.....	Dis.
Iowa.....	★	President	15	15	0	6-45	3-30	.....	Yes
Kansas.....	★	Comm. on Comms.	45	31	1	3-23	5-13	12	Dis.
Kentucky.....	(g)	President	44	19	0	4-45	9-22	.....	Dis.
Louisiana.....	★	President	18	19	0	9-20	3-17	.....	Dis.
Maine.....	★	President	6	3	25	4-7	4-12	7-10	Yes
Maryland.....	★	President	15	16	3	6-31	3-15	6-10	Yes
Massachusetts.....	★	President	6	4	31	3-16	3-10	15-19	Yes
Michigan.....	★	Comm. on Comms.	41 (h)	20 (i)	1 (j)	5-16 (k)	6-9 (l)	6 (m)	Dis.
Minnesota.....	★	Comm. on Comms.	33	22	0	4-29	7-27	.....	Yes
Mississippi.....	★	President	50	46	5	5-33	3-26	5-13	Dis.
Missouri.....	★	Pres. pro tem	47	30	3	5-50	5-15	15	Dis.
Montana.....	★	Comm. on Comms.	18	23	0	5-17	3-11	.....	Dis.
Nebraska.....	(n)	Comm. on Comms.	(n)	14	(n)	(n)	1-9	(n)	Yes
Nevada.....	★	President	21	19	0	5-9	3-5	.....	Yes
New Hampshire.....	★	President	24	16	1	5-23	3-7	8	Yes
New Jersey.....	★	President	13	12	6	7-8	6-9	12	Dis.
New Mexico.....	★ (o)	Comm. on Comms.	16 (p)	7 (q)	0	7-14	7-11	.....	Dis.
New York.....	★	Pres. pro tem	36	28	0	5-20	6-25	.....	Dis.
North Carolina.....	★	President	46	34	1	12-61	7-25	21	Yes
North Dakota.....	★	Comm. on Comms.	14	11	0	22	10-19	.....	Dis.
Ohio.....	★	Pres. pro tem	21	13	0	7-25	7-9	.....	Yes
Oklahoma.....	★	(r)	36	36	0	3-31	3-28	.....	Dis.
Oregon.....	★	President	16	20	1	9	5-9	14	Yes
Pennsylvania.....	★	Pres. pro tem	35	21	0	19	10-24	.....	Dis.
Rhode Island.....	★	Named in rules	15	17	1	9-17	5-13	9	Dis.
South Carolina.....	★	Elected (s)	8	25	5	5-27	5-18	6-15	Dis.
South Dakota.....	★	President	25 (t)	16	0	3-15	3-9	.....	Dis.
Tennessee.....	★	Speaker	17	17	0	17-30	9-17	.....	Dis.
Texas.....	★	President	43	24	1	5-21	5-21	6	Yes
Utah.....	★	President	16	14	1	7-19	3-13	32	Yes
Vermont.....	★	Special Comm.	18	18	3 (u)	15	5-6	6	Yes
Virginia.....	★	Elected	34	21	1	3-18	2-16	2	Dis. (v)
Washington.....	★	President	24	20	0	9-47	6-31	.....	Dis.
West Virginia.....	★	President	24	28	4	12-25	5-18	10-14	Yes
Wisconsin.....	★	Comm. on Comms. (w)	23	14	5	3-11	3-13	5-14	Yes
Wyoming.....	★	President	18	16	1	7-9	2-5	5	Dis.
Puerto Rico.....	★	President	11	17	6	3-27	5-17	7-16	Dis.

*Abbreviation: Dis.—Discretionary.

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

(b) Ten during 1964 session; 9 during 1965 session.

(c) Seventeen in 1964 session; 16 in 1965 session.

(d) Minority party members are nominated by the minority party leader of each house.

(e) Senate committees sometimes meet in executive session.

(f) Twenty-one in 1964 session; 23 in 1965 session.

(g) Committee on Committees.

(h) Forty-eight in 1964 session; 41 in 1965 session.

(i) Twenty-one in 1964 session; 20 in 1965 session.

(j) None in 1964 session; 1 in 1965 session.

(k) Five-fifteen in 1964 session; 5-16 in 1965 session.

(l) Six-ten in 1964 session; 6-9 in 1965 session.

(m) Six in 1965 session; no joint committee in 1964 session.

(n) Unicameral legislature.

(o) Standing Committee on Committees advises him.

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

(q) Also the Committee on Committees.

(r) Senate elects Senate standing committees. Appointments to temporary and special committees are made by the Senate presiding officer.

(s) Special committees are appointed.

(t) Twenty-three in 1964 session; 25 in 1965 session.

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

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

(w) Confirmation by Senate.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE: BILL INTRODUCTION AND REFERENCE

Exceptions to limitations

State or other jurisdiction	Time limits on introduction of bills	By					Pre-session bill drafting service provided	Pre-session bill filing permitted	Bills referred to committee by		Committee must report all bills
		indicated vote of appropriate house	For committee bills	Revenue and appropriation bills	At request of Governor	Other			House	Senate	
Alabama.....	No limitations	2/3	X	..	X	..	Yes(a)	No	Speaker	President	No
Alaska.....	1st annual session of two-year legislature—no limit; second session—35th calendar day	2/3	..	..	..	..	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	2/3	..	..	..	..	Yes	No	Speaker	President	No
California.....	Regular—110th day(b) Budget session—No limitations	2/3	..	..	..	..	Yes(a)	No	Speaker	Rules Comm.	Yes(c)
Colorado.....	Fixed at sessions	..	(d)	X	X	..	Yes(a)	No	Speaker	President	Yes(c)
Connecticut.....	3rd Thursday	..	..	..	..	..	Yes(a)	Yes	Speaker	President	No
Delaware.....	No limitations	..	..	..	..	..	Yes(a)	No	Speaker	P.O.	No
Florida.....	No limitations	..	..	..	..	..	Yes	No(e)	Speaker	President	Yes
Georgia.....	No limitations	..	..	..	..	..	Yes	No	Speaker	President	No
Hawaii.....	Established by resolution in each house	Unanimous	..	..	..	..	Yes	No	Speaker	President	Yes
Idaho.....	25th day	Unanimous	(f)	..	..	..	Yes	No	Speaker	President	(g)
Illinois.....	Minor limitations(h)	Unanimous	..	..	..	..	Yes(a)	Yes	Speaker	Bills Comm.	No
Indiana.....	Senate—33rd day House—30th day	Majority	..	..	..	..	Yes	No	Speaker	President	No
Iowa.....	Senate—March 8 House—last legislative day in February	2/3 2/3	X X	X X	..	..	Yes	No	Speaker	President	Yes(i)
Kansas.....	Fixed at session	..	..	..	..	..	Yes(j)	No	Speaker	President pro tem	No
Kentucky.....	No limitations	..	..	..	..	..	Yes(a)	No	Committee on Committees	Committee on Committees	No
Louisiana.....	Regular—21st day Budget session—10th day	2/3 elected	..	..	..	Const. amendments, 30 days	Yes	Yes	Speaker(k)	President(k)	No
Maine.....	Last Friday in January(l)	(m)	..	..	..	By joint order	Yes(a)	Yes	Joint Committee(n)		No(o)
Maryland.....	Regular—70th 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(p)	Clerk(q)	Clerk(q)	Yes
Michigan.....	By joint rule	..	..	..	..	By concurrent resolution	Yes(y)	Yes(r)	Speaker	President(s)	No
Minnesota.....	90th day	..	..	..	X	..	Yes	No	Speaker	President	No
Mississippi.....	None last 3 days(t)	..	..	..	..	..	Yes	No	Speaker	President	No
Missouri.....	60th day	Majority	..	X	X	..	Yes(a)	No	Speaker	President	No
Montana.....	Senate—20th day House—20th day	2/3 2/3	..	X	..	Substitute bills for bills pending	Yes	No	Speaker	President	Yes
Nebraska.....	20th day	3/5 elected	X(u)	..	X	..	Yes(v)	Yes(w)	(x)	Ref. Comm.	No
Nevada.....	Senate—No limitations House—40th day odd years 30th day even years	2/3	X	..	..	Joint resolutions	Yes	No	Introducer	Introducer	No
New Hampshire.....	3rd Thursday	2/3 elected	(y)	..	..	..	Yes	Yes	Speaker	President	Yes(c)
New Jersey.....	6th week	..	X(z)	..	..	..	Yes(a)	No	Speaker	President	No
New Mexico.....	35th day	..	..	X	X	Substitute bills for bills pending	Yes(a)	No	Speaker	President	No
New York.....	Fixed at session	..	..	..	..	..	Yes	Yes	Speaker	President	No
North Carolina.....	Fixed at session	..	..	..	..	..	Yes(a)	No	Speaker	President	Yes
North Dakota.....	20th day	..	41st day(aa)	..	..	..	Yes	(ab)	Speaker	President	Yes

Ohio.....	By resolution(ac)	3/5 elected	..	X	..	..	Yes(a)	No	Reference Comm.	Majority Leader	No
Oklahoma.....	House—37th day	2/3 elected	X	(ad)	..	Approved by Rules Committee	Yes	Yes	Speaker P.O.	President P.O.	No
Oregon.....	Senate—35th day	..	Ways & Means Committee bills	..	..	..	Yes(a)	Yes	..	..	No
	House—35th day	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pennsylvania.....	No limitations	..	..	..	..	One day notice, title and explanation read	Yes(a)	No	Speaker	P.O.	No
Rhode Island.....	Senate—None	..	..	..	..	..	Yes(a)	No	Speaker	President	No
South Carolina.....	House—Set by 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.....	By rule	..	..	..	..	Local bills	Yes	No	Speaker	Speaker	No(ac)
Utah.....	60th day	4/5 members	..	..	X	..	Yes	No	Speaker	President	No
	Senate—30th day	Unanimous	..	(af)	..	..	No(ag)	Yes	Speaker	President	Yes
	House—35th day	2/3 present	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vermont.....	House—5 weeks	House-Majority	X(ai)	..	..	..	Yes	No	Speaker	President	No
Virginia.....	Senate—7 weeks (ah)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Washington.....	(aj)	..	..	..	..	..	Yes(a)	No	Speaker	President	No
West Virginia.....	40th day	2/3 elected	..	X	X	Substitute bills for bills pending	Yes(a)	No	Speaker	President	No
Wisconsin.....	50th day	2/3 present and voting(ak)	..	..	..	..	Yes	Yes(w)	Speaker	President	No
Wyoming.....	51st day(ah)	2/3	..	..	..	No limits for Legislative Council or for some committees(al)	Yes(a)	(am)	Speaker	P.O.	Yes
Puerto Rico.....	18th day	Unanimous	..	..	..	..	No	No	Speaker	President	No(an)
	60th day	Majority	X(ao)	..	..	..	Yes	No	Speaker	President	No

P.O.—Presiding Officer.

(a) Continuous service.

(b) Joint rules prohibit introduction after 110th 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) 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.

(e) House permits bills to be delivered to custody of clerk prior to session. Official introduction occurs after session begins.

(f) Exceptions for following committees: 45th day for Senate State Affairs, Finance, Judiciary and Rules, Education, Educational Institutions, and Transportation Committees; 35th day for House State Affairs, Appropriations, Revenue and Taxation, and Ways and Means Committees.

(g) Senate—yes, unless excused by majority vote; House—no.

(h) 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.

(i) Can be excepted in House by an affirmative vote of not less than 55 members.

(j) For proposals of Legislative Council, Commission on Interstate Cooperation, and certain special interim gubernatorial and legislative committees.

(k) Upon motion of author.

(l) Private bills must be introduced by the 3rd Friday in January.

(m) A measure may not be introduced after the time limit fixed at the session if 1/10 of those present object to its admission. Approval of Joint Committee on reference of bills is needed first.

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

(o) Done as a matter of practice.

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

(q) Subject to approval of presiding officer.

(r) Pre-session filing permitted at second session of biennium, not at first. Since January 1, 1964, all business, bills, and joint resolutions carried over from odd-year sessions have had the same status in the succeeding regular session. Bills are numbered consecutively through the two years of a term, instead of through each regular session as previously.

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

(t) No appropriation or revenue bills may be passed during last 5 days.

(u) A standing committee (by majority vote) may introduce a bill only if approved by a vote of 3/4 of the elected members of the legislature.

(v) Established month prior to session.

(w) Permitted, but engaged in to limited extent.

(x) Unicameral legislature.

(y) Only those reported by Committee on Rules.

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

(aa) Only bills approved by Delayed Bills Committee.

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

(ac) Each house sets its own deadline. The Senate generally does not set a deadline.

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

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

(af) Appropriations bill only.

(ag) Legislative Council has authority to assist.

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

(ai) 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.

(aj) Twenty-day limit for municipal charter bill.

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

(al) Joint Finance Committee, Joint Committee on Revision, Repeals and Uniform Laws, Senate Committee on Legislative Procedure, Assembly Committee on Rules.

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

(an) Bills may be forced out by request of member on floor. In Senate, motion must be seconded by three Senators. In the House, no committee may retain a bill longer than five days without permission from the House.

(ao) 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(b)	..	..	..	..	Yes	X	..	..	..	3-4 months
Arizona.....	X	..	..	..	..	No	X	..	..	..	3 months
Arkansas.....	X	..	..	..	..	Yes	..	..	..	X	6 months
California.....	X(c)	..	..	..	..	Yes	X	X	..	..	3 months
Colorado.....	..	..	X(d)	..	..	(e)	X	..	..	..	2-3 months
Connecticut.....	X(b)	..	X	..	X	Yes(f)	X(g)	..	..	..	3 months
Delaware.....	X	..	..	..	..	Yes	X	..	..	..	12 months
Florida.....	X(h)	..	..	..	..	..	X	..	..	..	3-4 months
Georgia.....	X	..	..	..	..	Yes	..	X	..	..	2-4 months
Hawaii.....	X(i)	..	..	..	..	Yes(i)	X	..	..	..	4-6 months
Idaho.....	X(j)	..	..	..	..	Yes	..	..	..	X	2 months
Illinois.....	X	..	..	..	..	Yes(k)	X	..	..	..	3-4 months
Indiana.....	..	..	X	X(l)	..	(l,m)	X(g)	..	..	..	3-4 months
Iowa.....	X(n)	..	..	..	..	Yes(l)	X	..	..	..	2-4 months
Kansas.....	X	..	..	..	..	Yes(o)	X(g)	..	..	..	3 months
Kentucky.....	X(p)	..	..	..	X(q)	No	..	..	..	X	2-3 months
Louisiana.....	X(h)	..	..	..	..	(r)	..	..	X	..	5-6 months
Maine.....	X(s)	..	..	..	..	Yes	X(g)	..	X(t)	..	3-4 months
Maryland.....	X	..	..	X	X(l)	(f)	X	X	..	..	2-3 months
Massachusetts..	X	..	..	..	..	(f)	X	..	..	..	6 months
Michigan.....	X	..	..	..	X	(f)	X	..	..	..	2 months
Minnesota.....	..	..	X(u)	..	..	(v)	..	..	X	..	4 months
Mississippi.....	X	..	..	..	..	(v)	..	X	..	..	6 months
Missouri.....	X	..	..	..	..	(f)	X	..	..	..	6 months
Montana.....	X(w)	..	X	..	..	Yes(x)	..	..	..	X	3-4 months
Nebraska.....	..	X	..	..	..	Yes	X(y)	..	..	..	3 months
Nevada.....	X	..	..	..	..	Yes(z)	X	X	..	..	4 months
New Hampshire..	..	..	..	X(z,aa)	..	(f)	..	X	..	..	6 months
New Jersey.....	X	..	..	..	..	Yes	X	X	..	..	5-8 months
New Mexico.....	X	..	..	..	..	No	(ab)	..	..	..	2-3 months
New York.....	X	..	X(ac)	..	..	Yes	X	..	..	..	9 months
North Carolina..	..	..	X(u)	..	..	No	..	..	..	X	3 months
North Dakota...	X	..	..	..	..	(ad)	X	..	..	..	3 months
Ohio.....	X(ae)	..	(caaf)	..	..	(f)	X	..	..	..	6-8 months
Oklahoma.....	X(b)	..	X	..	..	(f)	X	..	..	..	3 months
Oregon.....	X	..	..	..	..	Yes	..	X	..	..	3-4 months
Pennsylvania...	X	..	..	..	..	Yes	X	..	..	..	3 months
Rhode Island...	(a)	..	..	..	..	No	X(g)	..	..	..	6 months
South Carolina..	..	..	X	..	X	Yes	X	X	..	..	3 months
South Dakota...	X	..	..	..	..	(f)	X(ab)	..	..	..	2-3 months
Tennessee.....	X(h)	..	..	..	..	Yes(ag)	..	X	..	..	6-8 months
Texas.....	..	..	X(h)	..	..	(f)	..	X(ah)	..	..	3 months
Utah.....	X(z)	..	..	..	..	(ai)	X(g)	..	..	..	2 months
Vermont.....	X	..	..	..	..	(f)	..	X	..	..	6-8 months
Virginia.....	X	..	..	..	..	(l)	X(g)	..	..	..	3 months
Washington.....	..	X	..	..	..	(aj)	..	X(ak)	..	..	6 months
West Virginia...	..	..	..	X	X	(al)	X	..	..	..	6 months
Wisconsin.....	X(am)	..	..	..	..	Yes	X	..	X	..	4 months
Wyoming.....	X	..	..	..	..	(x)	X	..	..	..	3-4 months
Puerto Rico.....	..	X	..	..	X	Yes	X(g)	..	..	..	6 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. In Rhode Island, bills are ordered printed by either house or by a standing committee of either house. Bills which it is felt will prove to be of interest are usually printed.

(b) Printed by offset upon introduction. In Connecticut, after favorable report by committee a file copy of bill is printed.

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

(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 and House bills are printed on introduction unless otherwise ordered.

(i) Redrafts of bills are usually printed.

(j) Bills introduced by Senate committees are printed and then referred to committee. House bills are referred to the printing committee immediately after introduction.

(k) Printed in full in journals with votes for and against, and printed separately when adopted on second reading.

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

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

(n) Companion bills are not printed.

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

(p) Upon receipt, by Legislative Research Commission.

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

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

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

(t) Since 1965, publication of the public laws in a newspaper format has been replaced by pamphlet style done by offset printing.

(u) 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.

(v) Optional.

(w) Bills mimeographed upon introduction.

(x) Amendments are mimeographed. In Montana they are incorporated into the printed bill if they are approved in time.

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

(z) Unless otherwise ordered:

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

(ab) 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.

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

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

(ae) In the Senate.

(af) In the House.

(ag) Upon receipt, by the Tennessee Legislative Council.

(ah) 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.

(ai) If over ten words, must be printed for members.

(aj) Very rarely. Sometimes reprinted when amendment consists of entirely rewritten bill, or in case of appropriation bill amendments are mimeographed and attached to printed bill.

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

(al) Upon motion.

(am) Statutes authorize the printing of bills between sessions. Except for bills resulting from interim legislative studies, pre-printed bills may not be distributed until the legislature convenes.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE: HOUSE AND SENATE ACTION

State or other jurisdiction	Readings			Roll call on final passage; mandatory on request of		Electric roll call device	Majority of members required to pass bill(a)
	Number	On separate days	In full	Senate members	House members		
Alabama.....	3	Yes	3rd	All bills	All bills	House	Present & voting
Alaska.....	3	Yes(b)	2nd(c)	All bills(d)	All bills(d)	Both Houses	Membership
Arizona.....	3	Yes	1st(e), 2nd(e), 3rd	All bills(d)	All bills(d)	House	Elected
Arkansas.....	3	Yes(e)	1st, 3rd	5	5	House	Elected
California.....	3	Yes(e)	3rd	All bills	All bills	Assembly	Elected
Colorado.....	3	(f)	2nd(g), 3rd(g)	All bills	All bills	No	Elected
Connecticut....	3	(h)	2nd, 3rd	1/5 present	1/5 present	House	Present & voting(i)
Delaware.....	2	Yes	...	All bills, joint and concurrent resolutions		No	Elected
Florida.....	3	Yes	3)	5	5	House	Present
Georgia.....	3	3	3rd(k)	1/5 present	1/5 present	House	Elected
Hawaii.....	3	Yes	2nd(l), 3rd	All bills	All bills	No	Membership
Idaho.....	3	Yes(e)	3rd(g)	All bills	All bills	House	Present
Illinois.....	3	Yes	(m)	All bills	All bills	House	Elected
Indiana.....	3	Yes(e)	1st(e), 2nd(e), 3rd	2	2	Both houses	Elected
Iowa.....	(n)	(o)	(p)	1	1	House	Elected
Kansas.....	3	Yes(e)	3rd	All bills and joint resolutions		House	Elected
Kentucky.....	3	Yes(q)	1st, 2nd(q), 3rd(q)	2	2	House	2/5 elected & maj. voting
Louisiana.....	3	Yes	One reading	All bills and resolutions		Both houses	Elected
Maine.....	(r)	Yes(e)	1st(e), 2nd(e)	1/5 present	1/5 present	No	Present & voting(i)
Maryland.....	3	Yes(e)	...	All bills and joint resolutions		House	Elected
Massachusetts..	3	Yes(s)	...	1/5 present	30	House	Present & voting(i)
Michigan.....	3	(f)	3rd	(d)	(d)	House	Elected & serving(t)
Minnesota.....	3	Yes(e)	1st, 3rd	1	15	Both houses	Elected
Mississippi.....	3	Yes(e)	3rd	1/10 present	1/10 present	House	Present & voting(i)
Missouri.....	3	Yes	...	All bills and joint resolutions		House	Elected
Montana.....	3	Yes	...	All bills and joint resolutions		House	Present
Nebraska.....	2	(u)	1st, 3rd	1 (Unicameral)		Yes	Elected
Nevada.....	3	Yes(e)	3rd	All bills and joint resolutions		No	Elected
New Hampshire..	3	(f)	(m)	1	1	No	(v)
New Jersey.....	3	Yes(w)	...	(d)	(d)	House	Membership
New Mexico.....	3	(x)	3rd	1	1	No	Present
New York.....	3	(y)	...	1	1	No	Elected
North Carolina..	3	Yes(e)	1st, 2nd, 3rd	1/5	1/5	No	Present & voting(i)
North Dakota...	2	Yes	2nd	All bills	All bills	Both houses	Elected(z)
Ohio.....	3	Yes(aa)	3rd(aa)	All bills	All bills	House	Elected
Oklahoma.....	4	Yes	3rd(e)	Maj. elected	Maj. elected	No	Elected
Oregon.....	3	Yes(e)	3rd(ab)	All bills and joint resolutions		No	Elected
Pennsylvania...	3	Yes	1st, 2nd, 3rd	All bills	All bills	House	Elected
Rhode Island...	2(g)	Yes(g)	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	(ac)	All bills	All bills	No	Elected
Tennessee.....	3	Yes(ad)	3rd	All bills	All bills	Both houses	Membership
Texas.....	3	Yes	1st, 2nd, 3rd(ae)	3	3	House	Present & voting
Utah.....	3	Yes(s)	3rd	All bills	All bills	No	Elected
Vermont.....	3	...	2nd	1	5	No	Present & voting(i,t)
Virginia.....	3(af)	Yes(af)	...	1/5 present	1/5 present	Both houses	2/5 elected & maj. voting
Washington.....	3	Yes(ag)	House—2nd, 3rd Senate—2nd, 3rd(j)	(ah, d)	(ah, d)	House	Elected
West Virginia...	3	Yes	Yes	1/10	1/10	House	Present & voting
Wisconsin.....	3	(al)	...	1/6 present	1/6 present	House	Present & voting(i)
Wyoming.....	3	Yes(ae)	1st, 2nd, 3rd(aj)	All bills	All bills	No	Elected
Puerto Rico.....	1	...	1st	All bills	All bills	No	Elected

LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE: HOUSE AND SENATE ACTION—Continued

(Footnotes)

(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 $\frac{3}{4}$ of the members present order it read in full.

(d) Constitutionally mandatory.

(e) Except by two-thirds vote.

(f) Second and third readings only on separate days. In New Hampshire, third reading is on a separate day, except by suspension of rules.

(g) Except by unanimous consent.

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

(i) House rules or custom determine procedure.

(j) 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.

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

(l) Both houses: Second reading may be by title.

(m) In Illinois, by House and Senate rule, bills are read by title only. In New Hampshire in practice, readings by title only. In New Hampshire House this requires suspension of rules with respect to third readings. In New Hampshire Senate, must be read in full upon request by any member.

(n) Senate: Three readings; House: Two readings.

(o) Senate: May not have second and third readings same day without suspending rules. House: May not have first and last readings same day without suspension of rules.

(p) Senate: First, second and third readings required but requirements often waived. House: First and last readings required but requirements often waived.

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

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

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

(t) In Michigan, two-thirds is required in each house for appropriation of public money or property for local or private purposes. In Vermont, two-thirds quorum is necessary for state tax.

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

(v) 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.

(w) Bills may receive first and second reading on same day and, if three-fourths of membership agree by roll call vote, second and third reading on same day. Roll call vote on final passage is mandatory.

(x) No more than two readings same day.

(y) 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.

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

(aa) Except by three-fourths vote.

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

(ac) Readings by title, but one full reading may be demanded.

(ad) Passed each time read.

(ae) Requirements often waived.

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

(ag) Except two readings permitted on same day by two-thirds vote. In Senate, majority vote only required after 49th day.

(ah) Roll call by electric roll call device in House, but one-sixth of the members present may demand an oral roll call.

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

(aj) In the Senate the President may direct that a bill be read by title only on first and second reading, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, and by unanimous consent a bill may be read by title only upon third reading. In the House, the first and second readings are by title only, unless otherwise ordered by the House.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE: EXECUTIVE VETO

State or other jurisdiction	Days after which bill becomes law (before adjournment) unless vetoed*	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*	Days after which bill dies unless signed*			Initiated measures	Referred measures
Alabama.....	6	..	10 ^b	★	Majority elected	(b)	(b)
Alaska.....	15	20	..	★	Three-fourths elected	★	..
Arizona.....	5	10	..	★	Two-thirds elected	★	..
Arkansas.....	5	20(d)	..	★	Majority elected	★	★
California.....	10	..	30	★	Two-thirds elected	★	★
Colorado.....	10(d)	30(d)	..	★	Two-thirds elected	★	★
Connecticut.....	5(e,f)	15(d,f)	..	★	Majority present	(b)	(b)
Delaware.....	10	..	30(d)	★	Three-fifths elected	(b)	(b)
Florida.....	5	20(d)	..	★	Two-thirds present	(b)	(b)
Georgia(g).....	5	30	..	★	Two-thirds elected	(b)	(b)
Hawaii.....	10(e)	45(e,i)	(e,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)	(k)	..	Two-thirds elected	..	..
Kansas.....	3	..	(l,m)	★	Two-thirds elected	(b)	(b)
Kentucky.....	10	10	..	★	Majority elected	..	..
Louisiana.....	10(d,n)	20(o)	..	★	Two-thirds elected	(b)	(b)
Maine.....	5	(p)	..	..	Two-thirds present	(q)	★
Maryland.....	6	..	6(r)	★	Three-fifths elected	(h)	..
Massachusetts.....	5(e)	..	(s)	★	Two-thirds present	★	★
Michigan.....	14(d)	..	14	★	Two-thirds elected and serving	★	★
Minnesota.....	3	..	3	★	Two-thirds elected	(b)	(b)
Mississippi.....	5	(p)	..	★	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	..	(s)	..	Two-thirds present	(b)	(b)
New Jersey.....	10(w)	45	..	★	Two-thirds elected	(b)	(b)
New Mexico.....	3	..	20(u)	★	Two-thirds present	(h)	..
New York.....	10	..	30(d)	★	Two-thirds elected	(b)	(b)
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(c)	★	★
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	(p)	..	★	Two-thirds present	(b)	(b)
South Dakota.....	3	10(d)	..	★	Two-thirds present	★	★
Tennessee.....	5	10	..	★(z)	Majority elected	(b)	(b)
Texas.....	10	20	..	★	Two-thirds present	(b)	(b)
Utah.....	5	10	..	★	Two-thirds elected	★	★
Vermont.....	5	..	(l)	..	Two-thirds present	(b)	(b)
Virginia.....	5	..	10(d)	★	Two-thirds present(aa)	(b)	(b)
Washington.....	5	10	..	★	Two-thirds elected	★	★
West Virginia.....	5	5(d)	..	..	Majority elected	(b)	(b)
Wisconsin.....	6(n)	..	6(n)	★	Two-thirds present	(b)	(b)
Wyoming.....	3	15(d,j)	..	★	Two-thirds elected	(b)	(b)
Puerto Rico.....	10	..	30(d)	★	Two-thirds elected	..	..

LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE: EXECUTIVE VETO—Continued

(Footnotes)

*Sundays excepted.

(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 for referendum by petition of the people in state.

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

(d) Sundays not excepted.

(e) Sundays and legal holidays excepted.

(f) After receipt by Governor.

(g) Constitution withholds right to veto constitutional amendments.

(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) Bills forwarded to the Governor during the last 3 days of the General Assembly session must be deposited by the Governor with the Secretary of State within 30 days after the adjournment of the General Assembly. The Governor must give his approval if approved or his objections if disapproved.

(l) Bills unsigned at the time of adjournment do not become laws.

(m) 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. In 1963, the interpretation was followed that the Governor had 3 days to sign or veto bills after they were presented irrespective of whether the legislature had adjourned sine die or not.

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

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

(p) 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.

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

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

(s) Within 5 days of receipt by Governor. In Massachusetts, 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 tenth day, Sundays excepted, after presentation to Governor, bill becomes law on day house of origin reconvenes unless returned by Governor on that day. Governor may return bills vetoed, suggesting amendments, and bills may be passed in amended form, but must be approved by Governor in amended form within 10 days after presentation to him.

(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.

1964 AND 1965 SESSIONS, INTRODUCTIONS AND ENACTMENTS
As of January 15, 1966

State or other jurisdiction	Regular Sessions					Extra Sessions				
	Convened	Adjourned*	No. of introductions	No. of enactments	Length of session†	Convened	Adjourned*	No. of introductions	No. of enactments	Length of session†
Alabama.....	May 4, 1965	Aug. 26, 1965	2,178	886	36 L	Aug. 4, 1964 Sept. 21, 1964 Feb. 16, 1965 Sept. 9, 1965 Sept. 30, 1965 Aug. 31, 1964	Aug. 28, 1964 Sept. 21, 1964 Apr. 30, 1965 Sept. 23, 1965 Oct. 22, 1965 Sept. 2, 1964	517 17 307 436 181 9	260 6 289 143 53 8	13 L 1 L 34 L 11 L 14 L 3 C
Alaska.....	Jan. 27, 1964	May 30, 1964	398	123	85 C					
Arizona.....	Jan. 25, 1965	Apr. 9, 1965	481	117	75 C					
	Jan. 13, 1964	Apr. 15, 1964	653	157	94 C					
	Jan. 11, 1965	Apr. 20, 1965	589	110	100 C					
Arkansas.....	Jan. 11, 1965	Mar. 11, 1965	1,063	577	60 C	Apr. 21, 1965 May 11, 1965 Jun. 16, 1965 Sept. 13, 1965 Mar. 24, 1964 May 24, 1965 Nov. 2, 1965 Nov. 4, 1965	May 10, 1965 Jun. 15, 1965 Jul. 1, 1965 Oct. 9, 1965 Mar. 27, 1964 Jun. 8, 1965 Nov. 4, 1965 Nov. 6, 1965	50 52 35 44(a) 40 125 32 5	0 1 12 2 20 57 22 3	20 C 36 C 16 C 27 C 4 C 16 C 3 C 3 C
California.....	Feb. 3, 1964 Jan. 4, 1965	Mar. 26, 1964 Jun. 18, 1965	11(b) 5,021(b)	1 2,070	17 L 106 L	Feb. 3, 1964 Mar. 30, 1964 Jun. 25, 1965 Sept. 20, 1965 Apr. 25, 1964 Jul. 1, 1964 Jul. 16, 1965 Apr. 21, 1964 Aug. 3, 1964 Nov. 10, 1964	May 23, 1964 May 23, 1964 Jul. 6, 1965 Nov. 4, 1965 Apr. 29, 1964 Jul. 8, 1964 Jul. 18, 1965 Apr. 23, 1964 Sept. 10, 1964 Jan. 29, 1965	320(b) 5(b) 261(b) 36 7 3 3 25(d) 105(d) 74(d)	151 4 5 13 1 2 3 21(d) 34(d) 35(d)	55 L 24 L 8 L 27 L 5 C 8 C 3 C 3 L 13 L 17 L
CO Colorado.....	Jan. 8, 1964 Jan. 6, 1965	Mar. 2, 1964 May 13, 1965	143 863	101 330	55 C 128 C					
Connecticut.....	Feb. 2, 1965(c)	Jun. 9, 1965(c)	4,826(d)	1,438(d)	69 L					
Delaware.....	Feb. 4, 1964 Jan. 5, 1965	Nov. 3, 1964 Dec. 31, 1965(f)	1,023(e) 720	402(e) 296	28 L 60 L					
Florida.....	Apr. 6, 1965	Jun. 4, 1965	4,465	2,558	45 L	Jun. 5, 1965 Jun. 25, 1965 May 4, 1964	Jun. 24, 1965 Jul. 2, 1965 Jun. 25, 1964	82 65 318	24 27 298	20 C 8 C 53 C
Georgia.....	Jan. 13, 1964 Jan. 11, 1965	Feb. 21, 1964 Mar. 12, 1965	1,141 1,017	871 688	40 C 45 C					
Hawaii.....	Feb. 19, 1964 Feb. 17, 1965	Mar. 28, 1964 Jun. 1, 1965	953(b) 2,442(b)	64(b) 281(b)	30 L 86 L	Jul. 23, 1964	Aug. 26, 1964	43	1	30 L
Idaho.....	Jan. 4, 1965	Mar. 18, 1965	608	321	74 C	Jul. 29, 1964 Mar. 19, 1965 Jan. 6, 1964 Jun. 8, 1965 Oct. 18, 1965 Feb. 24, 1964 Feb. 17, 1964	Aug. 1, 1964 Mar. 25, 1965 Jan. 28, 1964 Jun. 8, 1965 Nov. 22, 1965 Apr. 8, 1964 Feb. 22, 1964	7 27 32 6 36(d) 52(h) 10	6 6 8 3 16(d) 34(h) 4	4 C 7 C 15 L 1 C 36 C 45 C 6 C
Illinois.....	Jan. 6, 1965	Jun. 30, 1965(g)	3,590(b)	1,931	176 C					
Indiana.....	Jan. 7, 1965	Mar. 8, 1965	1,138	444	61 C					
Iowa.....	Jan. 11, 1965	Jun. 4, 1965	1,420	486	145 C					
Kansas.....	Jan. 14, 1964	Feb. 11, 1964	65(i)	41(i)	30 C					
	Jan. 12, 1965	Apr. 23, 1965	1,019(i)	527(i)	102 C					
	Jan. 7, 1964	Mar. 20, 1964	999(d)	200(d)	60 L					
Kentucky.....	May 11, 1964	Jul. 9, 1964	1,657	565(j)	60 C	Aug. 23, 1965 Nov. 16, 1964	Sept. 17, 1965 Dec. 5, 1964	93(d) 86	45(d) 33	18 L 20 C
Louisiana.....	May 10, 1965	Jun. 8, 1965	366	175(j)	30 C					
Maine.....	Jan. 6, 1965	Jun. 4, 1965	1,591	738	76 L	Jan. 6, 1964 Sept. 28, 1964 Mar. 11, 1964 Nov. 6, 1964 Oct. 11, 1965	Jan. 17, 1964 Sept. 30, 1964 Mar. 14, 1964 Nov. 6, 1964 Oct. 21, 1965	77 13 107 25 68(k)	52 11 39 2 29(k)	10 L 3 L 4 C 1 C 11 C
Maryland.....	Feb. 5, 1964 Jan. 20, 1965	Mar. 5, 1964 Mar. 20, 1965	601 2,177(k)	192 1,113(k)	30 C 70 C					

Massachusetts.....	Jan. 1, 1964	Jul. 4, 1964	4,692	739	186 C						
	Jan. 6, 1965	Jan. 4, 1966	5,755(d)	1,048	364 C						
Michigan.....	Jan. 8, 1964	May 29, 1964	1,528(h)	293	143 C						
	Jan. 13, 1965	Dec. 30, 1965	1,730	411	353 C						
Minnesota.....	Jan. 5, 1965	May 29, 1965	4,332	903	103 L						
Mississippi.....	Jan. 7, 1964	Jun. 12, 1964	1,792	789	157 C	Jun. 23, 1964	Jul. 15, 1964	115	70	22 C	
						Jun. 14, 1965	Jul. 10, 1965	102	76	18 L	
Missouri.....	Jan. 6, 1965	Jul. 15, 1965	1,192	365	195 C	Oct. 18, 1965	Nov. 22, 1965	20	3	14 L	
Montana.....	Jan. 4, 1965	Mar. 10, 1965	882	384	60 L						
Nebraska.....	Jan. 5, 1965	Aug. 17, 1965	937	585	149 L						
Nevada.....	Jan. 18, 1965	Apr. 4, 1965	1,095	594	77 C	Jan. 20, 1964	Feb. 5, 1964	51(d)	34(d)	17 C	
						Oct. 25, 1965	Nov. 13, 1965	49(d)	29(d)	20 C	
New Hampshire.....	Jan. 6, 1965	Jul. 2, 1965	996	501	82 L						
New Jersey.....	Jan. 14, 1964	Jan. 12, 1965	1,361(k)	312(d)	22 L						
	Jan. 12, 1965	Jan. 11, 1966	1,383	243(k,l)	365 C						
New Mexico.....	Jan. 19, 1965	Mar. 20, 1965	1,013(a)	412(a)	60 L	Jan. 27, 1964	Feb. 25, 1964	70(a)	54(a)	30 L	
						Feb. 25, 1964	Feb. 26, 1964	9(a)	5(a)	2 L	
New York.....	Jan. 8, 1964	Mar. 26, 1964	9,327	975	79 C	Apr. 15, 1964	Apr. 16, 1964	59	1	2 C	
	Jan. 6, 1965	Jun. 22, 1965	10,916	1,074	124 L	Dec. 15, 1964	Dec. 30, 1964	29	9	16 C	
North Carolina	Feb. 3, 1965	Jun. 17, 1965	1,804	1,302	116 L	Nov. 15, 1965	Nov. 17, 1965	6	4	3 C	
North Dakota.....	Jan. 5, 1965	Mar. 12, 1965	925	485	60 L	Jun. 14, 1965	Jun. 22, 1965	26	16	8 C	
Ohio.....	Jan. 4, 1965	Sept. 1, 1965	1,369	448	115 L	Nov. 9, 1964	Dec. 29, 1964	40	37	25 L	
Oklahoma.....	Jan. 5, 1965	Jul. 22, 1965	1,240(h)	580(h)	117 L						
Oregon.....	Jan. 11, 1965	May 14, 1965	1,387	633(m)	124 C	May 21, 1965	May 25, 1965	13	2	5 C	
Pennsylvania.....	Jan. 7, 1964	Jun. 16, 1964	224	101	31 L	Feb. 11, 1964	Jun. 16, 1964	12	8	25 L	
	Jan. 5, 1965	Jan. 4, 1966	3,672	521(n)	365 C						
Rhode Island.....	Jan. 7, 1964	Apr. 29, 1964	1,681	733	65 L						
	Jan. 5, 1965	Dec. 31, 1965	2,681(d)	839(d)	69 L						
South Carolina.....	Jan. 14, 1964	Apr. 24, 1964	1,219	698	63 C	Dec. 13, 1965	Jan. 11, 1966	20	4	15 L	
	Jan. 12, 1965	Jun. 11, 1965	1,356	734	88 C						
South Dakota.....	Jan. 7, 1964	Feb. 10, 1964	432	228	30 L						
	Jan. 19, 1965	Mar. 15, 1965	650	313	45 L						
Tennessee.....	Jan. 4, 1965	Mar. 19, 1965	2,015	662	75 C	May 10, 1965	May 27, 1965	28	5	19 C	
Texas.....	Jan. 12, 1965	May 31, 1965	1,771	722	140 C						
Utah.....	Jan. 11, 1965	Mar. 11, 1965	508	197	46 L						
Vermont.....	Jan. 6, 1965	Jun. 30, 1965	546(h)	269(h)	125 L	Jan. 27, 1964	Mar. 13, 1964	110(h)	42	33 L	
Virginia.....	Jan. 8, 1964	Mar. 27, 1964	1,216	658	60 L	Nov. 30, 1964	Dec. 12, 1964	45	28	13 C	
						Aug. 31, 1965	Sept. 3, 1965	9	1	4 C	
Washington.....	Jan. 11, 1965	Mar. 11, 1965	1,175	193	60 C	Mar. 15, 1965	May 7, 1965	1,119	182	54 C	
West Virginia.....	Jan. 8, 1964	Feb. 7, 1964	101	39	30 C	Feb. 7, 1964	Feb. 15, 1964	6	2	9 C	
	Jan. 13, 1964	Mar. 15, 1965	795	185	62 C	Nov. 27, 1964	Nov. 27, 1964	2	1	1 L	
Wisconsin.....	Jan. 13, 1965(o)	(p)	1,999(k)	532(p)	(p)						
Wyoming.....	Jan. 12, 1965	Feb. 20, 1965	648(a)	213	40 C	Jul. 28, 1964	Jul. 31, 1964	20	4	4 C	
Puerto Rico.....	Jan. 13, 1964	May 30, 1964	989	244	139 C	Aug. 30, 1965	Sept. 18, 1965	11	2	20 C	
	Jan. 11, 1965	May 31, 1965	1,830(h)	206(h)	141 C	Sept. 22, 1965	Sept. 23, 1965	2	4	2 C	
						Dec. 3, 1965	Dec. 22, 1965	8	4	19 C	

*Actual adjournment dates are listed regardless of constitutional limitations.

†C—calendar days; L—legislative days.

(a) Includes bills, memorials and resolutions.

(b) Does not include proposed constitutional amendments or resolutions.

(c) Federal district court reapportionment ruling in 1964 permitted the 1963 general assembly to hold over in special-regular session in 1965.

(d) Includes bills and resolutions.

(e) Includes bills introduced and passed in both 1963 and 1964 sessions.

(f) The 1965 regular session expired by operation of law on December 31, 1965.

(g) Legislature actually adjourned July 1, 1965, but clocks in Senate and House were stopped at 11:20 p.m. on June 30 to preserve June 30 adjournment date on the records.

(h) Includes bills and joint resolutions.

(i) Does not include concurrent resolutions for submission of amendments to the Kansas constitution for vote.

(j) Includes amendments to constitution.

(k) Includes bills, joint resolutions and simple resolutions, and in New Jersey, concurrent resolution.

(l) The Governor had until May 4, 1966, to sign 34 remaining bills.

(m) Includes bill partially vetoed, but does not include bill referred by legislature.

(n) The Governor had until February 3, 1966, to dispose of 98 remaining bills.

(o) The session, which began in 1963, extended into 1965, convening January 9–August 6 and November 4–21 in 1963, April 13–29 and November 9–11 in 1964, and January 13, 1965.

(p) The session convened January 13–July 30 and October 4–November 4, 1965, and will again convene May 2, 1966. Introductions are as of November 5, 1965; enactments are as of January 7, 1966.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

APPORTIONMENT OF LEGISLATURES

as of January 1, 1966*

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Current status</i>
Alabama	In September, 1965, the legislature reapportioned both houses during a special session. The federal court subsequently upheld the Senate plan but substituted its own scheme for the House.
Alaska	In September, 1965, the Governor issued a reapportionment plan for both houses, based upon recommendations of the State Advisory Reapportionment Board. By constitutional provision, no other action was required. The plan will become effective with the 1966 elections.
Arizona	In 1962 the legislature reapportioned the House. In October, 1965, the legislature adopted a plan for the Senate during special session. Litigation on the Senate plan is pending in the federal court.
Arkansas	In July, 1965, the State Board of Apportionment submitted reapportionment plans for both houses to the federal court. Court approval was announced in November.
California	In September, 1965, the legislature reapportioned both houses during special session. State court approval is pending.
Colorado	In 1964 the legislature reapportioned both houses during special session. The legislature amended the apportionment act in May, 1965, to eliminate subdistricting in multi-membered districts. The State Supreme Court subsequently dismissed pending litigation.
Connecticut	In January, 1965, the federal court accepted, as an interim scheme, a reapportionment for both houses which was enacted during regular session. In December, the voters approved a new constitution with provisions conforming with the 1965 reapportionment act. The 1965 reapportionment remains effective.
Delaware	In 1964 the legislature reapportioned both houses during regular session. The plan was used for the 1964 elections. However, litigation is pending in the federal court.
Florida	In June, 1965, the legislature reapportioned both houses during special session. The federal court declared the plan unconstitutional in December but accepted the plan as an interim measure until sixty days after adjournment of the 1967 regular session.
Georgia	In 1962 the legislature reapportioned the Senate during special session. In March, 1965, the legislature passed a new House plan during regular session. The federal court accepted the plan as an interim measure but ordered both houses reapportioned no later than the end of the 1968 regular session or May 1, 1968, whichever comes first.
Hawaii	In 1959 the House was reapportioned. In April, 1965, the legislature sent to the federal court two bills which proposed a provisional Senate reapportionment plan and which embodied the same plan in a proposed constitutional amendment. The court rejected the plan. An appeal is pending.

*Due to constantly changing reapportionment developments, this edition of *The Book of the States* deviates from its customary tabular presentation on this subject. Earlier editions may be consulted for information on previous bases of apportionment, apportioning agencies, and relevant constitutional

citations. The Council of State Governments will publish reports on apportionment periodically, as it has in the past. To date, reports by the Council have been published in 1964 and 1965 under the title of *Legislative Reapportionment in the States*.

LEGISLATURES AND LEGISLATION

APPORTIONMENT OF LEGISLATURES—Continued

65

*State or
other jurisdiction*

Current status

- Idaho**..... In March, 1965, the legislature reapportioned itself during special session. The federal court in December declared the plan unconstitutional and ordered at-large elections for both houses until an acceptable plan is adopted.
- Illinois**..... In August, 1965, federal and state judges announced a reapportionment plan for the Senate. A special bipartisan commission approved the new plan for House districts in November. The plan was filed with the Office of Secretary of State in December and will become effective with the 1966 elections.
- Indiana**... .. In October, 1965, the legislature passed a set of four alternative acts to reapportion the House and a set of four to reapportion the Senate. The federal court in November approved one of the alternatives in each set.
- Iowa**..... In 1964 the legislature enacted a temporary plan for both houses. During the 1965 regular session, several changes were made in the plan, along with first passage given to a proposed constitutional amendment that would limit the size of the Senate and apportion the House on a strict population basis. In pending litigation, the federal court deferred to the state courts. The state district court upheld the temporary plan in November, 1965.
- Kansas**..... In 1964 the legislature reapportioned the House and reenacted a Senate reapportionment measure to correct a technical oversight. In March, 1965, the State Supreme Court ordered a new House scheme to be devised no later than April, 1966. The federal court declared the Senate apportionment unconstitutional in December but delayed the effective date of its ruling until April, 1966.
- Kentucky**..... In 1963 the legislature reapportioned both houses during special session. There is no pending litigation.
- Louisiana**..... In 1963 the legislature reapportioned the House only. Litigation has been pending since 1963 challenging the existing Senate apportionment, but no hearing on the merits has been held.
- Maine**..... In 1961 the legislature reapportioned the Senate. A constitutional amendment to reapportion the House was passed by the legislature in 1963, approved by the voters, and implemented during a 1964 special session.
- Maryland**..... In October, 1965, the legislature reapportioned both houses during special session. In December, a lower state court invalidated an act which deviated from the population factor in apportioning the Senate, but accepted an alternative act which increased the Senate membership, with counties combined into Senatorial districts in several instances. Litigation is pending in the State Court of Appeals.
- Massachusetts**..... In 1961 the legislature reapportioned the Senate and in 1963 realigned House districts. Reapportionment of both houses will be required again in 1966 following a new state census.
- Michigan**..... In November, 1965, the State Supreme Court invalidated a 1964 plan prepared by the Legislative Apportionment Commission. The commission must submit a new plan for both houses in January, 1966.
- Minnesota**..... In May, 1965, the legislature reapportioned both houses during regular session. The Governor subsequently vetoed the bill. The veto prerogative

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

APPORTIONMENT OF LEGISLATURES—Continued

*State or
other jurisdiction*

Current status

- was upheld by the State Supreme Court. The court, however, did not decide on the merits of the plan.
- Mississippi**..... In 1963 the legislature reapportioned both houses. Litigation is pending in the federal court.
- Missouri**..... In October, 1965, the legislature during a special session approved a proposed constitutional amendment that would create a commission to reapportion both houses. A referendum was to be held in January, 1966.
- Montana**..... In August, 1965, the federal court announced its own plan for both houses when the legislature failed to reapportion during the 1965 regular session.
- Nebraska**..... In August, 1965, the unicameral legislature reapportioned itself. Suits are pending in both the federal court and the State Supreme Court.
- Nevada**..... In November, 1965, the legislature reapportioned both houses during special session. Litigation is pending in the federal court.
- New Hampshire**.... In June, 1965, the legislature reapportioned both houses during regular session. The federal court dismissed pending litigation in December.
- New Jersey**..... In April, 1965, the legislature enacted an interim Senate reapportionment scheme which received the approval of the State Supreme Court. The federal court earlier ruled the existing Assembly apportionment temporarily satisfactory. The legislature approved calling a constitutional convention, beginning March, 1966, to revise and amend provisions relating to representation.
- New Mexico**..... In March, 1965, the legislature reapportioned both houses during a regular session. The federal court declared the Senate plan unconstitutional because of weighted voting provisions and ordered a new plan submitted by March, 1966.
- New York**..... In October, 1965, the United States Supreme Court reaffirmed a lower court ruling by stating that one of four alternative plans adopted by the legislature satisfied federal constitutional requirements. November elections were held under this plan despite the fact that the plan was found in the State Supreme Court to violate the state constitution. The federal court ordered the legislature to reapportion by February; a legislative commission reported new legislative districts for both houses in December, 1965.
- North Carolina**.... In November, 1965, the federal court ordered both houses of the legislature reapportioned by January. A special session was scheduled for January 10, 1966.
- North Dakota**.... In March, 1965, the legislature reapportioned both houses during regular session. The federal court in August declared the plan unconstitutional and ordered into effect its own plan, to become effective with the 1966 elections.
- Ohio**..... In October, 1965, the State Apportionment Board announced a reapportionment scheme for both houses. The federal court upheld the plan and ordered its use in the 1966 elections. Litigation is pending in the state courts.
- Oklahoma**..... In 1964 the federal court reapportioned both houses after the legislature failed to enact a plan constitutionally acceptable to the court.

APPORTIONMENT OF LEGISLATURES—Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Current status
Oregon	In 1961 the legislature reapportioned both houses on a strict population basis. Suit is pending challenging the distribution of representatives in Multnomah county subdistricts.
Pennsylvania	In October, 1965, the State Supreme Court directed all litigants to submit proposals to the court after the legislature failed to meet a reapportionment deadline in September.
Rhode Island	In May, 1965, the legislature created a special commission to supervise a special 1965 state census and draft a temporary reapportionment plan for use in the 1966 general elections. The commission was instructed to report to the legislature in January, 1966.
South Carolina	In 1961 the House was reapportioned. In May, 1965, the legislature appointed a joint committee to devise a plan for the Senate. A special session was convened in December to receive the committee report.
South Dakota	In both 1961 and 1965, the legislature reapportioned the House and Senate. There is no pending litigation.
Tennessee	In May, 1965, the legislature reapportioned both houses during special session. The federal court approved the plan in November.
Texas	In May, 1965, the legislature reapportioned both houses during regular session. Litigation is pending with the federal courts.
Utah	In February, 1965, the legislature reapportioned both houses during regular session. Motion to dismiss litigation is pending with the federal court.
Vermont	In June, 1965, the legislature reapportioned both houses during regular session. The federal court approved the plan in June and ordered a special election which was held in November.
Virginia	In 1964 the legislature reapportioned both houses during special session. The federal court subsequently accepted the plan after slightly modifying House districts.
Washington	In February, 1965, the legislature reapportioned both houses during regular session. The federal court subsequently dismissed all pending litigation.
West Virginia	In 1964 the legislature successfully reapportioned both houses during special session. There is no pending litigation.
Wisconsin	In 1964 the State Supreme Court reapportioned both houses. Several bills were introduced during the 1965 regular session to give the court plan statutory standing but none advanced to final passage.
Wyoming	In 1963 the legislature reapportioned both houses during regular session. The federal court approved the House plan but ordered a new scheme for the Senate. When the 1965 legislature failed to complete the apportionment, the court in October announced its own plan for the Senate.
Puerto Rico	No known reapportionment developments. See 1964-65 edition of <i>The Book of the States</i> for the most current information on apportionment.

increasing importance of late. By the end of 1965 at least twelve annual session and seventeen biennial session states had some such plan in operation.

While the general trend of compensation has been upward, New York legislators in 1965 reduced their annual session expense allowances from \$2,500 to \$2,000, and Vermont legislators dropped weekly pay from \$85 to \$80. Voters in several cases—Oklahoma, New Mexico, New Hampshire and Massachusetts—refused to approve proposed increases in 1964–65.

COMMITTEES

The 1964–65 biennium saw, at reduced tempo, a continuation of the trend to reduction in standing committees. The cumulative effects of these changes over a twenty-year period are shown on the following inset table. Between 1946 and 1965 the median number of House standing committees serving each state dropped from thirty-nine to twenty-one, and Senate committees have declined from thirty-one to twenty. Major reductions in the past biennium affected both House and Senate committees in Iowa and Senate committees in Kentucky.

Number of standing committees	Number of states in each range					
	House		Senate(a)		Joint	
	1946	1965	1946	1965	1946(b)	1965(c)
10 or under...	0	5	0	5	23	23
11–20.....	2	16	8	24	0	0
21–30.....	9	15	15	16	0	2
31–40.....	15	5	18	3	2	1
41–50.....	12	8	9	2	1	0
51–60.....	7	0	2	0	0	0
61–70.....	2	0	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.

Legislatures, generally, make little use of joint referral or standing committees, despite the frequency with which studies have suggested them. Twenty-four states have no such committees; thirteen have only one apiece; and ten have between three and six. Connecticut, Maine and Massachusetts are, as they have been for many years, the only states which rely on

joint committees for the bulk of session-time hearings.

Slowly emerging is a trend toward requiring that committee hearings be open to the public. In 1959 sixteen states had such a requirement; the total had become twenty by 1965, Iowa and West Virginia having been added during the biennium. In the majority of states, the holding of open hearings remains discretionary.

EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES

New and expanded usages of electronic and other types of equipment became of widespread interest to legislators and their staffs in 1964–65. Many of these applications were discussed during the 1965 meeting of the National Legislative Conference, and professional workshops of that Conference are continuing to explore and report their experience and findings. The Conference is participating in the pioneering work of the Council of State Governments Committee on Automation, Technology and Data Processing.

Legislatures are finding that these newer techniques and equipment can greatly facilitate handling the legislative workload, through more efficient and expeditious duplication of material, rapid discovery of needed information, reduced chances of error in processing bills and other legislative materials, and in other ways. The use of electric roll call devices continues to grow. Thirty-three states had installed them in one or both houses by late 1965 in contrast to only thirteen at the end of World War II. Alaska, Idaho and Massachusetts acquired such machines in 1964–65, and installations are being studied elsewhere.

The provision of more adequate physical facilities for the legislature and its members is a necessity in most states. A bond issue awaiting voter approval in Washington would provide funds for office space for legislators in that state; interim studies in Tennessee and several other states are exploring methods of furnishing similar facilities for their legislators.

LEGISLATIVE SERVICES

By HERBERT L. WILTSEE *

THE EXPANSION and improvement of services and staff assistance for the legislatures, a theme during most of the post-World War II years, continued at an accelerated tempo in 1964-65. Judging from the types of services newly created or expanded during the biennium, the legislatures are seeking to strengthen their staff resources in two principal areas: (1) research and information gathering and analysis, as a basis for legislation; and (2) fiscal review and budget analysis, as a means of strengthening legislative control over the public purse strings. Other areas of service have not been neglected; new bill drafting, statutory revision, and other facilities have been added. In most cases these services have been provided through agencies and along lines which were pioneered a score of years or more ago.

Legislative services, however, have not been insulated from the rising tide of examination by citizen groups and self-study by legislators that is affecting most other aspects of the legislative process. Increasingly, commentators were demanding in 1964-65 that both the quality and quantity of existing legislative staffs should be upgraded.

Thus a long-time servant of the New York legislature, Albert J. Abrams, observed recently that today's lawmakers must be provided "... with the economists, political scientists, budget analysts, business experts and others on a salaried or honorary basis. It means recruitment of the best minds of the state as \$1-a-year men. It means calling on university staffs for aid. It means contracting with consulting firms. . . ." During the biennium, California's Assembly, already well served by legal counsel, budgetary and

fiscal analysts, post-auditors, and information agencies, inaugurated a broad program to provide professional staff and consultants for each of its substantive standing committees. The objective, as described by California's Assembly Speaker Jesse M. Unruh to the National Legislative Conference in August, 1965, is to enable the committees "... to take an independent view of the executive department's programs, and to put them in a position to offer alternative recommendations to the Legislature . . . and to provide continuing and effective program review and oversight of programs approved by the Legislature."

Testimony during mid-1965 by Congressmen and informed observers before the Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress, pointed to many of the same problems and recommended many of the same solutions. For example, Congressman John Brademas of Indiana observed in his testimony that the national legislature is barely holding its own in the check-and-balance system; that existing legislative services are unable to provide the knowledge in depth required by complex present-day problems; and that more use should be made of scholars and experts, consultant contracts, advisory councils to committees, and increased staff for individual members, to enable Congress to do its jobs.

CURRENT STUDIES

The needs for increased staff and its more effective utilization have been made the subject of study by a large number of legislatures in 1964-65. It is noteworthy that the great majority of these are in states where, as in the case of Congress, many legislative services have been provided with professional skill for many years. Included are Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nebraska, North

*Mr. Wiltsee is Director of the Southern Office of the Council of State Governments and Secretary of the National Legislative Conference.

Dakota, Ohio, Tennessee and Wisconsin. It is also noteworthy that the state legislative service agencies, at the 1965 meeting of the National Legislative Conference, drew attention to the dangers of compartmentalized knowledge when they took the initiative in developing channels of greater cooperation and assistance among the legislatures and their staffs, university bureaus of governmental research, and other centers of research and information.

The preceding article in this volume, "Structure and Procedures," discusses basic changes now under way elsewhere in the legislative process. Among these are more frequent and longer legislative sessions; removal of many constitutional restraints on legislative power to act; reapportionment of legislative bodies and resultant changes in their composition; and development of new electronic equipment which can be brought to bear on the needs of legislatures. These changes already are having an impact on previously created legislative services. It is possible that they may herald a new period of widespread innovation and experimentation, such as those earlier in the century which brought forth the Wisconsin Legislative Reference idea, the Kansas Legislative Council, the California Joint Legislative Budget Committee, and other prototypes of organized service.¹

RESEARCH AND REFERENCE SERVICES

By January, 1966, forty-three states had created a legislative council or similar agency to provide research and information useful for the legislature—all the states except California, Delaware, Hawaii, Mississippi, New York, Oregon and West Virginia. In Delaware, an interim committee in 1965 developed a legislative council act for consideration by the legislature, and in Mississippi a legislative re-

search committee bill was introduced early in the January 1966 regular session. California and New York rely, for comparable service, on elaborate systems of staffed interim committees, and more and more on staffed referral committees. Hawaii and Oregon also make use of special interim committees, drawing heavily for staff service on permanent legislative service agencies. West Virginia's Joint Committee on Government and Finance and its Commission, on Interstate Cooperation have continued to work cooperatively in connection with interim studies of major subjects. In West Virginia consideration was given during the past biennium to creation of a legislative council. Instead the Joint Committee in 1965 established under its jurisdiction a new Office of Legislative Services to provide bill drafting, revision, and informational research services. Wyoming's council is inactive, since no funds were appropriated for it in 1963 or 1965, and New Hampshire's is able to operate at only minimum levels because of its token appropriation.

Essentially, legislative councils are permanent, bipartisan, joint (bicameral) legislative research committees, which meet periodically between sessions, consider a wide variety of problems expected to confront the next session, direct the staff research on these problems, and (in more than two-thirds of the councils) recommend courses of action for the problems under study. The resulting studies and recommendations are submitted to the legislatures to assist them in their deliberations. Councils characteristically have continuing research staffs; in most instances, they are authorized to undertake studies on their own initiative, in addition to those authorized by the legislature. These have been the most common elements of councils since Kansas created the first one in 1933.

In 1965 Michigan implemented a mandate of its constitution of 1963 by creating a council in an enactment of considerable scope. The act recreated the preexisting Legislative Service Bureau and brought it into a staff relationship to the council as well as making it the secretariat for the Interstate Cooperation

¹For a brief discussion of the origins and nature of different types of legislative service, see "Legislative Service Agencies," *The Book of the States, 1964-65*, pp. 67-73. For a more detailed treatment, see *Mr. President . . . Mr. Speaker . . . Report of the Committee on Organization of Legislative Services of the National Legislative Conference. The Council of State Governments, Chicago, 1963.*

Commission, established a Law Revision Commission (similar to bodies which have existed in New York, California, Louisiana and North Carolina), and created a Fiscal Agency to serve the Senate Appropriations Committee. In 1965, also, Vermont created a Legislative Council, at the same time abolishing its Legislative Reference Bureau which had provided more limited legislative services since 1931.

Several states changed the membership provisions of council acts in 1964-65. The size of councils was increased in five states—Florida, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts and Washington. The Washington legislature directed its council to study the feasibility of making all members of the legislature members of the council, a practice presently confined to Nebraska, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania and South Dakota. Tennessee's legislature amended its act to prevent any legislator except the presiding officers from serving more than two consecutive terms on the council. In North Carolina, opposition to the Legislative Council created in 1963 led to its reorganization in 1965 as a Legislative Research Commission; by the close of the year the commission had not yet hired any professional staff. It is relying for considerable research assistance on the Institute of Government, University of North Carolina, an agency which has supplied legislators for many years with limited drafting, daily and weekly legislative bulletins, and other aids.

Councils in some states have had setbacks. In Washington, a 1963 gubernatorial veto of the council appropriation, upheld by the State Supreme Court in 1964, reduced that agency's activities until the 1965 session restored a full appropriation. Pennsylvania's House of Representatives refused to grant operating funds to the Joint State Government Commission beyond the end of 1965, and proposed an investigation into the need for that and other legislative service agencies. At the end of 1965, a suit was brought challenging the constitutionality of the appropriation to Montana's Legislative Council—reminiscent of similar suits which had delayed creation of this council for several years in the 1950's.

More typical were moves to strengthen councils. Appropriations were greatly increased for the majority of these agencies. In Iowa, 1965 amendments affecting the Legislative Research Committee and Bureau assure its becoming more effective in the field of interim research. Significant new functions were placed on councils in several states: statutory revision in Montana and Oklahoma; budget review and analysis in Idaho and North Dakota; and legal counseling in Illinois.

To some extent legislative councils have been the successor to the legislative reference bureau movement which began in Wisconsin in 1901 and spread to two-thirds of the states by the 1940's. As they originated, these agencies supplied legislators with needed information based on staff research. They were built on specialized collections of reference materials; they often employed research staffs, and occasionally bill drafters. In Wisconsin and other states they provided "spot research" as well as undertaking more extensive compilations of factual information. In most instances the bureaus were sections of the state library, law library, or department of library and archives; in a few, they were more closely attached to the legislative branch, as in Delaware, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. Indicative of the influence these early reference-research bureaus had on the later council movement is the fact that in several states laws creating councils also created a legislative reference or research bureau or service as the staff arm of the council—in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Iowa and Massachusetts.

RECENT TRENDS

Events of the past three decades indicate that legislatures prefer to obtain research as well as many other services directly related to the lawmaking process from agencies answerable and responsive to the legislatures. Considerations such as these prompted Maryland's legislature in 1965 to transfer its Department of Legislative Reference from classification as an executive to a legislative department. Thus, also, there has been a decline in the provision of major research and bill drafting services by reference bureaus

which are not immediately related to the legislatures. While all twenty-five library-connected bureaus still maintain reference collections, and twenty-three of them are able to provide "spot research" assistance, only two (those of Rhode Island and Texas) still maintain a bill drafting service, only two (New York's and Oklahoma's) regularly prepare research reports, and only four (those of Kansas, Maine, Oklahoma and Rhode Island) issue summaries of bills and laws. As the result of similar reasoning by legislators, bill drafting has shifted away from the Attorney General's office. That office provided such services for legislators in twenty-two states in 1939; by the mid-1960's the figure had dropped to four—Colorado, Florida, Mississippi and North Carolina.

FISCAL SERVICES

Companion to their interest in improving the adequacy of research data, legislators have been concerned with developing procedures and services to enable them to make a meaningful reality of their power to appropriate money. That power has been greatly reduced in many states during this century through earmarked funds, revolving funds, grants-in-aid and other devices. A 1965 survey of *State Expenditure Controls: An Evaluation* by the Tax Foundation has reported in this connection: "In some states the portion not subject to budgetary review is as much as 60 per cent of all expenditures. The majority of the states, in fact, do not even require legislative authorization (appropriations) for all expenditures from special funds." It is to enhance legislative controls in light of such facts that influential citizens' groups, such as Louisiana's Public Affairs Research Council, have been urging the elimination of dedicated funds, as the Louisiana agency did in a recent report.

Legislatures have made important strides to strengthen their fiscal controls during the past quarter of a century. Commencing with California's Joint Legislative Budget Committee, established in 1941, many states have created joint interim committees (or have authorized standing committees), staffed

with analysts, to give critical appraisal to the executive budget, study revenues and expenditures, and project the future impact of new authorizations. At least twenty states by the end of 1965 had created special committees or authorized standing money committees to make studies in one or more of these areas, while multi-purpose legislative councils in at least a dozen other states were charged with some of these responsibilities. Also by the close of 1965, half of the states had provided that the post-audit of state expenditures should be carried on by an office responsible to the legislature—a trend which dates from 1940, when only half a dozen states had such an arrangement.

During the past biennium new legislative budget and fiscal analysis offices were created in Michigan, Montana and New Mexico; legislative councils were given the responsibility in Idaho and North Dakota; new legislative post-auditors were authorized in Colorado and New Mexico, and such an office created in Hawaii in 1959 was made operative in 1965. In Montana the Governor vetoed a legislative post-auditor act in 1965, but the same session of the legislature directed the council to study the creation of interim legislative fiscal analysis facilities. In Washington a government reorganization commission recommended that the post of legislative auditor be created, responsible to a bipartisan legislative committee. Tennessee's council in 1965 was directed to study means of providing effective budget review by the legislature.

The use of "fiscal notes" continued to attract attention in 1964-65. These are statements, sometimes called "price tags," which accompany revenue or expenditure measures and are designed to show the anticipated impact of a bill while it is under legislative consideration. Such notes currently are authorized or mandated in almost half of the states. Illinois, Rhode Island and Tennessee were added to the list in 1965, and the Governors of Massachusetts and Washington recommended their use. The above-mentioned Tax Foundation study, reporting some of these developments, comments: "The fiscal note procedure, which has much to

recommend it in principle, has been disappointing in practice in some states . . . making estimates of future costs at each step in the adoption process requires more time and effort than are available. For this and other reasons, some states have not used 'price-tagging' effectively."

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

Automated data processing has begun to have significant usages in the legislative process. Many of these were noted during the 1965 annual meeting of the National Legislative Conference: expediting the recording of House and Senate action on bills; rapid and accurate duplication of materials; speedy search of statutes affected by new legislation; increased feasibility of complete statutory revision in all states; expanding opportunities for retrieving research information relevant to new public policy proposals; enhanced ability to project and anticipate program needs and fiscal capacity; in reapportioning legislative districts; and many other purposes.

Legislators and their staffs are becoming more aware of the potentialities of these new techniques. One such application is the periodic "Automated Statutory Reporter," originated in the early 1960's (as "Current State Legislation") by the American Bar Foundation and in early 1965 transferred to the Health Law Center of the University of Pittsburgh. This periodical aims to provide indexing of new state legislation on a current basis. The same center also has been working with several states to incorporate their entire statute law on rapid retrieval computer equipment. State legislative re-

search officers, at the 1965 meeting of the National Legislative Conference, took initial steps toward similar indexing, at a central point, of citations to all research projects in progress and to currently useful research reports. Some observers see as a by-product of these trends the early development of uniform classification and titling of all state statute law.

The Legislative Intern Program was first launched by a state in 1957 (Congress initiated a program in 1953), when California's Assembly and the Ford Foundation agreed to share costs of a plan, which also involved academic sponsorship by several California universities. Since then, carefully recruited "interns"—young men and women in journalism, law, political science and other fields—have been placed on a ten-month program of work with the Assembly, its leaders, interim and standing committees, and in comparable assignments. So highly has the program been regarded that in September, 1965, the Assembly assumed full financing of it.

Twelve additional states and Puerto Rico since 1957 have introduced their own intern programs in cooperation with the Ford Foundation. The states are Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Texas, Washington and Wisconsin. The most recent additions were in Texas and Massachusetts. The programs have demonstrated, among other things, according to several first-hand observers, the great gains that could accrue for strengthening the legislature from the employment of additional staff at key times and places in the legislative process.

PERMANENT LEGISLATIVE SERVICE AGENCIES

State or other jurisdiction	Date agency estab- lished	Service agency	Refer- ence library facili- ties	Bill drafting for legis- lature	Statu- tory revision	Legal coun- seling for legis- lators	Pre- pares bill and law sum- maries	Recom- mends substan- tive legis- lative program	Pre- pares research reports	Spot research	Continuous study of state reve- nues and expendi- tures	Budg- etary review and analysis	Leg- isla- tive post audit
Alabama.....	1945	Legislative Council	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1945	Legislative Reference Service*	★	★	—	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1947	Legislative Committee on Public Accounts	—	—	—	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
	1947	Dept. of Examiners of Public Accounts†	—	—	—	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
Alaska.....	1953	Legislative Council	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	—
	1955	Legislative Audit Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
Arizona.....	1955	Division of Legislative Audit†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
	1953	Legislative Council	★	★	★	—	—	—	★	★	—	—	—
Arkansas.....	1937	Dept. of Library and Archives	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1950	Post Auditor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
	1947	Legislative Council	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
California.....	1947	Bureau of Legislative Research*	★	★	—	★	★	★	★	★	★	★(a)	—
	1953	Legislative Joint Auditing Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1953	Division of Legislative Audit†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
	1913	Legislative Counsel Bureau	—	★	★	★	★	—	★	★	—	—	—
	1904(b)	Administrative-Legislative Reference Service (State Library)	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colorado.....	1941	Joint Legislative Budget Committee	★	—	—	—	—	★	★	★	★	★	—
	1953	Law Revision Commission	—	—	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1955	Joint Legislative Audit Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
	1955	Legislative Audit Bureau†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
	1961	Legislative Reference Service (Assembly Committee on Rules)	★	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	—	—	—
Connecticut.....	1953	Legislative Council	★	—	—	—	—	★	★	★	—	—	—
	1927	Legislative Reference Office (Department of Law)	—	★	—	★	★	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1951	Committee on Statute Revision	—	—	★	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1956	Joint Budget Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware.....	1965(c)	Legislative Audit Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
	1937	Legislative Council	—	★	—	★	★	★	★	★	—	—	—
	1947	Legislative Research Department	—	★	★	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1907	Legislative Reference Section (State Library)	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida.....	1902	Auditors of Public Accounts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
	1945	Legislative Reference Bureau	★	★	★	★	★	★	—	★	—	—	—
	1949	Legislative Council	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1949	Legislative Reference Bureau*	★	—	—	★	★	—	★	★	—	—	—
Illinois.....	1939	Statutory Revision & Bill Drafting Depts. (Office of Attorney General)	—	★	★	★	★	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1955	Legislative Appropriations and Auditing Committee (Legislative Council)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	★

[illegible]

PERMANENT LEGISLATIVE SERVICE AGENCIES—Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Date agency estab- lished	Service agency	Refer- ence library facili- ties	Bill drafting for legis- lature	Statu- tory revision	Legal coun- seling for legis- lators	Pre- pares bill and law sum- maries	Recom- mends substan- tive legis- lative program	Pre- pares research reports	Spot research	Continuous study of state reve- nues and expendi- tures	Budg- etary review and analysis	Leg- isla- tive post audit
Minnesota.....	1947(d)	Legislative Research Committee	★	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	—	—	—
	.....	State Law Library	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	—	—
	1939	Revisor of Statutes	—	★	★	★	★	—	—	★	—	—	—
	1964(g)	Senate Finance Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	★	—
Mississippi.....	1965(g)	House Appropriations Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	★	—
	.....	State Library	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	—	—
	1944	Revisor of Statutes (Dept. of Justice)	—	★	★	★	—	—	—	★	—	—	—
Missouri.....	1955	Commission of Budgeting & Accounting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	★	—
	1943	Committee on Legislative Research	★	★	★	—	—	—	★	★	—	—	—
	1965	Committee on State Fiscal Affairs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	★	—
Montana.....	1957	Legislative Council	★	★	★	★	—	★	★	★	★	—	—
Nebraska.....	1937	Legislative Council	★	★	—	—	★	★	★	★	★	★	—
	1945	Revisor of Statutes	—	★	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada.....	1945	Legislative Commission	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	—	—	—	—
	1945	Legislative Counsel Bureau	★	★	★	★	—	★	★	★	★	★	★
	.....	State Library	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	—	—
New Hampshire..	1951	Legislative Council	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	★	—	—	—
	1963	Director of Legislative Services	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	—	—	—
	1913(b)	Legislative Service (State Library)	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	—	—
	1947	Legislative Budget Assistant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	★
	1957	Counsel to the Senate	—	★	—	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey.....	1954	Law Revision and Legislative Services Commission	—	★	★	★	★	—	★	★	—	—	—
	1954	Legislative Budget and Finance Director	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	—
	1945	Law and Legislative Reference Bureau (Division of the State Library)	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	—	—
	1933	Department of State Audit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
New Mexico.....	1951	Legislative Council	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1951	Legislative Council Service	★	★	★	—	★	—	★	★	★	—	—
	1957	Legislative Finance Committee	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	—	—	★	—
	1965(c)	Legislative Audit Commission	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
New York.....	.....	Legis. Reference Library (State Library)	★	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	—	—	—
	1901	Legislative Bill Drafting Commission	—	★	—	★	—	—	—	★	—	—	—
	1934	Law Revision Commission	—	—	★	—	—	★	—	—	—	—	—
	1959	Office of Legislative Research(h)	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	—	—	—
	1963(d)	Legislative Research Commission	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina...	1945	General Statutes Commission (Department of Justice)	—	—	★	—	★	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1939	Division of Legislative Drafting & Codification of Statutes (Department of Justice)	—	★	★	★	★	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1947	Revisor of Statutes (Department of Justice)	—	★	★	★	★	—	—	—	—	—	—
	.....	State Library	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	—	—
	.....	State Library	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

[illegible]

PERMANENT LEGISLATIVE SERVICE AGENCIES—Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Date agency estab- lished	Service agency	Refer- ence library facili- ties	Bill drafting for legis- lature	Statu- tory revision	Legal coun- seling for legis- lators	Pre- pares bill and law sum- maries	Recom- mends substan- tive legis- lative program	Pre- pares research reports	Spot research	Continuous study of state reve- nues and expendi- tures	Budg- etary review and analysis	Leg- isla- tive post audit
Virgin Islands.....	.....	Legislative Consultant	—	★	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	—	—
Washington.....	1947	State Legislative Council	★	★	—	★	★	★	★	★	—	—	—
	.....	State Library	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	—	—
	1951	Legislative Budget Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	★	★	—
	1951	Statute Law Committee	—	★	★	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia.....	1947	Joint Committee on Government and Finance(j)	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	—	—	—
	1953	Legislative Auditor (Joint Committee on Government and Finance)	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	★
	1965	Legislative Services (Joint Committee on Government and Finance)	—	★	★	★	—	—	★	★	—	—	—
Wisconsin.....	1947	Joint Legislative Council	—	—	—	—	★	★	★	—	—	—	—
	1901(d)	Legislative Reference Bureau	★	★	—	—	★	—	★	★	—	—	—
	1909(d)	Statutory Revision Bureau	—	—	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming.....	1959(d)	Legislative Council	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	.....	State Library	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	—	—
	1959	Statutes Revision Commission	—	—	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

*Agency which provides staff services for legislative council or council-type agency, in eleven states.

†Agency which provides staff services for legislative fiscal review or audit committee, in seven states and Puerto Rico.

(a) Also responsible for preparing a state budget.

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

(c) *Colorado*: Legislative Audit Committee created in 1965, to appoint State Auditor effective July 1, 1966, replacing elected State Auditor, which office goes out of existence January 1967; *New Mexico*: Legislative Audit Commission created in 1965, to appoint a Legislative Auditor, who will assume his duties January 1, 1967.

(d) *Georgia*: Joint Committee on Operations of the General Assembly created in 1959, replaced by Legislative Services Committee in 1961; *Kentucky*: Legislative Council created in 1936, replaced by Legislative Research Commission in 1948; *Maryland*: Department of Legislative Reference established as a department of the government of the city of Baltimore in 1907, functions expanded to include service to the state legislature in 1916, placed under jurisdiction of the legislative branch of state government in 1965; *Minnesota*: Legislative Research Committee established on a temporary basis in 1947, made permanent in 1951; *North Carolina*: Legislative Council created in 1963, replaced by Legislative Research Com-

mission in 1965; *Ohio*: Program Commission created in 1943, replaced by Legislative Service Commission in 1953; *Oklahoma*: Legislative Council created in 1939, not activated until 1947; *Rhode Island*: Legislative Council created in 1939, not activated until 1959; *Wisconsin*: Legislative Reference Library created in 1901, name changed to Legislative Reference Bureau in 1963; *Revisor of Statutes* created in 1909, name changed to Statutory Revision Bureau in 1963; *Wyoming*: Legislative Research Committee created in 1959, replaced by Legislative Council in 1961, but inactive since 1963.

(e) *Illinois* also created in 1957 the Department of Audits administered by an 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.

(f) Office temporarily discontinued July 1, 1965 by administrative order of the Budget and Financial Control Committee.

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

(h) Established jointly by the Speaker of the House and the President Pro Tem of the Senate, and does research under their direction.

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

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

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS AND COUNCIL-TYPE AGENCIES: FINANCE

State	Agency	Appropriations for council and research services		Additional appropriations*	Compensation	
		1965-67	1965-66		Per diem	Expenses
Alabama.....	Legislative Council(a)	\$178,368		...		★
Alaska.....	Legislative Council	..	\$665,800(b)	...	\$35	Travel
Arizona.....	Legislative Council		150,000	...	20	Travel
Arkansas.....	Legislative Council(a)	256,800	...	...	20	Travel
Colorado.....	Legislative Council		100,000	\$50,000	20	Travel
Connecticut.....	Legislative Council	178,310	...	...	20	Travel
Florida.....	Legislative Council(a)	400,000	...	...	20	Travel(c)
Georgia.....	Legis. Services Comm.(a)	...	(d)	...	20	★
Idaho.....	Legislative Council	192,000	...	5,500(e)	...	★
Illinois.....	Legislative Council	287,382	...	55,000(f)	...	★
Indiana.....	Legis. Advisory Commn.	140,000	...	50,000(g)	20	Travel(h)
Iowa.....	Legis. Research Comm.(a)	209,300	...	...	(i)	Travel(j)
Kansas.....	Legislative Council	...	200,187	...	10	Travel(k)
Kentucky.....	Legis. Research Commn.	...	355,600	58,200(l)	25	Travel
Louisiana.....	Legislative Council		150,000	...	50	Travel
Maine.....	Legis. Research Comm.	170,822	...	...	10	★
Maryland.....	Legislative Council(a)	...	60,420	100,000(m)	35	Travel
Massachusetts.....	Legislative Research Council(a)	...	159,000(n)	...	...	★
Michigan.....	Legislative Council(a)	...	520,000(o)	...	...	★
Minnesota.....	Legis. Research Comm.	161,600	...	...	...	★
Missouri.....	Comm. on Legis. Research	...	167,500	...	...	★
Montana.....	Legislative Council	107,495	...	18,000(p)	...	★
Nebraska.....	Legislative Council	329,083	...	...	...	★
Nevada.....	Legislative Commission(a)	980,951	...	...	25	Travel
New Hampshire.....	Legislative Council	5,000	...	...	...	★
New Jersey.....	Law Revis. & Legis. Serv. Commn.	...	243,830	...	...	★
New Mexico.....	Legislative Council(a)	...	155,789	5,000(q)	20	Travel
North Carolina.....	Legis. Research Commn.	50,000	...	...	(r)	(r)
North Dakota.....	Legis. Research Comm.	197,900	...	55,400(s)	10	★
Ohio.....	Legis. Service Commn.	618,037	...	...	...	★
Oklahoma.....	State Legis. Council	314,000(t)	...	...	25(u)	Travel
Pennsylvania.....	Joint State Govt. Commn.	...	450,000(v)	...	20	Travel(w)
Rhode Island.....	Legislative Council	...	143,168	...	...	Travel-
South Carolina.....	Legislative Council	...	125,646	...	10	...
South Dakota.....	Legis. Research Council	162,090	...	...	10	★
Tennessee.....	Legis. Council Comm.	255,000	...	...	10	★
Texas.....	Legislative Council	536,089	...	100,000(x)	...	★
Utah.....	Legislative Council	145,000	...	...	...	★
Vermont.....	Legislative Council	60,000	...	37,500(y)	15	★
Virginia.....	Advisory Legis. Council(a)	95,300(z)	...	...	10	★
Washington.....	State Legis. Council	188,290	...	20,000(aa)	25	Travel
Wisconsin.....	Joint Legis. Council	170,000-	...	198,400(ab)	...	★
Wyoming.....	Legislative Council(ac)	...	...	...	...	...

*These appropriations are in addition to the regular 1965-67 biennial or 1965-66 annual appropriations made for council or research services.

(a) The research staff arm for the agency in eleven states by statute is given a different name, as shown in the accompanying table, "Permanent Legislative Service Agencies."

(b) Includes all legislative expenses except Division of Audit.

(c) Council members receive 10c per mile and \$20 per day for meetings and other authorized travel. Staff receive same as other state employees.

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

(e) For Western Interstate Committee on Highway Problems.

(f) For legislative staff internship program.

(g) For Judicial Study Commission.

(h) 8c per mile.

(i) It is customary for the next legislature to pay \$30 for each day of committee work to legislators serving on committees which meet in interim.

(j) 10c per mile and necessary travel expenses to attend committee meetings and other authorized travel.

(k) 9c per mile and \$15 per day while going to, attending, and returning from council sessions.

(l) For statute revision, printing, constitution review and Speaker of House.

(m) For special research projects, to be expended only under the direction and control of the council.

(n) Legislative Research Council, \$9,000; Legislative Research Bureau, \$150,000.

(o) Budget estimate for 1966-67 fiscal year by new agencies. Legislative Council, \$20,000; Legislative Service Bureau, \$425,000; Law Revision Commission, \$75,000.

(p) For revision of school laws.

(q) For travel expenses of legislators who are not members of council.

(r) Members receive same per diem, subsistence and travel allowance as are prescribed by law for state boards and commissions.

(s) For expenses of legislators on Natural Resources Council, \$400; for staff services in field of legislative audit and budget analysis, \$35,000; for school district study, \$20,000.

(t) Does not include members' expenses which are paid from appropriations made to the House and Senate. Total includes \$54,000 reappropriated unspent balance from previous biennium.

(u) Payable for not to exceed twenty days.

(v) For period from July 1, 1964 to June 30, 1965.

(w) Mileage.

(x) For statutory revision.

(y) For studies of social welfare problems, \$17,500; improvement and modernization of judicial branch, \$5,000; redraft of banking and insurance laws, \$15,000.

(z) 1964-66 biennium.

(aa) For Committee on Industrial Insurance Appeals, to be staffed by council.

(ab) For highway study, \$42,400; for study of legislative organization and procedure, \$76,000, to which will be added \$80,000 from the Ford Foundation.

(ac) Inactive since 1963.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS AND COUNCIL-TYPE AGENCIES: ORGANIZATION AND MEETINGS

State	Agency	Year created	Number of members				Selection of members			Term (no. of yrs.)	Statute requires representation of			Officers elected by membership (c)	Meetings required	
			Senators	Representatives	Ex-officio or other	Total	Appointed (a)	Ex-officio (b)	Other		Political parties	Congressional districts	Other		At least quarterly	On call
Alabama	Legislative Council	1945	4	6	2	12	..	2	10(d)	2	..	..	..	★	★	..
Alaska	Legislative Council	1953	4	4	2	10	8	2	..	2	★	..	(e)	★	..	(f)
Arizona	Legislative Council	1953	6	6	..	12	12	..	..	2	..	..	(g)	★	..	..
Arkansas	Legislative Council	1947	7	13	4	24	2(a)	4(b)	18(h)	(i)	..	★	..	★	..	★
Colorado	Legislative Council	1953	5	6	2	13	11(j)	2	..	(k)	★	..	..	★	★	..
Connecticut	Legislative Council	1937	6	12	6	24	..	6(b)	18(l)	(i)	★	..	..	★	★	..
Florida	Legislative Council	1949	12	12	2	26	24	2	..	(m)	..	★	..	★	..	(n)
Georgia	Legis. Services Comm.	1959	..	..	10	10	..	10(b)	..	(o)	..	..	..	(c)	..	★
Idaho	Legislative Council	1963	4	4	6	14	8(a)	6(b)	..	(i)	★	..	..	★	(p)	..
Illinois	Legislative Council	1937	10	10	2	22	20(q)	2	..	2	★	..	..	★	★	..
Indiana	Legis. Advisory Commn.	1945	7	7	2	16	14	2	..	2	★	..	..	(c)	..	★
Iowa	Legis. Research Comm.	1955	5	5	6	16	10	6(b)	..	2	★	..	..	★	★	..
Kansas	Legislative Council	1933	10	15	2	27	25(j)	2	..	2	★	★	..	(c)	★	..
Kentucky	Legis. Research Commn.	1936	..	..	11	11	..	11(b)	..	(o)	★	..	..	(c)	..	★
Louisiana	Legislative Council	1952	8	8	2	18	16	2	..	4	..	★	..	★	(p)	..
Maine	Legis. Research Comm.	1939	7	10	2	19	17	2	..	2	★	..	..	★	★	..
Maryland	Legislative Council	1930	6	6	8	20	12(i)	8(b)	..	(i)	★	..	(g)	(c)	★	..
Massachusetts	Legis. Research Council	1954	4	8	..	12	12	..	..	1	★	..	..	(c)	..	★
Michigan	Legislative Council	1965	6	5	3	14	11(a)	3(b)	..	(k)	★	..	..	★	★	..
Minnesota	Legis. Research Comm.	1947	8	8	..	16	8(a)	..	8(r)	(i)	..	★	..	★	★	..
Missouri	Comm. on Legis. Research	1943	10	10	..	20	20(a)	..	..	(k)	★	..	..	★	★	..
Montana	Legislative Council	1957	6	6	..	12	12(a)	..	..	(s)	★	..	..	★	..	(t)
Nebraska	Legislative Council	1937	49 (Unicameral)	..	..	49	..	..	49(u)	(u)	..	..	..	(c)	..	(v)
Nevada	Legislative Commission	1945	4	4	..	8	..	..	8(d)	2	★	..	..	★	..	★
New Hampshire	Legislative Council	1951	3	9	3(w)	15	15(a)	..	..	(i)	★	..	(g)	★	★	..
New Jersey	Law Revis. & Legis. Serv. Commn.	1954	6	6	..	12	12	..	..	(k)	★	..	..	★	..	..
New Mexico	Legislative Council	1951	5	6	2	13	11(a)	2	..	2	★	..	..	★	..	★
North Carolina	Legis. Research Commn.	1963	5	5	2	12	10(a)	2(b)	..	(i)	..	..	..	(c)	★	..
North Dakota	Legis. Research Comm.	1945	5	6	..	11	11	..	..	2	★	..	..	★	..	★
Ohio	Legis. Service Commn.	1943	6	6	2	14	12(a)	2(b)	..	(k)	★	..	..	★	..	..
Oklahoma	State Legis. Council	1939	48	99	..	147	..	..	147(u)	(u)	..	..	..	(c)	(x)	(x)
Pennsylvania	Joint State Govt. Commn.	1937	50	210	..	260	..	..	260(u)	(u)	..	..	..	(c)	..	(y)
Rhode Island	Legislative Council	1939	3	4	..	7	7	..	..	2	★	..	..	★	★	..
South Carolina	Legislative Council	1949	..	..	5	5	..	5(b)	..	(o)	..	..	..	★	..	(z)
South Dakota	Legis. Research Council	1951	35	75	..	110	..	..	110(u)	(u)	..	..	..	(c)	(x)	(x)
Tennessee	Legis. Council Comm.	1953	8	14	2	24	22	2	..	(k)	★	..	(aa)	★	★	..

Texas.....	Legislative Council	1949	5	10	2	17	15	2	..	(i)	..	★	..	(c)	★	..
Utah.....	Legislative Council	1947	5	5	3(w)	13	13(a)	..	..	2	★	..	..	★	★	..
Vermont.....	Legislative Council	1965	7	7	2	16	14(j)	2	..	2	★	..	..	★	★	..
Virginia.....	Advisory Legis. Council	1936	5	9	..	14	14	..	..	(i)	..	..	..	★	..	★
Washington.....	State Legis. Council	1947	12	13	2	27	25(o)	2(b)	..	(k)	★	★	..	★	★	..
Wisconsin.....	Joint Legis. Council	1947	5	8	2	15	13(a)	2(b)	..	2	..	★	..	★	★	..
Wyoming.....	Legislative Council (ab)	1959	8	8	2	18	16	2	..	(k)	★	..	..	★	..	(f)

(a) Appointments to Council are made by President of Senate and Speaker of House for their respective houses, unless otherwise noted as follows:

Arkansas: By Governor, one from each house, to represent him on the Council.
Idaho, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio: By President Pro Tem; Speaker. In North Carolina, Senate President, if elected by Senate, makes appointments.

Michigan: In the same manner as standing committees are appointed, for Senate; Speaker.

Minnesota: By Speaker, for House.

Montana, New Mexico, Wisconsin: Senate Committee on Committees; Speaker. In Wisconsin, Senate members must be confirmed by Senate.

New Hampshire, Utah: Includes three non-legislator citizens appointed in New Hampshire by the Governor (two of majority party, one of minority party); in Utah by Governor (1), President of Senate (1), Speaker of House (1).

(b) Ex officio members of Council are President of Senate and Speaker of House for their respective houses unless otherwise noted as follows:

Arkansas: President Pro Tem; Speaker; Chairman and Vice-Chairman of Joint Legislative Audit Committee.

Connecticut, Idaho, Iowa: President Pro Tem; Speaker; Majority and Minority Leaders of each house.

Georgia: President; Speaker; Secretary of Senate; Clerk of House; Chairman of Appropriations Committee of each house; Chairman of Senate Banking and Finance Committee; Chairman of House Ways and Means Committee; Chairman of Judiciary Committee of each house.

Kentucky: President; President Pro Tem; Speaker; Majority and Minority Leaders of each house; Majority and Minority Caucus Chairmen of each house.

Maryland: President; Speaker; Minority Floor Leader of each house; Chairman of Senate Finance Committee; Chairman of House Ways and Means Committee; Chairman of Senate Judicial Proceedings Committee; Chairman of House Judiciary Committee.

Michigan: Speaker; Majority Leader of each house.

North Carolina, Ohio, Washington, Wisconsin: President Pro Tem; Speaker. In North Carolina, Senate President, if elected by Senate, serves in lieu of President Pro Tem.

South Carolina: President; Speaker; Secretary of State; Chairman of Judiciary Committee of each house.

(c) Officers of the Council are elected by its members unless otherwise noted, as follows:

Georgia: Speaker is Chairman; Secretary of Senate is Secretary.

Indiana, Kentucky: President is Chairman.

Kansas, Maryland, Texas: President is Chairman; Speaker is Vice-Chairman.

Massachusetts: Chairman appointed by Senate President; Vice-Chairman appointed by Speaker.

Nebraska: Chairman and Vice-Chairman of Executive Board are elected by legislature; the other two board members are the Speaker and the Chairman of Committee on Committees.

North Carolina: President Pro Tem and Speaker are Co-Chairmen.

Oklahoma: President Pro Tem and Speaker alternate each biennium as Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

Pennsylvania, South Dakota: Chairman chosen by executive body.

(d) Elected by respective houses.

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

(f) Council meets promptly after appointment and on call thereafter.

(g) Appointees represent all sections of the state.

(h) Elected by Congressional district caucuses in respective houses.

(i) Members serve until next regular session of legislature.

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

(k) Members serve for term of office in legislature and/or until successor is appointed.

(l) Senate and House members of each political party elect Council members; if they fail to do so, President Pro Tem and Speaker appoint them.

(m) Appointed members serve at pleasure of respective houses.

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

(o) All Council members are ex officio and serve for term of office which entitles them to Council membership.

(p) At least three times a year.

(q) Appointment of Senate members subject to approval of Senate Executive Committee.

(r) Senate members chosen by caucus.

(s) Council members serve for term of office in legislature or until December 31 of year following year of appointment, whichever occurs first.

(t) Meetings arranged by members.

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

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

(w) Non-legislator citizen appointments.

(x) Executive body of Council meets quarterly.

(y) Executive Committee must hold organizational meeting within thirty days after regular session of General Assembly convenes, subsequent meetings are on call of Chairman.

(z) Council meets three times during interim; on call of Chairman or majority of members during sessions.

(aa) Council memberships are divided equally among the three grand divisions of the state.

(ab) Column entries are as provided by statute. However, Council has been inactive since 1963, as no appropriations have been made for its operation.

2

Legislation

TRENDS IN STATE LEGISLATION, 1964-1965

LEGISLATURES of twenty-two states held regular sessions in 1964 and of forty-seven in 1965. Some two-thirds of the legislatures also had one or more special sessions in one or both of those years.

Many chapters elsewhere in this volume deal with measures enacted in individual subject fields. The following pages cite illustrative examples and point to some of the overall trends of legislation during the two years.

As has long been the case in each succeeding year, the budgets voted were at record highs—the result of mounting populations and rising demands for public services. And in this biennium, tax action reached record proportions. The sessions of both years brought wide expansion of state services and of provisions for their improvement. Enactments relating to governmental structure also were numerous, and many other measures were adopted to strengthen the administration and processes of the legislative, executive and judicial branches.

FINANCE

Largest of the record budgets was one of \$4.18 billion adopted in California in 1965 for the year ahead. It was followed by a budget of \$3.48 billion, plus a supplement of almost \$200 million, for New York in the same year.

Rising revenues from existing rates, in line with the pattern of other recent years, were relied upon to meet a major proportion of the increased costs. But, in the course of the two years more than three-

fourths of the states also adopted legislation to increase revenues. This was a larger total than recorded in any previous biennium—and the total of new revenue expected from the legislation of 1965 was unprecedented for a single year.

Highlights of tax action in 1964 included increase of the corporation income tax rate in Georgia, raising of sales taxes in Mississippi and Rhode Island, adoption of a new cigarette tax in Colorado, and raising of tax rates on cigarettes in five other states, on alcoholic beverages in three, and on motor fuel in one.

In 1965 the Idaho and New York legislatures both adopted new sales taxes. Seven sessions raised sales tax rates; two of these and seven others broadened existing sales tax bases. Nine states increased individual or corporate income taxes, or both—and income tax withholding laws were enacted in three states. No less than twenty-two legislatures raised cigarette taxes—the increases ranging from 1 cent to 5 cents a package. Six states increased alcoholic beverage taxes and nine provided higher motor fuel tax rates.

GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

Numerous legislatures adopted bills to reapportion one or both of their houses, in line with the United States Supreme Court's requirement that both chambers of state legislatures be apportioned on the basis of districts as nearly equal in population as practicable. Several 1964 sessions adopted such acts; more than twenty reapportioned one or both houses in 1965.

on a final or temporary basis, in most cases intended as final. Some of the enactments remained subject to approval by courts. (Courts themselves reapportioned one or both houses in seven states during the biennium, and a few reapportionments were accomplished by boards or commissions or by other means.)

In line with a trend that has increased the number of annual legislative sessions from four at the beginning of World War II to twenty at present, the 1965 Iowa and New Hampshire legislatures both proposed constitutional amendments which, if approved by the people, will bring annual sessions to those states. A number of enactments were voted to add new legislative services or to strengthen existing ones. Thus the Michigan and Vermont 1965 sessions established Legislative Councils—in Michigan's case implementing a mandate of its 1963 constitution. Action in Colorado and New Mexico authorized offices of legislative auditor, and such an office was made operative in Hawaii. Among developments elsewhere, a Legislative Budget Analyst and Auditor was established in North Dakota.

Legislation of the biennium also launched new central executive units. These included a central purchasing agency in Louisiana, a central planning agency in Minnesota, an Administrative Services Section in Missouri's Division of Budget and Comptroller, an Administrative Services Department in Nebraska, a Central Data Processing Division in Nevada's Department of Administration, an Executive Budget Office under the Governor in North Dakota, and an Automated Data Processing Division in the Texas Auditor's Office. In establishing some of these agencies and in other acts, legislatures contributed to a rapidly developing application of automated data processing to state operations.

Enactments to strengthen the courts also were prominent—involving measures designed to tighten court systems, reorganize minor courts, improve judicial administration, and enhance the qualifications of judicial personnel.

More than half of the legislatures raised salaries of officials or employees in one or more of the branches of government.

SERVICES

Education

As usual, education was the recipient of a larger share of appropriations than any other service, and it accounted for a larger part of the budget increases than any other. Soaring school enrollments at all levels were the basic cause. At the same time, efforts were made in numerous states to strengthen the quality of education and to provide special educational services.

As one means of reducing school dropouts, the legislatures of Hawaii, Maine, Vermont and Wisconsin raised their designated ages for compulsory school attendance. Provisions for community and junior colleges were very widespread. At least fifteen legislatures voted to launch or expand them. A number of enactments likewise were adopted to increase opportunities for vocational education.

In several states administration of higher education was strengthened. Thus the Texas legislature established a Coordinating Board for the state colleges and university system. A Commission on Higher Education was set up in Colorado, with "reasonable power" over operating budgets, construction and courses. The Florida university system was placed under a Chancellor, and an office of Executive Director of Higher Education was established in Idaho.

Health and Welfare

Measures to expand and improve mental health services and to deal with mental retardation were common. In a number of states they prominently included expansion of community clinics and other community services. There were many enactments for assistance and services to the aging, including creation by at least nine states of new units to deal with their problems.

An extraordinary volume of legislation was produced—by twenty-six legislatures in 1965 alone—seeking and, in most cases, requiring reports by medical personnel to competent authorities on cases of child abuse. At the last tally such laws had been enacted, over a three-year period, in forty-seven states.

Several sessions adopted or strengthened "Good Samaritan" laws, exempting medical personnel and in some cases others from civil liability arising from emergency aid following accidents. Legislatures of six states in 1965 authorized public provision of birth control information or devices, or both.

Highway Safety

Highway safety enactments were many and varied. Laws requiring safety seat belts continued to grow. The Georgia and North Carolina 1965 sessions provided for vehicle inspection. A number of new laws related to teen-age drivers. Thus the legislatures of Iowa, Minnesota and New Hampshire raised the driver license age from 16 to 18, and that of Utah from 16 to 17, unless the applicant has completed a stipulated training course. South Dakota legislation required that photographs of drivers 16 to 20 years old show on their licenses.

Many legislatures which had not previously done so ratified the Vehicle Equipment Safety Compact, designed to facilitate state adoption of uniform standards for safety devices; at the latest count the total of member states was forty-four. Additional adoptions of the driver license compact, dealing with violations outside the drivers' home states, increased its ratifications to nineteen.

Crime and Corrections

Four legislatures in 1965 abolished capital punishment for most or all crimes, and another—that of Colorado—submitted the question of abolition for voter decision. The Iowa session abolished the death penalty and substituted life imprisonment at hard labor. West Virginia's legislature abolished capital punishment and prescribed mandatory life imprisonment as the maximum punishment for any crime. A Vermont enactment abolished the death penalty except that it can be imposed for an unrelated second murder in the first degree; for murder of a warden, superintendent or other person employed in a state prison; or for murder of a law enforcement officer. A New York statute provided that death can be imposed only for murder in the first degree

of a peace officer or for murder by a person already under life sentence.

Among other important acts in the field of corrections, numerous laws were voted for provision of legal counsel and in some cases other service for indigent defendants, or to broaden such provisions.

Consumer Protection

Many measures were adopted for protection of consumers in business transactions. Included were creation of a Consumer Fraud Division in the Office of the Attorney General of North Dakota and designation of the Attorney General of Hawaii as Consumer Counsel in that state. Laws against unfair advertising were adopted or strengthened in California, Delaware, Illinois, Nevada, and New Mexico. Several sessions, including those of Nebraska, Nevada and New Mexico, took action to regulate installment purchases. Other new laws dealt with loans and different aspects of debt. Montana legislation required that labels on commodities show their correct weight.

Economic Development

There was a wide range of enactments to strengthen economic development. Various new bodies were created for this or related purposes—for example, a Governor's Employment Advisory Commission in Alaska, a Science and Technology Commission in Georgia, an Economic Board of Advisors to the Governor in Massachusetts, a State Policy Planning and Coordination Commission in South Carolina—all created in 1964; and, provided in 1965, a Governor's Advisory Council on Economic Development in Arkansas, a Department of Business and Industry, replacing a Board of Economic Development, in Illinois, a Department of Planning and Economic Development in Montana, a Division of Economic Development in New Jersey, and a Planning and Development Board in Tennessee. Several new measures involved provision of credit for launching or expansion of industrial enterprises.

Labor

Action affecting conditions of labor included adoption of minimum wage laws

for the first time in Delaware, Indiana, Maryland and Michigan. All four laws applied to men as well as women, and those of Delaware and Maryland to minors also. Three legislatures broadened minimum wage statutes to apply to men in addition to women, and eight sessions raised statutory minimum rates. Prevailing wage laws were enacted in Michigan and Oklahoma. Among many other measures relating to labor, nine legislatures adopted acts to prohibit discrimination in employment on account of race, creed or color. A sizable majority of the legislatures raised benefits under workmen's compensation, and many raised unemployment compensation benefits. In numerous cases workmen's compensation coverage was widened, in contrast to relatively little action as regards unemployment compensation coverage.

Civil Rights

Many measures, aside from those designed to prohibit discrimination in employment noted in the preceding paragraph, were adopted to protect and enhance the civil rights of citizens. As one aspect, commissions for this purpose were set up in Arizona and Iowa and were strengthened in several other states. At least five legislatures adopted laws aimed against discrimination in housing, and the fair housing law of another state was broadened to apply to commercial space. A California act provided for suspending licenses of real estate agents for "block-busting."

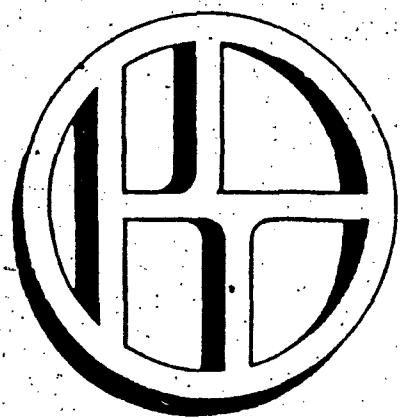
Natural Resources

Enactments for development of parks and other outdoor recreational resources were very widespread. At least seven legislatures limited or removed liability of landowners who open their property to the public for recreation, and another encouraged landowners to make land and water areas available to the public. Several measures encouraged local governments to provide open space. Thus the Georgia legislature granted power of eminent domain to counties for the purpose of establishing small watershed projects and recreational facilities to be

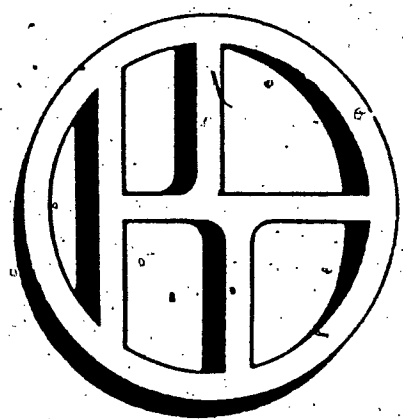
created in connection with them. A Maryland act empowered municipalities and counties to offer tax credits for real property determined to be "open space" or "open area." Among large programs, Pennsylvania's legislature in 1964 adopted enabling legislation for "Project 70," approved by the voters in 1963, which provided \$70 million for regional parks and reservoirs; matching grants to regional, county or municipal authorities for park, recreation and open space purposes; and funds for fish, wildlife or boating areas threatened by potential private development. Numerous sessions adopted measures for protection or development of water resources. In a number of cases action against pollution was the objective; other purposes included better water development, retention and use. A comprehensive strip mining law was adopted in Kentucky.

Other Subjects

There were a great many important enactments in other fields. Among those relating to elections, more than half a dozen legislatures liberalized residential requirements for voting in presidential elections or proposed constitutional amendments for that purpose. A similar number acted, by legislation or proposal of amendments, to lighten other qualifications for voting in any election. In January 1964 South Dakota's legislature made it the thirty-eighth state to ratify, and therefore put into effect, the Twenty-Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution, prohibiting poll taxes as a prerequisite for voting in federal elections. Measures designed to strengthen local government included several enactments to increase local powers or legislative proposals of home rule amendments to constitutions. Additional measures were adopted to foster cooperation on the part of different local governments, and a variety of acts were voted to improve provisions relative to annexations, mergers and related jurisdictional problems. Still other fields of significant legislation included urban renewal, slum clearance, housing, agriculture, and relief from natural disasters.



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ON NEXT
CARD**



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DIRECT LEGISLATION, 1964-1965

MANY proposals were adopted by the people in statewide elections of 1964 and 1965—as amendments to constitutions or as other propositions submitted at the polls. The voters passed on such proposals in more than two-thirds of the states, most of them in elections of November 1964.

Prominent among them were provisions on elections, governmental structures and powers, bond issues for many purposes, and other aspects of finance. Among state services, education was the beneficiary of more action than any other.

The following summary by no means records all of the enactments but it indicates the broad scope of measures involved. Unless otherwise indicated, all adoptions reported here were in elections of 1964.

ELECTIONS

Among constitutional amendments affecting elections, one adopted by the people of Oklahoma reduced residence requirements for voting from one year in the state, six months in the county and thirty days in the precinct to six months in the state, two months in the county and twenty days in the precinct. The people of Connecticut reduced the residence requirement for voting from one year to six months in the state and permitted absentee voting on religious grounds when elections fall on a religious holiday.

A North Dakota amendment repealed a constitutional provision that had required the Secretary of State to distribute to the electorate, publicity pamphlets about measures to be submitted at an election. An amendment in Arkansas established a permanent voter registration system; it repealed an annual system as well as a requirement that a poll tax receipt be presented before registration or voting.

In an election of August 1965 Mississippi removed constitutional references to "good moral character" and provisions for constitutional interpretation and citizenship tests as qualifications for registering and voting.

LEGISLATURES

New Hampshire voters approved constitutional amendments to allow apportionment of that state's Senate on a population basis and end a rotation representation system for the House of Representatives. A New Mexico amendment established annual sessions of the legislature. In Maryland, where previously the annual regular sessions had limits of ninety and thirty days, respectively, within a biennium, an amendment substituted seventy-day sessions for each year and removed limits on subject matters in sessions of even-numbered years.

A Colorado election provided for establishing a State Auditor in the legislative department, replacing an auditor in the executive department. In a Massachusetts initiative action, its voters repealed a legislative pay raise adopted by the legislature.

ADMINISTRATION, EXECUTIVE BRANCH

The people of Massachusetts provided for four-year terms for the Governor and other state constitutional officers. Those of North Dakota likewise lengthened from two years to four the terms of the Governor and eight other state officers, as well as those of County Superintendents of Schools. A constitutional amendment of 1965 in Missouri permits the Governor (whose term is four years) to succeed himself. In Hawaii a constitutional amendment provided that candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor are to run as a team, of the same party.

The people of Georgia approved creation of a new State Highway Board and establishment of a Director of the State Highway Department. In Idaho the legislature was authorized to set up a state agency to plan, construct and finance water projects. An initiative measure adopted in Massachusetts reduced the powers of the Executive Council.

COURTS

Constitutional amendments affecting the courts included California's authorization for removal of the names of unopposed Superior Court Judges from the ballot in certain counties; Florida's increasing from sixteen to twenty the number of judicial circuits that may be established by the legislature in that state; and authorization in Massachusetts to the Governor or Executive Council to ask the State Supreme Judicial Court for advisory opinions. Montana action removed a constitutional prohibition against increasing the salaries of State Supreme Court Justices and District Judges during their terms of office. North Dakota's voters adopted an amendment changing the designation Police Magistrate to Municipal Judge and authorizing the legislature to provide for the selection, qualification and jurisdiction of Municipal Judges. In New Mexico an amendment adopted in 1965 created an intermediate appeals court.

MEANS OF CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION

Iowa's constitution was amended to provide for submission of the results of a constitutional convention to the people, to require the legislature to determine when and how recommendations of such a convention shall be submitted to them, and to require that each amendment proposed by a convention be voted upon individually. A New Hampshire adoption authorized the legislature to propose amendments to that state's constitution. Rhode Island's voters approved the calling of an unlimited constitutional convention and elected the delegates to it.

LOCALITIES

Arizona's voters adopted a constitutional amendment establishing seven po-

sitions as Constitutional county offices, with four-year terms—those of Sheriff, County Attorney, Recorder, Treasurer, Assessor, Superintendent of Schools, and Supervisor. Idaho's constitution was amended to increase County Sheriffs' terms from two years to four, and in Kansas a two-term constitutional limit on the office of Sheriff was abolished. A South Dakota amendment authorized each County Commissioner to submit to the voters of his jurisdiction the question whether two or more of eight specified county offices should be combined and one person elected to fill the combined office.

In Georgia the voters authorized the legislature to permit county governing authorities to license and tax businesses located outside municipalities in their counties. New Mexico's constitution was changed to allow municipalities to hold special elections on the question of creating debt, and to permit nonresident owners of property in a municipality to vote on its creation. A Missouri amendment of 1965 authorized municipalities to sell property they have purchased through revenue bonds once the bonds are paid.

FINANCE AND TAXATION

(See also "Bond Issues," below.)

Numerous constitutional amendments were adopted on varied aspects of finance and taxation.

Among other examples, Georgia provided for application of the ad valorem property tax to all motor vehicles. Kansans removed a \$200 personal property tax exemption from their constitution and in its place provided that all household goods and personal effects not used for production of income shall be tax exempt. The Massachusetts constitution was amended to require a two-thirds vote of the legislature for pledging the state's credit. Minnesota voters prohibited amendment or repeal for twenty-five years of existing laws concerning taxation of taconite and other metals. A New Mexico amendment provided authority for tax legislation to be in reference to laws of the United States. Utah adopted a "free-port" tax exemption amendment.

A New Mexico amendment of 1965 in-

cludes authorization to the State Investment Council to invest up to 50 per cent of the state's permanent funds in corporate stocks and bonds. North Dakota's voters in 1965 rejected action of the legislature in raising income and sales taxes and enacting an income tax withholding law.

BOND ISSUES

The voters of a number of states approved bond issues, some of them involving very large amounts.

The largest single issue approved was in Ohio—\$500 million for highway construction and improvements. The following year, in 1965, Ohio's voters authorized \$290 million in bonds for higher educational buildings and research facilities, water control, conservation and outdoor recreation purposes. In California three issues were approved in 1964 totaling \$790 million: \$380 million for state buildings and facilities for higher education, \$260 million for construction and improvement of public schools, and \$150 million for acquiring and developing recreational land.

Other large issues included \$100 million for school construction in North Carolina; \$50 million for mental and correctional institutions in New Jersey and \$40.1 million for colleges in the same state; and \$59 million for state matching funds for public school construction in Washington. Voters of Washington also approved issues of \$10 million for land and related outdoor recreation facilities, and \$4.6 million for state correctional institutions.

A series of Rhode Island bond issues was voted, including \$42 million for the Newport Bridge—Construction Fund, guaranteed by the State Turnpike and Bridge Authority and, among others, \$20 million for highway construction, \$8 million for vocational education, \$6.1 million for college expansion and development, \$5 million for a Green Acres program, \$5 million to acquire reservoir sites for water supply, and \$2 million to repair state-owned buildings.

Additional issues approved included \$5 million in Alaska to finance buildings

for juvenile rehabilitation and \$2 million for other construction; \$25 million in Maine for paying its share of the cost of ending pollution in the state's streams and coastal waters within twenty years; and \$8 million in New Mexico for institutions of higher learning.

OTHER ACTION

Various service fields are indicated above as beneficiaries of bond issues approved. In addition, many constitutional amendments and other direct legislation related to individual functional areas.

Thus, among measures affecting education, the voters of Arkansas authorized the legislature to provide for community colleges—at the same time prohibiting their extension into four-year institutions. Hawaii amendments provided for an elected in place of an appointed state school board, removal of the Superintendent of Public Instruction as a member of that board, and removal of the President of the University of Hawaii and the Superintendent of Public Instruction as voting members of the Board of Regents. A Colorado amendment authorized the qualified electorate of any county to abolish the office of County Superintendent of Schools. In Florida, local option elections were authorized for certain counties to determine whether the County Superintendent of Public Instruction is to be elected or appointed.

Oregon's voters abolished the death penalty in that state.

In California an initiative measure was adopted prohibiting the state and its subdivisions from limiting the right of a person to decline to sell, lease or rent his real property to any person he chooses; this action repealed an existing Fair Housing Act. Maryland's voters, in a referendum, made statewide the application of a public accommodations law which had exempted eleven counties; the voters' action also made it unlawful to receive remuneration for participating in a racial demonstration.

Additional measures were adopted in fields dealt with above, as well as provisions relating to economic development, natural resources and other areas.

UNIFORM STATE LAWS

BY WALTER D. MALCOLM*

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws is the national organization of state Commissioners appointed from all of the states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico to promote uniformity in state law on subjects where uniformity is desirable and practicable.

In thirty-three of these jurisdictions the Commissioners are appointed by the Governor, acting under express legislative authority. In the other jurisdictions the appointments are made by general executive authority. The terms of appointment vary, but three years is the usual period. The Commissioners are chosen from the legal profession—lawyers and judges of standing and experience and teachers of law in leading law schools. They serve without compensation, and in many instances pay their own expenses incurred in work of the National Conference. In addition to regular Commissioners, the principal officers of state agencies—such as a Legislative Reference Bureau, charged with the responsibility of drafting legislation for the legislatures and executive branches—are associate members of the Conference.

The National Conference was organized in 1892 and has been in continuous operation since that time. Since its origin it has drafted and approved approximately 170 acts. It has also approved some acts drafted by other organizations. As the Conference has replaced or withdrawn several of its acts, approximately one hundred are now recommended for adoption.

EXAMPLES OF ACTS

Among the more successful acts drafted and promulgated by it are the Uniform Negotiable Instruments Law, promul-

gated in 1896 and enacted in all fifty-two jurisdictions; the Uniform Warehouse Receipts Act, promulgated in 1906 and enacted in fifty-two jurisdictions; the Uniform Sales Act, promulgated in 1906 and enacted in thirty-seven jurisdictions; and the Uniform Stock Transfer Act, promulgated in 1909 and enacted in fifty-one jurisdictions. Other, smaller measures that have obtained widespread enactment are the Uniform Act to Secure Attendance of Out-of-State Witnesses, promulgated in 1931 and enacted in forty-eight jurisdictions; the Uniform Narcotics Drug Act, promulgated in 1932, enacted in forty-nine jurisdictions; the Uniform Simultaneous Death Act, promulgated in 1940, enacted in forty-six jurisdictions; and the Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act, promulgated in 1950 and enacted in fifty jurisdictions.

SUPPORT AND WORKING METHODS

The National Conference actually is a state organization. Aside from the appointment of Commissioners by Governors, the major part of its financial support comes from state appropriations. Its expenses are apportioned among the states on the basis of relative size, financial ability and population. No state appropriates more than \$10,000 for the support of the Conference.

The American Bar Association also makes a yearly contribution to the conduct of its business. When a proposed uniform act requires extensive research, with expert draftsmen working on a sustained basis and numerous meetings of advisors, the Conference has sought financial help from foundations and other public spirited persons and groups. Under rulings of the federal Internal Revenue Service, contributions to the Conference are tax-exempt; as contributions to state governments or organizations of state governments.

*President of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, 1963-1965.

Proposals that uniform acts be drafted are received from many sources. They are referred to a Committee on Scope and Program, which makes an investigation, sometimes hears interested parties, and reports to the Conference whether the subject is one on which it is desirable and feasible to draft a uniform law. If the Conference decides to take up a subject, a special committee of Commissioners is appointed to prepare a draft of an act. Frequently, the committee considers a draft prepared by a Commissioner, but for some of the longer and more complicated acts it has been customary to secure the help of an expert draftsman. Tentative drafts are not submitted to the Conference until they have received extensive committee consideration.

A draft act submitted to the whole Conference must be discussed and considered, section by section, in at least two annual meetings before the Conference may decide, by a vote of states, whether to promulgate it as a uniform act. Each state is entitled to one vote, and an act is not promulgated until a majority of the states represented at an annual meeting, and at least twenty of the fifty states, have approved the draft.

Although the work of the Conference has grown over the years, its staff and office, in the American Bar Center in Chicago, are small. The primary basis of the effectiveness of the Conference has been the active and dedicated participation of the state Commissioners appointed by the Chief Executives of the states. The Conference is a working organization. Commissioners themselves draft many acts; they discuss, consider and amend drafts of others; they decide whether to recommend an act as a uniform act; and once an act has been promulgated, they endeavor to procure its passage in their own state legislatures.

During 1964 and 1965, the National Conference has continued its traditional role of seeking to draft, promulgate and obtain enactment of uniform legislation throughout the states. Of major importance, the Conference as a whole and the Commissioners in the several states have—by themselves and in collaboration with bar associations and other like groups—

continued to press for enactment of the Uniform Commercial Code, the largest uniform act ever promulgated.

By the end of the 1965 legislative period the efforts for the Uniform Commercial Code were so successful that this very large and important legislation had been enacted by the legislatures of forty-two states, the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands. The process of considering the code in the remaining eight states was far advanced, and it appeared most probable that within five or six years it would be law in all of the states.

ACTION OF 1964-65

Also during 1964 and 1965, the National Conference completed its processing, approved and promulgated the following uniform or model acts or revisions of prior uniform acts:

1964

Uniform Deceptive Trade Practices Act
Uniform Trustees Powers Act
Uniform Act on Status of Convicted Persons
Model Special Power of Attorney for Small Property Interests Act
Revised Uniform Estate Tax Apportionment Act
Revised Uniform Enforcement of Foreign Judgments Act

1965

Uniform Statutory Construction Act
Revised Uniform Gifts to Minors Act
Revised Uniform Post-Conviction Procedure Act

ONGOING PROJECTS

Separate committees are currently working on revisions of the following prior uniform and model acts promulgated by the Conference:

Uniform Supervision of Trustees for Charitable Purposes Act
Uniform Federal Tax Lien Registration Act
Uniform Division of Income for Tax Purposes Act
Uniform Narcotic Drug Act
Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act
Uniform Adoption Act
Model Act to Provide for Appointment of Commissioners
Model Defender Act

Still other Conference committees are considering the advisability of drafting uniform legislation, or are actually in the process of drafting uniform or model acts, as follows:

Uniform Anti-Trust Act
Uniform Act on Student Loans
Uniform Probate Code
Uniform Trade Names Registration Act
Uniform Choice of Court Act
Uniform Fraudulent Check Act
Uniform Juvenile Court Act
Uniform Gift of Human Tissue Act
Uniform or Model Civil Rights Act
Uniform Rendition of Bailed Offenders Act
Uniform or Model Legislation in the Field of
Retail Installment Sales, Consumer Credit,
Small Loans and Usury
Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Act
Uniform Arrest Act
Uniform Mail Order Land Sales Act

Uniform Act Relating to Appeals in Federal
Diversity Cases
Model Simplification of Real Property
Transfers Act

The projected Uniform Probate Code, and uniform or model legislation in the field of civil rights and the area of retail installment sales, consumer credit, small loans and usury, are tasks of major size and importance. The Conference, in fact, is probably engaged in as significant and difficult work today as at any time in its long history.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES
RECORD OF PASSAGE OF UNIFORM ACTS*
 As of November 15, 1965

State or other jurisdiction	UNIFORM ACTS														
	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) (1962)	Reciprocal Transfer Tax (1928)	Veterans' Guardianship (1928)	Principal and Income (1931) (1962)	To Secure Attendance of Out-of-State Witnesses (1931)	Narcotic Drug (1932)	Criminal Extradition (1936)	Business Records 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.....
Dist. of Columbia.....
Puerto Rico.....
Total.....	40	43	23	29	18	41	25	29	22	43	28	48	50	45	26

*Prepared by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. The table records state adoptions of acts currently being recommended by the Conference for adoption by all jurisdictions. For complete list of uniform and model acts promulgated by the Conference, see *Handbook of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws*.
 ☆As amended.

RECORD OF PASSAGE OF UNIFORM ACTS—Continued
As of November 15, 1965

UNIFORM ACTS—Continued														State or other jurisdiction
Judicial Notice of Foreign Law (1936)	Common Trust Fund (1938)	Acknowledgment (1939)	Insurers Liquidation (1930)	Simultaneous Death (1940)	Vital Statistics (1942)	Interstate Arbitration of Death Taxes (1944)	Interstate Compromise of Death Taxes (1944)	Divorce Recognition (1947)	Enforcement of Foreign Judgments (1948) (1964)	Ancillary Administration of Estates (1949)	Photographic Copies as Evidence (1949)	Marriage License Application (1950)	Prenatal Blood Test (1950)	
..	★	..	★	★	★	..	..	..	..	..	★	..	..	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
29	34	26	23	47	14	14	17	10	8	1	36	1	1	Total

RECORD OF PASSAGE OF UNIFORM ACTS—Continued
As of November 15, 1965

UNIFORM ACTS—Continued														
State or other jurisdiction	Probate of Foreign Wills (1950)	Reciprocal Enforcement of Support (1950)	Commercial Code (1951) (1962)	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.....	..	(a)	☆☆	..	★	..	..	..	..	..	★	..	..	..
New York.....	..	(a)	☆☆	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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.....	2	51	43	7	7	0	1	2	3	5	11	4	4	2

(a) Has adopted the Council of State Governments' form of Support of Dependents Act, which is similar to the Conference Act.

RECORD OF PASSAGE OF UNIFORM ACTS—Continued
As of November 15, 1965

UNIFORM ACTS—Continued														State or other jurisdiction
Motor Vehicle Certificate of Title and Anti-Theft (1955)	Post-Conviction Procedure (1955)	Arbitration (1955)	Gifts to Minors (1956) (1965)	Securities (1956)	Chemical Tests for Intoxication (1957)	Division of Income for Tax Purposes (1957)	Rendition of Prisoners as Witnesses (1957)	Statutes of Limitation on Foreign Claims (1957)	Estate Tax Apportionment (1958) (1964)	Facsimile Signatures of Public Officials (1958)	Mandatory Disposition of De-lainers (1958)	Simplification of Fiduciary Security Transfers (1958)	Perpetuation of Testimony (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
1	2	7	48	19	1	8	6	3	5	16	4	37	1	Total

RECORD OF PASSAGE OF UNIFORM ACTS—Continued
As of November 15, 1965

UNIFORM ACTS—Continued														
State or other jurisdiction	Paternity (1960)	Securities Ownership by Minors (1960)	Testamentary Additions to Trusts (1960)	Death Tax Credit (1961)	Military Justice (1961)	Nonresidents Individual Income Tax Deductions (1961)	Federal Services Absentee Ballot (1962)	Foreign Money Judgments Recognition (1962)	Interstate & International Procedure (1962)	Voting by New Residents in Presidential Elections (1962)	Deceptive Trade Practices Act (1964)	Status of Convicted Persons Act (1964)	Trustees' Powers Act (1964)	Statutory Construction Act (1965)
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	5	17	0	4	0	0	3	2	8	5	0	2	0

SUGGESTED STATE LEGISLATION, 1965-66

EACH YEAR a volume of *Suggested State Legislation* is developed and approved by the Committee of State Officials on Suggested State Legislation of the Council of State Governments, and is published by the Council. This annual volume—given wide distribution among state officials, libraries, and others—includes both draft bills and statements without draft legislation regarding proposals of interest to the states.

Although some of the proposals appearing in the volumes of *Suggested State Legislation* are designed to meet current problems, the suggestions usually are of continuing interest. A great many measures, dealing with varied subjects, have been developed over the years. To facilitate reference to items carried in past volumes, a cumulative index for 1941-1957, with a supplement for 1958-1965, is now available.¹

While proposals have tended to deal with matters of interest primarily to state governments in their intrastate functions, recent volumes have contained an increasing number of proposals relating to interstate and other intergovernmental matters. Illustrative of the former type are recommendations dealing with workmen's compensation and physical abuse of children, in the 1965 volume, and nursing homes and post-attack resource management, in the 1966 volume. Illustrative of the latter are proposals dealing with community junior colleges and property taxation, in the 1965 volume, and the Unclaimed Property Compact and the Pest Control Compact, in the 1966 volume.

Both volumes contain proposals dealing with needs, organization and powers of local governments.

¹*Index to Suggested State Legislation Programs for 1941-1957*, December 1956; *Index to Suggested State Legislation, 1958-1965*, February 1965.

THE COMMITTEE AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

The committee is composed of state legislators, Attorneys General or their deputies, members of commissions on interstate cooperation, Uniform Law Commissioners, legislative service agency personnel, and other state officials. The Council of State Governments provides its staff. Proposals for committee consideration 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 liaison with the committee, gathers various proposals which federal agencies wish to call to the attention of the states. The committee has long worked closely with the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, the programs and activities of which are described in the chapter on "Uniform State Laws" beginning on page 89. Joint planning meetings are held with its program committees, and cooperative relationships are maintained with many other groups.

Proposals submitted for consideration by the Committee on Suggested State Legislation are first referred to its Subcommittee on Scope and Agenda. It decides if these should be developed for presentation to the committee. In developing and refining proposals, use is made of advisory and technical services of legislative bill drafting experts of university law schools, personnel of various federal agencies, representatives of associations of state officials and public service organizations, and others. Increasingly use is made of subcommittees and advisory committees for particularly difficult drafting problems. When drafts of pro-

posals have been prepared, they are distributed to members of the full committee in advance of meetings, so that they can review them and consult concerning them in their respective states.

The annual volume of *Suggested State Legislation*, incorporating the proposals approved by the committee, usually comprises three sections. One contains proposals in the form of draft bills. The second consists of statements on matters deemed of interest to the states generally, but without accompanying draft legislation. The third is devoted to texts of new acts promulgated by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. The Committee on Suggested State Legislation exercises no jurisdiction over items in this third section.

Committee approval and publication of proposals in *Suggested State Legislation* does not constitute a committee recommendation that all states adopt the proposals verbatim. Rather, it indicates recognition that a number of states may have problems in the area covered; the committee therefore makes suggestions embodying the best methods it has found for approaching the problems.

The content of the bodies of law in the several states varies widely. State needs differ, and each state determines its own public policies. Proposals in *Suggested State Legislation* may be enacted virtually intact in a given state, or they may be substantially adapted to fit the pattern of law and policy in a particular jurisdiction, or they may be enacted in such part as a state may consider a useful addition to its law. Suggestions are passed over entirely if a state finds it does not have the problems involved, or that its existing body of law is satisfactory in the area concerned, or that it prefers another approach.

Although the draft proposals are thus no more than suggestions, they are of necessity drafted in a standardized form. Therefore, in any legislature, they should be introduced only after careful consideration of local conditions. Existing constitutional and statutory requirements in the state must be examined carefully and the proposed legislation altered as necessary to fit given situations.

Selected proposals of the 1965 and 1966 volumes are summarized in the following pages.² An accompanying table lists, by major subjects, bills and statements presented in the committee's reports for those years, and a list of the committee's members also is presented.

THE 1965 PROPOSALS

Suggested State Legislation, Volume XXIV, for 1965, consists of twenty-two proposals accompanied by draft legislation; five statements regarding proposals of interest to the states generally but without draft legislation; and five new or revised uniform acts and one model act promulgated by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

The last three parts of a six-part statute on workmen's compensation and rehabilitation are presented, the first three having appeared in the 1963 volume. Developed over a four-year period by a Subcommittee on Workmen's Compensation, assisted by an advisory committee, the final three parts—on procedure, insurance and administration—complete what is intended to be an act providing for an integrated workmen's compensation system. All six parts, with a section-by-section commentary, are available as a reprint.³

Part IV covers procedural matters, records and reports on injuries and deaths; claims procedures; requirements governing payments; and review procedures, including judicial review. Part V deals with the typical insurance situation involving private carriers and self-insurers. Part VI provides for administration under a director and establishes a Workmen's Compensation Appeals Board.

Another proposal deals with the problem of persistent abuse of children by their parents and others entrusted with their care—a practice more prevalent than is recognized generally. When children so abused are brought to medical

²For details, see *Suggested State Legislation*, Volume XXIV, and *Suggested State Legislation*, Volume XXV, the Council of State Governments, Chicago.

³*Workmen's Compensation and Rehabilitation Law*, the Council of State Governments, Chicago.

attention, medical authorities generally have been reluctant to report it lest they be sued for libel, slander or on other charges. This results in continued danger to the children. The suggested legislation provides that doctors, nurses and institutions treating physically abused children shall make reports to appropriate authorities and shall be immune from liability on account of such reports.

Suggested legislation to provide a comprehensive basis for establishing, constructing and financing community junior colleges is included in the volume. The draft requires development of a statewide plan and sets forth criteria for determining where such institutions can be created. It authorizes local units of government, singly or jointly, and special districts, to establish community junior colleges in accordance with the plan and with the approval of an appropriate state agency. Such institutions would be eligible to receive state aid for capital outlay and operation, and a state aid formula is suggested.

Property taxation is dealt with in a four-part proposal, each part of which is drafted to be enacted individually or as part of a comprehensive statute. Each of the suggested acts is procedural in nature, dealing with the substance of property tax law only to the extent necessary to implement the proposed procedural arrangements. The first would establish a temporary commission to study the state's property tax structure and the relationships between state and local activity with respect to the property tax. The second would establish a property tax division within the state tax agency. It would provide certain services to and exercise supervisory jurisdiction over local assessors, direct assessment of some properties, and compile, analyze and publish assessment and equalization information. The third would provide for the making of assessment ratio studies by the state tax agency; the studies would become the basis for judging the correctness of assessment practices and the necessity for equalization. The final act would establish a system for taxpayer protests of assessments.

In addition to these proposals, a

number of others are of direct interest to local governments. Three deal with organization and powers. One, a proposed constitutional amendment, would grant to local governments all residual functional powers not otherwise specifically denied by state constitution or law. Another would facilitate local option in choosing among three forms of county government—county commissioners, manager, and elected executive. The third would provide a procedure under which the creation of new special districts would be reviewed by a local government body to determine whether an existing unit of general government could provide the service proposed to be performed by a special district. It would also provide procedures for consolidation and dissolving of special districts. Additional proposals provide for state assistance to local government. One supplements legislation suggested previously to permit interlocal cooperation. It would authorize all state agencies empowered to assist individual political subdivisions to assist them jointly and would provide for an increased state share of financial assistance for joint projects. Another suggested act would authorize technical assistance to local governments in debt matters. The aid could include advice, training and education in debt management; maintenance of a central file of local debt and related data; and marketing, on request, of local debt offerings. A third measure is an amendment of an act suggested previously; it would add an additional section to authorize and direct state technical assistance to local governments in the investment of idle funds.

Two proposals deal with consumer protection. One would provide that payments for burial property or services are to be held as trust funds until the contract is performed; establish reasonable performance bond requirements; and set up a system of licensure and inspection of accounts. The other is designed to fill existing gaps in federal and state legislation proscribing false advertising.

The Model Penal Code and the Model Sentencing Act are the subjects of two statements. The former, drafted by the

American Law Institute, is a comprehensive code covering all steps from the trial of an offender to his final release from a custodial facility and parole supervision, which is mandatory even though he has completed his sentence. It defines various crimes and provides for sentencing, treatment of offenders and organization of a department of corrections, parole board and probation services. The latter, drafted by the Advisory Council of Judges of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, emphasizes rehabilitation of offenders, broadens the basis for sentencing in felony cases, provides special sentencing procedures for dangerous offenders and generally reduces the length of sentences for others. It includes provisions for pre-sentence investigation, probation and parole.

Other suggested acts include one designed to facilitate enactment or incorporation by reference of standards to minimize in public buildings architectural barriers to their use by handicapped persons. Another would authorize and regulate the use of electronic data processing systems for voting procedures. A comprehensive forest fire control statute is included, so designed as to permit a state to enact it as its entire law on the subject or to enact particular provisions to supplement existing law. One act seeks to encourage owners of private lands to open them for outdoor recreation activities by limiting their liability to situations in which they are compensated for use of their lands and to those in which injury results from malicious or willful acts of the owner. Still another would exempt state banks from statutory restrictions respecting real property loans when made with the participation of the Small Business Administration. Also carried is a revision of a previously suggested act dealing with hog cholera eradication. A final act offers two approaches to problems of multiple withholding of wages and salaries for state income tax purposes.

Additional statements relate to diverse subjects. One calls attention to the need for action by the states to achieve greater uniformity with respect to taxation of businesses engaged in interstate com-

merce. The second describes amendments to the Federal Manpower Training and Development Act and points out what states must do to continue to participate in the program. A final statement deals with state radiation control regulations.

THE 1966 PROPOSALS

Volume XXV of *Suggested State Legislation*, for 1966, consists of twenty-seven suggested acts, nine statements without accompanying draft legislation, and one new and two revised uniform acts promulgated by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

A comprehensive nursing home act is offered—drafted to be suitable as a state's entire statutory law on the subject or for use on a selected provision-by-provision basis. It would require licensing of nursing homes as a prerequisite to operation, provision of certain types and levels of professional nursing programs and care, and availability of certain other services not expected to be provided directly by a nursing home. The administering state agency would have power to issue rules and regulations, inspect premises, consult with nursing home owners and operators concerning facilities and programs, and prepare guides for nursing home operation.

A proposed post-attack resource management act is intended primarily for states where an office of emergency planning has been created by means other than legislation. It has two major objectives: to establish authority and procedures to plan for management of resources within a state following an attack, and to vest necessary executive authority for economic and resource control by the state pending assumption of direction and control by the federal government. Authorization is made for creation of a State Emergency Resource Planning Committee and appointment of an Emergency Planning Director. Provision is included for emergency resource planning within political subdivisions; within a state's economic or geographic areas, where appropriate; or, by agreement with other states, for geographic or economic areas which cross state lines. Two limitations on executive authority are pro-

vided: first, the Governor must call the legislature into session within a specified number of days, simultaneously with his issuance of a proclamation declaring an emergency; second, the courts are authorized to review the facts underlying a proclamation and actions taken under it.

Two new interstate compacts and a proposed amendment to a compact are included in the volume. One of the new instruments, the Unclaimed Property Compact, provides for the determination of priorities to unclaimed or abandoned property as among two or more states having claims to the escheat or custody of such property. Through use of an insurance fund the Pest Control Compact, also new, proposes to marshal the resources of the party states for measures to control infestation or reinfestation across state lines of agricultural and forest crops and products.

A proposed amendment to the Interstate Compact on Juveniles would permit confinement of a juvenile in a state other than the one in which he was originally judged delinquent by agreement of the appropriate officials of the two states involved, without the former state's having to bring a new charge of delinquency.

Two suggested acts deal with recreation. One contains legislative provisions to qualify a state to receive federal funds under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act. The other would require manufacturers to affix capacity plates to new motor-powered pleasure boats; its purpose is to give boat operators information concerning load capacity of craft in persons, motor and gear under normal conditions.

Two statements and a suggested act deal with conservation. One statement suggests measures states may wish to take to protect natural areas. In providing for their selection, preservation and administration, it indicates, thought should be given to control of the area, tax features, departmental designation, acquisition authority and other appropriate matters. The other statement calls attention to a revised edition of the Model State Water Pollution Law developed by the United States Public Health Service. The suggested act would establish a uniform stan-

dard of damages sufficient to motivate greater caution on the part of timber harvesters.

Four suggested acts and one statement deal with regulation of agricultural production. To bring greater safety in the use of pesticides, one act provides for licensing custom applicators, pest control consultants, equipment operators and pesticide dealers. Growers (defined to include both growers of agricultural crops and forest crops who are engaged in the activity commercially) would be required to secure permits for the use of pesticides. Control of weeds injurious to the public health, livestock, crops and land is the subject of another measure. A third is for the purpose of insuring sanitary slaughtering and processing of meat and poultry. The fourth suggested act would establish uniform standards, classifications and labeling for eggs for human consumption, prohibit misrepresentation and require proper conditions for handling. A statement calls attention to the most recent revision of the Grade "A" Pasteurized Milk Ordinance developed by the United States Public Health Service.

Like its recent predecessors, Volume XXV contains a number of items—nine in this instance—relating to local affairs. Two would confer additional powers on county governments. One would authorize counties to establish subordinate service areas in order to provide any governmental service, or additions to existing county-wide services in such areas, which the county is otherwise authorized by law to provide. The other would give counties in metropolitan areas authority to plan and zone for the smallest municipalities and to review local planning and zoning actions of all municipalities below 30,000 population in metropolitan areas.

Two measures, one an amendment to a proposal carried in Volume XXIV, provide for state technical assistance to local governments. The suggested amendment would provide for assistance to set standards for official statements on local debt offerings; the intent is to facilitate marketing of bonds by providing minimum standards as to kinds of information to be included in advertising notices and sales

prospectuses. The other measure would authorize state agencies to provide specialized or technical services to units of local government on such matters as property assessment, public health services, highway planning and construction, and preparation of community development plans.

A framework is proposed within which states can participate financially in present programs of federal aid to localities—concurrently assuming policy control, coordination, and other aspects of the usual relationship of states with local government. Another act would authorize counties to establish vocational education school districts; such authority, it is believed, would be useful in metropolitan counties where individual school districts might be incapable of providing effective vocational school programs. A proposed amendment to a previously suggested act would add, as sources for municipalities to adopt by reference, model uniform codes prepared by counties and metropolitan or regional agencies. An additional act suggests that states participate financially in general public assistance programs to at least a level of 50 per cent of the total non-federal share, and establish state standards in general conformance with those for other public assistance programs. A statement suggests that states may wish to consider authorizing municipalities and their publicly-owned electric systems to undertake construction, transmission or pooling and generating activities involving both public and private participating systems.

A draft act provides for a statutory minimum wage applicable to both men

and women and for payment of overtime pay. Another act includes requirements for regular paydays, payment in lawful money, prompt payment if a worker is discharged or resigns, and authority for the state department of labor to take assignments of wage claims.

Additional suggested legislation includes a measure for regulation of the sale and disposition of depressant and stimulant drugs; another to provide for a real estate transfer tax; a third to authorize the Governor to designate a state agency to receive federal aid funds as an interim measure until the legislature can act; a fourth to charge resident tuition or fees to members of the Armed Forces and their dependents who enroll in state-administered institutions of higher learning; and a fifth to require a uniform time standard throughout the state.

A comprehensive statement deals with state legislative action that might be required with respect to housing and urban development as a result of the Federal Housing Act of 1964 and the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965. Further statements call attention to recent revision of a uniform act pertaining to post-conviction procedures; draft legislation prepared by the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness to provide basic eye protection in school laboratories and shops; the desirability of permitting postal employees in addition to Postmasters and Assistant Postmasters to execute certifications under absentee voting statutes; and state laws facilitating transition of executive administration from an outgoing to an incoming Governor.

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1965-66

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PROPOSALS OF THE COMMITTEE ON SUGGESTED STATE LEGISLATION

Volumes XXIV and XXV

1965 proposals are in roman type; 1966 proposals are in italics.
Some titles are *abbreviated*.

BUSINESS REGULATION AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. False Advertising | 5. <i>Meat and Poultry Laws</i> |
| 2. Funeral and Burial Trust Funds | 6. <i>Model Egg Law</i> |
| 3. <i>Grade "A" Pasteurized Milk Ordinance*</i> | 7. <i>Safe Use of Pesticides</i> |
| 4. Hog Cholera Eradication (revised) | |

CONSERVATION AND RECREATION

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Control of Forest Fires | 5. <i>Pest Control Compact</i> |
| 2. <i>Land and Water Conservation for Recreation</i> | 6. <i>Protection of Natural Areas*</i> |
| 3. <i>Motorboats Capacity Plates</i> | 7. Public Recreation on Private Lands |
| 4. <i>Noxious Weed Control</i> | 8. <i>Timber Trespass Act</i> |

GOVERNMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Electronic Voting Systems | 3. <i>Post-Attack Resource Management</i> |
| 2. <i>Gubernatorial Transition*</i> | 4. <i>State Agency to Receive Grants</i> |

HEALTH AND WELFARE

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Architectural Barriers | 5. <i>Nursing Homes</i> |
| 2. <i>Depressant and Stimulant Drug Control</i> | 6. Physical Abuse of Children |
| 3. <i>General Public Assistance</i> | 7. <i>School Eye Safety Law*</i> |
| 4. <i>Housing and Urban Development Legislation*</i> | 8. <i>State Water Pollution Control Act (revised)*</i> |

LABOR

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. <i>Fixed Minimum Wage</i> | 3. Workmen's Compensation and Rehabilitation |
| 2. <i>Wage Payment and Collection</i> | |

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND COURTS

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. Model Penal Code* | 3. <i>Out-of-State Confinement: Interstate Compact on Juveniles</i> |
| 2. Model Sentencing Act* | 4. <i>Post-Conviction Remedies*</i> |

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND METROPOLITAN AREAS

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <i>Adoption by Reference (amended)</i> | 8. Optional Forms of County Government |
| 2. <i>Areawide Vocational Education</i> | 9. <i>Public Electric Systems*</i> |
| 3. <i>County Powers: Planning and Zoning</i> | 10. State Assistance for Interlocal Cooperation |
| 4. <i>County Subordinate Service Areas</i> | 11. State Assistance: Local Debt Offerings |
| 5. Creation and Consolidation or Dissolution of Special Districts | 12. <i>State Assistance: Local Debt Offerings (amended)</i> |
| 6. Investment of Idle Funds (amended) | 13. <i>State Technical Services</i> |
| 7. Local Government Residual Powers | |

*Indicates statement only; no suggested legislation carried.

PROPOSALS OF THE COMMITTEE
ON SUGGESTED STATE LEGISLATION

Volumes XXIV and XXV—Continued

1965 proposals are in roman type; 1966 proposals are in italics.
Some titles are abbreviated.

MISCELLANEOUS

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <i>Absentee Voting: Certifications by Post Offices*</i> | 6. <i>State Financial Assistance and Channelization of Federal Grants</i> |
| 2. <i>Academic Charges for Armed Forces Personnel</i> | 7. <i>State Matching Funds: Manpower Development and Training Act*</i> |
| 3. <i>Community Junior Colleges</i> | 8. <i>Unclaimed Property Compact</i> |
| 4. <i>Revised State Radiation Control Regulations*</i> | 9. <i>Uniform Time Law</i> |
| 5. <i>State Banks and Real Property Loans with Small Business Administration</i> | |

TAXATION

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <i>Property Tax Assessment Standards and Equalization</i> | 4. <i>Property Tax Survey Commission</i> |
| 2. <i>Property Tax Organization and Administration</i> | 5. <i>Real Estate Transfer Tax</i> |
| 3. <i>Property Tax Review and Appeal Procedure</i> | 6. <i>Taxation of Businesses Engaged in Interstate Commerce*</i> |
| | 7. <i>Withholding for Certain Nonresidents</i> |

UNIFORM LAWS†

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <i>Uniform Act on Status of Convicted Persons</i> | 6. <i>Revised Uniform Post-Conviction Procedure Act</i> |
| 2. <i>Uniform Deceptive Trade Practices Act</i> | 7. <i>Uniform Trustees Powers Act</i> |
| 3. <i>Revised Uniform Enforcement of Foreign Judgments Act</i> | 8. <i>Uniform Statutory Construction Act</i> |
| 4. <i>Revised Uniform Estate Tax Apportionment Act</i> | 9. <i>Model Special Power of Attorney for Small Property Interests Act</i> |
| 5. <i>Revised Uniform Gift to Minors Act</i> | |

*Indicates statement only; no suggested legislation carried.

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

Section III
THE JUDICIARY

The Judiciary

STATE JUDICIAL SYSTEMS

By WILLIAM L. FREDERICK*

THE MODERNIZATION of state court systems which began fifteen or more years ago continued to mark the 1964-65 biennium. It was evident in actions taken in several states to integrate their court systems; to vest administrative authority in their Chief Justices or Supreme Courts; to reorganize minor courts; and to change methods of selecting judges.

All of these changes reflected the concern of the bench, the bar and the public over the need to improve the administration of justice in the courts of the states. Today there is widespread agreement that reorganization of state court systems is essential for the efficient dispensation of justice in our urban society.

The following sections review some of the changes of the last two years.

STRUCTURE AND ORGANIZATION

Further steps were taken in North Carolina during the biennium to implement the new judiciary article of its state constitution. Provision was made for the establishment of a district court system which will replace all minor courts in the state. A constitutional amendment was approved by the legislature for submission to the voters to permit creation of an intermediate court of appeals.¹ An administrative office of the courts was established to aid the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in fulfilling his responsibilities for administering the judicial system of the state.

Arkansas and Vermont vested increased

administrative authority over the courts in their Chief Justices. In Arkansas this included the power to assign judges. The position of executive secretary of the judicial department was created in the same state, and the post of judicial administrator in Kansas, which also gave its Supreme Court additional authority to supervise the courts of the state. Connecticut added one Associate Justice to its Supreme Court and designated him as administrator of the judicial system. The executive secretary of the judicial department will function under his supervision.

Several states acted to revise their minor court systems. Delaware abolished the fee system for justices of the peace and provided salaries of \$8,000 for each of forty-six justices who will serve its reorganized magistrate's courts. An administrative assistant to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court will supervise their work and have power to assign them to sit in various places. A newly adopted constitutional amendment also permits the legislature to set minimum qualifications for justices of the peace. Vermont acted to strengthen its municipal court system. And legislatures in New Mexico and Wisconsin passed constitutional amendments for submission to the voters to abolish justice of the peace courts.

In other changes during the biennium, an intermediate appellate court became operative in Arizona, and constitutional amendments to permit establishment of such courts were given legislative approval in New Mexico and, as previously noted, in North Carolina.² Wisconsin be-

*Mr. Frederick is Director of the Eastern Office of the Council of State Governments and Secretary of the Conference of Chief Justices.

¹The amendment was approved by the voters in 1965.

²The amendments received the voters' approval in both states in 1965.

came the thirtieth state to create a judicial conference. Oregon established a judicial council composed of judges, lawyers, legislators and laymen to study the courts and the administration of justice in the state. A special nonpartisan commission was established by Indiana's legislature to study that state's court system. The Idaho legislature acted to submit to the voters a proposed constitutional amendment which would permit retired justices and judges to be recalled for service when needed.

SELECTION AND TENURE

A constitutional amendment was ratified by the North Dakota legislature to adopt the "ABA (American Bar Association) Plan" for selecting judges of the Supreme and District Courts. If it is approved by the people, judges in the future will be appointed by the Governor from lists submitted by a commission consisting of lawyers and laymen, with the Supreme Court's Chief Justice as chairman. After three years of service a judge would run for election, without opposition, on his record. If thus elected, District Judges would serve six year terms and Supreme Court Justices ten year terms. At the conclusion of their terms, sitting judges again would run on their records.

A plan for the appointment of county court judges by the Mayor of Denver from lists submitted by a special commission was approved by the voters of that city in November 1964.

Six states acted during the biennium to provide new machinery for retiring or removing judges. As a result of legislative approval, constitutional amendments creating commissions on judicial qualifications will be submitted to the voters in Florida, Maryland, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Texas.³ In general, these commissions will have the power to retire disabled judges who are not able to continue to serve, and the power to remove judges for cause or recommend their removal to the appropriate authorities. Legislation in Ohio authorized its Supreme Court to create a similar commission. These com-

missions, similar to one established previously in California, provide a means for removing judges without resorting to the cumbersome method of impeachment.

COMPENSATION

The trend to increase judicial salaries continued during 1964 and 1965. In many instances state bar associations led the efforts to obtain salary increases for judges, in recognition of the fact that adequate compensation is inevitably a factor in determining the willingness of qualified lawyers to accept or seek judicial office. Some of the salary changes of the biennium are reported below. Comprehensive data on current salaries and retirement provisions for Supreme Court Justices and judges of trial courts of general jurisdiction are reported in tables accompanying this article.

In Alaska, salaries of Supreme Court Justices were increased from \$22,500 to \$24,500, with an additional \$1,000 for the Chief Justice. Judges of the Superior Court received an increase from \$19,000 to \$21,000. The salary of the Chief Justice of Arkansas was raised from \$15,000 to \$22,500; salaries of Associate Justices from \$15,000 to \$20,000; and those of Circuit and Chancery Court Judges from a range of \$12,600-\$13,800. In California the Chief Justice will receive \$34,000, a boost from \$29,400; Associate Justices were raised from \$27,300 to \$32,000; Judges of the Court of Appeals will be paid \$30,000 instead of \$25,200; Superior Court Judges, who had received \$18,900 to \$21,000 depending on the area in which they served, will be paid \$25,000; municipal court judges were boosted from a range of \$16,800-\$18,900 to \$23,000. A unique feature of the California legislation providing for these increases is an automatic provision for future salary changes. Each four years, salaries of California judges will be increased by a percentage equal to the per cent increase in California per capita income.

In Connecticut the Chief Justice, who had received \$22,500, will be paid \$30,000, with a corresponding increase for Associate Justices, who are paid \$1,000 less. Salaries of Superior Court Judges were raised from \$21,000 to \$27,500 and those

³The Texas amendment was approved by the voters in 1965.

of Judges of the Court of Common Pleas from \$17,000 to \$22,500. Increases of \$2,500 were voted for Supreme Court Justices and District Court Judges in Idaho, so that the former now will receive \$17,500 and the latter \$14,500. In Iowa the salaries of Supreme Court Justices were raised to \$20,000 and those of District Court Judges to \$18,000—increases of \$4,000 in each case. In Maine all judges received salary increases of \$1,000, bringing the Chief Justice to \$19,000, Associate Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court to \$18,000, and Superior Court Judges to \$17,500. Increases of \$2,000 in Nevada result in salaries of \$22,000 for Supreme Court Justices and \$19,500 for District Court Judges. In New Jersey all judges received increases of \$5,000, so that the Chief Justice will be paid \$32,000; Associate Supreme Court Justices \$31,000; Superior and County Court Judges \$27,000. Increases of \$2,500 in New Mexico mean that Justices of the Supreme Court will receive \$20,000 and District Court Judges \$17,500. A similar increase in North Carolina raises salaries there to \$24,000 for the Chief Justice, \$23,000 for Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, and \$22,000 for Superior Court Judges.

Salary increases in Ohio, as in several other states, were voted to take effect at the beginning of new terms of judges. Therefore not all incumbent judges received immediately the salaries reported here. The new salaries to be paid in Ohio are \$24,500 for the Chief Justice; \$24,000 for Associate Justices of the Supreme Court; \$21,000 for Judges of the Courts of Appeal, and from \$9,500 to \$20,500 for Common Pleas Judges, depending on the districts in which they serve. Salaries of judges in Oregon were increased by \$2,500, so that Supreme Court Justices will be paid \$21,500, Circuit Court Judges \$19,000 and Judges of the District Courts \$13,500. In Tennessee salaries, effective in 1966, were to be \$21,000 for the Chief Justice, \$20,000 for Supreme Court Associate Justices, \$17,500 for Court of Appeals Judges and \$15,000 for Judges of the Circuit and Chancery Courts. The legislation setting the new Tennessee salaries provided for further increases to be effective in 1970.

Texas raised the salaries of judges of all appellate courts and trial courts of general jurisdiction by \$4,000; appellate court justices will receive \$24,000 and District Court Judges \$16,000, with some of the latter receiving additional compensation from the counties in which they serve. In Utah, the salary of the Chief Justice was increased from \$14,200 to \$17,000, Associate Justices went from \$13,700 to \$16,500 and District Court Judges from \$11,800 to \$14,000. Washington raised the compensation of Supreme Court Justices from \$20,000 to \$27,500 and of Superior Court Judges from \$15,000 to \$20,000.

AID TO INDIGENT DEFENDANTS

The past two years have witnessed greatly heightened interest in insuring that indigent defendants are represented by counsel. Decisions of the United States Supreme Court requiring counsel in most cases made it necessary for many states to give attention to this matter. Subsequently, some activities conducted under the federal anti-poverty program also contributed to concern in this field. The new efforts reenforce the long standing work of the National Legal Aid and Defender Association and other groups which have sought to make certain that all individuals are represented by counsel without regard to their ability to pay.

Numerous states acted in this area during 1964 and 1965, either by legislation or by adoption of court rules. For example, Arizona enacted a statute providing for the office of public defender in all counties having a population of 100,000 or more. Connecticut required the appointment of at least one public defender in each circuit. Delaware passed a public defender law based on a model act promulgated by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. Idaho acted to provide for appointment of counsel for indigent defendants. Nevada authorized the establishment of an office of public defender. A New York statute required each county to make provisions for aid for indigent defendants through use of public defenders, assigned counsel, or a legal aid system. Tennessee and Utah also provided for

counsel for indigents, and Wisconsin revised its law so that the state will pay part of the cost of such services. Other states which acted in this field included Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire and Washington. In a number of states, specific provision was made to provide legal assistance for appeals and habeas corpus proceedings as well as for trials.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

During 1964 and 1965 the Conference of Chief Justices and the National Conference of Court Administrative Officers continued to carry on a variety of activities affecting judicial administration. The major work of these two organizations is summarized below.

The Conference of Chief Justices at its annual meetings in these years considered such topics as recent developments in reapportionment, developments in criminal law, uniform rules of evidence, the National Defender Project, certain aspects of federalism, means of simplifying the procedure for taking appeals, developments in products liability, opinions and practices of appellate courts, and bail and pre-trial release procedures.

Two standing committees of the same Conference continue to be active. Its Habeas Corpus Committee, in cooperation with similar committees of the National Association of Attorneys General and the Judicial Conference of the United States, attempted to reach agreement on proposed federal legislation affecting the rights of state prisoners to obtain review

of their convictions in federal courts by means of habeas corpus petitions. Efforts to secure such legislation failed in the 1965 session of Congress. The committee also gave attention to the need for states to strengthen post-conviction remedies. The Committee on Allocation of Jurisdiction Between Federal and State Courts continued to study proposals, under consideration by the American Law Institute, for changes in the jurisdiction of federal and state courts in certain specific fields. The committee made recommendations which were approved by the Conference for further consideration by the Institute.

The National Conference of Court Administrative Officers continued to grow as additional states created such offices. Topics considered by it at its 1964 and 1965 annual meetings included the functions of state and trial court administrators, aid to indigent defendants, the Massachusetts audit and Pennsylvania compulsory arbitration systems, the Manhattan Bail Project, use of split trial in personal injury cases, judicial seminars, calendar control, collection of judicial statistics, and problems of court personnel and finance.

With respect to the last of these subjects, the Conference in 1965 adopted a statement urging that the judicial branch of government be given control over its own personnel and finances. Subsequently, the statement was submitted to the Conference of Chief Justices for future action by it.

TABLE 1
NUMBERS OF JUDGES

State or other jurisdiction	Appellate courts		Major trial courts				Other trial courts
	Court of last resort	Intermediate appellate court	Chancery court	Circuit court	District court	Superior court	
Alabama.....	7	3	....	73	....	....	....
Alaska.....	3	....	....	....	....	9	....
Arizona.....	5	6	....	....	....	41	....
Arkansas.....	7	....	20	23	....	....	....
California.....	7	33	....	....	....	358	....
Colorado.....	7	....	....	....	69	....	....
Connecticut.....	6	....	....	....	....	30	....
Delaware.....	3	....	3	....	....	7	....
Florida.....	7	15	....	119	....	....	3(a)
Georgia.....	7	9	....	....	....	52	....
Hawaii.....	5	....	....	17	....	....	....
Idaho.....	5	....	....	....	22	....	....
Illinois.....	7	24	....	560(b)	....	....	....
Indiana.....	5	8	....	84	....	42	3(c)
Iowa.....	9	....	....	....	75	....	....
Kansas.....	7	....	....	....	57	....	....
Kentucky.....	7	....	....	68	....	....	....
Louisiana.....	7	20	....	....	81	....	....
Maine.....	6	....	....	....	....	10	....
Maryland.....	7	....	....	23	....	....	39(d)
Massachusetts.....	7	....	....	....	....	42	....
Michigan.....	7	9	....	102	....	....	13(e)
Minnesota.....	7	....	....	....	65	....	....
Mississippi.....	9	....	21	21	....	....	....
Missouri.....	7	9	....	93	....	....	....
Montana.....	5	....	....	....	28	....	....
Nebraska.....	7	....	....	....	36	....	....
Nevada.....	3	....	....	....	15	....	....
New Hampshire.....	5	....	....	....	....	8	....
New Jersey.....	7	12	....	....	....	40	71(f)
New Mexico.....	5	(g)	....	....	21	....	....
New York.....	7	26	....	....	....	....	173(h)
North Carolina.....	7	....	....	....	....	43	....
North Dakota.....	5	....	....	....	16	....	....
Ohio.....	7	34	....	....	....	....	185(i)
Oklahoma.....	9(j)	....	....	....	44	5	....
Oregon.....	7	....	....	53	....	....	....
Pennsylvania.....	7	7	....	....	....	....	166(i)
Puerto Rico.....	9	....	....	....	....	N.A.	....
Rhode Island.....	5	....	....	....	....	11	....
South Carolina.....	5	....	....	15	....	....	....
South Dakota.....	5	....	....	21	....	....	....
Tennessee.....	5	9	21	40	....	....	15(c)
Texas.....	9(j)	39	....	....	164	....	....
Utah.....	5	....	....	....	19	....	....
Vermont.....	5	....	....	....	....	....	6(f)
Virginia.....	7	....	8	53	....	....	18(k)
Washington.....	9	....	....	....	....	76	....
West Virginia.....	5	....	....	30	....	....	....
Wisconsin.....	7	....	....	47	....	....	....
Wyoming.....	4	....	....	....	11	....	....

N.A.—Information not available

(a) Court of Record, Escambia County.

(b) Including approximately 200 magistrates.

(c) Criminal courts.

(d) Courts of Baltimore City.

(e) Recorder's Court of Detroit.

(f) County courts.

(g) Not yet determined.

(h) Supreme Court.

(i) Courts of common pleas.

(j) Also, three at Court of Criminal Appeals.

(k) Corporation and hustings courts.

TABLE 2
TERMS OF JUDGES
(In years)

State or other jurisdiction	Appellate courts		Major trial courts					Courts of limited jurisdiction				
	Court of last resort	Inter- mediate appellate court	Chan- cery court	Cir- cuit court	Dis- trict court	Su- perior 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	6	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	4(b)	....
Arkansas.....	8	....	6	4	....	....	....	....	2	2-4	2	2(c)
California.....	12	12	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	6	6	....
Colorado.....	10	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	4	....	....	....
Connecticut.....	8	....	....	....	....	8	....	4	....	....	....	4(c,d)
Delaware.....	12	....	12	....	....	12	....	....	....	12	4	6(e) 12(c,f)
Florida.....	6	6	....	6	....	....	....	4	4	2-4	4	4-6(g) 4(e,h)
Georgia.....	6	6	....	....	....	4-8	....	4	....	1-4	4	6(e)
Hawaii.....	7	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4(i)
Idaho.....	6	....	....	....	4	....	....	2	....	2	2	....
Illinois.....	10	10	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6(j)
Indiana.....	6	4	....	6	....	4	4(k)	4	....	4	4	4(e)
Iowa.....	8	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	4	2	4(l)
Kansas.....	6	....	....	....	4	....	....	2	2	2	2	....
Kentucky.....	8	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	4	....	4	....
Louisiana.....	14	12	....	....	6(m)	....	....	....	....	4-6(n)	4	6-8(e)
Maine.....	7	....	....	....	....	7	....	4	....	....	....	7(i)
Maryland.....	15	....	....	15	....	....	15(o)	4	....	4-10(p)	2	....
Massachusetts.....	Life	....	....	....	Life	Life	....	Life	....	Life	....	Life (e,q)
Michigan.....	8	6	....	6	....	....	6(r)	6	....	6	4	6(c)
Minnesota.....	6	....	....	....	6	....	....	4	....	4	2	....
Mississippi.....	8	....	4	4	....	....	....	....	4	....	4	....
Missouri.....	12	12	....	6	....	....	....	4	....	....	4	4(c,s)
Montana.....	6	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	2	2	....
Nebraska.....	6	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	4	4	2	6(t)
Nevada.....	6	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	4	2	....
New Hampshire.....	To age 70	....	....	....	....	To age 70	....	To age 70	....	To age 70	....	To age 70(i)
New Jersey.....	7 with reappoint- ment for life	7 with reappoint- ment for life	....	....	....	7 with reappoint- ment for life	5(u)	....	....	3	....	5(e,v)
New Mexico.....	8	....	....	....	6	....	....	2	....	2(x)	2	2(h)
New York.....	14	5(y)	....	....	....	....	14(z)	6	....	....	4	6(t)
North Carolina.....	8	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	2-4	2	2-6	2(e)
North Dakota.....	10	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	2	....	2-4	....
Ohio.....	6	6	....	....	....	....	6(c)	6	4	6	4	6(e)
Oklahoma.....	6	....	....	....	4	4	....	....	2	2	2	4(c), 6(e,t) 2(aa)
Oregon.....	6	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	6	6	6	6(i,ab)
Pennsylvania.....	21	10	....	....	....	....	10(c)	10	10	....	6	....
Puerto Rico.....	To age 70	....	....	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	4	8(i)
Rhode Island.....	Life	....	....	....	....	Life	....	....	....	....	....	3(i)(f)
South Carolina.....	10	....	....	4	....	....	....	4	4	....	(ac)	....
South Dakota.....	6	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	2	4	2-4(ad)	....
Tennessee.....	8	8	8	8	....	....	8(k)	....	(ae)	....	6	8(af)
Texas.....	6	6	....	....	4	....	....	4	4	....	4	4(e,h)
Utah.....	10	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	6	4	6(e)
Vermont.....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2(u)	2	....	2	2	2-4(i)
Virginia.....	12	....	8	8	....	....	8(ag)	....	4	4	4	4-6(e)
Washington.....	6	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	4	....
West Virginia.....	12	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	6	(ah)	(ah)	6-8(ai)
Wisconsin.....	10	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	6	....	2	....
Wyoming.....	8	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	4(b)	....

TABLE 2—Continued
TERMS OF JUDGES
(Footnotes)

- (a) At pleasure of Presiding Judge of Superior Court.
- (b) For justices of the peace. In Arizona, terms of city and town magistrates provided by charter or ordinance; in Wyoming, police justice's term the same as that of other appointive officers of the municipality.
- (c) Courts of common pleas. In Arkansas presided over by county judges; in Missouri, by circuit judges.
- (d) Circuit Court.
- (e) Juvenile courts; in Florida, New Jersey, Texas and Virginia, juvenile and domestic relations courts; in Oklahoma also Children's Court.
- (f) Family courts. In Rhode Island, judges serve during "good behavior."
- (g) Courts of record.
- (h) Small claims courts.
- (i) District courts; 4 years for full-time judges in Vermont.
- (j) Court of Claims.
- (k) Criminal courts.
- (l) Superior courts.
- (m) Judges in New Orleans serve 12 years.
- (n) Judges in Baton Rouge serve four years.
- (o) Supreme Bench of Baltimore.
- (p) Also People's Courts.
- (q) Land Court of Massachusetts.
- (r) Recorder's Court of Detroit.

- (s) St. Louis Court of Criminal Corrections.
- (t) Workmen's Comp. courts; Court of Ind. Relations.
- (u) County courts. In New Jersey, judges, on third reappointment, i.e., after 10 years, have tenure.
- (v) County district courts.
- (w) Authorized, but not yet activated.
- (x) Usually 2 years; dependent on municipal ordinances.
- (y) Justices are designated for five-year terms while retaining status as elected Supreme Court Justices.
- (z) Supreme Court, to age 70; judges may be certified thereafter for two-year terms, up to age 76.
- (aa) Special sessions court.
- (ab) Tax Court.
- (ac) Terms not uniform; fixed by General Assembly.
- (ad) Township justices and police magistrates, two years; county justices of the peace, four years.
- (ae) Six years for county chairmen; terms of county judges fixed by private acts.
- (af) Courts of general sessions.
- (ag) Corporation, hustings, law and equity courts, law and chancery courts.
- (ah) Municipal and police courts variable.
- (ai) Common pleas, domestic relations, criminal, intermediate and juvenile courts.

TABLE 3
FINAL SELECTION OF JUDGES

Alabama	All elected on partisan ballot except that some juvenile court judges are appointed. Of these appointments, some are by Governor, some by 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 first general election held more than 3 years after appointment, on nonpartisan ballot. Reelected on nonpartisan 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, appeals and superior court judges elected on nonpartisan ballot; justices of the peace elected on partisan ballot; city and town magistrates selected as provided by charter or ordinance.
Arkansas	All elected on partisan ballot.
California	Supreme Court and district courts of appeal judges appointed by Governor with approval of Commission on Judicial Appointments. Run for reelection on record. All judges elected on nonpartisan ballot.
Colorado	All elected on partisan ballot.
Connecticut	All selected by legislature from nominations submitted by Governor, except that probate judges are elected on partisan ballot.
Delaware	All appointed by Governor with consent of Senate.
Florida	All elected on partisan ballot.
Georgia	All elected on partisan ballot except that county and some city court judges are appointed by the Governor with 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 nonpartisan 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; run on record for reelection. Magistrates, appointed by circuit judges, serve at pleasure of judges.
Indiana	All elected on partisan ballot except that judge of municipal court is appointed by Governor.
Iowa	Judges of Supreme and district courts appointed initially by Governor from lists submitted by nonpartisan nominating commissions. Run on record for retention in office. Municipal and superior court judges elected on nonpartisan ticket and justices of the peace on partisan ticket.
Kansas	Supreme Court Judges appointed by Governor from list submitted by nominating commission. Run on record for reelection. All other judges elected on partisan ballot.
Kentucky	All elected on partisan ballot.
Louisiana	All elected on partisan ballot.
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 nonpartisan ballot after at least one year's service. Trial magistrates appointed by Governor. People's Court Judges of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties and in Baltimore City initially appointed by Governor; subsequently run for election. People's Court Judges of Prince George's County appointed by Governor; those 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. Judges of Municipal Court of Baltimore City elected on nonpartisan ballot.
Massachusetts ..	All appointed by Governor with consent of the Council.
Michigan	All elected on nonpartisan ballot.
Minnesota	All elected on nonpartisan ballot.
Mississippi	All elected on partisan ballot, except that city police court justices are appointed by governing authority of each municipality.
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 reelection. All other judges elected on partisan ballot.

TABLE 3—Continued
FINAL SELECTION OF JUDGES

Montana.....	All elected on nonpartisan ballot except that some judges of police courts are appointed by city councils or commissioners.
Nebraska.....	Judges of Supreme and district courts, and juvenile court and municipal judges in Omaha and Lincoln, appointed initially by Governor from lists submitted by nonpartisan nominating commissions. Run on record for retention in office. Workmen's Compensation Court and Court of Industrial Relations appointed by Governor. Other judges elected on nonpartisan ballot, except justices of the peace on a partisan ballot.
Nevada.....	All elected on nonpartisan ballot.
New Hampshire..	All appointed by Governor with confirmation of the Council.
New Jersey.....	All appointed by Governor with consent of Senate except that 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 nonpartisan ballot.
Ohio.....	All elected on nonpartisan ballot.
Oklahoma.....	All elected on partisan ballot except that judges of juvenile and municipal courts and the State Industrial Court are appointed.
Oregon.....	All elected on nonpartisan ballot.
Pennsylvania....	All elected on partisan ballot.
Puerto Rico....	All appointed by Governor with consent of Senate.
Rhode Island....	Supreme Court Justices elected by legislature. Superior, family and district court justices and justices of the peace appointed by Governor, with consent of Senate (except for justices of the peace); 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 nonpartisan ballot, except county justices of the peace, who are appointed by the senior circuit judge of the judicial circuit in which the county is located.
Tennessee.....	All elected on partisan ballot.
Texas.....	All elected on partisan ballot.
Utah.....	All elected on nonpartisan ballot except that juvenile court judges are appointed by Governor from a list of not less than two nominated by the Juvenile Court Commission, and town justices are appointed by town trustees.
Vermont.....	Supreme Court and county court presiding judges elected by legislature. District court judges appointed by Governor with consent of Senate. 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 nonpartisan ballot.
West Virginia...	All elected on partisan ballot.
Wisconsin.....	All elected on nonpartisan ballot.
Wyoming.....	Supreme Court Justices and district court judges elected on a nonpartisan basis and justices of the peace on a partisan basis.

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 appellate court	Chancery court	Circuit court	District court	Superior court	Other trial courts
Alabama.....	\$16,500	\$15,500	....	\$12,000(a)	....	....	....
Alaska.....	24,500(b)	....	....	....	....	\$21,000	....
Arizona.....	19,500	18,500	....	....	....	17,500	....
Arkansas.....	20,000(b)	....	\$15,000(c)	15,000(c)	....	....	....
California.....	32,000(b)	30,000	....	....	....	25,000	....
Colorado.....	18,000(b)	....	....	....	\$14,000	....	....
Connecticut.....	29,000(b)	....	....	....	....	27,500	....
Delaware.....	22,000(b)	....	20,000(d)	....	....	20,000(d)	....
Florida.....	24,000	23,000	....	19,000-22,000(a)	....	....	\$20,000(e)
Georgia.....	22,500	22,500	....	....	....	16,000-26,000	....
Hawaii.....	27,000(b)	....	....	25,000	....	....	....
Idaho.....	17,500	....	....	....	14,500	....	....
Illinois.....	37,500	25,000-34,500(a)	....	17,500-29,000(a)	....	....	....
Indiana.....	22,500(c)	22,500(c)	....	12,000-22,000(a)	....	12,000-22,000(a)	12,000-22,000(a,f)
Iowa.....	20,000	....	....	....	18,000	....	....
Kansas.....	18,000(b)	....	....	....	14,000	....	....
Kentucky.....	20,000	....	....	12,500(g)	....	....	....
Louisiana.....	22,500(b)	21,500	....	....	13,200-20,500(a)	....	....
Maine.....	18,000(b)	....	....	....	....	17,500	....
Maryland.....	25,000(b)	....	....	20,000-23,000(a,h)	....	....	25,000(d,i)
Massachusetts.....	27,000(b)	....	....	....	....	24,000(d)	....
Michigan.....	25,500	23,000	....	15,000-29,000(a)	....	....	24,500(j)
Minnesota.....	22,500(b)	....	....	....	18,500-20,000(a)	....	....
Mississippi.....	15,000(b,d)	....	13,500(k)	13,500(k)	....	....	....
Missouri.....	22,500	21,000	....	16,000-19,000	....	....	....
Montana.....	16,000(b)	....	....	....	14,000	....	....
Nebraska.....	17,000	....	....	....	15,000	....	....
Nevada.....	22,000	....	....	....	19,500	....	....

New Hampshire.....	22,000(b)					20,000(d)	
New Jersey.....	31,000(b)	27,000				27,000	27,000(l)
New Mexico.....	20,000	(m)			17,500		
New York.....	39,500(b,n)	33,500-40,000(d,n)					31,500-37,000(n,o)
North Carolina.....	23,000(b)					22,000(p)	
North Dakota.....	14,000				12,000		
Ohio.....	24,000(b)	21,000					9,500-20,500(q)
Oklahoma.....	16,500				14,500-15,500	14,500-15,500	
Oregon.....	21,500			19,000			
Pennsylvania.....	32,500(b)	30,500(d)					21,500-27,500(q)
Puerto Rico.....	22,000(b)					13,800-16,800(r)	
Rhode Island.....	20,000(b)					18,000(d)	
South Carolina.....	19,500(b)			19,500			
South Dakota.....	17,500			16,000			
Tennessee.....	20,000(b)	17,500	15,000	15,000			15,000(f)
Texas.....	24,000	20,000			16,000(a)		
Utah.....	16,500(b)				14,000		
Vermont.....	18,000(b)						16,500(d,l)
Virginia.....	20,000(b,s)		15,000	15,000			15,000(t)
Washington.....	27,500					20,000	
West Virginia.....	22,500			12,500-20,000(a)			
Wisconsin.....	24,000(b)			20,000-25,000(a)			
Wyoming.....	16,500				15,000		

*Compensation is shown according to most recent legislation even though laws have not yet taken effect.

(a) Salaries may be supplemented by counties; in Florida, up to \$3,000. In Illinois, appellate court judges receive a \$9,500 supplement and circuit court judges a \$9,000 supplement in Cook County; associate judges of the circuit court receive an optional supplement of \$1,500 in counties with a population of 70,000 to 500,000 and a \$9,000 supplement in Cook County. In Indiana, supplements are based on a population sliding scale; in addition, county commissioners may increase a judge's salary not to exceed \$4,000. In Minnesota, supplement is \$1,500 in counties with a population of 200,000 or more.

(b) These jurisdictions pay additional amounts to the Chief Justices of the courts of last resort. The additional sums are: \$500 in Colorado, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, South Carolina and Utah; \$1,000 in Alaska, Connecticut, Hawaii, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, New Jersey, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont and Wisconsin; \$1,500 in Virginia; \$2,000 in California; \$2,500 in Arkansas, Louisiana and New York; \$3,000 in New Hampshire.

(c) In addition, \$2,400 expense allowance. In Arkansas, judges may elect to receive actual expenses incurred.

(d) Presiding judges of these courts receive an additional \$500 in Delaware, Maryland, Mississippi, New York (3rd and 4th Departments), Pennsylvania and Vermont; \$1,000 in Massachusetts and Rhode Island; \$1,500 in New York (1st and 2nd Departments); \$2,000 in New Hampshire.

(e) Court of Record, Escambia County.

(f) Criminal courts.

(g) Regular circuit judges are ex officio special commissioners of the Court of Appeals and in that capacity receive an additional \$2,400.

(h) In Prince George's County, additional \$2,500 for travel expenses.

(i) Supreme Bench of Baltimore.

(j) Recorder's Court of Detroit.

(k) In addition, judges receive a statutory allowance of approximately \$500 in lieu of expenses.

(l) County courts.

(m) Not yet determined.

(n) In addition, judges of the Court of Appeals receive \$6,000 for expenses, those of the Appellate Division (3rd and 4th Departments) \$6,500 (\$7,500 for Presiding Justice), and those of the Supreme Court (3rd and 4th Departments) \$3,000. Ranges are due to lower salaries paid to judges in 3rd and 4th Departments.

(o) Supreme Court.

(p) Including expense allowance.

(q) Courts of common pleas. Variations in salary based on population. In Pennsylvania, judges in districts with a population of more than 150,000 receive \$25,000; those where the population is between 100,000 and 150,000 receive \$22,500; and where the population is below 100,000, \$21,500; Judges of the Commonwealth Court (Dauphin County) receive \$27,500.

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

(s) Plus \$1,500 in lieu of per diem expenses.

(t) 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	\$7,200(a)	none	Supreme, appeals
	65(b)	15	5,200	none	Circuit
	Any age	25	5,200	none	Circuit
Alaska.....	70	5(c)	up to half pay(e)	5%	Supreme, superior
	65(d)	10(c,d)	up to half pay(e)	5%	Supreme, superior
Arizona.....	65	12(c)	up to $\frac{3}{4}$ pay(f)	5%	Supreme, appeals, superior
Arkansas(g)....	65	15(c)	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay(h,i)	4%	Supreme, circuit, chancery
California.....	60 to 70	20(c)	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay(h,i,j)	8%	Supreme, appeals, superior
	60 to 70	10(c)	65% of pay(h,i,j)	8%	Supreme, appeals, superior
	Over 70	(c)	50% of pay(h,i,j)	8%	Supreme, appeals, superior
Colorado.....	65	10	\$3,000-5,000(k)	none	Supreme
	75	20	4,000	none	Supreme
	80	30	5,000	none	Supreme
	65	10	$\frac{2}{3}$ pay(l)	6%	Supreme, district
	65	16	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay(l)	6%	Supreme, district
Connecticut(g)..	70	10	$\frac{3}{4}$ pay(m)	none	Supreme, superior
Delaware.....	Any age	24(n)	2% of highest salary times number of years served.	5% (max. \$375 a yr. for 20 yrs.)	Supreme, superior, chancery
			$3\frac{1}{3}$ % of aver. comp. for each year of service (j)		
Florida(g).....	65	10(c)	(o)	8%	Supreme, district courts of appeal, circuit
	55	10		8%	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(c)	$\frac{3}{4}$ pay	5%	Superior
	70	11(c)	$\frac{3}{4}$ pay	5%	Superior
Hawaii(g).....	55	No minimum	up to 75% (j)	6%	Supreme, circuit
	Any age	25	up to 75% (j)	6%	Supreme, circuit
Idaho.....	70	10(p,q)	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay(p,q)	4%	Supreme, district
Illinois(g).....	60	12(c)	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay(r)	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ % (s)	Supreme, appellate, circuit
Indiana.....	65(c)	12(t)	up to \$4,800(u)	5% (v)	Supreme, appellate, circuit
					Superior, criminal
Iowa(g).....	65	6	up to $\frac{1}{2}$ of last salary (w)	4%	Supreme, district
	Any age	25(c)		4%	Supreme, district
Kansas(g).....	65	10	$3\frac{1}{3}$ % of pay for each yr. of service	6%	Supreme, district
	70	8	(x)	6%	Supreme, district
Kentucky.....	65(c)	8	(x,y)	3%	Court of appeals, circuit
	Any age	8	(x,y)	3%	Court of appeals, circuit
Louisiana.....	75-80(c)	No minimum	(h,z)	none	Supreme, appeals, district
	70(c)	20	Full pay(h)	none	Supreme, appeals, district
	65(c)	25(aa)	Full pay(h)	none	Supreme, appeals
	65(c)	20	$\frac{3}{4}$ pay(h)	none	Supreme, appeals, district
	Any age (c)	23	$\frac{3}{4}$ pay(h)	none	Supreme, appeals, district
Maine(g).....	70(c)	7	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay(i)	none	Supreme, superior
Maryland(g)....	60	No minimum	up to \$12,000(ab)	none	Court of appeals, circuit, Supreme Bench of Baltimore
Massachusetts(g)	70	10	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay	none	Supreme, superior
Michigan(g)....	70	12	\$12,750	7% (max. \$1,785)	Supreme
	70	12	7,500	7% (max. 1,050)	Circuit, recorders
	65	16	7,500	7% (max. 1,050)	Circuit, recorders
	Any age	30	7,500	7% (max. 1,050)	Circuit, recorders
Minnesota.....	65	16(c)	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay(ac)	none(ad)	Supreme
	70	12(c)	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay(ac)	none(ad)	Supreme
	70(g)	12(c)	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay	none(ad)	District
Mississippi.....	65	15	(ae)	1.65%	Supreme, chancery, circuit
	Any age	30	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay(j,af)	1.65%	Supreme, chancery, circuit
Missouri.....	65	12	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay(h)	none	Supreme, appellate, circuit
Montana.....	60	10	(ae)	varies (ag)	Supreme, district
Nebraska(g)....	65(ah)	10	$3\frac{1}{3}$ % of pay for each yr. of service	4%	Supreme, district
Nevada.....	60	20	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay	none	Supreme, district
	60	12	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay	none	Supreme, district
New Hampshire(g)	62	No minimum(c)	up to $\frac{1}{2}$ pay(ae)	(ai)	Supreme, superior
New Jersey(g)...	60	25(c)	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay	10% of \$5,000	Supreme, superior
	65	10(c)	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay	10% of \$5,000	Supreme, superior
	70	15	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay	10% of \$5,000	Supreme, superior
	70	10	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay(k)	none	County
New Mexico.....	64	10	$\frac{1}{2}$ av. ann. salary of last 3 years	6%	Supreme, district
	60	18	$\frac{1}{2}$ av. ann. salary of last 3 years	6%	Supreme, district
New York(g)....	60	No minimum	up to $\frac{1}{2}$ pay(ae)	Varies(ag)	Court of appeals, appellate, supreme, county
North Carolina..	75	8	$\frac{3}{4}$ pay(h)	none	Supreme
	65	12(c)	$\frac{3}{4}$ pay(h)	none	Supreme
	65	15(c)	$\frac{3}{4}$ pay(h)	none	Superior
	Any age	24	$\frac{3}{4}$ pay(h)	none	Supreme, superior
North Dakota...	65	varies	up to $\frac{1}{2}$ pay	5%	Supreme, district
Ohio.....	60	5	(ae)	7%	Supreme, appeals, common pleas
	55	25(aj)	(ae)	7%	Supreme, appeals, common pleas
	Any age	35	(ae)	7%	Supreme, appeals, common pleas
Oklahoma.....	65	10	$\frac{3}{4}$ pay(a)	none	Supreme, district, superior
	Any age	20	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay(a)	none	Supreme, district, superior, criminal appeals
Oregon(g).....	70	12(c)	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay	7% of salary	Supreme, circuit
	65(ak)	16	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay	7% of salary	Supreme, circuit
Pennsylvania...	Any age	10	varies(ag)	varies(ag)	Supreme, superior, common pleas
	60	No minimum	varies(ag)	varies(ag)	Supreme, superior, common pleas

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
Puerto Rico(g)...	60	10(al)	(am)	7½%	Supreme, superior, district
Rhode Island...	70	15(an)	¾ pay	none	Supreme, superior
	65	20(an)	¾ pay	none	Supreme, superior
South Carolina...	72	No minimum	\$9,000	4%	Supreme, circuit
	70	15(c)	9,000	4%	Supreme, circuit
	65	20(c)	9,000	4%	Supreme, circuit
	Any age	25(c)	9,000	4%	Supreme, circuit
South Dakota...	65	15(c)	½ pay	4%	Supreme, circuit
Tennessee.....	65	24(c)	¾ of last pay(j)	8%	Supreme, appeals, circuit
	54	30(c)	varies(ao)	8%	Supreme, appeals, circuit
Texas(g).....	65	10	½ pay	5%	Supreme, appeals, district
	Any age	24	½ pay	5%	Supreme, appeals, district
Utah.....	70(c)	10	½ pay up to \$6,000(r)	7% (max. \$420)	Supreme, district
	Any age (c)	20	½ pay up to \$6,000(r)	7% (max. \$420)	Supreme, district
Vermont(g).....	65(ah)	12-18	¾ pay	up to 10.21%(ap)	Supreme, superior
	65(ah)	18-24	¾ pay	up to 10.21%(ap)	Supreme, superior
	65(ah)	24-30	¾ pay	up to 10.21%(ap)	Supreme, superior
	65(ah)	30 and over	Full pay	up to 10.21%(ap)	Supreme, superior
Virginia(g).....	65	10	¾ pay	up to 3%(ap)	Supreme, chancery, circuit, corporation, law and equity, law and chancery, hustings
Washington(g)...	60(c)	25	¾ pay	up to 3%(ap)	Chancery, circuit, corporation
	70(t)	10	¾ pay	6½%	Supreme, superior
	Any age	18(c,aq)	¾ pay(aq)	6½%	Supreme, superior
	Any age	12(c)	(ar)	6½%	Supreme, superior
West Virginia...	65	16	¾ pay	6%	Supreme, circuit
	73	8	¾ pay	6%	Supreme, circuit
Wisconsin(g)...	55(ah)	No minimum	(ae,ah)	(as)	Supreme, circuit
Wyoming.....	65	18(at)	40% of salary(i,au)	none	Supreme, district

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

(b) 60 if permanently and totally disabled.

(c) Disabled judges in these states may retire on pensions at any age if they have completed the following number of years of service: Arizona, 5; Iowa and Oregon, 6; South Carolina and Virginia (when certified by Supreme Court, at 2½ pay); 7; North Carolina, 8; Florida, New Hampshire, South Dakota, Tennessee and Washington, 10; Illinois, Minnesota (Supreme), and Utah, 12; Minnesota (District), 15. In Alaska, 2 years if forced to retire, 5 years in case of voluntary retirement; in Georgia disabled Superior Court Judges may retire at 62 after 10 years' service; in Louisiana, at full pay after 20 years; if less, in proportion that years of service bear to 20, but 2/3 minimum. Retirement pension allowed regardless of length of service in Arkansas, California (at 65 per cent of pay), Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, and New Jersey (for Supreme and Superior Court Judges, at full annuities).

(d) Or when age plus years of service equal 75.

(e) 4 per cent of salary received per year of service; if payments start before age 65 for reasons other than incapacity, computed on actuarial basis.

(f) Two-thirds of salary after 20 years' service. If fewer years, proportion that years of service bear to 20.

(g) Failure of judges to retire at 70 causes them to lose all pension benefits in Arkansas and Minnesota. In Maine, retirement must occur before 71st birthday, with 7 years service; in Massachusetts, within 30 days after reaching 70. Retirement compulsory at age 70 in Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, Vermont, Virginia (judges of courts of record) and Wisconsin, except that in Kansas and Michigan a judge may complete a term started before reaching 70. Retirement compulsory at age 72 in Iowa, and at age 75 in Oregon, Texas, Virginia (Supreme Court Judges) and Washington. Temporary provisions for incumbents exist in Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Iowa and Massachusetts. Retirement is optional at 65 in Nebraska and Vermont, at 55 in Wisconsin.

(h) Retired judges, with their consent, may be assigned to any court in Arkansas, California and Louisiana; they may be called to serve as referees or commissioners in Missouri, and as emergency judges in North Carolina.

(i) Pension is listed portion of salary being paid to sitting justices. Amount of pension changes with changes in salary, except that in Arkansas pension cannot be more than half of salary fixed by law on July 1, 1965.

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

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

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

(m) In case of retirement after less than 10 years' service, retirement pay reduced proportionately.

(n) If not reappointed at end of 12-year term, eligible for pension upon reaching age 65.

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

(p) Judges retiring at age 70 or because of disability, who have served less than 10 years, are entitled to pension bearing the same relationship to full pension as their years of service bear to 10 years.

(q) Judges retiring voluntarily or by expiration of their terms prior to age 70 are entitled, after reaching 65, to pension bearing the same relationship to full pension as their years of service bear to 15 years.

(r) Plus 2½ per cent for each year in excess of 12 years' service, with a maximum of 60 per cent of pay.

(s) 7½ per cent during the first 18 years (plus 2½ per cent if married); thereafter, 2½ per cent if married.

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

(u) Pension is 50 per cent of average salary received from state but not more than \$4,800.

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

(w) 3 per cent of average basic salary for his last 3 years multiplied by years of service in one or more of the courts covered.

(x) 5 per cent of average compensation during last 5 years of service multiplied by number of years of service, not to exceed 100 per cent of final compensation.

(y) Equal to annuity upon retirement at age 65 if judge elects to have payments commence at age 65; if earlier, reduced actuarially.

(z) Proportion of salary which years of service bear to 20.

(aa) Service need not have been on court of record.

(ab) \$750 for each year of service; judges of Court of Appeals allowed \$100 additional for each year of service up to \$13,600.

(ac) Plus 2½ per cent of annual salary for each year in excess of minimum service, but not exceeding 75 per cent of salary.

(ad) 4 per cent to widows' pension fund.

(ae) Mississippi, Montana, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio and Wisconsin—based on length of service.

(af) Based on average salary for the 5 years preceding retirement.

(ag) Depending on age. In Pennsylvania, also on other factors, including length of service as judge, previous nonjudicial state employment, average of salary of best 5 years and retirement plan selected.

(ah) Also under Social Security.

(ai) Integrated state retirement system and O.A.S.I. Judges contribute to retirement system 2.81-5.49 per cent on salary of \$1,200-\$4,200; 5.62-10.98 per cent on salary in excess of \$4,200.

(aj) On a commuted basis.

(ak) Judges who cease to hold office before attaining age 65 and who have served for an aggregate of 16 years may receive pension at 65.

(al) No minimum age required for pension if retirement is for reason of disability, or after 22 years of creditable government services, if last 8 years were as judge.

(am) 25 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 were as judge.

(an) Any person who, on January 16, 1956, was a Justice of the Supreme or Superior Court and has served as a Justice on either or both courts for 25 years, or for 15 years and has reached 70, may receive a sum equal to salary at time of resignation.

(ao) Actuarially determined.

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

(aq) For additional years of service, 1/18 of full salary allowed per year, up to 75 per cent of salary at time of retirement.

(ar) In proportion that years of service bear to 18.

(as) 5 per cent of compensation under \$6,000, 7 per cent in excess of that amount. In addition, judges may contribute up to \$2,000 in 1 year.

(at) Reduced by 1 year for each full year by which judge exceeds age 70 at time of retirement (minimum 6 years).

(au) If less than 18 years' service, pension reduced in proportion number of years of service bears to 18, with adjustment for situation described in preceding footnote.

TABLE 6
STATE COURTS OF LAST RESORT

State or other jurisdiction	Name of Court*	Justices chosen		Method of selection†	Chief Justice	Term‡
		At large	By dist.			
Alabama.....	S.C.	★	..	Popular election	6 yrs.	
Alaska.....	S.C.	★(a)	..	Nominated by Judicial Council; appointed by Governor	Remainder of term as Justice	
Arizona.....	S.C.	★	..	Selected by Court	Unspecified	
Arkansas.....	S.C.	★	..	Popular election	8 yrs.	
California.....	S.C.	★(a)	..	Appointed by Governor	Remainder of term as Justice	
Colorado.....	S.C.	★	..	Appointed by Court-rotation	1 yr.	
Connecticut.....	S.C.	★(b)	..	Nominated by Gov., apptd. by Gen. Assembly	8 yrs.	
Delaware.....	S.C.	★(c)	..	Appointed by Governor, confirmed by Senate	12 yrs.	
Florida.....	S.C.	★	..	Appointed by Court	2 yrs.	
Georgia.....	S.C.	★	..	Appointed by Court	Remainder of term as Justice	
Hawaii.....	S.C.	★(c)	..	Appointed by Governor with consent of Senate	7 years	
Idaho.....	S.C.	★	..	Justice with shortest time to serve	Remainder of term as Justice	
Illinois.....	S.C.	..	★	Appointed by Court-rotation	3 yrs.	
Indiana.....	S.C.	★	..	Appointed by Court-rotation	6 mos.	
Iowa.....	S.C.	★(a)	..	Selected by Court	Remainder of term as Judge	
Kansas.....	S.C.	★(a)	..	Seniority of service	Remainder of term as Justice	
Kentucky.....	C.A.	..	★	Seniority of service-rotation	18 mos.	
Louisiana.....	S.C.	..	★	Seniority of service	Remainder of term as Justice	
Maine.....	S.J.C.	★(c)	..	Appointed by Governor	7 yrs.	
Maryland.....	C.A.	..	★(a)	Selected by Governor	Remainder of term as Judge	
Massachusetts.....	S.J.C.	★(c)	..	Appointed by Governor	Life	
Michigan.....	S.C.	★	..	Appointed by Court	Pleasure of Court	
Minnesota.....	S.C.	★	..	Popular election	6 yrs.	
Mississippi.....	S.C.	..	★	Seniority of service	Remainder of term as Justice	
Missouri.....	S.C.	★(a)	..	Appointed by Court-rotation	2 yrs.	
Montana.....	S.C.	★	..	Popular election	6 yrs.	
Nebraska.....	S.C.	..	★(a,d)	Popular election	6 yrs.	
Nevada.....	S.C.	★	..	Seniority of service-rotation	2 yrs.	
New Hampshire...	S.C.	★(c)	..	Appointed by Governor and Council	To age 70	
New Jersey.....	S.C.	★(c)	..	Appointed by Governor with consent of Senate	7 yrs. with reappointment for life	
New Mexico.....	S.C.	★	..	Justice with shortest term to serve	Remainder of term as Justice	
New York.....	C.A.	★	..	Popular election	14 yrs.	
North Carolina....	S.C.	★	..	Popular election	8 yrs.	
North Dakota.....	S.C.	★	..	Justice with shortest term to serve	2 yrs.	
Ohio.....	S.C.	★	..	Popular election	6 yrs.	
Oklahoma.....	S.C.	★(e)	★(e)	Appointed by Court	2 yrs.	
Oregon.....	S.C.	★	..	Majority vote of members of Supreme Court	6 yrs.	
Pennsylvania.....	S.C.	★	..	Justice with shortest time to serve	Remainder of term as Justice	
Puerto Rico.....	S.C.	★(c)	..	Appointed by Governor with consent of Senate	To age 70	
Rhode Island.....	S.C.	★(f)	..	Elected by Legislature	Life	
South Carolina...	S.C.	★(f)	..	Elected by General Assembly	10 yrs.	
South Dakota.....	S.C.	..	★	Appointed by Court-rotation	1 yr.	
Tennessee.....	S.C.	★(g)	..	Appointed by Court	Pleasure of Court	
Texas.....	S.C.	★	..	Popular election	6 yrs.	
Utah.....	S.C.	★	..	Justice with shortest time to serve	Remainder of term as Justice	
Vermont.....	S.C.	★(f)	..	Elected by General Assembly	2 yrs.	
Virginia.....	S.C.A.	★(f)	..	Seniority of service	Remainder of term as Justice	
Washington.....	S.C.	★	..	Appointed by Court-rotation	2 yrs.	
West Virginia.....	S.C.A.	★	..	Appointed by Court-rotation	1 yr.	
Wisconsin.....	S.C.	★	..	Seniority of service	Remainder of term as Justice	
Wyoming.....	S.C.	★	..	Justice with shortest time to serve	Remainder of term as Justice	

*Explanation of symbols:

S. C. Supreme Court.

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 originally appointed by Governor, elected subsequently. For details, see Table 3.

(b) Justices are nominated by Governor, appointed by General Assembly.

(c) Justices are appointed by Governor, with consent of Senate; in Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire with consent of Council.

(d) Chief Justice is chosen at large.

(e) Nominated by district, elected at large.

(f) Justices are elected by legislature.

(g) Justices are chosen at large (each voter may vote for five) but not more than two may reside in any one of the three geographical regions of the state.

TABLE 7
SELECTED DATA ON COURT ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Year of establishment</i>
Alaska.....	Administrative Director	1959
Arizona.....	Administrative Director	1960
Arkansas.....	Executive Secretary, Judicial Department	1965
California.....	Administrative Director of the Courts	1960
Colorado.....	Judicial Administrator	1959
Connecticut.....	Executive Secretary, Judicial Department	1937
Hawaii.....	Administrative Director	1959
Illinois.....	Administrative Director	1959
Iowa.....	Judicial Department Statistician	1955
Kansas.....	Judicial Administrator	1965
Kentucky.....	Administrative Director of the Courts	1954
Louisiana.....	Judicial Administrator	1954
Maryland.....	Director, Administrative Office of the Courts	1955
Massachusetts.....	Executive Secretary, Supreme Judicial Court for the Commonwealth	1956
Michigan.....	Court Administrator	1953
Minnesota.....	Administrative Assistant to the Supreme Court	1963
Missouri.....	Executive Secretary, Judicial Conference (a)	1943
New Jersey.....	Administrative Director of the Courts	1948
New Mexico.....	Court Administrator	1959
New York.....	State Administrator and Secretary, Judicial Conference of New York and Administrative Board	1955
North Carolina.....	Director, Administrative Office of the Courts	1965
North Dakota.....	Secretary, Judicial Council (a)	1927
Ohio.....	Administrative Assistant to the Supreme Court	1955
Oregon.....	Administrative Assistant to the Chief Justice	1953
Puerto Rico.....	Administrative Director, Office of Court Administration	1952
Rhode Island.....	Administrative Clerk, Judicial Department	1952
Tennessee.....	Executive Secretary of the Supreme Court	1964
Virginia.....	Executive Secretary, Supreme Court of Appeals	1952
Washington.....	Administrator for the Courts	1957
Wisconsin.....	Court Administrator	1962
U.S. Courts.....	Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts	1939

(a) The Judicial Councils in Missouri and North Dakota are included because their staffs perform some of the same functions performed by court administrative officers.

TABLE 8
SELECTED DATA ON COURT ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

State or other jurisdiction	Administrator		Salary	Appropriation for administrative office	
	Appointed by*			Amount†	Period
Alaska.....	CJ(a)		\$21,000	(b)	(b)
Arizona.....	SC		12,500	(b)	(b)
Arkansas.....	CJ(c)		15,000	\$ 64,438	7/1/65-6/30/67
California.....	JC		30,000	540,411(d)	7/1/65-6/30/66
Colorado.....	SC		14,400	38,921	7/1/63-6/30/64
Connecticut.....	(e)	All	12,040-15,880	160,000	7/1/65-6/30/66
Hawaii.....	CJ(a)		15,800	52,149	7/1/65-6/30/66
Illinois.....	SC		25,000	628,121	7/1/65-6/30/67
Iowa.....	SC	serve	15,500	26,284(f)	7/1/64-6/30/65
Kansas.....	SC		12,500(g)	25,001	7/1/65-6/30/66
Kentucky.....	SC		17,000	(b)	(b)
Louisiana.....	JC		15,000	47,500	7/1/64-6/30/65
Maryland.....	CJ	at	21,600	60,503	7/1/65-6/30/66
Massachusetts.....	SC		18,000	40,940	7/1/63-6/30/64
Michigan.....	SC		20,000	155,961	7/1/65-6/30/66
Minnesota.....	SC		16,500	25,000	7/1/65-6/30/66
Missouri.....	SC	pleasure	6,800	19,310(h)	7/1/63-6/30/65
New Jersey.....	CJ		20,000	227,922(i)	7/1/64-6/30/65
New Mexico.....	SC		(j)	11,000	7/1/63-6/30/64
New York.....	(k)	of	34,500	928,173	4/1/65-3/31/66
North Carolina.....	CJ		19,500	100,000	7/1/65-6/30/66
North Dakota.....	SC		(l)	None (m)	.....
Ohio.....	SC		(n)	(b)	(b)
Oregon.....	CJ	appointing	12,600	Not available	
Puerto Rico.....	CJ		16,000	339,560	7/1/63-6/30/64
Rhode Island.....	(o)		10,530-12,194	20,000	7/1/64-6/30/65
Tennessee.....	SC		17,500	50,000	7/1/65-6/30/66
Virginia.....	SC		15,000	29,360	7/1/65-6/30/66
Washington.....	SC(p)	authority	15,000	78,800	7/1/63-6/30/65
Wisconsin.....	SC		up to 20,000	(b)	(b)
U.S. Courts.....	SC		27,000	1,800,000	7/1/65-6/30/66

*SC: The state's court of last resort; CJ: The Chief Justice or Chief Judge of the state's court of last resort; JC: Judicial Council.

†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 court of last resort.

(c) With approval of Judicial Council.

(d) Total appropriation for Judicial Council, including Administrative Office of the Courts.

(e) Chief Court Administrator—an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

(f) Supported by a special trust fund derived from receipts from a special filing and docketing fee in the district courts.

(g) Also serves as Clerk of Supreme Court and receives separate compensation for both positions.

(h) Appropriation for administrative office only.

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

(j) Receives salary as Clerk of Supreme Court.

(k) Appointed by the Administrative Board upon nomination by Chairman, who is Chief Judge.

(l) Also serves as State Law Librarian.

(m) State Bar has given \$300.

(n) Discretion of the Court.

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

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

Section IV

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

1. Administration
2. Personnel Systems

Administration

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT, 1964-65

BY GEORGE A. BELL*

ADMINISTRATIVE organization in state government is a means to an end; it provides the structure and order necessary to accomplish the functions which the state has traditionally performed or more recently assumed. During the past two years state administrative organization has continued to change, reflecting acceptance of newer organizational theories, addition of new functions, differing emphasis on older functions, and recognition of need to coordinate related activities.

The developments reported in this article are illustrative and are not all-inclusive.

DEPARTMENTAL ASPECTS

The most comprehensive change during the biennium occurred in Michigan as a result of its constitutional revision of 1964. The legislature enacted a statute required by the new constitution consolidating 128 agencies into nineteen major departments. The reorganizations will be effective upon order of the Governor. It was expected that the effective dates would be staggered over several months in late 1965 and early 1966. The constitution also allows legislative modification or repeal of executive reorganization orders.

Two states strengthened the hand of the Governor in making appointments. As a result, in West Virginia, certain ap-

pointed officials whose removal formerly required Senate confirmation now serve at the pleasure of the Governor. In Maine, the legislature provided for gubernatorial selection of the Commissioner of Agriculture rather than legislative election.

Numerous reorganization measures in the states were limited to individual functions. In the field of education, the voters of Hawaii approved a constitutional amendment which provides for an elective rather than an appointive state school board. In addition, the Superintendent of Public Instruction was removed from the board, and he and the President of the University of Hawaii were divested of voting rights on the Board of Regents. Florida and Arizona changed the composition of their state school boards. In each case, the board is now composed primarily of members appointed by the Governor, replacing boards which were wholly, in Florida, and primarily, in Arizona, ex officio.

Rapid expansion in state higher education, both in enrollments and in programs offered, has brought about continuing consideration of overall coordinative organization for the system. Ohio, Massachusetts, Missouri and Connecticut established during the biennium coordinating boards or commissions for higher education. A similar type board was set up in Minnesota for junior colleges. In addition, almost all states have designated agencies to help administer the Federal Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963, requiring allocation of fed-

*Mr. Bell is Director of Research of the Council of State Governments.

eral money to construct facilities in both public and private institutions. In some states new commissions were established for this purpose, in others the function was assigned to existing agencies.

The continuing concern of the states for coordination of activities involving the use of water and other natural resources led in several instances to reorganization of functions. Rhode Island, Indiana and Ohio established departments of natural resources, consisting of mergers of previously existing departments or divisions. In Rhode Island the new department has absorbed conservation, parks and recreation, and rivers and harbors activities. Indiana's new department is concerned with conservation, flood control, water resources, soil conservation and recreation, that of Ohio with forestry and reclamation. Colorado abolished a small department in this field, placing instead a natural resources coordinator in the Governor's office.

In a related program, the Arkansas water pollution control activity was extended to include air pollution, and the name of its Water Pollution Control Commission was changed to Pollution Control Commission. Michigan, on the other hand, has established a separate Air Pollution Control Commission.

Another area of growing interest to the states is that of economic development, and the heightened interest is reflected in organizational changes. In Tennessee, the industrial research and promotion function was transferred from the Department of Conservation to the Governor's office, emphasizing gubernatorial concern for the subject. Michigan established a State Department of Economic Expansion. Nearly all states set up an agency for economic opportunity to take advantage of federal funds under the Economic Opportunity Act. In some instances this function was taken over by existing agencies, and in others new ones were set up.

A Department of Commerce was established in Nevada, combining formerly independent functions of banking, insurance, real estate, savings and loan.

Growing interest in protection of the consumer has resulted in recent estab-

lishment of consumer protection offices by several states, including offices set up in 1963-65 by Hawaii, North Dakota and Massachusetts. The first two states established their offices under the Attorney General; Massachusetts placed its unit in the Governor's office.

A movement towards provision of separate mental health agencies was furthered with the creation of new mental health departments in Delaware and Vermont, and a new Division of Mental Hygiene in the Nevada Department of Health. In certain other instances growth in the importance of activities has resulted in organizational separation. In North Dakota, for example, the former Department of Agriculture and Labor was divided into two departments.

In a reorganization of parole and correctional activities, Delaware established a Department of Corrections. In Oregon a Correction Division was set up under the State Board of Control.

Kentucky removed its Tax Commission, a hearing agency, from the Department of Revenue, and established it as a separate agency. Hearings on appeals from the commission, however, still may be held by the department.

Georgia changed the organization of its Highway Department by voter approval of a constitutional amendment, abolishing a three-member, full-time administrative commission and setting up a state highway board, representing the state's ten Congressional districts, and a director of the Highway Department.

In Massachusetts, one of the three states having a Governor's Council, the voters approved an initiative measure to remove the council's statutory powers. It retains powers, however, relating to approval of judicial appointments, parole, and payments against the state treasury.

STUDIES

One means of considering organizational problems has been through special study groups, widely used in the states since the time of the first Federal Hoover Commission in the late 1940's. Such groups have been active during the two years past. In Michigan the Governor's Task Force on Expenditure Management,

composed of private citizens, was given an appropriation of \$150,000 for management studies. It has issued recommendations from time to time as its studies have been completed, and has conducted a position-activity review to develop measures of performance for routine tasks.

Another administrative organization study group composed of private citizens is the Wisconsin Commission on Improved Expenditure Management, established by executive order in 1965. The commission, reporting in October, made 349 recommendations, of which 100 were estimated to involve savings, if adopted, of \$33 million dollars per year. Subsequently, the Wisconsin legislature established a seventeen-member Legislative Public Commission to investigate and recommend changes in the structural organization of state government. This group is to report in 1966.

In Missouri, the State Reorganization Commission, established by law, reported to the Governor and legislature in 1965 with recommendations affecting most major state agencies. Georgia, following a recent reorganization study, has authorized the Governor to consolidate state departments, subject to legislative ratification.

Other reorganization studies are under way in Pennsylvania, conducted by the Office of Administration; in West Virginia, by a Special Legislative Interim Committee; in Kentucky, by a Commission on Economy and Efficiency established by the legislature; in Idaho, by the Legislative Council; in Florida, by a Governmental Reorganization and Efficiency Committee created by the 1965 legislature; and in Utah, by the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government. The Iowa legislature appropriated \$100,000 for a similar study.

TERMS, SUCCESSION, OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

During the biennium four states completed action to lengthen terms of elective officers. The voters of North Dakota approved an initiative petition to change the terms of state elective officers from two to four years, beginning in 1965. The voters of Massachusetts and Nebraska

approved constitutional amendments to lengthen terms to four years. In Missouri, where the Governor has had a four-year term, but could not succeed himself, the electorate in August, 1965, adopted an amendment allowing two consecutive terms. Ohio made the terms of administrative department heads coincide with the term of the Governor and to allow the Governor to remove heads he appoints.

New York voters approved greater flexibility in establishing salaries by eliminating the constitutional ceiling on remuneration of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor. They also clarified the order of succession to the office of Governor.

Continued consideration was given to problems of continuity of government in case of enemy attack. Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania passed constitutional amendments to provide such continuity. Legislative action to the same end was taken in Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Nevada, New Jersey, Ohio and Utah.

Some states have moved to strengthen political party responsibility for administration by requiring the Governor and Lieutenant Governor to run as a team. Hawaii did so in 1964, others earlier.

The following states now provide for joint election of Governor and Lieutenant Governor:

State	Provision: Constitutional or Statutory	Date of adoption
New York	Constitutional	1953
Alaska*	Constitutional	1956
Connecticut	Statutory	1962
New Mexico	Constitutional	1962
Michigan	Constitutional	1963
Hawaii	Constitutional	1964

*The Secretary of State in Alaska functions as Lieutenant Governor.

Proposals for joint election of the two officers have been introduced recently in Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Kansas and Massachusetts. A proposed constitutional amendment that would require voters to elect the Governor and Lieutenant Governor on a joint basis has been approved by two sessions of the Massachusetts General Court, and will be submitted to the people for ratification in

November, 1966. If ratified, it will become effective in 1970. An amendment to the same purpose has received initial approval by the Wisconsin legislature but must be passed by it again before going to the voters.

Vermont has legislated to clarify the succession to the governorship after the Lieutenant Governor and to provide for performance of gubernatorial duties when the Governor is out of state. Iowa has provided for a commission to decide questions of the Governor's incapacity.

The problem of ethics in government was recognized by legislation in Louisiana spelling out practices forbidden for an appointed official. A similar provision was made in Wisconsin by administrative order.

South Dakota's legislature tackled the issue of secrecy in government by adopting a measure requiring all meetings of state and local governments to be open except those dealing with personnel, student or employee matters. New Jersey legislation has been enacted to assure reasonable access to public records.

FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION, CENTRAL SERVICES

Central Agencies

The trend toward establishment of central agencies combining various fiscal and central housekeeping functions has continued with the creation in Nebraska of a Department of Administrative Services, containing divisions for budgeting, purchasing and capital buildings.

In other states added functions were given in the biennium to previously established central administrative agencies. In Kansas the Department of Administration added a division of administrative services and a division of architectural services, the latter addition accompanying abolishment of the separate office of state architect. The Missouri Division of Budget and Comptroller, which serves as a central administrative agency, received by law an administrative hearing commissioner section to hold hearings and make recommendations on cases brought before certain state regulatory agencies, including professional licensing boards. An administrative services section also was

established to operate mailing, data processing and other activities common to state agencies. In Minnesota the Commissioner of Administration was given the added function of promulgating building codes to govern the construction and repair of state buildings.

The Tennessee legislature provided for a review of administrative and fiscal procedures by establishing a State Administrative Advisory Council, consisting of the Controller, the Commissioner of Finance and Administration, the Speaker of the House, the Speaker of the Senate and five persons appointed by the Governor.

Budget Offices and Functions

Executive budget officers were established in Delaware and North Dakota. In Delaware the office of Budget Director replaced a budget commission composed of the Governor and four other executive officials. The office will prepare the Governor's budget, and will take over pre-audit functions from the Auditor, relinquishing to him the post-audit function formerly performed by the budget commission, which remains advisory. In North Dakota the Executive Office of the Budget has been established in the Department of Accounts and Purchases. The Director of the Department is ex-officio Director of the Budget and reports to the Governor. The State Budget Board, which comprised executive and legislative officials, is eliminated. Michigan followed a different course by removing the budget division from the Department of Administration and placing it directly under the Governor, an action now under constitutional attack.

Much budget agency activity was directed toward developing and improving program and budget planning devices. In Wisconsin a study looking toward transition to a program budget was finally implemented in 1965. The state also gave recognition to the increasing use of the budget as a tool for program planning. It established a program development and planning division in the Bureau of Management to identify and evaluate programs, stimulate program and policy planning in agencies, measure effective-

ness, and audit program and policy implementation. The New York Division of the Budget has set up a special program review office to assist agencies in reviewing long-range requirements. Other states, including New Jersey, have issued budget instructions emphasizing the importance of program and work-load information.

Capital budgeting received added recognition in New Jersey; the legislature provided for a separate capital budget in place of its inclusion within the operating budget. The change was implemented by providing for a long-range capital improvement program.

Attention given in the states to the use of automatic data processing in budget preparation procedures bore fruit in Ohio. This state has developed a procedure for budgeting whereby budget data are fed into an automatic data processing system for rapid expenditure analysis. During legislative consideration all amendments can be added in, and updated totals can be arrived at daily.

South Dakota and New Mexico have replaced biennial budgets with annual, in both cases accompanying transitions to annual legislative sessions. The New York constitution has been amended to move the date of the Governor's budget submission to the legislature from February 1 to the middle of January, except in the case of a newly elected Governor. This advance in date can help speed legislative sessions, or it can provide more time for legislative budget review.

In North Dakota changes in budget organization were accompanied by changes designed to provide more legislative budget control. The Highway Department budget was to be under legislative control, and agricultural experiment and extension station budgets were to be separated from those of state educational institutions.

Fiscal Procedures

The use of fiscal notes for assisting legislative consideration of budgets continues to spread. (See "Legislative Services," page 72.) In numerous instances the fiscal notes are prepared by the executive budget office. Kansas, Montana, and Rhode Island report new developments

in this direction during the last biennium.

Preparation of budget summaries for overall reviews of budget information has grown in recent years. Texas reports such a development in 1964.

Missouri reports a reduction of a large total of state funds by thirty-five, all of which were placed in the general revenue fund. Two states strengthened procedures governing use of federal grants and other non-state funds. In New Jersey it was required that proposals for acquiring and using such funds must be submitted to the Division of Budget and Accounting. In North Carolina advance information on proposed projects must go to the Advisory Budget Commission.

Among other North Dakota fiscal reforms was centralization of revenue collection and expenditure processing. State agencies now must deposit money in the state treasury, submit all expenditures to the State Auditing Board for review, and have payments made by the Department of Accounts. In Connecticut an exemption from central fiscal control was made for the Commission of Higher Education and its divisions.

A change in pre-audit procedures is being tried in Rhode Island, whereby in certain instances a sample of disbursements is pre-audited. This is expected to result in faster processing and general improvement of the pre-audit service.

There appears to be a trend toward transferring post-audit functions from elected or appointed executive officials to an agency under legislative supervision. During the biennium Hawaii established an Office of Legislative Auditor, North Dakota a Legislative Post-Audit Committee, and New Mexico a Legislative Audit Commission. In Colorado a constitutional amendment established the State Auditor in the legislative department, replacing the post in the executive branch.

Economic Reports

Recognition of governmental concern with economic conditions within the state was formalized in California and in Massachusetts. California now provides for an economic report of the Governor, the first of which was submitted to the legislature in March, 1964. This report is

in keeping with the policy of the state to promote full employment and increase productivity, income and purchasing power. In Massachusetts a Board of Economic Advisors has been established, with three professional economists to advise the Governor on economic trends and problems.

Automatic Data Processing

The use of computers and automatic data processing systems has expanded rapidly in many functions and operations of state government in recent years. One source listed 165 computers in state government in 1963; another source, with information from only twenty-eight states, listed 208 in early 1965. The growing use of computers has brought about many administrative problems—major ones being the efficient use of high-speed automatic data processing equipment and the recruiting and use of well trained data processing managers and programmers.

Many states have sought efficiency through establishment of central data processing units to service several or all state agencies. Central data processing units have recently been established in the Departments of Administration of Wisconsin, Montana, Alaska and Nevada. In Michigan the Department of Administration is authorized to establish centers for ADP. In Utah a central data processing center was established under the Department of Finance; it initially affects the Liquor Control Commission and the Public Safety Department, and the possibility of a second center elsewhere will be considered. In New Mexico an executive order created a Department of Automatic Data Processing. And the Texas legislature established an Automatic Data Processing Division in the State Auditor's Office.

Another approach for efficient use of ADP is the establishment of central control agencies for planning and evaluating data processing operations but not for running service centers. In New Jersey such evaluation, by executive order, has been made the function of the Director of the Division of the Budget and Accounting. In Maryland a data processing coordinator has been added to the staff

of the Budget Bureau for this purpose. A specialist in the field is authorized for the Kansas Department of Administration. The control function in Connecticut, formerly under the Department of Finance and Control, has been transferred to the Office of Comptroller. The Wisconsin unit mentioned above emphasizes planning and evaluation more than the service aspect; such functions are also the responsibility of the new department in New Mexico. The control function in Oregon was given added status through establishment of a Management Information Division in the Department of Finance and Administration; the new division has absorbed accounting and ADP control activities formerly in the Division of Management.

In California a management study of ADP, completed in 1964, recommended that data processing policy functions be given to the Department of Finance, and that operation of systems and services should go to the Department of General Services. These recommendations have been implemented. Legislative appropriations for interim studies of data processing programs have been made in New Hampshire and South Dakota. In West Virginia the Governor appointed a citizen task force to study centralized ADP.

The immense capabilities of automatic data processing have created the possibility of systems that not only cut across departmental lines within governments but that also will service the needs of many governments at once. For example, coordination of data concerning persons and property at federal, state and local levels, regardless of use, will be technically feasible in a few years, with advances in computer storage capabilities and communications techniques. Discussions to promote intergovernmental cooperation to this end were initiated in an Interstate Conference on Automated Data Processing, held in Lansing, Michigan, in May, 1965. This conference and other initiatives led to the establishment of a Committee on Automation, Technology and Data Processing of the Council of State Governments. It is to study future intergovernmental applications, coordinate state activities in this direction, assist states in

keeping abreast of new systems developments and aid them in making most effective use of ADP equipment.

Management Analysis

The Kentucky Division of the Budget and the Missouri Division of Budget and Comptroller have been given the added function of management analysis studies, further reflecting the affinity of these activities. In Pennsylvania the Governor instituted a cost reduction and value analysis program under the direction of the State Secretary of Property and Supplies. Teams of specialists and suggestions from employees are to be utilized in developing sound business practices in state administration.

Automobile Fleets

States have continued efforts toward more efficient management of their automobile fleets. New Jersey has established a central motor pool. South Dakota has enlarged its pool to include most state agencies, and the Director of the Department of Budget and Procurement in Maryland has established rules and regulations for controlling motor vehicle use. In West Virginia a Division of Transportation was created in the Department of Finance and Administration to set up and administer a motor pool. Connecticut has attempted to simplify motor pool administration by establishing a monthly flat rate charge for temporary and permanently assigned vehicles. This is especially adapted for use of data processing for billing.

Records Management

The number of states with central management of records retention and disposal has increased considerably in the past biennium. New Mexico now requires its State Records Administrator to have the cooperation and approval of the Department of Finance and Administration on standards and procedures in records management. Pennsylvania established a records center late in 1964. In New Hampshire, a Division of Records Management and Archives has been established within the Department of Administration and Control, for both

records control and deposit of historical documents. In Ohio the Director of Finance has been designated as the State Records Administrator, to administer a program approved by the State Records Commission. In Massachusetts a Records Conservation Board has brought about disposal of many obsolete records and establishment of retention policies; agencies were required to use the facilities of this board before moving into the state's new office building. Utah has designated the State Archivist to administer all state records and establish a records management program. The Secretary of State's office was designated to house, in Missouri, a records management unit, and in Maine, an archives unit with records management responsibilities. In South Dakota a central microfilming unit in the Department of Finance was activated through appropriations.

Planning

A recent trend toward moving the state planning function under the direct control of the Governor was implemented in Minnesota and Utah. In Minnesota the state planning agency was placed under the Governor, who has delegated it by executive order to the Commissioner of Administration. The agency is charged with establishing integrated long-range programs for the development and effective employment of the state's resources. In Utah the legislature established a state planning coordinator as an advisor to the Governor on state, regional and local planning concerning public improvements in land use.

In two states planning agencies were lodged with departments involved in other activities. The Ohio Department of Development is authorized to serve as that state's planning agency. The Tennessee legislature created a Planning and Development Board under the Commissioner of Conservation to plan orderly state economic development. Capitol area planning is provided for by the establishment of a commission in Kansas.

Other Aspects

The rapid growth of new federal aid programs and the increasing complexity

of old programs have led to the establishment of federal-state coordinators in several states. New Hampshire's legislature created a coordinator of federal funds under the Attorney General to provide agencies with information and advice. In Tennessee the Governor's office has a special assistant for this purpose. A state planning task force has been established as a section of the Department of Administration in North Carolina to advise on and coordinate present and future efforts in all state activities using federal grants. As one more example, the Texas legislature has established a Division of Federal-State Relations in the Governor's office.

A change in treasury management procedures was effected in Kentucky through an executive order establishing a Division of Debt Management to oversee the investment of bond proceeds and to perform staff functions in the sale of bonds. The voters of Massachusetts approved a constitutional amendment requiring a two-thirds vote in the legislature for pledging the state's credit.

To supervise investment of state funds, North Dakota has established a state investment board. The New Mexico State Investment Council may now invest in private corporation stocks and bonds—illustrating a trend toward a more liberal policy among states in investment of funds.

Administrative procedures came under review in Maine, resulting in the creation of an office of hearing commissioner. This replaces an office of the liquor hearing examiner; the new commissioner will also hear complaints on administration in other agencies. Nevada and Idaho adopted administrative procedures acts, and Arkansas provided for uniform administrative procedures for professional licensing boards.

Professional development of budget staffs has long been of vital interest to individual states. As a national program to foster such development appeared to have advantages, the National Association of State Budget Officers decided in 1963 to undertake a supplementary training program for budget analysts. The program was inaugurated in August, 1964, with a one-week seminar at the University

of Kentucky, Lexington, designed for analysts with limited experience. A second institute, similarly organized, was held the following year at the University of Wisconsin, Madison. Both institutes emphasized general principles and practical applications. Each attracted approximately forty-five analysts from nearly thirty states.

PURCHASING

Developments in purchasing during the past two years range from organizational changes to shifts in buying procedures.

Among organizational changes, the Nebraska Purchasing Division has been made part of the Department of Administrative Services and is responsible for university and state college purchasing, formerly excluded. South Carolina has a new Division of General Services, under the supervision of the Budget and Control Board, which is responsible for printing, purchasing and surplus property procurement. Related functions also handled by the division are insurance and sinking funds, a records center, data processing and microfilming.

One more state, Louisiana, has moved to centralized purchasing through the establishment of a purchasing agency in the Division of Administration, replacing a procedure whereby each agency was responsible for its own procurement. Delaware, which has no central purchasing agency, now has provided for voluntary central purchasing through the state distribution agency.

Several states have effectuated administrative changes in their purchasing agencies in an effort to improve procedures. Wisconsin has continued development of "centralized decentralization," under which the central purchasing agency concentrates on statewide contracting and delegates to certain major agencies some procurement clerical activities and the processing of peculiar items. Pennsylvania has reorganized its Bureau of Purchases in the Department of Property and Supplies on a functional rather than a commodity basis. There is now a Large Purchases Division organized on a commodity basis for commodities over \$1,000, a Small Purchases Division, a College Purchases Division, a Contracts and Group Pur-

chases Division and an Administration Division.

In New York the Division of Standards and Purchases, a unit of the Office of General Services, has been reorganized into the Bureau of Standards and Quality Control and the Bureau of Purchases. Michigan has expanded purchasing responsibility to total materials management rather than purchasing only. This includes inventory control, commodity classification, warehousing, and management of salvage and surplus. It is expected that uniform standards in these areas will lead to greater economy and efficiency.

The states have continued earlier developments in two elements of purchasing: contract buying and development of standards and specifications. North Dakota, New Mexico, North Carolina, Tennessee, Maine, Texas, New Jersey and New York all report expansion and refinements in these areas. Massachusetts, Mississippi and Kansas report additions to contract buying schedules. Purchases against contracts have been authorized in New Hampshire and Washington. South Dakota reports further development of standards and specifications, with the intent of using ADP facilities. In a 1964 survey, twenty-two states listed contract buying items, and forty indicated use of centrally established standards and specifications.

The use of automatic data processing for purchasing activities has expanded. The 1964 survey showed fourteen states using it in some phase of purchasing. In Connecticut, data processing is now used for requisitioning, preparation for deliveries, and billings from a new central warehouse. In Texas ADP has been adopted for addressing invitations to bid. The system has helped reduce the number of invitations by relating invitations to the vendors' previous bidding histories. In Kansas ADP has been used for automatic tabulation of bids, thereby saving clerical time. In Michigan purchasing procedures have been revised to be compatible with ADP. In Pennsylvania ADP is utilized for selection of vendors and for printing standardized data on bid documents. This has also assisted in reducing the list of vendors.

In the area of printing, New Jersey has established central control after considerable study of the problem of various types of reproduction. Some state printing shops have been consolidated, and determinations now are made centrally as to whether jobs should be printed by the state or let out for bid. Estimated savings are \$150,000 annually. Maryland has adopted standards for printing annual reports. The Wyoming Board of State Supplies now uses and provides services, when the legislature is not in session, on a photo master-making machine and offset machine owned by the legislature.

Services of the purchasing agencies of many states are utilized by local governments. New Hampshire, as one example, has reported expansion of local government buying through the state purchasing agency. In Connecticut use of the purchasing division is now authorized for state-aided institutions. Authority for local assistance by South Carolina's purchasing agency, formerly limited to counties and municipalities, now extends to all political subdivisions upon request.

The Washington Division of Purchasing has implemented a new procedure for controlling transportation costs. A Transportation and Freight section, working with the Utilities and Transportation Commission, obtains adherence to the laws relating to transportation of commodities and to audit of freight bills and routings. Resulting savings are estimated at \$150,000 annually.

In other areas of procurement agency activity, Maryland's purchasing agency has added to its functions the repair of central duplicating and office machines. In Vermont the purchasing agency also is involved in repair and maintenance service contracts for such equipment. Authority of the purchasing agencies has been expanded in South Dakota and Missouri to entering into leases. In Virginia, on the other hand, the former purchasing function in this area has been assigned to the Commissioner of Finance and Administration.

Virginia continues to utilize a Value Analysis Standardization Committee, which now trains personnel in user agencies for maximum use of purchased ma-

terials. In addition the committee has produced manuals on sanitary maintenance, centralized purchasing and printing. South Dakota also has developed a printing manual.

Few changes were reported in in-state preference laws during the biennium. Idaho has provided that all state printing must be done in-state if possible. The Missouri legislature provided for Missouri preference only if there is a complete tie in price and quality in bids. Pennsylvania has announced a policy under which no purchases will be made from manufac-

turers in states having in-state preference laws. It listed fifteen states in which such laws existed, plus four others with in-state preference for printing and one for paper. Later, six of these twenty states were removed from the banned list.

In recognition of the need for improved technical skills, the National Association of State Purchasing Officials in 1965 inaugurated a training program in a standards and specifications seminar held in Richmond, Virginia. The seminar was co-sponsored by the Richmond Professional Institute.

THE GOVERNORS, January, 1966

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.....	George C. Wallace	(D)	Jan. 14, 1963	4	..	(a)
Alaska.....	William A. Egan	(D)	Dec. 3, 1962	4	1	2(b)
American Samoa..	H. Rex Lee	(D)	May, 1961	(c)	..	..
Arizona.....	Samuel P. Goddard, Jr.	(D)	Jan. 7, 1965	2	..	..
Arkansas.....	Orval E. Faubus	(D)	Jan. 12, 1965	2	5	..
California.....	Edmund G. Brown	(D)	Jan. 7, 1963	4	1	..
Colorado.....	John A. Love	(R)	Jan. 8, 1963	4	..	..
Connecticut.....	John Dempsey	(D)	Jan. 9, 1963	4	(d)	..
Delaware.....	Charles L. Terry, Jr.	(D)	Jan. 16, 1965	4	..	2
Florida.....	Haydon Burns	(D)	Jan. 3, 1965	4 (e)	..	(e)
Georgia.....	Carl E. Sanders	(D)	Jan. 15, 1963	4	..	(a)
Guam.....	Manuel Flores Leon Guerrero	(D)	Mar. 9, 1963 (f)	4	..	..
Hawaii.....	John A. Burns	(D)	Dec. 3, 1962	4	..	..
Idaho.....	Robert E. Smylie	(R)	Jan. 7, 1963	4	2	..
Illinois.....	Otto Kerner	(D)	Jan. 11, 1965	4	1	..
Indiana.....	Roger D. Branigin	(D)	Jan. 11, 1965	4	..	(a)
Iowa.....	Harold E. Hughes	(D)	Jan. 14, 1965	2	1	..
Kansas.....	William H. Avery	(R)	Jan. 14, 1965	2	..	..
Kentucky.....	Edward T. Breathitt	(D)	Dec. 10, 1963	4	..	(a)
Louisiana.....	John J. McKeithen	(D)	May 10, 1964	4	..	(a)
Maine.....	John H. Reed	(R)	Jan. 3, 1963	4	(g)	2
Maryland.....	J. Millard Tawes	(D)	Jan. 9, 1963	4	1	2
Massachusetts....	John A. Volpe	(R)	Jan. 3, 1965	2 (h)	1 (i)	..
Michigan.....	George Romney	(R)	Jan. 1, 1965	2 (j)	✓	..
Minnesota.....	Karl F. Rolvaag	(D)	Mar. 25, 1963	4	..	..
Mississippi.....	Paul B. Johnson	(D)	Jan. 21, 1964	4	..	(a)
Missouri.....	Warren E. Hearnes	(D)	Jan. 9, 1965	4	..	2
Montana.....	Tim Babcock	(R)	Jan. 4, 1965	4	(k)	..
Nebraska.....	Frank B. Morrison	(D)	Jan. 9, 1965	2 (h)	2	..
Nevada.....	Grant Sawyer	(D)	Jan. 7, 1963	4	1	..
New Hampshire....	John W. King	(D)	Jan. 7, 1965	2	1	..
New Jersey.....	Richard J. Hughes	(D)	Jan. 18, 1966	4	..	2
New Mexico.....	Jack M. Campbell	(D)	Jan. 1, 1965	2	1	2
New York.....	Nelson A. Rockefeller	(R)	Jan. 1, 1963	4	1	..
North Carolina...	Dan K. Moore	(D)	Jan. 5, 1965	4	..	(a)
North Dakota.....	William L. Guy	(D)	Jan. 3, 1965	4 (l)	2	..
Ohio.....	James A. Rhodes	(R)	Jan. 14, 1963	4	..	2
Oklahoma.....	Henry Bellmon	(R)	Jan. 14, 1963	4	..	(a)
Oregon.....	Mark O. Hatfield	(R)	Jan. 14, 1963	4	1	2
Pennsylvania.....	William W. Scranton	(R)	Jan. 15, 1963	4	..	(a)
Puerto Rico.....	Roberto Sanchez-Vilella	(m)	Jan. 2, 1965	4	..	..
Rhode Island.....	John H. Chafee	(R)	Jan. 1, 1965	2	1	..
South Carolina....	Robert E. McNair	(D)	Jan. 15, 1963 (n)	4	..	(a)
South Dakota.....	Nils A. Boe	(R)	Jan. 5, 1965	2	..	2 (o)
Tennessee.....	Frank G. Clement	(D)	Jan. 15, 1963	4	2 (p)	(a)
Texas.....	John B. Connally	(D)	Jan. 15, 1965	2	1	..
Utah.....	Calvin L. Rampton	(D)	Jan. 2, 1965	4	..	..
Vermont.....	Philip H. Hoff	(D)	Jan. 9, 1965	2	1	..
Virginia.....	Mills E. Godwin, Jr.	(D)	Jan. 19, 1966	4	..	(a)
Virgin Islands....	Ralph M. Paiewonsky	(D)	Apr., 1961	(c)	..	..
Washington.....	Daniel J. Evans	(R)	Jan. 11, 1965	4	..	..
West Virginia.....	Hulett C. Smith	(D)	Jan. 16, 1965	4	..	(a)
Wisconsin.....	Warren P. Knowles	(R)	Jan. 4, 1965	2	..	..
Wyoming.....	Clifford P. Hansen	(R)	Jan. 7, 1963	4	..	..

(a) Governor cannot succeed himself.

(b) Since the first Governor was precluded from serving a full four-year term, the two-term constitutional limitation did not apply to his first term.

(c) Indefinite term. Serves at the pleasure of the President.

(d) 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. Elected to full four-year term in November, 1962.

(e) Recent constitutional amendment specifies that the Governor shall be elected at midpoint between Presidential elections. Hence, Governor Burns was elected in November, 1964, for a two-year term. Another election will be held in November, 1966, for the regular four-year term. At this one election the incumbent Governor may succeed himself.

(f) Became Acting Governor on January 20, 1963, upon resignation of Governor Bill Daniel. Inaugurated on March 9, 1963.

(g) Governor Reed, formerly Senate President, 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. Reelected November, 1962.

(h) Beginning with the election of 1966, term of office of Governor will be four years.

(i) Previous term 1961-1963.

(j) New Michigan constitution provides that term of office for Governor will be four years effective with term that begins January, 1967.

(k) Governor Babcock, formerly Lieutenant Governor, succeeded to office in January, 1962, upon the death of former Governor Donald G. Nutter, and filled unexpired four-year term which began January, 1961. Elected to full four-year term in November, 1964.

(l) Previous term was two years, now four years.

(m) Popular Democratic Party.

(n) Governor McNair, formerly Lieutenant Governor, succeeded to office in April, 1965, to fill unexpired four-year term of Governor Donald S. Russell (resigned), which began in January, 1963.

(o) Nomination for third successive term prohibited by law.

(p) Two previous terms: 1953-55; four-year term, 1955-59.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS:

METHODS OF SELECTION*

State or other jurisdiction	Secretary of State	Attorney General	Adjutant General	Treasurer	Auditor	Controller	Overall Revenue and/or Taxation	Finance and Administration	Budget	Personnel	Public Works and Buildings	Central Purchasing	Public Instruction	Health	Mental Health
Alabama.....	CE	CE	GS	CE	CE	DG	G	G	DG	DB	CO	DG	CE	DB	DB
Alaska.....	CE	GB	GB	—	LA	—	GB	GB	†	†	GB	†	GB	GB	†
Arizona.....	CE	CE	G	CE	CE	—	SE	†	—	—	CO	—	CE	DB	DB
Arkansas.....	CE	CE	G	CE	CE	G	GS	†	DG	—	—	G	DB	BG	†
California.....	CE	CE	GS	CE	—	CE	—	G	†	GS	G	GS	CE	G	G
Colorado.....	CE	CE	GS	CE	CE	CS	GS	†	CS	GS	CS	GS	DB	CS	GS
Connecticut.....	CE	CE	G	CE	SL	CE	GE	GE	DG	G	GE	DG	DB	GE	GE
Delaware.....	GS	CE	GS	CE	CE	None	†	†	GS	None	None	None	DB	DB	TR
Florida.....	CE	CE	GS	CE	GS	CE	CO	None	GO	DB	DB	CO	CE	G	DB
Georgia.....	CE	CE	G	CE	SL	CE	GS	†	G	DB	†	GS	CE	DB	DD
Hawaii.....	None	GS	GS	—	CL	GS	GS	GS	†	GS	†	†	DB	GS	†
Idaho.....	CE	CE	G	CE	CE	None	G	†	G	CO	G	G	CE	DB	DB
Illinois.....	CE	CE	G	CE	CE	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	DD	CE	GS	GS
Indiana.....	CE	SE	—	CE	CE	None	G	G	G	DB	G	—	CE	G	G
Iowa.....	CE	CE	G	CE	CE	GS	GS	†	†	DG	EC	EC	GS	GS	DB
Kansas.....	CE	CE	GS	CE	CE	DG	G	G	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky.....	CE	CE	G	CE	CE	None	G	G	DD	G	DD	DD	CE	DB	G
Louisiana.....	CE	CE	GS	CE	SL	CE	G	G	—	CO	GS	†	CE	GS	—
Maine.....	CL	CL	G	CL	SL	BG	BG	GC	BG	DB	BG	BG	DB	GC	DB
Maryland.....	GS	CE	GS	L	G	CE	†	None	G	G	G	DD	DB	G	G
Massachusetts.....	CE	CE	G	CE	CE	GC	GC	G	DG	DG	GC	GC	DB	GC	GC
Michigan.....	CE	CE	G	GS	LA	G	CS	†	G	CS	CS	CS	DB	GS	GS
Minnesota.....	CE	CE	G	CE	CE	None	—	—	DD	BS	DD	DD	DB	DB	†
Mississippi.....	CE	CE	GS	CE	CE	—	GS	—	CO	—	SO	—	CE	DB	—
Missouri.....	CE	CE	GS	CE	CE	GS	GS	†	†	G	GS	GS	DB	GS	CO
Montana.....	CE	CE	G	CE	CE	G	GS	†	G	DB	DD	DD	CE	DB	DB
Nebraska.....	CE	CE	G	CE	CE	—	GB	†	†	(c)	—	GB	DB	DB	GB
Nevada.....	CE	CE	G	CE	LA	CE	CO	G	†	DG	DB	DG	DB	DG	DD
New Hampshire.....	CL	GC	GC	CL	None	GC	SC	†	†	CGC	GC	DGC	DB	GC	GC
New Jersey.....	GS	GS	GS	GS	CL	†	GS	—	GS	GS	—	GS	GS	GS	BG
New Mexico.....	CE	CE	G	CE	CE	None	GS	G	DD	DB	—	GS	DB	DB	DD
New York.....	GS	CE	—	—	†	CE	†	—	G	GS	GS	GS	SL	GS	GS
North Carolina.....	CE	CE	G	CE	CE	—	G	G	DD	DB	DD	DD	CE	DB	BG
North Dakota.....	CE	CE	G	CE	CE	None	CE	G	†	—	—	†	CE	G	—
Ohio.....	CE	CE	G	CE	CE	—	—	GS	DD	GS	GS	DD	DB	GS	DD
Oklahoma.....	CE	CE	GS	CE	CE	—	GS	—	G	DB	GS	DB	CE	DB	DB
Oregon.....	CE	SE	G	CE	—	None	G	G	†	CO	—	†	CE	DB	DB
Pennsylvania.....	GS	GS	GS	CE	CE	—	GS	G	G	G	GS	GS	GS	GS	—
Rhode Island.....	CE	CE	G	CE	†	†	DD	GS	DD	DD	GS	DD	DB	GS	—
South Carolina.....	CE	CE	CE	CE	DB	CE	GS	†	†	DB	DB	DB	CE	GO	CO
South Dakota.....	CE	CE	GS	CE	CE	SL	GS	GS	GS	G	GS	G	CE	GO	DB
Tennessee.....	CL	SC	G	CL	None	CL	G	G	CO	G	CO	G	G	G	G
Texas.....	GS	CE	GS	CE	L	CE	CE	—	—	—	—	—	DB	DB	DB
Utah.....	CE	CE	G	CE	CE	†	GS	GS	DG	DG	G	DG	DB	BG	DB
Vermont.....	CE	CE	SL	CE	CE	—	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	CG	BG
Virginia.....	GB	CE	GB	GB	CL	GB	GB	None	G	G	†	GB	GB	G	GB
Washington.....	CE	CE	G	CE	CE	†	G	G	G	G	†	DD	CE	G	DD
West Virginia.....	CE	CE	G	CE	CE	†	†	GS	†	G	None	†	DB	DB	GS
Wisconsin.....	CE	CE	G	CE	GS	—	GS	GS	CS	CS	CS	CS	CE	DB	DD
Wyoming.....	CE	GS	G	CE	CE	None	DB	—	G	G	G	G	CE	DB	DD
Puerto Rico.....	GB	GS	GS	GS	None	GB	†	†	G	GS	GS	None	GS	GS	DD

Legend: S — Statutory

CE — Constitutional, Elected

CL — Constitutional, Elected by Legislature

SE — Statutory, Elected

SL — Statutory, Elected by Legislature

LA — Legislative Auditor performs function

G — Governor

GS — Governor

GE — Governor

GB — Governor

GO — Governor

GC — Governor

L — Legislature

CS — Civil Service

SC — Judges of Supreme Court

Appointed by

Approved by

Senate

Either House

Both Houses

Departmental Board

Council

Appointed by

DD — Director of Department

DG — Director

DS — Director

DB — Departmental Board

BG — Board

CGC — Commission

DGC — Controller

BS — Board

CO — Commission

CG — Commission

CC — Commission

TR — Trustees

TG — Trustees

SO — Secretary of State

EC — Executive Council

Approved by

Governor

Senate

Governor

Governor and Council

Governor and Council

Senate

Governor

Senate

Governor

Commission

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS:
METHODS OF SELECTION*

Welfare	Highways	Corrections	Conservation— Natural Resources	Agriculture	Civil Defense	Police—Public Safety	Labor	Commerce	Banking	Public Utility Regulation	Insurance	Mines and Minerals	Land	State or other jurisdiction
DB	G	DB	G	CE	G	G	G	—	GS	S	SG	DD	CS	..... Alabama
†	GB	—	GB	—	†	—	—	GB	†	GB	†	†	†	..... Alaska
DB	CO	GS	†	CO	GS	—	CO	—	GS	CO	CC	CE	GS	..... Arizona
G	CO	BG	(a)	—	GS	G	GS	G	GS	GS	GS	G	CE	..... Arkansas
GS	†	GS	G	—	†	†	GS	GS	G	G	GS	DD	(b)	..... California
CS	CS	GS	GS	CS	CS	CS	GS	CS	CS	GS	CS	GS	GS	..... Colorado
GE	GE	DB	†	GE	G	—	GE	BG	GE	GE	GE	—	—	..... Connecticut
DB	—	DB	CO	DB	GS	—	GO	None	DB	GS	SE	—	—	..... Delaware
DB	GS	DB	DB	CE	CO	DB	G	G	†	—	†	DB	TR	..... Florida
G	G	DB	(a)	CE	†	—	CE	DB	GS	—	†	GS	—	..... Georgia
GS	GS	—	†	GS	†	—	GS	GS	GS	DD	—	—	GS	..... Hawaii
G	DB	G	†	G	G	G	G	G	G	GS	G	SE	DB	..... Idaho
GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	—	GS	—	GS	GS	GS	GS	—	..... Illinois
G	G	G	G	†	G	G	G	†	G	G	G	†	†	..... Indiana
GS	CO	DB	DB	SE	DB	GS	(a)	GS	GS	CO	GS	G	—	..... Iowa
—	—	DD	—	DB	G	—	GS	—	—	G	SE	—	—	..... Kansas
G	G	G	G	CE	†	G	G	G	G	GS	—	G	None	..... Kentucky
DB	DB	DB	GS	CE	†	GS	G	G	GS	CE	CE	DB	CE	..... Louisiana
†	—	GC	—	G	GC	GC	GC	GC	GC	GC	GC	(b)	GC	..... Maine
DB	G	GS	DB	DB	G	GS	G	None	G	G	G	G	GS	..... Maryland
GC	†	GC	DB	GC	GC	GC	GC	GC	GC	GC	GC	None	None	..... Massachusetts
GS	CO	CO	CO	CO	†	GS	GS	GS	DD	GS	GS	None	CS	..... Michigan
GS	GS	GS	GS	G	GS	DS	GS	(a)	GS	SE	GS	GS	DD	..... Minnesota
GS	SE	—	—	SE	G	GS	—	†	G	SE	SE	—	CE	..... Mississippi
GS	CO	GS	CO	GS	GS	GS	GS	CG	GS	GS	GS	GS	—	..... Missouri
DB	CO	DB	None	GS	DD	DB	GS	None	GS	SE	†	DD	GS	..... Montana
GB	GB	GB	DB	GB	G	G	GB	†	GB	CE	GB	—	GB	..... Nebraska
DB	DB	G	G	DB	G	DD	G	G	DG	G	DG	SE	(b)	..... Nevada
GC	†	TG	GC	GC	GC	GC	GC	GC	GC	GC	GC	None	†	..... New Hampshire
DB	GS	†	GS	BG	G	GC	GS	—	GS	G	DD	—	—	..... New Jersey
DB	GS	DB	None	DB	G	DB	CO	G	GS	GS	CE	G	CE	..... New Mexico
GS	†	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	†	†	..... New York
BG	G	DB	G	CE	G	DG	CE	BG	G	GS	CE	DD	DG	..... North Carolina
DB	G	G	—	CE	(d)	G	CE	—	GS	CO	CE	DB	—	..... North Dakota
GS	GS	—	GS	GS	†	GS	—	GS	GS	GS	GS	G	†	..... Ohio
CO	CO	CE	DB	DB	GS	GS	CE	CO	GS	CO	CE	CE	G	..... Oklahoma
CO	CO	—	(a)	G	G	G	SE	—	DB	G	G	DB	DB	..... Oregon
GS	GS	†	GS	GS	G	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	—	..... Pennsylvania
GS	†	—	—	GS	G	G	GS	(a)	DD	—	†	None	(a)	..... Rhode Island
DB	CO	DB	CO	SE	GS	—	GS	None	DB	CL	CO	None	None	..... South Carolina
G	CO	—	—	GS	—	—	G	—	GS	SE	GS	GS	CE	..... South Dakota
G	G	G	G	G	DD	G	G	G	G	SE	—	CO	CO	..... Tennessee
BS	CO	DB	CO	SE	†	CO	G	—	CG	CE	BS	†	CE	..... Texas
GS	CG	BG	None	GS	BG	GS	GS	—	GS	GS	GS	†	DB	..... Utah
BG	BG	BG	BG	GS	†	GS	GS	—	GS	GS	†	—	—	..... Vermont
GB	GB	†	GB	GB	G	GB	GS	None	(e)	L	—	G	None	..... Virginia
G	CO	DD	G	G	G	G	G	G	DD	G	CE	DD	CE	..... Washington
GS	GS	†	GS	CE	G	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	†	..... West Virginia
—	GS	CS	CO	DB	G	(a)	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	CS	CO	..... Wisconsin
DB	CO	CB	BG	DB	—	—	G	None	GS	GS	DB	GS	GS	..... Wyoming
DD	—	—	—	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	DD	GS	DG	—	BG	..... Puerto Rico

*In all states the Governor is an elective official. In thirty-eight of the thirty-nine states providing for a Lieutenant Governor he is elected by the people. In Tennessee the Lieutenant Governor is elected by the state Senate from its membership.

The first six headings for categories of officials refer to specific state officials. In subsequent columns the information is for the chief administrative officers in charge of the functions named. (See Supplement II, July 1965, to the previous edition of *The Book of the States* for titles of administrative officers classified by functions.)

"None" signifies no official of that category.

— Signifies no information available.

† Signifies that the responsibility for function belongs to another administrative official.

(a) No single agency or official.

(b) Ex officio.

(c) Approved by heads of four agencies receiving federal funds, in consultation with Governor.

(d) Appointed by the Governor and the Adjutant General.

(e) Appointed by State Corporation Commission.

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS: ANNUAL SALARIES*

Maximum or Current Figures as of Late 1965

State or other jurisdiction	Governor	Lieutenant Governor	Secretary of State	Attorney General	Executive Secretary to Governor	Adjutant General	Treasurer	Auditor
Alabama.....	25,000	(a)	10,000(b)	12,000(b)	14,000	13,000	10,000(b)	10,000(b)
Alaska.....	27,500	None	21,000	20,000	—	17,000	—	—
Arizona.....	22,500	None	13,000	16,800	—	9,600	10,800	13,000
Arkansas.....	10,000	2,500	5,000	6,000	9,600	9,000	5,000	5,000
California.....	44,100	22,050	21,500	27,300	19,845	19,188	21,500	—
Colorado.....	20,000	4,800(c)	10,000	14,000	14,928	14,220	10,000	10,000
Connecticut.....	15,000(d)	5,000(d)	8,000(d)	12,500(d)	16,760	18,279	8,000(d)	17,732
Delaware.....	25,000	4,500	11,000	10,000	8,500	10,000	6,000	6,000
Florida.....	27,500	None	24,000	24,000	—	17,500	24,000	17,000
Georgia.....	19,800(e)	2,000	24,980(e)	29,680(e)	12,000	17,800	18,000	26,740(e)
Hawaii.....	33,500	27,500	None	25,000	22,000	22,000	—	22,000
Idaho.....	15,000	1,200	10,000	10,000	12,000	13,900	10,000	10,000
Illinois.....	45,000(f)	25,000(f)	30,000(f)	30,000(f)	—	16,000	30,000(f)	30,000(f)
Indiana.....	25,000	16,500	16,500	18,000	16,225	13,500	16,500	16,500
Iowa.....	25,000	(a, c)	15,000	16,500	14,800	14,205(g)	15,000	15,000
Kansas.....	20,000	6,000(c)	10,000	12,500	8,500(h)	6,000	10,000	10,000
Kentucky.....	18,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	15,283	12,000	12,000	12,000
Louisiana.....	20,000	16,500	18,700	18,700	14,000	16,727	14,850	16,000
Maine.....	15,000(i)	None	12,500	11,000	13,052	12,500	10,000	11,000
Maryland.....	15,000	None	10,000	12,000	None	10,000	2,500	12,000
Massachusetts.....	35,000	16,000	16,000	20,000	13,700	17,040	16,000	20,000
Michigan.....	30,000	17,500	20,000	20,000	18,500(j)	20,460	18,500	22,500
Minnesota.....	22,500	4,800	16,500	18,000	11,500	16,200(g)	16,500	16,500
Mississippi.....	25,000	3,000(k)	12,500	13,500	10,000(l)	9,600	12,500	12,500
Missouri.....	25,000	12,000	15,000	15,000	12,000	11,000	15,000	15,000
Montana.....	22,000	(a, m)	10,000	15,000	12,500	9,000	10,000	10,000
Nebraska.....	18,000	5,000(n)	10,500(n)	15,000(n)	11,000	10,000	10,500(n)	10,500(n)
Nevada.....	20,000	3,600	12,000	17,000	12,075	1,600	12,000	15,000
New Hampshire.....	30,000	None	15,000	17,500	16,500	13,500	15,000	None
New Jersey.....	35,000	None	18,000	22,000	18,000	18,000	20,000	12,000
New Mexico.....	17,500	(a)	10,000	12,000	10,800	11,800	10,000	11,000
New York.....	50,000	20,000	29,875	35,000	29,875	—	—	(o-1)
North Carolina.....	25,000	2,100	18,000	18,000	12,700	14,000	18,000	18,000
North Dakota.....	18,000(p)	2,000(p)	11,000(p)	13,000(p)	—	—	11,000	11,000
Ohio.....	40,000	17,000	25,000	25,000	15,000	17,459	25,000	25,000
Oklahoma.....	25,000	9,000	9,000	12,000	None	12,000	12,600	9,200
Oregon.....	23,000	None	19,000	18,000	19,680	14,880	19,000	—
Pennsylvania.....	45,000(q)	32,500(q)	25,000(q)	25,000(q)	20,000(q)	25,000(q)	32,500(q)	32,500(q)
Rhode Island.....	25,000	10,000	15,000	18,000	11,479	12,623	15,000	—
South Carolina.....	20,000	2,500	15,000	15,000	10,505	15,000	15,000	16,068
South Dakota.....	15,500(i)	2,400(s)	9,000	10,000	10,800	4,800	9,000	9,000
Tennessee.....	18,500	750(c)	17,500	15,000	17,500	17,500	17,500	None
Texas.....	25,000	4,500(c,m)	19,000	22,500	15,000	15,000	20,000	20,000
Utah.....	18,000	None	13,000	13,000	10,000	11,000	12,000	12,000
Vermont.....	20,000	8,000	12,000	16,000	13,000	11,500	12,000	12,000
Virginia.....	30,000	(c)	11,500(u)	19,500	16,500	13,500	15,500	15,500
Washington.....	32,500	10,000	15,000	23,000	18,000	13,500	15,000	16,500
West Virginia.....	25,000	None	17,000	18,500	—	8,000	17,500	18,000
Wisconsin.....	25,000	7,500	13,500	20,000	16,000	17,040	13,500	17,000
Wyoming.....	20,000	None	15,000	14,400	11,000	9,400	15,000	15,000
Puerto Rico.....	25,000	None	19,500	19,000	None	18,000	19,000	None

*The first nine headings for categories of officials refer to specific state officials. (Actual titles under the heading "Executive Secretary to the Governor" may vary from state to state: Executive Secretary, Administrative Assistant, Executive Assistant, etc.) In subsequent columns the information is for the chief administrative officers in charge of the functions named. (See Supplement II, July 1965, to the previous edition of *The Book of the States* for titles of administrative officers classified by functions.)

"None" signifies no official of that category.

— signifies no information available.

(a) Per diem: Alabama, \$12 per diem, plus \$20 per diem during legislative sessions; Iowa, \$60 per diem during legislative sessions; Kansas, State Board of Coal Mine Examiners, \$15 per day; Montana, \$25 per diem during legislative sessions; New Mexico, \$50 per diem when acting as Governor, \$40 per diem when presiding over the Senate; South Dakota, \$15 per diem for each of nine members of Industrial Development Expansion Agency.

(b) Effective January, 1967, the Secretary of State, Treasurer and Auditor will each receive \$12,000; the Attorney General, \$18,000; and the Superintendent of Education, \$15,000 annually.

(c) Plus: Arizona, full maintenance; Colorado, \$20 per diem while serving as Governor; Iowa, \$5,000 expenses; Kansas, plus legislative expenses; Mississippi, subsistence; Tennessee, \$5,700 expenses; Texas, \$12 per diem during legislative session; Virginia, \$3,000 expenses.

(d) Effective January, 1967, the Governor will receive \$35,000; the Lieutenant Governor, \$10,000; Secretary of State, \$15,000; the Attorney General, \$20,000; Treasurer, \$15,000; Comptroller, \$15,000.

(e) Salary as reflected in state audit, including compensation for service on boards, commissions, etc. Acts of 1953 provide a minimum salary for Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Auditor, Controller, and chief administrative official in Agriculture, Labor and Insurance, with an automatic increase of \$800 for each four years of service.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

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STATE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS: ANNUAL SALARIES*

Maximum or Current Figures as of Late 1965

Controller	Overall Revenue and/or Taxation	Finance or Administra- tion	Budget	Personnel	Public Works and Buildings	Central Purchasing	Public Instruction	State or other jurisdiction
14,000	17,000	18,000	14,000	9,000	12,800	11,500	10,000(b)	Alabama
—	20,000	20,000	(r-1)	(r-1)	20,000	(r-1)	20,000	Alaska
—	13,000(v)	(o-2, o-3)	—	—	12,080	—	13,000	Arizona
12,600	12,000	(o-1)	12,000	—	—	10,800	14,000	Arkansas
22,050	—	30,319	(r-1)	23,952	22,050	21,500	22,050	California
18,144	12,000	(o-1)	14,019	10,000	14,220	11,000	21,500	Colorado
8,000(d)	21,228	23,848	17,532	16,277	21,916	16,277	23,848	Connecticut
None	(r-2)	(r-2)	14,000	None	None	None	14,000	Delaware
24,000	15,000	None	19,000	14,500	14,000	14,000	24,000	Florida
19,600(e)	21,600	(o-4)	21,600	18,640	(o-5)	19,000	17,500	Georgia
22,000	22,000	25,000	(r-1)	22,000	(o-1)	(o-1)	27,500	Hawaii
None	12,000	(r-2)	10,200	—	10,200	10,800	10,000	Idaho
21,000(f)	23,000	23,000	18,000	23,000	25,000	17,640	30,000	Illinois
None	16,600	17,300	15,150	10,500	17,000	12,600	18,000	Indiana
18,000	13,000(v)	(o-1)	(o-1)	9,600	9,600	—	18,000	Iowa
14,592(h)	11,000	13,000	13,896(h)	13,896(h)	—	13,236(h)	10,000	Kansas
None	17,496	17,500	12,576	16,500	17,000	11,412	12,000	Kentucky
14,850	14,000	16,000	13,320	15,480	14,400	(r-1)	18,700	Louisiana
12,636	14,352	17,680	12,350	11,830	12,298	12,064	16,000	Maine
15,000	(o-1)	None	19,792	15,000	14,000	13,849	22,500	Maryland
16,000	20,000	20,000	16,500	16,500	20,000	16,000	27,500	Massachusetts
20,000	14,000	(o-1)	20,000	24,054	21,005	21,005	30,000	Michigan
None	17,500	17,500	13,872	15,000	13,872	12,336	17,500	Minnesota
—	12,500	—	12,200	—	7,200	—	12,500	Mississippi
15,000	15,000	7,500	(o-1)	10,500	12,500	8,500	18,000	Missouri
10,000	10,000	(o-1)	10,000	10,500	9,600	8,700	12,500	Montana
—	12,500	14,000	12,000	9,300	—	8,500	14,000	Nebraska
12,000	14,400	15,840	(r-1)	12,696	14,400	13,200	14,400	Nevada
17,500	15,000	(o-1)	(o-1)	13,500	18,500	13,500	16,500	New Hampshire
(r-2)	17,000	—	19,000	20,000	—	18,000	24,500	New Jersey
—	15,000	17,500	14,400	12,000	—	12,000	18,500	New Mexico
35,000	29,875	—	29,875	29,875	29,875	20,492	40,000	New York
—	17,500	20,000	16,500	15,000	13,500	14,500	18,000	North Carolina
None	12,000	14,000	(r-1)	—	—	(r-1)	12,000	North Dakota
—	—	18,000	13,200	18,000	18,000	13,800	25,000	Ohio
—	12,000	—	13,200	10,000	10,000	10,000	16,500(w)	Oklahoma
None	15,420	19,020	(r-1)	14,880	—	(r-1)	19,680	Oregon
—	25,000	20,000	19,500	13,979	20,000	25,000	30,000	Pennsylvania
17,675	16,938	18,000	17,776	16,801	18,000	15,457	21,481	Rhode Island
15,450	14,256	(o-3)	(o-3)	10,494	13,500	10,005	15,000	South Carolina
10,600	12,000	9,600	14,000	9,000	14,000	9,600	9,000	South Dakota
17,500	17,500	17,500	10,800	17,500	10,320	17,500	17,500	Tennessee
20,000	20,000	—	15,000	—	(x)	(x)	20,000	Texas
(r-1)	12,000	15,000	10,500	12,733	14,544	7,200	17,592	Utah
—	15,000	17,000	15,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	18,000	Vermont
15,500	19,500	None	17,500	15,000	(r-2)	15,500	19,500	Virginia
(r-2)	15,000	15,000	18,000	13,334	(r-1)	9,792	22,500	Washington
(o-3)	(r-1)	10,000	(r-1)	10,000	—	(r-1)	18,000	West Virginia
16,520	18,510	20,000	17,850	17,700	17,780	15,590	20,000	Wisconsin
None	10,980	—	11,000	9,600	6,540(z)	11,000	15,000	Wyoming
20,000	(o-2)	(o-2)	16,000	16,000	19,000	None	19,000	Puerto Rico

(f) Increase in salary authorized by 1965 legislature, but state constitution prohibits increase until beginning of new term of office.

(g) Paid according to military rank: Iowa, equivalent to rank in army; Minnesota, pay and allowances of rank held.

(h) Executive Secretary to the Governor, Controller, Chief Budget Officer, Personnel Officer, and Purchasing Officer receive 5 per cent longevity increase after five years, and additional 5 per cent longevity increase after ten, twenty and thirty years.

(i) Effective January, 1967, Governor's salary, \$20,000 in Maine; \$18,000 in South Dakota.

(j) Each of three secretaries.

(k) For each session of the legislature.

(l) For Executive Counsel; Executive Assistant receives \$6,000.

(m) Pay same as Governor when serving as Governor.

(n) Effective 1967, the Lieutenant Governor will receive \$6,000; Secretary of State, \$12,500; Attorney General, \$16,000; Treasurer, \$12,500; Auditor, \$12,500.

(o) Chief administrative official in charge of function is:

- (o-1) Controller
- (o-2) Treasurer
- (o-3) Auditor
- (o-4) Governor
- (o-5) Secretary of State
- (o-6) Adjutant General
- (o-7) Attorney General
- (o-8) Lieutenant Governor

(p) Effective January, 1969.

(q) Salaries effective for persons appointed or elected after July, 1965.

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS: ANNUAL SALARIES*

Maximum or Current Figures as of Late 1965

State or other jurisdiction	Health	Mental Health	Welfare	Highways	Corrections	Conservation— Natural Resources	Agriculture	Civil Defense
Alabama.....	18,000	25,000	14,000	17,500(aa)	15,000	15,000	10,000	12,000
Alaska.....	20,000	(r-4)	(r-4)	20,000(aa)	—	20,000(ab)	12,960	(o-6)
Arizona.....	20,000	22,500	12,000	17,400(aa)	12,600(e)	(r-5)	8,400(ac)	8,400
Arkansas.....	20,000(ad)	(r-4)	12,000	18,000(aa)	12,600	(ae)	—	8,700
California.....	21,499(af)	24,806	19,101(af)	(r-6, af)	20,948(af)	18,522(af)	19,680	(o-7)
Colorado.....	22,000	(ag)	16,464	20,000(aa)	(ag)	17,000	17,280	(o-6)
Connecticut.....	23,848	23,848	23,091	23,848(aa)	18,760(ah)	(r-7)	19,853	12,850
Delaware.....	15,000	26,800	14,000	21,000(aa)	12,000	10,000	7,500	9,000
Florida.....	23,000	23,000	17,000	20,000(ai)	15,500	17,000	24,000	10,000
Georgia.....	20,000(e)	30,000	18,000	24,900(aa)	17,600	(ae)	22,500(e)	(o-6)
Hawaii.....	25,000	(r-4)	(aj)	25,000(aa)	(aj)	(r-5)	22,000	(o-6)
Idaho.....	22,500	12,024	13,000	16,800(aa)	10,200	(ae)	12,000	10,200
Illinois.....	27,500	27,500	(ak)	(r-6)	23,000	20,000	20,000	15,000
Indiana.....	24,000	24,000	13,700	11,400(aa)	15,900	16,000	(o-8)	10,120
Iowa.....	22,500	25,000	12,000	22,800(aa)	18,000	13,500	15,000	10,000
Kansas.....	7,500(al)	25,000	16,250	11,000(aa)	9,456	—	11,000	6,000
Kentucky.....	17,500	17,700	17,496	17,500(aa)	15,000	16,500	12,000	(o-6)
Louisiana.....	16,000	12,000	14,000	17,500(aa)	13,500	12,500	14,850	(o-6)
Maine.....	17,004	23,246	(r-4)	17,680(ai)	15,470	—	12,000	9,620
Maryland.....	22,500	22,500	17,500	25,000(aj)	16,334	8,323	25,000	10,500
Massachusetts.....	23,000	23,000	18,000	(r-6)	18,000	13,000	11,000	13,200
Michigan.....	24,000	30,000	22,500	25,000	20,000	20,000	18,000	(r-8)
Minnesota.....	16,000	(r-9)	17,500	17,500(aa)	17,500	14,500	14,500	10,000
Mississippi.....	12,500	18,000	10,000	10,000(ai)	8,844(c)	9,000	12,500	7,200
Missouri.....	17,000	25,000	15,000	19,500(aa)	15,000	12,360	12,000	8,500
Montana.....	17,000	17,000	11,500	16,200(aa)	16,000	None	10,000	8,310(am)
Nebraska.....	12,500	10,000	11,000	17,000(aa)	10,000	9,360	9,000	10,000
Nevada.....	21,000	21,000	15,408	19,500(aa)	13,800	15,840	15,408	9,660
New Hampshire.....	17,500	24,375	13,500	(r-6)	15,000	16,500	13,500	(o-6)
New Jersey.....	20,000	22,000	18,384	22,000(aa)	(r-9)	20,000	20,000	13,233
New Mexico.....	25,000	12,840	12,500	15,000(ai)	14,400	—	16,600	11,000
New York.....	29,875	29,875	29,875	(r-6)	29,875	29,875	29,875	27,000
North Carolina.....	21,500	25,000	16,000	19,250(ai)	14,000	17,500	18,000	11,000
North Dakota.....	20,000	20,000	(an)	15,000(aa)	16,800(v)	(an)	11,000(p)	(ao)
Ohio.....	18,720	22,500	14,000	22,500(aa)	15,500	14,000	18,000	(o-6)
Oklahoma.....	22,500	24,000	22,740	20,000	9,200(w)	12,000(ab)	12,000	10,800
Oregon.....	21,840	25,080	17,100	21,840(aa)	(x)	(ae)	15,420	10,140
Pennsylvania.....	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000(aa)	(o-7)	20,000	25,000	16,170
Rhode Island.....	18,900	20,501	18,000	(r-6)	15,401	12,500	9,500	12,026
South Carolina.....	16,500	14,000	15,000	19,000(aa)	11,360	12,500(ap)	15,000	11,500
South Dakota.....	15,600	22,500	9,600	18,000(aa)	9,000	9,180	8,600	7,800
Tennessee.....	23,500	23,500	17,500	19,000(aa)	17,500	17,500	17,500	10,939
Texas.....	22,500	22,500	22,500(ad)	22,500(aa)	22,500	22,500	20,000	(r-8)
Utah.....	18,590	12,132	11,000	14,736(aa)	10,524	None	11,000	7,896
Vermont.....	17,000	25,000	15,000	17,000(aa)	12,000	12,500	12,000	(r-8)
Virginia.....	20,500	21,500	15,500	19,500(aa)	(r-9)	15,000	15,500	13,000
Washington.....	20,000	25,620	15,000	22,500(aa)	11,688	13,500	15,000	12,500
West Virginia.....	18,000	20,000	15,000	22,000(aa)	—	15,000	17,000	10,000
Wisconsin.....	26,680	25,070	25,900	17,000(aa)	19,570	18,500	17,000	14,000
Wyoming.....	16,500	14,000	9,600	16,500(aa)	8,400	9,600	9,200	7,200
Puerto Rico.....	19,000	8,400	9,900	—	9,000	—	19,000	10,200

(r) Responsibility for function belongs to chief administrative official in charge of:

- (r-1) Finance or Administration
- (r-2) Budget
- (r-3) Taxation and Revenue
- (r-4) Health
- (r-5) Land
- (r-6) Public Works and Buildings
- (r-7) Agriculture
- (r-8) Police—Public Safety
- (r-9) Welfare
- (r-10) Commerce
- (r-11) Conservation—Natural Resources
- (r-12) Labor
- (r-13) Banking

(s) Receives \$2,400 for every regular legislative session held in odd-numbered years and \$1,600 in every session held in even-numbered years.

(u) \$10,000 as Secretary to Commonwealth and \$1,500 as ex-officio Secretary to the Governor.

(v) Each of three commissioners, except: each of five commissioners in Illinois.

(w) Effective January, 1967.

(x) Board of Control: Texas, Executive Director, \$16,000; Oregon, ex officio.

(z) Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds.

(aa) Official is Executive Secretary, Director, or single Commissioner.

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS: ANNUAL SALARIES*

Maximum or Current Figures as of Late 1965

Police— Public Safety	Labor	Commerce	Banking	Public Utility Regulation	Insurance	Mines & Minerals	Land	State or other jurisdiction
14,000	12,000	—	15,000	11,500(ai)	13,000	11,220	12,220	.....Alabama
20,000	20,000	20,000	(r-10)	12,960(aa)	(r-10)	(r-11)	(r-11)	.....Alaska
—	7,200	—	12,000	13,000(aa)	14,400	9,600	13,800	.....Arizona
11,200	9,000	12,000	10,600	12,000(ai)	10,600	12,000	5,000	.....Arkansas
(o-7)	19,101	18,191	19,101	20,948(aa)	19,680	16,212	(aq)	.....California
15,672	11,000	14,220	12,900	14,000(aa)	13,536	(r-11)	11,500	.....Colorado
20,541	21,228	15,800(ar)	18,279	21,228(aa)	17,652	—	—	.....Connecticut
—	7,200	None	12,000	4,500(aa)	9,000	—	—	.....Delaware
15,500	17,000	15,000	(o-1)	15,500(ai)	(o-2)	12,000	14,500	.....Florida
18,190	24,400(e)	17,250	16,100	19,600(ai)	(o-1)	12,210(e)	—	.....Georgia
—	22,000	22,000	(as)	16,704(aa)	(as)	—	25,000	.....Hawaii
12,000	10,200	12,000	12,000	14,500(a)	12,000	10,000	12,000	.....Idaho
25,000	23,000	—	20,000	19,000(v)	23,000	16,000	—	.....Illinois
13,850	12,460	(o-8)	14,825	17,700(ai)	15,800	(r-11)	(r-11)	.....Indiana
15,000	(ae)	12,000	18,000	16,560	15,000	8,000	—	.....Iowa
—	6,500	—	9,000	12,500(ai)	10,000	(a)	—	.....Kansas
16,500	13,000	17,000	15,000	10,000(ai)	17,000	13,000	None	.....Kentucky
15,000	12,000	13,200	12,000	12,500(ai)	18,700	12,900	14,850	.....Louisiana
12,246	10,000	18,000	12,636	13,000(ai)	11,500	(aq)	13,000	.....Maine
14,000	7,500	None	10,000	9,000(ai)	10,000	8,507	1,500	.....Maryland
16,000	15,000	14,000	15,000	15,000(aa)	15,000	None	None	.....Massachusetts
19,000(at)	18,500	18,500	16,000	16,000(ai)	16,000	None	16,767	.....Michigan
12,336	10,500(v)	(ae)	12,500	13,000(ai)	12,500	(r-5)	11,500	.....Minnesota
9,500	—	(r-7)	12,500	12,500(ai)	12,500	9,200	12,500	.....Mississippi
12,000	10,000	17,500	13,500	13,500(ai)	15,000	8,000	—	.....Missouri
11,500	7,200	None	10,000	10,000(ai)	(o-3)	13,300	10,000	.....Montana
10,620	12,000	(r-7)	10,500	10,000(ai)	9,000	—	8,100	.....Nebraska
12,096	9,660	15,840	15,000	14,400(ai)	15,000	12,000	(aq)	.....Nevada
16,500	12,500	13,500	15,000	13,500(ai)	15,000	None	(r-11)	.....New Hampshire
18,000	20,000	—	20,000	20,000(ai)	19,150	—	—	.....New Jersey
13,200	11,040	13,000	12,000	12,500(ai)	12,000	11,000	12,500	.....New Mexico
27,000	29,875	29,875	29,875	29,875(ai)	29,875	(r-11)	(r-11)	.....New York
14,328	18,000	14,328	15,000	19,000(ai)	18,000	10,728	16,000	.....North Carolina
(ao)	11,000	—	11,400	11,000(ai)	11,000	6,000	—	.....North Dakota
14,000	14,000	18,000	14,400	16,000(ai)	18,000	10,800	(r-6)	.....Ohio
12,000	9,200(w)	20,000	13,500	12,000(ai)	15,000	9,200	12,000	.....Oklahoma
15,420	17,000	17,700	13,300	17,700(ai)	13,300	13,800	11,880	.....Oregon
25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000(ai)	25,000	25,000	(au)	.....Pennsylvania
14,000	12,500	(ae)	10,250	10,250(aa)	10,250	None	(ae)	.....Rhode Island
—	12,600	None	12,860	10,192(aa)	14,700	None	None	.....South Carolina
10,800	10,600	(a)	10,000	10,800(ai)	11,000	3,600	9,000	.....South Dakota
17,500	17,500	17,500	17,500	17,500(ai)	17,500	15,000	9,900	.....Tennessee
22,500	10,500	—	22,500	22,500(ai)	18,000	(r-12)	21,000	.....Texas
12,000	11,000	—	12,000	11,000(ai)	12,000	(r-12)	12,000	.....Utah
15,000	12,000	—	11,500	15,000	(r-13)	—	—	.....Vermont
15,500	14,500	None	14,000	12,528(aa)	14,000	10,512	None	.....Virginia
15,000	15,000	18,000	10,704	11,500(ai)	16,500	10,236	20,000	.....Washington
13,000	12,000	14,000	12,000	10,000(ai)	12,000	14,000	(r-11)	.....West Virginia
(ae)	17,000	17,000	13,500	18,500(ai)	17,000	14,780	11,820	.....Wisconsin
—	9,600	None	10,000	11,000(ai)	9,400	9,600	9,600	.....Wyoming
18,000	19,000	19,000	9,000	16,000(ai)	12,000	—	17,000	.....Puerto Rico

(ab) For each of two officials; Alaska, Commissioner of Natural Resources and Commissioner of Fish and Game; Oklahoma, Executive Director, Water Resources Board and Executive Director, State Soil Conservation Board.

(ac) State Entomologist.

(ad) Paid in part by federal funds; Texas, ½ federal funds.

(ae) No single agency or official.

(af) In addition to position indicated, each of the following receives \$25,000: Administrators of Health and Welfare Agency, Highway Transportation Agency, Youth and Adult Corrections Agency, and Resources Agency.

(ag) Department of Institutions: Colorado, Director, \$20,000; Vermont, Director, \$9,350.

(ah) Warden, State Prison. There is also a State Jail Administrator, \$13,600.

(ai) Official is Chairman or President of Commission.

(aj) Department of Social Services: Director, \$22,000

(ak) Director, Department of Children and Family Services, \$23,000; Director, Department of Public Aid, \$27,500.

(al) Executive Secretary, State Board of Health. Salary fixed by State Board of Health with approval of the Governor.

(am) Adjutant General is head of Civil Defense. Salary shown is for Deputy Director.

(an) Receives \$15 a day.

(ao) Salary fixed by Governor.

(ap) State Forester.

(aq) Ex officio.

(ar) Development Commission Director.

(as) Department of Regulatory Agencies: Director, \$22,000.

(at) Salary as Director of Department of State Police, \$17,500; as Director of Civil Defense, \$1,500.

(au) Secretary of Property and Supplies, \$20,000. Also performs central purchasing function.

AGENCIES ADMINISTERING MAJOR STATE TAXES*

As of July 1, 1965

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.
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.....	.....	Rev. Commn.	Rev. Commn.	Commissr. Mot. Veh.
Georgia.....	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.
Hawaii.....	Dept. of Tax.	Dept. of Tax.	Dept. of Tax.	County Treas.
Idaho.....	Tax Collector	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.	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.	Dept. of Rev.	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.	Tax Commn.	Dept. Mot. Veh.
New Hampshire.....	.....	.....	Commissr. Mot. Veh.	Commissr. Mot. Veh.
New Jersey.....	Dept. of Treas.	.....	Dept. of Treas.	Dept. Law & Pub. Sfty.
New Mexico.....	Bur. of Rev.	Bur. of Rev.	Bur. of Rev.	Dept. Mot. Veh.
New York.....	Dept. Tax. & Fin.	Dept. Tax. & Fin.	Dept. Tax. & Fin.	Dept. Mot. Veh.
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 Commn.	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	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. Mot. Veh.	Dept. Mot. Veh.
West Virginia.....	Tax Commissr.	Tax Commissr.	Tax Commissr.	Dept. Mot. Veh.
Wisconsin.....	Dept. of Tax.	Dept. of Tax.	Dept. of Tax.	Mot. Veh. Dept.
Wyoming.....	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

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AGENCIES ADMINISTERING MAJOR STATE TAXES*

As of July 1, 1965

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.	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.	4	Florida
Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	1	Georgia
Dept. of Tax.	Dept. of Tax.	Dept. of Tax.	2	Hawaii
Tax Collector	Tax Collector	Tax Collector	2	Idaho
Dept. of Rev.	Atty. Gen.	Dept. of Rev.	3	Illinois
Dept. of Rev.	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	3	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.	2	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.	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 fees 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 motor fuel use taxes imposed on carriers. Among the states with special taxes on motor carriers which are administered by agencies

other than those shown in the table are: California, gross receipts tax (State Board of Equalization); Kentucky, gross weight tax (Department of Motor Transportation); Michigan, mileage tax (Public Service Commission); New York, mileage tax (Department of Taxation and Finance); Ohio, mileage tax (State Tax Commissioner); Oregon, mileage tax (Public Utility Commissioner); Virginia, gross receipts tax (State Corporation Commission).

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 Department of Finance	Feb. 1 or before, preceding each regular session	By the 5th day regular business session	Unlimited	Yes	Oct. 1
ALASKA.....	Governor	Division of Budget and Management, Department of Administration	Nov. 1 of even years	3rd legislative day of session	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
ARIZONA.....	Governor	Auditor	Sept. 1 each year	By the 5th day of regular session	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
ARKANSAS.....	Legislative Council	Comptroller's Office, Budget Division	Sept. 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 legislative salaries	Yes	July 1
COLORADO.....	Governor	Budget section of Division of Accounts and Control under State Controller who is civil service employee	Oct. 1 or before	10th day of session	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
146 CONNECTICUT....	Governor	Director of Budget	Sept. 1 or before	1st session day after Feb. 14	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
DELAWARE.....	Governor		Sept. 15; schools, Oct. 15	By 5th day of session	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
FLORIDA.....	Budget Commission: Governor as chairman and budget officer, and six elected officers: Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney General, Commissioner of Agriculture, Superintendent of Public Instruction	Budget Director, appointed by Governor	Nov. 15 in even years, before meeting of legislature in April in odd years	1st day of session	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
GEORGIA.....	Governor	Budget Bureau	Sept. 1	By 5th day of session or sooner	Unlimited, except may not exceed anticipated revenue	Yes	July 1
HAWAII.....	Governor	Dept. of Budget & Finance. Governor appoints a Director	Oct. 15 or before, preceding each annual session	3rd Wed. in Feb., 20 days in advance to members of legislature	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
IDAHO.....	Governor	Director of Budget and Legislative Council	Aug. 15 before Jan. session	Not later than 5th day of session. Budget recommendations and estimates made public on Nov. 20 preceding regular Jan. session of legislature	Unlimited	Yes	July 1

ILLINOIS.....	Governor	Director of Finance	Nov. 15 in even years	April 1 in odd years	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
INDIANA.....	Budget Committee: Two Senators of opposite parties appointed by President of Senate, two Representatives of opposite parties appointed by the Speaker of the House and Director of Budget, 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) As Governor desires	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
KENTUCKY.....	Governor	Division of Budget, Department of Finance	Oct. 15		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; 10th day of fiscal session	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	3rd Wed. of Jan., annually	Limited: Legislature may decrease but not increase except for own operating budget	No	July 1
MASSACHUSETTS.	Governor	Budget Director	Sept. 15	Within 3 weeks after convening of the General Court	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
MICHIGAN.....	Governor	Budget Division of Executive Office	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.....	Commission of Budget and Accounting	Commission of Budget and Accounting: 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	Aug. 1 preceding convening of legislature	Dec. 1 before session	Unlimited	Yes	July 1, Appropriation on biennial basis
MISSOURI.....	Governor	Division of Budget and Comptroller	Sept. 15	Jan. at beginning of biennial session	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
MONTANA.....	Governor	Director of Budget	Aug. 1 of year before session	1st day of session	Unlimited	Yes	July 1

STATE BUDGETARY PRACTICES—Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Budget-making authority</i>	<i>Official or agency preparing budget</i>	<i>Date estimates must be submitted by dept. or agencies</i>	<i>Date submitted to legislature</i>	<i>Power of legislature to change budget</i>	<i>Power of item veto by Governor</i>	<i>Fiscal year begins</i>
NEBRASKA.....	Governor	Budget Officer of Department of Ad- ministrative Services	Not later than Oct. 15 in even years	30th day of regular session	Limited: Two-thirds vote required to in- crease Governor's recommendations; majority vote re- quired to reject or decrease such items	No	July 1
NEVADA.....	Governor	Budget Administra- tor	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	Oct. 1	Third Tuesday after opening of session	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
NEW MEXICO.....	Governor	Budget Division, De- partment of Finance and Administration	Sept. 1	On or before 25th day of regular session	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
NEW YORK.....	Governor	Division of Budget	Sept. 15	Second Tuesday follow- ing the first day of the annual session, except on or before Feb. 1 in years following guber- natorial election.	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
148 NORTH DAKOTA...	Budget Director as part of Department of Accounts and Purchases	Director of Accounts and Purchases by virtue of his office is Budget Director	Sept. 15	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, ex- cept for new Governor, for whom the date is Monday following con- vening 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: Constitu- tion dedicates certain revenues to specific uses; requires that legislature provide for raising revenues sufficient to defray expenses of the state; pledges credit of state to guarantee pay- ment of bonded in- debtedness	Yes, constitutional	July 1 in odd years
PENNSYLVANIA...	Governor	Budget Secretary	Nov. 1, each year	As soon as possible after organization of General Assembly	Unlimited	Yes	July 1 (Effective 1962)
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; Governor as chairman; Treasurer, Comptroller 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 appropriations bill	July 1
SOUTH DAKOTA	Governor	State Budget Officer	Sept. 1	By 5th day of session	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
TENNESSEE	Governor	Commissioner 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 Director	No date set	10 days after conv. of session or before	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
VERMONT	Governor	Budget Director	Sept. 1 in even years	3rd Tues. of regular biennial session or before	Unlimited	No	July 1
VIRGINIA	Governor	Director of Division of the Budget with approval by the Governor and his Advisory Board on the Budget	Aug. 15 in odd years	Within 5 days after conv. of regular session on 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	Aug. 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 in odd years
GUAM	Governor	Budget Officer, Dept. of Finance	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. 30	2nd Mon. in Jan.; opening day of regular session	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
VIRGIN ISLANDS	Governor	Director of the Budget	Sept. 15	Upon convening	Unlimited	Yes	July 1

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 (b)	Finance Director (G)	Comptroller (c)	Comptroller (c)	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)	General Services 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), (e)	Joint Budget Committee (L)	Controller (CS)	Controller (CS)	Controller (CS)	Controller (CS)	Treasurer (E)	Auditor (E)
CONNECTICUT	Governor and Budget Director (CS)	Joint Appropriations and Finance Committees	Comptroller (E)	Commissioner of Finance and Control (G)	Comptroller (E) and Auditors (L)	Comptroller (E)	Treasurer (E)	Auditors (L)
DELAWARE	Governor and Budget Director	Joint Finance Committee	Budget Director	Budget Director	Budget Director	Budget Director	Treasurer (E)	Auditor of Accounts
FLORIDA	Budget Commission (f) and Budget Director (G)	Audit and Appropriation Committee (L)	Auditor (G)	Budget Commission (f)	Comptroller (E)	Comptroller (E)	Treasurer (E)	Auditor (G) and Joint Legislative Auditing Committee (L)
GEORGIA	Governor and Budget Bureau	None	Auditor (L)	Budget Bureau	Budget Bureau	Budget Bureau	Treasurer (E)	Auditor (L)
HAWAII	Governor and Finance Director (G)	None	Comptroller (G)	Comptroller (G)	Comptroller (G)	Comptroller (G)	Director of Finance (G)	Legislative Auditor (L)
IDAHO	Governor, Budget Director (G) and Legislative Council	None	Auditor (E)	State Board of Examiners (g)	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) (h) and Auditor (E)	Auditor (E)	Treasurer (E)	Auditor-General (G) and Legislative Audit Committee (L)
INDIANA.....	State Budget Agency (G) and Budget Committee (i)	None	State Examiner, Head of Board of Accounts (G)	State Budget Agency (G) (j)	Auditor (E)	Auditor (E)	Treasurer (E)	State Examiner (G)
IOWA.....	Governor and Comptroller (G)	Budget and Financial Control Committee and its Legislative Fiscal Director (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 (k)	Legislative Budget Committee of Legislative Council (L)	Accounts and Reports Division of Department of Administration (l)	Accounts and Reports Division of Department of Administration (l)	Accounts and Reports Division of Department of Administration (l)	Accounts and Reports Division of Department of Administration (l)	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	Commissioner of Finance (G)	Treasurer (E)	Auditor (E)
LOUISIANA.....	Governor, Commissioner of Administration (G) and Budget Division (k)	Legislative Auditor	Budget Division of Division of Administration (k)	Commissioner of Administration (G) and Budget Division (k)	At agency level	Comptroller (E)	Treasurer (E)	Legislative Auditor
MAINE.....	Governor and Budget Officer (m)	None	Controller in Department of Finance and Administration (m)	Budget Officer (m)	Controller in Department of Finance and Administration (m)	Controller in Department of Finance and Administration (m)	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 Director in Executive Office for Administration and Finance (m)	House and Senate Ways and Means Committees (L)	Comptroller (G)	Bureaus in Executive Office for Administration and Finance (G)	Comptroller (G)	Comptroller (G)	Treasurer (E)	Auditor (E)
MICHIGAN.....	Governor and Budget Director (G) (n)	Senate Appropriations Committee, House Ways and Means Committee, Legislative Service Bureau	Budget Division (n)	Budget Director (G) (n)	Budget Director (G) (n)	Treasurer (G) (n)	Treasurer (G) (n)	Auditor General (L) (n)
MINNESOTA.....	Governor and Commissioner of Administration (G)	House Appropriations Committee, Senate Finance Committee	Auditor (E) (o)	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.....	Commission of Budget and Accounting (p)	Legislative Finance and Appropriations Committees	Auditor (E)	Commission of Budget and Accounting	Auditor (E)	Auditor (E)	Treasurer (E)	Auditor (E)
MISSOURI.....	Governor, Comptroller and Budget Director (G)	Legislative Committee on State Fiscal Affairs	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.....	Governor and Budget Director (G)	None	Controller (G) and State Examiner (G)	Controller (G)	Controller (G)	Auditor (E)	Treasurer (E)	State Examiner (G)
NEBRASKA.....	Governor and Budget Officer of Department of Administrative Services (q)	Legislative Fiscal Analyst of Legislative Council and Legislative Budget Committee (L)	State Accountant of Department of Administrative Services (q)	Budget Officer and State Accountant of Department of Administrative Services (q)	All department heads, and State Accountant of Department of Administrative Services (q)	Director of Administrative Services (G)	Treasurer (E)	Auditor (E) and Tax Commissioner (G)
NEVADA.....	Governor and Budget Administrator (G)	Fiscal Analyst of Legislative Counsel Bureau (L)	Budget Administrator and Fiscal Analyst of Legislative Counsel Bureau (L)	Budget Administrator (G)	Budget Officer (G) and Controller (E)	Controller (E)	Treasurer (E)	Fiscal Analyst of Legislative Counsel Bureau (L)
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Governor and Comptroller (G)	Legislative Budget Assistant (L)	Division of Accounts of Department of Administration and Control (r)	Comptroller, head of Department of Administration and Control (G)	Director of Accounts in Department of Administration and Control (r)	Director of Accounts in Department of Administration and Control (r)	Treasurer (L)	Legislative Budget Assistant (L)
NEW JERSEY.....	Governor and Director of Budget and Accounting in Treasury Department (G)	Legislative Budget and Finance Director (L)	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)	Director of Budget and Accounting in Treasury Department (G)	Treasurer (G)	Auditor (L)
NEW MEXICO....	Governor and Chief of Budget Division, Department of Finance and Administration (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)	Financial Control Division of Department of Finance and Administration (d)	Financial Control Division of Department of Finance and Administration (d)	Treasurer (E)	Auditor (E)
NEW YORK.....	Governor and Budget Director (G)	Legislative Finance Committees (L)	Comptroller (E)	Budget Director (G) and Comptroller (E)	Comptroller (E)	Comptroller (E)	Commissioner of Taxation and Finance (G)	Comptroller (E)

NORTH CAROLINA	Governor and Budget Division of Department of Administration (s), (t)	Advisory Budget Commission (L & G)	Budget Division of Department of Administration (s)	Budget Division of Department of Administration (s)	Budget Division of Department of Administration (s)	Budget Division of Department of Administration (s)	Treasurer (E)	Auditor (E)
NORTH DAKOTA	Budget Board Director within Department of Accounts and Purchases (G)	Senate and House Legislative Appropriations Committees (L)	Director of Department of Accounts and Purchases (G)	Director of Department of Accounts and Purchases (G)	Director of Department of Accounts and Purchases (G)	Director of Department of Accounts and Purchases (G)	Treasurer (E)	Auditor (E)
OHIO	Governor and Finance Director (G)	Legislative Service Commission (L) and Legislative Auditor	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 and Budget Secretary (G)	House and Senate Appropriations Committees (L) and Legislative Budget and Finance Committee	Secretary of Administration (G)	Secretary of Administration (G), Budget Secretary (G), and Director of Accounts (G)	Auditor General (E) and Departmental Comptrollers (G)	Auditor General (E)	Treasurer (E)	Auditor General (E)
PUERTO RICO	Governor and Budget Director (G)	Legislative Finance Committees (L)	Treasury Department (d)	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 (u)	House Finance Committee Staff (L)	Division of Accounts and Control in Department of Administration (d) Auditor (x)	Administration Department (d)	Administration Department (d)	Administration Department (d)	Treasurer (E)	House of Representatives Finance Committee (L) (v)
SOUTH CAROLINA	State Budget and Control Board (w)	None		Comptroller General (E)	Comptroller General (E)	Comptroller General (E)	Treasurer (E)	Auditor (x)
SOUTH DAKOTA	Governor and State Budget Officer (G)	None	Governor through Office of the Budget and Comptroller (L)	State Budget Officer and Comptroller (G) (L)	Auditor (E) and Comptroller (L)	Auditor (E)	Treasurer (E)	Comptroller (L)
TENNESSEE	Governor and Budget Director (G)	None	Department of Finance and Administration (d) and Comptroller (L)	Budget Director (G)	Commissioner of Finance and Administration (G)	Commissioner of Finance and Administration (G)	Treasurer (L)	Comptroller (L)
TEXAS	Governor and Executive Department Budget Officer (G) plus Legislative Budget Board (L)	Legislative Budget Board (L)	Auditor (L)	Auditor (L)	Comptroller (y)	Comptroller (E)	Treasurer (E)	Auditor (L) and Legislative Audit Committee (L)

ELEMENTS OF STATE FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION—Continued Officials or Agencies in Charge of Specified Aspects

State or other jurisdiction	Preparation of budget	Special budget review agency in legislative branch	Determination of nature of accounting system	Budgetary and related accounting controls	Voucher approval and pre-audit	Warrant issuance (a)	Actual payment of warrants	Post-audit
UTAH.....	Governor and Finance Director (G)	Legislative Analyst (L)	Director of Finance (G)	Director of Finance (G)	Director of Finance (G)	Director of Finance (G)	Treasurer (E)	Auditor (E)
VERMONT.....	Governor, Commissioner of Administration and Budget Director (G)	None	Finance Director (G)	Commissioner of Administration, Budget Director and Finance Director (G)	Finance Director (G)	Finance Director (G)	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 (z) and Budget Director (G)	Legislative Auditor (of Joint Committee on Government and Finance) (L)	Department of Finance and Administration (d)	Board of Public Works (z)	Budget Director (G) and Auditor (E)	Auditor (E)	Treasurer (E)	Tax Commission and Legislative Auditor (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)	None	Governor as Chief Budget Officer	Assistant Budget Officer	Auditor (E)	Auditor (E)	Treasurer (E)	State Examiner (G)

*Source: 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 1965. Note: For more detailed information on state budgetary practices see table on pp. 146-149.

- (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) The fact that some other official may also sign warrants is not recorded.
(b) Chief Examiner appoints personnel of the department.
(c) Finance Director appoints.
(d) Director appointed by Governor, selects division chiefs.
(e) Controller heads Division of Accounts and Control; Budget Director, in that division, is chosen by Controller and Governor in accordance with the civil service act.
(f) Governor as Chairman and six elected officers: Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney General, Commissioner of Agriculture, and Superintendent of Public Instruction.
(g) Composed of Governor, Secretary of State, and Attorney General.
(h) Except for agencies independent of Governor.
(i) Budget Committee: two Senators of opposite parties, two Representatives of opposite parties, and Budget Director who is the head of the State Budget Agency. The legislative members of the Budget Committee are appointed by their party leaders in the legislature.
(j) The Legislative Division of the Budget Committee acts in an advisory capacity.
(k) Department director appointed by Governor; Budget Director chosen by department head in accordance with civil service act.

- (l) Department director appointed by Governor; Controller heads division and is chosen by department head in accordance with civil service act.
(m) Appointed by Commissioner of Finance and Administration with approval of Governor.
(n) Provisions for Michigan budgeting reflect the Executive Organization Act of 1965, to be fully effected by December 31, 1966.
(o) With advice and assistance of Commissioner of Administration and Public Examiner.
(p) Governor ex-officio Chairman, and Chairmen House Ways and Means, House Appropriations and Senate Finance Committees, and Senate President Pro Tem.
(q) Appointed by Director of Administrative Services.
(r) Director appointed by Comptroller, who is selected by the Governor.
(s) Director, appointed by Governor, selects division chiefs, subject to approval of the Governor.
(t) Budget division prepares budget subject to review of the Governor and Advisory Budget Commission.
(u) Appointed by Director of Administration Department.
(v) Selects independent auditing firm.
(w) Governor as Chairman, Treasurer, Comptroller General, Chairman Senate Finance Committee, Chairman House Ways and Means Committee.
(x) Appointed by State Budget and Control Board; heads Finance Division of this board.
(y) Pre-audit of purchase vouchers is by Claims Division of Board of Control before forwarding to Comptroller.
(z) Governor as Chairman, Secretary of State, Auditor, Attorney General, Treasurer, Superintendent of Schools, and Commissioner of Agriculture.

Personnel Systems

DEVELOPMENTS IN STATE PERSONNEL SYSTEMS

By KEITH OCHELTREE*

THE PERIOD since 1963 has brought further application of the merit principle in public employment through the establishment of two new statewide merit systems. Attention also was given to problems of mobility of public employees, manpower planning, and more effective administration of civil service systems.

Executive development and other types of employee training continued to be emphasized; group insurance was easily the most popular form of employee benefit; and considerable attention was given to ways of working with organized employee groups.

MAJOR POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

Legislation passed in 1965 initiated the two new statewide merit systems.

One of them, for North Carolina, covering nearly 40,000 state employees, became effective on July 1, 1965. The law there provides for a seven-member board to establish policy and make rules. Two board members are chosen from among state employees, two from a panel nominated by the North Carolina Association of County Commissioners, two from business management, and one from the public at large.

The 1965 Idaho Legislature established a Personnel Commission covering all state departments. The commission will absorb the present merit system agencies, which

cover only federally-aided programs, and is to go into effect not later than July 1, 1967.

A significant regional move was action by the New England Governors' Conference in setting up a New England Personnel Management Committee. The committee is to identify areas of personnel management susceptible of treatment from a regional point of view, including recruitment, the impact of federal programs, salary administration, exchange of personnel, and training and development of employees.

New Mexico established a seven-member nonpartisan Advisory Council for Personnel Administration to review its Personnel Act and recommend improvements. It is also to analyze the feasibility of constitutional status for the state's merit system, review the administration of the Personnel Act, and seek to gain further acceptance and understanding of the merit system among state employees and the public.

Several states took new significant action relative to problems of employee mobility within the public services. A new Hawaii law permits interchange of state government employees with other governments, or with private agencies having government-sponsored programs. The Rhode Island legislature provided for exchange of personnel with any level of government for periods not to exceed one year. New Illinois legislation permits its Department of Personnel to use the registers of other merit systems if qualified

*Mr. Ocheltree is Assistant Director of the Public Personnel Association.

Illinois residents are not available. Illinois also may now transfer federal employees to state service when federal installations are closed within the state. As the result of another Illinois development, the University Civil Service System now has authority to transfer to its service persons having status under the merit system that covers regular state departments.

An extensive California study concluded that projected management manpower needs could not be met through normal in-service sources. Therefore the legislature has liberalized the state personnel law to permit increased use of lateral entry—so that top-level, key positions may be filled from the outside when necessary.

Under the new Michigan constitution, the State Civil Service Commission is authorized to render assistance to local civil service systems. A special unit will be established within the commission to perform this work.

Attempts are under way in at least two states to strengthen departmental personnel offices and delegate greater responsibility to them. The Hawaii Department of Personnel is deliberately deemphasizing the central personnel agency's role as "officer" for all state employees and is gradually assuming the role of adviser to operating departments and auditor of personnel actions. Nevada also is delegating certain operations to line departments, including administration of examinations if the operating agency in question has a personnel staff.

In Connecticut the Civil Service Commission has liberalized its political activity restrictions. Civil service employees now may accept appointment to non-elective state or local boards or commissions, provided they are not paid for their services, that the service does not conflict with their duties, and that Civil Service Commission approval is obtained in advance.

ADMINISTRATIVE IMPROVEMENTS

Significant measures taken through administrative action included that of the Connecticut State Personnel Department to improve its procedures in at least two respects. First, a "team" concept for some

occupational areas was adopted, in which examination and recruitment technicians are paired with classification and compensation technicians. Secondly, the department established committees to assist in writing job specifications and job ranking. The committees include representatives of operating agencies and private industry as well as personnel department technicians. The Oklahoma State Personnel Board also unified its approach to technical matters by combining classifiers and examiners into a single class.

The use of electronic data processing to improve operations of public personnel agencies continued to grow. By 1964 the California State Personnel Board had substantially converted its employee roster operation and certification process to electronic data processing. The New Jersey Civil Service Commission has adopted electronic data processing for use in examining, in records, and in transactions. The Michigan Civil Service Commission has expanded data processing operations so that most written examinations are scored by computer.

CLASSIFICATION AND PAY

Illinois adopted a new pay plan which provides automatic increments during the first few years of service, so that no employee will be below the mid-point of the range after thirty-six months of employment. Further progression upward is dependent upon merit, with authority for determining merit increments delegated to operating departments.

The Rhode Island legislature authorized a one-step salary increase for employees who successfully complete an approved training course.

RECRUITMENT AND SELECTION

Several states decentralized portions of the recruitment and selection process. Colorado established a program of open competitive examining under which recruitment is limited to residents of the geographical areas in which openings exist. The program applies only to lower-level classes, candidates for which are usually not interested in moving to another part of the state. The employing agencies post announcements, recruit and

administer tests. The Pennsylvania Civil Service Commission offered decentralized examinations for attendants, administered at state institutions by hospital personnel. The State of New York has started to administer beginning-level office-worker examinations on a regional basis rather than statewide.

A new Illinois promotional program does away with ranking on registers by specific scores, and instead groups successful candidates for promotion into categories of superior, excellent, well-qualified, and qualified. Vermont has replaced the traditional rule of three with the "Rule of Three Scores." Under this system, scores are rounded to the nearest whole number and all persons having the highest three scores are certified.

New Minnesota legislation improves the recruitment position of that state by permitting departments to provide partial reimbursement for expenses for out-of-state candidates called in for oral examinations.

The California State Personnel Board stepped up its program of recruitment from minority groups. Monthly statewide mailings go to minority group organizations, and advertising is carried in newspapers catering largely to minority groups. Efforts have been made to ensure that written tests call for no greater facility than the work requires. Minority group members are used on interview panels, and minority group organizations and individuals are asked to suggest qualified candidates.

EMPLOYEE DEVELOPMENT

The states continued to emphasize employee development. Georgia and Nevada have recognized its importance by establishing statewide training programs.

Kentucky reported that more than one hundred state employees were on paid leave to obtain training as social workers, city planners, highway engineers, physical therapists, psychiatrists, psychologists and nurses, to name only a few.

Executive development continued to receive considerable attention. Two states established programs in cooperation with universities. The Michigan State Civil Service Commission sponsored an execu-

tive development course for key state workers in cooperation with Wayne State University. A professional development program inaugurated in Rhode Island for administrators has become a full graduate program in public administration at the graduate school of the state university. Oregon sponsored a series of live-in, four-day conferences for middle management, and also training for career executives who have potential for policy level positions.

Connecticut has adopted a stipend program for recent college graduates who have been successful in entrance-level welfare positions. The program provides for their assignment on a part-time basis to graduate study toward a Master of Social Work degree. In addition, the state's work-study program was extended.

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Group insurance was the benefit most frequently instituted for state employees in recent years. Iowa legislation authorized state agencies to pay for the cost of hospitalization and medical insurance. The Colorado legislature approved a health insurance plan which provides for state contributions toward the cost.

In Alaska the legislature authorized major medical insurance for all permanent full-time employees. The entire cost is paid by the state. Coverage of dependents and life insurance are optional, and are paid for by the employee. This plan replaces a joint-contributory plan previously in effect.

New York is using sick leave credits accumulated at retirement to pay for health insurance premiums for retired New York State employees.

Rhode Island established a group life insurance program covering all state employees. In Minnesota the state is providing a state-financed insurance package for employees that includes medical, major medical, hospitalization and life insurance; coverage does not extend to dependents.

EMPLOYEE RELATIONS

"Suggestion programs" led the way in attempts to encourage greater employee
(Continued on page 162)

STATE PERSONNEL AGENCIES

Coverage, Organization and Selected Policies*

August, 1965

State or other jurisdiction	Coverage(a)	Number of employees covered	Board members			Work week for office workers		Paid vacation (working days)	
			No.	How appt.	Term (years)	Days	Hrs.	After 1 Yr.	Cumulative
Alabama									
State Personnel Department..	General	15,327	3	G(b)	6	5	40	12	30
Merit System Council.....	County Health	581	3	G(b)	6	5	40	12	30
Alaska									
Division of Personnel, Dept. of Administration....	General	4,000	3	G(b)	6	5	37½	15(c)	60
Arizona									
Merit System Board.....	Grant-in-aid	1,913	3	G(e)	6	5	40	18(c)	30
Merit System Council.....	Highway Patrol	460	3	G	(g)	5	40	15	..
Arkansas									
Merit System Council.....	Grant-in-aid	2,024	3	G	3	5	40	12(c)	30
California									
State Personnel Board.....	General	104,194	5	G(b)	10	5	40	10(c)	30
Colorado									
Civil Service Commn.....	General	18,857	3	G	6	5	37½	15	30
Merit System Council.....	Pub. Welfare	1,200	3	G	3	5	40	15	30
Connecticut									
State Personnel Dept.....	General	24,390	3	G(b)	6	5	35	15(c)	30
Delaware									
Merit System Council.....	Grant-in-aid	..	3	A	3	5	37½	varies	..
Florida									
Merit System.....	Grant-in-aid(i)	18,000	5	GC	4	5	40	12(c)	30
Georgia									
Merit System of Personnel Administration.....	General	20,044	3	G(b)	7	5	40	15	45
Hawaii									
Dept. of Personnel Services...	General	8,046	7	G(b)	5	5	40	21	90
Idaho									
Personnel Council.....	Pub. Assistance(i)	279	3	G	3	5	40	12	24
Merit System Council.....	Grant-in-aid(i)	1,670	3	G(e)	3	5	40	12	24
Illinois									
(Civil Service Commn.(j))....	General	40,500	3	G(b)	6	5	37½	10(c)	20
Dept. of Personnel.....	State Police	1,200	3	G(b)	6	5	37½	10(c)	20
State Police Merit Board.....	Non-academic	12,155	5	(k)	(g)	5	40	10(c)	20
Univ. Civil Serv. System.....									
Indiana									
State Personnel Division.....	Grant-in-aid(i)	13,712	4	G	4	5	40	12(c)	no lim.
Iowa									
Merit System Council.....	Grant-in-aid	2,000	3	G(e)	3	5	40	10(c)	none
Kansas									
Pers. Div., Dept. of Admin....	General	19,000	3	G(b)	4	5	40	12	18
Kentucky									
Department of Personnel.....	General	21,500	5	G	4	5	37½	12	24
Louisiana									
Dept. of Civil Service.....	General	38,481	5	G	6	5	40	12(c)	no lim.
Maine									
Dept. of Personnel.....	General	8,000	5	(m)	(m)	5	40	12(c)	24
Maryland									
Commisr. of Personnel.....	General	24,233	1	G	6	5	35½	10(c)	30
Massachusetts									
Div. of Civil Service.....	General	39,766	5	G	5	5	37½	10(c)	20
Michigan									
Civil Service Commn.....	General	33,919	4	G	8	5	40	13(c)	30
Minnesota									
Dept. of Civil Service.....	General	18,052	3	G(b)	6	5	40	13(c)	24
County Welfare Merit Syst....	Local Welfare	1,853	3	G	3	varies	varies	12	varies
Mississippi									
Merit Syst., Empl. Sec.....	Empl. Security	520	3	G	4	5	40	24	75
Commn.....	Health	888	3	A	3	5	40	12	30
Merit System Council(o).....	Public Welfare(i)	1,140	3	A	3	5	40	15	30
Merit System Council.....	Crippled Children's Serv.	20	3	A	3	5	40	10	..

*Prepared by the Public Personnel Association.
Abbreviations: G—Governor, A—Agencies, GA—Governor and agency heads, GC—Governor and cabinet, M—Majority of employees covered, P—Partial coverage of employees.
(a) The pattern of personnel agency coverage varies widely from state to state. Where coverage is shown as "General," most employees in 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 United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. "Local" indicates that the program covers only local government employees administering grant-in-aid programs. Other entries indicate that the program covers the activities designated, e.g., state police, public welfare, health, employment security.

(b) With confirmation of legislature.

(c) Additional vacation after a specified number of years.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

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STATE PERSONNEL AGENCIES—Continued

Coverage, Organization and Selected Policies*

August, 1965

Sick leave (working days)		Paid holid- days	Group insurance			State Retire- ment Pro- gram	O.A.- S.I. Cov- erage	Statewide employee organizations		State or other jurisdiction
After 1 yr.	Cumu- la- tive		Hos- pitali- zation	Medical or surgical	Life			Non- affili- ated with AFL- CIO	Affili- ated with AFL- CIO	
12	90	13	X	X	X	M	M	X	..	Alabama
12	90	13	X	X	X	M	M	X	..	State Personnel Department Merit System Council
15	60	11	X(d)	X(d)	X	M	M	X	..	Alaska
12	90	11(f)	X	X	..	M	M	X	..	Division of Personnel, Dept. of Administration
15	..	11(f)	X	X	..	(h)	None	..	..	Arizona
15	90	10	X	X	X	M	M	..	..	Merit System Board Merit System Council
12	no lim.	11(f)	X(d)	X(d)	X(d)	M	M	X	..	Arkansas
15	180	10(f)	X(d)	X(d)	X	M	None	X	X	Merit System Council
15	60	7(f)	X	X	X	..	..	..	..	California
15	120	11	X(d)	X(d)	X(d)	M	M	X	X	State Personnel Board
varies	..	..	..	X	..	..	..	..	..	Colorado
12	no lim.	8	X	X	X	M	M	X	..	Civil Service Commn. Merit System Council
15	90	11	X(d)	X(d)	X(d)	M	M	..	..	Connecticut
21	no lim.	11(f)	X(d)	X(d)	..	M	M	X	..	State Personnel Dept.
12	60	8	X(d)	X(d)	X(d)	M	M	X	..	Delaware
12	60	8	X(d)	X(d)	X(d)	M	M	X	..	Merit System Council
12	no lim.	11	X	X	X	M	None	X	X	Florida
12	no lim.	10	X	X	..	M	None	X	..	Merit System
12	no lim.	6	X	X	X	(l)	None	..	..	Georgia
12	no lim.	11(f)	X	X	..	M	M	X	..	Merit System of Personnel Administration
30	90	7	X	X	X	M	M	X	..	Hawaii
12	90	6	X	X	..	M	M	X	..	Dept. of Personnel Services
12	120	12	X	X	X	M	M	..	..	Idaho
12	no lim.	7(f)	X(d)	X(d)	X(d)	M	M	..	..	Personnel Council Merit System Council
12	90	10	X	X	X	M	None	X	..	Illinois
30	100	13(f)	(n)	(n)	(n)	M	M	X	..	Civil Service Commn. Dept. of Personnel State Police Merit Board Univ. Civil Serv. System
15	no lim.	10	X(d)	X(d)	X(d)	X	None	X	X	Indiana
13	no lim.	7	X(d)	X(d)	X(d)	M	M	X	X	State Personnel Division
13	100	11	X(d)	X(d)	X(d)	M	M	X	X	Iowa
12	varies	11	..	varies	..	M	None	..	..	Merit System Council
12	60	10	X(d)	X(d)	X(d)	M	M	..	..	Kansas
12	30	10	X	X	X	..	..	..	..	Pers. Div., Dept. of Admin.
30	60	10	X	X	X	..	..	..	..	Kentucky
30	..	10	X(d)	X(d)	X(d)	M	M	..	..	Department of Personnel
12	60	10	X(d)	X(d)	X(d)	M	M	..	..	Louisiana
12	30	10	X	X	X	..	..	..	..	Dept. of Civil Service
30	..	10	X(d)	X(d)	X(d)	M	M	..	..	Maine
12	60	10	X(d)	X(d)	X(d)	M	M	..	..	Dept. of Personnel
12	30	10	X	X	X	..	..	..	..	Maryland
30	..	10	X(d)	X(d)	X(d)	M	M	..	..	Commisr. of Personnel
12	60	10	X(d)	X(d)	X(d)	M	M	..	..	Massachusetts
12	30	10	X	X	X	..	..	..	..	Div. of Civil Service
30	..	10	X(d)	X(d)	X(d)	M	M	..	..	Michigan
12	60	10	X(d)	X(d)	X(d)	M	M	..	..	Civil Service Commn.
12	30	10	X	X	X	..	..	..	..	Minnesota
30	..	10	X(d)	X(d)	X(d)	M	M	..	..	Dept. of Civil Service County Welfare Merit Syst.
12	60	10	X(d)	X(d)	X(d)	M	M	..	..	Mississippi
12	30	10	X	X	X	..	..	..	..	Merit Syst., Empl. Sec. Commn.
30	..	10	X(d)	X(d)	X(d)	M	M	..	..	Merit System Council (o) Merit System Council (o)
12	60	10	X(d)	X(d)	X(d)	M	M	..	..	Merit System Council

(d) State pays all or part of premium.

(e) Appointed from names submitted by covered agencies.

(f) Plus election day.

(g) No fixed term.

(h) Special retirement system for sworn personnel only.

(i) Plus some additional coverage.

(j) Commission is an appeals and inspection body only.

Personnel program is administered by the Department of Per-

sonnel, an arm of the executive branch.

(k) Trustees of colleges and universities from among their own membership.

(l) State Universities Retirement System.

(m) Governor appoints three members for four years each; employees elect one member for two years; these four members choose a fifth member.

(n) Available through employees' association.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

STATE PERSONNEL AGENCIES

Coverage, Organization and Selected Policies*

August, 1965

State or other jurisdiction	Coverage(a)	Number of employees covered	Board members			Work week for office workers		Paid vacation (working days)	
			No.	How appt.	Term (years)	Days	Hrs.	After 1 yr.	Cumulative
Missouri									
Division of Personnel.....	Grant-in-aid(i)	12,550	3	G(b)	6	5	40	15	30
Merit System.....	Crippled Children's Serv.	60	3	(p)	2	5	40	15	30
Montana									
Joint Merit System.....	Grant-in-aid	791	3	G(e)	6	5	40	15	30
Nebraska									
Merit System Council.....	Grant-in-aid	1,400	3	GA	3	5	40	10(c)	none
Nevada									
Div. of Personnel.....	General	4,000	5	G	4	5	40	15(c)	45
New Hampshire									
Dept. of Personnel.....	General	5,479	3	G(c)	3	5	37½	15	30
New Jersey									
Dept. of Civil Service.....	General	26,263(o)	5	G(b)	5	5	35	12(c)	..
New Mexico									
State Personnel Board.....	General	9,188	5	G	5	5	38¾	15	30
New York									
Dept. of Civil Service.....	General	121,312	3	G(b)	6	5	37½	13(c)	30
North Carolina									
State Personnel Dept.....	General	33,000	7	G	6	5	40	15	30
North Dakota									
Merit System Council.....	Grant-in-aid	1,012	5	G(a)	5	5	40	12(c)	30
Ohio									
Dept. of State Personnel.....	General	40,187	3	G(b)	6	5	40	10(c)	20
Oklahoma									
State Personnel Board.....	General	14,927	7	G	7	5	40	15	30
Oregon									
Civil Service Commn.....	General	22,011	3	G	3	5	40	10(c)	25
Merit System Council.....	County Health	508	3	A	3	5	40	10(c)	25
Pennsylvania									
Civil Service Commn.....	Grant-in-aid(i)	48,888	3	G(b)	6	5	37½	15	30
Rhode Island									
Div. of Pers. Admn.....	General	8,630	..	none	..	5	35	13(c)	26
South Carolina									
Merit System Council.....	Empl. Sec.	690	3	A	5	5	40	15(c)	15
Merit System Council.....	Public Welfare	970	7	(q)	3	5	39	18	26
Merit System Council.....	Health	1,050	12	G	7	5½	36	18	24
South Dakota									
Merit System Council(i).....	Grant-in-aid(i)	700	3	G	3	5	40	15(c)	30
Civil Service Commn.....	State Police	..	3	G	5	5½	44	14	none
Tennessee									
Department of Personnel.....	Grant-in-aid(i)	4,373	3	G	6	5	37¾	12	24
Texas									
Merit System Council.....	Grant-in-aid	7,500	3	A	6	5	40	10(c)	20
Utah									
Merit System Council.....	General	5,400	5	G	4	5	40	12(c)	30
Vermont									
Personnel Board.....	General	3,655	6	G(b)	6	5	37½	12(c)	25
Virginia									
State Div. of Personnel.....	General	33,785(r)	..	none	..	5	40	12(c)	24
Merit System Council.....	Grant-in-aid	3,917	3	A	6	5	40	12(c)	24
Washington									
Dept. of Personnel.....	General	18,000	3	G(b)	6	5	40	12(c)	30
West Virginia									
State Personnel Department.....	Grant-in-aid(i)	5,453	3	G(b)	6	5	40	15	30
Wisconsin									
Bureau of Personnel.....	General	30,000	5	G(b)	5	5	40	10(c)	20
Wyoming									
Personnel Commission.....	General	4,000	3	G	(g)	5	37½	20	30
Joint Merit System(o).....	Grant-in-aid	500	3	G	3	5	37½	12	30
Guam									
Dept. of Labor & Pers.....	General	2,678	5	G(b)	3	5	40	13(c)	60
Puerto Rico									
Office of Personnel.....	General	45,554	3	G(b)	4	5	37½	30	60
Virgin Islands									
Div. of Personnel.....	General	2,120	5	G(b)	2	5	40	26	60

(o) Data shown as of August, 1963.

(p) Appointed by Board of Curators, State University.

(q) Elected by General Assembly.

(r) Includes grant-in-aid agencies.

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STATE PERSONNEL AGENCIES—Continued

Coverage, Organization and Selected Policies*

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Sick leave (working days)		Paid holi- days	Group insurance			State Retire- ment Pro- gram	O.A.- S.I. Cov- erage	Statewide employee organizations		State or other jurisdiction
After 1 yr.	Cumu- la- tive		Hos- pitali- zation	Medical or surgical	Life			Non- affili- ated with AFL- CIO	Affili- ated with AFL- CIO	
15	75	11	X	X	..	M	M	..	..	Missouri Division of Personnel Merit System
15	45	5	X	X	X	M	M	..	..	Montana Joint Merit System
12	60	10(f)	X	X	..	M	M	..	X	Nebraska Merit System Council
12	60	11	X	X	..	M	M	..	..	Nevada Div. of Personnel
15	90	8	X(d)	X(d)	X(d)	M	M	X	..	New Hampshire Dept. of Personnel
15	90	11	..	..	X(d)	M	M	X	X	New Jersey Dept. of Civil Service
15	no lim.	11(f)	X(d)	X(d)	X(d)	M	M	X	X	New Mexico State Personnel Board
12	60	10	X(d)	X(d)	X(d)	M	M	..	..	New York Dept. of Civil Service
13	150	11	X(d)	X(d)	..	M	M	X	X	North Carolina State Personnel Dept.
10	..	9	X	X	..	M	M	X	..	North Dakota Merit System Council
18	120	11(f)	X(d)	..	..	M	M	X	..	Ohio Dept. of State Personnel
15	90	9	X	X	..	M	None	..	..	Oklahoma State Personnel Board
15	45	8	X	X	..	M	M	..	..	Oregon Civil Service Commn.*
12	120	9(f)	X	X	X	M	M	X	..	Pennsylvania Merit System Council
12	90	9	X(d)	X(d)	X(d)	M	M	..	..	Rhode Island Div. of Pers. Admin.
15	90	12(f)	X	X	..	M	M	..	X	South Carolina Merit System Council
18½	120	11(f)	X(d)	X(d)	X(d)	M	M	X	..	South Dakota Merit System Council(i)
15	90	12(f)	X	X	X	M	M	X	..	Tennessee Department of Personnel
15	26	12(f)	X	X	X	M	M	X	..	Texas Merit System Council
15	60	11(f)	X	X	X	M	M	X	..	Utah Merit System Council
14	14	9(f)	X	X	X	P	M	..	..	Vermont Personnel Board
15	none	10	X	X	X	..	..	..	..	Virginia State Div. of Personnel
12	120	14(f)	X(d)	X(d)	X(d)	M	M	..	..	Washington Dept. of Personnel
12	36	12	X	X	X	M	M	X	..	West Virginia State Personnel Department
12	90	12	X(d)	X(d)	X(d)	M	M	X	..	Wisconsin Bureau of Personnel
12	no lim.	12	X(d)	X(d)	X(d)	M	M	X	..	Wyoming Personnel Commission
15	90	10(f)	X	X	X(d)	M	M	..	..	Guam Dept. of Labor & Pers.
15	90	10(f)	X	X	X(d)	M	M	..	..	Puerto Rico Office of Personnel
12	120	9(f)	X(d)	X(d)	X	M	M	X	..	Virgin Islands Div. of Personnel
18	60	12(f)	..	..	..	M	M	..	..
12	60	7½	X(d)	X(d)	X	M	M	..	X	
12	90	10(f)	X	X	..	M	M	..	X	
12	90	10(f)	X	X	X	..	..	X	..	
13	no lim.	11(f)	X(d)	..	..	M	None	..	..
18	90	18(f)	X(d)	X(d)	X(d)	M	..	..	..
15	90	20	..	..	..	M	M	..	..

participation in seeking better methods and procedures. In Michigan a service-wide suggestion program was to become effective by November, 1965, following a pilot program within the Civil Service Department itself. Illinois developed a pilot incentive-awards project in several selected agencies. Unique features are solicitation of private funds to finance this program in the absence of a state appropriation, and use of a citizen board to judge the merits of employees' suggestions and set the amounts of awards.

A new Colorado incentive-awards system provides for payments equal to 10 per cent of the first year's savings, but not to exceed \$100, from an employee's suggestion. The program is administered by a board consisting of high-level state officials. The State of Washington also adopted a state employees' suggestion-awards program; the maximum award is \$300 to any one employee per year.

At least two states established programs to recognize length of service. Rhode Island initiated a career-awards program providing for presentation of service pins and certificates to employees with from ten to fifty years' service. Georgia also established a system of awards for faithful service.

LABOR RELATIONS

Illinois has set up a collective bargaining committee which utilizes administrative personnel from operating agencies as members. The Department of Personnel serves as spokesman, coordinator and researcher for it.

Following up legislation of 1963 in Oregon which gave public employees the right to join employee organizations and provided that political subdivisions and state agencies may bargain with their employees, the Attorney General of the state ruled in 1965 that this legislation made it mandatory for public employers to bargain with their employees. Consequently, the 1965 legislature passed supplementary legislation requiring civil service systems to establish provisions for the designation of bargaining units, the election process for selection of employee representatives, and related matters.

The Michigan Civil Service Commission adopted an employee relations policy to correlate, refine and unify all existing policies on this subject. The new policy outlines the rights, duties and responsibilities of appointing authorities, individual employees and employee organizations. It provides for formal recognition of employee organizations that meet stated criteria and standards. It also covers grievance procedures, political activities, acceptance of gifts, and supplementary employment.

RETIREMENT

North Dakota established an employee retirement system. Vermont removed an offset for social security against retirement benefits payable under the State Employees Retirement System, thus increasing retirement benefits. The Colorado Legislature set a retirement age of 68, with year-to-year extensions permitted.

Iowa's legislature provided that death benefits under the state employee retirement system will include both the employee's and the employer's contributions, plus interest. However, the employer's share reverts to the retirement fund when an employee resigns.

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STATE EMPLOYMENT IN 1964*

STATE GOVERNMENT payrolls amounted to \$761 million per month in October, 1964. This compares with \$696 million in October, 1963, and with \$301 million in October, 1954.

During 1964, state employment reached a new high of about 1.9 million.

Trends in state government employment since World War II are summarized in Table 1. The fact that the rise in monthly payroll amounts is sharper than in number of employees reflects in large part the effect of adjustments in pay rates during this period.

Average earnings of all full-time state government employees rose from \$294 per month in 1954 to \$464 per month in 1964. The average for state school employees, mainly employees of higher educational institutions, rose from \$325 per month in 1954 to \$560 in 1964.

Of the total number of persons on state government payrolls in October, 1964, 1,557,000 were employed on a full-time basis and 316,000 were part-time employees. When the number of these part-time employees is discounted by applying average full-time earning rates, it is found that the full-time equivalent of all state employees was 1,639,000 persons in October, 1964.

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 656,000 state educational employees include 611,000 working for institutions of higher education, 9,000 directly engaged with public elementary and secondary schools, and 36,000 others—mainly employees of central state educational agencies and offices. Altogether, this function

involves about one-third of all personnel and payrolls of state governments.

Hospitals and highways are 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, financial administration, 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 19 per cent of the 10,064,000 persons on public payrolls in the United States—federal, state and local—in October, 1964. The states have about three-fourths as many employees as the federal government and about one-third as many as all local governments combined. Of total public payrolls, amounting to \$4,572 million for the month of October, 1964, the states accounted for 17 per cent.

The states' share of public employment differs widely as among various governmental functions. National defense and international relations and the postal service are federal functions, involving 17 per cent of all civilian public employment—federal, state and local. 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

*Adapted from Bureau of the Census, *State Distribution of Public Employment in 1964*.

are reflected in Table 2, relating to employment and payrolls of state and local governments, and in the following summary distribution of civilian public personnel of all governmental levels as of October, 1964.

Function	Employees				
	Total	Federal (civilian)	State and local		
			Total	State	Local
Number (in thousands)					
Total.....	10,064	2,528	7,536	1,873	5,663
National defense and international relations.....	1,094	1,094	.....	.....	.....
Postal service.....	593	593	.....	.....	.....
Education.....	3,687	13	3,674	656	3,018
Highways.....	568	5	563	280	283
Health and hospitals.....	975	186	789	386	403
Police protection.....	401	23	378	38	340
Natural resources.....	355	203	152	122	30
Financial administration.....	303	84	219	79	141
General control.....	274	32	242	25	217
All other.....	1,815	296	1,519	286	1,232

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 employees outnumber the personnel of the states by a ratio of three to one, and in a few states the ratio exceeds four to one. In Hawaii, 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.

Because of the differing proportions of part-time employment among various areas, the relationship between public employment and population can best be considered in terms of full-time equivalent numbers. On this basis, as shown in Table 3, state and local government employment in October, 1964 ranged from 278 per 10,000 inhabitants in South Carolina to 464 per 10,000 in Wyoming.

AVERAGE MONTHLY EARNINGS

Average monthly earnings of full-time state and local government employees in October, 1964, amounted to \$473. This compares with \$457 in October, 1963, and \$306 in October, 1954.

There is considerable range in average earnings of full-time state and local employees among various states. As indicated in Table 4, such average earnings in October, 1964, ranged from \$500 or more per month in twelve states down to less than \$350 per month in three states.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDIVIDUAL STATES

More than two-fifths of all payrolls and employees of the fifty state governments are accounted for by seven states. These, in descending order of number of employees, are California, New York, Pennsylvania, Texas, Illinois, Michigan and Ohio.

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 annual reports on *State Distribution of Public Employment* provide 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, 1946-1964

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
October:												
1964.....	1,873	656	1,217	1,639	460	1,179	761.1	257.5	503.6	\$464	\$560	\$427
1963.....	1,775	602	1,173	1,558	422	1,136	696.4	230.1	466.3	447	545	410
1962.....	1,680	555	1,126	1,478	389	1,088	634.6	201.8	432.8	429	518	397
1961.....	1,625	518	1,107	1,435	367	1,068	586.2	192.4	393.8	409	482	383
1960.....	1,527	474	1,053	1,353	332	1,021	524.1	167.7	356.4	384	439	365
1959.....	1,454	443	1,011	1,302	318	984	485.4	136.0	349.4	372	427	352
1958.....	1,408	406	1,002	1,259	284	975	446.5	123.4	323.1	355	416	333
April 1957.....	1,300	375	925	1,153	257	896	372.5	106.1	266.4	320	355	309
October:												
1956.....	1,268	353	915	1,136	250	886	366.5	108.8	257.7	321	358	309
1955.....	1,199	333	866	1,081	244	837	325.9	88.5	237.4	302	334	290
1954.....	1,149	310	839	1,024	222	802	300.7	78.9	221.8	294	325	283
1953.....	1,082	294	788	966	211	755	278.6	73.5	205.1	289	320	278
1952.....	1,060	293	767	958	213	745	260.3	65.1	195.2	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	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	218.4	61.0	157.4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1949.....	1,037	306	731	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	209.8	58.5	151.3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1948.....	963	286	677	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	184.9	50.9	134.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1947.....	909	271	638	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	160.8	44.8	110.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1946.....	804	233	572	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	128.0	34.6	93.5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Source: Bureau of the Census, *State Distribution of Public Employment in 1964*.

N.A. indicates data not available.

TABLE 2
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS OF STATE AND LOCAL
GOVERNMENTS, BY FUNCTION: OCTOBER, 1964

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.....	7,536	1,873	5,663	3,097.2	761.1	2,336.1	\$473
Education.....	3,674	656	3,018	1,607.9	257.5	1,350.4	518
Local schools.....	2,951	9	2,942	1,322.1	4.6	1,317.5	508
Instructional personnel.....	1,968	7	1,960	1,069.2	3.8	1,065.4	574
Other.....	983	2	981	252.9	0.8	252.1	328
Institutions of higher education.....	687	611	76	270.0	237.1	32.9	584
Other education.....	36	36	...	15.8	15.8	...	473
Functions other than education...	3,862	1,217	2,645	1,489.3	503.6	985.7	433
Highways.....	563	280	283	226.1	120.5	105.5	419
Public welfare.....	161	59	102	61.0	22.9	38.1	395
Hospitals.....	696	352	344	229.1	123.0	106.1	342
Health.....	93	34	59	39.7	15.3	24.4	462
Police protection.....	378	38	340	168.6	19.1	149.6	506
Local fire protection.....	230	...	230	85.9	...	85.9	534
Natural resources.....	152	122	30	59.9	51.1	8.8	454
Correction.....	109	68	41	49.1	30.6	18.5	462
Financial administration.....	219	79	141	77.4	34.0	43.4	427
General control.....	242	25	217	85.0	14.9	70.2	463
Local utilities.....	258	...	258	125.2	...	125.2	508
All other.....	761	159	601	282.3	72.3	210.0	434

Source: Bureau of the Census, *State Distribution of Public Employment in 1964*. Statistics for local governments are subject to sampling variation. Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

TABLE 3

NUMBER OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES:
OCTOBER, 1964

State or other jurisdiction	All employees (Full-time and part-time)		Full-time equivalent employment of state and local governments					
	State	Local	Number			Number per 10,000 population		
			Total	State	Local	Total	State	Local
United States, total.	1,873,200	5,663,100	6,586,000	1,639,200	4,946,800	344.2	85.7	258.5
Alabama.....	32,000	84,000	104,700	28,300	76,400	307.4	83.0	224.4
Alaska.....	6,300	5,100	10,300	5,900	4,400	412.6	235.6	176.9
Arizona.....	18,400	47,100	57,000	15,000	42,000	360.8	94.9	265.8
Arkansas.....	20,300	43,900	56,200	17,600	38,600	290.8	91.0	199.9
California.....	168,500	618,000	693,600	157,000	536,700	383.6	86.8	296.8
Colorado.....	26,800	70,100	80,000	21,500	58,500	406.7	109.4	297.3
Connecticut.....	28,900	68,100	86,600	26,900	59,700	313.0	97.3	215.7
Delaware.....	8,500	11,500	18,200	7,500	10,700	369.9	152.1	217.8
District of Columbia..		32,400	30,200		30,200	373.8		373.8
Florida.....	51,000	179,000	213,400	47,600	165,800	374.1	83.5	290.7
Georgia.....	33,700	116,900	139,900	32,200	107,700	325.7	74.9	250.9
Hawaii.....	18,300	8,200	24,300	16,200	8,100	347.1	231.0	116.0
Idaho.....	9,400	21,600	26,000	7,900	18,200	376.4	113.5	262.9
Illinois.....	88,900	301,100	336,900	74,300	262,600	321.2	70.8	250.4
Indiana.....	52,600	137,900	166,300	42,300	124,000	344.6	87.7	256.9
Iowa.....	31,600	89,300	102,500	26,600	75,900	371.9	96.4	275.5
Kansas.....	29,500	77,500	91,300	24,700	66,500	410.2	111.1	299.1
Kentucky.....	31,600	71,200	91,000	27,300	63,700	288.1	86.4	201.7
Louisiana.....	50,400	90,800	127,500	43,900	83,600	367.5	126.6	241.0
Maine.....	12,200	29,000	32,700	11,100	21,600	330.7	112.7	218.1
Maryland.....	31,600	93,500	116,800	30,500	86,300	340.3	88.7	251.6
Massachusetts.....	45,700	163,800	188,300	43,800	144,500	352.7	82.1	270.6
Michigan.....	81,800	249,200	278,000	64,700	213,300	343.3	79.9	263.3
Minnesota.....	39,400	115,900	125,500	32,200	93,300	356.5	91.4	265.1
Mississippi.....	23,500	66,200	74,800	20,100	54,700	323.2	86.8	236.3
Missouri.....	40,800	120,900	137,400	33,600	103,800	311.5	76.2	235.3
Montana.....	11,400	22,700	28,400	9,100	19,300	402.6	129.1	273.5
Nebraska.....	18,000	50,800	58,100	15,300	42,800	392.6	103.6	289.0
Nevada.....	5,000	14,200	17,500	4,600	12,900	430.0	112.7	317.3
New Hampshire.....	8,300	20,900	21,300	7,500	13,900	325.9	114.0	211.9
New Jersey.....	41,800	190,600	205,500	37,800	167,700	307.6	56.6	251.0
New Mexico.....	16,800	25,900	37,500	13,800	23,800	372.4	136.4	236.0
New York.....	141,400	627,900	699,500	134,900	564,700	390.5	75.3	315.2
North Carolina.....	48,400	116,500	142,900	42,300	100,600	294.5	87.2	207.3
North Dakota.....	9,700	31,900	25,700	7,800	17,900	399.0	120.7	278.3
Ohio.....	72,900	302,800	318,000	62,400	255,600	314.8	61.8	253.0
Oklahoma.....	35,700	68,800	88,100	28,500	59,600	357.4	115.5	241.9
Oregon.....	30,400	59,800	76,400	25,000	51,400	408.2	133.6	274.6
Pennsylvania.....	97,500	276,400	330,900	90,300	240,600	288.8	78.8	209.9
Rhode Island.....	12,100	19,500	28,500	10,800	17,700	311.7	117.9	193.7
South Carolina.....	23,600	60,000	71,000	21,600	49,500	278.1	84.4	193.7
South Dakota.....	10,200	25,200	26,600	8,300	18,300	371.9	115.9	256.0
Tennessee.....	33,900	107,700	132,700	31,300	101,500	349.4	82.3	267.1
Texas.....	89,300	294,700	347,500	75,700	271,800	334.3	72.9	261.4
Utah.....	15,600	30,600	37,100	11,600	25,600	374.3	116.5	257.9
Vermont.....	6,600	10,000	13,300	6,200	7,100	325.6	151.0	174.6
Virginia.....	48,700	104,000	135,300	43,600	91,700	309.0	99.5	209.5
Washington.....	41,400	97,000	116,400	32,900	83,500	390.1	110.3	279.8
West Virginia.....	25,500	41,100	60,000	22,400	37,700	334.0	124.5	209.5
Wisconsin.....	41,200	138,900	142,200	32,000	110,200	346.1	77.8	268.3
Wyoming.....	6,100	12,900	15,900	5,200	10,700	464.0	150.7	313.3

Source: Bureau of the Census, *State Distribution of Public Employment in 1964*. Statistics for local governments are subject to sampling variation. Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

TABLE 4

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT PAYROLLS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS OF FULL-TIME STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES, BY STATES: OCTOBER, 1964

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 government	Local government	State government	Local government	All	Education employees	Other
United States, total.....	3,097,226	761,133	2,336,094	24.6	75.4	\$473	\$518	\$433
Alabama.....	37,666	10,707	26,960	28.4	71.6	360	408	320
Alaska.....	7,345	4,274	3,072	58.2	41.8	714	694	729
Arizona.....	28,594	7,412	21,183	25.9	74.1	503	565	432
Arkansas.....	18,249	6,169	12,081	33.8	66.2	324	348	296
California.....	433,535	97,544	335,992	22.5	77.5	628	675	588
Colorado.....	36,948	11,139	25,809	30.1	69.9	466	493	435
Connecticut.....	44,586	12,645	31,942	28.4	71.6	517	583	456
Delaware.....	7,908	2,805	5,103	35.5	64.5	438	519	356
District of Columbia.....	17,336		17,336		100.0	573	639	547
Florida.....	85,734	18,431	67,304	21.5	78.5	403	459	360
Georgia.....	48,609	12,293	36,317	25.3	74.7	350	386	314
Hawaii.....	12,848	8,593	4,256	66.9	33.1	528	531	526
Idaho.....	10,271	3,449	6,823	33.6	66.4	396	418	375
Illinois.....	172,572	36,980	135,593	21.4	78.6	515	552	483
Indiana.....	75,135	19,071	56,065	25.4	74.6	453	532	360
Iowa.....	42,410	12,065	30,346	28.4	71.6	418	451	378
Kansas.....	37,635	11,390	26,245	30.3	69.7	414	463	358
Kentucky.....	35,104	10,693	24,412	30.5	69.5	387	426	346
Louisiana.....	48,196	17,081	31,115	35.4	64.6	379	414	346
Maine.....	12,780	4,515	8,267	35.3	64.7	391	415	368
Maryland.....	54,310	13,067	41,244	24.1	75.9	468	539	401
Massachusetts.....	90,870	21,575	69,296	23.7	76.3	487	533	461
Michigan.....	146,396	35,932	110,465	24.5	75.5	531	567	493
Minnesota.....	61,793	16,569	45,225	26.8	73.2	495	548	439
Mississippi.....	23,393	6,668	16,726	28.5	71.5	314	360	272
Missouri.....	56,199	13,704	42,496	24.4	75.6	412	459	367
Montana.....	12,554	4,444	8,111	35.4	64.6	445	485	403
Nebraska.....	22,437	5,747	16,692	25.6	74.4	389	402	376
Nevada.....	8,979	2,447	6,534	27.2	72.8	514	584	468
New Hampshire.....	8,656	3,297	5,360	38.4	61.9	408	443	381
New Jersey.....	104,669	18,136	86,534	17.3	82.7	513	606	433
New Mexico.....	16,427	5,984	10,444	36.4	63.6	438	491	375
New York.....	378,698	67,904	310,795	17.9	82.1	543	617	502
North Carolina.....	59,337	17,819	41,520	30.0	70.0	418	479	351
North Dakota.....	10,307	3,361	6,947	32.6	67.4	405	439	362
Ohio.....	140,626	26,243	114,385	18.7	81.3	446	480	413
Oklahoma.....	32,265	10,787	21,478	33.4	66.6	367	419	317
Oregon.....	36,708	12,241	24,469	33.3	66.7	487	511	460
Pennsylvania.....	146,479	37,597	108,883	25.7	74.3	445	493	403
Rhode Island.....	12,973	4,705	8,269	36.3	63.7	457	537	404
South Carolina.....	24,631	7,684	16,948	31.2	68.8	348	391	300
South Dakota.....	10,330	3,519	6,812	34.1	65.9	390	416	362
Tennessee.....	48,189	11,170	37,020	23.2	76.8	364	417	322
Texas.....	138,691	31,380	107,312	22.6	77.4	401	443	355
Utah.....	16,601	5,674	10,928	34.2	65.8	449	481	405
Vermont.....	5,435	2,587	2,849	47.6	52.4	411	448	375
Virginia.....	55,241	16,948	38,294	30.7	69.3	411	458	363
Washington.....	60,193	17,905	42,289	29.7	70.3	522	560	486
West Virginia.....	22,906	8,505	14,402	37.1	62.9	382	435	329
Wisconsin.....	70,535	17,861	52,675	25.3	74.7	500	554	451
Wyoming.....	6,987	2,466	4,521	35.3	64.7	444	499	393

Source: Bureau of the Census, *State Distribution of Public Employment in 1964*. Statistics for local governments are subject to sampling variation. Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

TABLE 5

STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES (FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT),
TOTAL AND FOR SELECTED FUNCTIONS, BY STATE: OCTOBER, 1964

State	Education				Selected functions other than education						
	All functions	Institutions of higher education	Other education	Highways	Public welfare	Hospitals	Health	Police protection	Natural resources	Financial administration	General control
50 states, total	1,639,200	418,500	41,800	275,500	57,500	345,700	32,600	37,600	108,800	77,100	23,800
Alabama	28,300	7,200	800	6,800	1,300	4,000	400	600	2,300	900	300
Alaska	5,900	700	1,000	1,600	100		500	200	600		500
Arizona	15,000	5,300	300	3,500	600	1,200	200	400	1,000	800	200
Arkansas	17,600	4,000	900	3,400	900	3,400	600	300	1,700	1,000	100
California	157,000	56,300	2,500	18,100	1,600	22,900	2,300	4,600	11,800	10,100	2,000
Colorado	21,500	7,900	300	2,400	500	5,100	200	500	1,300	1,000	200
Connecticut	27,000	3,400	1,400	5,000	1,800	6,500	700	700	700	1,200	1,300
Delaware	7,500	1,900	200	1,300	800	1,400	300	300	300	400	200
Florida	47,600	10,700	800	7,900	1,700	9,200	3,700	1,300	4,200	2,300	600
Georgia	32,200	8,900	1,400	7,000	200	5,600	700	800	3,300	1,200	400
Hawaii	16,200	2,200	8,000	800	300	800	600		800	600	400
Idaho	7,900	1,800	200	1,600	200	900	300	200	1,300	200	100
Illinois	74,300	19,000	1,500	10,000	3,000	16,800	1,200	1,600	3,800	2,800	700
Indiana	42,300	16,700	600	6,200	600	8,700	600	1,000	2,200	1,800	400
Iowa	26,600	8,700	500	3,400	1,700	5,200	200	600	2,300	800	100
Kansas	24,700	7,600	400	4,200	400	5,800	600	300	1,500	900	300
Kentucky	27,300	5,000	600	7,300	1,300	4,500	600	800	3,200	1,000	300
Louisiana	43,900	9,400	1,400	7,800	2,700	11,400	1,300	700	3,600	1,100	700
Maine	11,100	1,800	300	3,000	500	1,700	200	300	1,100	400	100
Maryland	30,500	8,600	400	4,100	100	8,300	1,200	1,000	1,100	1,000	400
Massachusetts	43,800	3,800	600	7,300	1,600	16,500	700	700	1,100	2,800	800
Michigan	64,700	28,000	800	5,100	2,600	13,900	800	1,600	2,700	1,900	500
Minnesota	32,200	10,600	500	5,100	100	7,400	300	500	2,400	900	500
Mississippi	20,100	5,600	500	3,300	1,300	3,700	600	600	2,400	500	200
Missouri	33,600	7,300	500	6,700	2,400	8,100	400	900	2,300	1,200	600
Montana	9,100	2,400	100	2,400	400	1,000	100	200	900	300	100
Nebraska	15,300	4,500	400	2,600	300	4,000	200	300	1,100	100	300
Nevada	4,600	900	100	1,600	100	300	100	100	400	300	100
New Hampshire	7,500	1,800	200	1,600	200	1,400	100	100	700	200	100
New Jersey	37,800	6,700	900	5,900	1,100	8,800	600	1,500	1,800	2,600	900
New Mexico	13,800	4,500	400	2,600	1,000	1,200	300	300	900	1,100	200
New York	134,900	17,200	2,400	15,800	1,800	46,700	1,600	2,800	6,800	11,400	3,200
North Carolina	42,300	9,500	1,100	10,200	400	8,200	500	1,000	3,700	1,900	300
North Dakota	7,800	2,800	100	1,500	100	1,200	100	100	600	300	100
Ohio	62,400	16,800	600	10,200	1,600	15,300	900	1,400	2,500	3,200	900
Oklahoma	28,500	8,700	700	3,700	2,700	5,800	300	500	2,700	1,100	300
Oregon	25,000	8,400	400	3,700	1,400	3,000	200	600	2,000	1,300	600
Pennsylvania	90,300	10,200	1,500	18,100	5,100	23,400	1,900	3,100	3,700	5,000	1,700
Rhode Island	10,800	1,700	500	1,100	800	2,700	300	100	500	500	400
South Carolina	21,600	4,100	1,000	4,800	900	4,200	500	500	2,400	1,100	100
South Dakota	8,300	2,300	200	2,300	400	1,000	100	100	800	200	100
Tennessee	31,300	7,500	900	6,200	1,600	5,400	1,200	600	3,300	900	300
Texas	75,700	22,800	1,300	17,700	2,600	14,100	1,400	800	3,800	1,800	700
Utah	11,600	4,300	500	2,300	500	800	200	200	800	500	200
Vermont	6,200	1,700	100	1,300	200	700	200	200	800	200	200
Virginia	43,600	9,200	800	11,600	200	9,900	1,400	1,100	2,900	1,700	200
Washington	32,900	9,900	600	4,400	2,400	4,700	400	600	3,100	1,600	400
West Virginia	22,400	4,400	500	7,200	1,600	3,200	300	400	1,200	800	300
Wisconsin	32,000	12,600	600	2,300	1,100	5,400	400	500	2,500	1,900	900
Wyoming	5,200	1,400	100	1,500	300	600	100	100	500	200	100

Source: Bureau of the Census, *State Distribution of Public Employment in 1964*.

TABLE 6

STATE GOVERNMENT PAYROLLS, TOTAL AND FOR SELECTED
FUNCTIONS, BY STATE: OCTOBER, 1964
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Education			Selected functions other than education							
	All functions	State institu- tions of higher educa- tion	Other educa- tion	High- ways	Public welfare	Hos- pitals	Health	Police protec- tion	Natural resources	Finan- cial admin- istration	General control
50 states, total....	761,133	237,112	20,405	120,518	22,914	123,019	15,252	19,061	51,063	33,952	14,888
Alabama....	10,707	3,239	285	2,158	516	1,144	175	268	924	382	163
Alaska.....	4,274	433	719	1,205	69		266	100	396	7	302
Arizona.....	7,412	3,398	138	1,455	217	357	85	185	418	325	93
Arkansas....	6,169	1,847	307	1,145	266	802	164	102	628	369	39
California...	97,544	37,281	1,537	11,391	795	11,489	1,457	2,979	8,041	5,313	1,352
Colorado.....	11,139	4,634	168	1,316	219	2,056	134	264	681	496	90
Connecticut..	12,645	1,880	739	2,335	727	2,617	357	368	414	566	706
Delaware....	2,805	817	90	462	241	438	100	137	101	121	90
Florida.....	18,431	5,375	379	2,768	682	2,443	1,346	555	1,549	926	373
Georgia.....	12,293	3,753	556	2,325	115	1,811	349	347	1,230	522	158
Hawaii.....	8,593	1,378	4,012	406	167	370	347		423	336	257
Idaho.....	3,449	813	72	832	86	280	129	78	558	85	63
Illinois.....	36,980	12,339	720	5,256	1,376	6,659	626	833	1,867	1,188	462
Indiana.....	19,071	9,045	258	2,749	203	2,727	283	504	1,007	643	244
Iowa.....	12,065	4,895	195	1,583	604	1,727	91	257	947	412	58
Kansas.....	11,390	4,753	177	1,649	190	2,033	221	146	694	344	178
Kentucky....	10,693	2,433	228	2,784	507	1,303	258	337	1,212	394	200
Louisiana....	17,081	4,785	652	2,889	1,038	3,013	489	303	1,623	468	318
Maine.....	4,515	904	135	1,144	177	626	96	126	439	161	63
Maryland....	13,067	4,138	194	1,827	50	2,741	569	427	543	365	291
Massachusetts	21,575	2,283	330	3,775	835	6,563	350	412	528	1,444	449
Michigan....	35,932	16,694	435	3,033	1,178	6,364	448	920	1,579	1,031	405
Minnesota...	16,569	6,858	233	2,511	35	2,869	165	269	1,193	375	291
Mississippi...	6,668	2,190	181	1,131	434	616	231	221	777	228	89
Missouri.....	13,704	3,872	229	2,742	802	2,312	161	440	1,176	434	329
Montana.....	4,444	1,448	74	1,205	154	366	63	98	402	132	59
Nebraska.....	5,747	1,901	164	965	99	1,173	53	133	521	53	115
Nevada.....	2,447	549	43	783	68	100	67	35	245	126	94
New Hampshire	3,297	810	126	696	87	579	66	67	316	67	65
New Jersey...	18,136	4,240	489	2,720	478	3,237	320	704	990	1,115	509
New Mexico...	5,984	2,311	169	1,025	368	312	123	137	450	404	111
New York....	67,904	10,808	1,210	7,969	910	20,091	925	1,693	3,174	5,309	2,619
North Carolina	17,819	5,082	482	4,020	176	2,483	239	491	1,605	766	210
North Dakota	3,361	1,407	48	631	45	358	68	40	261	111	55
Ohio.....	26,243	8,500	272	4,261	582	4,978	477	635	1,150	1,351	491
Oklahoma....	10,787	4,100	299	1,364	876	1,557	144	189	880	394	173
Oregon.....	12,241	4,580	218	1,905	596	1,186	138	325	928	582	147
Pennsylvania	37,597	5,487	810	7,978	1,996	7,475	822	1,497	1,798	1,807	893
Rhode Island	4,705	926	200	485	299	945	165	78	225	214	235
South Carolina	7,684	1,904	395	1,405	299	1,030	197	240	908	396	97
South Dakota	3,519	1,146	65	946	131	271	48	44	395	92	75
Tennessee...	11,170	3,466	362	2,083	594	1,296	462	274	929	557	147
Texas.....	31,380	12,012	568	6,885	994	3,906	586	383	1,428	688	477
Utah.....	5,674	2,523	197	973	234	267	91	129	401	191	112
Vermont.....	2,587	819	48	503	83	233	80	93	251	74	74
Virginia.....	16,948	4,667	342	3,875	92	2,921	642	483	1,241	624	99
Washington..	17,905	6,764	289	2,558	1,056	1,801	208	324	1,611	726	202
West Virginia	8,505	2,363	233	2,423	566	750	122	140	486	313	151
Wisconsin....	17,861	8,505	287	1,227	523	2,290	204	236	1,302	826	582
Wyoming....	2,466	759	48	757	97	163	46	51	213	99	32

Source: Bureau of the Census, *State Distribution of Public Employment in 1964*.

Section V

FINANCE

1. Revenue, Expenditure, Debt
2. Taxation

Revenue, Expenditure, Debt

STATE FINANCES IN 1964*

REVENUE OF state governments from all sources totaled \$45.2 billion in fiscal 1964,¹ or 10.2 per cent more than in fiscal 1963. State government expenditure rose 7.6 per cent and amounted to \$42.6 billion in fiscal 1964. State revenue exceeded aggregate state expenditure by \$2.6 billion, as indicated by the following figures (in billions):

Fiscal year	Total revenue	Total expenditure	Excess of revenue or of expenditure (—)
1964.....	\$45.2	\$42.6	\$2.6
1963.....	41.0	39.6	1.4
1962.....	37.6	36.4	1.2
1961.....	34.6	34.7	—0.1
1960.....	32.8	31.6	1.2
1959.....	29.2	31.1	—1.9
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

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 with-

drawals 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 1964 general revenue exceeded general expenditure by \$406 million, or 1.1 per cent; insurance trust revenue exceeded insurance trust expenditure by \$2.0 billion, or 44.9 per cent; and liquor store revenue exceeded liquor store expenditure by \$218 million, or 22.3 per cent.

State borrowing amounted to \$2.7 billion during the fiscal year 1964, and debt redemption totaled \$1.0 billion. State debt rose to a new high of \$25 billion at the end of the fiscal year, as compared with \$23 billion in 1963.

National totals of state finances for 1964 and selected years back to 1942 are presented in Table 1. Summary aggregates of income and outgo in fiscal 1964 are shown for individual states in Table 2.

GENERAL REVENUE

State general revenue totaled \$37.6 billion in fiscal 1964, up 11.1 per cent from the 1963 amount. Taxes provided \$24.2 billion, or nearly two-thirds of the 1964 total. Charges and miscellaneous general revenue increased 11.9 per cent to \$3.9 billion. Intergovernmental revenue from the federal government amounted to \$9.0 billion, or 15.5 per cent more than the 1963 figure. Intergovernmental revenue

*Adapted from Bureau of the Census, *Compendium of State Government Finances in 1964*.

¹Fiscal 1964 data herein are for the state fiscal years ended on June 30, 1964, except for three states with other closing dates: Alabama, September 30; New York, March 31; and Texas, August 31.

from local governments amounted to \$417 million.

State tax revenue was up 9.6 per cent in 1964 from the 1963 total. The 1963-1964 rise, of \$2,126 million, was much larger than the 1962-1963 increase of \$1,556 million. The average annual increase reported for the ten-year period 1954-1964 was about \$1,315 million. Forty-eight of the fifty states reported an increase in tax yield between 1963 and 1964. (Alaska and South Dakota showed a slight decrease.) The tax rise was more than 10 per cent for fifteen states and less than 5 per cent for six states.

Table 3 presents a summary of 1964 figures on general revenue of each state. Later and more detailed data on taxes appear in the chapter on "State Tax Collections in 1965," beginning on page 206.

GENERAL EXPENDITURE

State general expenditure amounted to \$37.2 billion in fiscal 1964, or 8.3 per cent more than in 1963.

Of the 1964 total, education accounted for a considerably larger fraction of state spending than any other function. In 1964 the states spent \$13.4 billion for education, 12 per cent more than in 1963.

State fiscal aid to local governments for support of public schools amounted to \$7.7 billion in 1964, as against \$7 billion in 1963. Expenditure for state institutions of higher education totaled \$4.9 billion in 1964. This amount includes \$666 million for operation of commercial activities, such as dormitories and dining halls. State revenue from charges of these activities amounted to \$797 million. Amounts for education do not include expenditure for university-operated hospitals serving the public (classified under hospitals) or for agricultural experiment stations and extension services (classified under natural resources).

State expenditure for highways in 1964 amounted to \$9.4 billion, or 6.0 per cent more than in the previous year. More than \$1.5 billion was paid to local governments for highway purposes. Of the other \$7.9 billion, \$7.4 billion was for regular state highway facilities, and only \$413 million for toll roads and bridges (generally administered by semi-autonomous

agencies of the state governments).

Most direct expenditure by the states for highways consists of capital outlay—mainly contract construction, but also involving force-account construction and the purchase of land and equipment. Capital expenditure for regular highway facilities increased \$410 million from the previous year to \$6.2 billion in fiscal 1964. Capital outlay for state toll highway facilities amounted to only \$285 million in 1964. Current spending for the operation of state toll facilities amounted to \$127 million, and revenue from toll charges produced \$471 million.

Expenditure for public welfare totaled \$4.9 billion, which was 5.9 per cent more than in 1963. There is wide variation among the states as to whether particular welfare services are provided directly by state government agencies or are delegated to local governments. State transfers to local governments for welfare services totaled \$2.1 billion in 1964. In turn, the states received \$3.0 billion from the federal government for public welfare programs.

Spending for hospitals, the fourth major state function, rose 6.3 per cent to total \$2.2 billion in 1964.

Some increase occurred from 1963 to 1964 in state spending for most of the other general government functions. Figures on general state expenditure appear in Table 5.

EXPENDITURE BY CHARACTER AND OBJECT

Current operation spending, which accounts for about three-tenths of total state expenditure (including amounts for liquor stores and insurance trust purposes as well as general-government purposes), amounted to \$13.5 billion in 1964, or 8.4 per cent more than in 1963. Capital outlay, mainly for contract construction, increased 8.8 per cent to \$8.8 billion. Insurance benefits and repayments increased only 1.3 per cent, from \$4.3 billion in 1963 to \$4.4 billion in 1964. Expenditure for assistance and subsidies rose 3.0 per cent to \$2.2 billion. Interest payments on debt were up 6.2 per cent to \$765 million. Altogether, these various kinds of direct state expenditure totaled

\$29.6 billion in 1964 as against \$27.7 billion in 1963.

Intergovernmental expenditure, mainly fiscal aid but also including reimbursements to local governments for services, amounted to \$13.0 billion in 1964. This compares with \$11.9 billion in 1963.

Total state spending for personal services was \$8.5 billion, or almost one-fifth of all state expenditure in 1964. Personal service costs are mainly for "current operation," but also include 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 will be found in the chapter on "State Aid to Local Governments," beginning on page 265.

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 the payment of cash benefits from accumulated fund reserves. Transactions of these various systems—exclusive of administrative costs, which are treated as general expenditure, and of state contributions, which are classified as intra-governmental transactions—are reported as insurance trust revenue and insurance trust expenditure in Tables 1 and 2.

Revenue of the state unemployment compensation systems aggregated \$3.3 billion in fiscal 1964, as against \$3.2 billion in 1963. Their benefit payments decreased from \$2.8 billion in 1963 to \$2.6 billion in fiscal 1964. Reserves of the state unemployment compensation systems totaled \$6.6 billion at the end of 1964.

State-administered employee-retirement systems had revenue from contributions and investment earnings that totaled \$2.4 billion in fiscal 1964, and made payments for benefits and withdrawals amounting to \$1.1 billion.

INDEBTEDNESS, BORROWING AND DEBT REDEMPTION

Of the \$25 billion of state debt outstanding at the end of fiscal 1964, all except \$641 million was of long-term nature. In addition to \$11.1 billion of long-term obligations backed by the states' full faith and credit, \$13.3 billion of nonguaranteed debt was outstanding.

Net long-term state debt—allowing for debt offsets of \$3.5 billion—amounted to \$20.9 billion at the end of the 1964 fiscal year.

Nearly one-half of the \$2.7 billion total of state borrowing in fiscal 1964 was accounted for by five states—California, Kentucky, Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania. However, at least minor amounts of borrowing are reported for all of the remaining states. The \$1.0 billion devoted to redemption of debt in 1964 included an 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 10.8 per cent higher at the end of fiscal year 1964 than at the beginning. Components making up the \$45.9 billion total moved differently during the year. Holdings for employee-retirement systems were up \$2.2 billion to a total of \$19.7 billion; bond fund holdings were down \$28 million to total \$1.8 billion. Offsets to debt rose moderately, and unemployment compensation reserves rose 9.6 per cent to \$6.6 billion.

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 represent in consolidated state-local totals, therefore, varies materially from one state area to another.

TABLE 1
NATIONAL TOTALS OF STATE GOVERNMENT FINANCE: 1942-1964*

Item	Amounts in millions														Per cent change 1963 to 1964	Per cent distribution 1964	Per capita 1964
	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1956	1954	1952	1950	1946	1942				
Revenue and borrowing.....	\$47,885	\$43,025	\$40,589	\$36,889	\$35,149	\$31,413	\$28,462	\$24,320	\$21,072	\$17,962	\$15,331	\$8,652	\$7,040	11.3	.....	\$251.33
Borrowing.....	2,717	2,032	2,994	2,286	2,312	2,249	2,271	2,121	2,239	1,147	1,428	77	170	33.7	.....	14.26
Revenue total.....	45,167	40,993	37,595	34,603	32,838	29,164	26,191	22,199	18,834	16,815	13,903	8,576	6,870	10.2	.....	237.07
General revenue.....	37,648	33,882	31,157	28,693	27,363	24,448	21,772	18,389	15,299	13,429	11,262	6,284	5,132	11.1	100.0	197.60	
Taxes, total (a).....	24,243	22,117	20,561	19,057	18,036	15,848	14,919	13,375	11,089	9,857	7,930	4,937	3,903	9.6	64.4	127.24	
Intergovernmental revenue.....	9,464	8,243	7,480	6,782	6,745	6,252	4,764	3,296	2,883	2,485	2,423	865	858	14.8	25.1	49.67	
From federal government.....	9,046	7,832	7,108	6,412	6,382	5,888	4,461	3,027	2,668	2,329	2,275	802	802	15.5	24.0	47.48	
Public welfare.....	2,977	2,707	2,449	2,164	2,048	1,959	1,793	1,452	1,426	1,149	1,107	432	369	10.0	7.9	15.63	
Education.....	1,401	1,156	985	824	727	615	492	344	277	293	345	99	137	21.2	3.7	7.35	
Highways.....	3,652	3,024	2,746	2,613	2,883	2,610	1,496	739	542	413	438	66	169	20.8	9.7	19.17	
Employment security administration.....	437	409	423	380	319	316	280	219	198	187	168	63	57	6.8	1.2	2.29	
Other.....	579	536	504	432	406	388	400	273	225	288	217	140	69	8.0	1.5	3.04	
From local governments.....	417	411	373	370	363	364	302	269	215	156	148	63	56	1.5	1.1	2.19	
Charges and miscellaneous general revenue.....	3,942	3,523	3,116	2,854	2,583	2,348	2,089	1,718	1,328	1,087	909	482	370	11.9	10.5	20.69	
Liquor stores revenue.....	1,195	1,114	1,134	1,119	1,128	1,085	1,058	1,019	974	924	810	798	373	2.9	.....	6.27
Insurance trust revenue.....	6,324	5,950	5,304	4,791	4,347	3,631	3,361	2,791	2,560	2,462	1,831	1,494	1,366	6.3	100.0	33.19	
Employee retirement.....	2,369	2,136	1,942	1,745	1,558	1,376	1,224	919	757	579	425	193	115	10.9	37.5	12.43	
Unemployment compensation.....	3,250	3,171	2,812	2,511	2,316	1,827	1,711	1,500	1,466	1,597	1,176	1,162	1,134	2.5	51.4	17.06	
Other.....	706	642	550	535	472	428	426	371	337	287	229	140	117	10.0	11.2	3.71	
Debt outstanding at end of fiscal year, total.....	25,041	23,176	22,023	19,993	18,543	16,930	15,394	12,890	9,600	6,874	5,285	2,353	3,257	8.1	100.0	131.43	
Long-term.....	24,401	22,751	21,612	19,529	18,128	16,421	15,065	12,643	9,317	6,640	5,168	2,328	3,096	7.2	97.4	128.07	
Full faith and credit.....	11,147	10,658	10,313	9,521	8,912	8,211	7,349	6,213	5,770	4,926	4,209	1,970	2,641	4.6	44.5	58.51	
Nonguaranteed.....	13,254	12,093	11,300	10,009	9,216	8,210	7,716	6,430	3,547	1,714	958	358	455	9.6	52.9	69.57	
Short-term.....	641	424	411	464	415	509	329	247	283	235	118	25	161	51.1	2.6	3.36	
Net long-term.....	20,922	19,480	18,645	16,664	15,595	14,180	13,027	11,175	7,877	5,620	4,246	1,727	2,563	7.4	.....	109.81
Full faith and credit only.....	8,434	7,968	7,780	7,039	6,711	6,240	5,577	4,896	4,481	3,984	3,379	1,381	2,123	5.8	.....	44.27
Expenditure and debt redemption.....	43,620	40,560	37,392	35,548	32,496	31,848	28,699	22,211	19,184	16,329	15,373	7,296	5,746	7.5	.....	228.94
Debt redemption.....	1,036	976	990	856	900	723	619	524	497	495	291	231	403	6.2	.....	5.44
Expenditure, total.....	42,583	39,583	36,402	34,693	31,596	31,125	28,080	21,686	18,686	15,834	15,082	7,066	5,343	7.6	.....	223.50
General expenditure.....	37,242	34,377	31,281	29,118	27,228	26,006	23,537	18,857	15,788	13,697	12,250	5,245	4,549	8.3	100.0	195.47	
Public welfare.....	4,904	4,631	4,285	3,913	3,704	3,533	3,191	2,672	2,552	2,386	2,358	1,056	913	5.9	13.2	25.74	
Old-age assistance.....	1,645	1,624	1,597	1,688	1,668	1,661	1,603	1,476	1,474	1,400	1,396	709	509	1.3	4.4	8.63	
Aid to dependent children.....	1,319	1,238	1,158	979	907	847	722	569	518	506	480	153	134	6.5	3.5	6.92	
Other (including all public welfare ad- ministration).....	1,940	1,769	1,530	1,246	1,128	1,025	866	628	559	479	481	195	270	9.7	5.2	10.18	
Education.....	13,376	11,947	10,744	9,755	8,857	8,050	7,325	5,679	4,645	4,017	3,412	1,471	1,182	12.0	35.9	70.20	
State institutions of higher education.....	4,895	4,228	3,634	3,170	2,856	2,614	2,305	1,678	1,324	1,180	1,107	397	296	15.8	13.1	25.69	
Intergovernmental expenditure.....	7,664	6,993	6,474	5,963	5,461	4,957	4,598	3,541	2,934	2,525	2,054	953	790	9.6	20.6	40.23	
Other.....	816	726	636	622	540	479	422	460	391	314	251	121	95	12.4	2.2	4.28	
Highways.....	9,374	8,841	7,961	7,496	7,317	7,621	6,674	5,351	4,125	3,284	2,668	952	1,134	6.0	25.2	49.20	
Regular state highway facilities.....	7,437	6,991	6,374	6,026	5,812	5,961	4,714	3,314	2,777	2,266	1,953	606	771	6.4	20.0	39.04	
State toll highway facilities.....	413	434	260	203	259	453	793	1,053	477	290	105	7	19	-4.9	1.1	2.17	
Intergovernmental expenditure.....	1,524	1,416	1,327	1,266	1,247	1,207	1,167	984	871	734	610	339	344	7.7	4.1	8.00	
Health and hospitals.....	2,699	2,538	2,351	2,243	2,072	2,012	1,909	1,602	1,402	1,258	1,042	447	311	6.3	7.2	14.17	
State hospitals and institutions for hand- icapped.....	2,073	1,956	1,824	1,750	1,618	1,590	1,512	1,216	1,089	968	788	308	235	6.0	5.6	10.88	
Other.....	626	582	527	493	454	422	397	387	312	290	254	139	75	7.6	1.7	3.29	

Expenditure (continued)

Natural resources.....	1,208	1,125	992	924	862	831	768	681	572	548	477	209	160	7.3	3.2	6.34
Correction.....	605	550	524	489	433	420	376	298	252	225	198	97	80	9.8	1.6	3.17
Police.....	319	303	281	266	254	231	218	161	133	108	85	45	40	5.3	0.9	1.67
Employment security administration.....	426	411	399	351	313	303	270	215	190	177	172	60	59	3.6	1.1	2.24
Financial administration.....	582	542	512	477	447	411	388	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.4	1.6	3.05
General control.....	301	299	259	258	216	216	190	485	426	368	322	195	166	0.6	0.8	1.58
Miscellaneous and unallocable.....	3,448	3,189	2,972	2,947	2,755	2,378	2,227	1,713	1,481	1,312	1,515	127	505	8.2	9.3	18.12
Veterans' services.....	19	20	95	84	112	61	121	89	103	143	462	54	1	-5.5	0.1	.10
State aid for unspecified purposes.....	1,053	1,012	839	821	806	725	687	631	600	510	482	357	224	4.0	2.8	5.52
Interest.....	765	721	635	584	536	453	396	311	193	144	109	84	122	6.2	2.1	4.02
Other (includes intergovernmental aid for specified purposes not elsewhere classified).....	1,611	1,435	1,402	1,457	1,300	1,140	1,023	682	585	515	462	216	158	12.3	4.3	8.46
Liquor store expenditures.....	977	900	882	873	907	860	869	845	803	723	654	663	288	8.5	.....	5.13
Insurance trust expenditure.....	4,364	4,306	4,238	4,701	3,461	4,259	3,675	1,984	2,096	1,413	2,177	1,158	505	1.3	100.0	22.91
Employee retirement.....	1,125	995	933	791	700	626	587	437	355	247	163	92	65	13.1	25.8	5.91
Unemployment compensation.....	2,627	2,750	2,802	3,456	2,359	3,268	2,751	1,273	1,504	971	1,845	965	369	-4.5	60.2	13.79
Other.....	612	562	502	453	402	365	337	274	237	195	169	102	71	8.9	14.0	3.21
Total expenditure by character and object.....	42,583	39,583	36,402	34,693	31,596	31,125	28,080	21,686	18,686	15,834	15,082	7,066	5,343	7.6	100.0	223.50
Direct expenditure.....	29,616	27,698	25,495	24,578	22,152	22,436	19,991	15,148	13,008	10,790	10,864	4,974	3,563	6.9	69.5	155.44
Current operation.....	13,492	12,449	11,290	10,384	9,534	8,775	8,161	6,758	5,886	5,173	4,450	2,701	1,827	8.4	31.7	70.81
Capital outlay.....	8,820	8,110	7,214	6,865	6,607	7,059	5,946	4,564	3,347	2,658	2,237	368	642	8.8	20.7	46.29
Construction.....	7,263	6,717	5,960	5,699	5,509	5,937	5,022	3,872	2,831	2,323	1,966	292	560	8.1	17.1	38.12
Purchase of land and existing structures.....	1,134	1,000	903	833	802	839	653	489	342	178	131	33	NA	13.4	2.7	5.95
Equipment.....	424	393	351	334	296	282	271	203	173	158	141	42	NA	7.8	1.0	2.22
Assistance and subsidies.....	2,175	2,112	2,118	2,044	2,015	1,891	1,813	1,531	1,486	1,402	1,391	663	466	3.0	5.1	11.41
Interest on debt.....	765	721	635	584	536	453	396	311	193	144	109	84	122	6.2	1.8	4.02
Insurance benefits and repayments.....	4,364	4,306	4,238	4,701	3,461	4,259	3,675	1,984	2,096	1,413	2,177	1,158	505	1.3	10.2	22.91
Intergovernmental expenditure.....	12,968	11,885	10,906	10,114	9,443	8,689	8,089	6,538	5,679	5,044	4,217	2,092	1,780	9.1	30.5	68.06
Cash and security holdings at end of fiscal year.....	45,862	41,379	38,543	35,412	33,940	30,865	30,358	28,899	25,536	21,492	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	10.8	100.0	240.71
Unemployment fund balance in U.S. Treasury.....	6,580	6,001	5,603	5,613	6,597	6,623	7,340	8,140	8,362	7,757	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	9.4	14.3	34.53
Cash and deposits.....	5,572	5,016	4,650	4,313	4,175	3,981	4,256	4,200	3,887	3,558	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	11.5	12.2	29.25
Securities.....	33,710	30,362	28,290	25,486	23,168	20,260	18,763	16,558	13,287	10,177	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	11.0	73.5	176.93
Total by purpose:																
Insurance trust.....	28,058	25,174	22,789	21,015	20,264	18,624	18,156	16,528	14,921	12,810	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	11.5	61.2	147.27
Debt offsets.....	3,479	3,272	2,968	2,866	2,533	2,241	2,038	1,468	1,440	1,019	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	6.3	7.6	18.26
Other.....	14,325	12,934	12,786	11,532	11,144	10,001	10,165	10,902	9,175	7,662	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	10.8	31.2	75.19

*Source: Bureau of the Census, *Compendium of State Government Finances*, for 1964 and 1963; and *Historical Statistics on Governmental Finances and Employment* (Vol. VI, No. 4 of the 1962 Census of Governments).

NOTE: State totals for 1960-64 include the present fifty states. The 1959 totals do not

include Hawaii and those for 1958 and earlier years exclude both Alaska and Hawaii. Because of rounding, detail does not always add to total. N.A. signifies data not available.

(a) For detail, see Table 1 of section on "State Tax Collections in 1965," page 208.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY FINANCIAL AGGREGATES, BY STATES: 1964*
(In thousands)

State	Revenue					Expenditure				
	Total	General	Liquor stores	Insurance trust	Borrowing	Total	General	Liquor stores	Insurance trust	Debt redemption
All states.....	\$45,167,368	\$37,648,232	\$1,194,696	\$6,324,440	\$2,717,356	\$42,583,494	\$37,242,113	\$977,187	\$4,364,194	\$1,036,220
Alabama.....	739,891	639,211	45,002	55,678	38,713	719,032	651,206	39,393	28,433	14,931
Alaska.....	159,487	148,704	.....	10,783	30,242	175,583	168,905	.....	6,678	1,185
Arizona.....	409,802	354,327	.....	55,475	4,350	384,920	351,417	.....	32,903	407
Arkansas.....	385,546	362,370	.....	23,176	7,408	365,694	346,439	.....	19,255	7,019
California.....	5,743,005	4,539,723	.....	1,203,282	416,236	5,545,127	4,589,168	.....	955,959	126,637
Colorado.....	484,456	429,667	.....	54,789	17,796	482,051	451,676	.....	30,375	6,000
Connecticut.....	625,688	540,055	.....	85,633	99,000	612,139	546,786	.....	65,353	27,689
Delaware.....	163,454	152,608	.....	10,846	30,227	175,996	167,860	.....	8,136	14,996
Florida.....	1,112,088	1,012,868	.....	99,220	90,614	1,032,088	980,189	.....	51,899	13,903
Georgia.....	833,044	763,895	.....	69,149	27,563	761,286	727,322	.....	33,964	26,653
Hawaii.....	271,399	239,772	.....	31,627	64,484	274,584	257,905	.....	16,679	9,571
Idaho.....	169,881	141,961	14,654	13,266	4,380	164,621	141,748	10,492	12,381	2,325
Illinois.....	1,938,034	1,659,690	.....	278,344	68,150	1,798,039	1,610,418	.....	187,621	32,602
Indiana.....	943,338	868,383	.....	74,955	10,340	913,495	852,765	.....	60,730	13,641
Iowa.....	613,005	523,431	49,778	39,796	13,396	586,264	526,601	39,178	20,485	4,094
Kansas.....	433,458	406,216	.....	27,242	2,431	429,804	408,342	.....	21,462	1,864
Kentucky.....	639,239	588,217	.....	51,022	147,928	687,107	651,849	.....	35,258	12,384
Louisiana.....	1,047,697	976,844	.....	70,853	75,855	1,041,639	998,222	.....	43,417	22,874
Maine.....	235,059	184,113	28,067	22,879	25,850	233,596	185,739	20,773	17,084	5,548
Maryland.....	772,897	660,086	.....	112,811	60,705	725,550	672,791	.....	52,759	49,569
Massachusetts.....	1,154,892	986,798	.....	168,094	107,811	1,232,176	1,051,185	.....	180,991	76,868
Michigan.....	2,251,442	1,812,690	184,641	254,111	45,805	1,961,930	1,694,161	146,465	121,304	50,386
Minnesota.....	855,339	782,801	.....	72,538	55,360	798,442	740,970	.....	57,472	16,969
Mississippi.....	432,220	403,681	.....	28,539	28,010	450,944	434,313	.....	16,631	10,354
Missouri.....	832,400	750,242	.....	82,158	15,835	786,106	738,013	.....	48,093	4,964

Montana.....	211,397	172,439	17,471	21,487	13,869	205,106	173,472	14,395	17,239	3,896
Nebraska.....	242,443	229,136	.....	13,307	9,170	237,584	226,240	.....	11,344	274
Nevada.....	161,754	130,668	.....	31,086	4,030	151,264	132,586	.....	18,678	456
New Hampshire.....	148,571	99,203	34,284	15,084	22,570	151,299	112,726	28,043	10,530	16,501
New Jersey.....	1,116,878	830,304	.....	286,574	47,800	1,030,215	780,321	.....	249,894	22,506
New Mexico.....	351,475	327,075	.....	24,400	18,599	318,652	304,267	.....	14,385	8,049
New York.....	4,705,461	3,634,974	.....	1,070,487	501,353	4,421,994	3,782,138	.....	639,856	114,428
North Carolina.....	980,384	888,840	.....	91,544	23,085	879,679	830,008	.....	49,671	30,185
North Dakota.....	187,010	174,494	.....	12,516	3,775	190,758	180,217	.....	10,541	1,599
Ohio.....	2,309,524	1,585,738	224,809	498,977	29,600	1,949,108	1,423,507	198,915	326,686	63,358
Oklahoma.....	637,193	603,235	.....	33,958	54,945	678,218	652,658	.....	25,560	5,215
Oregon.....	638,878	481,032	56,563	101,283	40,250	577,969	486,115	34,995	56,859	14,710
Pennsylvania.....	2,687,073	1,990,688	263,840	432,545	170,529	2,470,318	1,917,275	224,521	328,522	85,225
Rhode Island.....	207,016	164,992	.....	42,024	25,050	206,112	173,596	.....	32,516	6,762
South Carolina.....	454,481	417,329	.....	37,152	10,715	444,505	392,630	.....	21,875	21,026
South Dakota.....	157,299	152,684	.....	4,615	2,596	159,410	155,629	.....	3,781	306
Tennessee.....	706,179	649,181	.....	56,998	24,585	658,856	622,726	.....	36,130	11,349
Texas.....	1,968,255	1,816,937	.....	151,318	56,161	1,754,852	1,653,103	.....	101,749	14,430
Utah.....	292,899	249,153	18,785	24,961	5,150	284,757	253,130	14,062	17,565	835
Vermont.....	123,723	103,683	11,499	8,541	6,215	121,357	101,284	11,537	8,536	5,207
Virginia.....	888,148	721,192	113,396	53,560	27,130	838,287	718,133	97,133	23,021	6,089
Washington.....	1,076,548	852,245	86,591	137,712	53,758	1,011,473	828,277	61,727	121,469	30,493
West Virginia.....	441,565	351,547	36,185	53,833	16,165	411,624	345,299	26,662	39,663	13,611
Wisconsin.....	1,078,858	966,387	.....	112,471	60,232	994,026	928,093	.....	65,933	5,598
Wyoming.....	147,595	126,723	9,131	11,741	1,535	138,458	122,693	8,896	6,869	679

*Source: Bureau of the Census, *Compendium of State Government Finances in 1964*.

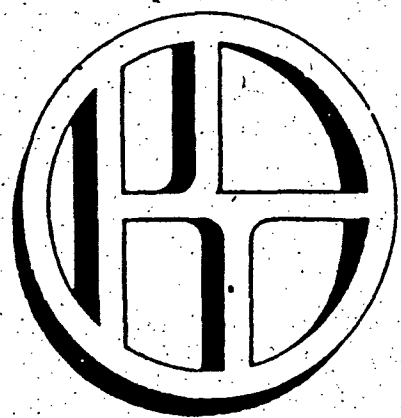
TABLE 3
STATE GENERAL REVENUE, BY SOURCE AND BY STATE: 1964*
(In thousands)

State	Total general revenue	Taxes								Inter- govern- mental revenue	Charges and miscel- laneous general revenue
		Total	Sales and gross receipts			Licenses		Indi- vidual income	Corpora- tion net income		
			Total	General	Motor fuels	Total	Motor vehicles				
All states.....	\$37,648,232	\$24,242,732	\$13,957,051	\$6,084,000	\$4,058,748	\$3,062,069	\$1,782,506	\$3,415,035(a)	\$1,694,905(a)	\$9,463,824	\$3,941,676
Alabama.....	639,211	384,054	281,316	141,179	83,438	27,929	5,068	36,591	15,766	203,053	52,104
Alaska.....	148,704	39,034	11,902	.....	5,643	7,948	2,870	13,931	1,764	89,221	20,449
Arizona.....	354,327	221,118	143,868	84,785	38,108	17,176	10,897	14,053	9,174	88,609	44,600
Arkansas.....	362,370	203,912	145,101	72,891	46,915	25,894	17,218	15,616	11,059	132,801	25,657
California.....	4,539,723	2,930,188	1,643,008	882,872	448,875	224,573	161,575	391,853	404,757	1,207,314	402,221
Colorado.....	429,667	247,122	122,652	60,724	43,939	31,329	19,294	52,521	24,735	123,080	59,465
Connecticut.....	540,055	359,381	248,420	111,917	54,751	34,073	20,682	51,081	51,081	111,962	68,712
Delaware.....	152,608	100,553	23,489	.....	11,793	25,152	5,157	35,354	9,997	27,305	24,750
Florida.....	1,012,868	708,637	519,591	228,449	146,870	124,860	87,595	.....	.....	234,249	69,982
Georgia.....	763,895	490,915	356,276	185,424	99,597	32,986	21,754	56,018	41,049	223,060	49,920
Hawaii.....	239,772	142,215	97,291	70,956	10,298	2,026	142	34,680	7,053	63,952	33,605
Idaho.....	141,961	83,180	28,433	.....	16,764	17,789	10,560	25,292	6,071	44,545	14,236
Illinois.....	1,659,690	1,122,335	940,625	558,584	161,087	144,677	115,456	.....	.....	415,049	122,306
Indiana.....	868,383	556,899	352,984	188,238	112,424	56,531	43,109	126,346	1,673	168,781	142,703
Iowa.....	523,431	311,285	182,254	88,215	63,092	61,718	52,984	48,524	5,017	155,010	57,136
Kansas.....	406,216	248,632	157,337	86,140	46,033	35,855	26,395	29,433	10,765	111,047	46,537
Kentucky.....	588,217	353,512	231,640	109,455	72,993	24,762	14,178	46,067	23,255	184,175	50,530
Louisiana.....	976,844	542,627	259,966	104,748	72,904	47,056	16,278	18,697	22,144	270,192	64,025
Maine.....	184,113	109,667	85,709	40,780	25,515	17,238	9,725	.....	.....	51,833	22,613
Maryland.....	660,086	474,729	262,726	104,496	68,471	42,095	32,193	123,266	23,829	112,111	73,246
Massachusetts.....	986,798	631,953	204,260	.....	86,916	151,922(b)	20,805	202,541	41,820	273,633	81,212
Michigan.....	1,812,690	1,220,153	864,474	537,524	167,266	187,506	79,508	.....	.....	404,057	188,480
Minnesota.....	782,801	479,939	163,858	.....	75,817	62,147	46,728	149,505	40,286	201,648	101,214
Mississippi.....	403,681	235,333	176,136	89,003	55,937	20,052	7,222	7,962	12,990	127,730	40,618
Missouri.....	750,242	463,681	306,572	173,785	85,417	66,878	47,463	63,726	10,750	237,836	48,725

Montana.....	172,439	75,872	34,615	.....	20,010	10,101	4,186	14,691	5,051	72,033	24,534
Nebraska.....	229,136	111,214	61,759	.....	44,661	13,879	6,693	.....	.....	84,126	33,796
Nevada.....	130,668	73,709	58,417	21,253	.....	13,886	12,462	7,195	.....	47,467	9,492
New Hampshire.....	99,203	50,114	30,819	.....	15,277	11,177	7,294	1,893	.....	35,920	13,169
New Jersey.....	830,304	517,224	291,671	.....	132,075	136,810	78,159	6,962	31,733	181,184	131,896
New Mexico.....	327,075	172,782	103,335	57,836	27,902	18,183	12,369	13,138(a)	(a)	89,230	65,063
New York.....	3,634,974	2,712,907	711,700	.....	243,211	250,086	147,125	1,136,263	421,700	585,704	336,363
North Carolina.....	888,840	623,835	347,706	156,731	117,552	68,467	36,232	115,920	66,218	180,199	84,806
North Dakota.....	174,494	76,187	45,178	21,115	13,666	15,109	11,143	7,263	2,028	56,578	41,729
Ohio.....	1,585,738	1,006,929	752,195	296,353	235,501	193,853	116,335	.....	.....	412,713	166,096
Oklahoma.....	603,235	332,257	189,770	66,397	67,494	56,334	43,059	21,773	16,863	189,717	81,261
Oregon.....	481,032	255,123	54,285	.....	43,681	45,723	31,908	122,876	23,325	155,800	70,109
Pennsylvania.....	1,990,688	1,407,465	979,733	507,569	237,302	197,182	89,101	.....	155,457	415,234	167,989
Rhode Island.....	164,992	109,531	79,570	30,179	18,839	13,848	8,668	.....	10,804	42,886	12,575
South Carolina.....	417,329	279,529	199,556	85,481	58,508	21,024	9,952	35,083	19,021	90,635	47,165
South Dakota.....	152,684	64,289	49,213	18,206	16,773	12,893	8,062	.....	537	60,510	27,885
Tennessee.....	649,181	408,244	291,049	147,289	89,311	71,113	33,607	6,541	28,392	205,493	35,444
Texas.....	1,816,937	1,122,553	673,699	204,735	218,296	188,932	99,017	.....	.....	473,962	220,422
Utah.....	249,153	136,005	80,813	47,739	23,275	11,751	7,630	20,055	6,696	88,605	24,543
Vermont.....	103,683	56,273	25,823	.....	9,528	10,669	8,353	14,539	2,568	35,769	11,641
Virginia.....	721,192	437,666	180,368	.....	102,542	64,562	39,625	128,460	34,233	186,751	96,775
Washington.....	852,245	561,660	458,214	304,920	79,864	47,359	26,808	.....	.....	188,608	101,977
West Virginia.....	351,547	231,341	182,756	104,684	38,519	25,763	20,240	18,061	.....	93,253	26,953
Wisconsin.....	966,387	711,447	238,996	80,274(c)	81,010	62,502	46,287	259,541(c)	95,244	168,135	86,805
Wyoming.....	126,723	47,522	25,923	13,074	9,192	12,105	8,602	.....	.....	61,059	18,142

*Source: Bureau of the Census, *Compendium of State Government Finances in 1964*.
(a) Combined corporation and individual income taxes for New Mexico are tabulated with individual income taxes.
(b) Amount for licenses includes \$92,225 corporation taxes measured in part by net income.

(c) General sales tax and individual income tax amounts shown here are sums recorded by the State of Wisconsin as 1964 fiscal year revenue. Changes in accounting methods cause these amounts to reflect transactions of more than a 12-month period.



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TABLE 4
SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE, BY CHARACTER AND OBJECT AND BY STATE: 1964*
(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					
All states.....	\$42,583,494	\$13,491,777	\$8,820,102	\$7,262,525	\$1,134,071	\$423,506	\$2,174,536	\$765,310	\$4,364,194	\$12,967,575	\$8,473,381
Alabama.....	719,032	238,871	134,233	106,976	17,084	10,173	99,390	10,547	28,433	207,558	118,692
Alaska.....	175,583	72,929	70,477	68,143	503	1,831	3,468	2,358	6,678	19,673	49,707
Arizona.....	384,320	122,989	79,665	68,824	5,934	4,907	29,242	619	32,903	118,902	78,480
Arkansas.....	365,694	120,520	92,022	83,296	4,252	4,474	46,286	3,163	19,255	84,448	68,829
California.....	5,545,127	1,458,882	929,533	665,977	213,864	49,692	13,564	99,419	955,959	2,087,770	1,102,181
Colorado.....	482,051	177,354	112,061	96,042	8,009	8,010	2,437	2,786	30,375	157,038	116,658
Connecticut.....	612,139	227,038	155,529	129,090	20,071	6,368	36,412	31,668	65,353	96,139	145,564
Delaware.....	175,996	55,498	48,764	37,979	7,842	2,943	6,588	6,896	8,136	50,114	31,048
Florida.....	1,032,088	314,708	264,177	212,770	38,273	13,134	76,282	20,719	51,899	304,303	205,663
Georgia.....	761,286	218,431	168,253	142,585	10,853	14,815	89,088	16,895	33,964	234,655	137,260
Hawaii.....	274,584	166,672	51,349	47,813	1,913	1,623	7,706	7,751	16,679	24,427	58,285
Idaho.....	164,621	68,241	39,069	33,647	2,254	3,168	9,891	297	12,381	34,742	37,985
Illinois.....	1,798,039	562,867	428,505	380,859	30,015	17,631	173,019	34,256	187,621	411,771	391,468
Indiana.....	913,495	326,027	205,973	172,888	13,652	19,433	6,576	16,733	60,730	297,456	199,744
Iowa.....	586,264	251,433	134,635	116,356	12,513	5,766	40,161	1,717	20,485	137,833	136,827
Kansas.....	429,804	165,194	108,948	95,613	6,480	6,855	1,539	7,036	21,462	125,625	115,553
Kentucky.....	687,107	199,436	225,976	202,829	15,760	7,387	65,419	24,859	35,258	136,159	120,166
Louisiana.....	1,041,639	298,581	221,027	185,388	24,724	10,915	156,977	18,099	43,417	303,538	186,946
Maine.....	223,596	109,917	46,163	43,087	804	2,272	17,015	4,892	17,084	28,525	51,926
Maryland.....	725,550	222,173	140,917	121,694	11,521	7,702	4,016	21,943	52,759	283,742	145,528
Massachusetts.....	1,232,176	362,800	238,394	200,540	32,290	75,564	6,591	48,536	180,991	394,864	242,300
Michigan.....	1,961,930	713,104	314,398	246,418	52,191	15,789	104,260	32,237	121,304	676,627	404,020
Minnesota.....	798,442	259,568	160,375	130,257	21,625	8,493	2,512	7,847	57,472	310,668	178,823
Mississippi.....	450,944	123,332	107,750	92,709	9,785	5,256	53,826	6,723	16,631	142,682	74,958
Missouri.....	786,106	236,706	196,437	160,118	29,959	6,360	130,313	3,167	48,093	171,390	151,493

Montana.....	205,106	76,108	75,679	64,904	7,797	2,978	9,879	1,671	17,239	24,530	48,849
Nebraska.....	237,584	89,651	82,372	71,724	7,904	2,744	1,332	986	11,344	51,899	63,207
Nevada.....	151,264	45,911	50,307	45,952	2,341	2,014	4,538	110	18,678	31,720	27,472
New Hampshire.....	151,299	82,684	39,634	35,584	2,816	1,234	7,101	2,550	10,530	8,800	35,842
New Jersey.....	1,030,215	307,066	205,064	169,063	29,425	6,576	5,247	31,115	249,894	231,829	200,947
New Mexico.....	318,652	108,261	66,907	56,599	5,658	4,650	22,987	2,202	14,385	103,910	62,682
New York.....	4,421,994	1,027,292	719,126	575,656	122,772	20,698	51,203	124,493	639,856	1,860,024	736,787
North Carolina.....	879,679	306,470	144,545	114,301	14,700	15,544	5,687	6,264	49,671	367,042	203,334
North Dakota.....	190,758	81,342	59,995	56,258	4,651	2,086	8,472	574	10,541	29,834	35,588
Ohio.....	1,949,108	614,150	373,628	270,489	92,624	10,515	68,740	24,756	326,686	541,148	294,672
Oklahoma.....	678,218	221,367	164,684	148,854	7,854	7,976	120,406	10,869	25,560	135,332	123,532
Oregon.....	577,969	241,972	120,697	101,183	14,531	4,983	30,602	11,405	56,859	116,434	142,410
Pennsylvania.....	2,470,318	864,446	439,073	368,545	59,953	10,575	220,036	48,425	328,522	569,816	432,399
Rhode Island.....	206,112	77,441	44,828	35,481	7,435	1,912	17,123	3,223	32,516	30,981	49,775
South Carolina.....	414,505	153,197	82,885	67,015	6,646	9,224	25,856	6,007	21,875	124,685	82,897
South Dakota.....	159,410	64,794	64,554	60,382	2,804	1,368	11,164	294	3,781	14,823	37,556
Tennessee.....	658,856	176,082	189,859	159,215	22,754	7,890	50,658	4,247	36,130	201,880	119,243
Texas.....	1,754,352	503,223	439,731	366,075	49,150	24,506	189,928	13,578	101,749	506,643	347,675
Utah.....	284,757	110,028	72,272	61,146	6,568	4,558	13,027	473	17,565	71,392	63,215
Vermont.....	121,357	59,719	30,288	27,132	1,269	1,887	6,271	1,382	8,536	15,161	28,962
Virginia.....	838,287	392,297	215,968	173,150	34,459	8,359	5,373	6,798	23,021	194,830	252,279
Washington.....	1,011,473	343,351	174,929	146,686	16,478	11,765	65,199	17,728	121,469	288,797	195,997
West Virginia.....	411,624	176,278	63,893	51,133	8,119	4,641	44,996	9,811	39,663	76,984	90,669
Wisconsin.....	994,026	247,727	171,126	143,752	14,935	12,439	5,586	4,711	65,933	498,943	178,512
Wyoming.....	138,458	47,649	53,428	50,348	1,257	1,823	547	475	6,869	29,490	27,560

*Source: Bureau of the Census, Compendium of State Government Finances in 1964.

TABLE 5
STATE GENERAL EXPENDITURE IN TOTAL AND FOR SELECTED FUNCTIONS, BY STATE: 1964*
(In thousands)

State	Total general expend- iture	Education	Highways	Public welfare	Hospitals	Health	Natural re- sources	Correc- tion	Police	Employment security adminis- tration	Finan- cial ad- minis- tration	General control	Miscella- neous
All states.....	\$37,242,113	\$13,375,632	\$9,374,129	\$4,904,174	\$2,246,547	\$451,798	\$1,207,020	\$604,570	\$319,039	\$426,167	\$581,573	\$301,242	\$3,449,322
Alabama.....	651,206	233,787	180,247	119,720	32,053	6,171	16,528	6,033	4,311	5,552	6,826	3,881	36,097
Alaska.....	168,905	56,755	58,211	6,109	3,693	2,627	7,362	2,347	1,777	1,928	2,119	4,951	21,026
Arizona.....	351,417	136,819	84,190	33,351	7,392	5,264	10,347	4,269	4,092	5,622	5,790	2,470	51,811
Arkansas.....	346,439	113,079	102,862	62,154	20,609	3,434	14,933	1,953	1,958	4,159	4,763	1,690	14,845
California.....	4,589,168	1,816,426(a)	863,653	716,669	182,155	56,516	256,573	100,432	40,917	59,547	89,273	25,541	381,466
Colorado.....	451,676	169,337	97,994	86,890	35,920	3,512	15,599	7,460	4,951	3,960	9,521	3,149	13,383
Connecticut.....	546,786	136,284	166,255	77,685	43,615	6,480	12,749	11,069	5,824	6,765	9,364	11,011	59,085
Delaware.....	167,860	70,949	47,803	11,466	8,904	2,275	2,698	2,045	2,023	1,065	2,136	1,974	14,522
Florida.....	980,189	379,786	271,474	102,819	47,996	24,044	44,906	14,054	8,833	7,897	14,460	10,247	53,673
Georgia.....	727,322	301,631	164,943	106,882	41,634	10,584	31,414	6,572	4,890	5,657	9,937	6,869	36,309
Hawaii.....	257,905	91,161	19,068	14,754	12,714	4,448	10,064	2,990	34	1,759	3,573	5,548	91,855
Idaho.....	141,748	43,038	49,416	14,843	5,908	2,224	11,510	1,397	1,550	2,749	1,516	982	6,591
Illinois.....	1,610,418	509,327	462,868	294,060	125,693	17,213	35,796	25,095	12,323	19,437	20,101	14,423	74,082
Indiana.....	852,765	390,379	256,431	42,928	46,327	6,448	21,212	12,792	7,793	6,954	10,957	3,854	46,690
Iowa.....	526,601	159,599	181,150	61,661	31,877	2,687	16,554	7,727	5,904	4,327	7,157	3,023	44,935
Kansas.....	408,342	135,362	124,695	48,170	33,738	3,009	15,071	6,485	2,481	3,294	6,230	3,407	26,400
Kentucky.....	651,849	215,311	212,038	85,043	26,101	9,379	22,757	4,936	6,210	4,131	9,989	9,199	46,755
Louisiana.....	998,222	319,638	223,721	195,301	56,089	7,260	27,891	7,303	6,642	5,719	8,047	7,345	133,266
Maine.....	185,739	48,662	60,587	27,896	10,416	2,148	10,904	3,058	2,418	1,894	2,642	1,542	13,572
Maryland.....	672,791	198,819	171,427	51,516	64,023	17,064	12,165	18,534	7,462	6,434	13,436	7,386	104,525
Massachusetts.....	1,051,185	165,604	239,788	180,299	106,179	14,128	14,829	22,374	6,900	15,873	18,929	15,229	251,053
Michigan.....	1,694,161	734,649	369,556	169,373	107,418	20,758	33,985	27,168	12,905	16,662	18,990	9,108	173,589
Minnesota.....	740,970	307,013	191,087	71,008	56,031	5,126	28,624	12,440	5,114	5,943	9,125	3,769	45,000
Mississippi.....	434,313	156,129	125,472	64,214	19,635	4,344	15,545	2,227	4,228	4,761	4,073	2,588	31,097
Missouri.....	738,013	228,188	227,037	153,856	42,924	6,564	20,402	7,569	6,728	7,848	8,809	7,274	20,814

Montana.....	173,472	51,787	74,718	12,135	6,101	1,003	8,715	2,255	1,670	2,073	2,699	1,029	9,287
Nebraska.....	226,240	54,355	57,939	24,200	14,975	1,405	12,874	3,377	2,059	2,233	1,037	2,188	9,598
Nevada.....	132,586	37,311	53,368	6,987	2,515	2,447	5,231	4,210	754	2,072	3,232	1,559	12,900
New Hampshire.....	112,726	23,312	42,745	10,551	8,278	2,390	6,939	1,431	1,285	1,642	1,628	1,296	11,229
New Jersey.....	780,321	217,494	192,260	86,965	65,893	9,257	35,401	28,803	13,775	16,976	16,524	8,807	88,166
New Mexico.....	304,267	148,826	71,616	32,325	5,843	2,706	9,497	3,401	2,504	2,525	7,142	2,185	15,697
New York.....	3,782,138	1,484,231	572,418	458,839	321,455	73,910	80,524	67,727	23,610	58,484	80,105	44,894	515,941
North Carolina.....	830,008	388,373	173,210	79,235	52,136	7,833	25,632	21,076	8,497	7,874	11,399	3,117	51,626
North Dakota.....	180,217	56,090	62,048	15,953	6,880	1,626	6,662	1,666	808	1,750	2,249	773	23,712
Ohio.....	1,423,507	375,085	522,484	211,232	81,605	10,302	22,436	22,258	70,461	16,875	20,672	6,206	123,391
Oklahoma.....	652,658	203,457	171,198	156,847	27,049	3,744	20,746	5,045	3,521	5,792	6,420	2,894	45,945
Oregon.....	486,115	168,121	149,916	49,119	21,868	3,908	28,309	7,761	4,186	5,155	14,637	3,202	29,933
Pennsylvania.....	1,917,275	686,732	481,986	258,593	157,575	29,318	44,739	25,922	21,649	30,343	31,467	13,860	135,091
Rhode Island.....	173,596	44,402	41,175	28,302	14,863	2,619	3,266	3,340	1,504	3,895	3,707	4,020	22,503
South Carolina.....	392,630	160,063	89,333	36,493	21,719	5,559	12,137	4,475	3,899	4,149	6,044	2,228	46,531
South Dakota.....	155,629	36,617	71,184	14,882	5,178	1,092	9,087	1,516	1,279	1,113	1,401	1,015	11,245
Tennessee.....	622,726	217,525	220,053	66,237	28,281	8,831	17,145	6,962	4,843	5,608	6,089	3,745	37,407
Texas.....	1,653,103	724,266	460,571	235,182	78,042	8,113	28,903	19,226	15,291	17,670	13,255	8,840	43,744
Utah.....	253,130	122,319	71,161	22,542	4,767	1,963	9,445	2,667	1,510	4,772	3,476	1,873	6,635
Vermont.....	101,284	25,063	40,296	10,758	5,050	1,930	4,780	1,696	1,132	1,215	1,558	1,823	5,983
Virginia.....	718,133	234,665	259,988	33,767	53,802	13,451	21,869	10,864	14,173	4,871	12,100	6,829	51,754
Washington.....	828,277	371,811	166,874	116,691	32,601	4,075	31,022	19,735	5,394	7,895	12,438	2,539	57,202
West Virginia.....	345,299	120,094	97,073	60,646	14,186	3,378	10,608	2,810	2,533	3,669	8,226	2,575	19,501
Wisconsin.....	928,093	272,160	176,818	71,447	43,645	6,310	34,479	16,739	3,557	6,276	14,348	6,602	275,712
Wyoming.....	122,693	33,721	61,263	4,979	3,196	921	7,056	1,279	877	1,303	1,867	683	5,548

*Source: Bureau of the Census, *Compendium of State Government Finances in 1964*.

NOTE: Amounts reported include all expenditures for the purposes indicated, including, where applicable, any intergovernmental expenditure, capital outlay,

and assistance and subsidies.

(a) Includes \$246,475 spent under special federal research contracts, mainly for atomic research.

TABLE 6
STATE DEBT OUTSTANDING AT END OF FISCAL YEAR,
BY STATE: 1964*
(In thousands)

State	Total	Long-term			Short-term	Net long-term	
		Total	Full faith and credit	Non- guaranteed		Total	Full faith and credit
All states.....	\$25,041,418	\$24,440,777	\$11,146,735	\$13,254,042	\$640,641	\$20,921,638	\$8,433,807
Alabama.....	333,652	333,652	56,886	276,766	.....	327,632	56,033
Alaska.....	80,782	62,875	37,614	25,261	17,907	62,292	37,335
Arizona.....	26,774	26,774	.....	26,774	.....	24,372	.....
Arkansas.....	100,159	100,159	48,926	51,233	.....	89,482	41,302
California.....	3,263,175	3,261,665	3,018,862	242,803	1,510	1,880,476	.....
Colorado.....	115,808	113,553	.....	113,553	2,255	85,382	.....
Connecticut.....	1,153,959	973,542	629,742	343,800	180,417	933,917	590,117
Delaware.....	258,970	258,970	219,802	39,168	.....	258,906	219,802
Florida.....	630,128	630,128	.....	630,128	.....	518,908	.....
Georgia.....	488,247	486,984	16	486,968	1,263	452,294	.....
Hawaii.....	264,914	256,560	169,935	86,625	8,354	251,338	166,477
Idaho.....	11,151	11,151	1,261	9,890	.....	10,449	1,232
Illinois.....	1,076,135	1,076,135	423,685	652,450	.....	1,007,473	364,568
Indiana.....	481,351	459,705	380	459,325	21,646	438,432	380
Iowa.....	58,223	58,223	25,650	32,573	.....	52,343	20,226
Kansas.....	207,078	207,078	18,844	188,234	.....	204,273	18,844
Kentucky.....	719,840	719,840	179,060	540,780	.....	710,590	179,020
Louisiana.....	581,535	581,535	363,921	217,614	.....	554,200	347,564
Maine.....	160,062	160,062	73,521	86,541	.....	153,143	72,437
Maryland.....	754,081	754,081	287,423	466,658	.....	688,165	248,402
Massachusetts.....	1,546,163	1,522,327	968,466	553,861	23,836	1,504,785	961,426
Michigan.....	963,761	963,601	88,108	875,493	160	907,828	87,898
Minnesota.....	259,586	259,586	230,822	28,764	.....	251,923	225,412
Mississippi.....	245,551	234,684	108,510	126,174	10,867	225,393	106,912
Missouri.....	119,581	119,581	54,670	64,911	.....	112,697	51,650
Montana.....	60,112	56,079	2,982	53,097	4,033	38,519	2,688
Nebraska.....	29,438	29,438	.....	29,438	.....	28,661	.....
Nevada.....	8,678	8,678	6,726	1,952	.....	8,408	6,456
New Hampshire.....	106,985	103,985	100,510	3,475	3,000	103,129	99,654
New Jersey.....	1,031,373	1,031,173	524,295	506,878	200	1,016,679	522,195
New Mexico.....	78,796	77,446	15,376	62,070	1,350	70,112	12,570
New York.....	3,861,378	3,594,542	1,569,751	2,024,791	266,836	2,799,139	840,950
North Carolina.....	239,863	239,863	216,621	23,242	.....	219,028	198,950
North Dakota.....	19,932	19,932	4,192	15,740	.....	17,217	2,518
Ohio.....	809,717	793,902	105,523	688,379	15,815	704,397	86,390
Oklahoma.....	380,648	379,567	69,810	309,757	1,081	361,472	69,066
Oregon.....	436,942	436,942	436,886	56	.....	144,770	144,714
Pennsylvania.....	1,660,160	1,628,210	222,041	1,406,169	31,950	1,492,566	180,825
Rhode Island.....	164,477	129,877	119,857	10,020	34,600	120,060	111,092
South Carolina.....	241,033	241,033	180,152	60,881	.....	221,449	167,422
South Dakota.....	12,186	12,186	.....	12,186	.....	11,791	.....
Tennessee.....	167,074	167,074	149,430	17,644	.....	163,349	146,973
Texas.....	508,826	508,826	255,715	253,111	.....	474,429	233,529
Utah.....	23,434	23,434	.....	23,434	.....	22,044	.....
Vermont.....	60,199	60,199	57,884	2,315	.....	60,088	57,884
Virginia.....	227,708	227,708	2,017	225,691	.....	218,195	717
Washington.....	523,100	517,600	46,709	470,891	5,500	474,118	23,189
West Virginia.....	281,520	281,520	54,154	227,366	.....	255,133	49,464
Wisconsin.....	193,509	185,448	.....	185,448	8,061	176,528	.....
Wyoming.....	13,664	13,664	.....	13,664	.....	13,664	.....

*Source: Bureau of the Census, *Compendium of State Government Finances in 1964*.

Note: Debt figures include special obligations of dependent state agencies as well as state general obligations.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES IN 1963-64*

COMBINED revenue of state and local governments totaled \$81,455 million during the 1963-64 fiscal year.¹ This amount consisted of \$35,703 million raised directly by the state governments, \$35,749 million received from local government sources and \$10,002 million of intergovernmental revenue from the federal government.

National totals on state and local government finances for fiscal years back to 1961, as well as per capita amounts, are presented in Table 1.

REVENUE

As shown in Table 1, the \$35,703 million of state-raised revenue consisted of \$28,184 million of general revenue, \$1,195 million gross sales revenue of state liquor stores, and \$6,324 million of insurance trust revenue. General revenue included \$24,243 million from taxes and \$3,942 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.

Local governments relied most heavily on the property tax as a source of local revenue, with collections amounting to \$20,519 million of the total \$30,256 million general revenue raised locally. The remaining general revenue of local governments from "own sources" consisted of \$1,806 million from general and selective sales and gross receipts taxes, \$1,217 million from licenses and minor taxes, and

*Based on Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1963-64*.

¹The data pertain to governmental fiscal years that ended between July 1, 1963 and June 30, 1964 (including also Alabama and Texas state and school district fiscal years ended in August and September, 1964). In Census Bureau reports for 1963 and earlier years, local government amounts were grouped in terms of fiscal years ended within the calendar year. No change has been made in the fiscal period grouping of state government data.

\$6,714 million of charges and miscellaneous general revenue (including school, hospital, and highway charges; housing authority rentals; special assessments; etc.). Local governments also collected \$4,616 million as the operating receipts of utility systems, \$164 million in liquor store receipts, and \$713 million of insurance trust revenue. In addition to the amounts raised from their own sources, local governments received \$12,873 million as intergovernmental revenue from the states, and \$956 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. State and local government tax collections equaled \$250 per capita for the nation as a whole, the amounts for the various states ranging from \$146 per capita for governments in South Carolina up to more than \$350 in New York. Property tax collections varied from \$29 per capita in Alabama up to \$175 in California.

EXPENDITURE

Direct expenditure of all state and local governments totaled \$80,579 million in fiscal 1963-64. (Table 1.) This sum was 7.9 per cent larger than the 1962-63 amount and was up 50 per cent from the 1958 figure (\$53,712 million). Of the 1963-64 aggregate, direct expenditure of the state governments accounted for \$29,616 million and that of local governments amounted to \$50,964 million. About one-fourth of the local expenditure total was financed by state payments to local governments (\$12,968 million). Intergovernmental transfers, as such, are excluded from direct expenditures, but are reflected in any direct spending of the re-

cipients that is financed by such transfers.

State direct expenditure consisted of \$13,492 million for current operation, \$8,820 million for capital outlay, \$2,175 million of assistance and subsidy payments, interest on debt totaling \$765 million and \$4,364 million of insurance trust benefits and repayments, the greater portion of which was for unemployment compensation benefits.

Current operation expenditure of local governments totaled \$36,197 million. The other components of local government direct expenditure were \$10,267 million for capital outlay; \$1,709 million for assistance and subsidies; \$2,061 million for interest on debt; and \$730 million of insurance payments (almost entirely employee-retirement benefits and repayments).

Of the \$80,579 million spent by state and local governments in 1963-64, direct general expenditure amounted to \$69,302 million. More than one-third of this amount, \$26,533 million, was spent for education. Local schools took \$20,399 million, and \$5,525 million was for institutions of higher education. The remaining \$609 million was mainly for state supervision and for state schools for the handicapped. While state governments spent directly more than \$200 million for local schools, they provided through intergovernmental transfers \$7,664 million, or more than one-third of the sum spent for education by local governments.

The state governments made direct expenditures of \$7,850 million for highways, and local governments spent \$3,814 for this function. About two-thirds of the total was for capital outlay and the remainder was for maintenance and other current operations.

Expenditure for public welfare and for health and hospital services represented the next two largest areas of general expenditure, amounting to \$5,766 million for welfare and \$4,910 million for health and hospitals. Both of these expenditure totals were fairly evenly divided between the state and local governments. However, there is wide variation among the states in the degree to which they directly undertake activities in these areas, or delegate responsibility for particular pro-

grams to local governments. For example, the states spent directly \$2,796 million for public welfare in 1963-64, and transferred \$2,108 million to local governments for welfare programs (including money from federal sources), thus providing a major portion of the \$2,976 million spent by local governments for public welfare.

The remaining general expenditure was for a broad variety of governmental activities, including police protection, 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, financial administration, general control, etc. It should be noted that the functional amounts reported in Table 1 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 expenditures totaling \$5,067 million, of which \$2,255 was for water supply systems, the remainder having been made in connection with electric power (\$1,614 million), gas (\$251 million), and transit systems (\$948 million).

The remaining amount of direct expenditure consisted of insurance trust expenditure and liquor stores expenditure.

In Table 4, 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. Per capita amounts, by state, appear in Table 5.

State-local general expenditure averaged \$362 per capita nationwide, but varied from \$217 per person in South Carolina up to more than \$500 in four states. In practically every state, education far outranked any other function in amount of expenditure, with highways commonly coming second.

The state-local totals for education ranged from \$88 per capita up to \$273 per person. Current spending for education, excluding any amounts for capital improvements, ran from \$74 up to \$180 per capita.

Statewide spending for highways ranged among the states from less than \$38 up to \$252 per person. For public welfare programs, spending by state and local governments varied from less than \$12 up to \$64 per capita. For health and hospitals, the range of per capita costs was from \$11 in one state up to \$46 in New York and \$62 in the District of Columbia.

RELATIONSHIP TO PERSONAL INCOME

In Table 6, state and local government financial aggregates for the fiscal year 1963-64 are related to personal income in the various states, as estimated for calendar 1963 by the Office of Business Economics of the Department of Commerce. These personal income figures are widely recognized as a valuable measure of the economic scale or approximate fiscal capacity of the states. It should not be inferred, however, that all revenue obtained by governments within a particular state comes directly "out of" or represents a "burden upon" personal income of its residents.

Following is a summary indicating the range among the states (including the District of Columbia as a "state" area) of selected state-local financial items in relation to personal income, as shown in Table 6:

	Amount per \$1,000 of personal income	
General revenue	\$115.54	— \$256.26
From federal government.	9.88	— 129.80
Taxes	80.78	— 126.07
Charges and miscellaneous	12.68	— 50.74
General expenditure	113.65	— 286.15
Education	26.95	— 97.56
Highways	14.87	— 89.47
Public welfare	5.76	— 32.62
Health and hospitals	5.75	— 18.92

It will be seen from a comparison of the relationships shown in Table 6 with the data in Tables 3 and 5 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.

DEBT

Total indebtedness of all state and local governments was \$92,222 million at the end of fiscal 1963-64. Of the \$87,527 million of long-term debt outstanding, \$53,266 million was backed by the full faith and credit of the issuing governments. The remaining \$34,261 million represented nonguaranteed obligations. Net long-term debt, \$79,950 million, represented gross long-term debt less amounts reserved for future debt retirement.

In Table 7, debt figures are distributed on a state-by-state basis. As shown in this tabulation, per capita indebtedness of state and local governments varies widely from state to state. In all but a few 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.

SOURCES OF DATA

Prior-year amounts appearing in Table 1 are from the Census Bureau report, *Governmental Finances in 1963-64*. In annual reports of this series for prior years, local government amounts were grouped in terms of fiscal years ended within the calendar year. Effective with this and other "1963-64" reports, financial data for local governments are grouped in terms of fiscal years which closed within the twelve months ended June 30. (See also footnote 1, above.) No change has been made in the fiscal period grouping of state government data. Comparative national totals for 1962-63 on the revised reporting basis appear in Table 1. Nationwide financial statistics for earlier years appear in *Historical Statistics on Governmental Finances and Employment* (Volume VI, No. 4, from the 1962 Census of Governments).

Per capita amounts were computed on the basis of estimated resident population of the United States (i.e., excluding armed forces overseas) as of July 1 of the specified year, from *Current Population Reports* of the Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 1
SUMMARY OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES:
1961 TO 1963-64*

	Amount (millions of dollars)							Per capita				
	1963-64			1962-63	1963	1962	1961	1963-64	1962-63	1963	1962	1961
	Total	State	Local									
Revenue, total.....	\$81,455	\$45,167	\$49,577	\$74,408	\$75,317	\$69,492	\$64,531	\$425.72	\$394.49	\$399.31	\$373.97	\$352.52
From federal government.....	10,002	9,046	956	8,663	8,722	7,871	7,131	52.28	45.93	46.24	42.36	38.96
Revenue from own sources.....	71,453	35,703	35,749	65,745	66,596	61,621	57,400	373.45	348.57	353.08	331.61	313.56
General revenue from own sources.....	58,440	28,184	30,256	53,606	54,169	50,381	46,907	305.43	284.21	287.19	271.13	256.24
Taxes.....	47,785	24,243	23,542	44,014	44,281	41,554	38,861	249.75	233.35	234.77	223.62	212.29
Individual income.....	3,791	3,415	376	3,267	3,269	3,037	2,613	19.81	17.32	17.33	16.34	14.27
Corporation income.....	1,695	1,695		1,505	1,505	1,308	1,266	8.86	7.98	7.98	7.04	6.92
Sales and gross receipts.....	15,762	13,957	1,806	14,446	14,456	13,494	12,463	82.38	76.59	76.64	72.62	68.08
General.....	7,254	6,084	1,170	6,599	6,604	6,069	5,431	37.91	34.99	35.01	32.66	29.67
Selective.....	8,508	7,873	635	7,848	7,852	7,424	7,032	44.47	41.61	41.63	39.95	38.41
Property.....	21,241	722	20,519	19,833	20,089	19,054	18,002	111.02	105.15	106.51	102.54	98.34
Other taxes.....	5,296	4,454	841	4,963	4,962	4,662	4,518	27.68	26.31	26.31	25.09	24.68
Charges and miscellaneous.....	10,655	3,942	6,714	9,593	9,888	8,827	8,045	55.68	50.86	52.42	47.50	43.95
Utility revenue.....	4,616		4,616	4,216	4,474	4,026	3,856	24.13	22.35	23.72	21.67	21.06
Liquor stores revenue.....	1,359	1,195	164	1,316	1,316	1,282	1,260	7.10	6.98	6.98	6.90	6.88
Insurance trust revenue.....	7,038	6,324	713	6,607	6,637	5,932	5,378	36.78	35.03	35.19	31.92	29.38
Direct expenditure, by character and object.....	80,579	29,616	50,964	74,698	75,760	70,547	67,023	421.14	396.03	401.66	379.65	366.13
Current operations.....	49,687	13,492	36,197	45,743	46,378	42,736	39,800	259.69	242.52	245.89	229.98	217.42
Capital outlay.....	19,087	8,820	10,267	17,637	17,946	16,791	16,091	99.76	93.51	95.15	90.36	87.90
Construction.....	15,389	7,263	8,127	14,253	14,481	13,625	13,214	80.43	75.57	76.78	73.32	72.19
Equipment.....	1,498	424	1,074	1,420	1,491	1,307	1,242	7.83	7.53	7.90	7.03	6.78
Land and existing structures.....	2,200	1,134	1,066	1,965	1,974	1,859	1,635	11.50	10.42	10.47	10.00	8.93
Assistance and subsidies.....	3,885	2,175	1,709	3,737	3,771	3,708	3,608	20.30	19.81	19.99	19.95	19.71
Interest on debt.....	2,826	765	2,061	2,595	2,653	2,424	2,225	14.77	13.76	14.07	13.04	12.15
Insurance benefits and repayments.....	5,094	4,364	730	4,986	5,012	4,888	5,299	26.62	26.43	26.57	26.30	28.95
Exhibit: Expenditure for personal services.....	33,310	8,408	24,902	30,739	31,032	28,729	26,461	174.09	162.97	164.52	154.60	144.55

Direct expenditure, by function.....	80,579	29,616	50,964	74,698	75,760	70,547	67,023	421.14	396.03	401.66	379.65	366.13
Direct general expenditure.....	69,302	24,275	45,027	63,977	64,816	60,206	56,201	362.20	339.19	343.64	324.00	307.01
Education.....	26,533	5,711	20,822	23,965	24,012	22,216	20,574	138.67	127.06	127.31	119.56	112.39
Institutions of higher education.....	5,525	4,895	630	4,702	4,706	4,043	3,570	28.87	24.93	24.95	21.75	19.50
Local schools.....	20,399	207	20,192	18,759	18,802	17,739	16,608	106.61	99.46	99.68	95.46	90.73
Other education.....	609	609		504	504	434	396	3.19	2.67	2.67	2.34	2.16
Highways.....	11,664	7,850	3,814	11,150	11,136	10,357	9,844	60.96	59.11	59.04	55.74	53.78
Public welfare.....	5,766	2,796	2,970	5,420	5,481	5,084	4,720	30.13	28.74	29.06	27.36	25.78
Hospitals.....	4,171	2,127	2,044	3,928	3,971	3,673	3,496	21.80	20.83	21.05	19.77	19.10
Health.....	739	337	402	710	710	669	590	3.86	3.76	3.76	3.60	3.22
Police protection.....	2,366	315	2,051	2,231	2,282	2,130	2,017	12.36	11.83	12.10	11.46	11.02
Local fire protection.....	1,222		1,222	1,161	1,186	1,124	1,087	6.38	6.16	6.29	6.05	5.94
Sewerage.....	1,515		1,515	1,299	1,464	1,272	1,103	7.91	6.89	7.76	6.85	6.03
Sanitation other than sewerage.....	752		752	697	723	686	671	3.92	3.70	3.83	3.69	3.66
Local parks and recreation.....	1,022		1,022	902	978	886	857	5.34	4.78	5.19	4.77	4.68
Natural resources.....	1,835	1,185	650	1,497	1,588	1,371	1,327	9.59	7.94	8.42	7.38	7.25
Housing and urban renewal.....	1,142	17	1,125	1,179	1,247	1,153	943	5.97	6.25	6.61	6.20	5.15
Airports.....	359	40	319	361	361	373	422	1.88	1.91	1.91	2.01	2.31
Water transport and terminals.....	291	89	202	287	313	292	293	1.52	1.52	1.66	1.57	1.60
Parking facilities.....	114		114	100	112	83	(N.A.)	0.60	0.53	0.59	0.45	(N.A.)
Correction.....	883	586	297	821	818	795	763	4.61	4.35	4.34	4.28	4.17
Libraries.....	401	22	379	375	399	340	368	2.10	1.99	2.12	1.83	2.01
Employment security administration.....	426	426		411	411	399	351	2.23	2.18	2.18	2.15	1.92
Financial administration.....	1,180	577	604	1,108	1,119	1,064	1,017	6.16	5.87	5.93	5.72	5.56
General control.....	1,387	294	1,093	1,331	1,355	1,274	1,220	7.24	7.06	7.18	6.86	6.66
General public buildings.....	654	149	505	615	638	603	590	3.42	3.26	3.38	3.25	3.22
Interest on general debt.....	2,356	765	1,590	2,164	2,199	2,011	1,824	12.31	11.47	11.66	10.82	9.96
Other and unallocable.....	2,524	989	1,535	2,265	2,314	2,352	2,122	13.19	12.01	12.27	12.66	11.59
Utility expenditure.....	5,067		5,067	4,704	4,899	4,445	4,531	26.48	24.94	25.97	23.92	24.75
Liquor stores expenditure.....	1,117	977	140	1,032	1,033	1,008	992	5.84	5.47	5.48	5.42	5.42
Insurance trust expenditure.....	5,094	4,364	730	4,987	5,012	4,888	5,299	26.62	26.44	26.57	26.30	28.95
Debt outstanding at end of fiscal year.....	92,222	25,041	67,181	85,056	87,451	81,278	75,023	481.99	450.95	463.65	437.40	409.83
Long-term.....	87,527	24,401	63,126	81,110	83,151	77,543	71,540	457.45	430.03	440.85	417.30	390.81
Full faith and credit.....	53,266	11,147	42,119	50,057	50,704	48,321	44,664	278.39	265.39	268.82	260.04	243.99
Nonguaranteed.....	34,261	13,254	21,007	31,053	32,446	29,222	26,878	179.06	164.64	172.02	157.26	146.83
Short-term.....	4,695	641	4,005	3,946	4,300	3,755	3,483	24.54	20.92	22.80	20.10	19.03
Long-term debt issued.....	11,243	2,793	8,450	8,744	9,964	9,585	8,081	58.76	46.36	52.83	51.58	44.14
Long-term debt retired.....	5,045	1,188	3,857	4,358	4,643	4,227	3,696	26.37	23.11	24.62	22.75	20.19

*Source: Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1963-64*.
 Note: Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals. Figures for 1961 and 1962 are from the report, *Historical Statistics on Governmental Finances and Employment*.

(Vol. VI, No. 4 of the 1962 *Census of Governments*). Local government amounts included here, except 1962 data, are estimates subject to sampling variation.
 N.A. Not available.

TABLE 2

GENERAL REVENUE OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
BY SOURCE AND BY STATE: 1963-64*

(Millions of dollars)

State or other jurisdiction	Total general revenue	From federal govern- ment	All general revenue from own sources	Taxes			Charges and miscella- neous general revenue
				Total	Property	Other	
United States.....	\$68,442.5	\$10,002.4	\$58,440.1	\$47,784.8	\$21,241.2	\$26,543.6	\$10,655.3
Alabama.....	904.3	214.0	690.3	532.3	98.7	433.6	158.0
Alaska.....	180.4	91.4	89.0	56.9	13.3	43.6	32.1
Arizona.....	592.0	95.0	497.0	401.2	199.9	201.3	95.8
Arkansas.....	501.8	137.7	364.0	293.0	83.3	209.7	71.0
California.....	8,928.8	1,257.3	7,671.6	6,312.2	3,158.8	3,153.4	1,359.4
Colorado.....	801.5	136.4	665.1	535.0	268.4	266.6	130.1
Connecticut.....	1,017.8	133.5	884.4	754.8	392.5	362.3	129.6
Delaware.....	199.3	25.7	173.6	128.3	26.3	101.9	45.4
District of Columbia (local).....	355.4	99.8	255.5	216.7	74.0	142.8	38.8
Florida.....	1,869.8	250.6	1,619.2	1,258.3	480.5	777.8	360.9
Georgia.....	1,188.6	234.3	954.3	745.9	229.0	517.0	208.4
Hawaii.....	314.4	64.4	250.0	190.7	34.0	156.7	59.3
Idaho.....	239.1	45.3	193.8	153.9	73.4	80.5	39.8
Illinois.....	3,575.6	437.3	3,138.3	2,691.6	1,396.2	1,295.4	446.7
Indiana.....	1,597.1	170.0	1,427.1	1,152.8	603.3	549.5	274.3
Iowa.....	1,002.7	133.6	869.1	715.1	402.5	312.6	154.0
Kansas.....	820.7	113.6	707.1	852.4	334.4	248.0	124.7
Kentucky.....	860.8	204.6	656.2	517.0	150.2	366.8	139.3
Louisiana.....	1,251.8	277.8	974.1	723.5	156.4	567.1	250.5
Maine.....	299.9	52.0	247.9	213.8	105.7	108.1	34.1
Maryland.....	1,136.1	129.4	1,006.8	828.2	338.2	490.0	178.5
Massachusetts.....	1,958.9	244.0	1,714.9	1,511.6	868.9	642.7	203.3
Michigan.....	3,125.2	404.3	2,720.9	2,222.0	1,007.4	1,214.5	498.9
Minnesota.....	1,425.8	194.6	1,231.2	992.4	532.9	459.5	238.8
Mississippi.....	588.9	127.8	461.0	356.3	102.7	253.6	104.8
Missouri.....	1,354.9	244.4	1,110.5	922.0	387.8	534.1	188.5
Montana.....	302.4	73.5	228.9	181.1	106.2	74.9	47.8
Nebraska.....	488.0	79.9	408.1	317.3	226.1	91.3	90.8
Nevada.....	218.0	52.1	165.8	128.5	45.0	83.5	37.3
New Hampshire.....	196.5	35.6	160.9	135.5	86.9	48.6	25.4
New Jersey.....	2,179.3	186.5	1,992.9	1,690.8	1,076.5	614.3	302.1
New Mexico.....	429.2	102.7	326.5	227.4	51.9	175.5	99.1
New York.....	8,095.5	650.4	7,445.1	6,296.5	2,686.0	3,610.5	1,148.6
North Carolina.....	1,233.4	187.5	1,045.8	851.7	235.2	616.5	194.1
North Dakota.....	272.9	55.3	217.7	153.1	77.0	76.1	64.6
Ohio.....	3,181.8	439.5	2,742.3	2,208.4	1,133.8	1,074.6	534.0
Oklahoma.....	869.7	213.4	656.3	499.3	160.1	339.2	156.9
Oregon.....	800.0	171.7	628.3	488.3	226.3	262.0	140.0
Pennsylvania.....	3,521.5	439.3	3,082.2	2,581.0	840.8	1,740.2	501.2
Rhode Island.....	289.0	48.6	240.3	213.0	101.7	111.3	27.3
South Carolina.....	568.1	93.4	474.7	371.9	86.5	285.4	102.8
South Dakota.....	267.0	61.2	205.8	162.0	91.6	70.4	43.9
Tennessee.....	1,011.0	216.3	794.7	641.8	208.3	433.6	152.9
Texas.....	3,144.4	504.8	2,639.6	2,064.3	923.5	1,140.8	574.3
Utah.....	380.2	94.6	285.7	235.6	100.2	135.4	50.1
Vermont.....	150.0	36.2	113.8	99.1	42.4	56.7	14.7
Virginia.....	1,175.7	207.2	968.4	763.3	273.9	489.3	205.2
Washington.....	1,285.0	203.7	1,081.3	827.2	269.6	557.5	254.1
West Virginia.....	509.3	98.3	411.0	336.3	93.5	242.8	74.7
Wisconsin.....	1,591.3	167.5	1,423.8	1,212.4	529.1	683.3	211.4
Wyoming.....	191.4	64.2	127.2	91.3	50.5	40.9	35.9

*Source: Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1963-64*.

TABLE 3

PER CAPITA GENERAL REVENUE OF STATE AND LOCAL
GOVERNMENTS, BY SOURCE, BY STATE: 1963-64*

State or other jurisdiction	Total	From federal govern- ment	All general revenue from own sources	Taxes			Charges and miscel- laneous general revenue
				Total	Property	Other	
United States average.....	\$357.71	\$52.27	\$305.43	\$249.75	\$111.02	\$138.72	\$55.68
Median state.....	360.96	55.24	293.35	237.31	106.10	127.06	55.32
Alabama.....	265.41	62.80	202.61	156.22	28.95	127.27	46.38
Alaska.....	721.64	365.54	356.09	227.50	53.22	174.27	128.59
Arizona.....	374.44	60.09	314.35	253.74	126.44	127.30	60.60
Arkansas.....	259.57	71.25	188.32	151.57	43.10	108.46	36.74
California.....	493.74	69.52	424.21	349.05	174.67	174.37	75.16
Colorado.....	407.68	69.37	338.31	272.12	136.53	135.59	66.18
Connecticut.....	367.98	48.25	319.73	272.88	141.89	130.98	46.84
Delaware.....	405.89	52.27	353.61	261.20	53.64	207.56	92.41
District of Columbia.....	439.80	123.53	316.27	268.19	91.52	176.67	48.07
Florida.....	327.75	43.93	283.81	220.55	84.22	136.33	63.26
Georgia.....	276.80	54.55	222.24	173.71	53.32	120.39	48.52
Hawaii.....	448.45	91.87	356.57	272.01	48.45	223.56	84.55
Idaho.....	345.50	65.50	280.00	222.46	106.10	116.35	57.53
Illinois.....	340.89	41.69	299.19	256.61	133.11	123.50	42.58
Indiana.....	330.99	35.23	295.76	238.91	125.02	113.88	56.84
Iowa.....	363.82	48.48	315.35	259.47	146.04	113.42	55.89
Kansas.....	368.86	51.06	317.80	261.75	150.28	111.46	56.05
Kentucky.....	272.50	64.76	207.73	163.65	47.54	116.10	44.08
Louisiana.....	360.95	80.09	280.88	208.62	45.10	163.53	72.23
Maine.....	303.26	52.61	250.64	216.20	106.91	109.28	34.44
Maryland.....	331.04	37.69	293.35	241.32	98.54	142.78	52.02
Massachusetts.....	366.97	45.71	321.26	283.17	162.77	120.39	38.09
Michigan.....	385.92	49.92	335.99	274.38	124.40	149.98	61.60
Minnesota.....	404.93	55.25	349.67	281.84	151.35	130.49	67.82
Mississippi.....	254.48	55.24	199.23	153.96	44.38	109.57	45.27
Missouri.....	307.29	55.42	251.86	209.11	87.96	121.14	42.75
Montana.....	428.89	104.24	324.65	256.87	150.58	106.29	67.78
Nebraska.....	329.75	54.00	275.75	214.40	152.74	61.65	61.35
Nevada.....	534.22	127.79	406.43	314.90	110.36	204.53	91.53
New Hampshire.....	300.46	54.46	246.00	207.22	132.89	74.33	38.78
New Jersey.....	326.14	27.90	298.24	253.03	161.09	91.93	45.21
New Mexico.....	425.79	101.92	323.91	225.60	51.49	174.14	98.30
New York.....	451.88	36.30	415.58	351.46	149.92	201.53	64.11
North Carolina.....	254.19	38.64	215.54	175.54	48.47	127.06	40.00
North Dakota.....	423.16	85.68	337.48	237.31	119.31	117.99	100.16
Ohio.....	315.03	43.51	271.51	218.65	112.25	106.39	52.86
Oklahoma.....	352.82	86.58	266.23	202.56	64.94	137.62	63.66
Oregon.....	427.60	91.78	335.82	260.97	120.94	140.02	74.84
Pennsylvania.....	307.31	38.34	268.97	225.23	73.37	151.86	43.73
Rhode Island.....	316.14	53.21	262.93	233.04	111.31	121.73	29.88
South Carolina.....	222.36	36.57	185.79	145.57	33.86	111.70	40.21
South Dakota.....	373.42	85.52	287.89	226.56	128.13	98.42	61.33
Tennessee.....	266.19	56.95	209.24	168.99	54.83	114.15	40.24
Texas.....	302.43	48.55	253.87	198.54	88.81	109.72	55.32
Utah.....	383.29	95.31	287.97	237.47	100.97	136.50	50.50
Vermont.....	366.70	88.46	278.23	242.21	103.60	138.60	36.02
Virginia.....	268.53	47.33	221.20	174.34	62.57	111.76	46.86
Washington.....	430.62	68.25	362.36	277.20	90.36	186.83	85.16
West Virginia.....	283.44	54.71	228.73	187.16	52.05	135.10	41.56
Wisconsin.....	387.46	40.77	346.68	295.20	128.83	166.37	51.47
Wyoming.....	558.09	187.27	370.81	266.21	147.12	119.09	104.59

*Source: Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1963-64*.

TABLE 4
DIRECT GENERAL EXPENDITURE OF STATE AND LOCAL
GOVERNMENTS, FOR SELECTED ITEMS, BY STATE: 1963-64*
(In millions of dollars)

State or other jurisdiction	Total	Other than capital outlay	Education			Highways		Public welfare	Health and hos- pitals
			Total	Other than capital outlay	Local schools	Total	Other than capital outlay		
United States.....	\$69,301.5	\$51,845.9	\$26,532.7	\$21,958.5	\$20,399.0	\$11,664.4	\$3,705.1	\$5,765.6	\$4,909.9
Alabama.....	932.4	689.6	320.1	277.0	240.3	216.4	70.9	121.0	57.9
Alaska.....	201.5	119.1	68.3	45.0	42.5	63.0	15.9	6.1	7.4
Arizona.....	605.2	445.2	268.9	222.8	198.8	92.8	26.0	34.6	24.4
Arkansas.....	493.1	351.8	186.6	146.0	133.4	109.8	37.5	62.8	37.0
California.....	9,089.0	6,836.6	3,602.5	2,929.9	2,506.5	1,027.0	270.1	876.0	561.2
Colorado.....	839.9	638.2	388.6	296.2	272.6	118.9	43.3	99.9	54.6
Connecticut.....	1,044.1	754.6	362.4	291.6	306.0	196.4	60.3	82.6	59.1
Delaware.....	215.5	141.8	88.7	65.2	66.1	55.2	9.3	10.1	11.8
Dist. of Columbia...	368.6	271.3	71.3	62.0	69.5	54.6	10.6	29.5	50.1
Florida.....	1,927.4	1,409.3	673.6	574.7	545.7	341.7	85.5	116.9	179.6
Georgia.....	1,163.4	890.7	442.8	371.3	353.0	200.0	64.1	110.4	126.6
Hawaii.....	344.6	250.4	103.3	84.4	71.0	32.4	14.0	14.8	22.6
Idaho.....	237.1	179.0	90.5	76.9	68.0	54.8	18.3	17.3	15.3
Illinois.....	3,501.4	2,671.2	1,392.7	1,120.5	1,090.0	534.4	155.0	330.2	251.9
Indiana.....	1,554.0	1,192.3	757.1	637.5	544.9	270.6	100.6	67.1	101.6
Iowa.....	1,011.1	768.1	440.5	384.1	325.4	230.4	85.7	77.3	63.5
Kansas.....	822.7	630.4	358.8	313.3	265.8	177.9	66.5	58.2	53.6
Kentucky.....	919.4	627.7	327.1	256.7	218.9	227.2	56.7	89.7	57.0
Louisiana.....	1,310.1	941.3	420.6	353.0	306.5	256.9	67.3	195.8	70.0
Maine.....	305.8	237.1	111.2	91.1	85.4	77.0	35.4	29.7	14.9
Maryland.....	1,170.9	852.5	451.2	356.8	369.5	186.4	47.8	57.4	106.4
Massachusetts.....	2,033.4	1,592.0	580.8	478.5	513.3	319.3	130.0	228.9	184.2
Michigan.....	3,130.2	2,323.3	1,385.7	1,089.0	982.4	426.8	121.6	194.7	267.6
Minnesota.....	1,430.5	1,051.3	595.1	487.0	462.5	265.7	83.9	124.6	102.1
Mississippi.....	629.2	453.3	223.6	187.9	153.1	147.1	50.3	66.0	52.5
Missouri.....	1,363.3	1,010.1	505.1	424.5	413.6	265.9	75.1	158.2	100.5
Montana.....	301.5	199.6	117.0	95.8	87.3	90.8	20.1	16.0	11.1
Nebraska.....	491.1	345.8	201.9	164.8	153.0	126.8	40.4	26.2	27.6
Nevada.....	235.2	148.0	70.1	51.7	58.2	58.5	12.4	7.9	17.4
New Hampshire.....	214.6	158.6	70.8	61.3	52.5	57.7	23.7	15.4	13.0
New Jersey.....	2,143.6	1,719.1	798.1	685.0	700.3	280.6	125.8	113.7	151.0
New Mexico.....	407.6	296.5	190.5	155.6	135.1	80.4	21.0	32.4	17.9
New York.....	8,208.3	6,424.7	2,725.2	2,311.5	2,234.7	992.0	351.0	636.2	820.3
North Carolina.....	1,202.7	941.3	529.5	450.7	410.7	193.6	74.2	98.0	86.8
North Dakota.....	279.3	195.1	105.7	85.3	66.4	77.0	20.1	17.5	9.6
Ohio.....	3,120.5	2,352.2	1,199.4	1,040.3	998.5	604.1	197.8	263.9	193.6
Oklahoma.....	951.2	688.0	346.1	281.4	235.1	183.2	56.6	158.5	49.0
Oregon.....	842.8	617.2	370.5	300.2	274.9	169.4	53.2	50.9	36.4
Pennsylvania.....	3,542.3	2,680.3	1,312.7	1,137.3	1,106.6	555.2	205.2	292.4	209.7
Rhode Island.....	299.6	228.0	98.1	84.2	74.1	52.7	15.4	29.4	19.3
South Carolina.....	554.0	434.5	233.8	205.3	182.2	96.0	31.3	39.5	52.0
South Dakota.....	268.7	186.4	103.6	91.6	76.0	89.4	25.4	16.4	8.0
Tennessee.....	1,030.2	695.9	352.9	282.9	276.4	254.9	68.3	70.4	84.5
Texas.....	3,134.2	2,246.4	1,280.6	1,061.2	1,023.4	650.4	172.0	244.0	165.9
Utah.....	399.9	273.1	199.6	154.6	141.4	77.5	19.5	23.3	14.6
Vermont.....	153.7	112.2	54.2	47.3	37.0	45.2	17.5	13.5	7.1
Virginia.....	1,296.4	899.7	523.6	414.3	420.9	307.7	87.5	51.4	76.4
Washington.....	1,272.5	945.5	543.5	445.8	393.6	206.3	67.4	109.5	57.2
West Virginia.....	508.3	410.8	187.9	170.4	142.5	104.7	50.6	62.6	29.5
Wisconsin.....	1,613.4	1,197.2	639.5	500.3	468.4	296.5	134.3	109.3	104.8
Wyoming.....	182.2	121.7	61.2	57.0	45.3	66.0	13.0	7.2	12.2

*Source: Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1963-64*.

TABLE 5

PER CAPITA DIRECT GENERAL EXPENDITURE OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, FOR SELECTED ITEMS, BY STATE: 1963-64*

State or other jurisdiction	Total	Education			Highways			Public welfare	Health and hospitals
		Total	Capital outlay	Other than capital outlay	Total	Capital outlay	Other than capital outlay		
United States average....	\$362.20	\$138.67	\$23.90	\$114.76	\$60.96	\$41.59	\$19.36	\$30.13	\$25.66
Median state.....	369.77	132.54	21.10	111.05	67.52	46.01	20.79	26.13	21.16
Alabama.....	273.68	93.94	12.64	81.30	63.51	42.71	20.79	35.51	16.99
Alaska.....	805.81	273.33	93.32	180.01	251.96	188.32	63.64	24.46	29.77
Arizona.....	382.78	170.10	29.20	140.90	58.67	42.21	16.46	21.90	15.44
Arkansas.....	255.12	96.51	21.00	75.50	56.79	37.37	19.42	32.48	19.12
California.....	502.60	199.20	37.19	162.01	56.79	41.85	14.93	48.44	31.03
Colorado.....	427.19	197.68	47.02	150.65	60.50	38.48	22.01	50.81	27.75
Connecticut.....	377.47	131.02	25.62	105.40	71.00	49.22	21.78	29.85	21.36
Delaware.....	446.98	180.67	47.84	132.83	112.40	93.52	18.88	20.54	24.05
District of Columbia.....	456.18	88.22	11.52	76.70	67.52	54.47	13.05	36.54	61.96
Florida.....	337.84	118.07	17.34	100.73	59.89	44.90	14.98	20.48	31.47
Georgia.....	270.94	103.11	16.65	86.45	46.58	31.66	14.92	25.69	29.47
Hawaii.....	491.55	147.37	26.92	120.45	46.26	26.36	19.90	21.09	32.30
Idaho.....	342.59	130.75	19.69	111.05	79.13	52.74	26.38	24.95	22.03
Illinois.....	333.81	132.77	25.95	106.82	50.94	36.17	14.77	31.48	24.01
Indiana.....	322.06	156.90	24.77	132.13	56.07	35.22	20.84	13.91	21.05
Iowa.....	366.87	159.82	20.43	139.38	83.60	52.50	31.10	28.06	23.05
Kansas.....	369.77	161.23	20.40	140.83	79.97	50.09	29.88	26.13	24.07
Kentucky.....	291.03	103.54	22.29	81.24	71.92	53.98	17.94	28.40	18.04
Louisiana.....	377.77	121.26	19.48	101.78	73.81	54.40	19.40	56.47	20.17
Maine.....	309.17	112.44	20.28	92.16	77.89	42.10	35.79	30.02	15.05
Maryland.....	341.16	131.45	27.47	103.97	54.31	40.38	13.93	16.73	31.00
Massachusetts.....	380.92	108.79	19.15	89.64	59.80	35.44	24.35	42.88	34.51
Michigan.....	386.53	171.11	36.62	134.48	52.70	37.68	15.02	24.04	33.04
Minnesota.....	406.27	169.01	30.71	138.30	75.45	51.61	23.83	35.38	28.98
Mississippi.....	271.89	96.60	15.39	81.21	63.58	41.85	21.73	28.51	22.70
Missouri.....	309.20	114.55	18.27	96.28	60.31	43.27	17.03	35.88	22.78
Montana.....	427.65	165.95	30.13	135.81	128.74	100.22	28.51	22.76	16.51
Nebraska.....	331.81	136.41	25.08	111.33	85.67	58.40	27.27	17.67	18.50
Nevada.....	576.42	171.83	45.07	126.76	143.36	112.90	30.45	19.42	43.98
New Hampshire.....	328.16	108.30	14.57	93.72	88.15	51.90	36.25	23.59	21.12
New Jersey.....	320.79	119.43	16.92	102.50	41.99	23.16	18.82	17.01	22.60
New Mexico.....	404.39	189.03	34.66	154.36	79.72	58.86	20.86	32.14	17.80
New York.....	458.18	152.11	23.08	129.02	55.37	35.78	19.59	35.51	45.78
North Carolina.....	247.87	109.12	16.23	92.89	39.90	24.61	15.29	20.20	17.89
North Dakota.....	433.09	163.88	31.66	132.22	119.32	88.21	31.11	27.07	14.83
Ohio.....	308.95	118.75	15.75	102.99	59.81	40.22	19.58	26.12	19.16
Oklahoma.....	385.86	140.40	26.23	114.16	74.30	51.33	22.96	64.28	19.86
Oregon.....	450.44	198.00	37.54	160.46	90.52	62.11	28.40	27.18	19.46
Pennsylvania.....	309.13	114.55	15.30	99.24	48.45	30.54	17.90	25.51	18.29
Rhode Island.....	327.81	107.28	15.15	92.13	57.62	40.75	16.86	32.15	21.16
South Carolina.....	216.83	91.49	11.13	80.36	37.59	25.35	12.23	15.47	20.33
South Dakota.....	375.82	144.91	16.86	128.05	125.06	89.49	35.57	22.99	11.18
Tennessee.....	271.25	92.91	18.42	74.48	67.12	49.14	17.97	18.53	22.25
Texas.....	301.45	123.17	21.10	102.06	62.55	46.01	16.54	23.46	15.95
Utah.....	403.10	201.25	45.42	155.82	78.12	58.50	19.61	23.45	14.67
Vermont.....	375.71	132.54	16.91	115.63	110.54	67.80	42.73	32.95	17.46
Virginia.....	296.11	119.59	24.95	94.63	70.27	50.28	19.98	11.75	17.44
Washington.....	426.42	182.12	32.72	149.40	69.13	46.53	22.59	36.69	19.17
West Virginia.....	282.88	104.57	9.76	94.80	58.26	30.13	28.13	34.84	16.43
Wisconsin.....	392.83	155.69	33.87	121.82	72.20	39.51	32.68	26.61	25.51
Wyoming.....	531.06	178.41	12.31	166.09	192.49	154.67	37.81	21.02	35.51

*Source: Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1963-64*.

TABLE 6
RELATION OF SELECTED ITEMS OF STATE AND LOCAL
GOVERNMENT FINANCES TO PERSONAL INCOME, BY STATE: 1963-64*

State or other jurisdiction	General revenue per \$1,000 of personal income					General expenditure per \$1,000 of personal income				
	Total	From federal government	All state and local general revenue sources	Taxes	Charges and miscellaneous general revenue	All general expenditure	Education	Highways	Public welfare	Health and hospitals
United States average.....	\$148.27	\$21.66	\$126.60	\$103.52	\$23.08	\$150.12	\$57.47	\$25.26	\$12.49	\$10.63
Median state	156.69	26.40	126.45	102.78	25.11	161.51	61.55	32.58	11.39	10.07
Alabama.....	163.28	38.63	124.64	96.11	28.53	168.37	57.79	39.07	21.85	10.45
Alaska.....	256.26	129.80	126.45	80.78	45.66	286.15	97.06	89.47	8.68	10.57
Arizona.....	177.25	28.44	148.80	120.11	28.69	181.19	80.52	27.78	10.37	7.31
Arkansas.....	168.03	46.12	121.91	98.12	23.78	165.15	62.47	36.76	21.02	12.37
California.....	170.66	24.03	146.63	120.65	25.98	173.73	68.85	19.63	16.74	10.72
Colorado.....	165.91	28.23	137.67	110.74	26.93	173.84	80.44	24.62	20.67	11.29
Connecticut.....	119.88	15.72	104.16	88.90	15.26	122.98	42.68	23.13	9.72	6.96
Delaware.....	126.93	16.34	110.59	81.68	28.90	139.79	56.50	35.15	6.42	7.52
District of Columbia.....	134.35	37.73	96.61	81.92	14.68	139.35	26.95	20.62	11.16	18.92
Florida.....	156.69	21.00	135.69	105.44	30.24	161.51	56.45	28.63	9.79	15.04
Georgia.....	154.06	30.36	123.69	96.68	27.00	150.80	57.39	25.92	14.30	16.40
Hawaii.....	188.58	38.63	149.94	114.38	35.55	206.70	61.97	19.45	8.86	13.58
Idaho.....	175.03	33.18	141.84	112.69	29.14	173.55	66.24	40.08	12.64	11.16
Illinois.....	119.10	14.56	104.53	89.66	14.87	116.63	46.39	17.80	11.00	8.38
Indiana.....	137.11	14.59	122.51	98.96	23.54	133.41	64.69	23.22	5.76	8.71
Iowa.....	156.70	20.88	135.82	111.75	24.07	158.01	68.83	36.00	12.08	9.92
Kansas.....	163.59	22.64	140.94	116.08	24.85	163.99	71.50	35.46	11.59	10.67
Kentucky.....	155.24	36.89	118.34	93.23	25.11	165.80	58.98	40.97	16.17	10.27
Louisiana.....	206.16	45.74	160.42	119.15	41.25	215.76	69.26	42.15	32.25	11.52
Maine.....	152.16	26.40	125.76	108.48	17.28	155.13	56.42	39.08	15.06	7.55
Maryland.....	123.99	14.11	109.87	90.38	19.48	127.78	49.23	20.34	6.26	11.61
Massachusetts.....	131.56	16.38	115.17	101.52	13.65	136.56	39.00	21.44	15.37	12.37
Michigan.....	151.53	19.60	131.92	107.73	24.19	151.77	67.18	20.69	9.44	12.97
Minnesota.....	174.89	23.86	151.02	121.73	29.29	175.47	73.00	32.58	15.28	12.52
Mississippi.....	185.00	40.16	144.84	111.92	32.91	197.66	70.23	46.22	20.72	16.50
Missouri.....	124.29	22.41	101.88	78.58	17.29	125.07	46.33	24.39	14.51	9.21
Montana.....	194.70	47.32	147.38	116.60	30.77	194.13	75.33	58.44	10.33	7.49
Nebraska.....	144.56	23.67	120.88	93.99	26.89	145.46	59.80	37.55	7.75	8.11
Nevada.....	174.93	41.84	133.08	103.11	29.97	188.74	56.26	46.94	6.36	14.40
New Hampshire.....	135.52	24.56	110.95	93.46	17.49	148.01	48.84	39.76	10.64	9.53
New Jersey.....	115.54	9.88	105.66	89.64	16.01	113.65	42.31	14.87	6.02	8.00
New Mexico.....	219.76	52.60	167.18	116.44	50.74	208.74	97.56	41.15	16.59	9.18
New York.....	151.71	12.18	139.52	117.99	21.52	153.82	51.07	18.59	11.92	15.37
North Carolina.....	143.39	21.80	121.59	99.02	22.56	139.83	61.55	22.51	11.39	10.09
North Dakota.....	209.95	42.51	167.44	117.74	49.69	214.88	81.31	59.20	13.43	7.35
Ohio.....	126.44	17.46	108.97	87.75	21.21	124.00	47.66	24.00	10.48	7.69
Oklahoma.....	179.02	43.93	135.09	102.78	32.30	195.79	71.24	37.70	32.62	10.07
Oregon.....	175.14	37.59	137.54	106.89	30.65	184.49	81.10	37.07	11.13	7.97
Pennsylvania.....	125.69	15.68	110.01	92.12	17.88	126.43	46.85	19.81	10.43	7.48
Rhode Island.....	134.21	22.58	111.62	98.93	12.68	139.16	45.54	24.46	13.65	8.98
South Carolina.....	144.05	23.69	120.35	94.30	26.05	140.47	59.27	24.35	10.02	13.17
South Dakota.....	192.08	43.99	148.08	116.54	31.54	193.32	74.54	64.33	11.82	5.75
Tennessee.....	153.46	32.83	120.62	97.42	23.20	156.37	53.56	38.69	10.68	12.83
Texas.....	147.27	23.64	123.62	96.68	26.94	149.79	59.97	30.46	11.42	7.77
Utah.....	182.53	45.39	137.14	113.09	24.05	191.97	95.84	37.20	11.17	6.98
Vermont.....	181.35	43.75	137.60	119.78	17.81	185.81	65.55	54.66	16.29	8.63
Virginia.....	131.99	23.26	108.72	85.69	23.03	145.54	58.78	34.54	5.77	8.57
Washington.....	169.63	26.88	142.74	109.19	33.54	167.98	71.74	27.23	14.45	7.55
West Virginia.....	152.13	29.36	122.76	100.45	22.31	151.83	56.12	31.27	18.70	8.82
Wisconsin.....	165.47	17.41	148.05	126.07	21.98	167.76	66.49	30.83	11.36	10.89
Wyoming.....	229.52	77.02	152.50	109.48	43.01	218.41	73.37	79.16	8.64	14.60

*Source: Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1963-64*.

TABLE 7
INDEBTEDNESS OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS,
AT END OF 1963-64 FISCAL YEAR, BY STATE*
(In millions of dollars, except per-capita amounts)

State or other jurisdiction	Total debt	Long-term debt		Short-term debt	Per capita debt	
		Total	General only		Total	Long-term
United States	\$92,222.3	\$87,526.9	\$72,952.9	\$4,695.4	\$481.99	\$457.45
Alabama.....	1,169.3	1,092.3	897.6	77.0	343.21	320.60
Alaska.....	209.9	190.4	154.6	19.5	839.68	761.70
Arizona.....	643.4	638.8	409.3	4.6	406.98	404.05
Arkansas.....	402.0	380.9	310.2	21.1	207.97	197.06
California.....	10,208.9	9,911.2	8,049.9	297.7	564.52	548.06
Colorado.....	802.7	791.2	540.8	11.5	408.28	402.43
Connecticut.....	2,118.3	1,813.5	1,762.2	304.7	765.82	655.65
Delaware.....	521.2	517.6	493.1	3.5	1,061.40	1,054.24
Dist. of Columbia.....	276.1	185.7	165.4	90.4	341.64	229.76
Florida.....	2,547.9	2,507.9	1,882.3	40.0	446.60	439.59
Georgia.....	1,476.9	1,370.8	1,149.1	106.1	343.94	319.23
Hawaii.....	471.5	442.5	402.9	29.1	672.63	631.17
Idaho.....	153.5	150.7	142.4	2.9	221.88	217.72
Illinois.....	4,903.5	4,483.2	3,703.7	420.3	467.48	427.42
Indiana.....	1,315.4	1,298.8	1,195.3	52.6	280.07	269.17
Iowa.....	542.2	531.2	461.6	11.0	196.74	192.75
Kansas.....	939.1	898.4	713.6	47.0	422.08	403.77
Kentucky.....	1,439.5	1,379.8	1,209.0	59.7	455.68	436.78
Louisiana.....	1,843.7	1,809.1	1,591.0	34.6	531.62	521.64
Maine.....	283.4	277.9	238.4	5.5	286.57	281.01
Maryland.....	2,112.1	2,097.5	1,904.9	14.7	615.42	611.15
Massachusetts.....	3,052.3	2,806.2	2,544.8	246.1	571.80	525.69
Michigan.....	3,724.0	3,624.2	3,354.1	99.9	459.87	447.54
Minnesota.....	1,558.6	1,522.4	1,408.2	36.2	442.65	432.37
Mississippi.....	656.3	630.2	563.4	26.1	283.61	272.32
Missouri.....	1,289.6	1,238.8	1,039.0	50.9	292.49	280.96
Montana.....	210.3	203.9	188.4	6.5	298.31	289.14
Nebraska.....	655.1	651.8	303.5	3.2	442.60	440.42
Nevada.....	171.5	166.5	163.2	4.9	420.27	408.15
New Hampshire.....	212.1	205.6	199.8	6.5	324.30	314.42
New Jersey.....	3,195.1	3,025.0	2,919.1	170.0	478.16	452.71
New Mexico.....	320.7	318.6	236.4	2.1	318.19	316.06
New York.....	15,548.9	14,143.9	11,307.8	1,405.1	867.92	789.49
North Carolina.....	1,080.4	1,029.9	825.9	50.5	222.66	212.26
North Dakota.....	171.8	170.5	124.9	1.2	266.30	264.38
Ohio.....	3,756.4	3,539.7	3,154.7	216.7	371.92	350.47
Oklahoma.....	1,040.2	1,037.6	839.6	2.6	421.97	420.92
Oregon.....	861.0	846.1	741.9	14.9	460.15	452.19
Pennsylvania.....	6,098.7	5,760.7	5,326.4	338.0	532.21	502.72
Rhode Island.....	415.1	351.6	330.3	63.5	454.15	384.65
South Carolina.....	546.1	531.5	401.2	14.5	213.72	208.04
South Dakota.....	74.5	73.8	59.4	0.7	104.21	103.19
Tennessee.....	1,969.2	1,891.2	1,264.7	78.0	518.49	497.95
Texas.....	4,646.3	4,567.9	3,617.8	78.4	446.88	439.34
Utah.....	329.1	324.5	267.2	4.6	331.78	327.13
Vermont.....	111.5	108.2	99.6	3.4	272.70	264.46
Virginia.....	1,439.4	1,392.3	1,285.6	47.1	328.77	318.02
Washington.....	2,667.0	2,637.7	1,264.3	29.3	893.77	883.94
West Virginia.....	498.0	490.3	429.4	7.6	277.11	272.86
Wisconsin.....	1,388.3	1,349.3	1,223.6	39.0	338.03	328.53
Wyoming.....	118.3	117.7	91.4	0.6	344.97	343.10

*Source: Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1963-64*.

Taxation

RECENT TRENDS IN STATE TAXATION

BY LEON ROTHENBERG*

EARLY IN THE 1965 legislative sessions, it became apparent that, as had been indicated in the budgets submitted, there would be a record round of tax increases. From the time legislatures convened in regular sessions in forty-seven states, revenue measures were passed at a rapid pace. By October, a large majority of the states had increased the rates of one or more taxes. Over the 1964-65 biennium, more than three-fourths of the states had enacted revenue-raising legislation—a larger number than in any of the three preceding bienniums. About half the states raised taxes in 1962-63 and 1960-61 each, and approximately two-thirds of them in 1958-59.

The record volume of revenue legislation in 1965 reflected an all-time high in expenditures proposed for the next two years. Most states concluded their 1965 fiscal years with surpluses in their treasuries. However, the stimulus to state spending from rising populations and demands for improvements in services was even greater than in past years. In many states, appropriations recommended for the next budgetary periods were considerably above available resources.

Among the states raising tax rates, there were relatively few in which only marginal amounts of additional revenue were sufficient to balance budgets. Most of these enacting states adopted measures which had an important impact on tax systems. Three states enacted new broad-

based taxes—sales taxes in Idaho and New York, and an income tax in Nebraska which was scheduled to take effect in 1967 unless defeated by initiative petition. All but a few of the tax-raising states enacted revenue programs that embraced several taxes. Broad-based taxes were raised with considerable frequency.

Fifteen states raised sales tax rates or expanded the sales tax base, compared with eleven in 1963. Legislatures in nine states raised individual or corporate income taxes, or both; only five states took such action in 1963. Three states obtained "windfall" revenue from individual income taxes by passage of withholding laws and requiring declaration of estimated taxes. Four states accelerated corporation income tax collections by requiring payments on an estimated basis. Several stepped up sales tax collections by advancing payment dates. The North Dakota legislature raised income taxes and sales taxes and adopted a withholding law, only to have the program rejected by the electorate in a referendum vote.

While the states turned to broad-based taxes for the greater part of the added revenue, they also raised principal selected excises more frequently than in 1963. Motor fuel tax rates, relatively stable since the federal government assumed the financing of 90 per cent of the interstate system, were increased by nine states in 1965. Only three states raised such taxes in 1963. As in past years, cigarette taxes were raised more often than any other tax. Action in this field in 1965 was nota-

*Mr. Rothenberg is Research Director of the Federation of Tax Administrators.

ble, however, because the number of rate raises—twenty-two—set a new record. Also, in a considerable number of states, the size of the increases—ranging up to 5 cents per pack—was larger than ever enacted before. Alcoholic beverage taxes were increased by six states, a smaller number than in 1963.

While expanding tax systems were characteristic of most states in 1965, legislative programs gave emphasis to proposals for property tax relief. Governors often referred in their financial messages to rising property tax burdens and, in some instances, requested increases in other taxes to permit property tax relief. Prominent in 1965 tax legislation was tax relief for the aged, for businesses storing goods for transportation across state lines, and for farmers cultivating lands in urban fringe areas. Recommendations for personal property tax relief was favored by Governors in a number of states, and some legislatures took action in this area. In several states measures were enacted to allow state property-tax levies to expire.

ACTION IN 1964

Rates of one or more major taxes were raised in eight of twenty-two states which held regular sessions in 1964. In 1962 there had been no legislation raising general rates of either sales or income taxes. In 1964 broad-based taxes were increased in three states. Cigarette tax rates were raised in five, and in another a new cigarette tax was adopted. Three states increased alcoholic beverage taxes.

In the income tax field, Georgia raised its corporation income tax rate from 4 to 5 per cent. Maryland passed legislation that would have increased the tax on individual income from 3 to 4 per cent on January 1, 1965; however, this measure was rescinded before its effective date by a special legislative session when the state completed fiscal 1964 with a substantial general fund surplus. New Mexico and Vermont accelerated individual income tax collections by legislation which essentially required that withheld taxes be remitted monthly rather than quarterly. New York stepped up corporation income tax collections by requiring payments of estimated tax.

Sales taxes were raised by Mississippi and Rhode Island, in both states from 3 to 3.5 per cent. New Mexico added to its sales tax revenue by requiring monthly returns. Louisiana amended its sales tax law to shift the principal collection responsibility from retailers to wholesalers. Under the new law, manufacturers and wholesalers are required to collect the sales tax on sales of tangible personal property to retailers.

Colorado adopted a new 3 cents per pack cigarette tax (raised to 5 cents per pack in 1965). The five states raising cigarette tax rates in 1964, and the increases, were Georgia, 5 to 8 cents per pack; Kansas, 4 to 6 cents; Massachusetts, 6 to 8 cents (effective January 1, 1965); Mississippi, 8 to 9 cents; and Rhode Island, 6 to 8 cents. Only one state raised its motor fuel tax rate, Maryland, from 6 to 7 cents per gallon. Alcoholic beverage tax rates were raised by Georgia and Kansas (distilled spirits) and Virginia (beer).

Instances of tax reduction were infrequent. California amended its individual income tax law to relieve from taxes single persons having an adjusted gross income of less than \$2,100 and heads of households and married couples having an adjusted gross income of less than \$4,100. Wisconsin granted tax relief to the aged through a system of income tax credits and refunds in an amount equal to a percentage of property taxes they pay as homeowners or renters.

ACTION IN 1965

Individual Income Taxes

Nebraska adopted a flat rate net income tax for individuals and corporations, effective January 1, 1967.¹ The statute provides that the rate of tax will be determined annually by the State Board of Equalization and Assessment on or before September 1 for taxable years beginning in the next calendar year. Taxable net income is defined by direct reference to the Internal Revenue Code, and withholding and declaration of estimated tax will be required.

In Illinois, a constitutional amendment

¹The enactment was suspended late in 1965 by petition for a referendum to be held in 1966.

was proposed by the legislature, to be considered by the voters in November, 1966, which would authorize a flat rate income tax up to 3 per cent, and up to a maximum of 6 per cent if voters approved a higher rate.

Seven states raised individual income tax rates. In Arizona, rates were increased about 30 per cent, to a range of 1.3 to 5.9 per cent. In Hawaii, a range of 2.25 to 11 per cent replaced a 3 to 9 per cent range, effective with the 1966 tax year; an alternate tax on capital gains was increased from 3 to 4 per cent. In Iowa an added tax of $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1 per cent was imposed on income above \$9,000, to replace a 5-mill moneys and credits tax. Kansas raised its tax on individual income to a range of 2.5 to 6.5 per cent; the former range was 1.5 to 5.5 per cent. For the period January 1, 1965, through December 31, 1967, Minnesota raised its rates from 1-10.5 per cent to 1.5-12 per cent. Temporary surtaxes of 10 and 5 per cent were allowed to expire, and personal tax credits were raised.

Montana raised its tax rates to a range of 1.1 to 7.9 per cent (from 1 to 7 per cent) for January 1, 1965, through December 31, 1967. Utah tax rates were raised to a range of 2 to 6.5 per cent from 1 to 5 per cent. Wisconsin added $\frac{2}{10}$ of 1 per cent to each bracket except the highest for 1965, and another $\frac{2}{10}$ of 1 per cent for 1966 and thereafter.

Idaho, which adopted a new sales tax, cut its individual income tax rates. The new rates: 2.5 to 9 per cent; the former rates, 3.4 to 10.5 per cent. Alaska negated a 1964 law which substituted a schedule of graduated rates for a percentage of federal tax, in order to avoid loss of revenue from the federal income tax reduction enacted that year. It restored the percentage of federal tax previously in effect, retroactive to January 1, 1964, but applied the tax to the federal rates in effect on December 31, 1963.

Colorado and Hawaii enacted legislation providing for a credit against income taxes for sales taxes paid. In Colorado, to refund part of sales tax on food, the new law allows an income tax credit of \$7 per person or a refund in that amount for residents not having taxable Colorado income. In Hawaii, for sales and use taxes

paid, graduated credits were allowed ranging from \$18 down to 45 cents per qualified exemption. Hawaii also allowed individuals to deduct from their income tax liability a credit, graduated by income, for dependents attending school, ranging from \$20 to \$2 for dependents in kindergarten through the twelfth grade, and from \$50 to \$2 for those attending institutions of higher education.

Minnesota, while raising tax rates, offset part of the increase through larger personal credits. The changes were as follows: from \$10 to \$19 for single persons; from \$30 to \$38 for married persons; from \$15 to \$19 for dependents; from \$10 to \$20 for single aged and blind persons; from \$15 to \$20 for aged spouses; and from \$15 to \$25 for blind spouses.

Arkansas, Kansas and Iowa adopted income tax withholding laws. In each case withholding will begin on January 1, 1966. The three states also will require declarations of estimated tax from taxpayers with income above specified amounts from sources not subject to withholding.

The legislatures of California, Nebraska and North Dakota approved constitutional amendments, for decision by the voters, that would authorize legislation basing state income tax laws on federal law by direct reference. Under a Wisconsin amendment, "taxable income" will mean "federal adjusted income" (with certain adjustments) as defined currently in the Internal Revenue Code.

Corporation Income Taxes

Nebraska, which imposed a new flat rate income tax on individuals, effective January 1, 1967, also made the new tax applicable to corporations. Seven states raised their tax rates on corporate income. Arizona increased its rates by about 30 per cent, to a range of from 1.3 to 6.6 per cent. Iowa raised its rate from 3 to 4 per cent. Connecticut's corporate rate will rise from 5 to 5.25 per cent in income years beginning with 1966.

In Hawaii, also beginning in the next income year, the tax will rise to 5.85 per cent on taxable income up to \$25,000 and to 6.435 per cent on amounts above \$25,000. The tax on capital gains was raised

from 2.75 to 3.08 per cent. On banks and financial corporations, for income received in calendar 1965 and thereafter, the tax was raised from 10 per cent to 11.7 per cent. Kansas raised its corporate income tax rate from 3.5 to 4.5 per cent; Montana, from 4.5 to 5.25 per cent; and Utah from 4 to 6 per cent. Idaho changed its tax structure, while keeping tax liability at about the same level, by repealing the federal tax deduction and cutting the tax rate from 10.5 to 6 per cent.

In Arkansas, Kansas, Minnesota and South Carolina new legislation required corporations to file declarations and pay taxes on an estimated basis. Nebraska added a requirement for corporate declarations to its law. Wisconsin, which had imposed its corporate tax as a direct income tax, provided for a franchise tax measured by net income on all corporations except those engaged exclusively in foreign or interstate commerce; these will continue to pay a direct income tax.

The apportionment principles of the Uniform Division of Income for Tax Purposes Act, promulgated by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, were adopted by seven jurisdictions: the District of Columbia (by regulation), Idaho, Indiana, Michigan (for its franchise tax, business receipts tax, and intangible personal property tax based on income), New Mexico, North Dakota and Oregon.

Sales Taxes

Principal sales tax legislation included two new adoptions—a 3 per cent tax in Idaho and a 2 per cent tax in New York. In New York, food is exempted, and local governments are authorized to impose a state-collected tax at a rate not exceeding 3 per cent.

Seven states raised sales tax rates. These states and the increases were Colorado, 2 to 3 per cent; Hawaii, 3.5 to 4 per cent; Kansas, 2.5 to 3 per cent; Rhode Island, 3.5 to 4 per cent; South Dakota, 2 to 3 per cent; Washington, 4 to 4.2 per cent; and Wyoming, 2 to 2.5 per cent. The sales tax rate was extended to include important additional transactions in Arizona, California, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa,

Maine, South Dakota and Wyoming.

As reported under "Individual Income Taxes," above, Colorado and Hawaii allowed income tax credits for sales tax payments. Colorado and Indiana excluded sales of prescription drugs from the sales tax. California and Iowa, where sales taxes have been paid quarterly, adopted monthly prepayment plans for taxpayers with liabilities above certain amounts. Louisiana, which in 1964 required wholesalers to collect sales tax on most sales to retailers, applied the requirement to all sales at wholesale.

Motor Fuel Taxes

Legislation in nine states increased motor fuel tax rates in 1965. These states, and the increases per gallon, were Arizona, from 6 to 7 cents; Arkansas, from 6.5 to 7.5 cents on gasoline and liquified petroleum gas, and from 6.5 to 8.5 cents on diesel fuel; California, from 7 to 8 cents, in effect from April 1 to August 31 to provide funds to repair flood damage; Colorado, from 6 to 7 cents for a one-year period; Connecticut, from 6 to 7 cents beginning July 1, 1967; Delaware, from 6 to 7 cents; Iowa, from 6 to 7 cents; Massachusetts, from 5.5 to 6.5 cents; and Nebraska, from 7 to 7.5 cents. Beginning January 1, 1966, California reduced its tax rate on liquified petroleum gas from 7 to 6 cents per gallon.

Tobacco Taxes

Twenty-two states enacted legislation raising cigarette tax rates, as follows: Alabama, 6 to 7 cents; Arizona, 2 to 6.5 cents; Arkansas, 6 to 8 cents; Colorado, 3 to 5 cents; Connecticut, 6 to 8 cents; Delaware, 5 to 7 cents; Hawaii, 20 to 40 per cent of wholesale price; Illinois, 4 to 7 cents; Indiana, 4 to 6 cents; Iowa, 5 to 8 cents; Kansas, 6 to 8 cents; Maine, 6 to 8 cents; Nebraska, 6 to 8 cents; New Hampshire, 15 to 21 per cent of retail price; New York, 5 to 10 cents; North Dakota, 7 to 8 cents; Oklahoma, 7 to 8 cents; South Dakota, 6 to 8 cents; Texas, 8 to 11 cents; Vermont, 8 to 10 cents; Washington, 7 to 11 cents; and Wisconsin, 8 to 10 cents.

Oregon's legislature submitted a new cigarette tax to the voters for approval at

the next primary election. The rate would be 4 cents per pack, and the distributor's discount 1.67 mills per pack. Montana voters at a coming general election were to consider the question of retaining 3 cents of its 8 cents tax, now scheduled to expire.

Tobacco products taxes were raised in Hawaii and New Hampshire (in both states cigarettes are taxed at the tobacco-products tax rate); in North Dakota, from 10 per cent to 11 per cent of wholesale price; and in Washington, from 25 per cent to 30 per cent of wholesale price. Tennessee changed its tax from 5 per cent of the retail price to 6 per cent of the wholesale cost price.

Alcoholic Beverage Taxes

Hawaii raised its liquor excise from 16 per cent to 20 per cent of wholesale price, and Kansas from 2.5 per cent to 4 per cent of gross receipts. Nebraska increased its tax on beer from 6 to 8 cents per gallon; New Hampshire its tax on malt beverages from \$3 to \$3.72 per 31-gallon barrel; Utah its tax on wine and distilled spirits from 4 per cent to 8 per cent of purchase price; and Washington its tax on beer from \$1 to \$1.50 per 31-gallon barrel.

Property Tax Relief

The large volume of property tax relief legislation included several measures that

were general in application. In Illinois and Indiana, the legislatures proposed constitutional amendments that would permit repeal of personal property taxes. In Idaho and Colorado state property tax levies were allowed to expire. Iowa repealed its money and credits tax. Wisconsin increased its personal property tax credits to local governments. Colorado and Oregon appropriated large amounts to local governments for property tax relief purposes.

Mainly, however, property taxes were reduced for certain classes of taxpayers or of property. States which enacted such legislation, under different categories, included the following: *For senior citizens:* Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii and Michigan; and in addition, in Washington, a constitutional amendment authorizing property tax relief for the aged will be submitted to the voters. *Inventories:* Connecticut, Florida (a proposed constitutional amendment) and Oregon. *"Freeport" legislation* (exempting or expanding an exemption for property stored while in transit through the state): Colorado, Indiana, Kansas, Oregon, Utah and Wyoming. *Agricultural use* (assessment of farmlands in urban fringe areas on the basis of agricultural use): Nebraska and Texas (proposed constitutional amendments) and Oregon (expansion of a law already in effect).

TABLE 1
STATE INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAXES
January 1, 1966*

State or other jurisdiction	Rate range(a) Per cent	Income brackets		Personal exemptions			Federal income tax deductible
		Lowest (ends)	Highest (over)	Single	Married	Dependents	
Alabama.....	1.5 — 5.0 (4)	\$ 1,000	\$ 5,000	\$1,500	\$3,000	\$300	x
Alaska.....	16% of U.S. tax(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arizona.....	1.3 — 5.9 (8)	1,000	7,000	1,000	2,000	600	x
Arkansas.....	1.0 — 5.0 (5)	3,000	25,000	17.50(c)	35(c)	6(c)	...
California.....	1.0 — 7.0 (7)	2,500	15,000	1,500	3,000	600	...
Colorado.....	3.0 — 8.0 (11)(d)	1,000	10,000	750	1,500	750	x
Delaware.....	1.5 — 11.0 (11)	1,000	100,000	600	1,200	600	x(e)
Georgia.....	1.0 — 6.0 (6)	1,000	10,000	1,500	3,000	600	...
Hawaii.....	2.25 — 11.0 (11)	500	30,000	600	1,200	600	...
Idaho.....	2.5 — 9.0 (6)(f)	1,000	5,000	600	1,200	600	x
Indiana.....	2.0	Flat Rate	...	1,000	1,500(g)	500	...
Iowa.....	.75 — 4.5 (6)	1,000	9,000	15(c)	30(c)	7.50(c)	x
Kansas.....	2.5 — 6.5 (5)	2,000	7,000	600	1,200	600	x
Kentucky.....	2.0 — 6.0 (5)	3,000	8,000	20(c)	40(c)	20(c)	x
Louisiana.....	2.0 — 6.0 (3)	10,000	50,000	2,500	5,000	400	x
Maryland.....	3.0(h)	Flat Rate	...	800	1,600	800	...
Massachusetts.....	3.075(i)	Flat Rate	...	2,000	2,500(j)	400	x(e)
Minnesota.....	1.5 — 12.0 (11)(a)	500	20,000	19(c)	38(c)	19(c)	x
Mississippi.....	2.0 — 3.0 (2)	5,000	5,000	5,000	7,000	...	...
Missouri.....	1.0 — 4.0 (7)(k)	1,000	9,000	1,200	2,400	400	x
Montana.....	1.1 — 7.9 (6)(2)(l)	1,000	7,000	600	1,200	600	x
New Mexico.....	1.5 — 6.0 (4)(m)	10,000	100,000	600	1,200	600	x
New York.....	2.0 — 10 (9)	1,000	15,000	600(n)	1,200(n)	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)	500	8,000	600	1,200	600	x
South Carolina.....	2.0 — 7.0 (6)	2,000	10,000	800	1,600	800	x(e)
Utah.....	2.0 — 6.5 (6)	1,000	5,000	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	...
West Virginia.....	1.2 — 5.5 (24)	2,000(o)	200,000(o)	600	1,200	600	...
Wisconsin.....	2.7 — 10.0 (15)	1,000	14,000	10(c)	20(c)	10(c)	...
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 through October, 1965.

(a) Figure in parentheses is the number of steps in range. Basic rates are reported. Minnesota imposes an additional tax of 1 per cent on the first \$1,000 of the gross income of individuals with tax liabilities not over \$10, the tax not to exceed \$10.

(b) At federal income tax rates in effect on December 31, 1963.

(c) Tax credits.

(d) Colorado imposes a surtax of 2 per cent on gross income which exceeds \$5,000 and is derived from intangibles. Taxpayers with net incomes up to \$9,000 are allowed a credit equal to 1/2 of 1 per cent of net taxable income.

(e) The federal tax deduction is limited in Delaware to \$300 for single persons and \$600 for married persons filing joint returns; in Massachusetts to taxes paid on income from professions, employment, trade or businesses; and in South Carolina to \$500.

(f) Idaho imposes a filing fee of \$10 on each return and allows a credit of \$10 for each personal exemption.

(g) Indiana allows \$1,000 for individual taxpayers and \$500 for dependents. On joint returns, each spouse may subtract the lesser of \$1,000 or adjusted gross income; the minimum deduction is \$500 for each spouse.

(h) Maryland taxes investment income over \$500 at 5 per cent; other income is taxed at 3 per cent.

(i) Massachusetts taxes interest and dividends at 7.38 per cent, annuities at 1.845 per cent.

(j) Minimum allowance. Massachusetts permits deduction

of a spouse's earnings up to \$2,000.

(k) Missouri allows fixed deductions ranging from \$5 to \$135.

(l) Montana imposed this rate schedule for taxable periods beginning after December 31, 1964 and ending on or before December 31, 1967. Rates are then scheduled to revert to those previously in effect.

(m) New Mexico imposes no tax on married taxpayers with net incomes of no more than \$1,500 or on individual taxpayers with one or more dependents and with net incomes of no more than \$1,500.

(n) In addition, New York allows single persons a \$10 credit and married persons and heads of households a \$25 credit.

(o) The range reported is for individuals and heads of households. For joint returns, the 1.2 per cent to 5.5 per cent tax rate range is applied to income brackets ranging from \$4,000 to \$400,000.

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. Also excluded is the New Jersey "commuters" tax, which is imposed only on income derived from sources in New York by New Jersey residents and from sources in New Jersey by New York residents at the rate schedule and with the personal exemptions and deductions in the New York income tax law.

TABLE 2
RANGE OF STATE CORPORATE INCOME TAX RATES
As of January 1, 1966*

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...	5		Business corporations...	10.23(j)	
Banks and financial corporations	6		Banks.....	12.54(k)	
Alaska		—	Mississippi		—
Business corporations...	18 per cent of federal tax (a)		\$0 to \$5,000.....	2	
Banks and financial corporations	16 per cent of federal tax (a)(b)		Over \$5,000.....	3	
Arizona		x	Missouri		x
Business corporations:			Business corporations...	2	
\$0 to \$1,000.	1.3		Banks and trust companies....	7	
Over \$6,000.	6.6		Montana	5.25(l)	—
Banks and financial corporations	5		New Jersey	1.75	—
Arkansas		—	New Mexico	3	x
\$0 to \$3,000.....	1		New York		—
Over \$25,000.....	5		Business corporations...	5.5(m)	
California		—	Banks and financial corporations	4.5(n)	
Business corporations...	5.5(c)		North Carolina		—
Banks and financial corporations	5.5-9.5(d)		Business corporations...	6	
Colorado		—	Banks.....	4.5(o)	
Business corporations...	5		North Dakota		x
Banks and financial corporations	6		Business corporations:		
Connecticut	5.25(e)	—	\$0 to \$3,000.	3	
Delaware	5	—	Over \$15,000	6	
Georgia	5	—	Banks and financial corporations	4(p)	
Hawaii		—	Oklahoma	4	x
Business corporations:			Oregon		—
\$0 to \$25,000	5.85(f)		Business corporations...	6(q)	
Over \$25,000	6.435		Banks and financial corporations	8(o)	
Banks and financial corporations	11.7		Pennsylvania	6	—
Idaho	6(g)	—	Rhode Island	6(q)	—
Indiana	2	—	South Carolina		—
Iowa	4	x	Business corporations...	5	
Kansas		x	Banks.....	4.5	
Business corporations...	4.5		Financial associations...	8	
Banks and financial corporations	5		South Dakota		x
Kentucky			Banks and financial corporations	4.5(r)	
\$0 to \$25,000.....	5		Tennessee	4	—
Over \$25,000.....	7		Utah		x
Louisiana	4	x	National banks..	6	
Maryland	5	—	Business corporations and state banks.....	6(s)	
Massachusetts		—	Vermont	5	—
Business corporations...	6.765(h)		Virginia	5	—
Banks and trust companies....	Not to exceed 8		Wisconsin		x(t)
Utility corporations...	4.92(i)		\$0 to \$1,000.....	2	
			Over \$6,000.....	7	
			District of Columbia	5	—

*Prepared by the Federation of Tax Administrators, on the basis of legislation enacted through October, 1965.

(a) At federal income rates in effect on December 31, 1963.

(b) In addition, banks and other financial institutions are subjected to a license tax of 2 per cent of net income.

(c) Minimum tax is \$100.

(d) Rate adjusted annually; maximum, 9.5 per cent; minimum, 5.5 per cent; minimum tax is \$100.

(e) Tax paid shall not be less than \$30, or 2½ mills per dollar of asset value.

(f) Capital gains are taxed at 3.08 per cent.

(g) An additional tax of \$10 is imposed on each return.

(h) Total rate is composed of the following: permanent tax, 2.5 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.

(i) Total rate is composed of a 4 per cent permanent tax plus a 23 per cent surtax.

(j) The permanent rate is 7.5 per cent. A temporary 1.8 per cent tax is in effect for tax years beginning before January 1, 1967. The permanent and temporary rates are increased 10 per cent for tax years beginning before January 1, 1967. The minimum tax is \$10.

(k) The permanent rate is 9.5 per cent. A temporary 1.9

per cent tax is in effect for tax years beginning before January 1, 1967. The permanent and temporary rates are increased 10 per cent for tax years beginning before January 1, 1967.

(l) The rate was increased from 4.5 to 5.25 per cent for taxable periods beginning on or after February 28, 1965 and ending before February 28, 1967. Minimum tax is \$10.

(m) Or \$25, 1 mill per dollar of capital, or 5.5 per cent of 30 per cent of net income plus salaries and other compensation to officers and stockholders owning more than 5 per cent of the issued capital stock less \$15,000 and any net loss if any of these is greater than the tax computed on net income.

(n) Minimum tax is \$10 or 1 mill per dollar of capital stock.

(o) Minimum tax is \$10.

(p) Minimum tax is \$50.

(q) Or, for business corporations, 40 cents per \$100 of corporate excess is collected if greater than the tax computed on net income. For banks, if a greater tax results, the alternative tax is \$2.50 per \$10,000 of capital stock. For both business corporations and banks, the minimum tax is \$10.

(r) Minimum tax is \$24.

(s) State banks and corporations pay 6 per cent of net income or 1/20 of 1 per cent of value of tangible property, whichever is greater, but not less than \$10.

(t) Limited to 10 per cent of net income before federal tax.

TABLE 3
STATE EXCISE RATES AS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1965*

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.....	4	7	7	....	Montana.....	...	8	6	....
Alaska.....	...	8	8	\$4.00	Nebraska.....	...	8	7.5	\$1.60
Arizona.....	3(c)	6.5	7	1.44	Nevada.....	2	7	6	1.40
Arkansas.....	3	8	7.5	2.50	New Hampshire	...	4-4.5(o)	7	....
California.....	3	3	7	1.50	New Jersey.....	...	8	6	1.80
Colorado.....	3	5	7(d)	1.80	New Mexico....	3(p)	8	6	1.50
Connecticut...	3.5	8	6	2.00	New York.....	2	10	6	2.25(q)
Delaware.....	...	7	7	1.15	North Carolina.	3(r)	...	7	....
Florida.....	3(e)	8(f)	7	2.50(g)	North Dakota..	2.25(s)	8	6	2.50
Georgia.....	3	8	6.5	3.75	Ohio.....	3	5	7	....
Hawaii.....	4(h)	40% of wholesale price	5-8(i)	20% of wholesale price	Oklahoma.....	2	8	6.58	2.40
Idaho.....	3	7	6	....	Oregon.....	...	(t)	6	....
Illinois.....	3.5	7	5	1.52	Pennsylvania..	5	8	7	....
Indiana.....	2(j)	6	6	2.08	Rhode Island..	4	8	7	2.00
Iowa.....	2	8	7	....	South Carolina.	3	5	7	2.72
Kansas.....	3	8	5	1.50	South Dakota..	3	8	6	1.25
Kentucky.....	3	2.5	7(k)	1.28	Tennessee.....	3	7	7(u)	2.50
Louisiana.....	2	8	7	1.68	Texas.....	2	11	5	1.68
Maine.....	4	8	7	....	Utah.....	3	8	6	....
Maryland.....	3	6	7	1.50	Vermont.....	...	10	6.5	....
Massachusetts.	...	8	6.5	2.25	Virginia.....	...	3	7(v)	....
Michigan.....	4(l)	7	6	....	Washington....	4.2(w)	11	7.5	....
Minnesota.....	...	8	6	2.875(m)	West Virginia..	3(x)	6	7	....
Mississippi....	3.5(n)	9	7	....	Wisconsin.....	3	10	6	2.25
Missouri.....	3	4	5	1.20	Wyoming.....	2.5	4	5	....
					District of Columbia....	3(y)	2	6	1.50

*Prepared by the Federation of Tax Administrators, on the basis of legislation enacted through October, 1965.

(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. These states are:

State	Motor Fuel	Rate in cents per gallon
Arkansas.....	Diesel	8.5
Iowa.....	Diesel	8
Kansas.....	Diesel	7
Mississippi....	Diesel and liquefied petroleum gas	8
Montana.....	Diesel	9
New York.....	Diesel	9
South Dakota..	Diesel	7
Tennessee.....	Diesel	8
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 12 per cent of retail price. Washington imposes an added tax of 2 cents per fluid ounce. Only gallonage taxes are reported in table.

(c) This rate is for retailers. Selected businesses are taxed at rates ranging from $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent to 3 per cent.

(d) Scheduled to revert to 6 cents per gallon on September 1, 1966.

(e) Motor vehicles and farm equipment are taxed at 2 per cent.

(f) Municipalities may impose a like tax at the same rate, with full credit given in such instances for the state tax.

(g) On beverages containing 14 per cent to 48 per cent alcohol. The tax rate on beverages containing more than 48 per cent alcohol is \$5 per gallon.

(h) Wholesalers, sugar processors and pineapple canners, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; manufacturers, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; retailers, 4 per cent.

(i) The state imposes a 5 cent per gallon rate in three counties; an 8 cent per gallon rate in the County of Hawaii. Including county gasoline taxes, combined rates range from 8.5 cents to 11 cents per gallon among the counties.

(j) In addition to the 2 per cent sales tax, Indiana imposes a gross income tax, which includes the following rates: wholesale sales, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; retail sales, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; miscellaneous income, 2 per cent.

(k) Heavy equipment motor carriers pay a 9 cents per gallon tax on a use basis.

(l) In addition to its 4 per cent sales tax, Michigan imposes a business activities tax at the rate of 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ mills on the adjusted receipts of business which, by definition, may not exceed 50 per cent of gross receipts, less specified deductions and credits.

(m) Includes a 15 per cent surtax effective through June 30, 1967.

(n) Among various other rates imposed under the tax: wholesale sales, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; automobiles, trucks and truck tractors, 2 per cent; farm tractors, 1 per cent; contractors (on compensation exceeding \$10,000) 2 per cent.

(o) Tax rate is 21 per cent of usual retail selling price.

(p) This rate is for retailers and professions. Selected businesses are taxed at rates ranging from 0.25 to 3 per cent.

(q) Includes a 75 cents per gallon tax on distilled spirits as a permit fee.

(r) Motor vehicles, railway cars and locomotives, and airplanes, 1.5 per cent with a maximum tax of \$120. A tax of 1 per cent is imposed on various items used in agriculture and industry. On some items subject to the 1 per cent rate, the maximum tax is \$80 per article.

(s) Sales tax expired June 30, 1965. Use tax at this rate applied to sales generally.

(t) If approved by the voters at a 1966 election, a 4 cents per pack tax will go into effect on July 1, 1966.

(u) Also subject to a special privilege tax of 7/10 cent per gallon.

(v) A 9 cents per gallon tax is imposed on motor carriers of property on a use basis.

(w) Also has a gross income tax with rates varying from 1/100 per cent to 1 per cent, according to type of business. Including a 76 per cent permanent surtax, retailers are subject to an 0.44 per cent tax under the business and occupation tax.

(x) Also gross income tax of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent to 7.85 per cent, according to type of business. Retailers are subject to a $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent rate under this tax.

(y) Sale of food for off-premises consumption is taxed at 1 per cent; hotel rentals, 4 per cent.

STATE TAX COLLECTIONS IN 1965*

STATE TAX collections in the fiscal year 1965 totaled \$26.1 billion.¹ This total was up 7.7 per cent from the \$24.2 billion collected in 1964.

Tax amounts 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 1965 figures are preliminary.

These tax figures relate to revenue from state taxes only. During the twelve-months July 1964 through June 1965, collections of locally imposed taxes amounted to \$25.5 billion, or nearly as much as the aggregate of state tax revenue.²

MAJOR TAX SOURCES

General sales and gross receipts taxes totaled \$6,710 million in 1965, or 10.3 per cent more than in 1964. This category accounted for nearly one-fourth of total state tax yields, even though thirteen of the states did not use these taxes.

Sales taxes on motor fuel provided \$4,295 million in 1965, up 5.8 per cent from the previous year. Tobacco sales tax revenue was up 7.3 per cent to a new high of \$1,284 million. Alcoholic beverage sales taxes supplied \$917 million as against \$864 million in 1964.

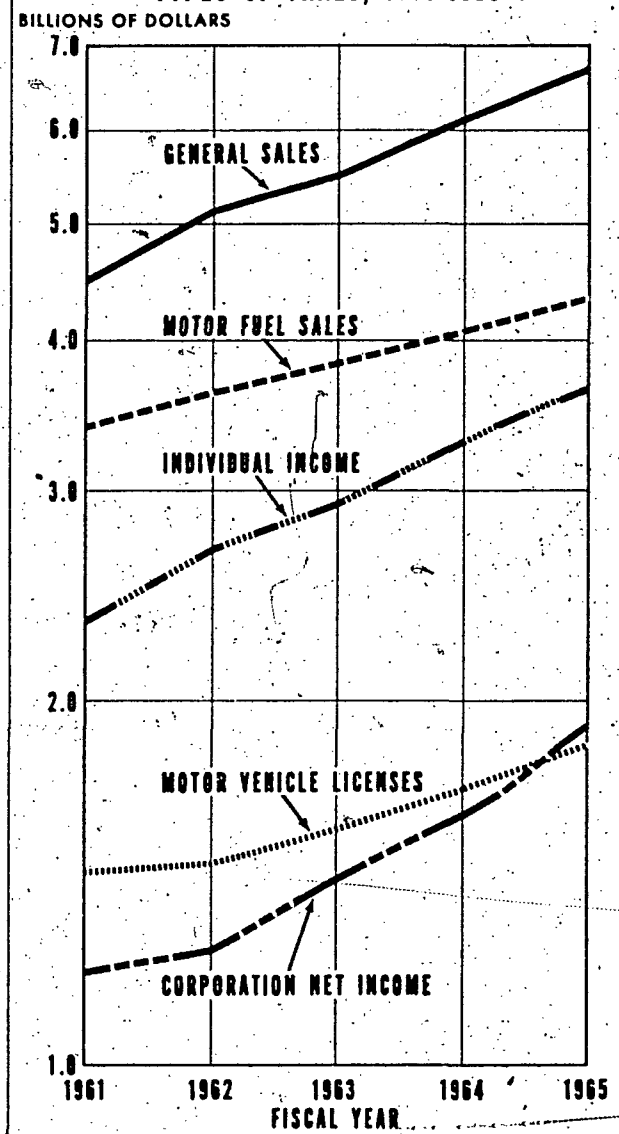
Altogether, general and selective sales and gross receipts taxes were up \$1,095 million, or 7.8 per cent, to reach \$15,052 million. This sum accounts for nearly three-fifths of the total collected from all state tax sources.

*Adapted from Bureau of the Census, *State Tax Collections in 1965*.

¹Tax revenue amounts reported here pertain to state fiscal years, which end on June 30 except for Alabama, New York and Texas. See Table 6.

²Bureau of the Census, *Quarterly Summary of State and Local Tax Revenue*, April-June 1965.

TRENDS IN STATE REVENUE FROM SELECTED TYPES OF TAXES, 1961-1965



Revenue from income taxes totaled \$5,573 million in 1965, or 9.1 per cent more than the 1964 amount. Individual income taxes (imposed by thirty-six states) yielded \$3,642 million in 1965, and corporation net income taxes yielded \$1,931 million.

Motor vehicle licenses provided \$1,868 million in 1965, up 4.8 per cent from the 1964 amount. 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 \$765 million in 1965. 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. In contrast, local government revenue from property taxation amounted to \$20.5 billion in fiscal 1963-64.

Severance taxes rose 2.8 per cent to \$503 million, and death and gift taxes 11.2 per cent to \$731 million in 1965.

INDIVIDUAL STATE COMPARISONS

All of the states reported higher total tax yields in 1965 than in 1964 except South Dakota, which reported a slight decrease. The largest amounts of increase were reported by California (up \$202 million), New York (up \$149 million), and Pennsylvania (up \$148 million). The sharpest rates of increase—15 per cent or more—appear for Delaware and Indiana. An increase of less than 5 per cent in total tax revenue appears for seven states.

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 \$3,132 million in

state taxes and New York \$2,862 million in 1965, far more than the next ranking states: Pennsylvania, \$1,555 million; Michigan, \$1,329 million; Illinois, \$1,219 million; and Texas, \$1,187 million.

A considerable interstate range appears in the average per capita amount of state tax revenue, as indicated by the following distribution of the fifty states, based on Table 2:

<i>Per capita state tax revenue, 1965</i>	<i>Number of states</i>
\$180 or more.....	4
\$160 to \$179.....	6
\$140 to \$159.....	10
\$120 to \$139.....	14
\$100 to \$119.....	12
Less than \$100.....	4

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 1964 tax revenue data, are presented in Table 6.

TABLE 1

NATIONAL SUMMARY OF STATE TAX REVENUE, BY TYPE OF TAX:
1963-1965*

Tax source	Amounts (in millions)			Per cent increase or decrease (-)		Per cent distribution, 1965	Per capita, 1965
	1965 (prelim.)	1964	1963	1964 to 1965	1963 to 1964		
Total collections	\$26,104	\$24,243	\$22,117	7.7	9.6	100.0	\$135.24
Sales and gross receipts.....	15,052	13,957	12,873	7.8	8.4	57.7	77.98
General.....	6,710	6,084	5,539	10.3	9.8	25.7	34.77
Selective.....	8,341	7,873	7,333	5.9	7.4	32.0	43.22
Motor fuels.....	4,295	4,059	3,851	5.8	5.4	16.5	22.25
Alcoholic beverages.....	917	864	793	6.1	8.9	3.5	4.75
Tobacco products.....	1,284	1,196	1,124	7.3	6.4	4.9	6.65
Insurance.....	743	708	639	5.0	10.8	2.8	3.85
Public utilities.....	498	498	437	-0.1	14.0	1.9	2.58
Other.....	605	549	489	0.3	12.2	2.3	3.13
License.....	3,217	3,062	2,823	5.0	8.5	12.3	16.67
Motor vehicles.....	1,868	1,783	1,642	4.8	8.6	7.2	9.68
Motor vehicle operators.....	151	134	137	12.3	-2.6	0.6	0.78
Corporations in general.....	529	518	482	2.3	7.5	2.0	2.74
Alcoholic beverages.....	133	125	90	6.3	39.5	0.5	0.69
Other.....	535	503	472	6.5	6.4	2.0	2.77
Individual income(a).....	3,642	3,415	2,956	6.7	15.5	14.0	18.87
Corporation net income(a).....	1,931	1,695	1,505	13.9	12.6	7.4	10.00
Property.....	765	722	688	5.9	5.0	2.9	3.97
Death and gift.....	731	658	595	11.2	10.6	2.8	3.79
Severance.....	503	489	468	2.8	4.6	1.9	2.61
Other.....	263	244	209	7.6	17.0	1.0	1.36

*Source: Bureau of the Census, *State Tax Collections in 1965*.
 Note: Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.
 Per capita and per cent figures are computed on the basis of
 amounts rounded to the nearest thousand. Estimates of popula-

tion as of July 1, 1965 were used to calculate per capita amounts
 (see Table 6).

(a) Individual income tax figures include corporation net in-
 come tax amounts for New Mexico in each fiscal year shown.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF STATE TAX REVENUE: 1963-1965*

State	Amount (in millions)			Per cent increase or decrease (-)		Per capita, 1965
	1965 (Prelim.)	1964	1963	1964 to 1965	1963 to 1964	
All States	\$26,104	\$24,243	\$22,117	7.7	9.6	\$135.24
Alabama	414	384	327	7.9	17.3	119.69
Alaska	44	39	39	12.8	-0.2	173.99
Arizona	237	221	208	7.2	6.5	147.37
Arkansas	218	204	190	6.8	7.5	111.15
California	3,132	2,930	2,559	6.9	14.5	168.38
Colorado	268	247	232	8.5	6.5	136.20
Connecticut	391	359	337	8.7	6.8	137.90
Delaware	121	101	98	20.3	2.9	239.50
Florida	762	709	592	7.6	19.7	131.34
Georgia	548	491	443	11.7	10.9	125.86
Hawaii	155	142	133	8.9	6.8	217.73
Idaho	92	83	76	10.9	9.3	133.26
Illinois	1,219	1,122	1,080	8.6	3.9	114.50
Indiana	649	557	441	16.5	26.1	132.78
Iowa	331	311	290	6.4	7.2	120.03
Kansas	265	249	239	6.7	4.0	118.74
Kentucky	391	354	337	10.7	5.0	123.15
Louisiana	581	543	509	7.1	6.6	164.48
Maine	118	110	98	7.4	12.2	118.56
Maryland	528	475	432	11.1	9.9	149.91
Massachusetts	675	632	580	6.8	8.9	126.21
Michigan	1,329	1,220	1,143	8.9	6.8	161.67
Minnesota	519	480	442	8.2	8.5	146.16
Mississippi	266	235	222	13.2	6.2	114.74
Missouri	504	464	413	8.7	12.1	112.03
Montana	80	76	74	4.9	2.7	112.69
Nebraska	115	111	99	3.6	12.8	78.01
Nevada	75	74	68	2.0	8.5	170.89
New Hampshire	54	50	48	7.8	5.5	80.78
New Jersey	544	517	470	5.1	10.0	80.24
New Mexico	188	173	149	9.1	16.0	183.13
New York	2,862	2,713	2,506	5.5	8.2	158.37
North Carolina	688	624	589	10.3	6.0	140.01
North Dakota	82	76	69	7.7	11.1	125.89
Ohio	1,036	1,007	928	2.9	8.5	101.11
Oklahoma	358	332	322	7.6	3.2	144.07
Oregon	279	255	225	9.3	13.1	146.81
Pennsylvania	1,555	1,407	1,268	10.5	11.0	134.94
Rhode Island	125	110	106	13.8	3.6	135.46
South Carolina	309	280	264	10.7	5.9	121.75
South Dakota	64	64	65	-0.2	-1.0	91.30
Tennessee	434	408	352	6.3	15.9	112.84
Texas	1,187	1,123	1,052	5.8	6.7	112.52
Utah	148	136	122	8.5	11.4	149.01
Vermont	63	56	52	12.3	9.0	159.21
Virginia	478	438	411	9.1	6.5	107.16
Washington	602	562	550	7.1	2.2	201.20
West Virginia	241	231	226	4.3	2.6	133.20
Wisconsin	732	711	599	2.9	18.7	176.73
Wyoming	48	48	45	0.8	5.6	140.94

*Source: Bureau of the Census, *State Tax Collections in 1965*.
 Note: Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.
 Per capita and per cent figures are computed on the basis of

amounts rounded to the nearest thousand. Estimates of population as of July 1, 1965 were used to calculate per capita amounts (see Table 6).

TABLE 3
STATE TAX REVENUE, BY TYPE OF TAX: 1965*
(In thousands of dollars)

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...	50	50	50	36	38	44	49	29	9	14	10
All states	\$26,104,036	\$15,051,888	\$3,216,649	\$3,642,167	\$1,930,639(a)	\$765,382	\$731,382	\$503,359	\$8,661	\$149,423	\$104,486
Alabama	414,370	301,005	25,439	46,216	19,294	16,923	1,860	1,693	367	1,573	...
Alaska	44,019	12,888	8,814	16,123	1,877	1(b)	363	3,123	830	...	...
Arizona	236,965	149,238	21,111	14,562	10,919	33,427	7,708	...	...	...	...
Arkansas	217,861	153,154	26,904	17,922	13,766	464	915	4,614	...	...	122
California	3,132,171	1,771,401	239,113	410,486	416,447	178,713	114,728	1,283	...	...	...
Colorado	268,175	136,558	32,696	59,946	23,929	6,515	7,066	1,250	...	...	215
Connecticut	390,537	266,420	35,764	...	57,339	...	31,014	...	...	...	...
Delaware	120,946	26,086	25,150	42,183	10,185	234	17,108	...	...	...	...
Florida	762,402	571,359	133,923	...	...	19,208	10,358	89	...	27,465	...
Georgia	548,388	397,323	34,832	64,270	48,139	1,796	2,028	...	...	...	...
Hawaii	154,804	105,284	2,326	38,550	7,567	...	1,077	...	...	...	...
Idaho	92,213	29,668	18,418	28,862	8,160	5,891	1,040	174	...	...	...
Illinois	1,218,689	1,030,604	153,529	...	...	1,525	33,031	...	...	...	...
Indiana	648,646	433,738	60,444	123,253	9,395	11,362	9,516	310	628	...	...
Iowa	331,286	191,677	62,070	57,554	5,887	4,078	10,020	...	...	...	...
Kansas	265,261	167,966	36,706	33,084	11,536	10,552	4,887	530	...	...	...
Kentucky	391,496	248,259	26,056	56,827	29,214	20,982	8,942	285	...	931	...
Louisiana	581,272	283,898	44,597	23,515	27,356	17,639	5,182	179,085	...	...	...
Maine	117,735	93,330	17,399	...	...	2,164	4,840	...	2	...	...
Maryland	527,531	290,417	41,474	140,281	27,803	17,763	7,230	...	...	34	2,529
Massachusetts	674,981	217,804	154,598(c)	219,751	49,162(c)	300	31,637	...	...	1,729	...
Michigan	1,328,571	943,694	199,684	...	...	66,545	17,714	1,046	...	...	99,888(d)
Minnesota	519,469	173,010	63,631	173,901	45,025	31,258	13,843	17,367	...	1,434	...
Mississippi	266,301	201,641	23,836	8,912	14,540	3,760	1,618	11,986	...	...	8

Missouri.....	503,804	352,673	67,097	57,117	13,333	5,993	7,561	30	...	...	...
Montana.....	79,560	35,607	10,666	16,657	5,871	5,375	2,498	2,886	...	...	...
Nebraska.....	115,222	65,690	13,262	...	...	35,022	219	1,029	...	...	...
Nevada.....	75,193	57,138	13,352	...	...	4,426	...	12	...	...	265
New Hampshire.....	54,044	34,201	11,593	2,128	...	2,303	2,280	54	1,485	...	...
New Jersey.....	543,550	306,224	142,763	8,361	35,839	2,166	48,197	...	...	...	...
New Mexico.....	188,445	111,003	22,366	16,219	(a)	10,146	1,074	27,637	...	...	...
New York.....	2,862,288	745,225	263,362	1,131,731	527,808	6,873	106,463	...	...	80,826	...
North Carolina.....	687,992	370,526	72,669	136,351	79,441	16,269	12,607	...	...	...	129
North Dakota.....	82,080	49,794	15,283	7,956	2,472	2,703	466	3,406	...	...	...
Ohio.....	1,035,887	772,754	203,013	...	...	47,192	12,928	...	...	...	...
Oklahoma.....	357,571	206,855	58,855	26,484	17,084	...	9,810	38,483	...	...	...
Oregon.....	278,800	57,343	45,097	135,890	26,567	1,540	11,626	737	...	...	...
Pennsylvania.....	1,554,546	1,041,459	233,537	...	184,665	1,910	70,055	...	...	22,920	...
Rhode Island.....	124,622	88,554	14,587	...	12,292	...	9,189	...	...	...	...
South Carolina.....	309,492	213,579	22,443	43,359	24,569	1,190	2,344	...	...	2,008	...
South Dakota.....	64,182	49,941	12,073	...	562	(e)	1,318	288	...	...	...
Tennessee.....	433,872	312,715	70,196	6,862	31,059	5(b)	9,507	...	...	2,500	1,028
Texas.....	1,187,247	723,548	186,028	...	...	46,109	27,145	202,285	1,972	160	...
Utah.....	147,520	86,145	12,412	22,511	6,648	14,509	2,177	3,118	...	...	...
Vermont.....	63,205	27,444	11,050	18,724	3,270	291	1,629	...	797	...	...
Virginia.....	477,605	193,381	73,445	142,064	39,794	14,018	6,438	356	1,816	6,200	93
Washington.....	601,586	488,400	49,357	...	...	46,207	16,574	...	...	1,048	...
West Virginia.....	241,360	189,491	25,334	20,706	...	344	4,126	...	764	595	...
Wisconsin.....	732,354	249,215	66,043	272,849	81,825	41,203	20,880	130	...	...	209
Wyoming.....	47,920	26,561	12,252	...	...	8,488	546	73	...	...	...

*Source: Bureau of the Census, *State Tax Collections in 1965*.

(a) Combined corporation and individual income taxes for New Mexico are tabulated with individual income taxes.

(b) Back taxes only; not included with number of states using tax.

(c) Amount for licenses includes \$90,092 corporation taxes measured in part by net income.

(d) Business activities tax.

(e) Less than \$500.

TABLE 4
SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS TAX REVENUE: 1965*
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Total	General sales or gross receipts	Selective sales and gross receipts								
			Total	Motor fuels	Alcoholic beverages	Tobacco products	Insurance	Public utilities	Pari-mutuels	Amuse-ments	Other
Number of states using tax.....	50	37	50	50	50	48	50	39	27	29	29
All states.....	\$15,051,888	\$6,710,424	\$8,341,464	\$4,295,376	\$916,953	\$1,283,600	\$743,003	\$497,588	\$385,995	\$23,338	\$195,611
Alabama.....	301,005	154,177	146,828	87,220	22,395	20,194	10,177	4,466	...	34	2,342
Alaska.....	12,888	...	12,888	6,004	3,139	2,244	1,318	183	...	...	...
Arizona.....	149,238	88,260	60,978	38,863	5,381	4,281	4,887	4,081	3,485	...	...
Arkansas.....	153,154	76,230	76,924	49,247	7,219	11,904	5,548	...	2,965	41	...
California.....	1,771,401	943,780	827,621	509,700	66,356	74,515	94,817	16,014	47,082	96	19,041
Colorado.....	136,558	63,494	73,064	46,010	7,942	7,629	8,002	296	3,153	31	1
Connecticut.....	266,420	122,927	143,493	57,557	15,931	24,103	18,908	23,565	...	2	3,427
Delaware.....	26,086	...	26,086	12,487	2,192	3,992	2,582	40	4,600	193	...
Florida.....	571,359	260,647	310,712	156,571	67,719	17,470	17,986	12,095	35,031	1,209	2,631
Georgia.....	397,323	207,564	189,759	106,751	32,078	35,443	15,226	...	...	...	261
Hawaii.....	105,284	77,296	27,988	10,992	4,183	2,609	2,795	7,409	...	...	...
Idaho.....	29,668	...	29,668	17,600	2,969	4,382	3,294	813	1	3	606
Illinois.....	1,030,604	622,857	407,747	170,002	47,952	59,128	34,931	63,865	27,319	681	3,869
Indiana.....	433,738	257,811	175,927	117,572	16,062	26,967	15,314	...	...	12	...
Iowa.....	191,677	92,741	98,936	65,693	7,359	15,209	10,275	...	...	...	400
Kansas.....	167,966	90,709	77,257	47,454	7,083	14,503	7,954	263	...	...	...
Kentucky.....	248,259	116,868	131,391	76,056	16,138	9,590	13,417	...	3,988	153	12,049
Louisiana.....	283,898	119,316	164,582	77,248	24,024	31,142	13,472	8,517	3,180	88	6,911
Maine.....	93,330	46,499	46,831	26,549	3,532	8,011	3,048	4,349	1,342	...	...
Maryland.....	290,417	113,993	176,424	77,307	11,548	23,652	12,273	12,736	12,167	1,339	25,402
Massachusetts.....	217,804	...	217,804	90,890	30,783	48,607	19,322	...	16,060	12	12,130
Michigan.....	943,694	593,961	349,733	178,052	54,932	73,979	27,980	...	14,738	52	...
Minnesota.....	173,010	...	173,010	79,150	21,966	30,882	13,319	25,219	...	2	2,472
Mississippi.....	201,641	108,818	92,823	58,038	6,243	17,680	7,665	200	...	362	2,635

Missouri.....	352,673	215,910	136,763	86,403	10,768	22,821	16,500	116	...	...	155
Montana.....	35,607	...	35,607	20,557	4,115	6,321	2,794	1,820	...	...	...
Nebraska.....	65,690	...	65,690	47,537	4,859	9,402	2,630	...	1,262	...	...
Nevada.....	57,138	22,995	34,143	11,499	3,348	4,348	1,808	...	...	13,140	...
New Hampshire.....	34,201	...	34,201	16,651	1,332	5,626	2,439	670	7,483	...	...
New Jersey.....	306,224	...	306,224	137,553	29,987	71,851	24,333	13,589	28,893	18	...
New Mexico.....	111,003	63,068	47,935	28,619	3,156	7,509	4,165	682	488	25	3,291
New York.....	745,225	...	745,225	250,796	63,170	127,012	81,300	84,112	135,688	3,147	...
North Carolina.....	370,526	168,468	202,058	123,980	25,213	...	18,029	34,836	...	...	...
North Dakota.....	49,794	23,494	26,300	15,302	3,651	4,624	2,269	8	...	...	446
Ohio.....	772,754	324,120	448,634	247,585	40,222	66,181	36,427	45,839	12,380	...	...
Oklahoma.....	206,855	69,198	137,657	70,494	13,970	21,559	19,521	836	...	...	11,277
Oregon.....	57,343	...	57,343	46,348	1,753	...	7,013	314	1,915	...	...
Pennsylvania.....	1,041,459	549,434	492,025	248,210	62,310	106,782	37,740	27,821	3,755	27	5,380
Rhode Island.....	88,554	36,972	51,582	19,310	3,433	9,431	3,345	6,149	9,038	...	876
South Carolina.....	213,579	92,758	120,821	61,716	24,138	12,863	8,254	6,525	...	1,006	6,319
South Dakota.....	49,941	18,230	31,711	17,070	3,546	4,022	2,795	31	1,012	...	3,235
Tennessee.....	312,715	160,553	152,162	94,242	12,244	28,556	13,752	2,134	...	109	1,125
Texas.....	723,548	221,988	501,560	229,175	43,464	110,306	39,674	25,477	...	787	52,677
Utah.....	86,145	51,276	34,869	24,200	1,071	5,169	3,448	189	...	...	792
Vermont.....	27,444	...	27,444	9,968	5,448	4,137	1,460	1,380	1,490	1	3,560
Virginia.....	193,381	...	193,381	111,151	26,572	15,938	17,099	22,597	...	24	...
Washington.....	488,400	324,884	163,516	83,451	21,109	22,818	10,111	24,233	1,051	743	...
West Virginia.....	189,491	112,174	77,317	36,423	3,470	11,446	7,426	...	6,429	...	12,123
Wisconsin.....	249,215	83,406	165,809	84,935	18,835	34,997	12,746	14,119	...	1	178
Wyoming.....	26,561	13,548	13,013	9,188	645	1,765	1,415	...	...	...	...

*Source: Bureau of the Census, State Tax Collections in 1965.

TABLE 5
 LICENSE TAX REVENUE: 1965*
 (In thousands of dollars)

State	Total	Motor vehicles	Motor vehicle opera- tors	Corpo- rations in general	Public utili- ties	Alco- holic bever- ages	Amuse- ments	Occupa- tions and busi- nesses, n.e.c.†	Hunting and fishing	Other
Number of states using tax.....	50	50	49	50	32	49	36	50	50	41
All states.....	\$3,216,649	\$1,868,360	\$150,636	\$529,407	\$30,240	\$133,245	\$7,223	\$348,406	\$138,244	\$10,888
Alabama.....	25,439	4,630	1,416	12,437	549	287	...	4,123	1,817	180
Alaska.....	8,814	2,812	276	97	...	623	68	3,272	1,666	...
Arizona.....	21,111	14,677	879	763	...	771	...	1,942	2,079	...
Arkansas.....	26,904	18,130	1,854	1,149	516	376	118	2,418	2,343	...
California.....	239,113	171,345	9,905	1,495	760	14,598	16	28,468	12,006	520
Colorado.....	32,696	19,746	778	933	68	977	44	3,214	6,887	49
Connecticut.....	35,764	22,277	5,170	1,059	...	4,094	95	2,347	620	102
Delaware.....	25,150	5,610	449	15,790	394	293	24	2,366	116	108
Florida.....	133,923	89,389	5,920	4,722	107	2,067	18	27,695	2,873	1,132
Georgia.....	34,832	22,689	2,411	2,682	...	370	...	5,195	1,411	74
Hawaii.....	2,326	59	...	201	253	...	...	1,726	56	31
Idaho.....	18,418	10,926	702	518	...	479	3	3,121	2,669	...
Illinois.....	153,529	123,157	6,446	8,084	...	1,144	823	10,386	3,364	125
Indiana.....	60,444	44,957	1,700	2,737	354	4,229	8	4,390	1,959	110
Iowa.....	62,070	54,297	2,879	319	27	36	...	2,398	1,970	144
Kansas.....	36,706	26,942	1,845	1,048	315	228	51	4,238	1,741	298
Kentucky.....	26,056	15,078	885	3,353	556	817	207	2,919	1,998	243
Louisiana.....	44,597	11,402	2,864	17,277	182	1,311	22	10,229	1,228	82
Maine.....	17,399	10,010	1,238	508	...	552	38	2,975	2,002	76
Maryland.....	41,474	31,463	2,673	1,007	...	150	326	4,441	1,307	107
Massachusetts.....	154,598	21,568	9,327	92,000(a)	10,308	363	362	19,196	1,241	233
Michigan.....	199,684	83,847	4,669	88,360	170	5,399	9	9,278	7,767	185
Minnesota.....	63,631	48,924	1,934	416	25	244	4	6,685	5,218	181
Mississippi.....	23,836	9,806	2,869	5,331	369	...	...	4,119	1,263	6

Missouri.....	67,097	46,794	1,622	7,909	408	1,472	31	4,217	4,508	136
Montana.....	10,666	4,435	784	125	...	1,197	...	1,712	2,369	44
Nebraska.....	13,262	6,965	476	494	...	154	133	2,893	2,147	...
Nevada.....	13,352	8,493	499	718	...	4	1,192	889	1,285	272
New Hampshire.....	11,593	7,610	759	356	120	267	16	1,145	1,133	187
New Jersey.....	142,763	82,088	9,667	40,449	267	920	...	7,432	1,830	110
New Mexico.....	22,366	16,454	897	1,328	51	163	100	1,763	1,610	...
New York.....	263,362	151,817	11,991	3,245	9,128	63,014	1,322	16,228	5,877	740
North Carolina.....	72,669	38,108	1,934	11,410	20	101	622	17,753	2,565	156
North Dakota.....	15,283	12,101	436	45	...	182	44	1,932	543	...
Ohio.....	203,013	123,504	1,362	56,139	310	9,763	53	7,846	3,084	952
Oklahoma.....	58,855	45,226	3,003	4,374	2	767	395	3,059	1,799	230
Oregon.....	45,097	31,697	1,609	976	563	617	213	4,723	3,930	769
Pennsylvania.....	233,537	92,921	18,151	68,133	2,353	8,139	9	34,198	8,306	1,327
Rhode Island.....	14,587	8,996	2,073	455	...	86	2	2,870	105	...
South Carolina.....	22,443	10,277	1,881	1,460	...	864	642	5,756	1,357	206
South Dakota.....	12,073	8,380	389	72	...	702	...	998	1,501	31
Tennessee.....	70,196	36,750	746	11,548	172	297	135	17,341	2,179	1,028
Texas.....	186,028	104,807	11,445	52,432	...	2,179	...	11,073	4,032	60
Utah.....	12,412	7,664	392	344	4	11	...	1,105	2,652	240
Vermont.....	11,050	8,589	516	60	9	219	36	576	982	63
Virginia.....	73,445	44,753	3,884	1,535	...	385	42	20,130	2,591	125
Washington.....	49,357	28,659	3,638	1,183	1,361	1,657	...	7,905	4,858	96
West Virginia.....	25,334	19,651	200	1,482	429	520	...	1,546	1,492	14
Wisconsin.....	66,043	49,077	2,982	683	90	73	(b)	5,828	7,194	116
Wyoming.....	12,252	8,803	211	166	...	11	...	347	2,714	...

*Source: Bureau of the Census, *State Tax Collections in 1965*.
†n.e.c. signifies not elsewhere classified.

(a) Includes \$90,092 corporation excise taxes and surtaxes, measured in part by net income and in part by corporate excess.
(b) Less than \$500.

TABLE 6
FISCAL YEAR, POPULATION, AND PERSONAL INCOME, BY STATES*

State	Date of close of fiscal year in 1965	Total population (excluding armed forces overseas)(a)		Personal income, calendar year 1964(b)		State government portion of state-local totals (per cent)	
		July 1, 1965 (estimated)(a)	July 1, 1964 (estimated)	Amount (millions)	Per capita	Tax revenue in fiscal 1963-64(c)	Payrolls for October 1964(d)
All states(e).....	.....	193,015,000	190,574,000	\$488,142	\$2,562	50.7	24.6
Alabama.....	Sept. 30	3,462,000	3,426,000	5,959	1,749	72.2	28.4
Alaska.....	June 30	253,000	250,000	779	3,116	68.5	58.2
Arizona.....	June 30	1,608,000	1,550,000	3,530	2,233	55.1	25.9
Arkansas.....	June 30	1,960,000	1,939,000	3,200	1,655	69.6	33.8
California.....	June 30	18,602,000	18,073,000	56,122	3,103	46.4	22.5
Colorado.....	June 30	1,969,000	1,935,000	5,044	2,566	46.2	30.1
Connecticut.....	June 30	2,832,000	2,783,000	9,075	3,281	47.6	28.4
Delaware.....	June 30	505,000	496,000	1,699	3,460	78.4	35.5
Florida.....	June 30	5,805,000	5,650,000	12,841	2,251	56.3	21.5
Georgia.....	June 30	4,357,000	4,294,000	8,345	1,943	65.8	25.3
Hawaii.....	June 30	711,000	708,000	1,807	2,622	74.6	66.9
Idaho.....	June 30	692,000	688,000	1,398	2,020	54.1	33.6
Illinois.....	June 30	10,644,000	10,543,000	31,895	3,041	41.7	21.4
Indiana.....	June 30	4,885,000	4,842,000	12,273	2,544	48.3	25.4
Iowa.....	June 30	2,760,000	2,761,000	6,548	2,376	43.5	28.4
Kansas.....	June 30	2,234,000	2,227,000	5,219	2,346	42.7	30.3
Kentucky.....	June 30	3,179,000	3,160,000	5,781	1,830	68.4	30.5
Louisiana.....	June 30	3,534,000	3,486,000	6,510	1,877	75.0	35.4
Maine.....	June 30	993,000	989,000	2,108	2,132	51.3	35.3
Maryland.....	June 30	3,519,000	3,441,000	9,838	2,867	57.3	24.1
Massachusetts.....	June 30	5,348,000	5,308,000	15,828	2,965	41.8	23.7
Michigan.....	June 30	8,218,000	8,153,000	22,311	2,755	54.9	24.5
Minnesota.....	June 30	3,554,000	3,525,000	8,364	2,375	48.4	26.8
Mississippi.....	June 30	2,321,000	2,298,000	3,328	1,438	66.0	28.5

Missouri.....	June 30	4,497,000	4,473,000	11,463	2,600	50.3	24.4
Montana.....	June 30	706,000	702,000	1,587	2,252	41.9	35.4
Nebraska.....	June 30	1,477,000	1,470,000	3,477	2,349	35.0	25.6
Nevada.....	June 30	440,000	419,000	1,325	3,248	57.4	27.2
New Hampshire.....	June 30	669,000	659,000	1,555	2,377	37.0	38.1
New Jersey.....	June 30	6,774,000	6,664,000	20,078	3,005	30.6	17.3
New Mexico.....	June 30	1,029,000	1,013,000	2,058	2,041	76.0	36.4
New York.....	March 31	18,073,000	17,870,000	56,649	3,162	43.1	17.9
North Carolina.....	June 30	4,914,000	4,854,000	9,282	1,913	73.2	30.0
North Dakota.....	June 30	652,000	650,000	1,376	2,133	49.8	32.6
Ohio.....	June 30	10,245,000	10,150,000	26,728	2,646	45.6	18.7
Oklahoma.....	June 30	2,482,000	2,461,000	5,134	2,083	66.6	33.4
Oregon.....	June 30	1,899,000	1,880,000	4,876	2,606	52.2	33.3
Pennsylvania.....	June 30	11,520,000	11,491,000	29,805	2,601	54.5	25.7
Rhode Island.....	June 30	920,000	906,000	2,298	2,514	51.4	36.3
South Carolina.....	June 30	2,542,000	2,522,000	4,229	1,655	75.2	31.2
South Dakota.....	June 30	703,000	701,000	1,343	1,879	39.7	34.1
Tennessee.....	June 30	3,845,000	3,799,000	7,061	1,859	63.6	23.2
Texas.....	August 31	10,551,000	10,390,000	22,749	2,188	54.4	22.6
Utah.....	June 30	990,000	973,000	2,139	2,156	57.7	34.2
Vermont.....	June 30	397,000	396,000	867	2,119	56.8	47.6
Virginia.....	June 30	4,457,000	4,367,000	9,804	2,239	57.3	30.7
Washington.....	June 30	2,990,000	2,967,000	7,861	2,635	67.9	29.7
West Virginia.....	June 30	1,812,000	1,824,000	3,531	1,965	68.8	37.1
Wisconsin.....	June 30	4,144,000	4,109,000	10,227	2,490	58.7	25.3
Wyoming.....	June 30	340,000	338,000	837	2,441	52.0	35.3

*Source: Bureau of the Census, *State Tax Collections in 1965*.

(a) Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 317.

(b) U.S. Department of Commerce, *Survey of Current Business*, July 1965.

(c) Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1963-64*, June 1965.

(d) Bureau of the Census, *State Distribution of Public Employment in 1964*, March 1965.

(e) Totals do not include data for the District of Columbia.

Section VI

**INTERGOVERNMENTAL
RELATIONS**

1. Interstate Relations
2. Federal-State Relations
3. State-Local Relations

1

Interstate Relations

THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

I. ORGANIZATION

THE Council of State Governments is a joint agency of all the state governments, created, supported and directed by them. It serves as:

1. A medium to assist in 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 state-local and state-federal 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.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

The states govern the Council through a Board of Managers. The Board consists of delegate members representing all of the states and Puerto Rico; twenty-one ex-officio members; a comparable number of 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 National Governors' Conference; the presiding heads of eleven other state organizations representing executive, legislative and judicial branches of government; and the Honorary President of the Council. The Managers-at-Large are

elected by the Board itself—two each year, for two-year terms, from each of the four major regions of the country. (A few Managers-at-Large elected prior to 1964 on a different basis retain their membership on the Board during the terms for which they were chosen.) The life member is the immediate past Executive Director of the Council.

The Board meets annually and at special call. It controls the Council's funds, property and management, and it alone is responsible for establishing Council policy positions.

An Executive Committee of the Board exercises general supervision over Council operations between Board meetings. It comprises the President of the Council, a Governor; the First Vice-President, a legislator, who also is Chairman of the Board of Managers; four regional Vice-Presidents; 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.

COMMISSIONS ON COOPERATION

The Council works closely with Commissions on Interstate Cooperation or similar official bodies of the individual state governments. A typical commission consists of ten or more legislators and a

smaller number of administrative officials. In legislation by which the commissions have been created, the Council customarily is designated a joint governmental agency of the enacting state and the other states which cooperate through it.

The commissions play an important role in Council activities. They focus attention on interstate and other intergovernmental problems facing the states, offer organized channels for communication among states and with other levels of government, and provide machinery to assist states in pooling knowledge and resources. (Memberships of the commissions in the individual states are listed among the contents of pages 516-568.)

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

Along with its responsibility to all the state governments in all their branches, the Council is the secretariat for a number of affiliated groups composed of separate categories of officials or representing different functions. It is the secretariat for the National Governors' Conference, the National Legislative Conference, the Conference of Chief Justices, the National Association of Attorneys General, the National Conference of Lieutenant Governors, the National Association of State Budget Officers, 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 Conference of Interstate Agencies, the Interstate Conference on Water Problems, and the National Conference on Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support. It has cooperative arrangements with the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws and the National Conference of State Legislative Leaders, and works steadily 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 able 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, midwestern, southern and western offices in New York, Chicago, Atlanta and San Francisco, respectively; and another office in Washington, D.C. Regional representatives work year-round with Regional Conferences of the Council, and with state legislators, officials and other state associations and committees in their areas. The Washington office provides information to the states on federal action and assists in facilitating effective federal-state relations.

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.

Holding national and regional meetings, large and small, in which legislators

and other state officials survey and deal with common problems.

Issuing publications on many aspects of state affairs.

Assisting in liaison, at state direction, with federal officials and Congressional committees on matters of federal-state concern.

Providing the staff for the affiliated interstate organizations noted above.

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 newslet-

ter, *State Government News*, which presents current items on developments in all the states; and *Legislative Research Checklist*, quarterly, 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 counterpart 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 this 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.

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, regional development, problems of metropolitan areas, administration of water resources, state financing, legislative processes and procedures, central departments of administration, planning services, and judicial systems.

On each of these and other subjects the Council has published reports for official and public use, ranging from brochures and handbooks to large volumes. Books published have included, for example, *Higher Education in the Forty-eight States*, *The Mental Health Programs of the Forty-eight States*, *Training and Re-*

search in State Mental Health Programs, *The States and Their Older Citizens*, *State Responsibility in Urban Regional Development*, *The States and the Metropolitan Problem*, *The Law and Use of Interstate Compacts*, and *State Capital Budgeting*.

In some instances studies and reports are produced by research specialists under Council supervision or by individual authors, 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 services of the state governments.

SERVICE FOR INTERSTATE ACTION

Numerous and growing 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 education, mental health, civil defense, river basin problems, forest fire prevention, coastal fisheries, 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 has assisted in studies and conferences that have led to the establishment of many of them. It continues 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 further 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 for consideration in the states,

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, also, 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 related matters.

Since then the Council has continued to act for federal-state cooperation through numerous means. Repeatedly it serves the states in consultation with federal officials on subjects of common concern. These have included education, highways, health, problems of the aging, natural resources and many others.

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 state officials and the national government. *State Government News*, published by the Council, contains each month a "Washington Report" on federal proposals and actions that affect or may affect the states.

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, Illinois 60637

Eastern Office

36 West Forty-Fourth Street, New York, New York 10036

Midwestern Office

1313 East Sixtieth Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637

Southern Office

830 West Peachtree Street, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30308

Western Office

211 Sutter Street, San Francisco, California 94108

Washington Office

1755 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036

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OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS
1965-1966*

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*As of December 1965.

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of the Council of State Governments

INTERSTATE ORGANIZATIONS AFFILIATED WITH THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

THE NATIONAL GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE

ORGANIZATION: Organized in 1908. Composed of the Governors of all states of the United States and the Governors of the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

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 promote greater uniformity of state laws, to work for greater efficiency in state administration, and to facilitate and improve state-local and state-federal relations.

OFFICERS, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR 1964-65: GOVERNOR GRANT SAWYER, Nevada, *Chairman of the Conference*; GOVERNOR TIM BABCOCK, Montana; GOVERNOR HENRY BELLMON, Oklahoma; GOVERNOR EDWARD T. BREATHITT, Kentucky; GOVERNOR JOHN H. CHAFEE, Rhode Island; GOVERNOR RICHARD J. HUGHES, New Jersey; GOVERNOR GEORGE ROMNEY, Michigan; GOVERNOR CARL E. SANDERS, Georgia; GOVERNOR WILLIAM W. SCRANTON, Pennsylvania.

OFFICERS, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR 1965-66: GOVERNOR JOHN H. REED, Maine, *Chairman of the Conference*; GOVERNOR JOHN A. BURNS, Hawaii; GOVERNOR JOHN B. CONNALLY, Texas; GOVERNOR CLIFFORD P. HANSEN, Wyoming; GOVERNOR PHILIP H. HOFF, Vermont; GOVERNOR HAROLD E. HUGHES, Iowa; GOVERNOR PAUL B. JOHNSON, Mississippi; GOVERNOR WILLIAM W. SCRANTON, Pennsylvania; GOVERNOR JOHN A. VOLPE, Massachusetts.

SECRETARY-TREASURER: BREVARD CRIHFIELD, Executive Director of the Council of State Governments.

PUBLICATIONS: *Proceedings of the National Governors' Conference* (annual).

ACTIVITIES: For more than half a century the National Governors' Conference has been a strong and constructive force for the improvement of state government, the development of interstate cooperation, and the sound progress of the federal system. At the annual meetings of the Conference, the Governors explore matters of common interest to all of the states. Between the meetings, Conference committees study subjects of outstanding importance and prepare extensive reports on them. 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 research studies and reports on major state problems. The Executive Committee of the Conference serves on the Council's Board of Managers. Regional Governors' Conferences in the Midwest, South, West and New England also meet annually and work year round to deal with needs in their areas. The first three of these receive regular staff services from the Council.

THE NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE

ORGANIZATION: Organized in 1948. Composed of legislative officials, members and staff of legislative service agencies, and others designated by the Conference.

PURPOSE: To cooperate for more effective service to the legislatures and to aid in improving legislative organization and procedures.

OFFICERS, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR 1964-65: FREDERICK H. HAUSER, New Jersey, *President*; JACK A. RHODES, Oklahoma, *Vice President*; MARCUS HALBROOK, Arkansas, *Immediate Past President*; ART B. ANDERSON, South Dakota; JOHN B. BOATWRIGHT, JR., Virginia; CLARENCE L. CARPENTER, Arizona; JAMES H. CUMMINGS, Tennessee; WILLIAM L. DAY, Illinois; THOMAS D. GRAHAM, Missouri; MARK GRUELL, JR., Pennsylvania; EDITH L. HARY, Maine; C. R. HOYT, Oregon; WILLIAM R. KENDRICK, Iowa; EUGENE C. TIDBALL, Montana; BYRON M. TUNNELL, Texas.

OFFICERS, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR 1965-66: JACK A. RHODES, Oklahoma, *President*; THOMAS D. GRAHAM, Missouri, *Vice President*; FREDERICK H. HAUSER, New Jersey, *Immediate Past President*; ART B. ANDERSON, South Dakota; JOHN B. BOATWRIGHT, JR., Virginia; RALPH BRYANT, Colorado; CLARENCE L. CARPENTER, Arizona; JAMES H. CUMMINGS, Tennessee; WILLIAM L. DAY, Illinois; JOHN H. DEMOULLY, California; MARK GRUELL, JR., Pennsylvania; C. R. HOYT, Oregon; CARLTON D. REED, JR., Maine; S. C. SMITH, Florida; EUGENE C. TIDBALL, Montana.

SECRETARIAT: The Council of State Governments.

PUBLICATIONS: Studies and reports of interest to legislators, legislative research and reference agencies, officials and librarians; and the *Legislative Research Checklist*.

OTHER ACTIVITIES: Conference committees conduct surveys and report their findings and conclusions to the Conference. The secretariat performs research and information services for the members. In particular, legislative structures, procedures and service facilities are surveyed.

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

THE CONFERENCE OF CHIEF JUSTICES

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 information and ideas on the operation of the judiciary and for consultation pointed to improvement of the administration of justice.

OFFICERS, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR 1964-65: WILLIAM M. McALLISTER, Oregon, *Chairman*; THEODORE G. GARFIELD, Iowa, *First Vice-Chairman*; CARLETON HARRIS, Arkansas, *Second Vice-Chairman*; FRANCIS B. CONDON, Rhode Island; J. ALLAN CROCKETT, Utah; CHARLES S. DESMOND, New York; JOHN W. EGGLESTON, Virginia; FRANK R. KENISON, New Hampshire; OSCAR R. KNUTSON, Minnesota; ROBERT B. WILLIAMSON, Maine.

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SECRETARIAT: The Council of State Governments.

PUBLICATIONS: Proceedings of annual meetings and various special reports.

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 court 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

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 a forum, clearing house facilities and machinery for cooperation on problems common to the offices of the Attorneys General.

OFFICERS, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR 1964-65: FRANK E. HANCOCK, Maine, *President*; JACK P. F. GREMILLION, Louisiana, *Vice President*; JOHN J. O'CONNELL, Washington, *Past President*; THOMAS B. FINAN, Maryland; FRANK J. KELLEY, Michigan; BERT T. KOBAYASHI, Hawaii; WILLIAM MAYNARD, New Hampshire; CLARENCE A. H. MEYER, Nebraska; ROBERT W. PICKRELL, Arizona; C. DONALD ROBERTSON, West Virginia; ARTHUR J. SILLS, New Jersey.

OFFICERS, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR 1965-66: JACK P. F. GREMILLION, Louisiana, *President*; DAVID P. BUCKSON, Delaware, *Vice President*; JOHN J. O'CONNELL, Washington, *Past President*; WAGGONER CARR, Texas; FRANK FARRAR, South Dakota; FRANK J. KELLEY, Michigan; THOMAS C. LYNCH, California; ROBERT MATTHEWS, Kentucky; J. JOSEPH NUGENT, Rhode Island; ALLAN G. SHEPARD, Idaho; ARTHUR J. SILLS, New Jersey.

SECRETARIAT: The Council of State Governments.

PUBLICATIONS: *Conference Proceedings of the National Association of Attorneys General* (annual); *Digest of Opinions* (monthly), 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.

OTHER ACTIVITIES: Committees conduct studies and report their findings and conclusions to the Association. The secretariat performs research and information services for the members. In addition to the National Association, regional groupings of its members, with their own officers, have been established in the East, Midwest, South and West.

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

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS

ORGANIZATION: Organized in 1962. Composed of the Lieutenant Governors (or equivalent officers) of the states and territories of the United States and of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

PURPOSE: To provide a medium for exchange of views and experiences on subjects of importance to the people of the states and territories, to foster interstate cooperation, and to promote efficiency and effectiveness in the office of Lieutenant Governor.

OFFICERS, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR 1964-65: ROBERT E. MCNAIR, South Carolina, *Chairman*; JOHN W. BROWN, Ohio, *Vice Chairman*; MACK EASLEY, New Mexico; W. L. MOOTY, Iowa; JACK OLSON, Wisconsin; RAYMOND P. SHAFER, Pennsylvania; PRESTON SMITH, Texas; HARRY LEE WATERFIELD, Kentucky; MALCOLM WILSON, New York.

OFFICERS, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR 1965-66: JOHN W. BROWN, Ohio, *Chairman*; HARRY LEE WATERFIELD, Kentucky, *Vice Chairman*; JOHN A. CHERBERG, Washington; MACK EASLEY, New Mexico; ELLIOT L. RICHARDSON, Massachusetts; ROBERT W. SCOTT, North Carolina; RAYMOND P. SHAFER, Pennsylvania; PRESTON SMITH, Texas; MALCOLM WILSON, New York.

SECRETARIAT: The Council of State Governments.

PUBLICATIONS: Résumés of meetings and reports of interest to the members.

OTHER ACTIVITIES: The secretariat performs research services and makes available information for the members.

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 chief budget and fiscal officers, their assistants and deputies of all the states, commonwealths and territories.

PURPOSE: To provide machinery for cooperation among state budget officers, to encourage study and research in state budgeting, and to foster more effective budget administration and management.

OFFICERS, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR 1964-65: GEORGE A. BELL, Vermont, *President*; PAUL A. WILEDEN, Michigan, *Vice President*; ROY M. BELL, California; ROLAND M. BERRY, Maine; BILL B. COBB, Texas; ROBERT M. CORNETT, Kentucky; T. N. HURD, New York; CON F. SHEA, Colorado; DON I. WALKER, Idaho.

OFFICERS, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR 1965-66: PAUL H. WILEDEN, Michigan, *President*; T. N. HURD, New York, *Vice President*; ROY M. BELL, California; ROLAND M. BERRY, Maine; BILL B. COBB, Texas; ROBERT M. CORNETT, Kentucky; NORMAN E. DYBDAHL, Minnesota; BEN MASON, New Mexico; NILS K. Ueki, Hawaii.

SECRETARIAT: The Council of State Governments.

PUBLICATIONS: Résumés of annual meetings, reports of interest to budget officers, and quarterly *Newsletter* of the Association.

OTHER ACTIVITIES: Committees conduct studies and report their findings and conclusions to the Association. Committee activities include special budgetary and fiscal research, and cooperation with federal agencies when state-federal problems arise. The secretariat performs research and information services for the members. In addition to its national activities, Regional Conferences, each with its own Director, have been established by the National Association in the East, Midwest, South and West.

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

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE PURCHASING OFFICIALS

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, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR 1964-65: ALAN O. VESSEY, Minnesota, *President*; FRANCIS E. BROOKS, Nevada, *Vice President*; JOHN N. AYRES, Washington; WILLIAM H. FINNEGAN, Connecticut; E. GUY MARTIN, Louisiana; G. LLOYD NUNNALLY, Virginia; CHARLES F. SULLIVAN, New Jersey.

OFFICERS, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR 1965-66: FRANCIS E. BROOKS, Nevada, *President*; WILLIS HOLDING, JR., North Carolina, *Vice President*; PHILLIP H. ANDERSON, Michigan; JOHN N. AYRES, Washington; IRA M. BAKER, Oklahoma; R. M. HORNBECK, Pennsylvania; G. LLOYD NUNNALLY, Virginia; E. N. SANDWICK, North Dakota; ALAN O. VESSEY, Minnesota.

SECRETARIAT: The Council of State Governments.

PUBLICATIONS: Résumés of meetings, special reports of interest to purchasing officials, and quarterly *Newsletter* of the Association.

OTHER ACTIVITIES: Committees conduct studies and report their findings and conclusions to the Association. The secretariat performs research and information services for the members on state purchasing practices and methods.

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, in all of the states, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

PURPOSE: To promote cooperation and the exchange of information among administrators of the compact, for its effective implementation.

OFFICERS, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR 1964-65: EDWARD W. GROUT, Colorado, *President*; MARTIN P. DAVIS, Massachusetts, *Vice President*; SAUL H. CLARK, Idaho, *Treasurer*; GEORGE N. ELDER, Missouri; T. F. TELANDER, Minnesota; PAUL C. WOLMAN, Maryland; JOSEPH A. SPANGLER, California; LOUIS HOFFMAN, Virgin Islands; W. PARKER HURLEY, Kentucky.

OFFICERS, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR 1965-66: MARTIN P. DAVIS, Massachusetts, *President*; T. F. TELANDER, Minnesota, *Vice President*; SAUL H. CLARK, Idaho, *Treasurer*; EDWARD W. GROUT, Colorado; PAUL J. GERNERT, Pennsylvania; JOSEPH A. SPANGLER, California; RAY WILLIAMS, Texas; JOHN SHEA, Maine; MARVIN R. WOOTEN, North Carolina.

SECRETARIAT: The Council of State Governments.

PUBLICATIONS: Reports of meetings, topical reports of interest to members, manuals, newsletters.

OTHER 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

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, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR 1964-65: SANGER B. POWERS, Wisconsin, *President*; JOHN A. TROIKE, Illinois, *Vice President*; RAYMOND W. RIESE, Oregon, *Treasurer*; GARTH D. MECHAM, Utah; BURL C. PHILLIPS, Michigan; C. B. HAYSLETT, Tennessee; WARREN J. GEHRT, Delaware.

OFFICERS, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR 1965-66: JOHN A. TROIKE, Illinois, *President*; JUSTIN McCORMICK, Rhode Island, *Vice President*; RAYMOND W. RIESE, Oregon, *Treasurer*; C. B. HAYSLETT, Tennessee; C. ELLIOT SANDS, Massachusetts; MARJORIE SMITH, Nebraska; THOMAS PINNOCK, Washington.

SECRETARIAT: The Council of State Governments.

PUBLICATIONS: Newsletters, manuals, reports on meetings, special reports on matters of interest to the members.

OTHER ACTIVITIES: The secretariat performs research services and makes available information pertinent to the work of the compact administrators.

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

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF COURT ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

ORGANIZATION: Organized in 1955. Membership is open to administrators of the state and federal courts, the courts of Puerto Rico, and the courts of metropolitan counties and other large jurisdictions.

PURPOSE: To facilitate cooperation and exchange of information among court administrative officers and to foster the use of modern business management methods in judicial administration.

OFFICERS, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR 1964-65: LUE C. LOZIER, Missouri, *Chairman*; BERT M. MONTAGUE, North Carolina, *Vice-Chairman*; MEREDITH DOYLE, Michigan; LAWRENCE N. MARCUS, New York; JOHN R. McCULLOUGH, Oregon.

OFFICERS, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR 1965-66: BERT M. MONTAGUE, North Carolina, *Chairman*; LAWRENCE N. MARCUS, New York, *Vice-Chairman*; JOHN F. HEALY, Colorado; RALPH N. KLEPS, California; JOHN J. LAVELLE, Cuyahoga County, Ohio.

SECRETARIAT: The Council of State Governments.

PUBLICATIONS: Résumés of annual meetings and occasional special reports.

OTHER 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.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS COOPERATING WITH THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF COMMISSIONERS ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS

ORGANIZATION: Organized in 1892. Composed of from one to seven 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 1964-65: WALTER D. MALCOLM, Massachusetts, *President*; MAURICE H. MERRILL, Oklahoma, *Vice-President*; TALBOT RAIN, Texas, *Treasurer*; JOSEPH McKEOWN, Oregon, *Secretary*.

OFFICERS FOR 1965-66: WILLIAM A. MCKENZIE, Ohio, *President*; MAURICE H. MERRILL, Oklahoma, *Vice-President*; TALBOT RAIN, Texas, *Treasurer*; JOSEPH McKEOWN, Oregon, *Secretary*.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: ALLISON DUNHAM; **EXECUTIVE SECRETARY:** FRANCES D. JONES.

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

CONFERENCE HEADQUARTERS: 1155 East Sixtieth Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637.

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE LEGISLATIVE LEADERS

ORGANIZATION: Organized in 1958. Composed of majority and minority leaders of state legislatures throughout the nation.

PURPOSE: To advance the effectiveness, independence and accomplishments of the legislative branches of state government by discussion and by encouraging, conducting, and participating in research and studies for the solution of common problems.

OFFICERS FOR 1964-65: ROBERT P. KNOWLES, Wisconsin, *President*; JESSE M. UNRUH, California, *First Vice President*; C. GEORGE DESTEFANO, Rhode Island, *Second Vice President*.

OFFICERS FOR 1965-66: JESSE M. UNRUH, California, *President*; C. GEORGE DESTEFANO, Rhode Island, *First Vice President*; PAUL VAN DALSEM, Arkansas, *Second Vice President*.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY: DICK McDONALD, 759 North Milwaukee Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202.

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

THE CONFERENCE OF INTERSTATE AGENCIES

ORGANIZATION: Organized in 1961. Composed of representatives of interstate administrative agencies that deal with a wide range of functions, from management of natural resources to education.

PURPOSE: To provide a forum for regular exchange of views and experience, for the benefit of all the agencies.

OFFICERS FOR 1964-65: ROBERT H. KROEPSCH, Colorado, *Chairman*; WALTER O. SHEPPARD, Florida, *First Vice-Chairman*; THOMAS R. GLENN, JR., New York, *Second Vice-Chairman*; ROBERT W. PULLY, Virginia, *Secretary*.

OFFICERS FOR 1965-66: WALTER O. SHEPPARD, Florida, *Chairman*; THOMAS R. GLENN, JR., New York, *First Vice-Chairman*; ROBERT W. PULLY, Virginia, *Second Vice-Chairman*; MARTIN LICHTERMAN, Massachusetts, *Secretary*.

Staff services for the Conference are provided by the Council of State Governments.

THE INTERSTATE CONFERENCE ON WATER PROBLEMS

ORGANIZATION: Organized in 1959. Composed of state officials with responsibilities and interest in water resources and their administration.

PURPOSE: 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 them, and interstate and federal-state relationships in the field.

OFFICERS FOR 1964-65: HAROLD G. WILM, New York, *Chairman*; MARSHALL QUALLS, Kentucky, *First Vice-Chairman*; DWIGHT METZLER, Kansas, *Second Vice-Chairman*; KARL M. MASON, Pennsylvania, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

OFFICERS FOR 1965-66: MARSHALL QUALLS, Kentucky, *Chairman*; JOE D. CARTER, Texas, *First Vice-Chairman*; OTHIE R. McMURRAY, Iowa, *Second Vice-Chairman*; KARL M. MASON, Pennsylvania, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

Staff services for the Conference are provided by the Council of State Governments.

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON UNIFORM
RECIPROCAL ENFORCEMENT OF SUPPORT

ORGANIZATION: Organized in 1952. Composed of state and local officials, including welfare, judicial and law enforcement officers, responsible for operations under reciprocal laws adopted in all the states to enforce the support of dependents by persons responsible for them.

PURPOSE: To facilitate cooperation and exchange of information among officials who handle the various aspects of reciprocal support activities in states and local jurisdictions throughout the nation.

CHAIRMAN FOR 1964-65: R. C. GORDIE, Florida.

CHAIRMAN FOR 1965-66: D. ROY HARRINGTON, Texas.

Staff services for the Conference are provided by the Council of State Governments.

INTERSTATE COMPACTS

BY FREDERICK L. ZIMMERMANN AND MITCHELL WENDELL*

IN REVIEWING the development of interstate compacts for the biennium 1964-65, the generalizations of previous reports again apply. There is a steady increase in the number of interstate compacts. This is not diminished by countervailing loss, since in practice states have not renounced agreements to which they have become parties. This growth in numbers is paralleled by a constant growth of state membership in those compacts which are open to joinder by all states. In the case of some instruments of potential national membership, such as the vehicle equipment agreement (forty-four states) and the juvenile compact (forty-one states), the growth of participation has been comparatively widespread. In others—for example the agreement on detainers (fourteen states) and the driver license compact (nineteen states)—the pace has been slower. A few of high political sensitivity such as child placement (six states) are only gaining acceptance very slowly.

Certainly, these agreements or compacts between states comprise today the most prominent device of American interstate relations, even though until the 1920's their use was limited almost entirely to the establishment of interstate boundaries—the function of such agreements in colonial days. The compact as a legal instrument accounts for the growth of a host of bi-state and multi-state joint agencies which have characterized the modern era—great operating bodies such as the New York and Delaware River Port Authorities; major multi-govern-

mental river basin commissions; regional resource commissions like the Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission, or functional ones like the Interstate Oil Compact Commission; regional regulatory bodies—the Ohio River Valley Sanitation Commission and the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Regulation Commission; multi-state study and recommendatory agencies—such as the recently established one on motor vehicle equipment or that proposed for education, now before the states for adoption; and multi-state regional planning bodies—the Tri-State Transportation Commission in the New York metropolitan area and the proposed New England six-state planning commission.

This use of multi-state agencies established by compact, which only began with the creation of the Port of New York Authority in 1922, is an outstanding development of modern intergovernmental relations. Such joint state agencies can only be created by interstate compact. Not only has the compact been the legal vehicle for the establishment of interstate bodies; it is increasingly being used for the establishment of more permanent patterns of interstate relations—the effectuation of rights, benefits and duties, as in allocation of the waters of interstate streams and the apportionment of annual motor truck registration and weight fees; the bridging of jurisdictional barriers, such as agreement on extraterritorial jurisdiction in the forest fire and civil defense compacts; the establishment of cooperative services, effected by the juvenile and mental health compacts; or the assurance of more permanent uniformity, as in the parole compact.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

To summarize recently emerging highlights is difficult because they are in vari-

*Messrs. Zimmermann and Wendell are, respectively, head of the Political Science Department of Hunter College and Counsel of the Council of State Governments in its Washington office. They are the joint authors of *The Interstate Compact Since 1925* and *The Law and Use of Interstate Compacts*.

ous stages of development, with no certainty as yet as to their ultimate outcome. Accordingly, this report has been arbitrarily limited to developments which seem assured or are most likely of fruition.

Perhaps the old adage that there is nothing new under the sun can be applied to recent compact developments. But such an observation would be just as misleading in this field as in the entire sweep of history. By now enough compacts have come into operation, in enough different subject matter areas, that broad categories can be drawn within which virtually any new development can be placed. The major compacts started on their way by negotiation and initial legislative enactments during the past biennium fit comfortably within the established categories of agreements for mutual aid, settlement of interstate disputes, study and recommendation, multi-jurisdictional regulation, and provision of interstate services. But in at least several instances, the current example belonging to the category is sufficiently different from previous illustrations of it to merit the description "new."

PEST CONTROL

In the past, mutual aid arrangements among the states have dealt with the sending of personnel and equipment across borders to assist in combating outbreaks in the aided state. These might consist of raging forest fires or other natural or man-made disasters. Not too unlike these well-known compact undertakings is the New England Police Compact, which applies the conventional mutual aid principle to riot control and other law enforcement emergencies.¹ But considerably different is the Pest Control Compact, which deals with mutual aid in checking and eradication of plant pest infestations.

The new element in this compact is that it does not focus on the rendering of aid primarily for the benefit of a "receiving" state. It is both a premise and an

¹This compact also would establish a criminal information bureau to function jointly for the party states in regard to organized crime. So far, the agreement has been ratified by Maine and Rhode Island.

explicit assertion of the Pest Control Compact that each state, with such federal assistance as may be available, should take care of its own intrastate pest control problems. On the other hand, plant pests are migratory. Some of them move under their own power, and many others are carried by the wind or by almost anything that moves, such as commodities in transit, motor vehicles, trains, ships and airplanes. Consequently, the failure of one state to succeed in controlling a pest often poses a danger of infestation to other states, both nearby and distant from the initial source of trouble. Moreover, a state that is prosecuting vigorous efforts to rid itself of a pest may find its efforts seriously undermined by inaction in other states, resulting in reinfestation from uncontrolled areas.

The Pest Control Compact provides machinery whereby a state that feels itself threatened by a lack of action, or insufficient action, in another state can bring about remedial efforts at the source of the threat. Until now, the chief obstacle to such a cooperative program has been a financial one. Understandably, all states do not react with equal urgency to the presence of a given pest. The vegetation attacked may be of small economic value to the state of original infestation, or the state may, as a matter of policy, determine to live with the slug, beetle or other predator. Other states may find themselves in more serious economic danger, or may estimate the pains of living with the pest differently. The heart of the compact is the establishment of a fund, to be built by appropriations from the party states, and from which expenditures can be financed for pest control activities to protect states other than the one in which the control or eradication work must be done. It would seem that the Pest Control Compact is the first instance of an interstate fund established to protect against contingencies known to recur but not specifically identifiable in advance. At the present writing, the compact is not yet in actual operation, because a minimum of five states is necessary to bring it into effect and only three states have joined (all in 1965). However, the fact that there was substantial legislative action

in 1965 and that the compact has some unique features make it worthy of special notice.

UNCLAIMED PROPERTY

Another entry in the "old but new" department is the Unclaimed Property Compact. It can be classified as an agreement for the settlement of interstate disputes. On the other hand, all compacts previously belonging to this category have been boundary settlements, either in the strict sense or insofar as they dealt with jurisdictional matters along an interstate border. The Unclaimed Property Compact seeks to settle disputes that can be viewed as jurisdictional, but of an entirely different sort.

The problem involved has grown from the fact that about four-fifths of the states now have unclaimed or abandoned property statutes of comprehensive scope, and it seems only a matter of time before the remainder of the states will follow suit. These laws provide that after property has been unclaimed for a period of time, the holder (e.g., a bank with respect to a dormant account, an insurance company with respect to undeliverable policy proceeds, an employer with respect to unpaid and unclaimed wages) must deliver the property into the custody of the state. In most instances, unclaimed property law of only one state can apply. However, in a number of instances, large enough to be significant, two or more states are either actual or potential claimants. This results from the fact that, as in the case of jurisdiction to tax, a number of criteria can be employed to determine entitlement. In particular situations, application of one criterion rather than another can change the result. In an attempt to avoid the confusion which attends efforts to settle such matters by litigation,² the

²Two cases which have reached the United States Supreme Court in recent years are *Western Union Telegraph Co. v. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania*, 368 U.S. 71 (1961) and *Texas v. New Jersey*, 85 S. Ct. 626 (1965). The first of these cases created considerable uncertainty by holding that a state could not take unclaimed property unless it could assure the holder that no claims would be made by other states, and by failing to provide for such assurances, other than through litigation. The second case established a judicial

Unclaimed Property Compact has been developed under the aegis of the National Association of Attorneys General. The compact would substitute agreement on the criteria and procedures for taking unclaimed property in place of litigation to determine entitlement. For this reason, the principal provisions of the compact are those setting forth the bases of state entitlement to take unclaimed property, and the order in which they are to be applied.

AIR POLLUTION

Interstate regulation of some natural resource matters has been a well recognized use of interstate compacts. Perhaps more than any other resource, water has been the subject of interstate agreements. Several compacts set up specific machinery for the control of water pollution. Now there is an air pollution control compact as well. The parties are the States of Illinois and Indiana, both of which enacted the compact in 1965.³ The agreement provides for the establishment of an interstate agency to study interstate air pollution in the two states and to make recommendations with respect to it. The existing state and local control agencies of each party state retain primary jurisdiction over regulatory matters, but if they do not act, the interstate agency can exercise enforcement powers. Although the air pollution program which the Interstate Sanitation Commission conducts for its New York and New Jersey constituents is more than three years older than the Illinois-Indiana compact, the latter can claim to be the first interstate agreement setting up an agency with enforcement powers of its own.

REGIONAL PLANNING

Recently enacted or proposed interstate compacts reflect a growing awareness of the need for planning based on broad areas, to overcome some of the weaknesses of planning built upon a fragmented sys-

rule for jurisdiction to take unclaimed property, but left a number of questions unsettled, and also opened up the possibility of continuing litigation among the states on the basis of subsequently enacted statutes.

³Congressional consent legislation is pending.

tem of local jurisdictions. A New England Interstate Planning Compact which would encompass the six New England states, and so far has been adopted by New Hampshire and Rhode Island, has as its purpose "to provide . . . improved facilities and procedures for the coordination of the policies, programs, and activities of interstate significance in the New England region in the field of physical, social and economic resources, and to study, investigate and plan appropriate governmental activities with respect to the conservation, development and use of the same" The agreement would establish the New England Interstate Planning Commission with financial support apportioned among the party states in accordance with the formula "50% on an equal basis; 30% on the basis of population; 20% on the basis of area" It would provide a far stronger planning agency than the only previous interstate agency of this type, the Illinois-Indiana Wabash Valley Commission.

The use of compact planning agencies seems destined to expand on another regional front—that of metropolitan areas. A notable step was taken towards regional planning in the New York metropolitan area when New York, New Jersey and Connecticut in 1965 enacted legislation establishing the Tri-State Transportation Commission as an "official planning agency" for its region. The planning character of the new agency was underlined when a clause which had delayed earlier ratification, providing for commission operation of transit facilities contingent upon concurrent state authorizing legislation, was dropped by New York and Connecticut to meet New Jersey opposition.

Parallel action may be taken in the Philadelphia metropolitan area, where Pennsylvania has enacted a Delaware Valley Urban Area Compact. Upon similar enactment by New Jersey, it would establish a Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission "to organize and conduct a continuing, comprehensive, coordinated regional planning program for the Area, including but not limited to transportation planning . . . as well as for the purposes of the local governments and

their planning agencies." The highway and planning heads of each state are to act as their state's commissioners along with an appointee of each Governor and "a representative from each of the four Pennsylvania counties and New Jersey counties included in the Area and one representative each from the cities of Philadelphia, Chester, Camden and Trenton." It is not clear at this juncture whether New Jersey will adopt this measure, or whether the Wilmington area of Delaware will ultimately be included as part of the Delaware Valley Urban Area. Both this proposal and the New York area's Tri-State Compact are noteworthy in their inclusion of representation of local governments. In fact, the Tri-State Compact, by making the Chairman of the Planning Commission of the City of New York one of New York State's Commissioners, not only provides direct representation of local government in an interstate agency for the first time, but—through nonvoting federal members from the Bureau of Public Roads, the Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency and the Federal Aviation Agency—achieves representation of all three levels of government. It seems likely that other interstate metropolitan or regional planning agencies will be created by compact, particularly in view of encouragement from federal legislation making planning grants available to official regional planning agencies that are empowered by interstate compact to perform metropolitan or regional planning (P.L. 86-372, 1959), and giving consent in advance to such compacts (P.L. 87-70, 1961).

Maryland's enactment of a compact designed to provide mass transportation in the Washington metropolitan area if also enacted by Virginia and the District of Columbia would add a new interstate agency transportation operation to the present operations of the Port of New York Authority, the Delaware River Port Authority and the Missouri-Illinois Bi-State Development Agency in the St. Louis area. It is not now apparent whether the recent enactment of federal legislation providing for mass rail transportation in the District of Columbia will

ultimately short-circuit or be supplemented by the proposed Washington area compact. In any event, this compact as enacted by Maryland follows a novel approach. The agreement would, essentially, provide a vehicle through which local transportation agencies in each state would coordinate their activities and provide funds for mass transportation in their suburban areas adjacent to the district. Another metropolitan transit development is taking place in the Kansas City area; Missouri and Kansas have enacted a compact for it creating a metropolitan area transit district and authority with power to construct and operate a transit system.

At least for the present no new mass transportation agency will be established by compact in the New York metropolitan area. Here the peculiarities of the railroad picture have led to a segmented approach, each state dealing separately with its piece of the problem. New transportation agencies in New York and Connecticut will cooperate in keeping the suburban service of the New Haven Railroad operating. Similar cooperation among the states affected will help retain that road's passenger operation from New York to Boston. New Jersey is subsidizing the suburban lines in that state. There is a possibility, however, that in the long run a single or several interstate transportation agreements may be necessary.

New England states are adopting a regional welfare compact which insures that any resident of the region can receive welfare assistance in any one of its six states in which he is residing, even though he has not lived there long enough to satisfy normal residence requirements. The agreement applies to the major categories of public assistance and child welfare services, which are financed jointly by the federal and state governments. It does not apply to general assistance. Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut have enacted the compact.

RECOMMENDATORY COMPACTS

While there has been a definite trend to delegation of powers to interstate agencies, there has also been a notable growth

in the number of study and advisory bodies open to all the states. Forty-four states now have enacted the Vehicle Equipment Safety Compact, which establishes an interstate commission to make recommendations to the states as to equipment safety requirements. A similar interstate commission, to make recommendations as to the "conduct of mining and the handling of refuse and other mining wastes in ways that will reduce adverse effects on the economic, residential, recreational or aesthetic value and utility of land and water," would be created by the proposed Interstate Mining Compact. Like the successful Interstate Oil Compact of the Thirties, the new agreement, in addition to creating a study body, would impose a moral obligation on a party state "that within a reasonable time it will formulate and establish an effective program for the conservation and use of mined land, by the establishment of standards, enactment of laws, or the continuing of the same in force . . ."

A recommendatory compact developed during 1965 is notable both for its subject matter and for a unique procedural device. This is the Compact on Education. It would establish an interstate commission whose functions would be to provide a forum for the development of public educational policy on all levels from primary school to graduate education. The compact's proponents believe that its integral connection with and support by state governments would give the proposed "Educational Commission for the States" an opportunity to unite the best in educational leadership and research with the policy making levels of state and local government. Each state (the compact is open to joinder by all states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and all territories and possessions of the United States) would be represented by seven commissioners, including the Governor, two legislators, and four other public and private figures having special interest in or responsibility for educational policy. The commission would not be able to enforce acceptance of any of its recommendations by state and local authorities, but it would be organically responsible to the states and could furnish them with

information which may not now be readily available to them.

The procedural innovation contained in the compact is a provision that it is to become initially effective when adopted by ten states, acting either through legislation or through executive initiative. However, in the case of the use of the latter alternative, joinder could only be effective until December 31, 1967, unless confirmed by legislative enactment prior to that date. The first state to adopt the compact is Arkansas, which did so by legislative action at a special session in November 1965.

Undoubtedly, interstate advisory commissions have played and will play a definite role in American interstate relations. They provide legal channels for functional communication between states that can only be approximated by associations of state officials. However, it seems likely that the interstate commission armed with delegations of operational or regulatory powers will play the more spectacular role. While it would appear that both the 1954 Supreme Court decision on allocation of Delaware River waters and the Delaware River Basin Compact were formulated on the basis of a past record that did not foreshadow the magnitude of the present drought in the Northeast, it is significant that the Delaware River Basin Commission was able under its powers to make the necessary decisions—determinations that were not possible for the Court's River Master under the 1954 decree.

CONSENT OF CONGRESS

In view of the fact that the compact has often been criticized by students as difficult to amend, the number of amendments that are currently being made to such instruments is worthy of some attention. The Delaware River Port Authority Compact has been amended to permit the joint state agency to build a new bridge, establish and operate ferry services within its district and exercise expanded powers of land acquisition. The Breaks Interstate Park Compact (Kentucky-Virginia) was amended to authorize its commission to exercise the "right of eminent

domain," and the Pymatuning Lake agreement was modified to increase "from six horsepower to ten horsepower the maximum rating of motor boats permitted to operate in a specified part of Pymatuning." One of the compactual devices that has been used in relation to several interstate agreements is an amendment to a basic agreement which affects only those states so acting, so that it does not need consent of all the party states. The forty-one-state Compact on Juveniles has two such amendments and an optional article provision that is similar to this type of amendment. A rendition amendment has been enacted by ten states, one on out-of-state confinement by three, and the optional article, on runaways, by twelve.

One of the questions about amendments—their burden upon Congress—raises the whole issue of Congressional policy with respect to consent. There is no need to have Congress pass upon an increase of four horsepower for motorboats operating "in a specified part of Pymatuning." It can hardly be said that any national interest is at issue. Equally, it is difficult to see the need for the Congressional approval in 1963 of articles of agreement between Hanover, New Hampshire, and Norwich, Vermont, establishing an interstate school district. Congressional policy with respect to consent to interstate agreements is completely inconsistent and confusing. On the one hand, Congress is granting consent-in-advance to compacts of certain types, such as highway safety, airports and metropolitan and regional planning. On the other, Congress in granting consent for the states which had enacted the Compact on Taxation of Motor Fuels Consumed by Interstate Buses, and those which had enacted the Bus Taxation Proration and Reciprocity Agreement, required any other state to which these agreements are open to come to Congress for specific consent to its joinder in the text already approved. There is no sound reason for requiring imposition of such an unnecessary, discouraging and wasteful procedure upon the states.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

NEW COMPACTS RATIFIED BY THE STATES

Name	Subject	State Ratification	Consent of Congress	Citation
Hanover, N.H. Norwich, Vt. Interstate School District Compact	Embodies agreement between Hanover, New Hampshire and Norwich, Vermont establishing interstate school district.	1961: New Hampshire 1963: Vermont	1963	P. L. 88-177 1963
Amendment Delaware River Port Authority	Authorizes agency to construct new bridge, operate ferries.	1963: Pennsylvania, New Jersey	1964	P. L. 88-320 1964
Amendment Pymatuning Lake Compact	Authorizes increase in maximum horsepower of motor boats.	1963: Ohio, Pennsylvania	1964	P. L. 88-371 1964
Amendment Breaks Interstate Park Compact	Authorizes commission to exercise eminent domain.	1964: Virginia, Kentucky	1964	P. L. 88-602 1964
Interstate Air Pollution Compact	Establishes interstate commission to study and recommend and enforce if state agencies do not act.	1965: Indiana, Illinois	Consent pending	
New England Welfare Compact	Insures that any resident of region can receive welfare assistance regardless of normal residence requirements.	1965: Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut	Consent not necessary	
Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Area Compact	Creates a boundary area commission for joint regional water and land development.	1965: Minnesota, Wisconsin	Consent not necessary	
Tri-State Transportation Commission Compact	Creates official planning agency for tri-state metropolitan area.	1965: New Jersey, New York, Connecticut	Prior consent	P. L. 87-70 1961
Kansas City Area Transportation District Compact	Creates Kansas City Area Transportation District.	1965: Missouri, Kansas		
Compact on Education	Sets up an interstate recommendatory and study commission which would provide a forum for the development of educational policy.	1965: Arkansas, Virgin Islands	Consent not necessary	
Missouri-Illinois Bridge Commission	Construction and operation of interstate bridge facilities.	1965: Illinois, Missouri		
Missouri-Illinois-Jefferson-Monroe Bridge Commission	Construction and operation of interstate bridge facilities.	1965: Illinois, Missouri		
Washington Metropolitan Transit Compact	Creates the Washington Suburban Transit District	1965: Maryland		

REPRESENTATIVE INTERSTATE COMMISSIONS

DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

ORGANIZATION: Organized in 1961 under the Delaware River Basin Compact.

PURPOSE: To plan, develop and manage the water resources of the four-state Delaware River Basin for flood control, water supply, pollution control, water-based recreation, fish and wildlife, hydroelectric power, soil conservation, forestation and watershed management.

MEMBER STATES: Delaware, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and the United States. Each state has one representative, and the federal government has one. State representatives are appointed by the Governors of the respective states, and the federal representative is appointed by the President.

CHAIRMAN, 1965-66: RICHARD J. HUGHES, Governor of New Jersey.

VICE-CHAIRMAN, 1965-66: CHARLES L. TERRY, JR., Governor of Delaware.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: JAMES F. WRIGHT.

COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS: P.O. Box 360, Trenton, New Jersey 08603.

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.

CHAIRMAN, 1965-66: CHARLES V. BUSH, West Virginia.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: CARL J. JOHNSON.

COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS: 202-203 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C. 20006.

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.

CHAIRMAN, 1965-66: A. C. OFFUTT, M.D., Indiana.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND CHIEF ENGINEER: EDWARD J. CLEARY.

COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS: 414 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202.

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. The Chairman is appointed by the President of the United States.

CHAIRMAN, 1965-66: ROBERT J. NEWELL, retired, Commissioner for the United States.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: IVAL V. GOSLIN.

COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS: 355 South 4th East Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84111.

INTERSTATE SANITATION COMMISSION

ORGANIZATION: Organized in 1936 under the Tri-State Compact.

PURPOSE: Created for the control of future water pollution and abatement of existing pollution in the tidal and coastal waters of the signatory states. In 1961 the commission was authorized to engage in certain activities with respect to interstate air pollution of New York and New Jersey.

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.

CHAIRMAN, 1965: NATALE COLOSI, New York.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY: THOMAS R. GLENN, JR.

COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS: 10 Columbus Circle, New York, New York 10019.

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.

CHAIRMAN, 1965-66: REINHOLD W. THIEME, Vermont.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY: THOMAS C. McMAHON.

COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS: 73 Tremont Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02108.

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, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. Each state designates from three to five members of the commission, and each state has three votes in the commission.

CHAIRMAN, 1965-66: EDGAR D. WHITCOMB, Indiana.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: COL. LEONARD J. GOODSSELL.

COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS: 5104 IST Building, North Campus, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48105.

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.

CHAIRMAN, 1965-66: RONALD W. GREEN, Maine.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: ERNEST MITTS, Florida.

COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS: 336 East College Avenue, Tallahassee, Florida 32301.

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, Idaho, Oregon and Washington. Their representatives on the commission are selected on the basis designated in the enabling legislation of each state.

CHAIRMAN, 1965-66: JOHN H. WEDIN, Washington.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: LEON A. VERHOEVEN.

COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS: 741 State Office Building, 1400 S.W. Fifth Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97201.

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.

CHAIRMAN, 1965-66: WALTER O. SHEPPARD, Florida.

DIRECTOR: W. DUDLEY GUNN.

COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS: 312 Audubon Building, New Orleans, Louisiana 70112.

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.

CHAIRMAN, 1965-66: WILLIAM H. MESSECK, JR., New Hampshire.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY-TREASURER: MILTON C. STOCKING, Connecticut.

COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS: 196 Bushy Hill Road, Simsbury, Connecticut 06070.

SOUTH CENTRAL INTERSTATE FOREST FIRE PROTECTION COMPACT COMMISSION

ORGANIZATION: Organized in 1954 under the South Central Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact.

PURPOSE: To promote prevention and control of forest fires by the development of integrated forest fire plans and providing for mutual aid in fighting forest fires among the compacting states.

MEMBER STATES: Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma and Texas. The commission is composed of five members from each state: the State Forester, or officer holding the equivalent position, who also serves as Compact Administrator for the state; and four persons who serve as advisors to the Compact Administrator. Advisory members from each state include one State Senator, one Representative, the Chairman of the State Forestry Commission or comparable official, and one member associated with forestry or forest products industries.

CHAIRMAN, 1965-66: JAMES E. MIXON, Louisiana.

COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS: Louisiana Forestry Commission, P.O. Box 15239, Broadview Station, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES FOREST FIRE COMPACT COMMISSION

ORGANIZATION: Organized in 1955 under the Southeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact.

PURPOSE: To promote prevention and control of forest fires by the development of integrated forest fire plans and providing for mutual aid in fighting forest fires among the compacting states.

MEMBER STATES: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia. The commission is composed of the Compact Administrator of each of the member states, who is usually the State Forester, and members of advisory committees in each of these states.

CHAIRMAN, 1965-66: JACK HOLMAN, Mississippi.

COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS: The Chairman's office serves as commission headquarters during his term of office. Mr. Jack Holman, the Chairman, is State Forester, Mississippi Forestry Commission, 1106 Woolfolk Building, Jackson, Mississippi 39201.

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.

PRESIDENT, 1965-66: ALBERT R. JUBE, New Jersey.

CHIEF ENGINEER AND GENERAL MANAGER: A. K. MORGAN.

COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS: Administration Building, Bear Mountain, New York 10911.

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, Idaho and Oregon. The states' representatives on the commission are determined by the member states.

CHAIRMAN, 1966: HENRY BELLMON, Governor of Oklahoma.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY: LAWRENCE R. ALLEY.

COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS: 900 Northeast 23rd Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105.

SOUTHERN INTERSTATE NUCLEAR BOARD

ORGANIZATION: Organized in 1961 under the Southern Interstate Nuclear Compact.

PURPOSE: To assist member states and the region in achieving benefits and meeting responsibilities of nuclear, space and related technologies.

MEMBER STATES OF THE COMPACT: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia. **PARTICIPATING STATE:** Delaware.

CHAIRMAN, 1965-66: LAWRENCE R. QUARLES, Virginia.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: ROBERT H. GIFFORD.

BOARD HEADQUARTERS: Suite 664, 800 Peachtree Street, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30308.

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, transportation and other facilities of commerce in the Port of New York District 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.

CHAIRMAN, 1965-66: S. SLOAN COLT, New York.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: AUSTIN J. TOBIN.

AUTHORITY HEADQUARTERS: 111 Eighth Avenue at 15th Street, New York, New York 10011.

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.

CHAIRMAN, 1965-66: EDWARD C. MCAULIFFE, New Jersey.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: PAUL MACMURRAY, Pennsylvania.

AUTHORITY HEADQUARTERS: Administration Building, Benjamin Franklin Bridge Plaza, Camden, New Jersey 08101.

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 thirteen 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, State Treasurer and Auditor General are ex-officio members of the commission.

CHAIRMAN, 1965-66: CHESTER L. ERRICO, New Jersey.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: WILLIAM R. JOHNSON.

COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS: Administration Building, Morrisville, Pennsylvania 19067.

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, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia. The board is composed of the fifteen Governors and four persons appointed by each of them.

CHAIRMAN, 1965-66: CARL E. SANDERS, Governor of Georgia.

DIRECTOR: WINFRED L. GODWIN.

BOARD HEADQUARTERS: 130 Sixth Street, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30313.

WESTERN INTERSTATE COMMISSION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

ORGANIZATION: Organized in 1951 under the Western Regional Education Compact.

PURPOSE: Regional cooperation to increase educational opportunities; to help colleges and universities improve their academic programs and institutional management; to aid in expanding specialized manpower for the West; and to inform the public on higher educational needs.

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.

CHAIRMAN, 1965-66: MRS. THOMAS SCALES, Oregon.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: ROBERT H. KROEPSCH.

COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS: University East Campus, Thirtieth Street, Boulder, Colorado 80304.

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.

CHAIRMAN, 1965-66: HOMER D. BABIDGE, JR., Connecticut.

DIRECTOR: MARTIN LICHTERMAN.

BOARD HEADQUARTERS: 31 Church Street, Winchester, Massachusetts 01890.

VEHICLE EQUIPMENT SAFETY COMMISSION

ORGANIZATION: Organized in 1963 under the Vehicle Equipment Safety Compact.

PURPOSE: To study research and other data relative to vehicle equipment safety, issue reports on equipment studies, hold hearings on proposed recommendations, and make recommendations to the member states for legislative or administrative action.

MEMBER STATES: Forty-four states and the District of Columbia.

CHAIRMAN, 1966: LOUIS P. SPITZ, Nevada.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: BASIL R. CREIGHTON.

COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS: Room 412, 1026 Seventeenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Federal-State Relations

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS

BY CHARLES F. SCHWAN, JR.*

INEVITABLY, as our society endeavors to cope with the problems and opportunities that stem from its growing complexity and the increasing interdependence of its members, greater demands are made on government, its common agency. These demands are felt at all levels of government. Increasingly, however, they are met not by one level of government, but by two or even three. This brings about greater complexity in relations among governments and enhances the significance of such relations.

Certain developments that bear on federal-state relations are reviewed in this chapter. In particular, an effort is made to view these developments in terms of trends that may be continued.

FEDERAL GRANT TOTALS

A rough quantitative indication of the state of relations between the national government and the states may be seen in federal grant-in-aid figures. Total grants to states were greater by 27.3 per cent in fiscal 1964 than in 1962. The table below indicates that, among the major aid categories, highways and education rose in relative significance. Other Bureau of the Census data disclose that grants to states on a per capita basis rose from \$38.41 to \$47.48 between fiscal 1962 and 1964. As a percentage of state general revenue, grants increased to 24.0 per cent from 22.8 per cent. Table 1 on page 257 illus-

trates federal grants, shared revenues and the value of commodities distributed, by state, for fiscal years 1963 and 1964. Not reflected in any of these data are grants made directly by the federal government to local subdivisions.

FEDERAL GRANTS-IN-AID Fiscal Years 1962 and 1964 (In millions of dollars)

	Expenditures		Percentage of total	
	1962	1964	1962	1964
Highways	\$2,746	\$3,652	38.6	40.4
Public Welfare	2,449	2,977	34.4	32.9
Education	985	1,401	13.9	15.5
Employment				
Security Administration	423	437	6.0	4.8
Health and Hospitals	158	209	2.2	2.3
Other	346	370	4.9	4.1
TOTAL:	7,108 ^(a)	9,016	100.0	100.0

Source: Bureau of the Census, *Compendium of State Government Finances in 1964* (1965), Table 1.

(a) Because of rounding, details do not equal total.

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION

During the last two sessions of Congress, particularly the first session of the current Congress, a wide variety of legislation of major consequence for intergovernmental relations was considered, and in many instances enacted. In addition to their number, the significance of these measures lies in what they portend or may portend with respect to provisions of future programs or amendments to current programs.

*Mr. Schwan is Director of the Washington Office of the Council of State Governments.

Urban orientation: First, as more and more people reside in urban areas, there is, and it may be anticipated that there will continue to be, increasing emphasis on programs with an urban orientation. This is reflected most clearly in the creation of a Department of Housing and Urban Development, Public Law 89-117. Its Secretary is to serve as the President's principal advisor on urban problems and the coordinator of programs affecting urban, suburban and metropolitan areas. The Urban Mass Transportation Act, Public Law 88-365, authorizes grants or loans to assist states and local public agencies in financing the acquisition, construction and improvement of mass transportation facilities and equipment. Major housing laws were passed in 1964 and 1965, Public Law 88-560 and Public Law 89-117. In addition to extending and enlarging the authority for housing, urban renewal and community facilities programs, they provide for a greater emphasis on rehabilitation in renewal areas and offer assistance to back up the requirement that building codes be enforced. They provide also for enlargement of the purpose and authorization for grants for the urban open space land acquisition and development program and a greater federal share in it.

Planning and coordination: The next two trends are closely related. One is represented by the increasing number of programs that encourage or require comprehensive planning. The other is a requirement that there be coordination, particularly in planning, among programs.

The Water Resources Planning Act, Public Law 89-80, provides a means to accomplish comprehensive, coordinated, federal-state water and land resources planning in a river basin or in a region composed of a number of basins. The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, Public Law 88-578, authorizes grants for planning, acquisition and development of land and water areas for outdoor recreation. Only if acquisition and development are in accordance with a comprehensive state plan are they eligible for assistance. When a state has or is preparing a comprehensive plan with assistance

from funds provided under Section 701, of the Housing Act of 1954, the same population, growth and other factors used for that plan must be used as the bases for the statewide recreation plan.

The Appalachian Regional Development Act, Public Law 89-4, establishes a means to plan and to implement the plan for economic redevelopment of an entire region embracing parts of eleven states and all of a twelfth. A requirement of the law is that planning under it must be coordinated with other federal, state and local planning in the region. The Public Works and Economic Development Act is intended to provide for economic redevelopment of other economically distressed areas and regions. In addition to providing assistance for planning, the law encourages the formation of multi-county districts and multi-state areas for redevelopment purposes.

Treatment of causes: Another developing trend is to endeavor to treat causes of problems rather than their symptoms. The most easily recognized of all programs with this orientation are those authorized by Public Law 88-452 to combat poverty. Through its job corps, work training, community action and other aspects, its aim is to attack the several causes that contribute to poverty among specific groups.

Other programs that seek to increase the capacities of individuals to deal with complex current problems are authorized by the Manpower Development and Training Act, the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, the Vocational Education Act and the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. Only the last was enacted in 1965, Public Law 89-10, but the others were amended significantly by recent legislation.

Multi-functional approach: A multi-functional program approach is another trend. In addition to its direct administrative responsibilities, the new Department of Housing and Urban Development is charged with coordinating other federal activities that bear on urban development. Through education, job training and various social and health services, the Office of Economic Opportunity conducts the "war on poverty," either

directly or through programs administered by other agencies. Authorized under both the Appalachian Regional Development Act and the Public Works and Economic Development Act are conservation measures, highway and other public works construction, education, health and other activities.

Larger financial participation: A number of enactments of 1965 provided for a larger federal financial contribution than the traditional 50-50 sharing with the states. There had been previous departures from this tradition, most notably in constructing the interstate highway system, but in no year had there been so many. The first three titles of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, which together have an authorization of \$1.2 billion, require no matching. Prior to passage of Public Law 89-15, the state share of costs of the training programs of the Manpower Development and Training Act was to have been one-third in fiscal 1966 and one-half thereafter; the 1965 enactment, instead, continued full federal financing through fiscal 1966 and set the state contribution for future years at 10 per cent in cash or kind. Public Law 89-253 amended the Economic Opportunity Act to extend for an additional year federal payment of 90 per cent of the costs of the work-training and work-study programs, after which the federal share will drop to 50 and 75 per cent respectively. In the community action programs, both rural and urban, and the adult basic education program, Congress voted a year's extension of the 90 per cent federal shares of costs. Thereafter the federal shares will be 50 per cent.

Major changes in financing vocational rehabilitation were made by Public Law 89-333. To replace a sliding scale of 70 to 50 per cent federal financing for vocational rehabilitation services, a flat 75 per cent federal share was voted. To provide training services to physically handicapped individuals in workshops (a new program) federal cost sharing was set at the 90 per cent level.

Under the Appalachian Regional Development Act, the federal share of costs for highway construction may be up to 70 per cent; in mining area restoration,

75 per cent. Under the Public Works and Economic Development Act, the federal share of the costs of constructing or improving public works and development facilities may run up to 80 per cent. Both acts provide for special supplementary grants to states and localities to enable them to take advantage of other grant-in-aid programs for which they could not otherwise furnish the required matching shares.

Although much of the Higher Education Act of 1965 deals with student and teacher assistance, the programs establishing grants to states and institutions follow the pattern of a larger federal share. In the case of grants to states for community service and continuing education programs, the federal share is 75 per cent for each of the first two fiscal years, and 50 per cent in the ensuing three years for which the programs are authorized. Grants to institutions do not require matching.

New program areas: Federal involvement in an increasing number of program areas was continued during the past biennium. Mentioned above are certain programs that broaden the spectrum of federal activity. The Elementary and Secondary Education Act is the first general aid to education bill ever enacted in the United States. The Appalachian Regional Development Act represents the first effort to meet severe economic recession in an entire major region. The Public Works and Economic Development Act expanded the regional aspect of that approach by inviting the formation of multi-jurisdiction commissions to plan and implement overall economic rehabilitation with the aid of federal funds.

Public Law 89-182, the State Technical Services Act, provides a national program of incentives and support for the states, individually and in cooperation, in establishing and maintaining state and interstate technical service programs. Such programs would make it possible for the benefits of federally financed and other scientific and engineering research to be placed more effectively in the hands of the business and industrial community. Interstate compacts in furtherance of the

purposes of this act are granted consent in advance.

Two enactments gave the federal government entry into new areas of corrections. First, Public Law 89-178, the Correctional Rehabilitation Study Act, provides funds for nongovernmental research into the current and projected manpower needs and educational and training resources for correctional rehabilitation personnel. A second new act, Public Law 89-197, the Law Enforcement Assistance Act, provides federal assistance in training state and local enforcement officers and improving capabilities, techniques and practices in state and local law enforcement and control of crime.

Under legislation establishing the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities, Public Law 89-209, states may receive aid for support and development of the visual and performing arts.

Several enactments point to early action to preserve space and some of the natural beauty of our environment. The Highway Beautification Act, Public Law 89-285, will help states to pay the cost of screening junkyards, eliminating billboards and providing for the development of scenic areas along roadways. An amendment to the Clean Air Act, Public Law 89-272, initiates a program of research in new and improved methods of disposing of the enormous accumulation of solid wastes. State, local and interstate agencies are eligible for aid in setting up solid waste disposal systems. Both space restrictions and the limits of human endurance played a part in Congress' determination to find ways to move goods and people within the sprawling urban complexes that promise to stretch for hundreds of miles, connecting cities along the way; the resulting enactment, Public Law 89-220, authorizes demonstration projects in high-speed ground transportation, most probably to be undertaken in the "Northeast Corridor" between Washington, D.C. and Boston, Massachusetts.

Public Law 89-73, the Older Americans Act, established the Administration on Aging in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to assist in coordinating programs for older citizens. Grants

to states in aid of community planning, demonstration programs and specialized training of personnel are authorized.

An increasing number of areas suffering acute and chronic water shortages, and changes in water supply occasioned by man's projects to provide for his other needs and comforts, as well as the growing population's normally increased demands for water, prompted enactment of Public Law 88-379, the Water Resources Research Act. It provides funds for institutes in every state to conduct the broadest kind of research in water supply, demand, uses and conservation, and to train scientists in the fields of water and resources which affect water.

Duplication: Despite what has been stated about the emerging trend toward coordination, duplication among programs continues, and new duplications are added. The Manpower Development and Training Act, the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, the Vocational Education Act, and the Elementary and Secondary Education Act authorized different programs to be administered by different agencies, despite the fact that all these programs are aimed at essentially similar objectives. The same observation applies to some of the anti-poverty programs and others authorized by the Public Works and Economic Development Act and the Appalachian Regional Development Act.

Another example of duplication is in loans and grants for water pollution abatement works and facilities. The major program is administered by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Under the Water Quality Act, Public Law 89-234, for each of the next two fiscal years \$150 million will be available for grants-in-aid of individual and multi-community sewage treatment works construction. In addition, grants and loans for similar projects are available under the Public Works and Economic Development Act and Appalachian Regional Development Act. Public Law 89-240 amended the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act to authorize loans or insurance of loans for waste disposal facilities, and grants for collection, treatment or disposal of wastes in

rural areas. Public Law 89-117 authorized or amended authorizations of the Housing Act to provide for both loans and grants for sewer facilities.

Reference has already been made to the number of new programs that require or encourage comprehensive planning. In an apparent effort to overcome the possible duplication cited above with respect to water quality control, the last acts referred to—Public Laws 89-240 and 89-117—require that grants made pursuant to them must be consistent with comprehensive state or local plans approved as official plans.

Standards: A requirement that a state or local government meet a given federal standard as a condition of eligibility to receive a grant is not a novel provision. However, in the two most recent sessions of Congress, such conditions were imposed, or steps were taken toward imposition, in several areas where previously they had not been employed, or where no financial assistance was involved. The Water Quality Act requires that, unless authority for federal action is to ensue, a state must adopt before June 30, 1967, water quality criteria and a plan to implement and enforce them. Failure of a state to do so gives the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare authority to prepare and publish standards. If within an additional six months the state has not adopted standards held adequate, the Secretary may promulgate those he has prepared. Public Law 89-139 provides that after June 30, 1967, each state should have a highway safety program on federal-aid highways in accordance with uniform standards approved by the Secretary of Commerce. Some of Public Law 88-352 and all of Public Law 89-110 are devoted to prescription of standards in the exercise of the right to vote.

On the last day of the Congressional session in 1965, a bill was introduced to implement the recommendations of a six-year study of state taxation of businesses engaged in interstate commerce. The bill proposes that state and local governments meet stringent jurisdictional and other standards in their corporate income, sales and use, gross receipts and capital stock taxes.

Reliance on private agencies: There appears also to be an increased tendency to rely on private agencies to administer certain governmental programs or projects. For many years grants have been made to private educational and health agencies and institutions. Often such grants have supported research or demonstration projects. These continue to be made, and their number is increasing. In addition, certain of the anti-poverty programs seem to rely more heavily on private organizations than have any earlier programs of an action nature. The Appalachian Regional Development Act, the Public Works and Economic Development Act, the Law Enforcement Assistance Act, the State Technical Services Act, and Public Law 89-333 amending the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, all include provisions under which aid may be given to private organizations or associations. Only nongovernmental organizations are eligible for aid under the Correctional Rehabilitation Study Act.

Reliance on state and local governments: Finally to be noted is a trend that is not new but is significant because it represents a continuation of a well-established pattern. As new programs—grant-in-aid or other—are established, or older ones enlarged, they represent decisions on the part of the federal government to continue to place reliance, or to increase reliance, on state and local governments to effectuate purposes which are conceived as national at least in part.

ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

The Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, established by Congress in 1959, with members from the several levels of government, produced many reports on important issues during the 1964-65 biennium. Among those especially relevant for state government or federal-state relations have been the following.

1. *The Role of Equalization in Federal Grants.* It examines the basis for distributing federal grants; identifies those which, it is believed, should recognize

(Continued on page 260)

TABLE 1
FEDERAL GRANTS-IN-AID, SHARED REVENUES, AND
VALUE OF COMMODITIES DISTRIBUTED,
BY STATE, FISCAL YEARS 1963 AND 1964*
(In thousands of dollars)

State	1963				1964			
	Regular and emergency grants-in-aid(a)	Shared revenues(b)	Value of commodities distributed(c)	Total	Regular and emergency grants-in-aid(a)	Shared revenues(b)	Value of commodities distributed(c)	Total
Alabama.....	\$185,122	\$1,822	\$11,035	\$197,979	\$215,362	\$2,019	\$12,130	\$229,511
Alaska.....	55,985	9,467	262	65,714	109,435	9,464	375	119,274
Arizona.....	92,651	959	2,924	96,534	96,051	1,123	3,246	100,420
Arkansas.....	122,552	933	9,982	133,467	150,690	996	9,717	161,403
California.....	825,110	5,958	11,289	842,357	924,600	6,857	13,256	944,713
Colorado.....	123,566	3,500	3,522	130,588	130,601	3,802	4,108	138,511
Connecticut.....	97,403	—	1,720	99,123	133,090	—	2,019	135,109
Delaware.....	27,283	6	1,010	28,299	22,805	3	1,194	24,002
Florida.....	179,935	267	6,623	186,825	241,878	300	9,468	251,546
Georgia.....	207,954	401	7,121	215,476	244,781	390	8,417	253,588
Hawaii.....	41,791	—	784	42,575	38,263	—	1,069	39,332
Idaho.....	52,613	1,321	908	54,842	51,540	1,600	1,029	54,169
Illinois.....	386,210	100	11,614	397,924	451,569	106	9,994	461,669
Indiana.....	143,344	2	6,681	150,027	163,208	8	6,822	170,038
Iowa.....	102,373	57	5,913	108,343	124,221	99	5,497	129,817
Kansas.....	87,738	276	3,283	91,297	107,919	334	3,557	111,810
Kentucky.....	173,357	1,251	14,627	189,235	218,370	1,357	13,458	233,185
Louisiana.....	252,817	636	12,616	266,069	293,775	742	12,809	307,326
Maine.....	50,559	7	2,227	52,793	60,533	5	2,220	62,758
Maryland.....	118,622	13	3,605	122,240	126,996	3	4,549	131,548
Massachusetts.....	206,209	3	4,067	210,279	256,852	3	4,771	261,626
Michigan.....	297,604	162	21,697	319,463	366,250	221	18,698	385,169
Minnesota.....	150,798	260	5,663	156,721	178,867	268	6,385	185,520
Mississippi.....	136,531	1,110	12,554	150,195	147,007	1,161	12,845	161,013
Missouri.....	216,137	151	7,953	224,241	251,516	146	7,700	259,362
Montana.....	66,533	3,059	1,146	70,738	76,423	3,158	1,320	80,901
Nebraska.....	70,622	113	1,049	71,784	77,452	111	1,203	78,766
Nevada.....	30,390	631	231	31,252	46,844	629	302	47,775
New Hampshire.....	28,583	76	954	29,613	35,802	65	1,130	36,997
New Jersey.....	177,894	1	3,229	181,124	201,683	2	3,617	205,302
New Mexico.....	90,848	9,626	4,976	105,450	94,213	9,903	5,600	109,716
New York.....	606,356	3	30,360	636,719	665,565	4	31,276	696,845
North Carolina.....	168,013	260	9,898	178,171	193,112	278	11,037	204,427
North Dakota.....	39,773	771	1,035	41,579	55,861	585	1,120	57,566
Ohio.....	373,580	11	14,910	388,481	445,338	27	18,522	463,887
Oklahoma.....	187,764	465	13,772	202,001	216,826	437	15,014	232,277
Oregon.....	138,052	28,348	3,861	170,261	158,774	28,437	4,471	191,682
Pennsylvania.....	423,573	202	34,303	458,078	483,374	210	36,475	520,059
Rhode Island.....	41,736	—	723	42,459	57,270	—	865	58,135
South Carolina.....	92,228	509	3,103	95,840	101,166	353	3,552	105,071
South Dakota.....	47,439	229	1,677	49,345	57,686	281	1,613	59,580
Tennessee.....	211,915	4,285	10,271	226,471	223,863	4,769	12,177	240,809
Texas.....	444,589	531	13,172	458,292	489,895	550	15,747	506,192
Utah.....	71,639	6,234	1,975	79,848	82,270	4,026	2,292	88,588
Vermont.....	30,746	70	930	31,746	34,999	57	1,044	36,100
Virginia.....	181,382	101	5,477	186,960	210,600	131	6,687	217,418
Washington.....	165,985	4,419	6,685	177,089	187,783	5,171	7,725	200,679
West Virginia.....	98,991	110	13,495	112,596	116,753	148	12,392	129,293
Wisconsin.....	137,798	107	5,779	143,684	145,687	113	6,176	151,976
Wyoming.....	62,365	13,904	739	77,008	61,546	14,704	839	77,089
Total, all states.....	\$8,323,058	\$102,727	\$353,430	\$8,779,195	\$9,626,964	\$105,156	\$377,529	\$10,109,649

*Source: Annual Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury for the respective years.

(a) Includes \$58,875,807 for 1963 and \$59,270,071 for 1964 representing value of commodities distributed to participating schools in the school lunch program, and \$4,984,753 for 1963 and \$4,489,724 for 1964 representing payments made directly to private and parochial schools. 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) Federal share of the value of food stamps redeemed under the pilot food stamp plan and the cost of food commodities acquired through price support operations.

TABLE 2
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 1964 (a) (thousands)	State general revenue, fiscal 1964 (b) (thousands)	Grants, shared revenues and commodities distributed as per cent of revenues (c)	State general expenditures, fiscal 1964 (b) (thousands)	Grants, shared revenues and commodities distributed as per cent of expenditures (c)	Total personal income, calendar year 1963 (d) (millions)	Grants, shared revenues and commodities distributed as per cent of personal income (c)	Estimated population July 1 1964 (e) (thousands)	Grants, shared revenues and commodities distributed per capita (c) (dollars)
Alabama.....	\$ 229,511	\$ 639,211	35.9	\$ 651,206	35.2	\$ 5,538	4.1	3,407	\$ 67.36
Alaska.....	119,274	148,704	80.2	168,905	70.6	704	16.9	250	477.10
Arizona.....	100,420	354,327	28.3	351,417	28.6	3,340	3.0	1,581	63.52
Arkansas.....	161,403	362,370	44.5	346,439	46.6	2,986	5.4	1,933	83.50
California.....	944,713	4,539,723	20.8	4,589,168	20.6	52,317	1.8	18,084	52.24
Colorado.....	138,511	429,667	32.2	451,676	30.7	4,831	2.9	1,966	70.45
Connecticut.....	135,109	540,055	25.0	546,786	24.7	8,490	1.4	2,766	48.85
Delaware.....	24,002	152,608	15.7	167,860	14.3	1,570	1.5	491	48.88
Florida.....	251,646	1,012,868	24.8	980,189	25.7	11,933	2.1	5,705	44.11
Georgia.....	253,588	763,895	33.2	727,322	34.9	7,715	3.3	4,294	59.06
Hawaii.....	39,332	239,772	16.4	257,905	15.2	1,667	2.4	701	56.11
Idaho.....	54,169	141,961	38.2	141,748	38.2	1,366	4.0	692	78.28
Illinois.....	461,669	1,659,690	27.8	1,610,418	28.7	30,020	1.5	10,489	44.01
Indiana.....	170,038	868,383	19.6	852,765	19.9	11,648	1.4	4,825	35.24
Iowa.....	129,817	523,431	24.8	526,601	24.6	6,399	2.0	2,756	47.10
Kansas.....	111,810	406,216	27.5	408,342	27.4	5,017	2.2	2,225	50.25
Kentucky.....	233,185	588,217	39.6	651,849	35.8	5,545	4.2	3,159	73.82
Louisiana.....	307,326	976,844	31.5	998,222	30.8	6,072	5.1	3,468	88.62
Maine.....	62,758	184,113	34.1	185,739	33.8	1,971	3.2	989	63.46
Maryland.....	131,548	660,086	19.9	672,791	19.6	9,163	1.4	3,432	38.33
Massachusetts.....	261,626	986,798	26.5	1,051,185	24.9	14,889	1.8	5,338	49.01
Michigan.....	385,169	1,812,690	21.2	1,694,161	22.7	20,624	1.9	8,098	47.56
Minnesota.....	185,520	782,801	23.7	740,970	25.0	8,152	2.3	3,521	52.69
Mississippi.....	161,013	403,681	39.9	434,313	37.1	3,183	5.0	2,314	69.58
Missouri.....	259,362	750,242	34.6	738,013	35.1	10,900	2.4	4,409	58.83

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Montana.....	80,901	172,439	46.9	173,472	46.6	1,553	5.2	705	114.75
Nebraska.....	78,766	229,136	34.4	226,240	34.8	3,376	2.3	1,480	53.22
Nevada.....	47,775	130,668	36.6	132,586	36.0	1,246	3.8	408	117.10
New Hampshire.....	36,997	99,203	37.3	112,726	32.8	1,450	2.6	654	56.57
New Jersey.....	205,302	830,304	24.7	780,321	26.3	18,861	1.1	6,682	30.72
New Mexico.....	109,716	327,075	33.5	304,267	36.0	1,953	5.6	1,008	108.85
New York.....	696,845	3,634,974	19.2	3,782,138	18.4	53,361	1.3	17,915	38.90
North Carolina.....	204,427	888,840	23.0	830,008	24.6	8,601	2.4	4,852	42.13
North Dakota.....	57,566	174,494	33.0	180,217	31.9	1,300	4.4	645	89.25
Ohio.....	463,887	1,585,738	29.2	1,423,507	32.6	25,164	1.8	10,100	45.93
Oklahoma.....	232,277	603,235	38.5	652,658	35.6	4,858	4.8	2,465	94.23
Oregon.....	191,682	481,032	39.8	486,115	39.4	4,568	4.2	1,871	102.45
Pennsylvania.....	520,059	1,990,688	26.1	1,917,275	27.1	28,017	1.8	11,459	45.38
Rhode Island.....	58,135	164,992	35.2	173,596	33.5	2,153	2.7	914	63.60
South Carolina.....	105,071	417,329	25.2	392,630	26.8	3,944	2.7	2,555	41.12
South Dakota.....	59,580	152,684	39.0	155,629	38.3	1,390	4.3	715	83.33
Tennessee.....	240,809	649,181	37.1	622,726	38.7	6,588	3.6	3,798	63.40
Texas.....	506,192	1,816,937	27.8	1,653,103	30.6	21,351	2.4	10,397	48.69
Utah.....	88,588	249,153	35.6	253,130	35.0	2,083	4.2	992	89.30
Vermont.....	36,100	103,683	34.8	101,284	35.6	827	4.4	409	88.26
Virginia.....	217,418	721,192	30.1	718,133	30.3	8,907	2.4	4,378	49.66
Washington.....	200,679	852,245	23.5	828,277	24.2	7,575	2.6	2,984	67.25
West Virginia.....	129,293	351,547	36.8	345,299	37.4	3,348	3.9	1,797	71.95
Wisconsin.....	151,976	966,387	15.7	928,093	16.4	9,617	1.6	4,107	37.00
Wyoming.....	77,089	126,723	60.8	122,693	62.8	834	9.2	343	224.75
Total, all states.....	\$10,109,649	\$37,648,232	26.8	\$37,242,113	27.1	\$458,965	2.2	190,256	\$ 53.14

(a) Source: Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the State of the Finances for the Fiscal Year 1964, Table 85, Part A.

(b) Source: Compendium of State Government Finances in 1964, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, Table 3.

(c) Computed.

(d) Source: Survey of Current Business, U.S. Department of Commerce, August 1964, page 16.

(e) Source: Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 289, August 31, 1964.

interstate differences in needs and resources; and recommends legislative and administrative changes. The report provides basic data on sixty-three grant programs. A supplement, *Grant-in-Aid Programs Enacted by the 2nd Session of the 88th Congress*, was issued in January 1965.

2. *Impact of Federal Urban Development Programs on Local Government Organization and Planning*. This is a comprehensive review of local government organization and planning requirements in forty-three federal aid programs affecting physical development in urban areas. It evaluates federal interagency coordination of urban development programs, and recommends federal legislative and administrative changes for strengthening general government and planning as well as interagency coordination; also recommends state legislation.

3. *Statutory and Administrative Controls Associated with Federal Grants for Public Assistance*. This report reviews statutory and administrative controls associated with grant programs for public assistance which limit flexibility of state administrative organization and which produce friction between states and the federal government. It contains recommendations for amending federal statutes designed to provide greater flexibility in the administration of the public assistance programs.

4. *The Problem of Special Districts in American Government*: a comprehensive analysis of the role of special districts in the United States. It evaluates such units of government and contains a series of recommendations designed to make them more responsible to the public as well as to units of general government, and recommendations discouraging resort to special districts.

5. *The Intergovernmental Aspects of*

Documentary Taxes: briefly describes federal, state and local documentary taxes, reviews the state's interest in real estate transfer taxes for real estate price information, and recommends federal and state action.

6. *State-Federal Overlapping in Cigarette Taxes*: briefly describes the present cigarette tax structure, its administration, past efforts at coordination and possible coordination techniques, and recommends federal and state action.

7. *Metropolitan Social and Economic Disparities: Implications for Intergovernmental Relations in Central Cities and Suburbs*. This report presents the findings of an extensive survey of social and economic characteristics of metropolitan areas and their relation to economic activity, government structure and services, and public finance. It makes recommendations to promote a wider choice of housing, adjustment of governmental jurisdictions, and equalization of governmental finance.

8. *Relocation: Unequal Treatment of People and Businesses Displaced by Governments*: summarizes current policies and practices in relocation and makes recommendations to encourage more uniform and equitable treatment.

9. *Tax Overlapping in the United States, 1964, An Information Report*: contains a description and analysis of the principal taxes involved in federal-state-local tax relations, with basic data on major tax provisions, tax rates, and tax collections for each of the states and major units of local government.

10. *State Technical Assistance to Local Debt Management, An Information Report*: describes a basic plan for state technical assistance to localities in debt management and investment practices and cites examples of experience with various approaches.

State-Local Relations

STATE-LOCAL RELATIONS IN 1964-1965

BY GEORGE S. BLAIR*

SUBSTANTIAL ADVANCE in strengthening local government through mandatory or permissive structural change was a dominant theme in state legislative action across the nation in 1964-65. Other major movements were extension of home rule privileges in a number of states and legislation to strengthen cooperative relations between the state and local governments, as well as among governments at all levels. Perhaps the greatest problem looming immediately ahead related to the extension of the "one man, one vote" doctrine to apportionment of local legislative bodies, particularly county boards. Certain legislatures took direct action in this field, while others established interim committees to study the problem and recommend proposals for future action.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE

The structure of county government was altered in a number of states by the abolition of certain elective offices and the changing of others to appointive status. Replacement of coroners with medical examiners was approved for all Utah counties, and Nevada counties were granted the discretion of determining their own system for review of accidental deaths. Coroners also were replaced by medical examiners in Fulton County, Georgia, and in three Michigan counties. The same course was authorized in thirteen counties of North Carolina. The office of county superintendent of schools was abolished in Wisconsin counties. Seven Florida counties and all Colorado counties were granted the local option of

abolishing this office or replacing it with an appointive position.

The office of justice of the peace received attention in at least five states. The positions involved as well as justice of the peace courts were eliminated in North Carolina with the adoption of a court unification plan. Delaware up-graded its justice of the peace system by providing for paid magistrates who can sit throughout the state. Police magistrates were changed to municipal judges in North Dakota, with the legislature empowered to provide for their selection, qualifications and jurisdiction. Constitutional amendments were submitted for action of the voters in Wisconsin and New Mexico to eliminate justice of the peace offices in those states. A two-term limit for county sheriffs was abolished in Kansas.

Under the impetus of the state's mandatory borough act of 1963, eight boroughs have incorporated in Alaska, bringing the total there to nine. All but the Greater Juneau Borough are second-class ones. New boroughs are encountering some opposition from incorporated cities within their boundaries, which are contesting assumption of area-wide functions by the borough governments.

Terms of county officers were lengthened from two years to four in Arizona. Similar action changed the terms of sheriff in Idaho counties and of the superintendent of schools in North Dakota counties from two to four years. South Dakota voters approved an amendment authorizing consolidation of certain county offices. Five additional counties in North Carolina adopted county-manager forms of government, bringing the total of counties so organized in the United States to thirty-three.

*Dr. Blair is Professor of Government and Chairman, Government Coordinating Committee, Claremont Graduate School, Claremont, California.

In Arkansas a new classification scheme was approved for cities by lowering the population requirement of first class cities to 2,500 in place of 4,000 and reducing the requirement for second class cities from 1,750 to 500. Other Arkansas legislation approved four-year terms for Mayors in all cities and prescribed uniform requirements for changing forms of government in cities. Indiana legislation changed the method of electing council members in smaller cities, requiring that a majority be elected by districts rather than nominated by districts and elected at large as before. A previous Georgia requirement for a two-thirds affirmative vote in order to consolidate two or more counties or parts thereof was reduced to approval by a simple majority of voters.

HOME RULE

The biennium brought significant progress toward more home rule for counties and cities. Important developments in both legislative and constitutional home rule occurred in a number of states.

Municipal home rule was enhanced in New York and Washington through legislation lowering the population requirements to qualify for it. Such powers were extended to all towns and villages of less than 5,000 population in New York, and to cities of 10,000 in Washington. The previous requirement had been 20,000 there. Georgia's legislature passed a home rule law similar in content to a constitutional amendment approved in 1954 but never previously implemented with enabling legislation. After the Iowa home rule statute of 1963 was declared unconstitutional by the state courts, the legislature in 1965 approved a proposed constitutional amendment for home rule; it must be approved again in the 1966 session before submittal to the voters for ratification. And North Dakota voters in November 1966 will vote on an amendment providing permissive municipal home rule.

Philadelphia voters approved the establishment of a home rule school district—with a nine-member board having broad powers of administration and operation of the city's schools. In effect, this was an educational supplement to the

home rule charter adopted for the city in 1951. New home rule charters were adopted by the voters of Hood River County, Oregon, and in Anne Arundel and Wicomico Counties in Maryland. Maryland voters approved an amendment granting county charter boards a period of twelve months to draft charters; previously the time limit had been six months. Colorado courts upheld the right of home rule cities to levy sales and use taxes, and new Montana legislation replaced former restricted city tax levies with one all-purpose levy for city government.

An interim legislative committee was appointed in Michigan to study the problem of drafting acceptable enabling legislation for county home rule, which was authorized in the state's constitution of 1963. Louisiana voters approved an amendment which requires that future constitutional amendments affecting five or fewer units of local government must be approved by a majority of voters in the affected communities as well as in the state as a whole.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

While interlocal cooperation and contractual agreements are often considered stop-gap arrangements for meeting rather than solving service problems, a number of state legislatures, recognizing the need for interlevel action on common problems, passed legislation to permit it for the benefit of their local governments. Legislation in Utah and Idaho permits local governments to enter into contracts or to perform functions cooperatively in a number of service areas. Iowa local governments were granted similar powers, and also permission to enter into agreements with state or federal agencies.

Cities and counties in South Dakota were authorized to enter into agreements and receive matching funds from the United States Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, and cities in Idaho, Utah and Wyoming were empowered to undertake urban renewal programs and to receive federal assistance for it.

In Iowa the Governor's Commission on State and Local Government has held several meetings to carry out its purpose "to develop and strengthen cooperative

relationships between state and local governments and between the various jurisdictions of local government." A California Coordinating Council on Urban Policy issued its first report, which included guidelines for strengthening local government, regional cooperation and planning, and local-state-federal coordination.

In the nation's capital, the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments became a nonprofit corporation in 1965 under District of Columbia laws. Its membership includes the District of Columbia, one county and four cities in Maryland, and four counties and two cities in Virginia.

REAPPORTIONMENT

Meantime, standards on apportionment which apply to state legislatures also were being applied to various local legislative bodies. Actions to implement or adjust to the "one man, one vote" concept were taken by courts, legislatures or voters in four states, and litigation was pending in at least seven other states.

The California legislature in 1964 passed legislation requiring general law counties to give greater weight to population in apportioning supervisorial districts by requiring that the population of any three of the five districts involved must include at least 50 per cent of the county's population. However, other factors such as topography, geography, cohesiveness, compactness and community of interests could also be given consideration. Voters in the state approved a constitutional amendment in November of 1964 making the same requirement binding on charter counties.

Action in Wisconsin followed a decision of the State Supreme Court on January 5, 1965, in *Soneborn v. Sylvester*. The court's ruling invalidated a 116-year-old statute affording each town, village, and city ward one representative on a county board of supervisors, regardless of population. In part, the Court stated "We do not subscribe to the argument that because the composition and powers of counties are statutory in origin the principle of equal representation does not apply." During its session, the Wisconsin

legislature passed a new redistricting law requiring that population equity be given the same importance on the county level as for the state legislature. Supervisorial districts there cannot vary more than 15 per cent in population from the average of all districts in the county. Another result of the legislation was to reduce the size of county governing boards to the range of twenty-one to forty-seven members. Previously, membership on county boards had totaled as high as ninety.

Reapportionment was indicated for South Dakota counties by the decision of a Circuit Judge that a statute prohibiting any city from having as many as one-half the commissioner seats on a county board was in conflict with the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

A Michigan district court, in the case of *Brouwe v. Bronkema*, ruled that the "one man, one vote" principle applied to county supervisors, even when they were appointed to the office or served *ex officio* as representatives of their cities or townships. The case has been appealed, and its final disposition is uncertain.

The Delaware legislature reorganized the government of New Castle County, its largest county, by increasing its governing board from three to eleven members.

PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

A number of states recognized and acted upon the need for planning legislation and assistance for local economic development programs. The Massachusetts legislature established a metropolitan planning district and a metropolitan planning council for Boston and fifty nearby communities. Fulton County, Georgia, created a department of planning. New Indiana legislation permits two or more local governments to form regional transportation and planning commissions and empowers them to cooperate with jurisdictions in other states.

Important transit legislation was enacted in three states. The Metropolitan Transit Authority in Los Angeles County was replaced by the Southern California Rapid Transit District, created by the California legislature. Five Georgia coun-

ties have asked the legislature to create a rapid transit authority. Indiana cities were authorized to operate or subsidize local transit systems; they were empowered to create special taxing authorities, to buy private systems and operate them directly or lease them for private operation, or to provide grants-in-aid to private transit companies.

Rhode Island legislation permits local conservation commissions to acquire property for public use, and grants cities and towns the right to acquire open space for conservation and recreation uses. Georgia granted counties eminent domain powers to establish small watershed projects and to develop recreation facilities in connection with them. Similar legislation in Wisconsin permits municipalities to establish property "conservation areas" of deteriorating land.

Political subdivisions in Ohio, Indiana, Arizona and Rhode Island were granted powers to acquire, construct or improve property or facilities for commerce or industry through creation of nonprofit, non-stock corporations, long-term leasing arrangements, local development commissions, or the guaranty of loans for such purposes. Indiana established a \$2 million revolving fund to assist its cities and towns in these efforts.

Among other forms of legislation aimed to improve local finances were a Georgia amendment to permit counties to license and collect fees from businesses operating in unincorporated areas; an increased share of motor vehicle taxes for Arkansas cities; and an act permitting county referenda on a half-cent sales tax in Wyoming, the funds to be shared by cities within the county on a population basis. Arizona now requires an annual audit of city and town expenditures and receipts, and new Michigan legislation provides for uniformity in local income taxes by restricting the levy to 1 per cent on residents and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on nonresidents.

CONCLUSION

This summary of major developments in state-local relations in the past two years is necessarily incomplete, but many of the actions reported are consistent with similar measures of past years. They point toward continuing progress in the years just ahead. Improvements in local government structure, extension of home rule, and enactment of permissive legislation to permit communities to solve common problems through joint action are, by their nature, continuing concerns of state governments interested in advancing the cause of effective local government.

There is increasing evidence that legislators and administrators at both the state and local levels recognize the need for, and are seeking to evolve, mutually satisfactory solutions to the problems of their citizens. Many problem areas remain, but a prevailing spirit of cooperation gives reason for optimism.

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STATE AID TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN 1964*

THE fifty state governments paid \$13.0 billion to local governments in fiscal 1964, or \$68 per capita. This represents a considerable rise in state intergovernmental expenditures since 1957, when the total was \$7.4 billion, or \$44 per capita. But other state expenditure was going up at a similar pace, so that the proportion of total state general expenditure represented by distributive payments to local governments was practically unchanged—34.8 per cent in 1964, 35.3 per cent in 1957.

During the twenty-year period from 1944 to 1964, the annual amount of state payments to local governments was multiplied sevenfold, moving up from \$1.8 billion to \$13.0 billion. Throughout these two decades, however, such payments made up a fairly consistent fraction of the annual nationwide total of state general expenditure. Between 1944 and 1954, this percentage relationship ranged between 34.4 and 40.9, and since then the percentage has varied only between 33.4 and 35.3. During the past decade, also, the proportion of all general revenue of local governments supplied by state distributive payments has shown only slight variation, ranging between 28.2 and 29.3 per cent.

Table 1 provides a historical nationwide summary of state intergovernmental expenditure, showing data for each fiscal year from 1950 on and for selected earlier years back to 1942.

NATURE OF STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE

The terms "state payments to local governments" and "state aid" are used interchangeably in this article with the more

technical phrase "state intergovernmental expenditure." Such expenditure includes not only grants-in-aid and state-collected locally-shared taxes, but also reimbursements paid to local governments by states for services rendered by them to state governments. State intergovernmental expenditure also includes extension of contingent loans of which the repayment by local governments is on a conditional basis.

By definition, state intergovernmental expenditure involves the actual payment of money to local governments. It thus excludes state transactions or activities which benefit localities without involving the flow of funds to local governments. Examples include:

(1) Nonfiscal assistance by a state to local governments in the form of advisory or other services or aid in kind (e.g., free provisions of commodities or textbooks, or the loan of equipment);

(2) Contribution by a state to trust funds it administers for financing of retirement benefits to local government employees; and

(3) Shares of state-imposed taxes which are collected and retained by local governments.

STATISTICAL FINDINGS

Individual state governments differ widely in the amounts they pay to local governments. As indicated by the figures in Table 2, state intergovernmental expenditure in 1964 ranged from \$115.45 per capita in California to \$13.46 in New Hampshire.

The per capita amount of fiscal aid was higher in 1964 than in 1963 for forty-eight states, but with considerable variation in the rate of change involved. During the five-year period 1957 to 1962, as Table 2 shows, state aid per capita rose by more than two-thirds in Connecticut, Kentucky, Maryland, Rhode Island and

*Adapted from U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Compendium of State Government Finances* for 1964 and 1963 and *State Payments to Local Governments* (Volume VI, No. 2 of the 1962 Census of Governments).

Utah, percentages ranging down to less than 10 per cent elsewhere.

Payments to local governments in the nation as a whole made up 34.8 per cent of all state government general expenditure in 1964. This relationship ranged widely, from less than 10 per cent in Hawaii, New Hampshire and South Dakota to more than 49 per cent in New York and Wisconsin. During the past two decades there has been a considerable decline in the number of states devoting either a relatively very high or very low percentage of their total general expenditure to distributive payments.

The bulk of all state intergovernmental expenditure, as Tables 3 and 4 show, is made available to help finance particularly designated functions or activities. In 1964 only \$1,053 million, or 8.1 per cent of the total, was provided without such functional designation—i.e., on terms that made funds available for "general local government support." There are five states with no distributive programs of this kind, and fifteen other states in which only a nominal amount (less than \$2.00 per capita) was thus made available in 1964. On the other hand, general support grants are highly significant in a number of states, equaling in 1964 more than \$30 per capita in Hawaii and Wisconsin, nearly \$21 per capita in Arizona, and between \$10 and \$17 per capita in five other states.

Grants for education make up a major proportion of all state payments to local governments, in most individual states as well as in the nation as a whole. However, there is wide variety in the scale of such state distributions. They ranged in 1964 from more than \$90 per capita in Delaware and New Mexico down to less than \$10 per capita in Hawaii, Nebraska and New Hampshire. (In Hawaii, however, the state government directly administers and finances the public school system.)

In the nation as a whole, public welfare ranks second to education as a state-aided function. It accounted in 1964 for nearly one-sixth of all state payments to local governments. This record is dominated however, by the fifteen states in which all or most "categorical" public assistance programs are administered by local gov-

ernments, subject to state (and federal) cost-sharing.¹

State payments to local governments for highway purposes amounted to \$1.5 billion in 1964, or nearly one-eighth of total state intergovernmental expenditure. Some such distributive payments were made by all states except four (Alaska, Hawaii, Montana and West Virginia), and the per capita amount ranged up to more than \$17 in Iowa, Michigan and Wisconsin.

State aid to local governments for health and hospital purposes totaled \$235 million in 1964. This was a national average of \$1.23 per capita, but the amount distributed was relatively much less in a majority of states. There were only nineteen states in which grants for health and hospitals equaled at least \$1.00 per capita.

In Table 5, state aid amounts are shown separately for the several types of local governments which are distinguished in Census Bureau reporting. The 1962 Census study, *State Payments to Local Governments*, presented a cross classification of intergovernmental expenditure, by states, in terms of major functional categories and the various types of recipient local governments.

INDIVIDUAL STATE DETAIL

The concluding portion of the 1962 Census report cited above provides a summary textual description of the distributive programs of each of the fifty state governments, as authorized for fiscal 1962.

For many of the state aid items shown, the description will also make evident the source of financing involved. This is the case, for example, with regard to allocations of particular earmarked taxes, and grant items that are payable distinctively from federally provided funds. However, it is often impossible to associate a particular distributive program with

¹The fifteen states are California, Colorado, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming. A more complete picture of the diverse patterns of state government expenditure (direct and intergovernmental) for public welfare purposes is provided by Table 19 of the Census Bureau report, *Compendium of State Government Finances in 1964*.

some specific financing source. This is most obvious for a grant payable from a state "general fund" that is 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. Where the main components of such multiple-source funds could be readily ascertained and briefly stated (e.g., "highway-user revenue") they are often mentioned in the description of the distributive program concerned. Also, items financed in part from federal resources are commonly described as payable from "state and federal funds." In many of the latter instances, the text also shows the amount of related revenue received from the federal government during fiscal 1962. These features of the presentation provide background about the financing of many individual grant items, but they do not afford a basis for comprehensive classification of all state intergovernmental expenditure by source of financing.

STATE AID FORMULAS

Particular programs of state aid to local governments involve various means by which (a) the total amount available for a particular fiscal year or biennium is established; and (b) the shares payable to various individual governments are determined.

The amount of some items of state intergovernmental expenditure is set by a specific appropriation of such a nature that a particular total sum named will be distributed without reduction or change.

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 a particular fiscal aid program, 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.

The basis 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—for example, for education, school-age population, enrollment or attendance, or actual local expenditure; for highways, miles of roads, number of vehicles, or particular local requirements; for public welfare programs, actual or estimated local expenditure.

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 ability or effort is also 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 government unit involved. Finally, some aid programs provide an identical amount to all local units of a particular type.

INTERSTATE COMPARISONS

Tables 2 to 5 afford a basis for comparing amounts of aid to local governments provided by individual states. It is important that such comparisons take ade-

quate 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.

Additional detail on state intergovernmental expenditure in fiscal 1962, including a descriptive table covering all the major state aid programs in that fiscal year, appears in *State Payments to Local Governments* (Volume VI, No. 2, of the 1962 Census of Governments).

TABLE 1
SUMMARY OF STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL PAYMENTS TO
LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: 1942-1964*

Fiscal year	Total	Amount in millions					Total state payments to local governments	
		For general local government support	For specified purposes			All other (a)	As per cent of total general revenue of state governments	
			Total	Schools	Highways		Per capita	
1942.....	\$ 1,780	\$224	\$ 1,556	\$ 790	\$ 344	\$ 422	\$13.37	34.7
1944.....	1,842	274	1,568	861	298	409	13.95	33.7
1946.....	2,092	357	1,735	953	339	443	15.05	33.3
1948.....	3,283	428	2,855	1,554	507	794	22.64	35.5
1950.....	4,217	482	3,735	2,054	610	1,071	28.11	37.4
1951.....	4,678	513	4,165	2,248	667	1,250	30.78	37.7
1952.....	5,044	549	4,495	2,525	728	1,244	32.55	37.6
1953.....	5,384	592	4,971	2,740	803	1,248	34.19	37.1
1954.....	5,679	600	5,079	2,934	871	1,273	35.42	37.1
1955.....	5,986	591	5,395	3,154	911	1,330	36.62	37.0
1956.....	6,538	631	5,907	3,541	984	1,382	39.28	35.6
1957.....	7,439	668	6,771	4,212	1,083	1,476	43.86	36.5
1958.....	8,089	687	7,402	4,598	1,167	1,637	46.76	37.2
1959.....	8,689	725	7,964	4,957	1,207	1,800	49.37	35.5
1960.....	9,443	806	8,637	5,461	1,247	1,929	52.75	34.5
1961.....	10,114	821	9,293	5,963	1,266	2,064	55.51	35.2
1962.....	10,906	844	10,062	6,474	1,326	2,262	58.94	35.0
1963.....	11,885	1,012	10,873	6,993	1,416	2,464	63.31	35.1
1964.....	12,968	1,053	11,915	7,664	1,524	2,727	68.06	34.4

*Sources: Bureau of the Census, *Compendium of State Government Finances* for 1964 and 1963 and *State Payments to Local Governments* (Volume VI, No. 2, of the 1962 Census of Governments).

(a) Principally public welfare.

TABLE 2
STATE INTERGOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE BY STATE:
1957 TO 1964*

State	Amount (in thousands of dollars)				Per capita amount				Per cent increase in per capita amount		
	1964	1963	1962	1957	1964	1963	1962	1957	1963 to 1964	1962 to 1963	1957 to 1962
All states	\$12,967,575	\$11,885,425	\$10,906,400	\$7,439,321	\$68.06	\$63.31	\$58.94	\$43.88	7.5	7.4	34.3
Median state					54.12	52.00	49.15	38.02	4.1	5.8	29.3
Alabama	207,558	171,424	164,425	136,691	60.92	51.22	48.97	43.05	18.9	4.6	13.8
Alaska	19,673	16,310	14,217	(7,531)(a)	78.69	65.77	57.79	(33.03)(a)	19.6	13.8	(75.0)(a)
Arizona	118,902	105,718	96,663	51,718	75.21	67.81	64.06	46.47	10.9	5.9	37.9
Arkansas	84,448	74,364	75,455	46,306	43.69	40.02	41.39	25.80	9.2	-3.3	60.4
California	2,087,770	1,804,137	1,642,908	1,130,287	115.45	102.57	96.81	79.40	12.6	5.9	21.9
Colorado	157,038	151,508	145,755	112,929	79.88	77.26	76.43	66.70	3.4	1.1	14.6
Connecticut	96,139	88,308	81,843	38,041	34.76	33.12	31.51	16.55	5.0	5.1	90.4
Delaware	50,114	50,072	39,997	15,840	102.07	105.19	85.28	37.71	-3.0	23.3	(b)
Florida	304,303	269,134	246,277	137,130	53.34	47.62	45.11	32.30	12.0	5.6	39.7
Georgia	234,655	218,490	203,944	142,882	54.65	52.78	49.74	37.29	3.5	6.1	33.4
Hawaii	24,427	22,612	24,564	(18,989)(a)	34.85	32.58	35.45	(32.46)(a)	7.0	-8.1	(9.2)(a)
Idaho	34,742	33,935	32,323	20,241	50.21	47.59	46.31	31.68	5.5	2.8	46.2
Illinois	411,771	434,267	385,033	246,602	39.26	42.65	37.95	25.80	-7.9	12.4	47.1
Indiana	297,456	250,680	238,911	165,399	61.65	53.40	50.67	36.43	15.4	5.4	39.1
Iowa	137,833	138,127	123,989	105,487	50.01	49.69	44.65	38.47	0.6	11.3	16.1
Kansas	125,625	121,584	117,478	91,818	56.46	54.64	52.94	43.27	3.3	3.2	22.3
Kentucky	136,159	129,573	123,684	64,427	43.10	41.87	40.13	21.91	2.9	4.3	83.2
Louisiana	303,538	257,474	254,103	187,487	87.53	75.33	76.31	60.07	18.2	-1.3	27.0
Maine	28,525	23,965	22,253	14,026	28.84	24.40	22.28	14.87	18.2	9.5	49.8
Maryland	283,742	267,632	256,798	131,090	82.68	81.37	80.48	45.61	1.6	1.1	76.5
Massachusetts	394,864	355,429	319,172	254,294	73.97	68.12	61.84	52.19	8.6	10.2	18.5
Michigan	676,627	653,106	609,724	485,509	83.55	80.47	76.30	64.42	3.8	5.5	18.4
Minnesota	310,668	278,418	264,495	165,097	88.23	79.55	76.11	49.82	9.1	4.5	52.8
Mississippi	142,682	128,661	127,409	82,423	61.66	56.18	56.68	38.64	9.8	-0.9	46.7
Missouri	171,390	158,061	141,209	91,906	38.87	36.52	32.49	21.58	6.4	12.4	50.6
Montana	24,530	23,528	22,770	14,188	34.79	33.28	32.12	21.43	4.5	3.6	49.9
Nebraska	51,899	45,974	45,624	35,536	35.07	31.49	30.74	25.49	11.4	2.4	20.6
Nevada	31,720	26,793	23,706	12,435	77.75	72.81	70.76	48.39	6.8	2.9	46.2
New Hampshire	8,800	7,330	6,664	4,476	13.46	11.69	10.54	7.77	15.1	10.9	35.6
New Jersey	231,829	209,793	197,996	124,878	34.69	32.43	31.70	22.28	7.0	2.3	42.3
New Mexico	103,910	92,861	93,409	55,626	103.09	91.22	91.58	63.94	13.0	-0.4	43.2
New York	1,860,024	1,731,375	1,521,419	926,054	103.82	97.77	87.43	57.15	6.2	11.8	53.0
North Carolina	367,042	339,164	336,181	214,478	75.65	71.25	71.06	48.28	6.2	0.3	47.2
North Dakota	29,834	26,744	24,289	19,185	46.25	42.18	37.83	30.50	9.6	11.5	24.0
Ohio	541,148	538,805	499,389	376,732	53.85	52.96	49.46	40.59	1.7	7.1	21.9
Oklahoma	135,332	134,998	120,763	93,836	54.90	54.28	49.33	41.28	1.1	10.0	19.5
Oregon	116,434	110,058	101,440	69,036	62.23	60.27	54.42	39.79	3.3	10.7	36.8
Pennsylvania	569,816	492,724	461,048	419,588	49.73	43.13	40.53	38.33	15.3	6.4	5.7
Rhode Island	30,981	29,382	27,645	16,049	33.90	33.20	31.96	18.79	2.1	3.9	10.1
South Carolina	124,685	115,188	109,877	95,270	48.80	46.39	45.11	40.91	5.2	2.8	10.3
South Dakota	14,823	12,426	12,724	8,509	20.73	16.86	17.65	12.48	23.0	-4.5	41.4
Tennessee	201,880	179,979	169,259	124,848	53.15	48.72	46.58	35.96	9.1	4.6	29.5
Texas	506,643	445,186	442,919	274,367	48.73	43.13	43.78	30.08	13.0	-1.5	45.5
Utah	71,392	61,452	59,030	28,032	71.97	62.51	61.04	33.45	15.1	2.4	82.5
Vermont	15,161	14,190	12,086	9,868	37.07	36.38	30.99	26.18	1.9	17.4	18.4
Virginia	194,830	179,616	169,612	106,083	44.50	41.47	40.61	27.76	7.3	2.1	46.3
Washington	288,797	288,482	261,628	163,458	96.78	94.58	87.04	59.66	2.3	8.7	45.9
West Virginia	76,983	73,553	72,017	60,721	42.84	41.37	40.62	32.23	3.6	1.8	26.0
Wisconsin	498,943	475,801	335,438	247,524	121.49	117.16	81.97	65.10	3.7	42.9	25.9
Wyoming	29,490	27,034	26,838	20,914	85.98	80.22	73.53	64.75	7.2	9.1	13.6

*Source: Bureau of the Census, *Compendium of State Government Finances* for 1964 and 1963 and *State Payments to Local Governments* (Volume VI, No. 2, of the 1962 Census of Governments).

(a) Alaska and Hawaii figures appear here for 1957 only as exhibit data, not included in totals for "All states."

(b) Not computed; prior-period amounts involved are not directly comparable.

TABLE 3

PER CAPITA STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE,
BY FUNCTION, BY STATE: 1964*

State	Total	General local government support	Specified functions					Miscellaneous and combined
			Education	Highways	Public welfare	Hospitals	Health	
All states.....	\$68.06	\$5.52	\$40.23	\$8.00	\$11.07	\$0.63	\$0.60	\$2.01
Median state.....	54.12	3.80	37.04	7.70	4.24	0.55	0.27	0.93
Alabama.....	60.92	1.83	44.47	10.83	.....	2.98	0.30	0.52
Alaska.....	78.69	6.13	63.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.03
Arizona.....	75.21	20.84	43.07	9.75	.....	0.33	0.46	0.75
Arkansas.....	43.69	3.09	30.52	8.59	0.03	0.96	.....	0.50
California.....	115.45	4.86	54.52	10.39	38.75	0.33	1.13	5.48
Colorado.....	79.88	0.09	29.84	10.05	37.27	0.17	0.52	1.95
Connecticut.....	34.76	0.36	28.87	1.75	1.31	0.02	0.02	2.43
Delaware.....	102.07	.....	94.72	2.69	2.99	.....	.....	1.67
Florida.....	53.34	0.06	47.57	2.66	.....	0.48	0.29	2.29
Georgia.....	54.65	.....	44.65	6.58	1.29	1.24	0.75	0.13
Hawaii.....	34.85	30.49	0.01	.....	.....	5.23	.....	0.53
Idaho.....	50.21	2.73	33.60	13.35	.....	0.46	.....	0.06
Illinois.....	39.26	.....	21.33	12.10	5.48	0.08	0.10	0.16
Indiana.....	61.65	1.66	36.94	14.21	7.82	0.35	0.32	0.35
Iowa.....	50.01	12.40	17.09	19.61	0.31	0.16	0.16	0.29
Kansas.....	56.46	4.43	25.30	6.03	19.69	0.78	0.04	0.19
Kentucky.....	43.10	0.69	37.69	0.76	.....	0.68	0.85	2.43
Louisiana.....	87.53	15.67	57.40	6.14	.....	0.79	0.41	7.11
Maine.....	28.84	0.64	22.02	4.04	0.83	.....	.....	1.30
Maryland.....	82.68	16.20	35.29	12.69	14.82	1.35	.....	2.33
Massachusetts.....	73.97	14.91	18.43	3.36	29.99	1.13	0.03	6.12
Michigan.....	83.55	10.54	46.46	17.14	6.87	1.21	0.17	1.18
Minnesota.....	88.23	5.49	50.32	11.66	18.79	0.77	0.07	1.13
Mississippi.....	61.66	5.70	40.47	13.63	.....	1.32	.....	0.54
Missouri.....	38.87	1.09	32.59	3.98	.....	0.54	0.12	0.55
Montana.....	34.79	.....	31.60	.....	0.35	0.05	.....	2.80
Nebraska.....	35.07	0.65	7.42	10.89	14.54	0.01	.....	1.55
Nevada.....	77.75	6.45	62.16	7.62	.....	1.04	.....	0.48
New Hampshire.....	13.46	3.78	7.61	0.68	0.05	0.18	0.85	0.30
New Jersey.....	34.69	0.46	17.93	2.37	11.26	1.15	0.27	1.27
New Mexico.....	103.09	5.14	90.91	5.29	.....	0.22	.....	1.53
New York.....	103.82	5.92	61.15	4.79	24.99	0.07	3.13	3.79
North Carolina.....	75.65	3.80	53.74	1.66	14.58	0.91	0.60	0.35
North Dakota.....	46.25	2.22	26.75	14.68	1.18	0.32	0.22	0.88
Ohio.....	53.58	6.79	20.79	14.06	11.35	0.20	0.10	0.28
Oklahoma.....	54.90	0.85	36.96	16.06	.....	0.46	.....	0.57
Oregon.....	62.23	3.51	40.29	16.20	0.75	0.29	0.21	0.98
Pennsylvania.....	49.73	0.53	39.85	4.84	1.24	0.25	0.92	2.10
Rhode Island.....	33.90	7.73	22.32	0.40	2.77	0.66	.....	0.02
South Carolina.....	48.80	4.90	38.68	3.19	.....	1.15	0.61	0.27
South Dakota.....	20.73	2.90	12.69	3.45	0.24	0.69	.....	0.75
Tennessee.....	53.15	4.62	37.12	9.90	0.03	0.83	.....	0.65
Texas.....	48.73	0.01	46.61	0.75	.....	0.56	.....	0.79
Utah.....	71.97	1.01	64.56	4.88	.....	0.41	0.28	0.83
Vermont.....	37.07	0.03	19.29	14.46	1.10	.....	.....	2.19
Virginia.....	44.50	3.04	30.15	3.18	6.24	0.16	0.17	1.55
Washington.....	96.78	4.87	72.12	11.24	2.52	1.16	.....	4.87
West Virginia.....	42.84	.....	41.58	.....	0.19	0.20	0.25	0.62
Wisconsin.....	121.49	56.53	26.35	19.20	14.84	3.01	0.26	1.29
Wyoming.....	85.98	6.81	56.77	7.78	12.60	0.59	0.11	1.57

*Source: Bureau of the Census, Compendium of State Government Finances in 1964.

TABLE 4
STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE BY FUNCTION
AND BY STATE: 1964*
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Total	General local government support	Specified functions					Miscellaneous and combined
			Education	Highways	Public welfare	Hospi- tals	Health	
All states.....	\$12,967,575	\$1,052,555	\$7,664,411	\$1,524,111	\$2,108,212	\$119,668	\$115,094	\$383,524
Alabama.....	207,558	6,249	151,497	36,884	.....	10,154	1,017	1,757
Alaska.....	19,673	1,533	15,882	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,258
Arizona.....	118,902	32,947	68,097	15,414	.....	522	730	1,192
Arkansas.....	84,448	5,976	59,004	16,606	51	1,852	.....	959
California.....	2,087,770	87,830	985,911	187,812	700,702	5,991	20,441	99,083(a)
Colorado.....	157,038	181	58,660	19,751	73,269	338	1,014	3,825
Connecticut.....	96,139	992	79,865	4,850	3,620	46	58	6,708
Delaware.....	50,114	.....	46,508	1,321	1,466	.....	.....	819
Florida.....	304,303	320	271,370	15,185	.....	2,719	1,650	13,059
Georgia.....	234,655	.....	191,718	28,271	5,534	5,325	3,225	579
Hawaii.....	24,427	21,376	8	.....	.....	2,669	.....	374
Idaho.....	34,742	1,888	23,252	9,239	.....	321	.....	42
Illinois.....	411,771	.....	223,704	126,927	57,532	866	1,044	1,698
Indiana.....	297,456	8,003	178,229	68,571	37,741	1,699	1,533	1,680
Iowa.....	137,833	34,163	47,093	54,054	848	449	439	787
Kansas.....	125,625	9,848	56,303	13,408	43,817	1,739	98	412
Kentucky.....	136,159	2,180	119,054	2,397	.....	2,162	2,674	7,692
Louisiana.....	303,538	54,327	199,077	21,310	.....	2,756	1,408	24,660
Maine.....	28,525	632	21,781	3,998	820	4	3	1,287
Maryland.....	283,742	55,604	121,115	43,550	50,848	4,621	.....	8,004
Massachusetts.....	394,864	79,581	98,375	17,945	160,103	6,008	159	32,693
Michigan.....	676,627	85,315	376,256	138,821	55,606	9,760	1,347	9,522
Minnesota.....	310,668	19,328	177,181	41,064	66,150	2,723	245	3,977
Mississippi.....	142,682	13,199	93,657	31,531	.....	3,055	.....	1,240
Missouri.....	171,390	4,808	142,692	17,535	.....	2,369	541	2,445
Montana.....	24,530	.....	22,279	.....	248	32	.....	1,971
Nebraska.....	51,899	965	10,989	16,121	21,514	19	.....	2,291
Nevada.....	31,720	2,631	25,363	3,107	.....	423	.....	196
New Hampshire.....	8,800	2,474	4,980	443	31	120	556	196
New Jersey.....	231,829	3,067	119,775	15,810	75,266	7,666	1,787	8,458
New Mexico.....	103,910	5,178	91,639	5,330	.....	222	.....	1,541
New York.....	1,860,024	106,031	1,095,441	85,787	447,640	1,296	56,008	67,821(b)
North Carolina.....	367,042	18,440	260,738	8,076	70,737	4,414	2,921	1,716
North Dakota.....	29,834	1,432	17,254	9,471	764	204	141	568
Ohio.....	541,148	68,608	210,011	142,010	114,682	2,032	978	2,827
Oklahoma.....	135,332	2,102	91,104	39,590	.....	1,128	.....	1,408
Oregon.....	116,434	6,563	75,382	30,306	1,412	536	398	1,837
Pennsylvania.....	569,816	6,104	456,694	55,413	14,162	2,860	10,562	24,021
Rhode Island.....	30,981	7,067	20,396	368	2,530	600	.....	20
South Carolina.....	124,685	12,508	98,835	8,157	.....	2,946	1,551	688
South Dakota.....	14,823	2,076	9,072	2,467	175	495	.....	538
Tennessee.....	201,880	17,547	140,981	37,608	111	3,159	.....	2,474
Texas.....	506,643	136	484,628	7,817	.....	5,854	.....	8,208
Utah.....	71,392	1,000	64,042	4,844	.....	402	278	826
Vermont.....	15,161	11	7,890	5,916	450	.....	.....	894
Virginia.....	194,830	13,301	132,018	13,943	27,330	714	746	6,778
Washington.....	288,797	14,519	215,212	33,555	7,520	3,453	.....	14,538
West Virginia.....	76,983	.....	74,715	.....	337	359	450	1,122
Wisconsin.....	498,943	232,180	108,211	78,860	60,961	12,382	1,054	5,295
Wyoming.....	29,490	2,335	19,473	2,668	4,232	204	38	540

*Source: Bureau of the Census, *Compendium of State Government Finances in 1964*.

(a) Includes \$78,541 distribution of motor vehicle license fees to cities.

(b) Includes \$27,718 housing subsidies to cities.

TABLE 5

STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE BY TYPE OF
RECEIVING GOVERNMENT AND BY STATE: 1964*

(In thousands of dollars)

State	Total	Counties	Municipalities	School districts	Townships and New England "towns"	Special districts	Combined and unallocable
All states.....	\$12,967,575	\$3,493,518	\$2,109,146	\$6,162,231	\$224,996	\$82,955	\$894,729
Alabama.....	207,558	46,094	9,384	151,497	.....	.....	583
Alaska.....	19,673	.....	6,973	12,700	.....	.....	.....
Arizona.....	118,902	30,791	19,669	68,097	.....	345	.....
Arkansas.....	84,448	16,105	9,219	58,862	.....	262	.....
California.....	2,087,770	912,617	203,257	968,175	.....	3,267	454
Colorado.....	157,038	69,870	28,033	58,534	.....	396	205
Connecticut.....	96,139	.....	38,161	593	57,378	.....	7
Delaware.....	50,114	1,587	7,986	40,454	.....	.....	87
Florida.....	304,303	31,962	642	271,370	.....	329	.....
Georgia.....	234,655	34,271	3,492	191,567	.....	5,325	.....
Hawaii.....	24,427	12,153	12,274	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	34,742	9,275	2,215	23,252	.....	.....	.....
Illinois.....	411,771	72,793	64,553	221,696	16,013	2,569	34,147(a)
Indiana.....	297,456	90,421	28,679	178,112	.....	244	.....
Iowa.....	137,833	39,231	18,894	47,093	.....	502	32,113
Kansas.....	125,625	60,095	9,255	54,633	1,503	41	98
Kentucky.....	136,159	13,367	2,917	118,546	.....	75	1,254
Louisiana.....	303,538	26,549	22,590	197,782	.....	21,132	35,485
Maine.....	28,525	221	1,089	94	.....	4	27,117(b)
Maryland.....	283,742	174,799	105,017	.....	.....	614	3,312
Massachusetts.....	394,864	4,054	2,017	.....	.....	27,347	361,446(b)
Michigan.....	176,627	135,807	110,540	383,853	22,568	97	23,762
Minnesota.....	310,668	105,148	20,166(c)	177,181(c)	1,240	800	6,133
Mississippi.....	142,682	45,122	3,903	93,657	.....	.....	.....
Missouri.....	171,390	9,782	17,302	143,342	.....	874	90
Montana.....	24,350	1,512	739	22,279	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	51,899	38,812	743	10,989	.....	1,355	.....
Nevada.....	31,720	5,355	1,002	25,363	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	8,800	153	1,568	.....	2,085	.....	4,994
New Jersey.....	231,829	93,156	18,565(d)	(e)	(d)	521	119,587(e)
New Mexico.....	103,910	7,109	3,422	93,379	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	1,860,024	255,531	839,776	728,910	32,296	1,377	2,134
North Carolina.....	367,042	350,104	16,541	.....	.....	3	394
North Dakota.....	29,834	10,098	2,555	17,165	.....	.....	16
Ohio.....	541,148	196,883	57,489	210,011	17,509	147	59,109(a)
Oklahoma.....	135,332	35,623	8,295	90,935	.....	196	283
Oregon.....	116,434	30,645	10,230	75,382	.....	177	.....
Pennsylvania.....	569,816	32,763	37,135	456,694	27,098	7,817	8,309
Rhode Island.....	30,981	.....	19,082	465	11,434	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	124,685	22,314	3,484	98,835	.....	10	42
South Dakota.....	14,823	3,888	1,706	9,072	87	.....	70
Tennessee.....	201,880	123,220	76,881	1,770	.....	.....	9
Texas.....	506,643	14,431	3,494	482,038	.....	6,530	150
Utah.....	71,392	4,472	2,421	64,042	.....	.....	457
Vermont.....	15,161	.....	2,194	917	12,050	.....	.....
Virginia.....	194,830	113,934	80,838	.....	.....	58	.....
Washington.....	288,797	39,881	30,141	215,212	.....	541	3,022
West Virginia.....	76,983	1,468	800	74,715	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	498,943	162,392	139,461	3,495	23,735	.....	169,860(f)
Wyoming.....	29,490	7,660	2,357	19,473	.....	.....	.....

*Source: Bureau of the Census, *Compendium of State Government Finances in 1964*.

(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 in amount under school districts.

(d) Amount for cities includes some amounts for townships; see also footnote (e).

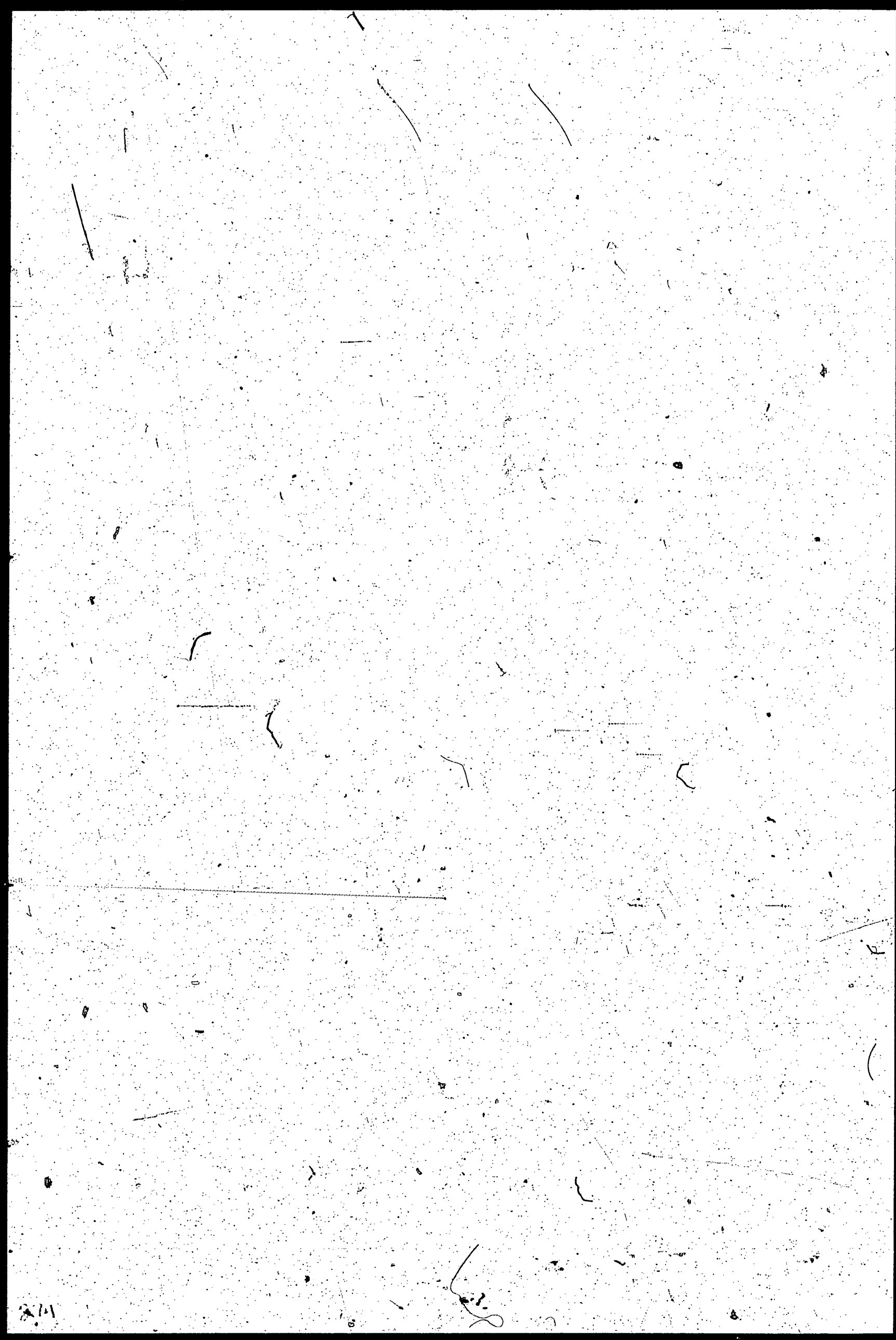
(e) Amounts for independent school districts and for schools operated by cities and towns are shown under "combined and unallocable."

(f) Includes amounts to independent school districts and to cities which operate local public schools.

Section VII

MAJOR STATE SERVICES

1. Education
2. Highways, Highway Safety
3. Health and Welfare
4. Corrections
5. Defense and Public Protection
6. Planning and Development
7. Natural Resources
8. Labor and Industrial Relations
9. Public Utility Regulation



Education

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEMS

By J. ALAN THOMAS AND
C. PHILIP KEARNEY*

DURING 1964 AND 1965 the governments of the states have met the challenges of rising enrollments by training additional teachers and building new classrooms. They have made progress in improving educational quality. They have taken additional steps toward the consolidation of small, inefficient school districts. And most states have made attempts to provide a uniform minimum level of educational opportunity, by distributing funds, on an equalizing basis, to local school districts.

Increasing enrollments have presented a continued challenge. The public elementary and secondary school population increased by 1.2 million from 1963-64 to 1964-65. This necessitated hiring about 50,000 new teachers. In addition, some 69,300 new classrooms were built during the year. An increase of \$1.4 billion in expenditures for current operation of schools accompanied the rise in school population. About half of this was met by the state governments.

A number of forces in the American society have created a demand for more and better education. One of the strongest of these has been a transformation in the economy and the labor force. A greater need for highly educated individuals, ac-

companied by a decline in the demand for unskilled and semi-skilled labor, has created pressures to reduce drop-out rates and to upgrade educational programs. Education is now widely regarded, from one standpoint, as the production of human capital; expenditures for education are regarded as an investment in the future earning power of individuals and in the prosperity of the states and nation.

In response to these pressures, states have attempted to improve educational quality, while keeping up with the quantitative needs. Increases in teachers' salaries reflect both an attempt to improve the quality of the teaching staff and an excess of demand over supply. Efforts are being made in many states to improve teacher training and to raise the quality of education by reducing the average size of classes. There is considerable emphasis on the education of atypical children—the physically and mentally handicapped, the gifted and the culturally deprived.

Numerically, problems of providing adequate educational services are most severe in the suburban fringes of the large cities. As regards quality, the core cities seem to be confronted with the most severe problems. As a result of the large-scale population movements which have characterized the post-World War II era, the big cities of the North now contain large numbers of under-educated people whose cultural backgrounds inhibit educational progress. The large cities support expensive programs in vocational educa-

*Mr. Thomas is Assistant Professor in the Midwest Administration Center in the University of Chicago Department of Education. Mr. Kearney is a Staff Associate in the Department.

NOTE: Throughout the text the reference numbers in parentheses are for publications listed under "Selected References" at the end of the paper.

tion and education for handicapped children to a greater extent than do small communities. Big cities also are confronted with financial problems resulting from an erosion of the tax base and the need to support other expensive governmental services. Two recent studies (6, 10) have attempted to identify some key educational problems in Chicago and Philadelphia, and to suggest some possible solutions for them.

Affecting finance, the national government in the last several years has taken increased interest in public education. A particularly significant landmark was passage of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. Besides providing a substantial new federal commitment to the support of education, this legislation settled some issues related to public support of religious schools. The federal government, in short, has assumed a larger role. But the main burden of supporting and improving the educational systems continues to be borne by the states and localities.

The state-local partnership has been strengthened by a continuation in the consolidation of local school districts. There is still interest in strengthening the state school office, and in the method which should be used to select state school board members and chief state school officers. The importance of the state school office, and methods of improving its effectiveness, were highlighted in James Bryant Conant's latest book. (5)

With respect to state-local sharing of educational costs, most states continue to use an equalization formula. Considerable interest persists in "stimulation type" sharing formulas, such as those presently operating in New York, Rhode Island and Wisconsin.

PUPIL POPULATION AND ENROLLMENTS

At least three broad demographic trends continue to affect the size and nature of state school systems. First, the population of school-age youngsters (5-17) continues to grow, both in absolute numbers and in relation to the total population. Second, because of population mobility this affects the states unevenly. Third, more and more young

people are staying on to graduate from high school.

Over the past fifteen years the school-age population of the United States has increased by some 60 per cent. Comparative population figures for this age-group (5-17) as they appeared in 1950 and in 1964 are given in Table A, below.

TABLE A

Year	School-age population (5-17)	Per cent of total population
1950	30,724,284	20
1964	49,396,000	26

Even the increase from 1960 to 1964 was substantial—from 43,881,109 to 49,396,000—an increase of 12.6 per cent.

Although this chapter deals with public school systems, it is pertinent to note that enrollment in nonpublic elementary and secondary schools in the United States accounts for 14.6 per cent of total elementary and secondary school enrollment.

Due to the mobility of the United States population, this expansion varies considerably from state to state. Alaska, with the smallest public school enrollment of the fifty states, and California, with the largest, both doubled their enrollment during the ten years since 1954-55. Over the same decade the range in percentage of change among the states was wide. In Nevada public school enrollment increased 180.1 per cent over the decade; in the past year alone it grew by 12.2 per cent. West Virginia saw a 0.2 per cent decrease in the year. During the decade of the Sixties, at least five states—Alaska, Arizona, California, Florida and Nevada—may anticipate 70 per cent increases in school-age population.

In the past few years, more and more young people have been staying on in high school to graduation. Thus the high school graduates of 1963 represented 71 per cent of the class that entered the ninth grade in 1959-60. In contrast, only 66 per cent of the ninth grade class of 1954-55 went on to graduate from high school in 1958. Although only about two-thirds of the children in the United States complete high school, the absolute number of

high school graduates has increased dramatically during the past decade (Table B).

TABLE B

Number graduating from high school in the United States: 1955 and 1965

Year	Graduates	Percentage increase
1955	1,191,000	
1965	2,295,599	92.8

Desegregation

Since the United States Supreme Court decision of 1954 on the subject, a good deal of attention has been directed to arrangements for education of Negro children. By 1964, some desegregation had come to 583 of the 2,989 school districts of the eleven states of the Deep South. In 1964, this region had 734 districts with all white or all Negro enrollments; and 1,672 bi-racial districts in which no desegregation had taken place. In the fall of 1964, 139 school districts were desegregated for the first time—about the same number as in the fall of 1963. In the six border states and the District of Columbia, 720 of 771 bi-racial districts were desegregated.

In 1965 more rapid school desegregation followed enactment of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Title VI of the act prohibits racial discrimination in any federally aided program, under penalty of loss of federal assistance. By late August, 1965, all but about 170 of the 5,045 school districts in the seventeen southern and border states had indicated their intention of complying with the requirements for federal assistance as set forth in Title VI. The basic requirement is a "good faith substantial start" on desegregation—usually four grades by the fall of 1965 and complete desegregation of all grades by the fall of 1967. By late August, the United States Office of Education already had received voluntary plans from 858 districts to desegregate for the first time in the fall of 1965.

De facto segregation continued to be a controversial issue in the North. In a case involving the public schools of Gary, Indiana, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled

that the school district was not constitutionally obligated to end racial imbalance that does not stem from assignment by race. In a New York City case, the Court ruled that a school district may deliberately zone a district so as to minimize racial imbalance. Although no definitive answer has yet been given by the Supreme Court on the constitutionality of *de facto* segregation, the above cases, as well as cases involving the public schools of Springfield, Massachusetts, Manhasset, New York, and others, appear to give impetus to an eventual legal solution. (8) Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 may also affect northern school districts. The U.S. Office of Education recently was looking into complaints of public school discrimination in four northern cities.

TEACHER SUPPLY AND DEMAND

The most important single determinant of the quality of American education is a supply of well trained and dedicated teachers, adequate to meet the demands for their services. Two major types of difficulties face those who attempt to analyze teacher supply and demand. The first is that large numbers of trained teachers leave the profession, forming a potential pool from which school systems draw in times of teacher shortage. The second is that supply and demand for teachers in the United States vary from region to region, between elementary and secondary schools, and among the subject fields of the secondary school curriculum.

The two most important determinants of demand for teachers in a given year are: (1) the number of teachers who will leave the profession; and (2) the increase in the number of students in that year. It has been estimated that at least 175,000 new teachers will be needed for the school year 1965-66 to replace teachers leaving full-time service in the public elementary and secondary schools of the nation. The anticipated enrollment increase, of about one million elementary and secondary school students, will create need for about 50,000 additional teachers. The total demand, without any increase in quality, is therefore for about 225,000 teachers.

If the quality of education is to be sub-



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stantially improved, this number must be increased. Additional personnel are needed to eliminate overcrowded classrooms, replace inadequately prepared teachers, and provide special instruction for students who require it. Large cities are in special need of additional personnel to provide intensive instruction for programs of compensatory education.

On the supply side of the ledger, about 75,000 new elementary teachers and 116,000 new secondary teachers obtained certification in 1965. This is a total of about 191,000 new teachers. However, experience has shown that only about 81 per cent of those certificated to teach elementary schools and 67 per cent of those certificated for high school will begin teaching the following year. The effective new supply of teachers is therefore only about 137,000. The difference between this increase in supply and the increased demand must be met by hiring teachers from the general population.

A very significant aspect is the relationship between supply and demand among elementary and secondary school teachers. In the fall of 1965, there were expected to be a total of 1,070,000 elementary school positions. Newly prepared teachers expected to teach would number about 61,000, or 5.7 per cent of existing positions. By way of contrast, there were about 79,000 prospective new high school teachers—9.9 per cent of the total of 800,000 high school positions. Thus the most critical shortage appeared to be for well qualified elementary school teachers.

While the total number of teachers preparing for secondary school positions is encouraging, the situation is complicated by disproportionately heavy shortages in some subject areas. The numbers of men's health and physical education teachers, and social studies teachers prepared, exceed the numbers of new positions available. By contrast, the number of newly prepared mathematics teachers is only 59 per cent of the number of new positions, and there also are shortages of newly prepared science and English teachers.

State-by-state or geographical estimates of supply and demand are difficult to obtain because of the mobility of teachers.

Among the states there is great variation in the percentage of newly trained teachers who remain in the state where they have received their training. For example, in the period between September 1, 1963, and August 31, 1964, nine states saw more than 30 per cent of the prospective elementary teachers produced in their training institutions take teaching positions in other states. A similar situation existed with respect to prospective high school teachers who took employment in the public schools of states other than those in which they had received their training.

SCHOOL FACILITIES

Since World War II a shortage of classrooms has paralleled the shortage of teachers. Evidence is inconclusive as to whether this shortage is being alleviated. Table 5, however, shows that progress is being made in construction of additional facilities. During the school year 1963-64, 69,300 new classrooms were completed throughout the nation. In the same year, 17,100 were abandoned. The net increase in classrooms therefore was 52,200. The abandonment of rooms reflects, in part, the elimination of unsafe or obsolete structures, but more largely the closing of small schools in rural areas and consolidation of school districts.

There are no current data concerning the present classroom shortage in terms of overcrowded or otherwise unsatisfactory facilities. The problem of providing space varies among states and among school districts within states, largely in accordance with rates of increase of the school population. Since the suburban districts of metropolitan areas have continued to bear the brunt of the population increase, they also carry a good deal of the financial burden of classroom construction. These districts vary widely in wealth, and therefore in ability to provide suitable school accommodations.

Some states recognize differences in financial ability to construct new facilities by including classroom construction costs in foundation programs for school support. Others provide loan funds, particularly for districts which are approaching their legal bonding capacities or tax limits.

DISTRICT ORGANIZATION

The state school systems continue to advance in eliminating school districts too small to provide the leadership or resources necessary for high quality education. Between 1962 and 1964, the number of school districts in the fifty states and the District of Columbia was reduced from 32,891 to 28,814. Of the remaining 28,814 districts, 3,158 did not operate any schools. Geographically, the Plains States have the largest numbers of districts. However, considerable recent success in district reorganization has been attained by several of them, as illustrated in Table C.

TABLE C*
Numbers of School Districts
in 1963-64 and 1964-65

State	1963-64	1964-65	Decrease
Iowa	1,164	1,075	89
Kansas	1,838	1,775	68
Minnesota	2,000	1,500	500
Missouri	1,339	1,200	139
Nebraska	2,927	2,700	227
North Dakota ..	709	627	82
South Dakota ..	2,875	2,689	186

*Source: National Education Association: *Estimates of School Statistics, 1965*. Research Report 1964-R17, Table 1.

A picture of long-term progress in school district reorganization is presented in Table 6, with state-by-state figures on the numbers of school districts in 1951-1952 and 1964-65. During this thirteen-year period, the total was reduced from 71,021 to 28,814.

Organizational problems are not unique to the smaller school districts. Large cities are finding that centralization of city school districts may create problems of communication and loss of sensitivity to the needs of individual attendance areas. Consequently many of the larger cities are introducing a degree of decentralization into their school systems.

THE STATE SCHOOL OFFICE

Methods of selecting state school boards and, to a greater extent, chief state school officers, have changed in various states since World War II. In 1947, members of

the state board of education were elected by the people in only three states; in 1965 this method prevailed in nine. The main method of selecting state schoolboard members remains appointment by the Governor. In 1947 thirty states obtained their state board members by this means; in 1965 the number was thirty-two.

In the same period a trend has grown to appointment of the chief state school officer by the state board of education in place of election by the people. In 1947, this official was elected by popular ballot in thirty-one states, appointed by the state board in eleven. By 1965, the chief state school officer was elected by the voters in only twenty-two states, appointed by the board in twenty-three.

Table 7 indicates the methods by which state boards and chief state officers were selected in the states in 1947 and in 1965. The only major changes during the last biennium were in Arizona, North Dakota and Oregon. Both in Arizona and North Dakota, the majority of members of the state boards of education are now appointed by the Governor. The next State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Oregon will be elected by the people, since a statute providing for appointment of this official by the state board was declared unconstitutional.

James Bryant Conant has called for a strengthening of state departments of education. (5) As a result of efforts by him and others plans are being made for creation of an interstate clearing house for innovations from grade school to university. And through Public Law 89-10, federal funds now are available to help states strengthen their departments of education.

SCHOOL FINANCE

Educational costs continue to increase throughout the nation. From 1963-64 to 1964-65, current expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools increased by \$1.4 billion, to a new high of \$18.6 billion. An increase of 8.3 per cent in total expenditures may be compared with an increase in per pupil expenditures (from \$460 to \$483) of 5 per cent in the same period.

These additional costs continue to chal-

lenge the states' revenue sources. State revenues for public school systems increased from \$8.06 billion in 1963-64 to \$8.72 billion in 1964-65.

The rise in school costs is due in part to higher enrollments. The increase is heaviest at the secondary school level, where costs are highest. A second reason is the demand for improvements in quality. This is related to the increased complexity of our society and to developments in technology, both of which lead to an increased demand for well educated young people. Still another factor in increased costs is the fact that new knowledge about educability leads educators to believe it possible, through the school systems, to help students from disadvantaged backgrounds to enter the mainstream of the nation's social and economic life.

Studies of school finance continue to emphasize sharing of educational costs among the three levels of government. Although the past decade has seen a rapid expansion in the total educational enterprise, the share of the total cost borne by each level of government has remained relatively stable, as indicated in Table D.

TABLE D*

Per Cent of Revenue Received from Federal, State and Local Sources for Public Elementary and Secondary Schools

School year	Federal sources	State sources	Local sources
1953-54	4.5	37.4	58.1
1955-56	4.6	39.5	55.9
1957-58	4.0	39.4	56.6
1959-60	4.4	39.1	56.5
1961-62	4.3	38.7	56.9
1962-63	3.6	39.3	57.1
1963-64	3.7	40.0	56.3
1964-65	3.8	40.0	56.2

*Source: National Education Association: *Financial Status of the Public Schools, 1965*. Committee on Educational Finance. Table 23.

This apparent stability in the share of educational costs borne by the three levels of government, however, obscures some substantial interstate differences. As Table 9 indicates, there is great variation from state to state in the respective shares of costs borne by federal, state and local governments. From 1953-54 to 1964-65, a

number of states have manifested a considerable shift from local to state sources of revenue for public school support. (Table E)

TABLE E*

Local Share of Total State-Local Public School Revenue
(States showing a shift of at least 10 per cent.)

State	Per cent 1953-54	Per cent 1964-65	Change in percentage points 1953-54 to 1964-65
Alaska	20.9	8.5	-12.4
Connecticut	81.6	67.5	-14.1
Idaho	76.2	66.2	-10.0
Kentucky	59.1	39.1	-20.0
Mississippi	48.1	37.1	-11.0
Nevada	59.2	43.3	-15.9
New Jersey	88.2	77.1	-11.1
Rhode Island	85.3	65.8	-19.5
Wisconsin	84.2	70.0	-13.3
Hawaii	11.7	22.7	11.0
Oklahoma	51.6	68.5	16.9
United States ..	60.6	58.4	-2.2

*Source: National Education Association: *Financial Status of the Public Schools, 1965*. Committee on Educational Finance. Table 24.

The most dramatic single event in educational finance in 1965 was passage by Congress of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (PL 89-10). The act provides \$1.3 billion for fiscal 1966—including \$1.06 billion for educating children of low-income families; \$100 million for school library resources, textbooks, and other instructional materials; \$100 million for supplementary educational centers and services; \$21 million for strengthening state departments of education; and \$45 million for expanding educational research and training under the Cooperative Research Act of 1954. The outlook in 1965 was for increasing federal participation in educational finance.

A major problem is to devise programs which will result in a rational sharing of educational costs among the three levels of government, and especially between state and local governments. More than half of the states incorporate in the foundation program an equalization clause which provides that state support shall be in inverse proportion to the taxpaying

ability of the local district. In a promising current trend, Wisconsin, Rhode Island and New York include provisions for higher levels of support as local expenditures or tax rates are increased.

There have been further attempts to relate intergovernmental grants of money to relative educational needs. This line of thought has resulted, at the federal level, in Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, which provides funds to local school districts where there are concentrations of educationally disadvantaged children. Funds will be distributed on the basis of the number of children age 5 to 17 from families with average incomes of less than \$2,000. Provision also has been made for use of non-census data, including results of achievement tests. A state-level example of the same line of thought is found in a report of the California Senate Fact Finding Committee on Revenue and Taxation. One of its recommendations is that "the state provide funds for the improvement of educational services in those elementary schools and those high school programs wherein an unusual proportion of pupils fail to meet conventional standards of achievement." (11)

Although educational costs bear unevenly upon school districts, large cities have some special burdens. Most of them today must provide special programs both for very gifted children and for children with cultural disadvantages. In addition, the cost of living is often higher in large cities, and cities often are burdened with high levels of costs for services other than education. It appeared probable that state governments and the federal government during the next few years would make special contributions toward meeting the fiscal needs of large-city school systems.

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TABLE 1

ESTIMATED SCHOOL-AGE POPULATION, 5 to 17 YEARS OF AGE:
JULY 1, 1964; SCHOOL-AGE POPULATION AS PER CENT OF
TOTAL POPULATION: 1964; AND TOTAL INCREASE: 1963 to 1964*

State or other jurisdiction	Population age 5-17, 1964 (in thousands)	School-age population as percentage of total population, 1964	Total increase, 1963 to 1964
Alabama.....	957	28.1	19,000
Alaska.....	70	28.0	3,000
Arizona.....	433	27.4	15,000
Arkansas.....	513	26.5	15,000
California.....	4,531	25.1	203,000
Colorado.....	520	26.4	16,000
Connecticut.....	693	25.1	36,000
Delaware.....	130	26.5	6,000
Florida.....	1,373	24.1	44,000
Georgia.....	1,186	27.6	40,000
Hawaii.....	190	27.1	3,000
Idaho.....	195	28.2	2,000
Illinois.....	2,655	25.3	126,000
Indiana.....	1,297	26.9	51,000
Iowa.....	711	25.8	4,000
Kansas.....	572	25.7	9,000
Kentucky.....	846	26.8	15,000
Louisiana.....	989	28.5	23,000
Maine.....	256	25.9	5,000
Maryland.....	923	26.9	49,000
Massachusetts.....	1,300	24.4	44,000
Michigan.....	2,210	27.3	42,000
Minnesota.....	950	27.0	20,000
Mississippi.....	673	29.1	10,000
Missouri.....	1,088	24.7	29,000
Montana.....	193	27.4	2,000
Nebraska.....	379	25.6	10,000
Nevada.....	109	26.7	14,000
New Hampshire.....	167	25.5	8,000
New Jersey.....	1,629	24.4	71,000
New Mexico.....	300	29.8	6,000
New York.....	4,162	23.2	125,000
North Carolina.....	1,326	27.3	21,000
North Dakota.....	181	28.1	3,000
Ohio.....	2,663	26.4	55,000
Oklahoma.....	610	24.7	4,000
Oregon.....	489	26.1	12,000
Pennsylvania.....	2,820	24.6	50,000
Rhode Island.....	220	24.1	9,000
South Carolina.....	744	29.1	15,000
South Dakota.....	195	27.3	2,000
Tennessee.....	1,001	26.4	24,000
Texas.....	2,797	26.9	60,000
Utah.....	297	29.9	8,000
Vermont.....	111	27.1	6,000
Virginia.....	1,135	25.9	21,000
Washington.....	768	25.7	3,000
West Virginia.....	492	27.4	2,000
Wisconsin.....	1,083	26.4	20,000
Wyoming.....	95	27.7	3,000
District of Columbia.....	169	N.A.	7,000
50 states and District of Columbia.....	49,396	25.8	1,391,000

*Sources: National Education Association, *Ranking of the States, 1965*, Research Report 1965-R1, Table 3 for column 1, Table 4 for column 2. Column 3 computed from National Edu-

cation Association, Research Report 1964-R17, *Estimates of School Statistics, 1964-65*, Table 2, column 2. N.A.-Not available.

TABLE 2

ESTIMATED PUPIL ENROLLMENT, PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND
SECONDARY SCHOOLS, 1964-65, AND PER CENT CHANGE,
1963 to 1964*(a)

State or other jurisdiction	1963-64 Elementary and secondary (total)	Public school enrollment, 1964-65			Per cent change in total enrollment, 1963-64 to 1964-65
		Elementary	Secondary	Total	
Alabama.....	843,019	482,000	376,000	858,000	1.8
Alaska.....	59,829	41,400	21,100	62,500	4.5
Arizona.....	381,417	299,800	105,475	405,275	6.3
Arkansas.....	448,281	256,998	199,482	456,480	1.8
California.....	4,325,000	2,950,000	1,575,000	4,525,000	4.6
Colorado.....	480,521	314,000	198,000	512,000	6.6
Connecticut.....	542,260	392,513	167,566	560,079	3.3
Delaware.....	99,127	59,000	44,750	103,750	4.7
Florida.....	1,247,736	742,000	555,000	1,297,000	3.9
Georgia.....	1,056,852	716,349	363,515	1,079,864	2.2
Hawaii.....	160,140	97,800	67,200	165,000	3.0
Idaho.....	177,366	99,866	82,912	182,778	3.1
Illinois.....	2,021,542	1,539,923	558,274	2,098,197	3.8
Indiana.....	1,114,893	719,622	431,059	1,150,681	3.2
Iowa.....	629,600(b)	464,000(b)	168,000(b)	632,000(b)	0.4
Kansas.....	529,000	396,000	146,000	542,000	2.5
Kentucky.....	679,985	461,500	228,000	689,500	1.4
Louisiana.....	785,297	600,000	210,000	810,000	3.1
Maine(c).....	214,626	162,000	57,500	219,500	2.3
Maryland.....	728,000	438,470	320,405	758,875	4.2
Massachusetts.....	997,000	627,000	410,000	1,037,000	4.0
Michigan.....	1,894,033(d)	1,147,154(d)	809,838(d)	1,956,992(d)	3.3
Minnesota.....	781,000	463,000	342,000	805,000	3.1
Mississippi.....	604,271	461,500	147,000	608,500	0.7
Missouri.....	915,000	690,000	245,000	935,000	2.2
Montana.....	164,000(b)	111,500(b)	58,000(b)	169,500(b)	3.4
Nebraska.....	312,157	201,000	119,000	320,000	2.5
Nevada.....	120,315	88,000	47,000	135,000	12.2
New Hampshire.....	124,063	79,801	45,569	125,370	1.1
New Jersey.....	1,216,968	829,000	433,000	1,262,000	3.7
New Mexico.....	259,035	160,533	110,044	270,577	4.5
New York.....	3,112,030(d)	1,825,800(d)	1,366,800(d)	3,192,600(d)	2.6
North Carolina.....	1,186,658	867,103	335,049	1,202,152	1.3
North Dakota.....	148,090(d)	106,390(d)	43,650(d)	150,040(d)	1.3
Ohio.....	2,206,710(e)	1,446,460(e)	824,960(e)	2,271,420(e)	2.9
Oklahoma.....	586,057	350,000	250,000	600,000	2.4
Oregon.....	447,283	290,000	174,000	464,000	3.7
Pennsylvania.....	2,170,800	1,239,444	972,846	2,212,290	1.9
Rhode Island.....	147,531	86,106	64,595	150,701	2.1
South Carolina.....	654,996	408,800	250,900	659,700	0.7
South Dakota.....	172,152	131,700	44,800	176,500	2.5
Tennessee.....	884,785	588,000	310,000	898,000	1.5
Texas.....	2,389,838	1,433,359	1,026,705	2,460,064	2.9
Utah.....	277,223	170,442	118,442	288,884	4.2
Vermont.....	83,972	57,500	28,500	86,000	2.4
Virginia.....	967,700	670,000	330,000	1,000,000	3.3
Washington.....	704,112	408,000	311,000	719,000	2.1
West Virginia.....	447,821	255,000	192,000	447,000	-0.2
Wisconsin.....	800,037	504,503	326,912	831,415	3.9
Wyoming.....	92,618	55,000	39,000	94,000	1.5
District of Columbia.....	144,140	91,778	55,755	147,533	2.4
50 states and District of Columbia.....	41,536,886	27,077,114	15,707,603	42,784,717	3.0

*Source: National Education Association, *Estimates of School Statistics, 1964-65*. Research Report 1964-R17, Table 2 and Table 3.

(a) Estimated total enrollment represents the total number of original entries in public schools within each state. Pupils enrolled in two or more states during the school year are counted more than once; therefore, the total for the United States is inflated by this duplication.

(b) Estimated by NEA Research Division.

(c) Excludes students attending publicly supported private academies and out-of-state schools.

(d) Cumulative enrollment estimated by NEA Research Division at 102 per cent of reported fall enrollment. The total fall enrollment figures reported by the states where such adjustments were made are: Michigan, 1,918,620; New York, 3,130,000; North Dakota, 147,101.

(e) Estimated in Ohio from fall enrollment.

TABLE 3

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF MEMBERS
IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, 1964-1965
AND NUMBER OF COLLEGE STUDENTS COMPLETING
CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS, 1965*(a)

State or other jurisdiction	Total instructional staff	Total 1965 graduates prepared for elementary school teaching	Total 1965 graduates prepared for high school teaching	Total 1965 graduates prepared for elementary or high school teaching
Alabama.....	30,070	943	2,231	3,174
Alaska.....	2,690	25	42	67
Arizona.....	16,814	859	685	1,544
Arkansas.....	17,407	834	1,751	2,585
California.....	163,700	7,074	5,135	12,209
Colorado.....	22,150	981	2,379	3,360
Connecticut.....	27,725	927	1,251	2,178
Delaware.....	4,850	129	186	315
Florida.....	52,600	1,276	1,952	3,228
Georgia.....	40,054	937	1,624	2,561
Hawaii.....	6,079	322	224	546
Idaho.....	7,550	230	471	701
Illinois.....	89,754	4,491	5,680	10,171
Indiana.....	45,600	1,994	4,064	6,058
Iowa.....	29,880(b)	1,342	2,588	3,930
Kansas.....	25,165	1,199	2,235	3,434
Kentucky.....	28,161	1,588	2,755	4,343
Louisiana.....	33,100	1,401	2,025	3,426
Maine.....	9,625	447	532	979
Maryland.....	32,591	813	1,479	2,292
Massachusetts.....	46,190	1,886	2,455	4,341
Michigan.....	77,558	4,111	5,906	10,017
Minnesota.....	35,875	2,210	3,083	5,293
Mississippi.....	21,168	1,051	2,253	3,304
Missouri.....	38,272	1,701	2,942	4,643
Montana.....	8,050	337	701	1,038
Nebraska.....	15,852	1,270	1,593	2,863
Nevada.....	4,650	68	110	178
New Hampshire.....	5,715	223	414	637
New Jersey.....	62,050	1,967	2,600	4,567
New Mexico.....	11,421	297	606	903
New York.....	158,600	7,041	9,303	16,344
North Carolina.....	46,500	1,891	3,757	5,648
North Dakota.....	7,208	418	997	1,415
Ohio.....	93,325	2,771	4,618	7,389
Oklahoma.....	24,200	1,228	2,837	4,065
Oregon.....	21,534	1,024	1,366	2,390
Pennsylvania.....	91,800	4,300	7,796	12,096
Rhode Island.....	7,125	332	591	923
South Carolina.....	25,046	683	1,390	2,073
South Dakota.....	8,930	469	1,030	1,499
Tennessee.....	32,900(b)	1,299	2,777	4,076
Texas.....	104,809	3,915	6,974	10,889
Utah.....	11,688	820	1,246	2,066
Vermont.....	3,790	239	168	407
Virginia.....	41,100	1,001	2,334	3,335
Washington.....	32,000	1,462	2,389	3,851
West Virginia.....	17,475	577	1,617	2,194
Wisconsin.....	38,015(c)	2,227	2,796	5,023
Wyoming.....	4,446(b)	97	256	353
District of Columbia.....	5,975	197	233	430
50 states and District of Columbia.....	1,788,805	74,964	116,427	191,391

*Sources: National Education Association: *Estimates of School Statistics, 1964-65*, Research Report 1964-R17, Table 5 for column 1, *Teacher Supply and Demand in Public Schools, 1965*, Research Report 1965-R10, Table 3 for columns 2 and 3.

(a) Excludes students meeting certificate requirements at 90-, 60-, 30-hour levels.

(b) Adjusted by NEA Research Division.

(c) Includes central administrative staff, including administrators.

TABLE 4

ESTIMATED AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARIES OF TOTAL INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF AND OF CLASSROOM TEACHERS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1964-65*

State	Instructional	Classroom teachers		Total
		Elementary	Secondary	
Alabama.....	\$4,870	\$4,585(a)	\$4,985(a)	\$4,775 (a)
Alaska.....	8,450(b)	N.A.	N.A.	8,360 (b)
Arizona.....	6,850	6,500	7,100	6,670
Arkansas.....	4,300	4,007	4,431	4,200
California.....	8,300	7,550	8,400	7,900
Colorado.....	6,175	5,900	6,150	6,025
Connecticut.....	7,300	6,875	7,100	6,975
Delaware.....	6,800	6,600(c)	6,825(c)	6,700 (c)
Florida.....	6,270	N.A.	N.A.	6,140
Georgia.....	5,175	5,000	5,125	5,050
Hawaii.....	6,244	6,040	6,095	6,060
Idaho.....	5,195	4,925	5,400	5,150
Illinois.....	6,978	6,595	7,265	6,809
Indiana.....	6,750	6,400	6,700	6,530
Iowa.....	5,859	5,405	6,244	5,747
Kansas.....	5,743	5,400	5,821	5,587
Kentucky.....	4,900	4,550	5,000	4,750
Louisiana.....	5,350	5,050	5,300	5,175
Maine.....	5,350	5,000	5,600	5,200
Maryland.....	7,057	6,594	6,874	6,727
Massachusetts.....	7,160	6,700	7,050	6,950
Michigan.....	6,972	6,650	6,800	6,700
Minnesota.....	6,600	6,225	6,725	6,460
Mississippi.....	4,220	3,975	4,275	4,103
Missouri.....	5,800	5,573	5,828	5,660
Montana(a).....	5,750	5,375	6,150	5,635
Nebraska.....	5,150	4,550	5,650	5,000
Nevada.....	6,760	6,400	6,750	6,530
New Hampshire.....	5,535	5,300	5,600	5,435
New Jersey.....	6,933	6,550	6,900	6,698
New Mexico.....	6,340	6,080	6,090	6,085
New York.....	8,000	7,500	8,100	7,800
North Carolina.....	5,230	5,020	5,205	5,052
North Dakota.....	5,000	4,250	5,550	4,800
Ohio.....	6,150	5,800	6,400	6,050
Oklahoma.....	5,315	5,100	5,220	5,160
Oregon.....	6,670	6,350	6,700	6,470
Pennsylvania.....	6,370	6,095	6,170	6,150
Rhode Island.....	6,575	6,214	6,288	6,251
South Carolina.....	4,534	4,325	4,650	4,450
South Dakota.....	4,735	4,000	5,300	4,475
Tennessee.....	4,930	4,675	5,150	4,850
Texas.....	5,619	5,375	5,574	5,461
Utah.....	6,185	6,045	5,826	5,945
Vermont.....	5,650	5,320	5,960	5,550
Virginia.....	5,600	5,275	5,670	5,450
Washington.....	6,685	6,260	6,580	6,400
West Virginia.....	4,750	4,420	4,880	4,590
Wisconsin.....	6,330	5,900	6,500	6,125
Wyoming.....	6,060	5,995	6,000	5,996
District of Columbia.....	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
50 states and District of Columbia.....	\$6,449	\$6,035	\$6,503	\$6,235

*Source: National Education Association, *Estimates of School Statistics, 1964-65*. Research Report 1964-R17, Table 7.

(a) Estimated by NEA Research Division.

(b) The purchasing power of \$1.00 in four large Alaska cities averages about 76c as compared with the average purchasing power of \$1.00 in the areas covered by the Consumer Price Index of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. All dollar amounts

shown for Alaska should be reduced by about one-fourth to make the purchasing power of Alaska figures comparable to figures reported for other states.

(c) Figures given are median annual salaries of classroom teachers.

N.A.-Not available.

TABLE 5

INSTRUCTION ROOMS COMPLETED, ABANDONED AND AVAILABLE
IN FULL-TIME PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY
DAY SCHOOLS, BY STATE

State or other jurisdiction	Completed during 1963-64 school year		Abandoned during 1963-64 school year	Available beginning of 1964-65 school year
	Total	Per cent increase or decrease from 1962-63 completions		
Alabama.....	1,145	+34.1	593	27,873
Alaska.....	152	- 3.2	59	2,147
Arizona.....	671	- 9.3	135	13,747
Arkansas.....	940	+ 7.1	394	16,431
California.....	8,000	0.0	500	149,000
Colorado.....	1,186	+ 8.5	428	17,878
Connecticut.....	1,211	+ 0.7	293	22,027
Delaware.....	85	-69.1	23	3,909
Florida.....	2,319	+17.8	269	40,795
Georgia.....	1,329	-11.3	424	37,635
Hawaii.....	326	+12.8	197	5,894
Idaho.....	179	-41.5	85	6,936
Illinois.....	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	75,968
Indiana.....	1,647	+16.7	383	40,438
Iowa.....	652	+11.3	150	27,556
Kansas.....	690	+ 6.2	280	24,235
Kentucky.....	1,141	-17.2	979	24,452
Louisiana.....	1,638	+48.1	247	30,530
Maine.....	530	+ 6.0	287	8,526
Maryland.....	1,641	+24.7	140	25,164
Massachusetts (a).....	939	-47.4	241	39,561
Michigan.....	3,202	+19.1	228	66,609
Minnesota.....	1,663	+16.6	472	32,080
Mississippi.....	942	- 1.3	262	19,873
Missouri.....	1,634	+17.6	174	35,904
Montana.....	321	-21.7	128	7,510
Nebraska.....	848	+45.7	407	15,082
Nevada.....	429	+106.3	25	3,637
New Hampshire.....	304	+19.2	62	4,959
New Jersey.....	2,680	+41.8	531	46,904
New Mexico.....	659	+ 6.6	213	10,096
New York.....	5,053	+38.2	1,078	115,940
North Carolina.....	1,815	+30.6	545	44,969
North Dakota.....	300	-26.5	216	6,880
Ohio.....	3,139	-17.6	601	81,876
Oklahoma.....	527	+ 7.3	165	23,973
Oregon.....	915	+ 6.5	271	18,326
Pennsylvania.....	2,056	-20.9	1,171	78,752
Rhode Island.....	183	+ 5.2	93	5,251
South Carolina.....	886	+40.4	259	22,174
South Dakota.....	164	-43.3	140	8,056
Tennessee.....	1,319	+31.8	364	31,426
Texas.....	3,447	-14.8	325	93,460
Utah.....	701	+55.4	200	9,736
Vermont.....	184	+166.7	61	3,526
Virginia.....	2,531	+ 7.8	859	35,643
Washington.....	1,140	-35.2	364	28,880
West Virginia.....	437	N.A.	397	16,691
Wisconsin (a).....	1,748	- 5.0	104	31,945
Wyoming.....	98	-14.8	77	3,914
District of Columbia.....	47	-73.9	N.A.	4,376
50 states and District of Columbia.....	69,300(b)	+6.1	17,100(b)	1,549,150

*Source: Carol Joy Hobson and Samuel Schloss, *Fall 1964 Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools: Pupils, Teachers, Instruction Rooms, and Expenditures*, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of Education (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing

Office, 1965), Table 10.

(a) Excludes vocational schools not operated as part of the regular public school system.

(b) Includes an estimate for non-reporting states.

N.A.—Not available.

TABLE 6

NUMBER OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS (BASIC ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS)
1951-1952 TO 1964-65, AND NUMBER OF NON-OPERATING DISTRICTS,
1964-65*

State or other jurisdiction	Number of school districts		Per cent change, 1951-52 to 1964-65	Number of non- operating dis- tricts, 1964-65(b)
	1951-52(a)	1964-65(b)		
Alabama.....	108	118	+ 9.3	0
Alaska.....	27	32	+18.5	0
Arizona.....	329	305	- 7.3	12
Arkansas.....	425	412	- 3.1	0
California.....	2,044	1,488	-27.2	18
Colorado.....	1,333	183	-86.3	0
Connecticut.....	172	177	+ 2.9	0
Delaware.....	17	79	+364.7	0
Florida.....	67	67	no change	0
Georgia.....	204	196	- 3.9	0
Hawaii.....	1	1	no change	0
Idaho.....	281	117	-58.4	0
Illinois.....	3,413	1,390	-59.3	10
Indiana.....	1,115	507	-54.5	26
Iowa.....	4,649	1,075	-76.9	455
Kansas.....	3,704	1,775	-52.1	195
Kentucky.....	231	204	-11.7	0
Louisiana.....	67	67	no change	0
Maine.....	492	413	-16.1	48
Maryland.....	24	24	no change	0
Massachusetts.....	351	392	+11.7	8
Michigan.....	4,736	1,302	-72.5	6
Minnesota.....	6,018	1,500	-75.1	(c)
Mississippi.....	1,989	150	-92.5	0
Missouri.....	4,573	1,200	-73.8	340
Montana.....	1,386	932	-32.8	62
Nebraska.....	6,499	2,700	-58.5	400
Nevada.....	177	17	-90.4	0
New Hampshire.....	238	202	-15.1	11
New Jersey.....	555	595	+ 7.2	24
New Mexico.....	107	90	-15.9	0
New York.....	3,175	1,011	-68.2	204
North Carolina.....	172	170	- 1.2	0
North Dakota.....	2,135	627	-70.6	68
Ohio.....	1,429	752	-47.4	1
Oklahoma.....	2,066	1,114	-46.1	0
Oregon.....	995	425	-57.3	7
Pennsylvania.....	2,514	886(d)	-64.8	21
Rhode Island.....	39	41	+ 5.1	0
South Carolina.....	521	108	-79.3	0
South Dakota.....	3,390	2,689	-20.7	1,200
Tennessee.....	150	152	+ 1.3	0
Texas.....	2,281	1,381	-39.5	12
Utah.....	40	40	no change	0
Vermont.....	263	268	+ 1.9	9
Virginia.....	127	130	+ 2.4	0
Washington.....	560	380	-32.1	10
West Virginia.....	55	55	no change	0
Wisconsin.....	5,463	679	-87.6	10
Wyoming.....	313	195	-37.7	1
District of Columbia.....	1	1	no change	0
50 states and District of Columbia.....	71,021	28,814	-59.4	3,158

*Sources: (a) U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Statistics of State School Systems: Organization, Staff, Pupils, and Finances, 1951-52*, Table 4, pp. 32-33. (b) National Education Association, *Estimates of School Statistics, 1964-65*, Research Report, 1964-R17, Table 1.

(c) By July 1, 1965, non-operating districts are to be a part of a district maintaining elementary or secondary schools.
(d) Where two or more school districts have organized into jointures for the purpose of operating schools, the larger operating unit (jointure) is the administrative unit counted here.

TABLE 7

STATE BOARDS OF EDUCATION AND CHIEF SCHOOL OFFICERS
FOR THE COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEMS, 1947(a)-1965(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	1965	1947	1965	1947	1965	1947	1965	1947	1965	1947	1965
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.....	★	★	★	★
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	32	8	7	31	22	11	23	8	5

*Sources: (a) Adapted from 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.

(b) Data provided by Dr. Robert F. Will, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, U.S. Office of Education, State School Systems Section.

(c) No state board in 1947.

TABLE 8
ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND
SECONDARY SCHOOLS, 1964-65*

State or other jurisdiction	Total amount (in thousands of dollars)	Per pupil in ADA	Capital outlay (in thousands of dollars)	Total current expendi- ture, capital outlay and interest (in thou- sands of dollars)
Alabama(a).....	\$ 226,000	\$288	\$ 18,500	\$ 247,125
Alaska.....	35,040	643(b)	3,700(c)	38,779
Arizona.....	159,000	451	10,000	175,000
Arkansas.....	129,693	317	20,525	153,952
California.....	2,250,000	570(d)	575,000	3,191,000
Colorado.....	212,000	470	46,000	274,750
Connecticut.....	305,000	593	30,000	348,150
Delaware.....	52,225	536	15,000	70,993
Florida(e).....	454,970	403	138,271	625,003
Georgia.....	312,518	330	60,000	387,518
Hawaii.....	62,500	422	6,000	75,080
Idaho.....	56,450	332	10,000	68,450
Illinois.....	1,032,488(f)	551	154,841	1,249,396(f)
Indiana.....	495,918	490	91,692(g)	594,470(g)
Iowa.....	266,600	465	38,000	314,346
Kansas.....	218,000	462	40,000	272,500
Kentucky.....	200,000	323	26,000(g)	234,750(g)
Louisiana.....	304,000(h)	418	40,000	359,350
Maine.....	77,100	371	10,000	92,525
Maryland.....	341,559	503	87,688	454,848
Massachusetts.....	480,000	502	50,000	534,000(i)
Michigan.....	900,000	510	200,000	1,170,000
Minnesota.....	395,000	528	80,000	503,500
Mississippi.....	145,600	273	21,000	178,500
Missouri.....	359,000	437	58,000	435,500
Montana(a).....	79,000	516	11,250	93,600
Nebraska.....	123,800	407	26,000	156,100
Nevada.....	48,000	505	17,000	68,100
New Hampshire.....	52,538(j)	448	13,792	68,490(j)
New Jersey.....	707,000	607	120,000	865,100
New Mexico.....	115,500	470	20,000	137,400
New York.....	2,267,000	790	350,000	2,722,000
North Carolina.....	353,377	322	45,000	414,877
North Dakota.....	56,475	422	14,150	73,225
Ohio.....	978,000	469	175,000	1,201,300
Oklahoma.....	200,000	366	34,000	239,160
Oregon.....	234,000	569	40,000	280,800
Pennsylvania.....	975,342	479	38,000(g)	1,076,824(g)
Rhode Island.....	70,000	514	11,000	84,275
South Carolina.....	170,350	289	19,000	196,350
South Dakota.....	67,000	416	13,000	81,025
Tennessee.....	245,800	300	34,000	293,300
Texas.....	880,000	396	130,000(k)	1,079,000(k)
Utah.....	109,700	407	34,500	148,600
Vermont.....	35,000	438	4,250	40,210
Virginia.....	341,000	380	70,000	424,500
Washington.....	365,000	534	70,000	462,200
West Virginia.....	129,000	315	14,000	146,650
Wisconsin.....	394,000	532	90,000	502,200
Wyoming.....	46,000	554	5,000	52,300
District of Columbia.....	63,580	498	14,405	83,054(l)
50 states and District of Columbia.....	\$18,577,123	\$483	\$3,242,564(g)	\$23,040,125

*Source: National Education Association Research Division
Estimates of School Statistics, 1964-65. Research Report
1964-R17, Table II.

ADA: Average daily attendance.

(a) Estimated by NEA Research Division.

(b) See footnote (b) of Table 4.

(c) Interest payments included with capital outlay expendi-
tures.

(d) ADA used in calculating per pupil expenditures excludes
excused absences.

(e) Adjusted by NEA Research Division to conform with
general reporting.

(f) Excludes disbursements for student and community
services such as book rentals, athletics, and other student and
community services.

(g) Does not include capital outlay expenditures by non-
school agencies in Indiana, Kentucky and Pennsylvania.

(h) Includes expenditures for non-public elementary and
secondary day schools for text books, library books, school
supplies, lunch program, and transportation.

(i) Interest on school debt not included.

(j) Adjusted by NEA Research Division to include state's
share of teacher retirement and social security.

(k) Includes current expenditures for junior colleges made
by other than public school districts; however, capital outlay
and interest for junior college program are excluded.

(l) Excludes expenditures for federally financed projects in
the planning stages and from funds to be received under the
federally-impacted aid program.

TABLE 9

ESTIMATED REVENUE RECEIPTS, PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1964-1965
AND STATE AND LOCAL TAX COLLECTION AS A PER CENT
OF PERSONAL INCOME, 1963*

State or other jurisdiction	Total receipts(a) (in thousands of dollars)	Receipts by source, percentages(a)			Total state and local tax collec- tion as a per cent of personal income(b)
		Federal	State	Local	
Alabama.....	\$247,000(c)	7.7	63.2	29.1	8.6
Alaska.....	34,662(d)	30.0	64.0	5.9(d)	8.0
Arizona.....	173,500	10.7	36.9	52.4	11.2
Arkansas.....	138,933	9.2	46.8	44.0	9.2
California.....	2,845,000	3.3	39.5	57.1	10.7
Colorado.....	256,000	6.3	23.0	70.7	10.3
Connecticut.....	332,500	2.7	31.6	65.7	8.4
Delaware.....	70,750	3.2	77.7	19.1	7.8
Florida.....	564,711(e)	6.3	53.6	40.1	9.4
Georgia.....	368,500	5.0	65.5	29.4	8.9
Hawaii.....	77,173	8.6	70.7	20.7	10.7
Idaho.....	68,405	7.3	31.3	61.4	10.5
Illinois.....	1,282,167	2.1	22.8	75.1(f)	8.5
Indiana.....	564,801	4.0	33.3	62.6	8.6
Iowa.....	298,800	2.6	10.4	87.0	10.5
Kansas.....	268,800	4.1	21.5	74.4	11.0
Kentucky.....	245,000	6.1	57.1	36.7	8.9
Louisiana.....	349,500	2.7	71.5	25.8	11.4
Maine.....	91,000	5.9	30.8	63.4	10.2
Maryland.....	411,400	4.9	36.1	59.0	8.4
Massachusetts.....	485,000	4.5	23.3	72.2	9.6
Michigan.....	1,020,400	2.6	43.5	53.9	10.2
Minnesota.....	495,000	2.6	38.4	59.0	11.5
Mississippi.....	171,500	8.2	57.7	34.1	10.6
Missouri.....	404,159	3.2	34.2	62.7	7.8
Montana.....	94,050(c)	4.8	27.6	67.5	10.9
Nebraska.....	138,850	5.3	4.7	90.0	8.6
Nevada.....	52,200	7.1	52.7	40.2	9.2
New Hampshire.....	59,215	4.3	11.3	84.4	9.0
New Jersey.....	808,000	2.1	22.4	75.5	8.5
New Mexico.....	136,671	9.3	69.3	21.4	10.5
New York.....	2,612,000	2.0	43.0	55.1	10.9
North Carolina.....	405,000	3.7	71.9	24.4	9.2
North Dakota.....	63,000	4.8	23.8	71.4	10.7
Ohio.....	1,111,000	2.3	26.8	70.9	8.2
Oklahoma.....	225,000	7.9	29.0	63.1	9.9
Oregon.....	266,500	4.8	26.6	68.6	9.8
Pennsylvania.....	1,161,776	2.9	46.0	51.0	8.5
Rhode Island.....	72,000	5.0	32.5	62.5	9.6
South Carolina.....	214,033	9.2	66.5	24.3	8.9
South Dakota.....	75,400	9.3	9.9	80.8	11.4
Tennessee.....	276,200	4.0	55.5	40.6	8.6
Texas.....	1,035,000(g)	3.5	52.7	43.9	9.1
Utah.....	137,750	4.5	50.3	45.2	10.3
Vermont.....	38,820	3.4	27.0	69.6	11.3
Virginia.....	382,000	7.9	43.2	49.0	7.8
Washington.....	421,200	4.4	59.7	35.9	10.6
West Virginia.....	145,000	3.4	52.4	44.1	9.6
Wisconsin.....	449,500	2.8	28.3	69.0	12.1
Wyoming.....	51,600	3.1	42.6	54.3	10.3
District of Columbia....	87,117(h)	17.5(h)	...	82.5	...
50 states and District of Columbia.....	\$21,783,543	3.8(c)	40.0	56.2	9.6

*Sources: (a) National Education Association, Research Division, *Estimates of School Statistics, 1964-65*, Research Report 1964-R17, Table 9; (b) National Education Association, Research Division, *Rankings of the States, 1965*, Research Report 1965-R1, Table 55.

(c) Estimated by NEA Research Division.

(d) The low estimates for local revenue receipts reflect the effects of the Alaska earthquake in March 1964.

(e) Adjusted by NEA Research Division to conform with general reporting.

(f) Local sources do not include receipts from students, etc. for athletics, book rentals, and other student and community services.

(g) Does not include receipts for public junior colleges.

(h) Includes federal appropriations for capital outlay, NEA vocational education, civil defense, capitol page school, and food commodities. Excludes federally-impacted aid funds of \$4.5 million and funds for specially-financed projects in the planning stage.

HIGHER EDUCATION

BY ROBERT FARRELL AND HARRISON SASSCER*

EXPANSION under the pressure of a steadily rising college-age population was the main characteristic of American higher education in the mid-1960's. By every quantitative measure—investment in buildings, number of faculty, number of degrees granted, number of students enrolled, annual operating expenditures—American higher education was big and getting bigger, with the end only dimly in sight.¹ Indeed, it has been predicted that in order to meet the needs of American higher education between now and the year 2000 it may be necessary to found a thousand four-year institutions and 2,000 two-year institutions.²

Other pressures were in evidence, although not ones that lent themselves easily to quantitative measures. From many quarters there was a restless questioning of the aims and practices of higher education—from students, faculty, boards of control, and state legislatures. In some instances the questioning took the form of a student sit-in or an unexpected budget cut. Yet there also is evidence that, despite their preoccupation with increased enrollments and costs, college administrators, trustees, teachers and even students are trying to find ways to examine seriously the purposes of higher education, and are asking whether its present structure is capable of performing the functions expected of it.

*Mr. Farrell is a staff member of the Office of Research of the American Council on Education. Mr. Sasscer, formerly a staff member of the same Council's Commission on Federal Relations joined the staff of the Association of American Colleges in January 1966.

¹The data presented pertaining to enrollments, degrees, salaries, finances, and numbers of institutions were taken from various reports of the Office of Education, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

²For further analysis see Allan Cartter and Robert Farrell, "Higher Education in the Last Third of the Century," *Educational Record*, Vol. 46, No. 2 (Spring 1965), 119-128.

A NEW FEDERAL ROLE

The race to keep up with increasing enrollments began in the late 1950's and will continue; the results of the searching external examination to which all American higher education is being subjected will not become clear until the end of this decade, if then. Meanwhile, the federal government has now been placed squarely in the picture as a source of financial support for the general purposes of higher education.

The passage of the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963 was an event as significant for American higher education as passage of the Morrill (land-grant college) Act of 1862. In the intervening century, especially since 1940, the federal government has spent vast sums through higher education for research, for education of veterans, or for training specific types of personnel—scientists, engineers, and teachers of foreign languages. Prior to 1963 the federal government had gingerly approached support for the education of college teachers, through fellowship programs of the National Science Foundation and through Title IV of the National Defense Education Act of 1958. Now, however, it is prepared to spend money for higher education—for facilities, for faculty development, and for student aid other than loans.

The Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963 (Public Law 88-204) offers colleges and universities a combination of federal matching grants and loans for the construction of facilities for undergraduate instruction in science, mathematics and foreign languages. In addition it offers matching grants for construction of graduate instructional facilities, with encouragement to be given to facilities that can be shared by two or more institutions.

Action under Public Law 88-204 got off to a slow start, largely because it was

passed in the middle of the 1964 fiscal year, and Congressional appropriations for full-scale operation did not become effective until fiscal 1965. As of June 1965, all fifty states had set up higher education facilities commissions to determine the priorities and amounts of grants to be awarded under Title I of the act (undergraduate facilities), and all fifty states had received approval of their plans for determining these priorities. Out of a 1965 appropriation of \$230 million, \$224 million was obligated for award to institutions, with a total of 516 projects receiving support. Of these, 103 were projects on the campuses of public community colleges and technical institutes. The remainder were divided almost equally between institutions under public and under private control. The 516 projects represent approximately \$1 billion worth of construction.

Title II grants, for construction of graduate facilities, are administered directly by the Office of Education, which awarded the entire amount of \$60 million appropriated for fiscal 1965 to eighty-five different projects representing approximately \$316 million worth of construction. Although the Office of Education endeavored to assure a widespread geographical distribution of funds, it received no applications for construction of graduate facilities from fourteen states.

Operations under Title III (facilities loans) proceeded more deliberately. Out of an appropriation of \$169.3 million available for lending, only \$107.7 million had been obligated by the end of fiscal 1965. The majority of applications for loans came from institutions under private control. Of the 133 loans approved, eighty-four were combined with a Title I grant. Public institutions have not taken much advantage of the loan program, in part because of legal restrictions on borrowing, and partly because they have been able to obtain money at interest rates more favorable than the 3.75 per cent charged by the Office of Education. This picture may change now that the interest rate has been pegged at 3 per cent by the new Higher Education Act of 1965.

No less significant than the impact of Public Law 88-204 will be that of Public Law 89-329 signed by President Johnson on November 8, 1965, as the Higher Education Act of 1965. As was the case with the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963, the 1965 act will not make itself felt at the state and institutional level until the next fiscal year (1967 in this case), although some funds have been appropriated for fiscal 1966. A brief digest of the new act follows:

Title I authorizes support of college-level programs to assist in solution of community problems in such areas as housing, poverty, government, recreation, employment, youth opportunities, transportation, health, and land use. States must designate a state agency or institution broadly representative of higher education in the state to administer community service programs developed under this title.

Title II initiates a program to help institutions of higher education acquire library materials needed for expanded responsibilities in research, teaching, and student use; to encourage new and enlarged college and university training programs that will prepare individuals for service in the information sciences and in libraries; to promote research and demonstration projects relating to the improvement of libraries and library and information sciences; and to expand and improve the centralized cataloging service in the Library of Congress.

Title III authorizes support of cooperative programs to assist in raising the academic quality of colleges which have the desire and potential to make a substantial contribution to the nation's higher education resources, but which for financial and other reasons are struggling for survival and are isolated from the main current of academic life.

Title IV establishes a program of student financial assistance to make the benefits of higher education available to academically qualified students in need of such assistance. The title provides four types of assistance: (1) undergraduate educational opportunity grants; (2) reduced-interest loans to both undergraduate and graduate students through private lenders, insured by state and nonprofit private loan insurance programs; (3) an expanded work-study program to provide part-time employment for students; and (4) improvements in the National Defense Student Loan Program.

Title V establishes in the Office of Education a National Teacher Corps in which ex-

perienced teachers and teacher-interns who have bachelors' degrees are to be enrolled for periods of up to two years. Title V also authorizes the Commissioner of Education to award fellowships to enable persons pursuing or planning to pursue a career in elementary or secondary education to undertake two years of graduate study leading to a master's degree or its equivalent.

Title VI makes available to institutions of higher education funds for acquisition of laboratory and other special equipment, including audio-visual materials and equipment and printed materials (other than textbooks) suitable for use in undergraduate instruction in science, mathematics, foreign languages, history, geography, arts, humanities, government, English or education.

Title VII amends authorizations for Title I of the Higher Education Facilities Act (grants to construct undergraduate academic facilities) to increase authorizations and to remove categorical restrictions on the types of facilities to be constructed. Interest on loans for construction of academic facilities will be set at a maximum of 3 per cent rather than based on the going federal rate.

Title VIII prohibits federal control of education, including the membership practices of fraternities and sororities that are supported exclusively by private funds and do not use facilities owned by the institution.

NEW INSTITUTIONS

There is no clear and comprehensive picture of the emergence of new higher educational institutions. A crude measure is found in the listings of Part III of the *Education Directory* of the United States Office of Education, in which some of the new institutions may actually have been "born" some time ago but have only recently met the standards set by the office for inclusion. In spite of this, the reported numerical increase is impressive, particularly for junior colleges. In the fall of 1964, 2,168 institutions of higher education met Office of Education standards for listing (either approval by a nationally recognized accrediting agency or acceptance of credits by three accredited institutions). Institutions under public control in 1964 numbered 784, of which 397 could be classified as junior colleges. Among the public institutions, there were ninety-nine public liberal arts colleges and 284 that offered graduate instruction in addition to undergraduate work.

ENROLLMENT, TUITION AND FAMILY INCOME

Demographic pressure and society's increased demand for college training are amply reflected in the recorded enrollment of the last few years. In the fall of 1964, total degree-credit students numbered 4,987,867. This was an increase of 781,195 (19 per cent) from the fall of 1962. First-time enrollment over the same time span also increased 19 per cent, and most of this occurred in the last year of the biennium as the war babies began arriving on college campuses. Junior colleges played an important role in absorbing these students. Since 1960, of 128 new institutions reported by the U.S. Office of Education, sixty-three were junior colleges (fifty-one public, twelve private). Junior college enrollment continued to grow at a faster rate than that of other types of institutions.

Despite the evidence that the rate of founding new colleges has risen in the period 1960-64, the increase in our higher educational physical capacity in the last few decades has taken place primarily through enlargement of existing institutions. Average degree-credit enrollment of four-year institutions was 1,073 in 1940, 1,767 in 1950, and 2,278 in 1960. Comparable figures for junior colleges are 329, 503, and 776. From 1960 to 1964, the average enrollment in four-year institutions jumped 23 per cent to 2,801; for junior colleges the increase was 40 per cent to 1,086.

Over a longer span of time, whether one looks at the total enrollment picture or the developments in first-time enrollment, it is apparent that much of the pressure at all levels has continued to fall on public institutions, primarily state colleges and universities. The results of this pressure are reflected in increased student charges and tighter institutional admissions policies. Since the late 1940's the rate of increase in tuition charges has kept well ahead of the growth in family disposable income. Family income after taxes increased 32 per cent during the period 1955-63 while tuition at private institutions jumped 89 per cent. The recorded percentage change for resident

tuition at public colleges was 57 per cent, while the same figure for nonresident charges was 67 per cent.³ Room and board charges for both public and private institutions did not rise as fast as tuition, but they stayed nearly abreast of the family income pace.

Even if some slackening in this upward movement has occurred in the last year or two (basic costs grew an estimated 4 to 6 per cent from 1964 to 1965), indications are that general across-the-board increases in student charges can be anticipated in public institutions for some time to come. Only thirteen of the ninety-seven member institutions of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges reported no increase in student costs for the year 1964-65.⁴ Early information from a survey for 1965-66 indicates that, once again, a majority of the association's members have raised student charges.

Private and public loan programs are increasing rapidly, in response to society's demand for more liquidity in the higher educational sector. In 1965, it is estimated that students borrowed about \$350 million from institutions, banks and governments to help defray the cost of attending college. More than \$1 billion in loans is presently outstanding, representing past borrowing for higher education.

With rising costs there also was a trend towards higher admissions requirements for both men and women. The number of state institutions that maintain an open-door policy to high school graduates of their states has continued to dwindle. In a poll of its membership the Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges found that, while fifty-nine of eighty-six respondents originally admitted all graduates of their state high schools, in 1964 only twenty-two pursued the same policy. (Several of those remain-

ing in this group were considering limited entry policies of one sort or another.) Much of the increased selectivity has occurred in the last five years. The dual pressures of population and demand have, at this point, all but shut the door of the state university to hopeful state applicants who do not possess at least a "C"-average record from high school.

DEGREES GRANTED

Still another measure of the activity level of our higher educational complex is the output of trained manpower. The number of bachelor's and first professional degrees in the United States exceeded the half-million mark for the first time in 1963-64, and graduates at all levels were substantially greater than those recorded in 1961-62. Here, too, the public—primarily state—institutions continued to make their presence felt. In 1963-64, they granted 56 per cent of the bachelor's degrees, 62 per cent of the master's degrees, and 57 per cent of the doctorates. In 1961-62, these figures for the respective levels were 55 per cent, 60 per cent and 54 per cent.

Areas of study with the greatest growth rates in terms of first-level degrees granted in the past few years have been languages (particularly German, French and Russian) and mathematics. In 1964, engineering recorded its first positive increment in bachelor's degrees since 1958. Perhaps indicative of a longer-run trend in this direction, undergraduate engineering enrollments experienced a substantial gain in 1964 (5.4 per cent), which again reverses a general downward trend since 1957.

EXPENDITURES AND INCOME

We have continued, meantime, to commit a larger portion of our fiscal resources to higher education. In 1964-65, higher educational expenditures represented 1.9 per cent of the gross national product (public, 1.1 per cent, private, 0.8 per cent). It has been estimated that total current-fund expenditures reached approximately \$9.2 billion in 1963-64 (see Tables 2 and 4 for institutional expenditure distributions). This was a 28 per cent increase over 1961-62.

³Elmer D. West, Robert Farrell, and Martha Blakeslee, "Trends in College Costs and in Family Income," *College and University Journal*, Vol. 3, No. 3 (Summer 1964), 37-43.

⁴National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, Office of Institutional Research. *For Your Information*. Washington, D.C.: The Association, December 16, 1964 and February 26, 1965.

In 1963-64, current-fund income from all sources totaled \$9.6 billion (Tables 1 and 3 present income data). State governments continued to be the largest source of income for public institutions (39 per cent of their total revenue). Federal funds, for research and other purposes, were more than 22 per cent of total institutional revenue. Federal funds accounted for a third of all income in private universities and a quarter of the income in public universities. Universities are spending nearly three-fourths of the money annually allocated for federal research in higher educational institutions.

Early in 1965, a House inquiry in Congress was initiated to determine the extent of the impact of federal research funds on higher education. The President, moreover, has directed the establishment of better criteria for distribution of these funds as an educational policy goal of the Executive Branch.

States, on their part, are accelerating the search for better ways to finance education. Tax systems are being scrutinized, and the utilities of various new sources of revenue are being investigated.

The performance of the states in increasing their obligations to the higher educational sector has been notable. In 1964-65, \$2.5 billion of state tax funds were appropriated for the operation of the nation's colleges.⁵ This was a 75 per cent increase over five years earlier. Despite federal support through the acts of 1963 and 1965, such effort at the state level will have to continue if we are to meet our higher educational needs.

In recent years demands for services and spiraling costs of operation have especially taxed the financial and physical resources of private urban institutions. Some have tied their futures to the public coffers and have given up their private status, as the University of Houston did in 1963. In the same year, the University of Kansas City was absorbed by the University of Missouri. After suffering financial losses for several years, the University

of Buffalo became part of the New York state system in 1962. Other private institutions are hoping to offset their deficits through additional alumni contributions, higher fees, or special state subsidies (such as were needed in 1965 at the University of Pittsburgh).

FACULTY SALARIES

Academic incomes in the past few years have risen in relation to most sectors of the economy. In general, the 1963-64 average faculty salary for public and private institutions combined was 4.4 per cent higher than in 1962-63. Also, the salary differentials between public and private institutions decreased during the course of the last reported year, particularly in the four-year institutions.

Salaries of professors teaching in undergraduate divisions of public universities averaged \$12,543 in 1963-64; in private institutions the average was \$13,426. Comparable public university figures for the ranks of associate professor and assistant professor were \$9,460 and \$7,842 respectively, as against \$9,471 and \$7,682 in private universities.

OTHER STATE DEVELOPMENTS

Junior college legislation was a major item in the states in 1965. Recent information for that year shows that legislatures of fourteen states passed measures providing for the establishment and construction of two-year institutions.⁶

There was also an increase in borrowing to finance added educational construction. In 1963, twenty-four state legislatures enacted measures concerning bond issues for new higher educational buildings. The same number reported similar legislation in 1961, but the amount authorized in 1963 was 200 per cent greater than in the earlier year.⁷

There is a continued trend toward centralization of state planning and administration. In 1963, Florida, Georgia, Mas-

⁶"Action by the Legislatures: 1965," *State Government*. Vol. 38, No. 4 (Autumn 1965), 218, 281-83.

⁷U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. *Survey of State Legislation Relating to Higher Education*, OE-50008-63. Washington, D.C.: Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office. 1964.

⁵M. M. Chambers. *Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education, 1964-65*. Washington, D.C.: National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, Office of Institutional Research. 1965.

sachusetts and Ohio were among the states creating new high-level boards, or redefining the responsibilities of then existing boards. Massachusetts and South Dakota centralized responsibility for the administration of higher educational construction. North Carolina changed much of its higher educational structure through a series of legislative steps encompassing such areas as research, the location of new campuses, and the administration of two-year colleges. Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Texas and Wisconsin were states that enacted new measures concerning centralization, coordination or regulation in 1965.

A conference of governmental and educational leaders in Kansas City, Missouri, in September 1965, resulted in their agreement on a compact to establish an Educational Commission of the States, with the purpose of promoting discussion, cooperation and informational exchange to clarify public policy alternatives in the educational complex at all levels. The commission would be empowered to encourage and conduct research into problems that bear on the success of its purpose. Although the compact requires formal ratification by ten states to become effective, forty-four Governors or their representatives indicated orally or in writing that they would participate. A twenty-seven-member committee was appointed to handle finances and seek a professional staff. Operations of the commission were to be underwritten through 1967 by a combination of state and foundation support, with initial annual state subscriptions to vary from \$3,000 to \$7,000.

EXPANDING OPPORTUNITIES

Needs to rectify unequal educational opportunities afforded to minority groups

have come into the limelight. Programs to this end in all sectors, public and private, and at all levels—national, state, local and institutional—have increased rapidly.

With the help of foundation grants, strong, well-established institutions have reached out to assist predominantly Negro institutions in the South through faculty exchanges and special training institutes organized along disciplinary lines. Further stimulation has come from federal programs authorized by the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 involving school-college cooperation, and from the Economic Opportunity Act (anti-poverty program). The "Upward Bound" program of summer institutes to prepare disadvantaged high school youth for college proved so successful on a pilot basis in the summer of 1965 that the Office of Economic Opportunity was prepared to fund it in the amount of \$25 million in the summer of 1966.

American higher education has been designated by President Johnson as one of the most important components of the nation's program for advance. From our colleges and universities must continue to come a flow of ideas, of knowledge, and of men and women whose education has prepared them to contribute something more than their skills to the common order, domestic as well as international. There are signs that today's college-age youth seek not just occupational and economic status but a quality of life as well. By the end of the 1960's our higher educational institutions, especially our public institutions, may expect to feel more keenly than ever the challenge of the Scriptural injunction "unto whomsoever much is given, of him shall be much required."

TABLE 1
ESTIMATED CURRENT-FUND INCOME OF INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, BY SOURCE AND CONTROL:

Aggregate United States, 1963-64*

(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

Source	Public and private			Public			Private		
	1963-64		Per cent change from 1961-62	1963-64		Per cent change from 1961-62	1963-64		Per cent change from 1961-62
	Amount	Per cent of total		Amount	Per cent of total		Amount	Per cent of total	
Total current-fund income.....	\$9,569,900	100.0	28.2	\$5,366,400	100.0	29.4	\$4,203,500	100.0	26.6
Educational and general income.....	7,788,500	81.4	28.3	4,396,500	81.9	29.4	3,392,000	80.7	26.8
297 Tuition and fees from students.....	1,880,700	19.7	24.9	601,100	11.2	39.9	1,279,600	30.4	19.0
Federal government.....	2,142,200	22.4	38.9	1,027,600	19.1	33.3	1,114,500	26.5	44.5
For research(a).....	1,776,400	18.6	39.4	734,600	13.7	34.1	1,041,800	24.8	43.4
Other purposes(a).....	365,700	3.8	36.6	293,000	5.5	31.4	72,700	1.7	62.7
State governments.....	2,138,600	22.3	26.6	2,084,500	38.8	27.1	54,100	1.3	11.6
Local governments.....	229,000	2.4	19.8	220,000	4.1	19.4	9,000	0.2	29.7
Endowment earnings.....	264,900	2.8	14.0	27,400	0.5	20.8	237,600	5.7	13.3
Private gifts and grants.....	561,600	5.9	24.6	116,300	2.2	18.2	445,300	10.6	26.4
Other educational and general income.....	571,500	6.0	23.9	319,700	6.0	27.8	251,900	6.0	19.2
Auxiliary enterprises income.....	1,629,400	17.0	27.9	904,700	16.9	29.7	724,600	17.2	25.7
Student-aid income.....	152,100	1.6	26.5	65,200	1.2	22.4	86,900	2.1	29.8

*Prepared by the Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.
NOTE: Dollar amounts are rounded to hundreds of thousands. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Percentages computed on unrounded amounts.

(a) Income from the federal government for research at agricultural experiment stations is included with "other purposes."

TABLE 2
ESTIMATED CURRENT-FUND EXPENDITURES OF INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, BY PURPOSE
AND CONTROL:
Aggregate United States, 1963-64*
(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

Purpose	Public and private			Public			Private		
	1963-64		Per cent change from 1961-62	1963-64		Per cent change from 1961-62	1963-64		Per cent change from 1961-62
	Amount	Per cent of total		Amount	Per cent of total		Amount	Per cent of total	
Total current-fund expenditures.....	\$9,197,400	100.0	27.9	\$5,109,000	100.0	28.8	\$4,088,500	100.0	26.9
298 Educational and general expenditures.....	7,420,900	80.7	28.0	4,182,100	81.9	28.4	3,238,800	79.2	27.5
General administration and general expense.....	963,400	10.5	30.9	463,400	9.1	38.5	500,000	12.2	24.5
Instruction and departmental research.....	2,778,300	30.2	25.4	1,696,200	33.2	28.9	1,082,100	26.5	20.2
Libraries.....	241,000	2.6	35.3	136,000	2.7	39.9	105,000	2.6	29.9
Physical plant operation and maintenance.....	700,700	7.6	23.8	392,300	7.7	21.7	308,400	7.5	26.6
Organized research.....	1,971,300	21.4	33.1	925,800	18.1	26.2	1,045,500	25.6	39.8
Other educational and general expenditures.....	766,200	8.3	23.5	568,400	11.1	25.3	197,800	4.8	18.5
Auxiliary enterprise expenditures.....	1,465,600	15.9	26.3	814,600	15.9	29.3	650,900	15.9	22.7
Student-aid expenditures.....	311,000	3.4	34.5	112,200	2.2	39.2	198,800	4.9	31.9

*Prepared by the Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.
NOTE: Dollar amounts are rounded to hundreds of thousands. Detail may not add to totals

because of rounding. Percentages computed on unrounded amounts.

TABLE 3
PRELIMINARY DATA ON CURRENT-FUND INCOME OF UNIVERSITIES, BY SOURCE AND CONTROL:
Aggregate United States, 1963-64*
(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

Source	Public and private			Public			Private		
	1963-64		Per cent change from 1961-62	1963-64		Per cent change from 1961-62	1963-64		Per cent change from 1961-62
	Amount	Per cent of total		Amount	Per cent of total		Amount	Per cent of total	
Total current-fund income.....	\$5,612,428	100.0	27.2	\$3,679,117	100.0	28.9	\$1,933,311	100.0	24.2
Educational and general income.....	4,745,838	84.6	27.4	3,076,593	83.6	28.8	1,669,245	86.3	24.9
Tuition and fees from students.....	869,528	15.5	24.9	373,752	10.2	39.7	495,775	25.6	15.6
Federal Government.....	1,551,792	27.6	37.3	902,403	24.5	36.6	649,389	33.6	38.2
For research(a).....	1,297,245	23.1	35.3	709,344	19.3	35.3	587,901	30.4	35.3
Other purposes(a).....	254,547	4.5	48.1	193,060	5.2	41.4	61,488	3.2	74.2
State governments.....	1,392,177	24.8	22.5	1,346,896	36.6	22.9	45,281	2.3	11.6
Local governments.....	49,717	0.9	27.7	41,627	1.1	17.7	8,090	0.4	26.0
Endowment earnings.....	152,311	2.7	14.2	26,169	0.7	25.0	126,142	6.5	12.2
Private gifts and grants.....	274,753	4.9	18.5	105,073	2.9	13.5	169,680	8.8	21.8
Other educational and general income.....	455,561	8.1	27.2	280,673	7.6	29.5	174,888	9.0	23.6
Auxiliary enterprises income.....	781,364	13.9	26.5	560,191	15.2	29.8	221,173	11.4	18.7
Student-aid income.....	85,226	1.5	26.1	42,333	1.2	27.2	42,892	2.2	25.2

*Prepared by the Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.
NOTE: Includes all universities: 88 public and 58 private. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Percentages computed on unrounded amounts.

(a) Income from the federal government for research at agricultural experiment stations is included with "other purposes."

TABLE 4
PRELIMINARY DATA ON CURRENT-FUND EXPENDITURES OF UNIVERSITIES, BY PURPOSE AND CONTROL:
Aggregate United States, 1963-64*
(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

Purpose	Public and private			Public			Private		
	1963-64		Per cent change from 1961-62	1963-64		Per cent change from 1961-62	1963-64		Per cent change from 1961-62
	Amount	Per cent of total		Amount	Per cent of total		Amount	Per cent of total	
Total current-fund expenditures.....	\$5,428,029	100.0	27.1	\$3,536,056	100.0	28.6	\$1,891,973	100.0	24.3
Educational and general expenditures.....	4,532,853	83.5	27.3	2,951,918	83.5	28.3	1,580,935	83.6	25.3
General administration and general expense	439,094	8.1	32.7	263,334	7.4	41.4	175,760	9.3	21.4
Instruction and departmental research.....	1,476,297	27.2	25.8	975,695	27.6	27.7	500,602	26.5	22.4
Libraries.....	128,300	2.4	31.9	80,745	2.3	35.3	47,555	2.5	26.5
Physical plant operation and maintenance.....	337,627	6.2	22.7	219,308	6.2	24.7	118,319	6.3	19.3
Organized research.....	1,496,254	27.6	28.3	896,616	25.4	26.9	599,638	31.7	30.5
Other educational and general expenditures.....	655,281	12.1	26.3	516,221	14.6	26.7	139,061	7.4	24.6
Auxiliary enterprises expenditures.....	720,733	13.3	24.8	503,494	14.2	28.1	217,239	11.5	17.6
Student-aid expenditures.....	174,442	3.2	32.6	80,644	2.3	43.8	93,798	5.0	24.2

*Prepared by the Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.
Note: Includes all universities: 88 public and 58 private.

Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Percentages computed on unrounded amounts.

TABLE 5
OPENING ENROLLMENT OF STUDENTS, BY ENROLLMENT
CATEGORY, REGION, AND STATE: FALL 1964*

Region and state or other jurisdiction	All students in survey		Students taking work creditable toward a bachelor's or higher degree		Students in occupa- tional or general studies programs not chiefly creditable toward a bachelor's degree		First-time students taking work creditable toward a bachelor's degree	
	1964	Per cent change, 1963 to 1964	1964	Per cent change, 1963 to 1964	1964	Per cent change, 1963 to 1964	1964	Per cent change, 1963 to 1964
Aggregate United States.....	5,320,294	+10.8	4,987,867	+10.1	332,427	+22.3	1,234,806	+17.0
The states and Dist. of Columbia.....	5,280,020	+10.8	4,950,173	+10.1	329,847	+21.6	1,224,840	+17.1
New England.....	338,278	+10.5	323,190	+10.7	15,088	+6.2	79,674	+14.6
Connecticut.....	72,957	+11.5	70,216	+10.6	2,741	+43.1	14,619	-4.5
Maine.....	18,445	+5.9	17,683	+7.3	762	-19.5	4,445	+19.3
Massachusetts.....	189,044	+10.3	180,795	+10.7	8,249	+2.2	45,833	+21.3
New Hampshire.....	16,377	+11.4	15,779	+12.0	598	-2.6	4,462	+30.2
Rhode Island.....	28,706	+14.4	26,790	+13.9	1,916	+22.1	6,559	+10.4
Vermont.....	12,749	+4.9	11,927	+7.8	822	-24.8	3,756	+12.7
Mideast.....	1,076,830	+9.0	974,818	+9.2	102,012	+6.8	196,900	+21.0
Delaware.....	12,431	+14.6	11,550	+13.7	881	+27.7	3,386	+20.8
District of Columbia.....	58,222	-1.2	55,698	-0.5	2,524	-14.4	8,001	+12.9
Maryland.....	85,027	+12.5	82,660	+13.2	2,367	-6.7	17,727	+21.6
New Jersey.....	120,236	+8.9	118,514	+8.8	1,722	+11.1	26,163	+24.0
New York.....	536,901	+10.0	454,349	+9.4	82,552	+13.0	83,494	+22.0
Pennsylvania.....	264,013	+8.1	252,047	+9.8	11,966	-19.1	58,129	+19.3
Great Lakes.....	1,001,733	+11.7	965,557	+11.6	36,176	+14.9	235,403	+18.7
Illinois.....	279,822	+11.9	269,341	+11.1	10,481	+36.8	64,594	+12.7
Indiana.....	127,954	+7.9	127,362	+8.0	592	-21.0	30,191	+16.8
Michigan.....	233,525	+12.2	219,537	+12.4	13,988	+8.9	51,672	+25.7
Ohio.....	247,948	+12.6	241,835	+12.6	6,113	+11.3	61,915	+20.4
Wisconsin.....	112,484	+12.8	107,482	+13.2	5,002	+5.7	27,031	+19.2
Plains.....	455,093	+11.6	447,913	+11.3	7,180	+35.4	130,072	+20.5
Iowa.....	75,398	+9.7	74,519	+9.3	879	+49.2	21,192	+17.7
Kansas.....	72,488	+13.5	71,832	+13.5	656	+12.9	20,666	+24.7
Minnesota.....	106,097	+9.7	104,943	+9.4	1,154	+40.0	30,697	+24.3
Missouri.....	118,266	+12.9	116,103	+12.6	2,163	+33.0	34,385	+20.0
Nebraska.....	43,539	+11.7	42,798	+10.6	741	+160.0	11,309	+8.8
North Dakota.....	19,705	+12.8	18,138	+12.3	1,567	+19.1	5,618	+23.3
South Dakota.....	19,600	+13.8	19,580	+14.2	20	(a)	6,205	+22.0
Southeast.....	830,424	+12.9	806,558	+11.8	23,866	+65.9	224,229	+22.8
Alabama.....	56,182	+22.9	56,091	+23.4	91	-63.6	13,507	+24.1
Arkansas.....	36,196	+10.8	35,810	+10.5	386	+36.9	11,373	+40.4
Florida.....	124,204	+14.5	115,841	+8.7	8,363	+348.7	33,190	+27.1
Georgia.....	69,527	+11.7	67,457	+11.8	2,070	+8.5	17,903	+24.8
Kentucky.....	65,643	+14.4	65,534	+14.7	109	-59.3	19,592	+33.8
Louisiana.....	83,027	+17.4	82,864	+17.2	163	(a)	18,994	+16.1
Mississippi.....	48,298	+11.6	46,567	+10.0	1,731	+85.5	15,477	+21.0
North Carolina.....	99,075	+8.5	93,579	+6.5	5,496	+60.7	25,849	+13.2
South Carolina.....	39,033	+7.3	38,282	+7.8	751	-15.2	11,724	+19.9
Tennessee.....	87,726	+14.2	87,397	+14.3	329	-1.8	22,884	+23.6
Virginia.....	81,794	+9.1	78,041	+9.6	3,753	-1.2	22,659	+14.7
West Virginia.....	39,719	+11.4	39,095	+11.0	624	+44.1	11,077	+30.7
Southwest.....	428,085	+12.1	417,357	+12.0	10,728	+14.6	106,049	+19.4
Arizona.....	61,834	+22.7	59,690	+20.2	2,144	+196.1	17,033	+34.2
New Mexico.....	26,159	+14.3	25,992	+14.7	167	-21.6	6,425	+28.7
Oklahoma.....	79,051	+10.5	75,672	+11.9	3,379	-13.4	19,070	+22.8
Texas.....	261,041	+10.0	256,003	+10.0	5,038	+11.3	63,521	+14.2
Rocky Mountain.....	161,396	+11.9	157,103	+12.7	4,293	-12.0	41,357	+17.2
Colorado.....	64,809	+12.0	63,916	+11.4	893	+81.5	16,350	+27.2
Idaho.....	18,129	+9.4	17,043	+9.1	1,086	+14.3	5,574	+3.6
Montana.....	17,870	+9.7	17,623	+10.0	247	-8.5	4,956	+11.0
Utah.....	51,086	+13.5	49,373	+16.0	1,713	-29.2	11,839	+14.3
Wyoming.....	9,502	+11.3	9,148	+17.4	354	-52.5	2,638	+18.5
Far West.....	974,897	+9.6	844,393	+6.4	130,504	+35.8	207,927	+5.0
Alaska.....	4,209	-4.3	4,147	-5.4	62	(a)	1,077	+22.4
California.....	789,330	+9.9	667,902	+6.2	121,428	+35.1	162,155	+3.9
Hawaii.....	15,968	+10.4	15,880	+10.3	88	+31.3	3,233	-8.9
Nevada.....	6,814	+21.7	6,814	+21.7	-	-	1,373	-12.0
Oregon.....	61,705	+7.0	59,137	+6.2	2,568	+28.1	15,611	+8.5
Washington.....	96,871	+8.7	90,513	+6.5	6,358	+56.1	24,278	+14.0
U.S. Service Schools.....	13,284	-12.6	13,284	-12.6	-	-	3,229	+0.7
Outlying Parts.....	40,274	+16.9	37,694	+11.2	2,580	+348.7	9,966	+14.2
Canal Zone.....	1,132	+22.5	1,055	+17.3	77	(a)	309	-38.3
Guam.....	1,165	+8.9	1,165	+8.9	-	-	377	+25.2
Puerto Rico.....	37,894	+16.9	35,410	+11.0	2,484	+366.9	9,222	+16.7
Virgin Islands.....	83	+93.0	64	(a)	19	(a)	58	(a)

*Prepared by the Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.
(a) Per cent change not computed when the enrollment for either year was less than 50.

LIBRARY SERVICES AND LEGISLATION

BY ELEANOR A. FERGUSON*

WIDESPREAD state action for improved services, coupled with effects of the Library Services and Construction Act adopted by Congress in 1964, have made the last two years a time of notable advance and promise for public libraries.

The federal act, a revision of the Library Services Act of 1956, removed the population limitations of the former legislation, making all public libraries eligible for assistance; increased the federal appropriation for services from \$7.5 million to \$25 million; and added Title II, making \$30 million available for construction of library buildings. Both these sums were to be matched by the states and local communities according to the state's ratio of per capita income to the national per capita income.

The act is presently scheduled to terminate on June 30, 1966, but the \$55 million per year it provides meantime should be noted in connection with the table which follows this paper, showing state assistance to local libraries of about \$23.5 million. The federal funds are spread across the country on a basis related to the states' own financial resources. The states themselves vary widely as regards such assistance. Six states appropriated, in the fiscal year ending in 1965, more than \$18 million for their library grants-in-aid. Roughly half of the states accounted for the remaining \$5.5 million.

In legislation enacted in 1964 and 1965, however, there is evidence that the states are recognizing a greater responsibility for public library support. New library laws of Maryland and Rhode Island, passed in 1964, are reflected in the table—for Maryland by an appro-

priation of \$1,635,270 for grants-in-aid, nearly double its 1963 figure, and for Rhode Island by an increase from \$20,000 to \$306,856. In each of these states the new legislation is designed to create a statewide system of libraries in which the resources of the larger libraries are made available to readers served by any library in the state. Both laws also make provision for state financial assistance in library construction, and they are the first to do so; the use of state aid for building is specifically forbidden by many state statutes.

NEW LIBRARY SYSTEMS

The legislatures of Illinois, Kansas and Michigan in the biennium passed laws authorizing formation of library systems by voluntary action of existing public libraries. Although the measures differ in detail, all three are aimed at creating systems of libraries sufficiently large in tax base, staff, and book resources to provide service meeting the needs of all citizens within their areas. In each state, a group of libraries wishing to be designated as a system must submit a plan of service to the relevant state board or commission, which is authorized to make rules and regulations, set standards for systems, and approve or reject the plans.

Under the Kansas law, a duly designated system may levy taxes up to 1/2 mill on the property within the area to be served; areas levying 1/4 mill or more for library purposes before establishment of a system may request that they be omitted from the system. Provision is made for addition of other counties, or adding taxing-districts originally omitted, and for withdrawal of taxing districts—although, in that case, the state commission must determine that “excluding such taxing district from the

*Miss Ferguson is Executive Secretary of the American Association of State Libraries, a division of the American Library Association.

regional system will do no manifest harm thereto." The system board, in addition to levying taxes, may receive federal and state funds, make contracts with participating libraries for specific services, and appoint a system librarian, who must have been "certified by the state commission as being qualified by education or experience to perform duties as a librarian for a regional system. . . ." No state funds were appropriated to implement the law, but an effort will be made to secure them during the next session of the legislature.

In Michigan, where state funds have been distributed on a per capita basis to all public libraries supported at the minimum rate of 3/10 of a mill since 1937, a new law fixes the rate at 5 cents per capita, but makes designated systems eligible for grants figured at 30-60 cents per capita of the population served. A system must serve at least 100,000 people unless the area has a population of 35 or less per square mile, in which case the minimum shall be 50,000. Per capita grants will vary from 30 cents where the population density exceeds 35 per square mile to 60 cents in areas where the density is under 16. A system board, elected by the members of library boards of established libraries within a system, "shall require its member libraries or member local governments to contribute annually to the support of the system, not less than 10 cents per capita based on its population. These funds shall be paid to, and may be used for any library purpose determined by, the system board. The system board if authorized by a majority of the local boards may require that the member libraries or member local governments reach a higher level of local support than 3/10 mill on the state equalized valuation of each participating unit of government."

When appropriated state funds in Michigan are insufficient to pay the amounts authorized for systems, the available funds are to be prorated to the systems, which shall submit to the state board amended plans based on the amount of funds each will receive. It appeared that this provision would be used, since the appropriation for the

1965-66 fiscal year, \$620,000, was only \$100,000 larger than the previous year's appropriation for direct grants to public libraries. However, the \$620,000 represents almost a 50 per cent increase from the \$420,000 provided in the fiscal year that ended in 1964.

To implement the new Illinois program of developing systems, \$4,743,822 was appropriated for the 1965-67 biennium. A library system is defined in its act as "one or more tax-supported libraries serving a minimum of 150,000 inhabitants or an area of not less than 4,000 square miles." Conditional approval of a system serving at least 50,000 inhabitants requires that the plan of service of the proposed system must clearly indicate that either the population or area requirement will be met within a five-year period.

Equalization grants may be made to libraries where a tax rate of ".06 per cent of the full fair cash value of all taxable property as equalized . . . by the Department of Revenue" produces less than \$1.50 per capita. Libraries serving populations of less than 10,000 must join a library system within two years to remain eligible for the grant. No library reducing its tax levy below the amount levied at the time of the original application may receive further equalization grants.

When a system is approved, one establishment grant of \$25,000 shall be paid if the system serves all or part of one county; an additional grant of \$15,000 will be made for each county partially served. Annually each approved system will receive 40 cents per capita of the population served plus \$5.00 per square mile if the area served is in one county or \$15.00 if in two or more counties. These annual grants will be reduced by 25 per cent if any library participating in a system reduces its tax levy below the average of the last three years preceding establishment of the system.

To support the needs of business and industry for research material in depth, the University of Illinois Library, the Chicago Public Library, Southern Illinois University Library and the Illinois

State Library are designated Research and Reference Centers. To reimburse them for this service, \$400,000 is appropriated for the biennium. The heads of the four institutions, with the chairman of the Advisory Committee of the State Library, will form a committee to "develop long range acquisition policies to strengthen the existing collections and avoid unnecessary duplication."

ORGANIZATION, SPECIAL TASKS

Among measures of structural reorganization, Connecticut has transferred its Bureau of Library Services from the Department of Education to the State Library; Michigan has made its State Library a part of the Department of Education; and the Wisconsin Free Library Commission has become a division of the Department of Public Instruction, headed by an Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction.

In recognition of the changing needs of state government, some new assignments of responsibility to state libraries were enacted in the biennium. To the Arizona State Library went the responsibility for setting up a program of records management, including some local government records as well as those of state agencies. The Washington State Library received funds for a considerable program of developing library service, in cooperation with the State Department of Institutions, for the staff and residents of state-supported institutions. While this is not a new responsibility, since most state laws make reference to it, the Washington program bids fair to serve as a model for other states because of its careful planning and adequate financing.

COMPACTS, HOUSING, STAFF

Entries into interstate compacts affecting libraries, discussed at some length on page 350 of *The Book of the States*, 1964-65, were authorized in Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming. Iowa changed its existing legislation on interstate library agreements to conform with that of Illinois, and is cooperating in a program of local library service to areas on both

sides of the Mississippi River. It is anticipated that in different parts of the country local service across state lines will develop rapidly as more states make this possible.

Legislation concerned with housing of libraries received some attention. In addition to the state grants in Maryland and Rhode Island mentioned above, Wyoming simplified its legal method of acquiring land and buildings, and Idaho for the first time allowed local boards to issue bonds for building purposes. A new building for the Oklahoma State Library was included in a large proposal for bonds to construct university and other educational facilities.

Several states took further cognizance of needs for competent staff. Montana and North Dakota strengthened the certification powers of their relevant state agencies. Alabama and Tennessee removed restrictions which had prevented use of state and therefore federal funds to grant scholarships for library training. Massachusetts authorized local boards to grant leave for professional improvement to any staff member, the leaves not to exceed one year at full or partial pay.

As the need to spend increasing amounts of federal and state money wisely in line with long-range plans becomes more obvious, several states have created citizen boards or committees to work with state librarians. Nevada authorized the Governor to appoint a six-man Council on Libraries, chosen from a list of twelve names submitted by the executive board of the Nevada Library Association. Appointees who are librarians must demonstrate by membership in the state association and in the American Library Association their commitment to more than local library development. The Oklahoma State Library will be governed by a new board which replaces the State Supreme Court in that capacity. In Wisconsin, one section of the statute transferring the Free Library Commission to the Department of Public Instruction created an Advisory Council on Library Development, with seven members appointed by the Governor, plus several ex officio mem-

bers representing educational institutions, to advise on general policies and means of coordination.

An awareness of the enlarged role of libraries, resulting in part from the rising educational level of the nation, and in part from growing financial resources to support larger responsibilities, led the Library Services Branch of the United States Office of Education to call a meeting in September, 1965, to discuss long-range planning in relation to the social and economic factors which characterize life in the Sixties. Representatives from some four-fifths of the states attended. They agreed that the resources of all types of libraries—school, public and college—must be marshalled to serve a growing population in need of understanding a vastly expanded range of knowledge.

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APPROPRIATIONS, EXCLUSIVE OF FEDERAL GRANTS, FOR THE STATE LIBRARY AGENCIES THAT INCLUDE PUBLIC LIBRARY EXTENSION SERVICE AS ONE FUNCTION*

(Fiscal year ending in 1965)

State	Name of agency and functions†	Appropriation for agency‡	Appropriation for grants-in-aid to public libraries
Alabama.....	Alabama Public Library Service, 1, 2, 11, 13, 17.....	\$ 170,710	\$112,300
Alaska.....	State Library, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 12, 16, 17.....	41,100	8,900
Arizona.....	Arizona Dept. of Library & Archives, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 14, 16	208,757	none
Arkansas.....	Arkansas Library Commission, 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18.....	129,000	160,000
California.....	State Library, 1, 2, 3 (in part), 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.....	1,240,529	800,000
Colorado.....	State Library, 1, 2, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 17, 18.....	140,051	220,000
Connecticut.....	State Library, 1, 2, 11, 12, 13.....	231,047(a)	100,000
Delaware.....	State Library Commission, 1, 2, 3 (in part), 9, 10, 13, 14, 18.....	59,090	24,800
Florida.....	State Library, 1, 2, 3, 7, 12, 14, 17.....	120,345	206,000
Georgia.....	Public Library Unit, Administrative Services Div., 1, 2, 10, 14, 15, 17, 18.....	182,734	1,671,000(b)
Hawaii.....	Div. of Libraries, Dept. of Educ., 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18..	2,310,455	(c)
Idaho.....	State Library, 1, 2, 11, 13, 15, 17.....	70,000	none
Illinois.....	State Library, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17.....	1,047,180	none(d)
Indiana.....	State Library, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.....	465,870	none
Iowa.....	State Traveling Library, 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 11, 13, 15, 17, 18.....	119,690	none
Kansas.....	State Library, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 13, 15, 17.....	217,144	none
Kentucky.....	Dept. of Libraries, 1, 2, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18.....	108,236	719,198(a)
Louisiana.....	State Library, 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.....	294,294(a)	none
Maine.....	State Library, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 14, 17.....	170,769	16,737
Maryland.....	Div. of Library Extension, 1, 2, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18...	179,843	1,635,270
Massachusetts...	Div. of Library Extension, 1, 2, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17.....	202,140	1,270,000(a)
Michigan.....	State Library, 1, 2, 3 (in part), 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 (in part), 13, 15, 17.....	805,600	520,000
Minnesota.....	Library Div., State Dept. of Educ., 1, 2, 12, 13, 15, 17.....	116,000	200,000
Mississippi.....	Mississippi Library Commission, 1, 2, 6, 10, 13, 17, 18.....	127,500	none
Missouri.....	State Library, 1, 2, 6, 11, 13, 15, 17.....	193,702	385,670
Montana.....	State Library Commission, 1, 2, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18...	75,000	none
Nebraska.....	Public Library Commission, 1, 2, 9, 14, 17.....	71,900	none
Nevada.....	State Library, 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18.....	194,439	none
New Hampshire...	State Library, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 17, 18.....	218,215	2,000
New Jersey.....	Div. of State Library, Archives & History, State Dept. of Educ., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17.....	480,841	1,372,917
New Mexico.....	State Library, 1, 2, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 17.....	136,000(a)	20,000
New York.....	State Library, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17.....	1,737,084	9,692,916(a)
North Carolina...	State Library, 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 (in part), 13, 14, 15, 17, 18.....	227,231	425,000
North Dakota....	State Library Commission, 1, 2, 12, 14, 18.....	58,349	none
Ohio.....	State Library, 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 13, 15, 17, 18.....	168,500	277,300
Oklahoma.....	State Library, 1, 2, 3 (in part), 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11 (in part), 13, 14, 15 (in part), 16, 18.....	350,000	none
Oregon.....	State Library, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.....	427,463	none
Pennsylvania....	State Library, 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17.....	422,126	2,626,003
Rhode Island....	Dept. of State Library Services, 1, 2, 11, 15.....	87,146	306,856
South Carolina...	State Library Board, 1, 2, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15.....	52,368	65,000
South Dakota....	State Library Commission, 1, 2, 4, 13.....	80,400	none
Tennessee.....	State Library & Archives, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 13, 16.....	491,400	400,000(a)
Texas.....	State Library, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18.....	273,967	none
Utah.....	State Library, 2, 6, 7, 9, 18.....	112,000(a)	none
Vermont.....	Free Public Library Service, 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17.....	177,700(a)	2,500
Virginia.....	State Library, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13, 16, 17.....	577,160	200,000
Washington.....	State Library, 1, 2, 3 (in part), 4, 6, 7, 8 (in part), 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17.....	374,089	none
West Virginia...	Library Commission, 1, 2, 9, 15, 17, 18.....	142,000	none
Wisconsin.....	Division of Library Services, Dept. of Public Instruction, 1, 2, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.....	252,123	none
Wyoming.....	State Library, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18.....	51,800	39,500
Total.....		\$16,191,087	\$23,479,867

*Prepared by the American Library Association.

†The functions of state library agencies reported, designated by numbers in this column, 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. Federal document depository.
7. State document depository.
8. Genealogy.
9. Service to the blind.
10. Works with legal certification of public librarians.
11. Service to correctional and custodial institutions.

12. Special service to schools.

13. Publications.

14. Mimeographed newsletter.

15. Placement service.

16. Microfilm service.

17. Service to state employees.

18. Cataloging for local libraries.

‡Exclusive of the appropriation for grants.

(a) Includes funds for state-supported county (or parish) and regional library demonstrations or centers.

(b) Includes funds for books and locally employed librarians.

(c) Hawaii's is a totally integrated system; all public library and state library support included in preceding column.

(d) \$4,743,822 appropriated for 1965-67.

2

Highways, Highway Safety

HIGHWAY SYSTEMS, MASS TRANSPORTATION

BY FRANCES A. SCOTT*

FEDERAL enactments in 1964 and 1965 wove into state highway planning and programming some broader concepts than had previously existed. This trend was forecast by the addition to federal-aid highway law in 1962 of a requirement that after July 1, 1965, urban highway project plans were to reflect comprehensive state-local transportation planning.

FEDERAL ENACTMENTS

Chief among the new laws were the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964, the Highway Beautification Act of 1965, and a provision in the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1965 that by December 31, 1967, each state should have a program for highway safety meeting standards determined by the Secretary of Commerce. The accompanying conference committee report made it clear that states would risk loss of federal highway construction aid if they failed to devise highway safety programs deemed adequate.

The Urban Mass Transportation Act somewhat eased the burdens on state resources by recognizing the need for specialized modes of transport in crowded urban areas where the space demands of highways were too great to be borne. The act authorized appropriations from the federal general fund to the Housing and Home Finance Administration for fiscal years 1965-1967. Federal grants may be applied to two-thirds of that portion of

mass transportation facilities and equipment costs that cannot be financed from projected revenues. Projects aided under the act must be coordinated with federally assisted highway programs.

The Highway Beautification Act is a two-pronged attack against the clutter that has customarily accompanied highway development, and in addition provides for landscaping and scenic enhancement and development of publicly owned rest, recreation and sanitation facilities for motorists.

In compliance with standards set by the Secretary of Commerce, qualifying states must provide for control of new advertising and junkyards along the interstate and primary systems after January 1, 1968. The date set for removal of existing nonconforming billboards and for screening or removal of existing junkyards is July 1, 1970. Federal funds are to be available to pay 75 per cent of the cost of compensating advertising and junkyard owners for removal or screening. States are liable to loss of 10 per cent of federal-aid highway funds apportioned after January 1, 1968, if they fail to provide for such controls. Bonus payments to states having in effect on June 30, 1965, agreements with the Secretary for billboard control on the interstate system were not negated by the new act, provided controls are maintained at levels no less than those required under the Highway Beautification Act.

The landscaping and roadside development section of the act is to be financed

*Mrs. Scott is a member of the staff of the Washington Office of the Council of State Governments.

by allocation to each state of 3 per cent of its annual federal-aid highway apportionment. No state matching is required. All aspects of the Highway Beautification Act are financed from the general fund.

Another act of Congress that ultimately will affect highway systems authorized a \$90 million program of research and demonstrations in high-speed ground transportation for intercity use. It is expected that the major demonstrations will be made along the so-called Northeast Corridor, between Boston, Massachusetts, and Washington, D. C.

The Appalachian Regional Development Act authorized construction of an Appalachian development highway system of not more than 2,350 miles, plus not more than 1,000 miles of local access roads to serve specific recreational, residential, commercial, industrial or other facilities, or which will facilitate school consolidation programs. Provisions of federal-aid highway law will apply unless they are inconsistent with the purposes of the act. Congress authorized \$840 million for the road-building program. The federal share was set at 50 per cent, in special cases up to 70 per cent, of costs.

It may be anticipated that some federally-assisted road building plans will be developed and carried out under the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965.

Highway Finance Legislation

The Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1964 authorized appropriations from the Highway Trust Fund for fiscal years 1966-1967 for federally-aided highways other than the interstate system. Appropriations to the federal-aid primary and secondary systems and urban extensions were \$1 billion for each of the two years, divided 45, 30 and 25 per cent, respectively, among the systems. Also, the act changed the date for scheduled completion of the interstate system from June 30, 1969, to June 30, 1971.

Early in 1965 the Secretary of Commerce transmitted to Congress a revised estimate of the cost of completing the interstate system and a report of factors for apportioning funds for fiscal years 1967-1969. The new cost estimate repre-

sented an increase of \$5.8 billion over the estimate submitted in 1961. The federal share of the additional cost is \$5 billion. More than two-thirds of the cost increase is accounted for by additions and adjustments and by higher standards of improvement incorporated into the system to provide increased service and safety and longer highway life. Other increments include right-of-way, preliminary engineering and rising construction costs. The 1961 estimate was based on 158,419 lane-miles of highway; the 1965 estimate provides for 163,429 lane-miles.

Two enactments during the biennium affected Highway Trust Fund resources. The Land and Water Conservation Fund was expected to drain off about \$30 million annually, by earmarking proceeds of the federal tax—less refunds—on gasoline and special fuels used in motorboats for improving recreational facilities and furthering conservation of natural resources. The Excise Tax Reduction Act, on the other hand, provided for transfer to the Highway Trust Fund of proceeds of the taxes on truck and bus parts and lubricating oils.

Balancing the expected Highway Trust Fund revenues against the increased cost estimates, the deficiency through 1972 appears now to be approximately \$3 billion. Anticipating a \$100 million increase in Trust Fund revenues available for fiscal 1967, Congress approved 1967 authorizations at \$3 billion for the interstate system, the amount recommended under the new cost estimate, but reserved its approval of the estimate for purposes of 1968 and 1969 apportionments for all federal-aid systems until new measures are found to assure solvency of the fund for that period.

It had been expected that Congress would direct the Secretary of Commerce to make a study of post-1972 highway needs. Rather, the 1965 amendments call for the Secretary to submit his estimates of future needs biennially, beginning in January 1968.

STATUS OF THE INTERSTATE SYSTEM

At the end of the third quarter of calendar year 1965, almost 20,000 miles of the 41,000 mile interstate system had been

completed, more than 6,000 miles were under construction, engineering and right-of-way were in progress for another 11,500 miles, and approximately 3,300 miles awaited preliminary steps. Of the mileage completed, nearly 15,000 miles met standards of adequacy for future traffic demands; 2,900 miles, presently adequate, will require additional improvements to bring them up to ultimate standards.

REVENUES AND DISBURSEMENTS

Revenues collected at all levels of government for highways were expected to reach \$13.1 billion in 1965. Federal excise taxes on highway users were expected to account for \$3.7 billion; state and local vehicle registration fees, motor fuel taxes and other imposts on highway users, plus tolls and parking fees, would yield \$6.8 billion. Most of the remaining 20 per cent would be derived from property taxes and assessments and from general fund appropriations, very largely at the local level. Another \$1.3 billion was expected from bond sales.

Highway disbursements for 1965 were calculated at \$13.4 billion plus \$748 million for bond retirement. Capital outlay (right-of-way, engineering and construction) appeared likely to reach \$8.6 billion. Maintenance, including snow removal, traffic control, etc., would approximate \$3.2 billion. The interstate system will consume about 40 per cent of 1965 capital outlay and other federal-aid highways approximately 36 per cent.

STATE ACTION

Taxes

In the 1964-65 biennium, ten states increased motor fuel taxes. Increases from 6 to 7 cents were put into effect in Arizona, Colorado (a temporary increase for rebuilding flood-damaged highways), Connecticut, Delaware, Iowa (from 7 to 8 cents for diesel fuel), and Maryland. In all but Delaware, revenues derived from the increases were dedicated to highway purposes. A 1-cent increase in Arkansas, to 7.5 cents for gasoline and liquefied petroleum gas, and a 2-cent rise to 8.5 cents for diesel fuel, were earmarked for gen-

eral road improvement. Massachusetts dedicated more than half the revenues produced by its increase, from 5.5 to 6.5 cents, to a new highway bond issue. Nebraska enacted a 1/2-cent increase, to 7.5 cents, 80 per cent of the revenue from which will benefit municipal and 20 per cent county roads and streets. Alaska made its 8-cent tax permanent. California added 1 cent to its 7-cent tax for a period of five months to provide funds needed to repair storm-damaged roads. It reduced from 7 to 6 cents the tax on liquefied petroleum gas.

North Carolina continued a supplementary 1-cent motor fuel tax first enacted in 1949. The present permanent tax level is 6 cents. Wisconsin voters in a special advisory referendum defeated a proposal to increase that state's motor fuel tax in order to finance accelerated highway construction.

Missouri, North Dakota, Pennsylvania and South Dakota enacted fuel-purchase tax laws. Such laws customarily apply only to interstate commercial carriers and require purchase in the state of fuel sufficient for their mileage operated in the state, or payment to the state of a tax on fuel used in the state but purchased elsewhere. The measures vary from state to state with respect to amount of tax, reporting requirements, registration fees, exemptions, etc. New Jersey amended its fuel-purchase law.

Registration Fees

The last biennium showed vigorous activity in legislation affecting vehicle registration fees and taxes. Passenger car registration fees were increased in seventeen states, including five, Illinois, Iowa, Montana, Nebraska and Oklahoma, in which the increases—ranging from 15 to 50 cents—were intended to cover the costs of reflectorizing license plates. Revenues from a three-step California increase were earmarked for the state highway patrol.

In addition, New Hampshire and New York increased passenger car taxes and Maryland, Idaho, Iowa, Montana and Wyoming raised title fees. Maryland, Michigan and New Jersey imposed additional taxes on uninsured motorists. Vir-

ginia, in addition to a general passenger car registration fee increase, enacted legislation authorizing subdivisions to impose higher registration fees than the state charges. Arkansas, Nevada and Oklahoma permitted localities to levy vehicle or fuel taxes. Florida altered charges against certain transient passenger vehicles.

Fourteen states made revisions in their schedules of fees and charges against trucks and/or buses. New fee schedules were instituted for farm vehicles in South Carolina and Tennessee. Dealer registration or license plate fees were raised in Minnesota, New York and Rhode Island.

Georgia and Nebraska voters approved constitutional amendments permitting new ad valorem tax laws relating to motor vehicles. Other special tax legislation affected tourist buses (Alaska), taxis (Kentucky), campers (Arkansas and Connecticut), for-hire vehicles (Florida and North Carolina), and mobile homes (Florida, Montana and South Dakota).

Rhode Island exempted intrastate buses from payment of the state motor fuel tax and California relieved certain commuter vehicles and intracity carriers of weight tax liability. South Carolina reduced public utilities commission fees for certain common carriers, Vermont reduced some truck registration fees, and Virginia cut fees for small private trucks and trailers.

Eleven states increased driver license fees and the District of Columbia raised the fee for a learner's permit. Nevada lowered its rate for drivers over 65 years of age.

Mass Transit Legislation

The 1964 and 1965 California legislatures enacted enabling legislation for five mass transportation districts. A law creating the Southern California Rapid Transit District (Los Angeles area) includes broad powers dealing with eminent domain, bonded indebtedness and policy making control by communities. Marin and San Mateo counties have been authorized to take the necessary first steps toward participation in the San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District, created in 1957. The Marin County Transit

District is to establish a permanent rapid transit system designed to be part of a unified San Francisco Bay Area system. The West Bay Rapid Transit Authority (San Mateo County) will prepare a mass transit master plan, including possible integration with the San Francisco Bay Area system. Other laws provided for creation of the Santa Barbara Metropolitan Transit District and the San Diego County Transit District, both of which were empowered to construct or acquire and operate any and all facilities necessary for transit service, including rail and bus lines.

Connecticut, New Jersey and New York ratified the Tri-State Transportation Commission Compact. The commission is authorized to conduct studies and make recommendations concerning immediate and long-range transportation problems in the tri-state area, and may engage in experimental mass transit demonstrations.

Another Connecticut act increased from \$2 million to \$5 million the maximum bond authorization of the Connecticut Transportation Authority to aid or promote the operation of essential rail transportation.

A Georgia constitutional amendment paved the way for creation of a public corporation or authority to acquire, establish, operate and administer a for-hire public passenger transportation system to serve the Atlanta metropolitan area.

Maryland law created a Washington Suburban Transit District to permit counties in the Washington metropolitan area to join with the District of Columbia and Virginia in a mass transportation program for the area. Congress authorized a twenty-five-mile rail transportation system for Washington with short extensions into Maryland and Virginia. Maryland's enactment authorized entry into agreements for providing transit facilities and services and contributing funds for capital needs, debt service and operation. Counties involved were authorized to levy taxes and issue bonds for these purposes.

Massachusetts legislation abolished Boston's Metropolitan Transit Authority and set up in its place the Massachu-

setts Bay Transportation Authority. Funds are to be provided by a cigarette tax increase and assessments against participating communities. Forty-year revenue bonds were authorized. The act provided for financial aid to railroads and acquisition or construction of mass transit facilities. It made mandatory the coordination of such systems with highway and urban development plans throughout the state, and gave the authority power to act in securing federal assistance.

New York created a Metropolitan Commuter Transportation Authority to insure essential rail commuter services.

Enactments in New Jersey increased subsidies to commuter railroads, continued rail subsidies on a contractual basis to offset all or part of losses on passenger service, and authorized a joint legislative committee to study requisite administrative organization for coordinated transportation planning, including mass transit and railroad consolidation, and integration of their facilities.

Ohio provided for creation of regional transit authorities among any two or more contiguous counties and empowered such authorities to issue bonds and levy taxes.

Pennsylvania provided for state aid to cities and counties for studies and capital improvements, temporary emergency service sustaining programs, demonstration projects and mass transit promotion projects.

Texas continued a Legislative Council study of mass transportation problems and needs. Findings and recommendations are to be reported to the legislature.

A Virginia Transportation District Act permits intrastate and interstate regional planning and development of transportation systems embracing bus, rail, water and air travel. Coordination with the State Highway Commission is required.

The State of Washington authorized municipal tax subsidies to municipally owned, leased or operated transit systems.

Bond Financing

In 1964 and 1965 legislatures or voters of more than twenty states sanctioned

bond issues for highway purposes totaling more than \$2.5 billion. Most of the issues were sought for financing newly programmed construction or for additional financing of earlier programs, additional state matching funds, or acceleration of interstate system construction. Included among the states and the amounts of bond issues approved were: Alabama, \$25 million; Connecticut, \$449 million; Delaware, \$16.9 million; Kentucky, \$139 million; Louisiana, \$100 million; Maine, \$9.6 million; Maryland, \$150 million; Massachusetts, \$170 million; New Mexico, \$20 million; North Carolina, \$300 million; Ohio, \$500 million; Rhode Island, \$20 million; Tennessee, \$47 million; Vermont, \$13.5 million; Washington, \$25 million; and West Virginia, \$40 million. Approved for special purposes: Alaska, \$3.8 million to match federal aid for repairing earthquake-damaged highways; Arkansas, \$43.1 million to refund outstanding bonds and thereby release \$7.8 million from the Debt Service Reserve Fund for use in construction; New Hampshire, \$2.5 million for additional construction on the Central New Hampshire Turnpike; and Washington, \$11 million for the state share of Puget Sound ferry service expansion. West Virginia approved \$200 million in bonds for general highway construction but limited issues to \$20 million annually and required separate legislative approval for each issue.

In other legislation Kansas authorized issuance of turnpike revenue bonds for new toll road construction; Maryland extended authority for issuing certain construction bonds; New York established a Highway Trust Fund, appropriated \$409.8 million to it from bond proceeds, and empowered the State Comptroller to sell bonds up to that amount; and Rhode Island voters sanctioned changes in law covering the limit and duration of temporary borrowings made in anticipation of federal reimbursement.

Toll Roads

New toll road construction was authorized in only three states, Kansas, Louisiana and Oklahoma. Four states enacted

other legislation affecting toll facilities. California authorized feasibility studies for several prospective toll bridges in the San Francisco area. Certain additional construction was approved for the Central New Hampshire Turnpike. New Jersey provided for a study of the possibility of placing the New Jersey Turnpike Authority and the Garden State Parkway under control of the State Highway Commissioner, and legislation provided for continuance of the New Jersey Turnpike as a toll road after retirement of its bonds. Oklahoma provided for an interim study of the possibility of combining its Turnpike Authority and the State Highway Department.

Highway Studies

The biennium produced highway study legislation or directives in more than half the states. Areas of investigation included needs and finance, long-range planning, highway safety, equitable distribution of highway revenues for state and county roads and streets, development of master regional plans, administration, secondary highway development, land use and design, engineering and inspection practices.

Billboard Regulation

Twenty-five states in recent years reached agreements with the Secretary of Commerce to control billboard advertising along the interstate system: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin. Those states, all of whose agreements were in effect on July 1, 1965, will retain eligibility for bonuses of $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent of the federal share of any given interstate project. Minnesota enacted legislation enabling the state to enter into an agreement with the Secretary, but no agreement was effectuated before the expiration date of the federal law.

Several states amended advertising control laws. Florida exempted from con-

trol political advertisements and signs of churches, civic, charitable and similar organizations under certain circumstances. Hawaii permitted counties to regulate billboards by ordinance. Vermont amended its law to prohibit obsolete signs, those in poor repair, signs that might be mistaken for traffic control devices, and certain political advertisements. Billboard control studies were authorized in Kansas, Michigan, Utah and Virginia. Other revisions were made in laws of New York, Oregon, South Dakota and Virginia.

Tenant Relocation

Legislatures of fourteen states and Congress for the District of Columbia enacted legislation granting relocation assistance to tenants whose property is taken for highway construction. Laws of Alabama, California, Illinois, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, New Hampshire, North Carolina and Virginia take advantage of a 1962 Federal-Aid Highway Act provision for reimbursement of payments up to \$200 for an individual and \$3,000 for a business. Iowa provided up to \$500 for removal of personal property from land proposed to be taken. New York allows up to \$300 or \$3,000 respectively if residence or business property is taken by certain municipal bodies. Ohio and Oregon allow amounts up to \$300 or \$3,000 for those displaced by condemnation for state highway purposes involving no federal funds. Pennsylvania permits payments of \$500 for residences and up to \$25,000 for businesses. An Act of Congress authorizes relocation assistance of \$200 for families and \$300 or actual certified moving costs up to \$25,000 for businesses losing land to highways in the District of Columbia. In Michigan a House Committee was appointed to study state and local responsibilities in highway construction displacement, and Minnesota authorized the Highway Commissioner to enter into agreements with certain cities for relocation aid.

Utility Reimbursement

Action was taken in nine states in the biennium relating to reimbursement of

public utilities for relocation costs necessitated by highway construction. Colorado empowered the State Highway Commission to order and pay for utility relocation along the state highway system. Illinois arranged for conveyances of easements, rights, land or other property acquired for relocation on state highway projects. Indiana authorized study and audit of records involved in such payments and refund to the state of payments not properly compensable. Michigan provided for a study of the economic impact of proposed utility reimbursement incident to interstate system construction. Minnesota provided for direct payment rather than reimbursement of such moving costs. On other than interstate system projects, Oklahoma will share equally with local governments the cost of utility removal and relocation in cities and towns. An Oregon law permits the state to acquire by eminent domain land to convey to public utilities in exchange for land needed for highways. South Dakota governmental units may assume costs of adjusting the height of communications lines to conform with legal requirements if a change results from right-of-way

acquisition. Virginia extended reimbursement provisions to publicly owned water and sewer lines.

Highway Beautification

State activity in this area began in earnest in 1965, with nine states providing positive measures to enhance the beauty and comfort of their highways, and fifteen taking steps to control junkyards. Most prevalent among the former were land acquisition measures, authority for preservation of natural beauty or historic sites, landscaping, and construction and operation of rest areas and sanitation facilities. One state, California, made extensive advances toward establishment of a state scenic highway system.

With respect to junkyards, most of the enactments prohibited their operation within specified distances of highways (ranging from 50 to 2,000 feet), required screening, special permits or licensing, or contained a combination of these features. Four states provided for studies, two of which were to deal with the whole question of solid waste disposal. Three states authorized local control by license and/or regulation.

TABLE 1
EXISTING MILEAGE OF STATE-ADMINISTERED ROADS
AND STREETS—SUMMARY—1964*

Classified by System

State	Total mileage							
	Rural roads				Municipal extensions (a)	Total primary and sec- ondary roads	Other state roads (b)	Total state- adminis- tered roads and streets
	Secondary roads			Total				
	State primary system	State secondary system	County roads under state control					
Alabama.....	8,174	.....	9,103	17,277	1,387	18,664	864	19,528
Alaska.....	3,242 (c)	.....	.....	3,242	112	3,354	913	4,267
Arizona.....	4,968	.....	.....	4,968	257	5,225	.....	5,225
Arkansas.....	11,353	.....	.....	11,353	890	12,243	.....	12,243
California.....	12,282	.....	.....	12,282	1,918	14,200	2,316	16,516
Colorado.....	8,010	.....	.....	8,010	439	8,449	17	8,466
Connecticut.....	328	977	.....	1,305	2,178	3,483	198	3,681
Delaware.....	439	1,288	1,722	3,449	845	4,294	.....	4,294
Florida.....	9,450	5,414	.....	14,864	1,996	16,860	266	17,126
Georgia.....	14,851	.....	.....	14,851	2,129	16,980	55	17,035
Hawaii.....	457	589	.....	1,046	72	1,118	2	1,120
Idaho.....	4,608	.....	.....	4,608	272	4,880	48	4,928
Illinois.....	13,009	.....	.....	13,009	3,101	16,110	.....	16,110
Indiana.....	9,739	.....	.....	9,739	1,212	10,951	157	11,108
Iowa.....	8,827	.....	.....	8,827	1,130	9,957	202	10,159
Kansas.....	9,753	.....	.....	9,753	612	10,365	237	10,602
Kentucky.....	20,645	.....	.....	20,645	955	21,600	118	21,718
Louisiana.....	3,753	10,325	.....	14,078	1,379	15,457 (d)	30	15,487
Maine.....	3,296	7,309 (e)	.....	10,605	751	1,356	241	11,597
Maryland.....	1,793	2,843	.....	4,636	298	4,934	71	5,005
Massachusetts.....	779	.....	.....	779	1,772	2,551	296	2,847
Michigan.....	8,043	.....	.....	8,043	1,205	9,248	.....	9,248
Minnesota.....	10,241	.....	.....	10,241	1,752	11,993	1,089	13,082
Mississippi.....	9,798	.....	.....	9,798	865	10,663	.....	10,663
Missouri.....	7,866	21,999	.....	29,865	1,611	31,476	2	31,478
Montana.....	5,780	5,584	.....	11,364	241	11,605	19	11,624
Nebraska.....	9,027	.....	.....	9,027	404	9,431	214	9,645
Nevada.....	2,011	3,632	596	6,239	146	6,385	.....	6,385
New Hampshire.....	1,681	2,183	.....	3,864	360	4,224	33	4,257
New Jersey.....	932	.....	.....	932	1,010	1,942	846	2,788
New Mexico.....	11,405	.....	.....	11,405	678	12,083	6	12,089
New York.....	12,400	.....	.....	12,400	1,261	13,661	1,360	15,021
North Carolina.....	11,548	.....	57,681	69,229	3,269	72,498	188	72,686
North Dakota.....	6,174	.....	.....	6,174	236	6,410	25	6,435
Ohio.....	15,753	.....	.....	15,753	2,822	18,575	241	18,816
Oklahoma.....	10,899	.....	.....	10,899	1,011	11,910	394	12,304
Oregon.....	4,469	2,572	.....	7,041	516	7,557	1,532	9,089
Pennsylvania.....	12,629	25,474	.....	38,103	4,941	43,044	4,706	47,750
Rhode Island.....	684	.....	.....	684	293	977	64	1,041
South Carolina.....	8,468	19,545	.....	28,013	3,889	31,902	142	32,044
South Dakota.....	7,744	.....	.....	7,744	230	7,974	225	8,199
Tennessee.....	7,883	.....	.....	7,883	1,017	8,900	360	9,260
Texas.....	57,019	.....	.....	57,019	5,135	62,154	27	62,181
Utah.....	5,031	.....	.....	5,031	656	5,687	.....	5,687
Vermont.....	2,083	.....	.....	2,083	73	2,156	60	2,216
Virginia.....	7,676	.....	40,864	48,540	1,804	50,344	96	50,440
Washington.....	3,882	2,263	.....	6,145	588	6,733	3,811	10,544
West Virginia.....	4,634	.....	26,218	30,852	661	31,513	230	31,743
Wisconsin.....	10,138	.....	.....	10,138	1,599	11,737	416	12,153
Wyoming.....	5,422	.....	.....	5,422	147	5,569	.....	5,569
Totals.....	411,076	111,997	136,184	659,257	62,125	721,382	22,117	743,499

*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 within a city or town.

(b) Includes mileage of state park, forest, institutional, toll, and other roads under state control.

(c) Excludes 754 miles of ferry roads.

(d) Includes 6,432 miles rural and 410 miles municipal designated as a farm-to-market system, all of which are surfaced.

(e) State-aid system.

Table 2

TRAVELED WAY OF THE FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY SYSTEMS—1964

MILEAGE CLASSIFIED BY SYSTEM

Data as of December 31, 1964*

State or other jurisdiction	Federal-aid highways systems									Total federal-aid systems
	Interstate highway system			Federal-aid primary system (a)			Federal-aid secondary system			
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total ^d	Rural	Urban	Total	
Alabama.....	658	129	787	5,242	618	5,860	23,882	455	24,337	30,197
Alaska.....				1,611(b)	34	1,645(b)	1,693	16	1,709	3,354
Arizona.....	1,122	71	1,193	2,587	104	2,691	3,681	363	4,044	6,735
Arkansas.....	452	67	519	3,297	266	3,563	13,554	228	13,782	17,345
California.....	1,511	623	2,134	7,471	1,550	9,021	10,974	1,372	12,346	21,367
Colorado.....	856	91	947	3,821	374	4,195	4,091	66	4,157	8,352
Connecticut.....	150	125	275	840	361	1,201	1,037	199	1,236	2,437
Delaware.....	6	31	37	469	147	616	1,337	136	1,473	2,089
Florida.....	954	220	1,174	4,121	669	4,790	12,740	588	13,328	18,118
Georgia.....	961	162	1,123	7,200	645	7,845	19,213	465	19,678	27,523
Hawaii.....	27	22	49	457	49	506	589	23	612	1,118
Idaho.....	593	31	624	3,157	88	3,245	5,455	53	5,508	8,753
Illinois.....	1,352	316	1,668	9,629	1,545	11,174	13,859	378	14,237	25,411
Indiana.....	917	135	1,052	4,499	538	5,037	18,214	270	18,484	23,521
Iowa.....	642	56	698	9,168	533	9,701	33,226	230	33,456	43,157
Kansas.....	691	109	800	7,250	442	7,692	23,927	179	24,106	31,798
Kentucky.....	576	99	675	3,705	351	4,056	14,740	252	14,992	19,048
Louisiana.....	575	133	708	2,492	340	2,832	8,551	193	8,744	11,576
Maine.....	283	36	319	1,685	170	1,855	2,406	67	2,473	4,328
Maryland.....	185	173	358	1,587	476	2,063	6,934	582	7,516	9,579
Massachusetts....	227	152	379	1,463	800	2,263	1,684	580	2,264	4,527
Michigan.....	839	255	1,094	5,862	911	6,773	25,749	503	26,252	33,025
Minnesota.....	767	185	952	7,142	740	7,882	30,297	363	30,660	38,542
Mississippi.....	559	123	682	5,637	391	6,028	16,022	225	16,247	22,275
Missouri.....	936	167	1,103	8,019	607	8,626	22,983	180	23,163	31,789
Montana.....	1,203	29	1,232	5,850	100	5,950	5,627	28	5,655	11,605
Nebraska.....	480	13	493	5,501	171	5,672	17,438	62	17,500	23,172
Nevada.....	517	19	536	2,160	56	2,216	3,217	73	3,290	5,506
New Hampshire..	177	22	199	1,114	118	1,232	1,613	56	1,669	2,901
New Jersey.....	152	185	337	1,129	698	1,827	1,614	573	2,187	4,014
New Mexico.....	933	66	999	3,709	214	3,923	5,539	84	5,623	9,546
New York.....	827	463	1,290	9,006	2,122	11,128	16,758	1,878	18,636	29,764
North Carolina...	731	79	810	3,895	434	4,329	28,333	676	29,009	33,338
North Dakota...	562	20	582	4,569	75	4,644	13,172	21	13,193	17,837
Ohio.....	1,042	394	1,436	6,485	1,460	7,945	18,852	1,998	20,850	28,795
Oklahoma.....	662	157	819	7,178	582	7,760	12,782	505	13,287	21,047
Oregon.....	642	49	691	3,723	235	3,958	7,915	130	8,045	12,003
Pennsylvania.....	1,306	338	1,644	6,373	1,376	7,749	12,123	1,314	13,437	21,186
Rhode Island.....	28	42	70	269	199	468	316	163	479	947
South Carolina...	689	43	732	4,479	391	4,870	19,315	234	19,549	24,419
South Dakota...	702	16	718	5,531	90	5,621	12,706	27	12,733	18,354
Tennessee.....	934	143	1,077	5,438	521	5,959	11,254	134	11,388	17,347
Texas.....	2,375	642	3,017	14,383	1,954	16,337	34,554	863	35,417	51,754
Utah.....	830	76	906	2,165	146	2,311	3,577	184	3,761	6,072
Vermont.....	312	31	343	1,235	82	1,317	1,859	21	1,880	3,197
Virginia.....	918	158	1,076	4,476	582	5,058	18,152	542	18,694	23,752
Washington.....	591	140	731	3,505	372	3,877	11,275	445	11,720	15,597
West Virginia....	540	75	615	2,332	208	2,540	10,628	118	10,746	13,286
Wisconsin.....	423	46	469	5,622	530	6,152	18,209	943	19,152	25,304
Wyoming.....	924	21	945	3,584	64	3,648	2,394	12	2,406	6,054
Dist. of Columbia		28	28		135	135		118	118	253
Puerto Rico.....				387	121	508	1,067	49	1,116	1,624
Totals.....	34,339	6,806	41,145	222,509	25,785	248,294	607,127	19,217	626,344	874,638

*Prepared by the Bureau of Public Roads, U.S. Department of Commerce. Compiled in cooperation with state highway departments.

(a) Mileage of interstate system included.

(b) Excludes 754 miles of ferry routes.

TABLE 3
RECEIPTS FOR STATE-ADMINISTERED HIGHWAYS—1964*(a)
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Current state income(b)								Payments from other governments						
	Highway-user revenues			Road, bridge and ferry tolls	Appro- pri- ations from general funds	Other state imposts (c)	Miscel- laneous re- ceipts	Total	Federal funds		From count- ies and town- ships	From muni- cipalities	Issue of bonds		Total re- ceipts
	Motor- fuel taxes	Motor- vehicle and carrier taxes	Total						Bureau of Public Roads	Other agen- cies			For capital outlay	For debt service including refund- ing	
Alabama.....	50,961	8,643	59,604			498	974	61,076	75,544		76	379	14,410	357	151,842
Alaska.....	4,423	3,010	7,433	2,899	14,860		17	25,209	51,038			63			76,310
Arizona.....	22,112	13,697	35,809		937		23	36,769	48,924						85,693
Arkansas.....	35,119	15,999	51,118	414			559	52,091	38,687	4,790					95,568
California.....	285,848	135,621	421,469	21,489			18,985	461,943	334,540	18	6,614	2,014			805,129
Colorado.....	28,921	11,569	40,490	852			1,505	42,847	57,147		62				100,056
Connecticut.....	49,111	19,976	69,087	26,226			6,512	101,825	62,489	402			50,000	42	214,758
Delaware.....	11,214	5,124	16,338	10,643	1,760		5,219	33,960	9,536				113,279	13,956	170,731
Florida.....	130,769	9,425	140,194	22,062			14,434	176,690	87,872	2	1,167	1,089	82,739	96,542	446,101
Georgia.....	60,974	3,867	64,841				1,430	66,271	76,433	378	2,507	40			145,629
Hawaii.....	7,891		7,891			389	303	8,583	10,754				6,647		25,984
Idaho.....	11,848	8,041	19,889				288	20,177	24,700		6	164			45,047
Illinois.....	41,770	77,205	118,975	31,182			3,687	153,844	238,834		4,036	2,527			399,241
Indiana.....	63,056	22,941	85,997	14,403		4,888	4,250	109,538	90,351		2,126	420			202,435
Iowa.....	31,178	27,985	59,163		630	7,513	3,232	70,538	54,555	2,388					127,481
Kansas.....	33,940	23,448	57,388	8,740			1,922	68,050	47,674	1,941		239		18,724	136,628
Kentucky.....	70,142	22,067	92,209	4,640	1,103	3,064	6,096	107,112	64,342	3,773		361	115,206	3,427	294,221
Louisiana.....	53,905	12,341	66,246	2,148	5,193	26,468	1,475	101,530	104,626	1,242					207,398
Maine.....	24,115	10,464	34,579	6,579	129		1,721	43,008	19,462		1,387	872			64,729
Maryland.....	39,251	35,944	75,195	24,467			3,798	103,460	47,300				17,480	49	168,289
Massachusetts.....	76,899	16,277	93,176	22,095			6,183	121,454	77,984	34			68,885	24,600	292,957
Michigan.....	84,264	43,875	128,139	6,225	5,961		4,486	144,811	131,072			2,749			278,632
Minnesota.....	46,836	30,094	76,930				2,226	79,156	93,505						172,661
Mississippi.....	32,503	4,625	37,128	1,521	986	126	283	40,044	48,321	720	17	2	10,000	89	99,193

Missouri.....	69,392	47,198	116,590	1,150	3,317	81	121,138	109,782	691	96	5,150	236,857			
Montana.....	18,673	5,180	23,853	85		43	23,981	56,725	1,079	70	321	82,176			
Nebraska.....	25,724	7,137	32,861	1,716		122	34,699	34,911			1,509	71,119			
Nevada.....	10,893	4,407	15,300			1,011	16,311	47,245			24	63,580			
New Hampshire....	14,205	7,799	22,004	4,024		427	26,455	17,227	258	141	59	44,140			
New Jersey.....	51,736	32,937	84,673	76,736		10,007	171,416	47,582			5,303	250,075			
New Mexico.....	27,337	6,232	33,569			568	34,137	35,417		28	19	71,109			
New York.....	162,966	86,239	249,205	122,033		17,648	388,886	182,133		19	1,943	601,134			
North Carolina.....	115,493	41,725	157,218	113		3,731	161,062	48,381			681	210,124			
North Dakota.....	12,216	6,994	19,210			36	19,246	30,273	183	10	572	50,284			
Ohio.....	180,311	23,377	203,688	24,450		6,679	234,817	176,084	347	935	5,410	417,593			
Oklahoma.....	41,366	14,992	56,358	8,553		2,268	67,179	51,123	365		456	119,123			
Oregon.....	30,180	21,345	51,525	260		4,517	56,302	73,540	2,324		101	132,267			
Pennsylvania.....	191,431	88,356	279,787	56,980	324	11,366	348,457	157,433	131	465	4,185	535,362			
Rhode Island.....	18,194	10,154	28,348	1,328	7,617	172	37,465	19,742			2	65,756			
South Carolina....	51,836	9,037	60,873			826	61,699	32,410	32		100	94,639			
South Dakota.....	14,487	7,412	21,899	500	3,034	55	25,488	48,125	1,762			75,375			
Tennessee.....	37,256	24,025	61,281		753	848	62,882	108,273	506		14,000	185,759			
Texas.....	157,396	109,124	266,520	4,283	1,599	3,813	276,215	195,874	3,801	1,114	4,487	481,491			
Utah.....	22,726	3,201	25,927			333	26,260	53,736	171		44	80,211			
Vermont.....	3,571	10,172	13,743	320			14,063	20,190		432	3,019	37,704			
Virginia.....	90,168	35,065	125,233	24,665	265	2	156,326	152,440	20	315	1,415	310,516			
Washington.....	43,692	27,207	70,899	16,845		2,515	90,259	71,581	124	655	2,816	165,610			
West Virginia.....	37,614	28,178	65,792	4,655	9,399	302	80,620	47,529	28		5,300	133,500			
Wisconsin.....	43,104	25,461	68,565		197	856	69,618	47,839		2,838	1,874	122,169			
Wyoming.....	4,922	5,236	10,158			566	10,724	46,599	5,874		26	63,223			
Totals.....	2,773,939	1,250,428	4,024,367	552,660	51,461	52,474	164,729	4,845,691	807,884	33,384	25,116	39,297	572,270	183,967	9,507,609

*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 the receipts and disbursements of the state highway departments for primary and secondary state highways and county roads under state control, includes state highway debt service transactions and (so far as reported) the receipts and disbursements 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 \$3,877,000, California \$470,000, Connecticut \$127,000, Florida \$8,249,000, Hawaii \$3,619,000, Indiana \$553,000, Iowa \$2,392,000, Kentucky \$719,000, Louisiana \$1,687,000, Michigan \$6,470,000, Mississippi \$4,339,000, Montana \$1,613,000,

Nebraska \$325,000, New Mexico \$2,710,000, Oklahoma \$15,937,000, Oregon \$4,075,000, Pennsylvania \$15,004,000, Tennessee \$6,064,000, Texas \$15,000,000, Virginia \$515,000, Washington \$1,193,000, West Virginia \$265,000.

(c) Alabama, lubricating oil tax; Hawaii, tax on butane gas \$4,000, diesel oil \$385,000; Indiana and Wisconsin, state cigarette tax; Iowa and Kentucky, sales and use tax; Louisiana, oil royalties \$5,381,000, lubricating oil tax \$2,337,000, mineral leases \$18,750,000; Mississippi, tax on butane gas not used in motor vehicles; Missouri, use (sales) tax on motor vehicles purchased out of state; Pennsylvania, gross receipts tax on motor carriers; South Dakota, petroleum inspection fees (nonhighway use) \$64,000, use (sales) tax on motor vehicles \$2,970,000; Tennessee, gross receipts and privilege tax \$28,000, petroleum inspection fees (nonhighway use) \$725,000; Texas, lubricating oil tax; Virginia, aviation fuel; West Virginia, capitation tax.

TABLE 4
DISBURSEMENTS FOR STATE-ADMINISTERED HIGHWAYS—1964*(a)
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Capital outlay for roads and bridges(b)					Maintenance and traffic services(b)					Adminis- tration and miscel- laneous (e)	Highway law enforce- ment	Bond interest	Subtotal, current expendi- tures	Bond retire- ment (f)	Total disburse- ments
	Primary state high- ways (rural)	Secondary roads under state control (c)	Munic- ipal exten- sions of state systems	Other state roads (d)	Total (e)	Primary state highways (rural)	Secondary roads under state control (c)	Munic- ipal exten- sions of state systems	Other state roads (d)	Total (e)						
Alabama.....	96,777	1,474 (c)	7,526	31	105,808	14,086	5,380 (c)	3,540	.....	23,006	7,532	3,758	4,830	144,934	9,067	154,001
Alaska.....	51,337	.....	3,603	.....	54,940	9,607	.....	114	.....	9,721	4,486	657	.....	69,804	.....	69,804
Arizona.....	48,703	.....	9,991	.....	58,694	7,627	.....	820	.....	8,447	4,745	5,045	.....	76,931	.....	76,931
Arkansas.....	51,583	.....	6,399	.....	57,982	17,058	.....	.....	.....	17,058	5,808	2,370	1,865	85,083	5,524	90,607
California.....	284,725	.....	338,425	499	623,649	35,831	.....	20,276	18	56,125	19,444	50,083	7,114	756,415	37,244	793,659
Colorado.....	50,597	.....	21,602	1,226	73,425	8,817	.....	1,316	.....	10,133	3,725	4,680	1,358	93,321	5,406	98,727
Connecticut.....	60,208	.....	66,579	36	126,823	17,043	.....	5,868	149	23,060	11,819	5,457	22,771	189,930	5,795	195,725
Delaware.....	2,788	1,186 (c)	41,316	.....	45,290	6,225	(c)	2,322	.....	8,547	4,707	1,708	7,955	68,207	12,974	81,181
Florida.....	118,518	29,743	55,477	9,338	213,076	20,385	4,038	702	2,096	27,221	9,479	9,380	22,477	281,633	13,983	295,616
Georgia.....	73,569	.....	35,676	.....	109,245	14,356	.....	1,595	.....	15,951	5,273	4,825	4,624	139,918	4,230	144,148
Hawaii.....	2,427	2,769	10,587	.....	15,783	1,835	554	548	.....	2,937	1,330	.....	2,084	22,134	1,793	23,927
Idaho.....	29,168	.....	2,518	31	31,717	7,079	.....	.....	.....	7,079	3,351	2,182	.....	44,329	.....	44,329
Illinois.....	132,594	.....	151,326	881	284,801	42,520	.....	5,657	.....	48,177	15,350	17,471	17,188	382,987	.....	382,987
Indiana.....	100,335	.....	29,484	2,771	132,590	38,107	.....	8,169	3,090	49,366	17,873	7,086	7,063	213,978	4,189	218,167
Iowa.....	75,865	.....	18,153	408	94,426	14,621	.....	1,427	121	16,169	5,407	3,437	.....	119,439	.....	119,439
Kansas.....	67,278	.....	9,893	91	77,262	19,482	.....	565	1,824	21,871	6,664	4,057	6,584	116,438	239	116,677
Kentucky.....	129,997	.....	14,246	.....	144,243	29,883	.....	1,473	.....	31,356	9,493	5,545	17,385	208,022	5,891	213,913
Louisiana.....	49,741	40,097	64,939	7,859	162,636	9,811	9,266	1,723	50	20,850	14,603	5,402	8,219	211,710	11,278	222,988
Maine.....	28,656	6,638	1,977	1,087	38,358	9,323	5,131	451	284	15,189	3,487	2,053	4,373	63,460	5,745	69,205
Maryland.....	88,832	10,157	4,161	.....	103,150	13,971	.....	.....	.....	13,971	6,966	9,591	13,711	147,389	24,120	171,509
Massachusetts.....	64,936	.....	128,295	2,866	196,097	21,163	.....	6,534	11,189	38,886	16,013	5,838	30,846	287,630	37,197	324,827
Michigan.....	62,275	.....	96,722	115	159,112	25,855	.....	2,963	.....	28,818	21,794	13,282	23,822	246,828	24,134	270,962
Minnesota.....	61,466	.....	70,270	.....	131,736	16,480	.....	4,505	.....	20,985	4,136	5,484	964	163,305	3,020	166,325
Mississippi.....	67,346	.....	1,925	743	70,014	10,896	.....	504	31	11,431	3,270	4,988	2,856	92,559	5,887	98,446

Missouri.....	85,400	24,219	69,508	.....	178,915	12,525	22,369	2,144	.....	37,038	7,828	6,825	532	231,138	1,339	232,477
Montana.....	55,863	9,152	2,108	83	67,206	7,430	354	121	.....	7,905	3,407	1,695	.....	80,213	.....	80,213
Nebraska.....	46,408	.....	11,583	102	58,093	9,718	.....	.....	61	9,779	2,451	2,753	.....	73,076	.....	73,0
Nevada.....	43,577	2,409	4,126	.....	50,112	2,592	1,821	255	.....	4,668	5,079	637	.....	60,496	.....	60,4
New Hampshire..	24,267	1,933	328	398	26,926	5,322	4,296	146	1,217	10,981	3,240	1,421	1,579	44,147	4,341	48,488
New Jersey.....	19,812	.....	68,071	36,580	124,463	10,391	.....	12,278	18,114	40,783	15,635	12,838	25,889	219,608	50,356	269,964
New Mexico.....	41,730	.....	11,060	.....	52,790	13,046	.....	.....	.....	13,046	2,836	2,902	149	71,723	1,050	72,773
New York.....	130,448	.....	221,162	25,736	377,346	35,253	.....	33,818	22,966	92,037	20,791	23,497	42,036	555,707	33,579	589,286
North Carolina..	72,026	25,237 (c)	1,606	1,088	99,957	19,493	35,140 (c)	2,151	.....	56,784	12,142	8,781	1,226	178,890	11,250	190,140
North Dakota...	38,610	.....	3,059	.....	41,669	4,883	.....	.....	.....	4,883	2,102	1,294	.....	49,948	.....	49,948
Ohio.....	161,213	.....	141,558	841	303,612	34,615	.....	193	6,015	40,823	19,446	11,367	18,314	393,562	49,499	443,061
Oklahoma.....	76,428	.....	20,573	108	97,109	16,458	.....	.....	.....	16,458	5,728	3,470	7,486	130,251	2,748	132,999
Oregon.....	60,319	7,616	34,801	598	103,334	9,552	3,773	860	115	14,300	6,846	4,594	1,921	130,995	6,800	137,795
Pennsylvania...	142,479	69,132	118,238	12,972	342,821	14,997	55,150	11,542	9,144	90,833	35,966	22,649	17,534	509,803	31,208	541,011
Rhode Island...	4,001	.....	42,938	.....	46,939	2,056	.....	3,480	895	6,431	3,392	1,590	1,692	60,044	2,574	62,618
South Carolina..	33,262	12,578	14,375	35	60,250	10,014	7,194	1,655	14	18,877	4,523	3,780	393	87,823	4,290	92,113
South Dakota...	62,210	.....	1,865	.....	64,075	4,726	.....	.....	.....	4,726	4,421	1,181	.....	74,403	.....	74,403
Tennessee.....	103,593	.....	41,697	1,070	146,360	14,116	.....	671	.....	14,787	7,423	4,412	2,241	175,223	806	176,029
Texas.....	203,872	.....	150,951	.....	354,823	60,032	.....	11,605	.....	71,637	21,319	7,540	1,735	457,054	1,703	458,757
Utah.....	65,364	.....	2,290	534	68,188	8,265	.....	.....	.....	8,265	3,152	2,677	.....	82,282	.....	82,282
Vermont.....	25,241	.....	417	57	25,715	6,846	.....	.....	57	6,903	1,855	1,032	880	36,385	3,400	39,785
Virginia.....	171,081	25,804 (c)	21,423	8	218,316	19,017	23,270 (c)	2,516	30	44,833	14,695	10,208	17,889	305,941	5,533	311,474
Washington.....	50,643	7,186	55,460	169	113,458	17,101	3,237	2,631	478	23,447	6,396	7,418	6,808	157,527	8,839	166,366
West Virginia...	75,526	13,267 (c)	5,932	.....	94,725	10,340	8,330 (c)	707	665	20,042	5,398	2,166	4,364	126,695	7,088	133,783
Wisconsin.....	47,727	.....	32,682	793	81,202	18,319	.....	369	160	18,848	7,133	4,761	.....	111,944	399	112,343
Wyoming.....	52,519	.....	592	.....	53,111	4,769	.....	84	.....	4,853	2,962	925	.....	61,851	.....	61,851
Totals.....	3,693,130	290,597	2,269,491	109,154	6,362,372	783,937	189,303	158,298	78,783	1,210,321	432,921	326,792	360,757	8,693,163	444,518	9,137,681

*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 the receipts and disbursements of the state highway departments for primary and secondary state highways and county roads under state control, includes state highway debt service transactions and the receipts and 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 \$310,000 redemption by refunding in Alabama (state-assumed bonds), \$2,795,000 in Colorado (\$895,000 for Denver-Boulder Turnpike Revenue Bonds, \$1,900,000 for Revenue Anticipation Warrants), \$6,513,000 in Delaware (Delaware Memorial Bridge Revenue Bonds), \$6,317,000 in Florida (\$150,000 for Escambia County Road Revenue Bonds, \$500,000 for Hillsborough County Fuel Tax Anticipation Certificates, \$2,147,000 for Putnam County Road Revenue Bonds, \$3,267,000 for Manatee County Bridge Revenue Bonds, \$21,000 for Sunshine State Parkway Revenue Bonds), \$24,135,000 in New Jersey (Garden State Parkway Revenue Bonds), \$26,000 in Pennsylvania (Delaware Port Authority Revenue Bonds).

TABLE 5
 APPORTIONMENT OF FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY FUNDS
 Authorized for the Fiscal Year 1966*

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Primary highway system (\$450,000,000)</i>	<i>Secondary or feeder roads (\$300,000,000)</i>	<i>Urban highways (\$250,000,000)</i>	<i>Subtotal (\$1,000,000,000)</i>	<i>Interstate system (\$2,800,000,000)</i>	<i>Total (\$3,800,000,000)</i>
Alabama.....	\$ 8,905,575	\$ 6,770,135	\$ 3,369,393	\$19,045,103	\$ 57,760,850	\$ 76,805,953
Alaska.....	24,066,455	16,151,250	164,555	40,382,260	.....	40,382,260
Arizona.....	6,458,563	4,186,457	1,873,632	12,518,652	39,207,700	51,726,352
Arkansas.....	6,564,319	5,206,032	1,365,671	13,136,022	29,226,050	42,362,072
California.....	21,945,130	9,979,258	27,130,366	59,054,754	266,988,400	326,043,154
Colorado.....	7,518,565	4,878,187	2,551,727	14,948,479	37,023,350	51,971,829
Connecticut.....	3,014,232	1,616,704	3,946,938	8,577,874	39,428,900	48,006,774
Delaware.....	2,221,875	1,481,250	575,377	4,278,502	10,396,400	14,674,902
Florida.....	9,368,414	5,855,252	7,047,439	22,271,105	57,926,750	80,197,855
Georgia.....	10,741,549	8,135,890	4,061,297	22,938,736	51,456,650	74,395,386
Hawaii.....	2,221,875	1,481,250	930,272	4,633,397	21,926,450	26,559,847
Idaho.....	4,967,939	3,565,265	529,778	9,062,982	13,106,100	22,169,082
Illinois.....	16,578,576	9,058,134	16,093,859	41,730,569	145,660,200	187,390,769
Indiana.....	9,802,039	7,107,822	5,623,836	22,533,697	69,152,650	91,686,347
Iowa.....	10,369,426	7,701,462	2,679,255	20,750,143	35,336,700	56,086,843
Kansas.....	10,048,258	7,016,903	2,459,293	19,524,454	21,649,950	41,174,404
Kentucky.....	7,502,317	6,325,398	2,502,105	16,329,820	56,959,000	73,288,820
Louisiana.....	6,843,310	4,914,055	3,923,017	15,680,382	80,655,050	96,335,432
Maine.....	3,296,316	2,504,663	850,524	6,651,503	13,189,050	19,840,553
Maryland.....	4,320,310	2,705,145	4,531,983	11,557,438	51,152,500	62,709,938
Massachusetts...	5,343,852	2,292,181	8,648,626	16,284,659	59,834,600	76,119,259
Michigan.....	13,583,173	8,519,592	11,366,162	33,468,927	108,802,750	142,271,677
Minnesota.....	11,557,677	8,135,863	4,108,905	23,802,445	72,221,800	96,024,245
Mississippi.....	7,358,917	6,115,152	1,471,939	14,946,008	33,926,550	48,872,558
Missouri.....	12,297,335	8,410,988	5,569,516	26,277,839	71,419,950	97,697,789
Montana.....	8,134,577	5,645,768	573,762	14,354,107	26,129,250	40,483,357
Nebraska.....	8,102,375	5,772,330	1,445,310	15,320,015	16,313,500	31,633,515
Nevada.....	4,981,574	3,313,131	378,120	8,672,825	14,073,850	22,746,675
New Hampshire...	2,221,875	1,481,250	662,973	4,366,098	12,525,450	16,891,548
New Jersey.....	6,016,770	1,981,060	10,769,268	18,767,098	72,802,450	91,569,548
New Mexico.....	6,822,989	4,604,300	1,211,653	12,638,942	27,871,200	40,510,142
New York.....	19,824,460	8,535,105	28,866,686	57,226,251	132,305,250	189,531,501
North Carolina...	10,651,634	9,485,193	3,287,519	23,424,346	22,838,900	46,263,246
North Dakota....	5,884,292	4,298,488	440,301	10,623,081	12,331,900	22,954,981
Ohio.....	14,972,838	9,314,085	14,163,376	38,450,299	190,563,800	229,014,099
Oklahoma.....	9,161,615	6,370,457	2,764,683	18,296,755	33,594,750	51,891,505
Oregon.....	6,890,043	4,815,066	2,094,024	13,799,133	48,498,100	62,297,233
Pennsylvania.....	16,095,106	10,311,059	15,951,629	42,357,794	124,895,050	167,252,844
Rhode Island.....	2,221,875	1,481,250	1,506,946	5,210,071	10,285,800	15,495,871
South Carolina...	5,852,239	5,079,553	1,794,985	12,726,777	24,110,800	36,837,577
South Dakota....	6,288,220	4,548,108	455,675	11,292,003	18,331,950	29,623,953
Tennessee.....	9,351,680	7,304,905	3,570,212	20,226,797	70,369,250	90,596,047
Texas.....	27,365,577	17,299,561	13,928,936	58,594,074	126,332,850	184,926,924
Utah.....	4,716,136	3,056,530	1,307,387	9,080,053	40,424,300	49,504,353
Vermont.....	2,221,875	1,481,250	268,464	3,971,589	19,272,050	23,243,639
Virginia.....	8,493,489	6,624,688	4,345,275	19,463,452	84,857,850	104,321,302
Washington.....	7,001,603	4,733,276	3,749,265	15,484,144	58,203,250	73,687,394
West Virginia....	4,526,843	4,034,493	1,319,082	9,880,418	42,028,000	51,908,418
Wisconsin.....	10,230,422	7,207,143	4,849,228	22,286,793	24,691,450	46,978,243
Wyoming.....	5,005,146	3,406,408	295,729	8,707,283	26,792,850	35,500,133
Dist. of Col.....	2,221,875	1,481,250	1,573,332	5,276,457	40,147,800	45,424,257
Puerto Rico.....	2,221,875	2,470,005	1,925,715	6,617,595	.....	6,617,595

*Prepared by the Bureau of Public Roads, U.S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 6
 APPORTIONMENT OF FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY FUNDS
 Authorized for the Fiscal Year 1967*

State or other jurisdiction	Primary highway system (\$450,000,000)	Secondary or feeder roads (\$300,000,000)	Urban highways (\$250,000,000)	Subtotal (\$1,000,000,000)	Interstate system (\$3,000,000,000)	Total (\$4,000,000,000)
Alabama.....	\$ 8,806,470	\$ 6,702,293	\$ 3,360,862	\$18,869,625	\$ 64,300,800	\$ 83,170,425
Alaska.....	23,992,375	16,101,603	164,138	40,258,116	.....	40,258,116
Arizona.....	6,354,111	4,117,139	1,868,888	12,340,138	45,743,400	58,083,538
Arkansas.....	6,603,624	5,230,373	1,362,214	13,196,211	23,255,850	36,452,061
California.....	21,777,468	9,877,680	27,061,682	58,716,830	289,205,850	347,922,680
Colorado.....	7,726,804	5,017,122	2,545,267	15,289,193	35,607,750	50,896,943
Connecticut..	3,247,600	1,772,952	3,936,945	8,957,497	62,675,550	71,633,047
Delaware.....	2,216,250	1,477,500	573,920	4,267,670	5,319,000	9,586,670
Florida.....	8,705,480	5,414,619	7,029,598	21,149,697	65,364,600	86,514,297
Georgia.....	10,588,222	8,031,625	4,051,015	22,670,862	42,670,200	65,341,062
Hawaii.....	2,216,250	1,477,500	927,917	4,621,667	25,472,100	30,093,767
Idaho.....	4,942,771	3,547,936	528,437	9,019,144	17,464,050	26,483,194
Illinois.....	16,606,445	9,080,985	16,053,115	41,740,545	169,557,900	211,298,445
Indiana.....	9,807,076	7,109,892	5,609,598	22,526,566	64,950,900	87,477,466
Iowa.....	10,331,682	7,674,572	2,672,472	20,678,726	35,903,250	56,581,976
Kansas.....	10,100,635	7,051,053	2,453,067	19,604,755	22,073,850	41,678,605
Kentucky.....	7,479,376	6,307,208	2,495,770	16,282,354	61,759,500	78,041,854
Louisiana.....	6,921,289	4,965,191	3,913,085	15,799,565	74,997,900	90,797,465
Maine.....	3,325,306	2,523,286	848,370	6,696,962	13,179,300	19,876,262
Maryland.....	4,261,740	2,666,510	4,520,510	11,448,760	48,048,300	59,497,060
Massachusetts	5,345,190	2,295,825	8,626,731	16,267,746	64,419,000	80,686,746
Michigan.....	13,642,995	8,560,550	11,337,387	33,540,932	88,177,200	121,718,132
Minnesota....	11,586,433	8,154,032	4,098,503	23,838,968	68,733,300	92,572,268
Mississippi....	7,372,654	6,121,637	1,468,213	14,962,504	32,593,650	47,556,154
Missouri.....	12,294,841	8,408,821	5,555,416	26,259,078	71,865,600	98,124,678
Montana.....	8,132,607	5,643,943	572,309	14,348,859	30,259,200	44,608,059
Nebraska.....	7,845,651	5,600,540	1,441,651	14,887,842	16,813,950	31,701,792
Nevada.....	4,984,671	3,315,193	377,163	8,677,027	18,616,500	27,293,527
New Hampshire	2,216,250	1,477,500	661,295	4,355,045	14,302,200	18,657,245
New Jersey....	6,023,416	1,989,893	10,742,004	18,755,313	78,100,650	96,855,963
New Mexico...	6,741,122	4,549,640	1,208,586	12,499,348	35,519,100	48,018,448
New York.....	19,832,283	8,550,458	28,793,606	57,176,347	151,030,050	208,206,397
North Carolina	10,615,044	9,455,591	3,279,196	23,349,831	27,097,350	50,447,181
North Dakota..	5,921,343	4,322,321	439,186	10,682,850	13,740,750	24,423,600
Ohio.....	14,900,758	9,267,491	14,127,520	38,295,769	182,973,600	221,269,369
Oklahoma.....	9,107,382	6,333,738	2,757,684	18,198,804	31,116,150	49,314,954
Oregon.....	6,891,505	4,815,533	2,088,723	13,795,761	52,037,550	65,833,311
Pennsylvania..	16,023,037	10,263,926	15,911,245	42,198,208	143,140,200	185,338,408
Rhode Island..	2,216,250	1,477,500	1,503,131	5,196,881	16,488,900	21,685,781
South Carolina	5,745,748	5,006,050	1,790,441	12,542,239	19,059,750	31,601,989
South Dakota..	6,316,115	4,565,885	454,521	11,336,521	26,772,300	38,108,821
Tennessee.....	9,158,910	7,174,171	3,561,173	19,894,254	64,448,550	84,342,804
Texas.....	27,709,368	17,530,458	13,893,673	59,133,499	148,784,250	207,917,749
Utah.....	4,659,154	3,018,760	1,304,077	8,981,991	45,181,950	54,163,941
Vermont.....	2,216,250	1,477,500	267,785	3,961,535	21,157,800	25,119,335
Virginia.....	8,400,177	6,560,423	4,334,274	19,294,874	91,752,750	111,047,624
Washington...	6,983,560	4,721,094	3,739,773	15,444,427	71,836,050	87,280,477
West Virginia..	4,518,978	4,027,023	1,315,743	9,861,744	67,994,550	77,856,294
Wisconsin....	10,390,974	7,313,176	4,836,951	22,541,101	24,733,350	47,274,451
Wyoming.....	5,013,860	3,412,041	294,981	8,720,882	29,165,850	37,886,732
Dist. of Col. .	2,216,250	1,477,500	1,569,349	5,263,099	39,537,900	44,800,999
Puerto Rico...	2,216,250	2,464,748	1,920,840	6,601,838	.....	6,601,838

*Prepared by the Bureau of Public Roads, U.S. Department of Commerce.

HIGHWAY SAFETY

BY HOWARD PYLE*

UP TO MID-1965, the number of human lives lost through the use of the motor vehicle since the turn of the century had reached well over 11½ million. At least 50 million persons have suffered personal injuries in motor vehicle accidents in this century. As high as this toll is, it would have been incalculably larger had extensive programs not been carried out to reduce it.

In the 1920's, about eighteen persons were killed for each 100 million miles of motor vehicle travel. With minor fluctuations, the death rate was reduced steadily over the years that followed until it reached a low of 5.2 deaths per 100 million motor vehicle miles in 1961. Then the trend reversed. Not only has the actual number of traffic deaths set new rec-

ties. Economic losses due to traffic accidents are growing to extreme proportions. The table below shows these growth trends for 1961-1964.

We have thus seen a 25 per cent increase in the number of traffic deaths since 1961. And preliminary information for the first seven months of 1965 indicated a 2 per cent increase over the same months in 1964.

Besides general increases in drivers, vehicles and vehicle mileage, the accident increases can be attributed to a number of other factors. The Post-World War II "baby boom" is catching up with the nation so far as the motor vehicle is concerned. Young, inexperienced drivers have the highest accident rates. In 1964, about 3 million teenagers entered our

Year	No. of vehicles (millions)	Vehicle miles (billions)	No. of drivers (millions)	No. of deaths	No. of deaths per 100 million vehicle miles	Cost (millions of dollars)
1961	76.4	738	88.9	38,091	5.2	6,900
1962	79.7	767	92.0	40,804	5.3	7,300
1963	83.5	801	93.7	43,564	5.4	7,700
1964	87.3	840	96.0	47,700	5.7	8,100

ords in each succeeding year, but the rate per miles travelled has risen steadily.

Thus, it is increasingly apparent that our present traffic accident programs are insufficient and are not meeting the increasing needs, brought on mainly by our exploding population and expanding prosperity. We are seeing rapid rises in the number of licensed drivers, in the number of motor vehicles, and the number of miles travelled. These trends are putting tremendous pressure on our street and highway system, our motor vehicle administrative agencies, our police organizations, and our educational facili-

driving population. It is estimated that by the time they reach their twenty-fifth birthdays, they will have been involved in 15,000 fatal accidents. The number of very small cars in our traffic stream also is increasing. It has now been well established that these vehicles have a much higher occupant-fatality rate, when accidents occur, than do full-sized vehicles.

It is probable that drinking related to driving is increasing. Recent studies show consistently that in half or more of fatal accidents in America, a drinking driver or pedestrian is involved. Recent evidence also indicates that vehicle defects may play a much greater role in traffic accidents than previously suspected. Data from the nation's turnpikes indicate that vehicle defects are involved in 10 per cent

*Mr. Pyle is President of the National Safety Council, Former Governor of Arizona, and Former Deputy Assistant for Federal-State Relations to President Eisenhower.

of traffic accidents which occur on those roadways. Since obviously defective vehicles are not permitted on the turnpikes, the involvement rate on other types of roads must be even greater. In recent years, speed limits have been raised in many places, and average travel speeds have been rising. This contributes to accident severity.

In terms of economics, we are currently spending about \$105 billion per year for motor vehicle transportation. Included in this figure are purchases of motor vehicles and their operation and maintenance, highway construction, administration and research, and safety activities. Of this total, only about \$820 million is spent on safety activities to protect the users of our costly motor vehicle transportation system. This includes costs of police, courts, driver education, private company safety programs, and support of state and local safety organizations.

Accidents are costing us more than \$8 billion per year. Included are loss of wages, medical and hospital expenses, cost of motor vehicle repair and replacement, and the overhead cost of insurance. Thus, we are losing ten times more money to accidents than we are spending on preventing them from occurring.

THE ACTION PROGRAM

The losses outlined above are not an inevitable price for the mobility and convenience that the motor vehicle affords society. In the present state of knowledge, it is believed that the toll could be cut in half if this knowledge could be fully applied, with state and local prevention programs brought up to the minimum standards recommended in the Action Program for Highway Safety. The major obstacle to doing this is lack of sufficient funds. But the objective could be accomplished at a small fraction of the amount of money we lose each year as a result of traffic accidents.

The Action Program is a master plan for improving traffic safety functions at all levels of government and for developing and maintaining necessary public support. It was developed at White House Conferences on Highway Safety in 1946 and 1947, and was last brought up to

date in 1961. It incorporates the best knowledge, experience and thinking available. It is a "grass roots" document, since it was developed by experienced delegates from all levels of government and from professional organizations and civic groups. Custodian of the Action Program is the President's Committee for Traffic Safety. The Program has been adopted by many organizations and was endorsed by the National Governors' Conference in its annual meeting of 1965.

The Action Program is contained in eleven volumes, each dealing with a separate function: (1) Laws and Ordinances, (2) Traffic Accident Records, (3) Engineering, (4) Education, (5) Police Traffic Supervision, (6) Traffic Courts, (7) Motor Vehicle Administration, (8) Public Information, (9) Organized Citizen Support, (10) Research, and (11) Health, Medical Care and Transportation of the Injured.

To keep attention focused upon the principles and recommendations of the program, and to measure progress in its application, the National Safety Council administers an extensive Annual Traffic Inventory. In it states and cities complete detailed report forms on their accident-prevention activities. These are analyzed on the basis of the principles and recommendations of the Action Program and on the basis of detailed standards of national professional organizations. Written analyses are then prepared, containing specific recommendations for improvement. These are returned to the reporting jurisdictions. Private and public presentations of the results are made. In the 1965 program, 975 cities submitted reports. States submitted reports on progress in implementing the recommendations made in the program for the previous year. Latest information indicates that states have achieved application of 72 per cent of the minimum Action Program standards; cities have achieved 57 per cent.

Several basic documents, all supporting the Action Program, are available for states and cities to follow in upgrading their programs and keeping them in substantial conformity with what other jurisdictions are doing.

The recommended document for use

by states in enacting traffic legislation is the *Uniform Vehicle Code*, published by the National Committee on Uniform Traffic Laws and Ordinances. There is a companion *Model Traffic Ordinance* for cities.

The *Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices*, published by the United States Bureau of Public Roads, provides detailed specifications for the manufacture and installation of traffic signs, signals and markings. Its standards are required in all federal-aid highways. Each state now has either adopted the national *Manual* or has developed its own, based on the national *Manual*. A goal still to be achieved is to have these standards applied on all roads under local jurisdiction.

The National Safety Council publishes a *Manual on Classification of Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents*. This is a guide for officials in using standard classifications for purposes of keeping more accurate and uniform traffic accident records.

STATE ACTION

Probably as a result of the unfavorable accident rate among young people, there was a continued trend among some state legislatures in 1965 to place additional restrictions on young drivers. Iowa and Minnesota now require completion of a driver training course as a provision for driver licensing of those under 18 years of age. Montana and Utah increased the age of eligibility for driver licensing, but authorized issuance of a license one year earlier if an approved driver education course is first completed. New Jersey requires a driver license of a different color for those under 21 than for other drivers, and Indiana instituted a probationary driver license for the same age group. West Virginia established a junior driver license for those between 16 and 18. Kansas law forbids high school dropouts under 18 from holding driver licenses.

A total of thirty-one states and the District of Columbia now authorize driver education in the high schools. Alabama, Arkansas, Iowa, Montana, Nevada, South Carolina, and Tennessee enacted such legislation in 1965.

Although automobile manufacturers in the United States now make seat belts

standard equipment in all new cars sold, nine more states in 1965 enacted legislation requiring these safety devices. Many had done so previously.

The legislatures of Iowa, Missouri, New Hampshire and Oregon enacted "implied consent" laws in 1965, raising the total of states with this legislation to fifteen. Under "implied consent," an arrested driver who is suspected of being under the influence of alcohol is deemed to have given his consent in advance, by virtue of exercising his driving privilege, to administration of a chemical test to determine his blood alcohol level. Refusal to do so results in revocation of the driving privilege. Vermont reduced the blood alcohol level at which a person is presumed to be impaired by alcohol from 0.15 to 0.10 per cent. This is in conformity with a 1961 revision of the *Uniform Vehicle Code*. New York, North Carolina and North Dakota had previously established the presumption level at 0.10 per cent.

Additional states joined the Driver License and Vehicle Equipment Safety Compacts. Nineteen states now adhere to the former and forty-four to the latter.

New York's legislature in 1965 enacted a bill bringing its motor vehicle code into conformity with the changes made in the 1961 *Uniform Vehicle Code*.

Nebraska and Ohio became the first states with legislation requiring use of a new emblem for slow moving vehicles on highways. This emblem, developed by Ohio State University, is designed for use on the rear of vehicles whose design speed is less than 25 miles per hour.

Many states completed or initiated traffic safety research projects designed to provide additional knowledge concerning the driver and the driving environment. Notable among these is a six-part, long-range study by California of driver characteristics. Projects in several states, including Illinois, California and New York, have analyzed the frequency and severity of accidents involving small cars as compared to experience with full-sized vehicles. Several states conducted studies to determine the extent to which drinking is a factor in fatal accidents. Motorcycle accident experience was studied by New

York; the numbers of this type of vehicle are increasing rapidly in many parts of the country.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The federal government continued to supervise the construction of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. As of mid-1965, about 20,000 miles of the 41,000 mile system were open to traffic. At least 5,500 miles were under construction. It is estimated that this partially completed system of superhighways saved 5,000 lives in 1964. Life-saving benefits will increase as more mileage is opened to traffic. The federal government finances 90 per cent of the system, the remainder being paid for by the states.

Recognizing that highways alone will not solve our transportation problems, Congress passed the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964, which establishes a three-year program of federal grants to states and cities for building and improving mass transportation systems. The initial appropriation for implementing this program was \$375 million.

The Office of Highway Safety in the Bureau of Public Roads continued to expand its programs to supplement and aid state and local efforts. One of them, the National Driver Register, provides a means for exchanging information among the states on drivers who have lost their licenses for serious offenses in one state and attempt to secure a license in another. By mid-1965, the register was "making" 500,000 searches a month, and more than 75,000 identifications had been made.

In 1964 Congress passed P. L. 88-515, requiring the General Services Administration to set safety standards for motor vehicles purchased by the federal government. The GSA announced seventeen items of equipment that would be required, most of which were already available as optional equipment.

Early in 1964, the President directed the Secretary of Commerce to step up improvement of hazardous highway locations. The Bureau of Public Roads encouraged states to apply a portion of their federal-aid funds toward improving these locations. As of late 1965, some forty states and the District of Columbia

had programmed 334 spot improvement projects.

There was increasing evidence of Congressional interest in traffic safety. The Subcommittee on Executive Reorganization of the Senate Committee on Government Operations undertook extensive, long-range hearings concerning the federal government's role in the whole field of traffic safety. A subcommittee of the Senate Commerce Committee started hearings concerning establishment of federal standards for tires sold in interstate commerce.

Of much significance for what it might portend for the future was a 1965 amendment to the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956. This amendment states in part: "After December 31, 1967, each state should have a highway safety program, approved by the Secretary (of Commerce), designed to reduce traffic accidents and deaths, injuries, and property damage resulting therefrom, on highways on the federal-aid system. Such highway safety program should be in accordance with uniform standards approved by the Secretary...."

ORGANIZATIONS

In late 1964, the National Safety Council inaugurated the Driver Improvement Program, to retrain presently licensed drivers through use of techniques and concepts used in training professional drivers. The council is training instructors from both its staff and outside organizations to conduct this eight-hour course for all interested persons in any part of the country. The initial goal is to improve the capabilities of a million drivers per year.

The council continued development of its Mass Communications Research for Safety Project. This study is for the purpose of developing guidelines for effective safety communication through application of presently known principles in the communications field and related disciplines.

To build increased public support for traffic safety programs, the council maintains its Appraisal Program for state and local safety councils. Of 110 safety councils that have been appraised, seventeen

state and sixty-three metropolitan organizations have met established standards of performance; they are accredited and granted chapter status by the National Safety Council. The Insurance Institute for Highway Safety continues its substantial financial support for safety councils.

In 1964, the Automotive Safety Foundation awarded fifty-four grants in support of education and research programs in traffic safety. The foundation also undertook an extensive study of highway functions and future needs in Minnesota.

The National Committee on Uniform Traffic Laws and Ordinances initiated a program in 1963 to compile all traffic laws passed by various states in a given year and to publish these in a volume called *Traffic Laws Annual*. These laws are compared with the provisions of the *Uniform Vehicle Code*. In addition, the committee publishes periodic commentaries on selected aspects of traffic law.

SUMMARY

These are but the highlights of the many programs carried out at all levels of government and by many organizations in the traffic safety field. Despite the multiple activities of both public and

private agencies, however, the traffic accident situation is becoming increasingly critical. It ranks as one of our most sizeable and baffling national problems. Basic to improvement is a vast increase henceforth in expenditure of public money for official programs—not just to increase size, but also to improve effectiveness through training, technical assistance and research.

SELECTED REFERENCES

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Uniform Vehicle Code. Revised, 1962. National Committee on Uniform Traffic Laws and Ordinances, 1319 Eighteenth Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Public Roads. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Accident Facts. National Safety Council, 425 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

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TABLE 1
MOTOR VEHICLE LAWS*
As of November, 1965

State or other jurisdiction	New license plates can be used on	Driving License Minimum age	Renewal	Financial responsi- bility law (a)	Safety inspec- tion	Certificate of title required	Chemical test for intoxi- cation
Alabama.....	Oct. 1	16	2 years	★	(b)	..	..
Alaska.....	Feb. 15	16	3 years	★	Spot	★	★
Arizona.....	Jan. 2	18 (c)	3 years	★	..	★	★
Arkansas.....	Jan. 1	14	annually	★	..	★	★
California.....	Jan. 1	16	4 years (d)	★ (e)	Spot	★	..
Colorado.....	Jan. 1	17 (c)	3 years	★	★	★	★
Connecticut.....	(f)	16	2 years	★	Spot	★	★ (g)
Delaware.....	(h)	16	2 years	★	★	★	★
Florida.....	Feb. 1	16 (c)	2 years	★	Spot (i)	★	..
Georgia.....	Jan. 1	16 (c)	annually	★	★	★ (j)	★
Hawaii.....	Jan. 2	15	until revoked	★	★	★	★
Idaho.....	Dec. 1	16 (c)	3 years	★	..	★	★ (g)
Illinois.....	Dec. 1	16	3 years	★	(b)	★	★
Indiana.....	Jan. 3	16 (c)	2 years	★	..	★	★
Iowa.....	Dec. 1	16 (c)	2 years	★	(b)	★	★ (g)
Kansas.....	Jan. 1	16 (c)	2 years	★	..	★	★ (g)
Kentucky.....	Dec. 29	16	2 years	★	..	.. (k)	★
Louisiana.....	Dec. 1	15	2 years	★	★	★	..
Maine.....	Dec. 25	17 (c)	2 years	★	★	.. (l)	★
Maryland.....	Mar. 1	16	2 years	★ (m)	★ (n)	★	★
Massachusetts.....	Jan. 1	16	2 years	★ (o)	★	..	★
Michigan.....		16 (c)	3 years	.. (m)	★	★	★
Minnesota.....	Nov. 15	16	4 years	★	(b)	.. (q)	★ (g)
Mississippi.....	Nov. 1	15	1 or 2 years (r)	★	★	..	..
Missouri.....	(f)	16	3 years	★	..	★	..
Montana.....	(f)	15	2 years	★	..	★	★
Nebraska.....	Jan. 1	16	2 years	★	..	★	★ (g)
Nevada.....	Dec. 1	16	5 years	★	..	★	★
New Hampshire.....	Mar. 1 (s)	16	2 years	★ (e)	★	..	★ (g)
New Jersey.....	(f)	17 (c)	1 or 3 years (r)	★ (m)	★	★	★
New Mexico.....	Dec. 15	18 (c)	2 years	★	★	★	..
New York.....	Jan. 1	18 (c)	33-42 months (t)	★ (e,m,o)	★ (u)	..	★ (g)
North Carolina.....	Jan. 1	16	4 years (v)	★ (o)	★	★	★ (g)
North Dakota.....	Oct. 20	16 (c)	2 years	★ (m)	..	★	★ (g)
Ohio.....	Mar. 1	16 (c)	3 years	★	..	★	..
Oklahoma.....	Dec. 11	16 (c)	2 years	★	.. (w)	★	..
Oregon.....	(f)	16 (c)	2 years	★ (e)	..	★	★
Pennsylvania.....	Mar. 15	18 (c)	2 years	★	★	★	★
Rhode Island.....	Mar. 1	16	2 years	★ (o)	★	..	★
South Carolina.....	Sept. 7	16 (c)	4 years	★ (e,m)	..	★	★
South Dakota.....	Jan. 1	16 (c)	4 years	★	..	★	★ (g)
Tennessee.....	Mar. 1	16 (c)	2 years	★	(b)	★	★
Texas.....	Feb. 1	16 (c)	2 years	★	★	★	..
Utah.....	Dec. 15	16	3 or 5 years (r, x)	★	★	★	★ (g)
Vermont.....	Jan. 1	18 (c)	annually	★	★	..	★ (g)
Virginia.....	Mar. 15	18 (c)	3 years	★ (e,m)	★	★	★ (g)
Washington.....	Jan. 2	16	2 years	★	..	★	★
West Virginia.....	June 1	16	4 years	★	★	★	★
Wisconsin.....	(f)	16 (c)	2 years	★	Spot	★	★
Wyoming.....	(f)	16	3 years	★	..	★	★
Dist. of Columbia.....	Mar. 1	16	3 years (y)	★	★	★	★

*Compiled from data prepared by the American Automobile Association, Washington, D.C.

(a) Security and/or future proof requirements.

(b) Certain or all cities may provide for compulsory inspection.

(c) Law includes specific provisions for licensing younger drivers.

(d) Original license renewable after three years.

(e) Mandatory uninsured motorist coverage. (In California, subject to waiver by motorist.)

(f) When issued.

(g) Law contains implied consent provision.

(h) Three months before current registration expires.

(i) Provides for compulsory inspection in some areas.

(j) Required on 1963 and later model vehicles.

(k) Bill of sale must be filed.

(l) Registration expires on transfer of ownership, and seller must return registration card to Secretary of State with written notice of transfer.

(m) Unsatisfied claim and judgment fund.

(n) Required only for purposes of titling used vehicles.

(o) Compulsory insurance. (In Rhode Island affects minors only.)

(p) Discretion of Secretary of State.

(q) Required for initial registration of vehicles previously registered in other states.

(r) Optional.

(s) Plates expire on a monthly schedule.

(t) Converting to staggered expiration date system.

(u) Required only for used vehicles at time of sale and vehicles over 4 years old.

(v) Complete reexamination of all drivers for renewal.

(w) Required only for first registration of vehicles from out of state.

(x) Licenses issued prior to January 1, 1936, remain valid until revoked.

(y) Special tests required for renewal of licenses of drivers over 65.

TABLE 2
STATE MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS—1964*

State or other jurisdiction	Motor Vehicles								
	Automobiles			Buses			Trucks		
	Private and commercial (including taxicabs)	Publicly owned (a)	Total	Private and commercial (b)	Publicly owned (a)	Total	Private and commercial (c)	Publicly owned (a)	Total
Alabama.....	1,265,232	4,164	1,269,396	2,248	4,671	6,919	268,991	13,216	282,207
Alaska.....	67,107	877	67,984	347	25	372	30,093	3,467	33,560
Arizona.....	609,733	5,427	615,160	540	1,403	1,943	165,019	9,804	174,823
Arkansas.....	614,561	1,390	615,951	759	3,432	4,191	247,026	6,004	253,030
California.....	8,040,332	41,449	8,081,781	7,609	7,019	14,628	1,366,371	76,401	1,442,772
Colorado.....	847,563	5,819	853,382	2,049	923	2,972	244,519	12,395	256,914
Connecticut....	1,185,207	4,526	1,189,733	4,116	308	4,424	140,850	8,452	149,302
Delaware.....	168,949	924	169,873	723	54	777	62,637	1,434	64,071
Florida.....	2,479,783	9,712	2,489,495	2,456	5,110	7,566	332,548	22,762	355,310
Georgia.....	1,533,245	4,185	1,537,430	2,359	5,277	7,636	331,596	14,565	346,161
Hawaii.....	252,086	2,274	254,360	632	52	684	31,189	2,738	33,927
Idaho.....	285,571	2,236	287,807	280	1,110	1,390	123,148	7,250	130,398
Illinois.....	3,737,065	13,725	3,750,790	8,895	5,997	14,892	477,393	22,358	493,751
Indiana.....	1,890,883	5,464	1,896,347	7,104	2,768	9,872	401,678	13,820	415,498
Iowa.....	1,189,188	3,600	1,192,788	1,119	4,929	6,048	276,514	10,918	287,432
Kansas.....	968,507	5,841	974,348	592	1,674	2,266	338,049	13,646	351,695
Kentucky.....	1,127,492	2,926	1,130,418	2,365	3,471	5,836	272,151	10,416	282,567
Louisiana.....	1,087,365	5,746	1,093,111	5,609	1,704	7,313	256,179	9,141	265,320
Maine.....	329,558	1,526	331,084	886	645	1,531	73,259	3,625	76,884
Maryland.....	1,220,058	4,491	1,224,549	5,132	1,233	6,365	155,871	7,690	163,561
Massachusetts..	1,811,841	8,734	1,820,575	5,944	125	6,069	186,407	18,468	204,875
Michigan.....	3,280,049	13,477	3,293,526	4,483	6,495	10,978	426,988	27,256	454,244
Minnesota.....	1,458,517	4,666	1,463,183	3,670	4,880	8,550	304,543	12,399	316,942
Mississippi....	637,950	1,351	639,301	1,931	5,267	7,198	214,802	9,212	224,014
Missouri.....	1,629,243	4,637	1,633,880	4,846	3,226	8,072	376,201	12,533	388,734
Montana.....	287,696	1,459	289,155	855	464	1,319	128,878	6,781	135,659
Nebraska.....	618,789	2,564	621,353	874	1,328	2,202	202,149	6,557	208,706
Nevada.....	181,912	1,764	183,676	207	425	632	55,388	5,944	61,332
New Hampshire..	261,672	2,164	263,836	698	125	823	43,433	6,052	49,485
New Jersey.....	2,539,478	9,380	2,548,858	7,209	1,216	8,425	281,353	22,468	303,821
New Mexico....	373,224	3,771	376,995	1,722	228	1,950	121,883	6,654	128,537
New York.....	5,086,143	26,062	5,112,205	14,705	9,676	24,381	539,148	50,951	590,099
North Carolina..	1,603,056	11,054	1,614,110	4,720	12,036	16,756	370,049	29,713	399,762
North Dakota...	254,764	1,210	255,974	275	1,233	1,508	123,446	3,934	127,380
Ohio.....	4,158,110	10,947	4,169,057	5,843	10,448	16,291	452,180	23,448	485,628
Oklahoma.....	1,007,241	3,916	1,011,157	1,401	4,215	5,616	351,196	12,248	363,444
Oregon.....	862,368	5,657	868,025	1,009	2,463	3,472	182,218	11,856	194,074
Pennsylvania...	4,188,517	14,893	4,203,410	13,256	1,651	14,907	558,489	40,166	598,655
Rhode Island...	345,416	1,619	347,035	754	107	861	39,504	2,174	41,678
South Carolina..	843,410	3,957	847,367	1,341	6,132	7,473	165,206	9,592	174,798
South Dakota...	276,063	1,049	277,112	153	781	934	106,228	5,899	112,127
Tennessee.....	1,277,249	5,799	1,283,048	1,572	3,804	5,376	262,377	14,628	277,005
Texas.....	4,179,896	11,477	4,191,373	3,167	10,254	13,421	1,066,479	40,896	1,107,375
Utah.....	392,014	2,333	394,347	273	774	1,047	102,723	6,609	109,332
Vermont.....	134,542	685	135,227	362	214	576	30,681	1,723	32,404
Virginia.....	1,432,714	10,264	1,442,978	2,345	5,338	7,683	242,524	13,891	256,415
Washington.....	1,257,856	9,267	1,267,123	3,069	4,456	7,525	288,815	18,301	307,116
West Virginia...	520,246	2,709	522,955	808	2,020	2,828	129,334	5,189	134,523
Wisconsin.....	1,489,191	5,476	1,494,667	5,318	2,467	7,785	280,195	19,316	299,511
Wyoming.....	146,659	1,107	147,766	610	635	1,245	70,283	4,110	74,393
Dist. of Col....	200,375	4,762(e)	205,137	1,939	23	1,962	17,221	2,973	20,194
Total.....	71,635,686	314,512	71,950,198	151,179	154,311	305,490	13,319,402	722,043	14,041,445

*Prepared by the Bureau of Public Roads, U.S. Department of Commerce. Compiled for the 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 present 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.

(a) Includes federal, state, county, and municipal vehicles. Vehicles owned by the military services are not included.

(b) The numbers of private and commercial buses given here are estimates by the Bureau of Public Roads of the numbers in operation, rather than the registration counts of the states.

(c) The following farm trucks, registered at a nominal fee

MAJOR STATE SERVICES

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TABLE 2—Continued
STATE MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS—1964*

All motor vehicles			Comparison of total motor-vehicles registrations, 1963-1964			Motorcycles		State or other jurisdiction
Private and commercial	Publicly owned (a)	Total	Total 1963 registrations	Increase or decrease, 1964	Percentage change	Private and commercial	Publicly owned (a)	
1,536,471	22,051	1,558,522	1,455,883	102,639	7.0	15,362	262	Alabama
97,547	4,369	101,916	93,472	8,444	9.0	1,240	9	Alaska
775,292	16,634	791,926	748,433	43,493	5.8	13,085	204	Arizona
862,346	10,826	873,172	829,793	43,379	5.2	7,151	24	Arkansas
9,414,312	124,869	9,539,181	9,104,462	434,719	4.8	205,971	4,086	California
1,094,131	19,137	1,113,268	1,070,105	43,163	4.0	16,521	156	Colorado
1,330,173	13,286	1,343,459	1,274,594	68,865	5.4	9,325	159	Connecticut
232,309	2,412	234,721	222,088	12,633	5.7	1,626	20	Delaware
2,814,787	37,584	2,852,371	2,731,995	120,376	4.4	37,907	893	Florida
1,867,200	24,027	1,891,227	1,774,897	116,330	6.6	13,313	329	Georgia
283,907	5,064	288,971	270,645	18,326	6.8	7,184	86	Hawaii
408,999	10,596	419,595	408,635	10,960	2.7	10,675	55	Idaho
4,217,353	42,080	4,259,433	4,105,402	154,031	3.8	36,386	696	Illinois
2,299,665	22,052	2,321,717	2,253,222	68,495	3.0	29,891	276	Indiana
1,466,821	19,447	1,486,268	1,433,174	53,094	3.7	17,009	132	Iowa
1,307,148	21,161	1,328,309	1,282,089	46,220	3.6	15,439	673	Kansas
1,402,008	16,813	1,418,821	1,351,471	67,350	5.0	10,030	—	Kentucky
1,349,153	16,591	1,365,744	1,301,137	64,607	5.0	9,926	215	Louisiana
403,703	5,796	409,499	407,116	2,383	0.6	2,598	17	Maine
1,381,061	13,414	1,394,475	1,314,213	80,262	6.1	6,755	60	Maryland
2,004,192	27,327	2,031,519	1,982,445	49,074	2.5	23,229	—	Massachusetts
3,711,520	47,228	3,758,748	3,599,975	158,773	4.4	39,041	722	Michigan
1,766,730	21,945	1,788,675	1,727,163	61,512	3.6	28,094	230	Minnesota
854,683	15,830	870,513	821,624	48,889	6.0	4,677	14	Mississippi
2,010,290	20,396	2,030,686	1,918,597(d)	112,089	5.8	18,162	45	Missouri
417,429	8,704	426,133	419,285	6,848	1.6	9,517	33	Montana
821,812	10,449	832,261	808,867	23,394	2.9	7,905	70	Nebraska
237,507	8,133	245,640	233,094(d)	12,546	5.4	5,866	115	Nevada
305,803	8,341	314,144	300,899(d)	13,245	4.4	3,817	—	New Hampshire
2,828,040	33,064	2,861,104	2,741,493	119,611	4.4	18,822	650	New Jersey
496,829	10,653	507,482	483,048	24,434	5.1	7,762	60	New Mexico
5,639,996	86,689	5,726,685	5,540,769	185,916	3.4	23,899	552	New York
1,977,825	52,803	2,030,628	1,940,917	89,711	4.6	8,865	313	North Carolina
378,485	6,377	384,862	375,136	9,726	2.6	4,088	40	North Dakota
4,626,133	44,843	4,670,976	4,468,985	201,991	4.5	47,625	486	Ohio
1,359,838	20,379	1,380,217	1,333,271	46,946	3.5	17,061	14	Oklahoma
1,045,595	19,976	1,065,571	1,014,008	51,563	5.1	29,410	213	Oregon
4,760,262	56,710	4,816,972	4,628,034	188,938	4.1	46,617	547	Pennsylvania
385,674	3,900	389,574	373,078	16,496	4.4	4,317	228	Rhode Island
1,009,957	19,681	1,029,638	975,277	54,361	5.6	5,441	94	South Carolina
382,444	7,729	390,173	388,915	1,258	0.3	4,735	26	South Dakota
1,541,198	24,231	1,565,429	1,500,566	64,863	4.3	13,611	113	Tennessee
5,249,542	62,627	5,312,169	5,067,840	244,329	4.8	49,518	598	Texas
495,010	9,716	504,726	486,030	18,696	3.8	9,961	79	Utah
165,585	2,622	168,207	163,190	5,017	3.1	2,356	—	Vermont
1,677,583	29,493	1,707,076	1,646,088	60,988	3.7	7,667	219	Virginia
1,549,740	32,024	1,581,764	1,529,810	51,954	3.4	29,875	426	Washington
650,388	9,918	660,306	645,539	14,767	2.3	6,163	50	West Virginia
1,774,704	27,259	1,801,963	1,737,042	64,921	3.7	19,225	351	Wisconsin
217,552	5,852	223,404	218,483	4,921	2.3	3,920	32	Wyoming
219,535	7,758	227,293	219,354	7,939	3.6	1,199	249	Dist. of Col.
85,106,267	1,190,866	86,297,133	82,721,648	3,575,485	4.3	969,839	14,921	Total

and restricted to use in the vicinity of the owner's farm, are not included in this table: Connecticut, 5,765; New Hampshire, 4,184; New Jersey, 7,471; New York, 14,217; and Rhode Island, 1,849.

(d) Additional information required the revision of the 1963 data for Missouri, Nevada and New Hampshire.

(e) Includes 2,974 automobiles of the Diplomatic Corps.

Health and Welfare

STATE HEALTH PROGRAMS*

IN RECENT decades rapid progress has been made in preventive and curative medicine. The provision of high quality health and medical services for today's mobile, urban, and aging population through coordinated community-based programs is the current challenging objective for advancing the nation's health.

Annual death statistics for the United States have been available since 1900. Except for the period of the World War I influenza pandemic, the crude death rate trended downward from its 1900 value of 17.2 per thousand of population until it reached 9.2 in 1954. Since then, the rate has ranged between that figure and 9.6, depending on the severity of upper respiratory disease from year to year. The 1963 rate was 9.6.

Part of the resistance to decline in the crude death rate is no doubt due to the aging of the population. But when the death rate is "age-adjusted" by calculating what it would have been each year if the age distribution of the population had remained unchanged, one finds essentially the same picture. There is a decline (except for the World War I pandemic) from 1900 to 1954, and thereafter a fluctuation between 7.8 and 7.3, with a slight tendency for the more recent figures to be lower. In agreement with these figures, the expectation of life at birth was 70 in 1962, as compared with 69.6 in 1954.

*Prepared by the Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The infant mortality rate declined slightly between 1954 and 1963, with 25.2 deaths per 1,000 live births as compared with 26.6, but the recent decline has been small as compared with earlier years. The major problem is with infants dying before the twenty-eighth day; these deaths comprised some 73 per cent of all infant deaths in 1962 as compared with 70, 61, 55, and 48 per cent in 1950, 1940, 1930, and 1920, respectively.

The maternal mortality rate has declined fairly steadily since it first became available. It averaged 72.9 per 10,000 live births for the period 1915-19, 5.2 in 1954 and 3.5 in 1962.

While death rates for the infectious diseases have been declining over the decades, rates for the chronic diseases have been increasing. In 1962, 60 per cent of the 1,757,000 deaths were at ages 65 and over, and 82 per cent of these were assigned to the major cardiovascular-renal diseases and malignant neoplasms. In 1900 the death rates per 100,000 population were about 676 for infectious diseases and 416 for chronic noninfectious diseases, as compared with rates of about 44 and 664, respectively, in 1962.

The crude birth rate in 1963 was 21.7 live births per 1,000 population, continuing a downward trend that has been in progress since 1957, when the rate was 25. The fertility rate also has declined since 1957; it was 122.7 live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years in that year, and 108.4 in 1963. While births have numbered more than 4 million

every year beginning with 1954, the population has increased in recent years in relationship to births. Research suggests that the postwar generation is marrying earlier, having children earlier, and possibly completing its families earlier.

STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENTS

Functions

The interests of state health departments are continuing to expand beyond the traditional preventive programs. The newer concept encompasses comprehensive health and medical facilities for all segments of the population through community-wide programs. To implement such an organized community effort requires involvement and utilization of all existing resources. Health departments accordingly are collaborating with other public agencies, voluntary health agencies, universities, and the medical and allied professions in planning and coordinating programs to provide improved and expanded community services.

Funds

Expenditures for public health services totalling \$777 million were reported for fiscal year 1964 by state health departments and by other state agencies administering programs for mental health, hospital and medical facilities construction, water pollution control, and crippled children's services. This does not include amounts spent for construction and operation of general hospitals and tuberculosis sanatoria. The total represents an over-all increase over the previous year of 10.5 per cent. Of the total outlay reported by the states for 1964, 16 per cent was from federal grant money; in twenty-six states, federal funds amounted to 25 per cent or more of the monies spent in fiscal 1962.

Staffing

A slight but steady upward trend in the number of state and local health department personnel continues, yet the supply of professional and technical personnel remains far short of demand. While a little more than three-fifths of

the total personnel are professional and technical employees, the personnel rate for physicians was actually a little less in 1962 than in 1952, and the rate for nurses and sanitation workers only a little higher.

In recent years a growing national shortage of professional medical and public health personnel has received much attention from Congress. As one result, 1963 saw the passage of the Health Professions Educational Assistance Act, which provides funds for the construction of teaching facilities for training of physicians, dentists, pharmacists and other professional health workers. Amendments to this act passed in 1965 extended and expanded a program of loans to such students for training costs. The Nurse Training Act of 1964 authorized a similar program of construction grants and student loans for nurses, and extended the existing Professional Nurse Traineeship Program. Under the Graduate Public Health Training Amendments of 1964, the Public Health Traineeship Program also was extended, for another five years.

Although these programs should have a significant effect on the health manpower shortage, the supply of health workers will not meet the demand for many years to come; manpower will continue to be a difficult problem for state and local health departments.

Programs

Public health programs in the United States have made striking advances in the last decade. Increased federal spending for health purposes has stimulated greatly increased health budgets at the state and local levels through a system of matching grants. Under this impetus, the construction of hospitals, clinics, nursing homes and environmental health facilities has proceeded at a rapid rate. Public attention has been drawn to the health problems inherent in our growing metropolitan areas, our increased population over 65, the mounting pollution of air and water, the use of pesticides, the rising incidence of cardiovascular disease and cancer, the shortage of health manpower, and the general lack of adequate health

provisions for the poor and for minority groups.

This growing public concern for health and welfare problems has resulted in the passage of many Congressional acts designed to deal with specific problems. Various of these are noted in the summaries of individual programs which follow. Certain other major pieces of recent legislation should be noted at this point, since they undoubtedly will have some effect on the organization and programs of state and local health departments. These are the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 (the anti-poverty program), the Heart Disease, Cancer and Stroke Amendments of 1965, and the Medicare Amendments of 1965. While they represent essentially federal programs, the cooperation of state and local health authorities will be necessary if the programs are to achieve their goals.

INDIVIDUAL PROGRAMS

Accident Prevention

Accidents are our fourth greatest killer and rank as the most important cause of death between the ages of 1 and 35. Approximately 104,000 people were killed and 50 million injured in 1964.

Most states now have accident control units, and the Public Health Service, through its Division of Accident Prevention, works closely with them to prevent accidents and to minimize the results of those which occur. Through state health departments, the division serves as a national clearing house for 540 poison control centers. It also conducts research and offers training and demonstration programs in such subjects as traffic injury prevention, emergency medical care, burn prevention and treatment. It is developing a guide for emergency treatment of burns for use by the general public.

Air Pollution

Passage of the Clean Air Act of 1963, which provides federal funds on a matching basis to state or local agencies for the development, establishment or improvement of air pollution control programs, has resulted in a tremendous growth of

state air pollution control activities. In the nine-month period following the appropriation of funds by Congress in September 1964, grants totalling more than \$4 million were made to twenty-one state and seventy-two regional and local air pollution control agencies. If viable programs emerge from the state development grants, it is estimated that by 1967 some thirty-six states will have working control programs, as compared with only sixteen such programs at the beginning of the grant activity.

In addition, numerous intergovernmental agencies have been established to deal with air pollution problems affecting more than one municipality, county or state. Increased research into the sources, effects, and control of atmospheric pollution is being supported by state and federal agencies.

Cancer Control

Federal grants are made annually to state public health agencies to stimulate and aid cancer control. Each state receives at least \$25,000 as a basic grant. The remainder of the fund is allocated among the states under a formula that takes into account cancer deaths, income and population. State public health agencies in their cancer control programs operate cancer clinics, provide hospitalization for certain classes of patients, offer local public health nursing and other services, and maintain statistical and educational services.

Another federal grants system assists qualified state and local groups to undertake programs demonstrating proven techniques for detection and treatment of cancer. Grants programs of particular interest are under way in uterine cancer control, clinical training, technologist training, and continuing medical education.

Chronic Disease

The Division of Chronic Diseases of the U. S. Public Health Service assists states in using the results of research to build better community programs for preventing the occurrence and progression of illness, disability, and dependency due to chronic diseases. The basic tools

available to the division include authority for development of guidelines and resource materials, sponsorship of training opportunities for professional and allied personnel, and technical consultation and financial support for state and community projects. The division has six program branches: Cancer Control, Diabetes and Arthritis, Heart Disease Control, Neurological and Sensory Diseases, Nursing Homes and Related Facilities, and Gerontology.

Communicable Disease Control

State and local health departments are increasingly aware that effective techniques of communicable disease control require careful pinpointing of the communities' problem areas. Control demonstrations, representing years of cooperation between the states and the Public Health Service Communicable Disease Center, define geographic and socio-cultural patterns of specific disease incidence, low immunization levels, and environmental deficiencies. Health index surveys, reviews of health department records, epidemiologic studies of special problems, and related surveys provide the basis for development of specific corrective programs and for motivating public support.

Dental Public Health

Controlled fluoridation of community water supplies is the best method known for preventing tooth decay. By mid-year 1965, nearly 50 million people in 2,844 communities were drinking fluoridated water, an increase of 3 million people and 200 communities over 1964. For the benefit of people living in communities without central water supplies, the Dental Division of the Public Health Service studies other methods of administering fluorides. And to help communities which have too much fluoride in water supplies, studies are made of methods for removing the excess.

Using birth records from twenty-nine states, epidemiologists of the division have produced an index of congenital malformations, which will help achieve a more effective coding of malformations.

A new program inaugurated in 1965 made grants available to states for the initiation or expansion of dental health services. Almost all states and territories scheduled dental care programs for children, the aged, the mentally ill, or other disadvantaged groups.

Diabetes and Arthritis

Since 1961, when a Diabetes and Arthritis Branch was established in the Public Health Service Division of Chronic Diseases, there has been an impressive increase in the number of persons screened for diabetes, as reported by the states. Every so, at least two million cases of diabetes are still undetected in the United States. The program, therefore, continues to stress the importance of screening the high-yield group—older people, the overweight, those with family histories of diabetes, and those exhibiting symptoms of the disease.

The branch also is seeking to increase health services for arthritic patients and to improve professional competence in dealing with their problems. Toward this end, the proceedings, recommendations, and filmed montage of the Surgeon General's Workshop on the Prevention of Disability for Arthritis, which was held May 5-8, 1965, will be used to increase interest in arthritis among health agency personnel and community leaders.

Emergency Health Services

States are continuing to prepare to meet the health needs of the civilian population in event of a national disaster. Health mobilization representatives are now assigned to each of the nine regions of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and to most of the states, to assist in planning, organizing and conducting programs to increase emergency health preparedness. Many states also have utilized funds made available through Public Law 606 to defray the costs of personnel and administration.

More than 350,000 individuals have now attended medical self-help training courses designed to help the individual to meet his own health needs and those of his family and neighbors until the services of a physician become available.

Environmental Health Planning

Metropolitan planning for more adequate environmental health conditions is receiving greater emphasis from many state health departments, with closer cooperation among city, metropolitan, regional and state planning agencies. Services deal with a wide variety of problem areas, including water supply, waste disposal, housing, recreation, food supply, transportation, and social and economic stress. A few state health departments are directly engaged in providing planning, training, consultation and technical assistance to localities.

The Public Health Service aids the states in achieving environmental health goals by providing technical assistance, performing research, conducting surveys, and publishing guidelines for evaluating local conditions and planning facilities.

Food, Milk and Shellfish Sanitation

Because of problems created by a rapidly changing technology, the states and their political subdivisions, in cooperation with federal agencies, are intensifying efforts in research and in standardization of food protection administrative practices and technical procedures of food sanitation.

The *Food Service Sanitation Manual* of the Public Health Service, containing a recommended food service ordinance and code, now forms the basis for regulations in forty-three states and nearly 1,400 local jurisdictions. The new *Grade A Pasteurized Milk Ordinance—1965 Recommendations of the U.S. Public Health Service* has been adopted by thirty-seven states, affecting more than 110 million people. Participation by the states in the Cooperative States-PHS Program for the Certification of Interstate Milk Shippers increased in 1965 for the fourteenth consecutive year; it now includes 1,281 interstate milk shippers.

A similar cooperative program between the Public Health Service and the shellfish producing states has long been in existence. The ability of shellfish to concentrate micro-organisms, radioactive substances, insecticides and other chemical pollutants, coupled with the mount-

ing pollution of estuarine areas, has created complex problems in shellfish sanitation. Intensified efforts are being directed toward obtaining effective programs for adequate protection against shellfish contamination.

Heart Disease Control

The Heart Disease Control Branch of the Public Health Service provides professional, technical and financial assistance to state and local health departments in applying knowledge available for prevention and control.

Large strides have been made in applied research and community services, particularly with regard to strokes, rheumatic fever and congenital heart disease. Health departments, hospitals and physicians express increasing interest in the concept of intensive care units. A Public Health Service booklet, *Coronary Care Units*, emphasizes this method of specialized care for patients with acute myocardial infarction.

The PHS branch is also providing widescale training to physicians, nurses, dentists and selected lay groups in the techniques of closed cardiac resuscitation. Among activities related to cerebrovascular disease are education courses for professionals and laymen, state and local training courses, and the sponsoring, in cooperation with other agencies and organizations, of conferences such as a 1964 National Stroke Conference.

Hospital and Medical Facilities Planning and Construction

Under the Hospital Survey and Construction Act of 1946 (Hill-Burton), official state hospital planning agencies have developed comprehensive, long-range plans for hospital and related medical facilities. As of June 30, 1965, the federal government under this program had contributed more than \$2.3 billion to some 7,850 construction projects, totalling more than \$7.4 billion in cost. Substantial progress has been made in meeting the over-all need for general hospital beds, but critical shortages remain in other types of hospital facilities, particularly for long-term care of the mentally ill and mentally retarded.

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 postnatal care, well-child conferences for health supervision of infants and preschool children, health services for school children, dental hygiene and prophylaxis and dental care, nutrition education, and consultation to hospitals concerning maternity and newborn care. Many states are also participating in neonatal and perinatal research studies.

Every state in the Union has a program of services for crippled children. These include not only medical, surgical and corrective treatment and hospital care, but treatment of associated social and emotional handicaps. While the majority of the programs are administered by the state health department, they may also be handled by special commissions, the state medical school, or the state department of education.

Nearly all state health departments also have a section devoted to the planning and administering of effective school health programs.

Mental Health¹

State mental health activities, as in other recent biennia, were characterized by development of a wider range of services and by preparations for comprehensive long-range planning. There was general recognition that planning separately for in-patient and out-patient services, for children and adults, and for the mentally ill and mentally retarded, was insufficient. Transitional facilities developed rapidly. The number of patients in state hospitals decreased, and newly admitted patients had significantly shorter stays in the hospital. More states have passed community health acts, and many now have some administrative arrangements for state and local matching funds for community services.

Congress' passage of the Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental

Health Centers Construction Act of 1963 launched a major new attack on the problems of mental illness and retardation. This bill provides for expanded research to determine the causes of retardation, establishes diagnostic treatment clinics, and permits construction of community centers for care of the retarded and the mentally ill. Emphasis will be placed on health services at the community level rather than in huge custodial institutions.

Neurological and Sensory Diseases

The Neurological and Sensory Disease Service Branch of the PHS Division of Chronic Diseases provides technical assistance and consultation to state and local activities directed to the early detection, prevention and control of conditions such as speech, hearing and vision defects, and diseases such as epilepsy, mental retardation, cerebral palsy, multiple sclerosis and Parkinson's disease.

Grants are made for community service training projects to improve and expand services for persons with neurological and sensory disorders and to increase the personnel available to provide such care.

In addition, the program includes grants to states for assessments of neurological and sensory disease problems and for development of plans to combat them.

Nursing Homes

The Nursing Home and Related Facilities program of the PHS is conducted in close cooperation with state health departments and other state licensure agencies to improve standards of patient care in nursing homes and similar institutions. Cooperation also is close with the newly formed Association of State Nursing Home Licensing Officers. Currently, major emphasis is being placed on training programs, made possible by short-term grants, for professional and sub-professional personnel in nursing homes.

Occupational Health

Increased attention is being given to the detection, prevention and control of

¹A separate chapter, "State Mental Health Programs, 1964-1965," begins on page 340.

occupational diseases. Some forty-one states, Puerto Rico and numerous local health departments now have active occupational health programs. They employ more than 600 professional personnel, including physicians, nurses, engineers, chemists and physicists. In addition to the promotion of health services for employees, training and health information activities, many of these units perform epidemiological research on occupational diseases.

Poliomyelitis

As late as 1954, poliomyelitis accounted for 18,308 paralytic illnesses in the United States. With the introduction of inactivated vaccine (Salk) in 1955, a steady decline began. However, local outbreaks, chiefly among unimmunized preschool children, continue to occur. Since 1961, the oral poliovirus vaccine (Sabin) has been utilized in controlling such outbreaks through rapid, mass immunization programs. State and local health departments have given emphasis to widespread community immunization programs in order to reach groups and individuals previously unvaccinated.

Radiological Health

As of June 1965, forty-seven states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico had taken steps in radiation control, either by specific legislation or by radiation control regulations under the broad authority of departments of health.

To meet the growing needs for radiation control in the states, the Public Health Service established in 1962 a radiological health grant program. In fiscal 1965, a total of \$2.5 million was awarded under this program, for use in all fifty states and two territories, for personnel and equipment needs, and in several instances to help finance state assumption of the Atomic Energy Commission's licensing and inspection authority over radiation sources.

In addition, the states, with assistance from the Public Health Service, have intensified their radiation safety survey programs involving x-ray installations. Approximately 80 per cent of dental x-ray units in the United States have been

surveyed, and information on x-ray experiences was collected from 10,000 households and 32,000 persons in 1965.

Solid Waste Disposal

Sanitary refuse disposal is still generally unsatisfactory across the nation. Continued urbanization, scarcity of land, more restrictive air pollution control requirements, and less isolation are combining to aggravate the problem. It was hoped, however, that the passage of the Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1965 would intensify constructive efforts by making funds available to public and private agencies for research, training projects, surveys and demonstration (including construction of facilities), and developing of solid waste disposal plans.

Tuberculosis Control

The Surgeon General's Task Force Report, *The Future of Tuberculosis Control*, has refocused public attention on this still serious disease problem and, together with increased Congressional appropriations, has been instrumental in accelerating control activities.

Special project grants have been made to thirty-seven states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. The projects include services to unhospitalized tuberculosis patients. In many places, local efforts are supplemented by hospital admission x-ray programs and by tuberculin testing of children entering school and of school employees.

In order to heighten competence, the PHS Communicable Disease Center offers various services—courses in clinical management and tuberculosis control to professional and auxiliary personnel, regional nursing workshops, regional therapy and control symposia for physicians, and seminars for public health workers. Single concept films are available for use by medical and nursing schools.

Venereal Disease Control

Infectious syphilis continues to receive top priority in venereal disease control programs. In 1965, 23,257 primary and secondary syphilis cases were reported, a 272 per cent increase over 1957, but only 2.3 per cent over 1964. Of the re-

ported cases, 95 per cent were interviewed, and 8,800 cases were brought to treatment through health department epidemiology; of the cases reported by private physicians, 88 per cent were interviewed and 2,400 brought to treatment.

Major efforts are being made to implement the report of the Surgeon General's Task Force on Syphilis Control; the cooperation of private physicians and laboratories has been secured, and epidemiological services have been expanded. Educational health programs have been developed for professionals and the general public. Research in the medical and behavioral aspects of syphilis continues.

Water Supply and Pollution Control

Eight comprehensive program planning projects for water pollution control

in eight major river basins are under way, with the cooperation of state, local and federal agencies. Noteworthy progress has been made by the states in water pollution control programs. State funds spent for extending and expanding programs have increased steadily. Financial assistance to state and interstate water pollution control agencies continues under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

Communities throughout the nation, including Puerto Rico, are building needed sewage treatment works with the aid of construction grants. Since 1956, 6,200 waste treatment projects have been approved for federal aid. As a result, there is or will be improved water quality in more than 54,000 miles of streams serving 49 million people.

AMOUNTS EXPENDED FOR PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES, STATE BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 1964*(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	\$777,190,623	\$359,814,852	\$275,694,648	\$14,250,967	\$127,430,156	\$68,761,510	\$56,207,806	\$2,460,840
Alabama	8,744,359	3,000,608	2,967,991	18,161	2,757,599	1,243,112	1,514,487	.....
Alaska	2,672,701	1,648,182	85,439	22,970	916,110	581,825	333,655	630
Arizona	3,917,064	989,943	2,169,049	60,429	697,643	453,815	243,828	.....
Arkansas	5,002,773	2,167,978	1,052,943	64,527	1,717,325	817,688	880,072	19,565
California	87,015,607	35,652,662	39,747,419	655,477	10,960,049	8,221,374	2,642,708	95,967
Colorado	7,285,684	1,877,522	3,738,186	14,545	1,655,431	808,503	835,424	11,504
Connecticut	8,640,203	4,676,625	1,512,300	864,873	1,586,405	807,933	778,472	.....
Delaware	2,020,129	1,368,614	.....	3,500	648,015	361,336	286,679	.....
Florida	22,635,436	9,780,307	7,172,380	27,031	5,655,718	2,790,741	1,631,292	1,233,685
Georgia	20,539,586	10,371,983	5,754,791	6,375	4,406,437	1,789,587	2,616,850	.....
Hawaii	6,650,162	4,363,732	7,768	160,987	2,117,675	1,719,041	374,544	24,090
Idaho	2,303,569	845,458	524,703	35,781	897,627	474,800	414,859	7,968
Illinois	29,513,172	12,899,241	10,831,245	1,598,083	4,384,603	2,618,897	1,765,706	.....
Indiana	12,642,632	7,148,330	2,443,850	664,884	2,385,568	1,233,477	1,152,091	.....
Iowa	6,754,565	2,810,909	1,664,042	486,769	1,792,845	807,472	985,373	.....
Kansas	6,107,103	1,954,067	2,535,044	309,346	1,308,646	728,501	580,145	.....
Kentucky	11,628,488	6,213,132	2,064,071	410,828	2,940,457	1,381,250	1,559,207	.....
Louisiana	12,517,506	6,798,790	3,477,118	9,818	2,231,180	994,190	1,236,990	.....
Maine	3,042,837	1,804,673	461,345	.....	776,819	412,453	364,366	.....
Maryland	18,116,227	10,083,468	6,110,175	8,262	1,914,322	950,696	963,626	.....
Massachusetts	17,738,681	15,159,587	.....	.....	2,579,094	1,509,196	1,069,898	.....
Michigan	25,831,237	9,504,407	11,430,268	288,989	4,607,573	2,301,335	2,306,238	.....
Minnesota	12,158,789	4,067,807	4,560,578	868,899	2,661,505	1,255,998	1,405,507	.....
Mississippi	6,389,748	2,345,123	1,483,415	.....	2,561,210	1,362,672	1,198,538	.....
Missouri	13,158,197	4,123,782	5,542,061	952,600	2,539,754	1,443,883	1,085,871	10,000

Montana.....	1,770,515	557,428	364,197	38,586	810,304	444,606	365,698	.....
Nebraska.....	2,846,546	815,696	1,022,209	213,069	795,572	382,406	413,166	.....
Nevada.....	1,936,820	840,129	474,302	34,990	587,399	293,053	293,540	806
New Hampshire.....	1,735,504	1,180,006	21,163	5,130	529,205	289,973	239,232	.....
New Jersey.....	30,962,879	6,551,104	21,235,458	50,000	3,126,317	1,684,371	820,254	621,692
New Mexico.....	3,283,483	1,236,978	700,621	32,902	1,312,982	765,057	544,532	3,393
New York.....	140,925,917	72,976,083	61,073,596	.....	6,876,238	4,264,238	2,612,000	.....
North Carolina.....	16,914,559	5,649,435	7,370,990	6,125	3,888,009	1,665,760	2,222,249	.....
North Dakota.....	2,247,571	710,530	626,303	70,405	840,333	520,162	314,176	5,995
Ohio.....	26,607,867	4,692,774	15,623,908	1,268,365	5,022,820	2,647,416	2,373,523	1,881
Oklahoma.....	7,902,864	4,152,409	1,841,253	.....	1,909,202	1,105,342	777,831	26,029
Oregon.....	7,923,671	2,714,417	3,788,585	192,466	1,228,203	649,313	578,890	.....
Pennsylvania.....	43,077,840	26,953,866	6,483,060	3,520,676	6,120,238	3,460,031	2,660,207	.....
Rhode Island.....	3,179,736	1,557,563	842,537	.....	779,636	399,126	380,510	.....
South Carolina.....	7,141,717	3,264,475	1,622,970	.....	2,254,272	1,086,599	1,167,673	.....
South Dakota.....	1,613,197	606,165	295,089	165,921	546,022	319,084	225,897	1,041
Tennessee.....	12,492,826	5,580,913	4,002,464	129,722	2,779,727	1,258,462	1,511,406	9,859
Texas.....	26,940,821	11,315,545	10,028,403	.....	5,596,873	2,919,189	2,677,684	.....
Utah.....	3,075,634	1,051,397	1,155,382	63,000	805,855	443,450	362,405	.....
Vermont.....	2,018,748	1,341,368	.....	84,982	592,398	321,448	270,950	.....
Virginia.....	17,024,211	7,704,814	6,036,245	120,767	3,162,385	1,362,844	1,799,541	.....
Washington.....	10,970,403	2,626,936	5,842,749	583,258	1,917,460	1,058,041	845,119	14,300
West Virginia.....	5,152,234	1,969,452	1,517,715	17,254	1,647,813	796,951	850,862	.....
Wisconsin.....	12,544,223	4,071,892	5,913,793	217,063	2,341,475	1,231,091	1,098,905	12,079
Wyoming.....	1,339,970	360,305	474,875	72,074	432,716	239,268	193,448	.....
District of Columbia.....	8,824,723	7,284,160	.....	25,934	1,514,629	591,160	563,113	360,356
Guam.....	555,462	352,553	.....	5,144	197,765	91,821	105,944	.....
Puerto Rico.....	20,341,024	17,528,692	.....	.....	2,812,332	1,278,847	1,533,485	.....
Virgin Islands.....	2,813,203	2,510,837	.....	.....	302,366	122,626	179,740	.....

*Source: Reported to the Public Health Service and to the Children's Bureau by state health departments and other state agencies administering programs for mental hygiene, mental health planning, water pollution control, hospital and medical facilities construction, and crippled children's services.

(a) Includes encumbrances incurred during fiscal year 1964 but unliquidated. Excludes amounts identified as cost of administration and patient care in hospital facilities and construction costs.

(b) Funds made available to states for health purposes by other federal agencies.

STATE MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMS, 1964-1965

BY RUTH TURK*

ENCOURAGING progress can be reported on many aspects of state programs and services for the mentally ill and retarded in the 1963-65 biennium. States generally have endeavored to substitute active treatment for custodial care, and to develop new means of helping the mentally afflicted. The most intensive efforts probably have gone into expanding various services in the community, and community participation has been enhanced. Further improvements can be anticipated on the basis of planning activities now under way.

PLANNING

Stimulated by federal grants made available in 1963 and 1964, the planning of comprehensive mental health programs has been a core function of state mental health agencies in the past two years. Never before has such an intensive, nationwide effort been made to assess available resources and determine the scope of services needed for the mentally ill.

Voluminous reports and innumerable recommendations resulted from these efforts in the latter part of 1965. The reports vary from state to state, due to vast differences in existing facilities, types and scopes of programs. Little action could be taken by state legislatures to implement the recommendations in 1965, since adjournment usually preceded their final formulation, but some effects of the new planning already have been seen. Above all, in a significant number of states—including California, Connecticut, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania and Virginia—the function of planning has been made a permanent assignment of state mental health agencies.

*Mrs. Turk, of the Council of State Governments staff, is its specialist on mental health programs.

Another significant effect of planning is improved coordination and integration of services within state mental health agencies, as well as improved cooperation with other agencies and departments that have responsibilities for the mentally ill. Planning also has led to negotiations concerning possible establishment of services, across state boundaries. And in individual instances legislatures acted in 1965 on specific recommendations which were considered particularly urgent.

While state planning as regards mental retardation has not progressed quite so far, and federal grants for this purpose have been extended to 1967, activities in this area have had tangible results. Most prominent has been enactment of legislation by many states making mandatory, or calling for, testing of infants for phenylketonuria and related deficiencies. Among the enacting states are California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina and Texas. States which already provided for mandatory screening include Louisiana, Massachusetts, New York and Rhode Island.

COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

An important common feature of the states' planning has been a trend away from large, isolated inpatient facilities and toward community-based services, easily accessible to those needing mental care. This trend has been influenced significantly by Congress' enactment in 1963 of the Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act, and by a 1965 amendment. The amendment provides federal funds to assist states in meeting a portion of the salaries of professional and technical personnel engaged in the initial operation of new centers and of new services in exist-

ing centers. Congress appropriated for this purpose \$73.5 million for 1965-1968. Up to 75 per cent of cost may be reimbursed by the federal government for the first fifteen months, the percentage thereafter being reduced to 60, 45, and 30 per cent, respectively, for each of the succeeding twelve-month periods.

Some of the states already are prepared to match federal funds which will become available under this legislation. For example, the Arkansas legislature in 1965 appropriated \$1 million for its share in the cost of constructing two centers. Indiana secured the state share for center construction by setting aside, during May and June, 1965, 2 cents of an increase in the cigarette tax, and to finance the local share the legislature authorized a permissive 10 mill local property tax. A total of \$550,000 was allocated by the Maryland legislature in 1964 and 1965 for site acquisition and planning of its first comprehensive community mental health and mental retardation center, to be developed near the University of Maryland Medical School complex; nearly \$4 million has been proposed for construction. California, Florida, Missouri and New York are among states which already have received federal approval of plans.

Apart from these developments, state and local expenditures for community mental health services again have been stepped up considerably. Increases of 100 per cent or more in a two-year period are not rare. Between 1963-64 and 1965-66 California raised the state expenditure for community mental health services from \$10 million to \$21 million; local contributions went up from \$4 million to \$13 million. From a modest beginning in 1963-64, the Maryland Department of Mental Hygiene developed a major program with a budget of \$1.3 million for 1965-66. In the same period, a large step was taken in North Carolina, where the state expenditure rose from \$476,000 to \$1.1 million, and the local share increased from \$513,000 to \$869,000. In Oklahoma the state appropriation was increased from \$10,000 to \$100,000. Oregon's appropriation rose from \$250,000 to \$756,000, and the local share from \$316,000 to \$671,000.

These increases are especially striking in a growing number of states which have adopted community mental health services acts. Such legislation, providing for state matching grants to localities or non-profit organizations for the establishment or expansion of community services, was newly enacted in 1964 and 1965 in Idaho, Louisiana, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota and Texas. The Idaho and Nevada laws provide for 50 per cent state matching; Louisiana's, 75 per cent; New Hampshire's, 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent; and North Dakota's, 40 per cent. North Dakota appropriated \$125,000 for state matching in 1965-67 and authorized local jurisdictions to levy a tax to raise funds for local matching. The Texas law refrains from specifying a percentage; in determining grants the population of a region and other factors must be taken into account. Hawaii's legislature in 1965 passed a somewhat comparable law, allocating \$60,000 for purchase of services for the mentally retarded from private associations, and \$30,000 for grants-in-aid to private agencies for mental health programs, with a provision that local contributions may be required.

Amendments to existing mental health services acts were enacted in a number of states during the 1963-65 biennium. In California a Short-Doyle Act amendment of 1963, allowing up to 75 per cent state matching for establishment of new services or expansion of existing services, was extended to 1967. A New York amendment permits reimbursement, under certain conditions, of 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent for capital costs expended by cities and counties. Local government units in Kentucky and North Carolina were authorized to establish joint services, and in Michigan and Oregon state matching was permitted up to 75 per cent.

Kansas, one of the states which does not have such an act and leaves the financing of community services principally to the local jurisdictions, increased by $\frac{1}{4}$ mill the tax which counties may levy for this purpose. Kansas' experience seems to illustrate that community services can be developed in the absence of a community mental health services act. Between 1963 and 1965, the number of clinics in that

state grew from fifteen to twenty-two, and the number of available professional man hours was augmented by 25 per cent in each of the past four years. In the same period, community services were expanded also in other states not having such an act. For example, two new clinics were established in Arkansas. A new state mental hygiene clinic and a diagnostic center for brain-damaged children opened in Delaware. Specialized community services have been created in Maryland for alcoholics and narcotic addicts. Three new mental health agencies were established in New Hampshire.

Provision of inpatient and outpatient psychiatric services in general hospitals increased in many states. In Connecticut and Pennsylvania this development has been encouraged and supported by state grants-in-aid—increased in the former, between 1963 and 1965, from \$460,000 to \$775,000, and amounting in the latter to an annual subvention of \$112,500, which may be doubled in 1966-67. Grants are made in Pennsylvania on the basis of \$1,500 per bed. In Florida, 115 beds for adults and thirty for children became available in six hospitals during 1963-65. A unit of twenty-five beds is included in the plans of a Medical Center building program in Portland, Maine, and ten psychiatric beds will be available at a general hospital in Ft. Fairfield, Maine. In New York, forty voluntary general hospitals have cared for about 54,000 patients in a year. A recent tally indicated that in the nation 1,046 general hospitals admitted patients for diagnosis and treatment of mental illness and that 467 had separate psychiatric units.

Further developments include expansion of outpatient and aftercare services by state hospitals. In Arkansas, they are essentially for former patients. Connecticut state hospitals have expanded their outpatient services to include children. Hospital clinics in that state are held in major cities several times a week; one hospital has established a Sunday medication clinic which has helped to prevent readmissions. Also in Connecticut, arrangements for provision of aftercare services have been made with the Visiting Nurse Association.

Delaware's State Hospital provides services to more than 500 patients in aftercare, and has increased the staff for these services. In addition, the budget there includes approximately \$27,600 in 1966-67 for a home visitation program. Aftercare provided by Indiana state hospitals has been supplemented by establishment of a community-based program of regional aftercare consultants, financed by a federal Hospital Improvement Project grant.

Traveling teams to improve follow-up services in the community are used by Kansas' Osawatimie State Hospital, as well as by several institutions in Kentucky. That state's Central State Hospital has three nurses who pay home visits to patients who do not keep their follow-up appointments. The Rhode Island Mental Health Institute has expanded aftercare from a part-time operation two evenings a week to a major service involving three full-time and two part-time psychiatrists, a social worker and clerical staff.

Some growth can be noted in community services to children. For example, the Connecticut legislature in 1965 directed the Department of Mental Health to support day care centers for emotionally disturbed and mentally ill children. From an appropriation of \$15,000 a year for 1965-67, the department may assist any nonprofit organization, hospital or psychiatric clinic in the operation of such programs. Similarly, the Hawaii legislature in 1965 provided for staff to develop day care programs for children aged 6-12 who are too disturbed to attend school or to be served in outpatient clinics. A federal grant makes possible a psychiatric program for children at the Kennebec Mental Health Clinic, Waterville, Maine.

STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS

During the past two years expenditures and appropriations for operation of state mental hospitals have again gone up, usually by at least 10 per cent; in a considerable number of states—including Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Maryland and North Carolina—by 20 per cent or more; and in Indiana by as much as 40 per cent. In many instances, maximum patient fee charges have been raised; they appear to be highest in California, at \$12.26 a day.

At the other end of the scale, the charge in North Carolina, for example, is \$2.50. Patient fee collections generally have risen somewhat.

A few states report slight increases in average daily resident populations of hospitals, but the overall trend continues to be a gradual reduction, in spite of rising admissions. In Connecticut the reduction amounts to 9 per cent in the past ten years, during which admissions went up 130 per cent—from 3,860 in 1954-55 to 8,859 in 1964-65. Oregon has experienced a drastic decrease in its hospital population—40 per cent since 1958, to a current figure just over 3,000. The drop between 1963 and 1965 alone was 900 patients; it has been attributed to several factors: better treatment and rehabilitation services, greater availability of community services, and better screening.

Part of the population reduction has resulted from mounting efforts to remove non-psychotic geriatric cases from state hospitals to other settings, such as nursing or foster homes and homes for the aged. In a number of states special staff has been assigned to the task of finding suitable accommodations for these patients. Also, at Agnews State Hospital in California, for example, special staff has worked with them to enhance chances of their being placed in the community. In other states, special buildings are being put up on state hospital grounds to accommodate this type of older patient. Pennsylvania is in the process of reconditioning existing buildings and establishing geriatric centers. In California and Pennsylvania, as in some other states, screening efforts have been increased with a view to preventing hospitalization of geriatric cases in the first place.

Removal of elderly patients from state institutions makes available more of the scarce professional personnel for intensified services to patients who are more likely to benefit from them. There is growing acceptance of alcoholics and narcotic addicts for treatment in mental hospitals. More staff is required where services are decentralized and geographic and unit systems of hospital administration established. The number of states using this approach has been growing.

Also, open door policy and patient-government are more widely accepted. Other patient care improvements include a significant expansion of vocational rehabilitation services, in many instances involving full-time work at the institutions by counselors from the state vocational rehabilitation agency. Halfway houses have been set up by such agencies as well as by local mental health associations. Night hospital services have become fairly common, and day hospital arrangements have been increasing. One of the latter was opened in June 1965 at the Delaware State Hospital and another at Topeka State Hospital in Kansas. Other states reporting day hospital care include Florida, Indiana, Maryland, Oregon, Pennsylvania and Utah.

Work performed by patients in state hospitals continues in the main to be considered therapy. In some states, however, including Idaho, North Dakota, Rhode Island, and Texas, token payments are made. The Oklahoma legislature in 1965 authorized payment of \$12 a month, and the Michigan legislature ordered that patients be compensated for their work.

Services for Children

The number of requests for admission of young people under age 18 to state hospitals has been rising. In Pennsylvania, for example, such requests have increased six-fold in recent years while requests for other age groups—apart from geriatric cases—have only doubled. Thus, in 1964-1965, 525 young people under 18 were admitted to state institutions in the commonwealth.

Pennsylvania has expanded inpatient facilities for mentally ill children. In addition to acquisition of Eastern State School and Hospital, now accommodating 200 inpatients and fifty in a day treatment program, many of the state hospitals have set up adolescent units; another forty beds are under construction at Danville State Hospital; additional day care programs are being developed. California recently set up its first adolescent unit, at Camarillo State Hospital. Connecticut has expanded by ten the bed capacity of High Meadows, a special facility for emotionally disturbed children. This in-

stitution also provides day care services for twenty, and has extended its clinic services. Fairfield Hills Hospital operates a day treatment center, and the Connecticut Mental Health Center, to be opened at New Haven in 1966, will offer day care and clinic treatment to children.

Accredited educational programs recently were established for children at the State Hospital in Georgia and at Dammasch Hospital in Oregon. The Indiana legislature has appropriated funds for construction of a twenty-eight bed residential unit for emotionally disturbed children. Osawatomie State Hospital, Kansas, has established a unit for forty adolescents. Adolescent units are in operation at three Maryland State Hospitals. The Institute for Children, an eighty-bed division of Rosewood State Hospital, Maryland, provides inpatient care for emotionally disturbed children under 12, operates a small day program, which is to be expanded, and offers evaluation services as well as consultation to social agencies.

New York's capital construction budget includes funds for new children's units at seven state hospitals. In February 1965, Oregon's Multnomah County opened a remodeled Veterans Administration hospital, Edgefield Lodge, as a center for forty emotionally disturbed children aged 6-10 for treatment, training of persons in many helping professions, and research. A special appropriation of \$25,000 for 1963-64 and \$175,000 a year since then by the Texas legislature has been allocated for diagnosis, care and treatment of mentally ill children and for training of personnel to take care of such children through contractual arrangements with a state medical school.

Further important developments may be expected as a result of a two-year study by a Commission on Mental Health Services for Children for which Congress has authorized \$1 million.

SERVICES FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED

Despite intensive efforts to find alternatives to institutionalization, schools for the retarded still require expansion in many states.

New units of institutions are planned,

and moneys have been allocated in a large number of jurisdictions—including California, Georgia (with a 1965-67 appropriation of \$13.8 million for a mental retardation center), Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, New Jersey (where about \$25 million of a bond issue was allocated in 1965 for new construction), New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Texas. Other construction plans are designed to improve specific services to the retarded. California has authorized establishment of residential rehabilitation centers for them. Georgia is constructing a 300-bed infirmary and an evaluation and rehabilitation center. Illinois is building a \$2 million multi-service facility for physically and mentally handicapped children. Indiana's plans include an activity therapy building and a fifty-bed unit for acute and intensive treatment. Vermont's legislature in 1965 appropriated \$105,000 for a twenty-bed unit for vocational trainees at the Brandon State School.

Orientation toward training and habilitation increasingly has replaced a custodial approach at institutions. Educational and vocational services have been stepped up; work experience programs, sheltered workshops and halfway houses have been established to assist in this process. Pennsylvania continues its grants-in-aid for sheltered workshops, having increased the appropriation from \$240,000 a year in 1963-65 to \$367,046 for 1965-66. Efforts, too, are under way to improve the performance of patients at a lower level of functioning. Expansion of programs and services is reflected in a generally significant increase in expenditures and appropriations for institutions for the retarded. These have gone up as much as 70 per cent, for example, in Arkansas and Oklahoma, and about 50 per cent in Indiana and New Jersey. In other states the rise is as high as 25 and 30 per cent, and there hardly is a state in which the budget did not increase by at least 10 per cent between 1963 and 1965.

Several institutions have taken steps to provide diagnostic and screening services, including those in Idaho, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, North Dakota, Oregon

and South Dakota. Other states have established special centers for this purpose, as in California, Hawaii, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Texas and Virginia. A California appropriation for an evaluation and referral center, \$116,573 for 1963-64, has been increased to \$213,000 for 1966-67. In addition, the 1965 California legislature appropriated \$1.5 million to the Department of Public Health for the development of diagnostic and screening centers through contract. Texas has a special 1965-66 appropriation of \$60,000 and one of \$225,000 for 1966-67 for two demonstration projects to provide community services for the retarded, and an appropriation of \$450,000 for construction to house these services. One alternative to hospitalization which has been increasingly applied is the establishment of day care centers—in a number of states with the help of state funds, in others financed by public local or private funds.

Large strides have been made in the area of special education in the public schools. The numbers of classes have been growing rapidly. Thus in Mississippi there were 100 in 1963-64 and there are 140 in 1965. In Ohio, where classes for the educable increase by about 200 a year, there were 1,634 in 1964-65. In Oregon the number rose from 184 in 1963-64 to 233 in 1964-65. In Wisconsin classes for the educable increased from 607 in 1963-64 to an estimated 729 in 1965-66. Classes for the trainable also have increased considerably in many states.

Special education was made mandatory by the Illinois legislature in 1965, effective in 1969. Following a 1965 revision in Vermont's special education law, special classes now are authorized for the trainable and emotionally disturbed. Classes for the latter category have found broader acceptance elsewhere. They were made mandatory in 1965 in Connecticut. Several states have begun pilot projects and are undertaking an evaluation of their effectiveness. Also on the increase are training opportunities for teachers of these special groups of children.

RESEARCH

States have been increasing their investments in research facilities and staff.

Arkansas has established a research laboratory and appointed a director for it. During the last biennium three additional California state hospitals have acquired career research teams, and the research staff of the central office of the Department of Mental Hygiene was expanded. California expenditures for research are estimated to go up by \$200,000 in 1965-66, to \$1.2 million. Between 1957 and 1965, approximately \$3.8 million was spent for research teams in that state and \$4,657,000 for research projects from state funds. Federal funds for the latter purpose were more than \$10.6 million during the same period.

Staff has been appointed for a research building at Norwich Hospital in Connecticut, as well as for a twenty-two-bed research unit of the state's new Mental Health Center. Expenditures for Georgia's Mental Health Institute, installed in its own building in November 1965, increased from \$181,000 in 1963-64 to \$2,250,000 in 1965-66, with approximately 25 per cent used for research. Kansas institutions employ research directors or coordinators, and in 1965-66 the central office there received \$50,000 for research, its first such appropriation. Expenditures for research in Maryland were \$534,000 in 1963-64 and are estimated at \$925,000 for 1965-66. A new research laboratory has been opened at its Rosewood State Hospital, employing four full-time scientists and other staff. A new Research Institute will be established on the grounds of Maryland's Spring Grove State Hospital. Other research facilities in that state have been expanded. New York's state expenditure for mental illness research approximated \$4 million in 1963-64 and is estimated at \$4.75 million for 1965-66, exclusive of about \$350,000 a year for mental retardation research. A Mental Retardation Institute is under construction on the grounds of Willowbrook State School. A position of Assistant Commissioner, Research, was established in 1963 in the New York Department of Mental Hygiene.

A basic adaptive ability testing laboratory has been set up in North Dakota's State Hospital, along with the position of Director of Research, who coordinates

a hospital-wide research program. An Institution Research Coordinator will be supported in Oregon through 1966 by a federal grant. In the same state, a Research Coordinator is engaged at Fairview State Hospital and School. A medical research scientist and psychologist serve as consultants on research to various facilities in Pennsylvania, and the 1965 legislature appropriated \$25,000 to the Commonwealth Mental Health Research Foundation. South Carolina has developed and staffed a Psychiatric Institute which is to be the major mental health research and training facility for the state. Also, a Division of Educational and Research Services was established in 1964 in the same state's Department of Mental Health. State funds used for research in South Carolina went up from \$20,800 in 1963-64 to \$125,000 in 1965-66. New legislation that established the Texas Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation provides for a Director of Operations Research and a staff under him. The appropriation for the Houston Psychiatric Institute has been raised from \$985,000 in 1963-64 to \$1.3 million in 1965-66 and to \$1.4 million for the following year.

Many projects are under way in these states, as well as in others which do not provide separate funds for mental health research. Further stimulation has come from federal Hospital Improvement Project grants.

TRAINING

Increasing emphasis has been placed on courses and seminars for general practitioners and other caretakers in the community. Training of clergymen is given much attention, as is training of public health nurses. Connecticut has held a series of seminars for social workers of the Department of Welfare, not only to impart technical knowledge but also to improve communications with the Department of Mental Health. A number of states provide training in mental health research. Training in community and child psychiatry has been increasing. For example, psychiatric residents in Maryland institutions are offered opportunities in these areas as well as in forensic psy-

chiatry. Virginia's Child Treatment Center has been accredited for a psychiatric residency program. Summer work-study programs for college students attract some of them to professional careers in the mental health field. Certain states, including New York and Utah, offer such opportunities to advanced medical students. Scholarships and fellowships continue to be provided.

In-service training is maintained widely and has been stepped up in many institutions with the help of federal grants. These projects originally were limited to training of aides, but recently have included supervisory staff and other categories of personnel. In New York, sixty young people started a year's training at the school for practical nursing under the Governor's program to aid culturally and economically disadvantaged citizens. The Rhode Island Mental Health Institute conducts a training program under the Economic Opportunity Act and another under the Manpower Development and Training Act.

ORGANIZATION AND OTHER ASPECTS

A number of states during the biennium provided for administrative consolidation of services. In 1964 Delaware established a Department of Mental Health. In 1965 Alabama created one, and the Texas legislature established a Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation, with a policy-making board. These departments now have responsibility for hospital and community services to the mentally ill and institutions for the mentally retarded. California's legislature in 1965 established a Mental Retardation Program and Standards Advisory Board and a position of Coordinator of Mental Retardation Programs. To enhance interdepartmental communications, the Governor of Maryland in 1964 established an Interagency Commission for Retardation. Tennessee created a State Board on Mental Retardation. A Division of Mental Health was initiated in Florida in 1965; its responsibilities do not include mental retardation services, which are administered by a separate division. State Hospital and community services in Nevada were joined

in a Division of Mental Hygiene of the Department of Health and Welfare. Advisory boards for these divisions were provided. A Mental Health and Retardation Division was established in North Dakota's Department of Health; responsibility for the state school continues to lie with the Board of Administration.

In several states, including Florida, Hawaii, Kansas and Maine, advisory councils were created to assist in the formulation of building plans. The 1965 Arkansas legislature established a State Medical Service Advisory Commission to advise the Governor and the legislature relative to all medical services, and their better coordination. For the same purpose, a Medical Center Advisory Council was created in North Dakota.

California set up a coordinating council on alcoholism; New York, an alcoholism council and one on drug addiction. Maryland's legislature requested the Governor

to appoint a commission on drug addiction. In Oklahoma a Governor's Committee on Alcoholism is to formulate a program in that area.

The Interstate Compact on Mental Health was adopted in 1965 in Colorado, Illinois, Michigan and Washington. As a result, thirty-two states now are party to it.

Mental health codes underwent minor or major revisions during the biennium, some of them involving changes in reimbursement policy. In Kentucky differentiated charges were authorized for different types of services.

By an important legislative step of 1965, Nevada now encourages employment of handicapped people in state service; and retention of employees with remediable mental or emotional disorders. If extended absence is necessary, such individuals are to be reemployed to every extent possible.

SOCIAL SECURITY IN THE UNITED STATES*

SUBSTANTIAL and far-reaching changes have been made in the social security system since 1963, chiefly through the Social Security Amendments of 1965 enacted by Congress.

The 1964 amendments were not extensive. Changes in the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance provisions extended coverage of certain state and local government employees in Oklahoma, Maine, Texas and Nevada; another change extended the period within which clergymen could file a certificate electing coverage. The most significant amendment related to disability benefits; it permitted disabled workers to establish a disability period as far back as the actual onset of the disablement.

Several of the welfare provisions were also amended. One change broadened the definition of "dependent child" under aid to families with dependent children to include children up to age 21 if they are in school; another liberalized the provision under aid to the blind that relates to income of the needy blind. The effective dates of certain welfare provisions were also extended by 1964 amendments.

Other significant social welfare legislation during 1964 included liberalizations in veterans' pensions for non-service-connected disability and the establishment of a new food stamp program that allows low-income families to buy food at discount prices in participating states. The biggest piece of social welfare legislation in 1964, however, was the Economic Opportunity Act, designed to launch a nationwide attack on poverty and its causes through special programs for youth, rural areas, small business, and unemployed and needy persons, as well as

through the training of volunteers to serve in federal, state, and local anti-poverty programs. A special provision ensures that participation in programs under the act cannot jeopardize or be jeopardized by receipt of unemployment insurance or public assistance.

The year 1965 saw the passage of the historic legislation (Public Law 89-97) that added health insurance protection for the aged to the Social Security Act and made substantial improvements in other provisions of the act.

Major 1965 changes in the federal social insurance program under the act include:

(1) Provision of two types of health insurance protection for the aged: a hospital insurance plan for beneficiaries aged 65 and over and voluntary medical insurance for physicians' services and other medical and health services.

(2) A 7 per cent increase in cash benefits.

(3) Coverage of self-employed physicians, as well as additional state and local government employees.

(4) Coverage of tips as wages.

(5) Liberalization of the retirement test, increasing the amount of earnings a beneficiary may have and still receive all or part of his benefits.

(6) Changes in the disability program, including a liberalization of the definition of disability, modifications in the provisions for the blind, and an offset provision for workmen's compensation benefits.

(7) Liberalization of insured-status requirements for persons already aged 72 or over.

(8) Payment of cash benefits to eligible children aged 18-21 who are attending school.

(9) For widows, the option of starting cash benefits at age 60 on a reduced basis.

*Prepared in the Social Security Administration and the Welfare Administration, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

(10) Increase to \$6,600 in the amount of earnings taxable and creditable for benefit purposes, beginning with 1966.

(11) A new contribution rate schedule, as follows:

CONTRIBUTION RATE SCHEDULE FOR
EMPLOYEES AND EMPLOYERS (EACH)

Year	Per cent of Covered Earnings		Total
	For Old-Age Survivors and Disability Insurance Benefits	For Hospital Insurance	
1966	3.85	.35	4.2
1967-68	3.90	.50	4.4
1969-72	4.40	.50	4.9
1973-75	4.85	.55	5.4
1976-79	4.85	.60	5.45
1980-86	4.85	.70	5.55
1987 and after	4.85	.80	5.65

CONTRIBUTION RATE SCHEDULE FOR
SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

Years	Per cent of Covered Earnings		Total
	For Old-Age Survivors and Disability Insurance Benefits	For Hospital Insurance	
1966	5.80	.35	6.15
1967-68	5.90	.50	6.40
1969-72	6.60	.50	7.10
1973-75	7.00	.55	7.55
1976-79	7.00	.60	7.60
1980-86	7.00	.70	7.70
1987 and after	7.00	.80	7.80

The public assistance provisions of the Social Security Act were also amended significantly in 1965, and new and increased grants were authorized in the fields of maternal and child health and child welfare. (For details of these amendments, see summaries below under Welfare Administration.)

A "poverty" bill enacted toward the end of 1965 extended some of the provisions of the Economic Opportunity Act and authorized additional funds.

WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

Established in 1963 by bringing together all of the major welfare programs of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Welfare Administration is the chief federal point of contact for state departments of public welfare, and a major source of support for statewide public assistance programs and for public child welfare programs. The Wel-

fare Administration also works with and provides grants to state health departments and other health agencies that administer maternal and child health and crippled children's programs. Additional organizations with which it cooperates and which it aids include institutional, correctional and other agencies dealing with the problem of juvenile delinquency, and a large number of voluntary agencies that are concerned with family and child welfare, juvenile delinquency, the resettlement of Cuban refugees and still other welfare activities.

During its first two years of operation, the Welfare Administration carried out its activities through five special units: the Bureau of Family Services, the Children's Bureau, the Office of Aging, the Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development, and the Cuban Refugee Program, and through an International Office and a Research Division. In 1965, when a new Administration on Aging was established, the Office of Aging was incorporated into that administration, but the Welfare Administration continues its interest in elderly persons who receive public assistance or who have other welfare needs.

In addition to the large public assistance, child health, and welfare programs described below, Welfare Administration programs have assisted in the resettlement of about 93,000 Cuban refugees, supported research on juvenile delinquency, offered training opportunities to youth workers, and helped more than 1,200 social welfare workers from other countries to receive training in the United States.

The Research Division of the Welfare Administration, in addition to supporting studies of poverty and related social problems which are not financed through the special units, issues a monthly publication, *Welfare in Review*, which reports research findings and statistical data related to social welfare.

Bureau of Family Services

The federal-state public assistance partnership made significant progress during 1964 and 1965 in carrying out the broad changes that were authorized by

the 1962 Public Welfare Amendments to the Social Security Act. These changes included:

- Strengthening and expanding social services intended to help dependent people to move toward self-care and self-support.

- Recruiting and training the increased number of welfare workers that are needed to carry out these improved social services.

- Promoting experimental or demonstration programs designed to find better ways of dealing with public welfare problems and helping the nation attack the general poverty that entraps so many people.

During fiscal year 1965, the work experience and training program under the Economic Opportunity Act was put into action in forty-six states and other areas. A total of 164 projects was established for some 88,000 trainees, who have approximately 273,300 dependents. These projects will help unemployed parents and other needy people maintain or improve their work skills through basic education, vocational training, family and job counseling, and constructive work experience on useful public projects.

The Social Security Amendments of 1965 included, in addition to the provisions for compulsory hospital insurance and voluntary medical insurance administered by the Social Security Administration, amendments authorizing states to extend their medical assistance programs to cover medically indigent adults who, except for having some income to meet daily needs, would be eligible for public assistance, and to include all medically indigent children. The law also authorized states to set up a single program of medical assistance for all recipients of federally aided public assistance. After July 1, 1967, states under the program will need to provide a minimum of five basic services: inpatient hospital care, outpatient care, skilled nursing home care (adults only), physicians' services, and laboratory and X-ray services. States may adopt this program any time after January 1, 1966, but no later than January 1, 1970, if they wish to receive federal funds for public assistance medical care. A

single formula for federal matching of state costs is set up by the new law, the intention being to equalize the quality and scope of care.

The 1965 amendments also authorized a new matching formula for public assistance payments to all categories of dependent people. States can obtain these additional federal funds provided they do not reduce the amount of state funds going into the program.

To encourage needy people to make a greater effort to earn at least a part of their living expenses, the new law offers states these optional income exemptions: a child receiving aid to families with dependent children can earn up to \$50 a month without having it deducted from the family's assistance check; persons receiving old-age assistance and aid to the disabled can keep up to \$50 a month of their earnings (the first \$20 and half of the next \$60); and any person receiving public assistance can keep \$5 a month from any source without a reduction in his public assistance payment.

Beginning January 1, 1966, states may receive federal sharing in the cost of assistance payments to aged persons in institutions for the care of the tubercular and mentally ill.

Changes in 1964 and 1965 gave states the option of making payments to dependent children who have attained the age of 18 but continue in school or college up to age 21.

For the five categorical assistance programs and general assistance in the fiscal year 1965, total expenditures for assistance (including vendor payments for medical care) amounted to \$5.3 billion.

As the fiscal year ended, payments to unemployed-parent families were being made in eighteen states under the program of aid to families with dependent children. In June 1965, about 2,149,000 persons were receiving old-age assistance; 4,429,000 were getting payments under aid to families with dependent children; 95,000 were recipients of aid to the blind; 555,000 were receiving aid to the permanently and totally disabled; and 663,000 were recipients of general assistance.

Forty-four states and other areas were

making payments under medical assistance for the aged in June 1965, in behalf of 264,000 older persons who, because of their low incomes, needed help with their medical bills. The state programs of medical assistance for the aged vary widely with respect to the amount of medical care available and the eligibility conditions.

Children's Bureau

Under its basic act of 1912, the Children's Bureau is charged with investigating and reporting "upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child life among all classes of our people." Under Title V of the Social Security Act, as amended, the bureau assists the states, through technical and financial aid, in enhancing and protecting the well-being of many children through child health and welfare services. The bureau also studies many types of conditions affecting the lives of children, makes recommendations to improve practices in child health, child welfare, and juvenile delinquency programs, and helps establish standards for the care of children.

For the fiscal year 1965, Congress appropriated \$35 million for grants to the states for maternal and child health services; \$35 million for grants to the states for crippled children's services; \$34 million for grants to the states for child welfare services; \$15 million for grants to the states for special projects of maternity and infant care; \$3 million for research projects relating to maternal and child health and crippled children's services; and \$5.8 million for research, training, or demonstration grants in child welfare.

The 1965 amendments provided for: increasing the authorizations for annual appropriations for maternal and child health services, crippled children's services, and child welfare services from \$45 million, in steps of \$5 million, to \$60 million for fiscal year 1970 and each fiscal year thereafter; progressive extension of maternal and child health services and crippled children's services, with a view to making them available by July 1, 1975, to children in all parts of each state; a new program of grants to institutions of

higher learning for training of professional personnel, such as physicians, psychologists, nurses, dentists and social workers, for health and related care of crippled children, particularly mentally retarded children and those with multiple handicaps; and for a five-year program of special projects grants to provide comprehensive health care and services for children, particularly in areas with concentrations of low-income families.

State health departments and crippled children's agencies continued to increase their services to mentally retarded children in a variety of ways, including the establishment of new mental retardation clinics, the broadening of services available in clinics, the extension of crippled children's services to children in institutions for the mentally retarded, participation in training of professional persons, and extension of programs for detection and treatment of children with phenylketonuria.

State public welfare departments in 1965 increasingly assumed the responsibility for providing day care services. Fifty states had approved day care services plans, in contrast to forty-six for the previous year. Federal funds for day care services were used in a variety of ways: for staff and for training of staff, for expenses of state day care committees, and for the purchase of day care for children in family day care homes and day care centers. A few states set up and operated day care centers, and a few placed children in family day care homes operated under public auspices.

A National Conference on Day Care Services was held in Washington, D. C., on May 13-15, 1965. The conference, sponsored by the National Committee for the Day Care of Children and the Child Welfare League of America in cooperation with the Children's Bureau, was called to consider ways of stimulating and speeding the establishment of appropriate day care services for all children needing them.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

The Social Security Administration has responsibility for the only completely federal program under the Social Security

Age-old-age, survivors, disability, and health insurance (OASDHI).

The administration is charged with studying problems of providing economic security through social insurance and related programs. It is also responsible for developing extramural research in the field of social security through a cooperative research and demonstration program. In addition, the Commissioner of Social Security administers the Federal Credit Union Act.

Organizationally, the Social Security Administration, under the direction of the Commissioner, is made up of five staff offices—the Office of the Actuary, Office of Research and Statistics, Office of Program Evaluation and Planning, Office of Administration, and Office of Information—and seven bureaus. Three of the bureaus are concerned with specific phases of the social insurance program—the Bureau of Disability Insurance, Bureau of Health Insurance, and Bureau of Retirement and Survivors Insurance—and three have specific functions relating to operations of the entire program—the Bureau of Data Processing and Accounts, Bureau of District Office Operations, and Bureau of Hearings and Appeals. The Bureau of Federal Credit Unions is responsible for the operations of federal credit unions.

To provide service at the local level to persons covered by social security and to beneficiaries and claimants for benefits, 621 district offices are maintained in communities throughout the country. Regional representatives of the Bureau of District Office Operations supervise the activities of these district offices. Other regional representatives are concerned specifically with retirement and survivors insurance, health insurance, disability insurance, hearings and appeals, and federal credit unions. Eight Regional Assistant Commissioners, who report to the Office of the Commissioner, are responsible for assuring that Social Security Administration policies are carried out in the geographical areas assigned them and for providing broad general directions to the regional representatives of the Social Security Administration bureaus.

HEALTH INSURANCE UNDER THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

Beginning July 1966, most persons aged 65 and over will be eligible for hospital insurance benefits and, if they wish, for medical insurance benefits too.

The hospital insurance plan will pay the cost of hospital and post-hospital care as follows: (1) starting July 1966, up to sixty days in a hospital (except for the first \$40) and all but \$10 a day for an additional thirty days for each spell of illness, with payment for mental hospital treatment limited to 190 days in a lifetime; (2) starting January 1, 1967, up to twenty days in an extended care facility (skilled nursing home or convalescent section of hospital meeting requirements of the law) and all but \$5 a day for an additional eighty days for each spell of illness (at least three days' hospital stay must precede these services); (3) starting July 1966, up to 100 home health visits by nurses or other health workers in the 365 days after release from a hospital or extended care facility; (4) starting July 1966, 80 per cent of the cost (after the first \$20) of outpatient diagnostic tests in a hospital for each twenty-day period of testing.

To finance these benefits, workers, employers, and the self-employed pay an equal percentage of earnings up to \$6,600 (0.35 per cent in 1966). These contributions are to be placed in a separate hospital insurance trust fund from which benefits and administrative expenses will be paid. For persons 65 and over presently not insured under social security, the hospital benefits will be financed out of federal general revenues.

Payments under the medical insurance plan are made only for those aged 65 and over who enroll for this type of protection and agree to pay a \$3 monthly premium; the federal government also pays \$3 a month. These premiums and the federal matching payments will be placed in a medical insurance trust fund, and all benefits and administrative expenses will be paid from the fund.

For persons enrolling under the medical insurance program, 80 per cent of the reasonable charges (after the first \$50)

will be paid, starting July 1966, for the following services in a calendar year:

- (1) Physicians' and surgeons' services.
- (2) Home health services—even without a prior hospital stay—up to 100 visits a year.
- (3) Certain other medical and health services and items, such as diagnostic visits, surgical dressings and splints, and rental of equipment.

Application forms for the voluntary medical insurance protection were sent in September and October 1965 to all social security and railroad retirement beneficiaries aged 65 and over (15,000,000). By the end of November, about 9,000,000 of these beneficiaries had returned their enrollment cards and nine out of ten of them had indicated that they wished to enroll for the medical insurance plan.

RETIREMENT, SURVIVOR, AND DISABILITY BENEFITS

The Social Security Amendments of 1965 made important changes in the disability program. The requirement that a worker's disability must be expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration was eliminated; instead, the law provides that an insured worker is eligible for disability benefits if he has been under a disability that can be expected to result in death or to last or has lasted for at least twelve months.

Beginning with 1966, a disabled worker under age 62 who is also receiving a periodic workmen's compensation benefit may have his disability benefit reduced so that the total benefits payable to him and his dependents under both programs will not exceed 80 per cent of his average monthly earnings before he became disabled. The reduction will be adjusted periodically to take account of changes in national earnings levels. The offset provision will apply to disabilities commencing after June 1, 1965.

Reimbursement may also be made now from the social security trust funds to state vocational rehabilitation agencies for the cost of rehabilitation services provided certain disability beneficiaries. Prior to the amendments, trust fund monies could not be used for this purpose.

Modifications in the disability provisions permit blind persons aged 55 to 64 to be entitled to cash disability benefits if they are unable to engage substantially in work similar to what they performed over a lifetime. Also provided was an alternative insured status requirement for persons disabled before age 31 because of blindness. Instead of the usual insured status requirement for disability benefits—twenty out of forty quarters—a blind individual will be insured if he has quarters of coverage in one-half the quarters elapsing after age 21 up to the point of disability, or in the case of one becoming disabled before age 24, for at least one-half of the three years preceding the quarter in which he becomes disabled.

In the year ended June 1965, monthly retirement, survivors, and disability benefits under the Social Security Act totaled \$16.4 billion and lump-sum death payments amounted to \$218 million. About 20,300,000 persons were receiving these cash benefits for September 1965, at a monthly rate of \$1,483 million. About 14,051,000 beneficiaries were aged 65 or over. Benefits were going to more than 964,000 disabled workers and nearly 720,000 of their dependents. The average September benefit was \$83.98 for a retired worker, \$97.70 for a disabled worker.

COVERAGE UNDER SOCIAL SECURITY

As of June 1965, about 66,170,000 persons in paid employment had OASDHI coverage. About 4,900,000 of them were employees of state and local governments.

Besides extending coverage to self-employed doctors, the 1965 amendments make it possible for additional persons to be covered under the Social Security Act, including certain employees of state and local governments.

Another opportunity is provided, through 1966, for the election of coverage by members of state and local government retirement systems who originally did not choose coverage under the divided retirement system provision, under which current employees have a choice of coverage. Alaska is added to the list of states that may use the divided retirement system provision.

(Continued on page 369)

TABLE 1
 SOCIAL WELFARE EXPENDITURES UNDER PUBLIC PROGRAMS
 (INCLUDING ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS), FISCAL YEARS 1963-64
 AND 1964-65* (a)
 (In millions)

Program	1964-65			1963-64		
	Total	Federal	State and local	Total	Federal	State and local
Total	\$77,726.2	\$39,959.8	\$37,766.4	\$71,428.8	\$35,540.5	\$35,888.3
Social insurance	28,097.8	21,850.0	6,247.8	26,921.5	20,627.3	6,294.2
Old-age, survivors and disability insurance (b)....	16,997.4	16,997.4	.....	16,200.8	16,200.8	.....
Railroad retirement.....	1,126.6	1,126.6	.....	1,103.5	1,103.5	.....
Public employee retirement (c).....	4,595.0	2,860.0	1,735.0	4,056.7	2,486.7	1,570.0
Unemployment insurance and employment service (d).....	2,963.1	660.3	2,302.8	3,259.2	617.3	2,641.9
Railroad unemployment service.....	78.9	78.9	.....	92.6	92.6	.....
Railroad temporary disability insurance.....	46.8	46.8	.....	50.1	50.1	.....
State temporary disability insurance (e).....	500.0	.....	500.0	467.9	.....	467.9
Workmen's compensation (f).....	1,790.0	80.0	1,710.0	1,690.8	76.3	1,614.4
Public aid (g)	6,259.1	3,584.7	2,674.4	5,614.0	3,179.1	2,434.9
Public assistance (g).....	5,876.2	3,201.8	2,674.4	5,381.3	2,946.4	2,434.9
Federally aided programs.....	.....	.....	.....	4,930.8	2,941.7	1,989.1
Old-age assistance.....	.....	.....	.....	2,162.4	1,390.5	771.9
Medical assistance for the aged.....	.....	.....	.....	411.0	210.6	200.4
Aid to families with dependent children.....	.....	.....	.....	1,755.5	1,007.2	748.3
Aid to the blind.....	.....	.....	.....	106.3	51.4	54.9
Aid to the permanently and totally disabled.....	.....	.....	.....	495.5	281.9	213.6
General assistance.....	.....	.....	.....	445.8	.....	445.8
Other public aid (h).....	382.9	382.9	.....	232.7	232.7	.....
Health and medical programs (i)	6,651.3	3,055.8	3,595.5	6,050.2	2,736.7	3,313.6
Hospital and medical care.....	3,790.5	1,255.5	2,535.0	3,485.9	1,170.8	2,315.1
Maternal and child health services (j).....	234.4	71.4	163.0	211.0	59.1	152.0
Medical research (k).....	1,169.0	1,115.0	54.0	1,045.5	995.5	50.0
School health (educational agencies).....	133.5	.....	133.5	132.0	.....	132.0
Other public health activities (l).....	675.3	275.3	400.0	588.1	223.6	364.5
Medical facilities construction.....	648.6	338.6	310.0	587.7	287.7	300.0
Other welfare services	2,702.9	1,258.2	1,444.7	1,943.3	622.2	1,321.1
Vocational rehabilitation.....	224.1	145.7	78.4	194.4	127.1	67.3
Institutional and other care (m).....	771.7	40.9	730.8	744.5	44.5	700.0
School lunch (n).....	812.5	488.5	324.0	688.7	419.1	269.6
Child welfare (o).....	346.0	34.5	311.5	313.4	29.3	284.2
Special programs (p).....	547.1	547.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Veterans' programs (q)	5,979.4	5,960.9	18.5	5,749.2	5,730.3	18.9
Pensions and compensation (r).....	4,187.8	4,187.8	.....	4,033.1	4,033.1	.....
Health and medical services.....	1,262.0	1,262.0	.....	1,178.9	1,178.9	.....
Education.....	41.6	41.6	.....	66.1	66.1	.....
Welfare and other (s).....	486.3	467.8	.....	470.6	451.7	.....
Education (t)	27,726.3	4,016.3	23,710.0	24,878.4	2,438.4	22,440.0
Public housing (u)	309.4	233.9	75.5	272.1	206.5	65.6

Social Welfare Expenditures under Public Programs—Continued
(Footnotes)

*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) Expenditures from federal, state, and local revenues (general and special) and trust funds and other expenditures under public law; includes capital outlay and administrative expenditures, unless otherwise noted. Includes some expenditures and payments outside the United States. Fiscal years ended June 30 for federal government, most states, and some localities; for other states and localities, fiscal years cover various 12-month periods ended in the specified year.

(b) Excludes net payments in lieu of benefits (transfers) under the financial interchange with the railroad retirement system.

(c) Excludes refunds of employee contributions to those leaving the service; federal expenditures include payments to retired military personnel and survivors. Data for administrative expenses not available for federal noncontributory programs.

(d) Includes unemployment compensation under state programs and programs for federal employees, for ex-servicemen, and for veterans (under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 and the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952) and payments under the temporary extended unemployment insurance programs.

(e) Cash and medical benefits, including payments under private plans where applicable in the four states with programs. Includes state costs of administering state plans and supervising private plans; data for administrative expenditures of private plans underwritten by private insurance carriers or self-insured are not available. Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

(f) Cash and medical benefits paid under federal workmen's compensation laws and under state laws by private insurance carriers, by state funds, and by self-insurers. Excludes all administrative costs of private insurance carriers and self-insurers.

(g) Includes vendor medical payments, old-age assistance, medical assistance for the aged, aid to families with dependent children, aid to the blind, aid to the permanently and totally disabled, and, from state and local funds, general assistance. For 1964-65 data are incomplete for administrative expenditures under general assistance.

(h) Work program earnings, other emergency aid programs, and value of surplus food distributed to needy families.

(i) Excludes expenditures (1) for domiciliary care in institutions other than mental or tuberculosis (included under institutional care); (2) for health and medical services provided in connection with state temporary disability insurance, workmen's compensation, public assistance, vocational rehabilitation, and veterans' programs (included in total expenditures for these programs); and (3) those made directly for interna-

tional health activities and for certain subordinate medical programs such as those of the Bureau of Narcotics, the Bureau of Mines, the National Park Service, and the U. S. Civil Service Commission.

(j) Services for crippled children and maternal and child health services.

(k) Medical research of the U. S. Public Health Service, Food and Drug Administration, Atomic Energy Commission, National Aeronautics and Space Agency, and Department of Defense.

(l) Excludes expenditures for water supply, sanitation services, and sewage disposal but includes regulatory and administrative costs of these services; also includes expenditures for medical equipment and supplies for civil defense.

(m) Expenditures for homes for dependent or neglected children and for adults other than veterans and the value of surplus food for nonprofit institutions.

(n) Federal expenditures represent cash apportionment and the value of commodities purchased and distributed under the National School Lunch Act, the value of surplus commodities distributed under other agricultural programs, and special school milk program. Nongovernmental funds are also available from private organizations and from payments by parents (in 1964-65 parents' payments totaled an estimated \$788 million).

(o) Includes foster-care payments and payments for professional and facilitating services; excludes expenditures of public institutions and public day-care centers, capital expenditures by courts and by youth authorities, payments from parents and relatives, and direct appropriations by state legislatures to voluntary agencies and institutions.

(p) Programs authorized under the Economic Opportunity Act; excludes programs delegated to and reported with data for the Office of Education and the Welfare Administration.

(q) Federal expenditures exclude bonus payments and expenditures from veterans' life insurance trust funds; state and local expenditures refer to state bonus and other payments and services; local data not available.

(r) Includes burial awards and subsistence payments to disabled veterans undergoing training.

(s) Includes vocational rehabilitation, specially adapted homes and automobiles for disabled veterans, counseling, beneficiaries' travel, loan guarantees, and domiciliary care.

(t) Represents Office of Education administrative costs; training of federal personnel; and "grants" as reported in the summary table prepared by the Federal Education Programs Branch, Office of Education, except (1) those covered under other social welfare programs such as veterans' programs and (2) the value of surplus property. Excludes funds for military technical training estimated to be \$1,001 million in 1963-64, and \$1,050 million in 1964-65.

(u) Federal and state subsidies (and administrative costs) for low-cost housing.

TABLE 2
FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATES UNDER THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT: CHECKS ISSUED BY THE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT IN FISCAL YEARS 1963-64 AND 1964-65*
(In thousands)

State or other jurisdiction	Total, fiscal year 1963-64	Fiscal year 1964-65										
		Total	Old-age assistance	Medical assistance for the aged(a)	Aid to families with dependent children	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled(a)	Aid to aged, blind, or disabled(b)	Employment security administration(c)	Child welfare service	Maternal and child health services	Services for crippled children(a)
Total	\$3,432,659	\$3,589,555	\$1,089,536	\$285,861	\$1,094,923	\$41,093	\$232,125	\$335,256	\$415,296	\$33,857	\$31,949	\$31,658
Alabama.....	94,947	90,284	65,108	607	9,580	1,082	6,342	.....	5,003	862	890	809
Alaska.....	5,123	4,160	(d)	.....	1,112	.....	.....	932	1,698	112	173	133
Arizona.....	26,617	26,621	7,940	.....	9,934	568	1,956	.....	5,535	356	332	.....
Arkansas.....	52,772	54,796	35,777	1,657	5,277	1,223	5,377	.....	3,996	514	499	477
California.....	442,437	517,935	184,844	59,289	163,987	8,107	41,436	.....	55,002	2,183	1,668	4,418
Colorado.....	51,120	48,418	24,529	4,358	9,889	129	3,815	.....	4,424	372	547	353
Connecticut.....	39,646	39,917	3,922	7,599	16,352	179	4,258	.....	6,409	352	492	354
Delaware.....	5,134	6,102	877	87	3,272	178	263	.....	998	125	153	151
District of Columbia.....	14,314	16,364	1,887	1,329	6,748	132	2,195	.....	3,285	133	362	292
Florida.....	84,790	84,892	(d)	1,876	17,545	.....	.....	55,094	7,430	973	1,206	769
Georgia.....	87,040	85,758	46,867	.....	14,630	1,650	14,108	.....	5,574	984	964	981
Guam.....	316	287	24	7	31	1	5	.....	23	70	84	43
Hawaii.....	8,572	8,068	(d)	929	3,398	.....	.....	1,463	1,623	188	260	207
Idaho.....	12,551	13,418	2,829	2,744	2,847	87	1,687	.....	2,581	196	239	207
Illinois.....	160,795	164,868	(d)	3,434	76,800	.....	.....	62,113	19,262	1,310	909	1,039
Indiana.....	36,768	37,364	14,134	163	12,475	1,052	886	.....	6,539	829	538	748
Iowa.....	40,239	40,775	18,223	4,352	11,043	673	736	.....	3,926	529	406	887
Kansas.....	33,523	36,366	6,496	3,836	9,522	125	1,228	10,544	3,549	439	262	364
Kentucky.....	69,706	70,614	(d)	2,922	20,715	.....	.....	40,056	4,225	788	889	1,019
Louisiana.....	143,162	150,166	101,442	1,026	26,752	1,813	11,374	.....	5,486	811	730	732
Maine.....	19,729	17,731	(d)	779	4,874	.....	.....	9,411	1,989	236	233	208
Maryland.....	37,883	41,031	(d)	2,475	19,672	.....	.....	10,351	6,868	547	542	576
Massachusetts.....	121,645	113,189	33,061	27,311	26,015	1,317	7,652	.....	15,866	791	616	561
Michigan.....	102,544	107,028	30,008	10,965	39,238	888	5,340	.....	16,837	1,278	1,187	1,288

Minnesota.....	53,870	61,391	21,330	15,952	13,880	619	1,944	.....	5,410	731	689	836
Mississippi.....	52,982	49,620	26,882	.....	8,142	1,090	7,565	.....	3,922	652	722	645
Missouri.....	112,112	106,117	60,208	.....	25,565	2,263	9,057	.....	7,022	701	667	635
Montana.....	9,070	9,272	3,295	.....	2,192	169	934	.....	2,132	182	167	201
Nebraska.....	18,710	17,581	7,968	609	4,215	368	1,585	.....	2,050	308	25	263
Nevada.....	5,677	5,795	1,820	.....	1,481	109	.....	.....	1,910	114	169	192
New Hampshire.....	7,015	7,509	3,054	574	1,312	164	379	.....	1,573	158	140	156
New Jersey.....	67,323	64,910	8,295	7,435	27,014	550	5,350	.....	14,418	814	536	498
New Mexico.....	22,997	23,788	(d)	.....	9,546	.....	.....	10,962	2,223	285	460	312
New York.....	309,810	376,265	20,444	73,661	166,023	1,124	11,722	46,125	52,305	1,893	1,604	1,362
North Carolina (e).....	73,646	82,082	25,100	1,207	27,735	2,971	14,430	.....	7,008	1,146	1,265	1,220
North Dakota.....	11,787	13,003	1,790	2,511	2,591	25	470	3,473	1,587	208	168	182
Ohio.....	129,668	128,088	48,136	.....	46,124	2,247	12,263	.....	15,087	1,587	1,328	1,316
Oklahoma.....	105,100	96,908	(d)	1,106	20,009	.....	.....	68,740	5,623	541	463	426
Oregon.....	29,137	28,479	5,644	3,331	8,225	261	4,594	.....	5,307	309	429	378
Pennsylvania.....	172,921	173,057	29,253	14,526	81,259	2,678	11,943	.....	28,695	1,631	1,322	1,751
Puerto Rico.....	17,533	13,050	(d)	423	4,361	.....	.....	2,354	3,381	797	855	879
Rhode Island.....	17,033	20,695	(d)	2,615	7,093	.....	.....	6,430	3,865	199	308	186
South Carolina.....	31,834	32,601	13,504	2,301	5,204	1,086	4,682	.....	3,813	632	654	725
South Dakota.....	10,762	11,488	5,448	260	3,273	78	738	.....	1,249	213	74	155
Tennessee.....	55,389	56,728	22,954	2,804	15,997	1,004	6,236	.....	5,040	865	940	889
Texas.....	192,938	196,353	147,354	.....	18,697	2,934	5,352	.....	17,225	1,759	1,340	1,692
Utah.....	18,328	19,754	2,832	1,844	7,222	108	3,234	.....	3,769	285	201	261
Vermont.....	7,647	8,833	.....	285	1,695	.....	.....	5,209	1,197	138	138	172
Virgin Islands.....	863	615	86	8	105	4	17	.....	438	888	73	97
Virginia.....	33,003	32,268	7,815	1,470	10,846	707	4,283	.....	4,370	823	1,050	903
Washington.....	67,226	70,540	21,305	8,812	21,008	402	9,613	.....	7,821	532	570	478
West Virginia.....	47,163	47,831	7,230	2,798	30,078	423	3,012	.....	2,924	386	513	467
Wisconsin.....	44,454	45,637	18,259	3,512	11,376	470	3,695	.....	6,303	778	581	663
Wyoming.....	4,655	4,571	1,563	73	951	34	365	.....	1,228	125	127	106
Other areas and undistributed	10,634	8,575	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,575	.....	.....	.....

*Prepared by the Social Security Administration, 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, except (for programs for adults) in states operating combined programs under Title XVI. Kansas, New York, and North Dakota reported under individual programs in first part of year, then under Title XVI.

(b) Combined categories under Title XVI, Social Security Act, as amended in 1962.

(c) Includes cost of administration by the states, as agents of the United States, of unemployment compensation for veterans, ex-servicemen and federal employees, in addition to grants for administration of the public employment service and unemployment insurance programs.

(d) Reported under combined program.

(e) Partially estimated.

TABLE 3
CASH BENEFITS AND BENEFICIARIES UNDER SOCIAL INSURANCE AND VETERANS' PROGRAMS,
BY RISK AND PROGRAM, SELECTED YEARS, 1940-1964*(a)

<i>Risk and program</i>	<i>1940</i>	<i>1945</i>	<i>1950</i>	<i>1955</i>	<i>1960</i>	<i>1961</i>	<i>1962</i>	<i>1963</i>	<i>1964</i>
<i>Amount of benefits (in thousands)</i>									
Total	\$1,540,259	\$2,617,967	\$6,321,475	\$12,166,803	\$22,603,138	\$26,101,373	\$27,033,822	\$28,721,389	\$29,978,595
Retirement (b)	330,819	600,985	1,423,471	5,157,390	10,754,614	11,868,167	13,138,785	14,238,044	15,137,194
Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance....	17,150	157,391	651,409	3,747,742	8,196,131	9,031,889	10,161,892	10,794,622	11,281,479
Railroad retirement.....	83,342	106,240	176,925	335,880	594,446	617,464	638,350	653,739	667,490
Public employee retirement (c).....	206,210	283,974	536,929	998,028	1,921,382	2,181,442	2,306,816	2,762,815	3,165,958
Federal civil-service.....	49,069	64,816	135,267	260,388	547,367	604,482	659,664	756,901	829,569
Other federal employee (d).....	54,141	76,158	151,662	277,641	529,015	636,960	636,092	870,914	1,061,389
State and local government.....	103,000	143,000	250,000	460,000	845,000	940,000	1,011,060	1,135,000	1,275,000
Veterans' program (e).....	24,117	53,380	58,208	75,740	42,655	37,372	31,727	26,868	22,267
Disability (b)(f)	476,508	954,449	2,441,923	3,185,181	4,852,643	5,402,151	5,829,283	6,180,333	6,461,859
Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance....	30,824	30,900	77,315	103,089	146,748	150,465	156,079	158,952	161,668
Railroad retirement.....	22,950	33,430	213,250	334,699	491,857	530,163	570,601	624,863	687,799
Public employee retirement (c).....	12,950	18,930	40,520	71,131	152,466	172,787	193,983	223,960	250,543
Federal civil-service.....	10,000	14,500	148,730	208,568	244,392	252,376	262,571	275,903	302,256
Other federal employee (d).....	10,000	14,500	24,000	55,000	95,000	105,000	114,048	125,000	135,000
State and local government.....	293,734	644,450	1,674,000	1,981,775	2,529,673	2,646,817	2,724,285	2,819,083	2,846,041
Veterans' program (e).....	129,000	241,000	360,000	521,000	748,000	791,000	857,000	925,000	998,000
Workmen's compensation.....	...	4,669	89,258	192,673	311,324	341,554	364,893	392,764	413,602
State temporary disability insurance (g).....	...	...	28,099	51,945	56,874	55,015	51,375	49,463	45,924
Railroad temporary disability insurance (h)....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Survivor:									
Monthly benefits	161,515	422,369	901,817	2,068,435	3,671,637	4,150,481	4,570,294	4,869,099	5,171,377
Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance..	6,371	104,231	276,945	1,107,541	2,316,211	2,658,579	3,011,101	3,216,009	3,416,403
Railroad retirement.....	1,448	1,772	43,884	121,847	201,251	217,089	233,905	244,215	255,041
Public employee retirement.....	16,000	20,128	34,409	80,621	184,620	208,337	228,619	260,569	285,710
Federal civil-service.....	...	128	8,409	38,851	104,707	117,699	130,489	153,514	172,873
Other federal employee (d).....	...	...	...	1,770	4,913	5,638	6,330	7,055	7,837
State and local government.....	16,000	20,000	26,000	40,000	75,000	85,000	91,800	100,000	105,000
Veterans' programs.....	105,696	254,238	491,579	688,426	864,555	956,476	976,669	1,018,306	1,074,223
Workmen's compensation (i).....	32,000	42,000	55,000	70,000	105,000	110,000	120,000	130,000	140,000
Lump-sum payments	36,756	65,309	86,693	195,622	299,503	322,357	346,474	386,347	407,467
Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance..	11,833	26,135	32,740	112,871	164,286	171,122	183,418	205,936	216,371
Railroad retirement.....	2,497	8,138	12,722	16,088	19,989	20,562	21,987	24,090	24,352
Public employee retirement.....	18,466	25,987	28,522	49,836	75,713	87,852	96,925	105,671	113,109
Federal civil-service.....	5,810	10,244	8,147	9,197	11,586	13,704	15,676	14,291	16,794
Other federal employee.....	156	243	375	639	1,127	1,148	1,249	1,379	1,314
State and local government.....	12,500	15,500	20,000	40,000	63,000	73,000	80,000	90,000	95,000
Veterans' program (e).....	3,960	5,049	12,709	16,827	39,515	42,821	44,144	50,650	53,635
Unemployment	534,661	574,855	1,467,571	1,560,175	3,024,741	4,358,217	3,148,986	3,047,566	2,800,698
State unemployment insurance (j).....	518,700	445,866	1,373,114	1,379,219	2,866,650	4,156,316	3,012,610	2,926,490	2,670,743
Railroad unemployment insurance.....	15,961	2,359	59,804	93,284	157,690	201,881	132,685	99,430	78,428
Veterans' unemployment allowances (k).....	...	126,630	34,653	87,672	401	...	...	...	...
ARA and MDTA allowances (l).....	...	...	...	...	...	20	3,691	21,646	51,527

Beneficiaries (in thousands) (m)

Retirement: (b)									
Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance....	77.2	591.8	1,918.1	5,443.2	10,309.7	11,127.5	12,248.2	13,038.1	13,588.8
Railroad retirement.....	102.0	129.1	174.8	329.2	444.0	463.7	474.1	489.3	495.0
Public employee retirement.....	193.8	256.1	406.3	606.1	977.2	1,672.3	1,149.1	1,268.3	1,387.4
Federal civil-service.....	47.4	62.5	111.0	164.9	263.3	284.3	304.0	323.1	342.6
Other federal employee (d).....	33.4	38.6	73.3	106.2	178.9	213.0	245.4	295.2	344.8
State and local government.....	113.0	155.0	222.0	335.0	535.0	575.0	600.0	650.0	700.0
Veterans' program (e).....	33.8	60.4	54.1	59.8	33.2	28.8	24.3	20.5	16.9
Disability: (b)									
Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance....	...	...	...	...	542.6	891.7	1,161.0	1,380.0	1,518.5
Railroad retirement.....	39.3	39.0	76.0	87.1	96.6	99.2	99.6	100.9	102.2
Public employee retirement.....	29.8	44.7	131.0	188.8	247.2	262.9	279.9	294.7	311.3
Federal civil-service.....	15.5	23.7	43.0	61.3	102.1	112.2	122.0	130.0	139.5
Other federal employee (d).....	(d)	(d)	56.0	85.5	90.1	92.7	96.9	100.7	104.7
State and local government.....	14.3	21.0	32.0	42.0	55.0	58.0	61.0	64.0	67.0
Veterans' program (e).....	576.3	1,083.7	2,314.1	2,609.0	2,976.0	3,078.2	3,125.9	3,160.2	3,180.2
State temporary disability insurance (g).....	...	5.4	55.2	96.5	121.0	128.5	135.7	144.6	146.5
Railroad temporary disability insurance (h)...	...	...	31.2	31.9	29.7	29.7	28.2	27.4	25.8
Survivor:									
Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance....	35.7	533.5	1,093.9	2,096.6	3,446.0	3,700.7	3,965.7	4,226.8	4,458.7
Railroad retirement.....	3.0	4.4	136.3	196.5	251.0	259.3	265.2	275.0	282.5
Public employee retirement (n).....	25.0	32.3	58.3	121.9	223.4	243.1	258.8	276.6	294.9
Federal civil-service.....	...	3	18.3	70.2	149.5	162.6	175.7	190.0	205.9
Other federal employee (d).....	...	...	...	1.7	3.9	4.5	5.1	5.6	6.1
State and local government.....	25.0	32.0	40.0	50.0	70.0	76.0	78.0	81.0	83.0
Veterans' program.....	323.2	537.3	991.7	1,154.2	1,262.0	1,492.7	1,595.5	1,706.7	1,814.5
Unemployment:									
State unemployment insurance (j).....	982.4	465.0	1,305.0	1,099.5	1,723.0	2,581.5	1,728.6	1,622.9	1,439.7
Railroad unemployment insurance.....	41.5	3.3	76.8	63.1	69.9	96.1	65.8	49.6	39.4
Veterans' unemployment allowances (k).....	...	88.9	32.1	72.4	1.6	...	...	21.2	50.7
ARA and MDTA allowances.....	...	...	...	...	...	2	2.9	...	...

*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 some programs, 1964 data are preliminary.

(b) Includes benefits to dependents (spouses and children) where applicable.

(c) Excludes refunds of contributions to employees who leave service.

(d) Included under retirement are a significant amount and number of disability payments for 1940 and a small but unknown amount and number of disability and survivor payments for 1945 and 1950.

(e) Retirement data are for veterans of the Civil War, the Indian Wars, the Spanish-American War, the Boxer Rebellion, and the Philippine Insurrection; beginning October 1951, includes 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.

(f) Excludes payments for medical care.

(g) Benefits payable in California, New Jersey, New York and Rhode Island. Includes maternity data for Rhode Island and private-plan beneficiaries in California and New York; data for private-plan beneficiaries in New Jersey not available.

(h) Includes maternity data.

(i) Small but unknown amount of lump-sum death payments included with monthly survivor payments.

(j) Includes payments made by the states as agents of the federal government under the federal employees' unemployment compensation program and under the Ex-servicemen's Compensation Act of 1958 and payments under the temporary extended unemployment insurance programs; beginning 1961, includes program in Puerto Rico.

(k) Under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (terminated July 1949) and the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 (terminated January 1960). Amount (but not number) includes self-employment allowances—for 1945, \$11,688,000 to 12,100 veterans (average monthly number); for 1950, \$1,606,000 to 1,500 veterans; and a negligible amount thereafter.

(l) Includes—in addition to training allowances based on UI benefit paid in the state of training—allowances for other qualifying expenditures, such as transportation and dependency where applicable.

(m) For old-age, survivors, and disability insurance, average monthly number; for the railroad retirement program, public employees' retirement systems and the veterans' programs, number on rolls June 30; for state unemployment and temporary disability insurance and for veterans' unemployment allowances, average weekly number; for railroad unemployment and temporary disability insurance, average number during 14-day registration period; for Area Redevelopment Act and Manpower Development and Training Act, number on rolls December 31. Beneficiary data for workmen's compensation not available.

(n) For federal programs under the Uniformed Services Contingency Option Act of 1953, and for state and local government retirement systems, number represents families.

TABLE 4
OLD-AGE, SURVIVORS, AND DISABILITY INSURANCE:
Number and Amount of Monthly Benefits in Current-Payment Status at End of June 1965 and Amount of Benefit
Payments in Fiscal Year 1965 by State*
(In thousands)

State or other jurisdiction	Monthly benefits in current-payment status—June 30, 1965						Benefit payments in fiscal year 1965 (b)			
	Total		OASI(a)		DI(a)		OASI(a)			
	Number	Monthly amount	Number	Monthly amount	Number	Monthly amount	Total	Monthly benefits	Lump-sum death payments	DI
Total	20,156.9	\$1,357,337	18,508.7	\$1,250,627	1,648.2	\$106,711	\$16,618,262	\$15,007,975	\$218,090	\$1,392,198
Alabama.....	346.8	18,916	302.8	16,442	44.1	2,475	233,581	198,067	3,125	32,379
Alaska.....	8.2	504	7.6	466	.6	38	6,280	5,652	136	492
American Samoa.....	.2	6	.2	6	(c)	(d)	73	70		3
Arizona.....	142.3	9,614	126.6	8,553	15.7	1,061	117,049	101,930	1,357	13,762
Arkansas.....	236.8	12,523	211.0	11,117	25.8	1,406	153,640	133,563	1,756	18,321
California.....	1,629.1	116,219	1,514.1	107,679	115.0	8,540	1,418,467	1,288,284	19,122	111,061
Colorado.....	173.1	11,492	160.3	10,661	12.8	831	140,512	127,839	1,859	10,814
Connecticut.....	278.6	21,595	262.2	20,357	16.4	1,238	264,132	244,295	3,677	16,160
Delaware.....	45.3	3,174	41.5	2,920	3.8	254	38,861	35,011	542	3,308
District of Columbia.....	66.7	4,272	61.1	3,899	5.6	374	52,683	46,916	853	4,914
Florida.....	764.2	52,554	701.0	48,460	63.3	4,094	634,697	574,741	6,687	53,269
Georgia.....	381.0	20,788	326.5	17,838	54.4	2,950	256,593	214,338	3,710	38,545
Guam.....	.4	13	.4	12	(c)	1	165	152	0	13
Hawaii.....	43.8	2,816	40.4	2,582	3.5	233	34,350	30,930	398	3,022
Idaho.....	70.8	4,649	66.2	4,352	4.6	297	57,008	52,337	792	3,879
Illinois.....	1,085.2	79,339	1,011.2	73,943	74.0	5,396	972,181	888,440	13,317	70,424
Indiana.....	527.0	36,922	489.7	34,379	37.3	2,544	452,338	413,438	5,632	33,268
Iowa.....	343.6	22,991	326.4	21,864	17.2	1,127	280,805	262,545	3,554	14,706
Kansas.....	250.0	16,420	235.2	15,456	14.7	963	200,661	185,496	2,563	12,602
Kentucky.....	382.9	21,598	331.0	18,896	51.9	2,703	265,995	227,247	3,287	35,461
Louisiana.....	293.5	16,628	253.6	14,427	39.9	2,201	205,069	173,402	2,930	28,737
Maine.....	124.3	8,055	115.6	7,535	8.6	520	98,734	90,554	1,365	6,805
Maryland.....	269.3	18,387	249.6	17,037	19.8	1,350	225,142	204,188	3,417	17,537
Massachusetts.....	608.0	44,585	571.1	41,945	36.9	2,640	545,499	503,447	7,599	34,453

Michigan.....	822.8	61,125	760.0	56,606	62.9	4,519	749,143	680,792	9,264	59,087
Minnesota.....	391.8	26,110	372.6	24,846	19.2	1,263	318,329	298,309	3,609	16,411
Mississippi.....	240.2	11,450	213.9	10,081	27.2	1,368	141,158	121,421	1,837	17,900
Missouri.....	536.5	35,061	495.8	32,463	40.7	2,597	429,110	389,683	5,558	33,869
Montana.....	73.9	5,028	69.0	4,698	4.9	330	61,689	56,515	860	4,314
Nebraska.....	171.0	11,130	163.0	10,611	8.0	519	135,739	127,286	1,694	6,759
Nevada.....	25.4	1,793	23.6	1,658	1.8	135	21,968	19,825	396	1,747
New Hampshire.....	78.6	5,606	74.4	5,208	4.3	299	67,342	62,472	979	3,891
New Jersey.....	680.8	51,856	637.8	48,632	43.0	3,224	633,197	582,563	8,693	41,941
New Mexico.....	74.3	4,203	65.6	3,748	8.7	455	51,697	45,098	663	5,936
New York.....	1,935.5	144,898	1,805.7	135,340	129.8	9,558	1,772,668	1,623,395	24,367	124,907
North Carolina.....	467.3	25,672	410.5	22,542	56.8	3,130	316,371	271,225	4,351	40,795
North Dakota.....	68.2	4,253	64.6	4,055	3.6	198	51,814	48,653	591	2,570
Ohio.....	1,032.2	74,012	950.0	68,378	82.5	5,634	907,387	822,138	11,659	73,590
Oklahoma.....	269.5	16,527	243.2	14,926	26.2	1,601	202,412	179,058	2,440	20,914
Oregon.....	225.7	15,934	210.3	14,851	15.4	1,083	194,670	178,131	2,412	14,127
Pennsylvania.....	1,322.3	96,086	1,217.8	88,516	104.5	7,570	1,178,622	1,063,643	16,021	98,958
Puerto Rico.....	199.9	6,754	179.0	6,136	20.9	618	82,380	73,572	848	7,960
Rhode Island.....	105.1	7,592	97.8	7,070	7.3	522	92,979	84,872	1,280	6,827
South Carolina.....	225.6	12,072	193.4	10,317	32.2	1,756	149,358	124,243	2,242	22,873
South Dakota.....	80.1	5,004	76.1	4,770	4.0	234	60,990	57,205	751	3,034
Tennessee.....	393.8	21,553	349.5	19,085	44.3	2,438	264,972	229,377	3,376	32,219
Texas.....	907.6	53,974	828.7	49,226	78.8	4,749	661,584	590,502	9,141	61,941
Utah.....	75.1	5,135	70.3	4,818	4.8	317	62,818	57,892	782	4,144
Vermont.....	49.9	3,248	46.1	3,015	3.8	233	39,761	36,198	511	3,052
Virgin Islands.....	2.1	100	2.0	94	1	6	1,199	1,120	7	72
Virginia.....	383.0	22,600	336.1	19,921	47.0	2,679	278,282	239,267	4,049	34,966
Washington.....	318.3	22,786	298.4	21,351	19.9	1,436	278,455	255,934	3,788	18,733
West Virginia.....	254.2	15,611	209.4	13,046	44.8	2,565	193,143	157,383	2,082	33,678
Wisconsin.....	478.7	33,507	450.4	31,565	28.3	1,942	409,308	379,038	4,986	25,284
Wyoming.....	30.9	2,078	28.9	1,944	2.0	134	25,500	23,358	401	1,741
Foreign.....	165.6	10,620	160.7	10,287	4.9	334	129,702	124,915	764	4,023

* Prepared by the Social Security Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

(a) 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 (retired-worker) beneficiaries and their dependents and to survivors of deceased workers.

(b) Benefits under the disability insurance (DI) part of the program are payable from the DI trust fund to disability (disabled-worker) beneficiaries and their dependents.

(c) Distribution by state estimated.

(d) Less than \$500.

TABLE 5
AID TO FAMILIES WITH 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)

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State or other jurisdiction	Number of recipients, June, 1965					Average payment per family, June, 1965	Maximum money payment in state, October, 1964				Expenditures for assistance and administration, calendar year 1964 (in thousands)	Source of funds expended for assistance and administration, calendar year 1964, percentage from	
	Families	Total(a)	Children		First child		Each additional child(c)	Family	Federal funds	State and local funds			
			Total	Per 1,000 children in popu- lation(b)									
												Adults	Second
First	Second	First	Second	First	Second	First	Second	First	Second				
Total.....	1,062,802	4,429,038	3,325,987	46	\$140.96	...	...	...	...	...	\$1,876,556	56.7	43.3
Alabama.....	18,104	73,954	58,516	44	48.23	...	...	\$32	\$23	\$124	14,016	79.0	21.0
Alaska.....	1,320	4,884	3,740	34	129.00	\$30	...	50	30	...	2,143	59.8	40.2
Arizona.....	9,453	40,737	30,702	48	123.73	...	...	80	27	220	14,370	73.7	26.3
Arkansas.....	7,453	31,401	23,694	33	71.13	6	\$6	37	18-10-12-9	111(d)	6,396	79.5	20.5
California.....	138,439	566,097	418,723	63	176.11	...	17	145	23-47-41-35-29-23-17-11-5(e)	...	295,889	48.1	51.9
Colorado.....	11,298	44,036	34,160	46	147.53	...	...	...	...	...	19,675	56.6	43.4
Connecticut.....	14,795	59,561	43,595	44	194.74	...	...	...	...	...	37,433	44.1	55.9
Delaware.....	2,612	11,662	8,886	46	127.27	50	50	75	12-12-12-10-10-10-9	250	4,055	69.2	30.8
District of Columbia...	4,441	21,253	17,151	64	156.26	...	...	...	...	...	9,739	61.0	39.0
Florida.....	27,907	107,860	86,394	43	60.59	...	...	32	23	81	23,366	79.4	20.6
Georgia.....	18,572	74,757	57,343	34	89.13	25	25	34	25	134	19,241	76.2	23.8
Guam.....	135	764	652	15	86.17	...	...	...	...	...	137	49.5	50.5
Hawaii.....	3,166	13,632	10,125	36	151.79	...	...	...	...	...	6,687	56.5	43.5
Idaho.....	2,622	10,082	7,363	27	149.06	...	...	...	...	...	4,893	58.4	41.6
Illinois.....	55,606	261,896	202,198	53	211.61	...	...	...	...	...	155,530	49.4	50.6
Indiana.....	12,000	49,017	36,691	20	121.14	32	...	32(f)	23	...	19,430	68.4	31.6
Iowa.....	11,364	45,658	33,237	33	156.37	...	...	...	...	...	19,850	58.2	41.8
Kansas.....	9,041	38,294	29,361	37	164.20	...	...	...	...	...	17,951	54.9	45.1
Kentucky.....	21,474	83,931	60,321	51	99.87	...	...	...	...	160	26,021	75.0	25.0
Louisiana.....	24,050	105,393	80,104	56	101.16	...	(g)	72	19-17-17-12-18	155(h)	33,809	75.7	24.3
Maine.....	5,197	18,992	13,952	38	105.41	32	...	32	30	250(i)	7,616	73.7	26.3
Maryland.....	20,184	85,511	65,984	50	143.07	...	...	...	...	230(j)	31,640	62.1	37.9
Massachusetts.....	26,122	98,614	73,994	40	180.12	...	...	...	...	...	58,737	44.1	55.9
Michigan.....	40,035	163,551	121,074	38	148.47	(k)	(k)	(k)	(k)	240	70,034	57.8	42.2
Minnesota.....	14,513	53,149	41,403	30	191.52	...	...	...	...	...	31,612	45.1	54.9
Mississippi.....	20,784	83,533	66,948	71	36.70	...	...	25	15-10	90	11,655	78.4	21.6
Missouri.....	26,446	108,447	83,067	53	99.68	32(l)	...	32(l)	23(l)	...	34,565	71.0	29.0
Montana.....	1,867	7,518	5,834	21	146.93	...	...	...	...	...	3,422	62.3	37.7

Nebraska.....	4,207	17,138	13,175	24	129.50	...	...	100	15-15-15-10	...	6,146	68.5	31.5
Nevada.....	1,302	5,332	4,205	26	128.71	30(m)	...	30(m)	30(m)	...	2,228	63.9	36.1
New Hampshire.....	1,142	4,719	3,533	15	180.77	...	...	...	...	...	2,496	50.5	49.5
New Jersey.....	27,683	109,682	83,203	36	199.36	...	...	...	...	...	62,272	45.2	54.8
New Mexico.....	7,166	29,677	22,685	50	124.34	...	...	...	...	190	14,050	67.6	32.4
New York.....	125,764	540,253	396,540	66	203.84	...	...	...	...	...	312,860	46.9	53.1
North Carolina.....	27,326	113,589	84,833	46	105.75	...	...	...	...	...	36,192	75.9	24.1
North Dakota.....	2,094	8,378	6,394	25	182.45	...	...	...	...	...	4,289	54.2	45.8
Ohio.....	46,054	195,685	145,454	38	132.69	...	...	...	...	...	67,056	64.8	35.2
Oklahoma.....	18,773	74,529	55,452	64	131.88	(k)	(k)	(k)	(k)	250	32,382	67.9	32.1
Oregon.....	8,265	32,547	24,023	36	152.89	...	...	...	...	...	16,274	54.5	45.5
Pennsylvania.....	65,817	289,312	209,384	53	137.68	...	...	...	...	...	130,460	65.5	34.5
Puerto Rico.....	48,589	196,912	157,425	131	16.75	...	...	...	...	...	12,150	47.5	52.5
Rhode Island.....	5,895	23,572	17,437	57	166.72	...	...	...	...	...	13,330	52.3	47.7
South Carolina.....	7,312	29,116	23,423	23	70.12	...	...	30	21	99	6,904	78.3	21.7
South Dakota.....	3,065	11,516	8,668	32	120.81	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	...	4,355	70.6	29.4
Tennessee.....	19,376	77,857	59,380	43	90.24	30	...	30	15	110(d)	20,937	77.1	22.9
Texas.....	20,625	93,989	70,953	18	85.27	...	...	60(o)	20-18-17(o)	115(d)	22,620	79.6	20.4
Utah.....	5,598	23,305	16,521	39	133.86	(k)	(k)	(k)	(k)	...	9,439	66.9	33.1
Vermont.....	1,484	5,651	4,136	28	113.07	25	25	45	25	...	2,168	71.7	28.3
Virgin Islands.....	295	1,039	887	45	70.69	...	...	...	...	...	337	48.9	51.1
Virginia.....	10,805	46,001	35,505	22	107.58	...	...	...	...	175(e)	15,102	74.2	25.8
Washington.....	18,542	74,207	52,881	49	140.71	...	...	...	...	325(p)	34,191	57.8	42.2
West Virginia.....	24,413	112,671	78,223	120	123.29	...	...	...	...	165(q)	41,052	74.4	25.6
Wisconsin.....	11,225	44,366	33,506	22	186.03	...	...	...	...	...	25,031	48.9	51.1
Wyoming.....	985	3,811	2,949	23	150.08	(k)	(k)	(k)	(k)	230	1,822	53.8	46.2

*Prepared by the Welfare Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. All data subject to revision.

(a) Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

(b) Based on population estimated by the Bureau of the Census as of July 1, 1965.

(c) Amount of each child same as last figure shown unless family maximum specified.

(d) Family maximum with no eligible adult included as follows: Arkansas, \$99; Tennessee, \$105; and Texas, \$107.

(e) May be exceeded for special needs if paid from local funds.

(f) May be exceeded for medical care. \$50 maximum for first child when no eligible adult included.

(g) If both parents (or parent substitutes) are included in assistance unit, the second parent only is given same consideration as an additional child in determining applicable maximum.

(h) May be exceeded for special needs, medical or dietetic—to \$160. Special medical allowance for ill or handicapped child—to \$255.

(i) Assistance plus other income cannot exceed \$300.

(j) Represents maximum in highest of three cost areas in state; other maximums are \$220 and \$210. May be exceeded for special items in emergency situations.

(k) Maximums expressed in terms of number of persons in assistance unit as follows: For Michigan 1 or 2 persons \$120, each additional person \$20 to family maximum of \$240, with supplementation in the City of Detroit. For Oklahoma from 1-9 or more—\$32, \$114, \$141, \$163, \$185, \$202, \$218, \$231, \$250. For Utah for all assistance in cases of 1-11 persons—\$82, \$131, \$156, \$176, \$196, \$216, \$235, \$249, \$262, \$275, \$289, for cases with more than 11 persons, \$289 plus \$13 for each person in excess of 11; with maximums higher for hardship cases; restaurant meals, board and room—to specified higher maximums. And for Wyoming 1—\$100, 2—\$170, 3 or 4—\$200, 5, 6, 7—\$215, 8 or more—\$230.

(l) When there is an employable person in the household, payment is limited to maximum based on number of eligible children in the case. Completely bedfast and totally disabled recipients—to \$110.

(m) May be exceeded to provide 20 per cent of unmet need.

(n) Total payments limited to statewide average of \$35 per recipient (adult or child) per month; if the \$35 monthly average is exceeded, a reduction is applied to each payment in a subsequent month.

(o) For families with no adult, the maximums are \$35-26-23-19 up to the family maximum.

(p) May be exceeded for prevention of undue hardship.

(q) Represents household maximum. May be exceeded for custodial care, transportation and clothing for work and initial wardrobe for children placed in foster care.

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, 1965			Maximum money payment permitted in state, October, 1964	Expenditures for assistance and administration, calendar year 1964 (in thousands)	Source of funds expended for assistance and administration, calendar year 1964, percentage from	
	Total number	Number per 1,000 population aged 65 and over(a)	Average payment per recipient, June, 1965			Federal funds	State and local funds
Total(b)	2,149,220	1174	\$80.43		\$2,173,037	64.2	35.8
Alabama.....	112,200	394	67.13	\$75(c)	93,743	75.3	24.7
Alaska.....	1,372	196	98.38	110	1,652	59.6	40.4
Arizona.....	13,322	115	63.49	85(d)	10,351	73.8	26.2
Arkansas.....	59,755	287	63.86	73	45,672	76.7	23.3
California.....	275,079	175	109.49	171(e)	380,716	48.6	51.4
Colorado(b).....	43,922	235	97.38	114	57,243	52.4	47.6
Connecticut.....	6,694	25	100.02		8,088	62.6	37.4
Delaware.....	1,413	36	72.17	100	1,133	68.5	31.5
District of Columbia.....	2,358	31	91.40		3,141	60.9	39.1
Florida.....	74,167	105	64.99	70	61,379	75.5	24.5
Georgia.....	92,205	288	58.47	70	65,530	76.8	23.2
Guam.....	174	104	74.78		82	50.0	50.0
Hawaii.....	1,196	33	71.78		1,166	68.9	31.1
Idaho.....	4,182	65	73.58		4,241	72.8	27.2
Illinois.....	54,583	52	95.15		70,536	59.3	40.7
Indiana.....	22,567	48	86.95	70(f)	24,694	63.5	36.5
Iowa.....	26,786	78	95.13		33,018	63.4	36.6
Kansas.....	21,390	84	97.44		25,962	62.8	37.2
Kentucky.....	59,429	192	64.01	85(g)	43,374	78.8	21.2
Louisiana.....	131,096	497	84.93	82(h)	137,062	73.1	26.9
Maine.....	10,857	98	83.52	115	11,603	72.4	27.6
Maryland.....	10,037	40	74.01	230(i)	8,924	66.4	33.6
Massachusetts.....	51,804	86	93.00		64,008	57.7	42.3
Michigan.....	48,664	69	104.47	90(j)	55,763	57.5	42.5
Minnesota.....	31,638	81	89.71	71(k)	50,774	55.9	44.1
Mississippi.....	73,390	363	41.17	50	37,064	79.6	20.4
Missouri.....	101,443	193	69.82	70(l)	88,584	68.2	31.8
Montana.....	5,171	77	72.39		5,139	68.7	31.3
Nebraska.....	12,428	72	97.55	75	14,728	61.8	38.2
Nevada.....	2,670	127	87.41		2,972	60.7	39.3
New Hampshire.....	4,374	60	101.85	100(m)	5,748	56.4	43.6
New Jersey.....	13,939	22	88.82		14,720	63.6	36.4
New Mexico.....	10,206	167	66.86		10,490	74.8	25.2
New York.....	57,038	31	94.00		72,680	57.4	42.6
North Carolina.....	42,817	121	62.96		32,724	76.0	24.0
North Dakota.....	5,079	83	97.17		6,431	67.7	32.3
Ohio.....	81,321	86	95.06		90,090	61.5	38.5
Oklahoma.....	82,325	307	96.25	115	100,368	63.6	36.4
Oregon.....	10,116	50	70.79		10,345	67.8	32.2
Pennsylvania.....	45,921	38	78.59		46,538	63.5	36.5
Puerto Rico.....	29,884	202	9.58		4,412	47.5	52.5
Rhode Island.....	5,765	60	96.24		7,103	60.7	39.3
South Carolina.....	25,376	150	64.33	70	17,338	78.4	21.6
South Dakota.....	6,952	89	100.42	(n)	7,768	71.9	28.1
Tennessee.....	44,675	134	59.22	65(o)	31,170	78.1	21.9
Texas.....	230,845	272	70.14	83	199,205	73.9	26.1
Utah.....	4,733	70	70.04	82(p)	4,558	72.9	27.1
Vermont.....	5,357	119	97.50	80	5,900	71.0	29.0
Virgin Islands.....	450	167	38.42		245	49.7	50.3
Virginia.....	13,135	41	67.24		10,945	76.6	23.4
Washington.....	32,429	109	84.47	325	34,170	63.5	36.5
West Virginia.....	14,025	76	54.24	165(q)	9,144	79.2	20.8
Wisconsin.....	28,053	64	111.52	75	39,764	52.8	47.2
Wyoming.....	2,413	83	84.46	100(r)	2,840	63.0	37.0

*Prepared by the Welfare Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. All data subject to revision.
(a) Based on population estimated by the Bureau of the Census as of July 1, 1965.

(b) Except for recipient rate, includes recipients aged 60-64 in Colorado and payments to these recipients without federal participation. There were 3,812 in June 1965.

(c) May be exceeded for personal care in licensed home.

(d) \$65 maximum for recipient living with self-supporting relative.

(e) May be exceeded for attendant services in own home—to \$300.

(f) May be exceeded for medical care.

(g) May be exceeded for care in home for the aged—to \$115; essential person cases—to \$120.

(h) \$76 for each of two or more recipients. \$60 additional if recipient has needy spouse under 65 years of age. May be exceeded for special needs, medical or dietetic—to \$95; nursing care in own home—to \$105 (\$210, if needs of disabled spouse under age 65 are included and both receive nursing care).

(i) Represents maximum in highest of three cost areas in

state; other maximums are \$220 and \$210. May be exceeded for special items in emergency situations.

(j) May be exceeded for convalescent home care—to \$140; supplementation in several counties.

(k) May be exceeded for medical care. Payments for foster home care, homemaker services and boarding home care may not exceed \$115.

(l) May be exceeded for completely bedfast and totally disabled recipients—to \$110.

(m) May be exceeded for care in licensed nursing home and other special needs.

(n) Total payments limited to a statewide average of \$70 per recipient per month; if the \$70 monthly average is exceeded, a reduction is applied to each payment in a subsequent month.

(o) May be exceeded for care in nursing home and nursing care in own home—to \$70.

(p) Less per recipient when two or more recipients in family. May be exceeded to prevent undue hardship. Higher maximum specified in certain situations.

(q) Represents household maximum. May be exceeded for nursing home care, custodial care, and room and board.

(r) \$170 maximum for two recipients in family.

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TABLE 7
MEDICAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE AGED: SELECTED DATA ON
RECIPIENTS, PAYMENTS AND FINANCING*

State or other jurisdiction	Recipients, June, 1965			Expenditures for assistance and administration, calendar year 1964 (in thousands)	Source of funds expended for assistance and administration, calendar year, 1964, percentage from	
	Total number	Number per 1,000 population aged 65 and over. (a)	Average payment per recipient, June, 1965		Federal funds	State and local funds
Total.....	267,675	17.6	\$189.75	\$478,709	51.6	48.4
Alabama.....	257	.9	316.35	883	76.6	23.4
Arkansas.....	3,100	14.9	61.32	1,893	77.5	22.5
California.....	31,768	20.2	310.13	103,089	50.5	49.5
Colorado.....	5,671	33.2	171.44	3,869	50.0	50.0
Connecticut.....	7,421	28.0	194.75	15,800	49.8	50.2
Delaware.....	130	3.3	191.65	7	50.0	50.0
District of Columbia.....	822	10.8	472.38	2,504	50.0	50.0
Florida.....	829	1.2	335.95	2,377	59.9	40.1
Guam.....	51	34.0	1.04	19	50.0	50.0
Hawaii.....	540	15.0	259.58	1,729	49.9	50.1
Idaho.....	2,473	38.6	138.75	3,489	66.6	33.4
Illinois.....	1,467	1.4	362.93	5,660	50.3	49.7
Indiana.....	409	.9	182.24	.....	.....	.....
Iowa(b).....	5,169	15.0	110.08	5,127	56.6	43.4
Kansas(b).....	2,933	11.5	158.54	3,926	55.0	45.0
Kentucky.....	12,545	40.5	28.17	3,095	72.2	27.8
Louisiana.....	619	2.3	159.13	1,305	68.9	31.1
Maine.....	597	5.4	261.58	1,259	65.2	34.8
Maryland.....	12,265	48.7	43.10	4,403	50.0	50.0
Massachusetts.....	30,451	50.4	180.91	56,462	48.9	51.1
Michigan.....	6,454	9.2	428.25	23,674	50.0	50.0
Minnesota.....	14,377	37.0	194.83	11,695	55.7	44.3
Nebraska(b).....	331	1.9	344.95	479	55.1	44.9
New Hampshire.....	2,260	31.0	51.95	864	55.7	44.3
New Jersey.....	5,402	8.6	227.46	14,843	50.0	50.0
New York.....	36,802	19.8	339.02	136,077	49.9	50.1
North Carolina.....	2,110	6.0	186.86	472	68.3	31.7
North Dakota.....	1,426(c)	23.4	232.71	3,156	71.2	28.8
Oklahoma.....	1,129	4.2	141.58	1,913	65.1	34.9
Oregon.....	4,124	20.3	147.99	6,719	50.4	49.6
Pennsylvania.....	11,491	9.6	244.74	25,798	50.0	50.0
Puerto Rico.....	4,047	27.3	26.51	1,205	50.0	50.0
Rhode Island.....	8,729	90.9	56.84	79	50.0	50.0
South Carolina.....	3,465	20.5	202.48	2,586	74.1	25.9
South Dakota.....	626	8.0	47.03	212	62.3	37.7
Tennessee.....	10,598	31.7	32.55	3,489	71.4	28.6
Utah.....	2,490	36.6	98.00	3,092	61.5	38.5
Vermont.....	126	2.8	219.52	412	63.2	36.8
Virgin Islands.....	142	52.6	48.51	43	50.0	50.0
Virginia.....	3,549	11.1	70.76	1,916	60.6	39.4
Washington.....	10,390	34.9	146.38	17,232	50.0	50.0
West Virginia.....	11,075	60.2	26.30	3,402	68.4	31.6
Wisconsin.....	6,969	15.9	132.86	2,333	52.2	47.8
Wyoming.....	46	1.6	(d)	120	50.0	50.0

*Prepared by the Welfare Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. All data subject to revision.

(a) Based on population estimated by the Bureau of the Census as of July 1, 1965.

(b) Program initiated January 1964 in Iowa and Kansas and June 1964 in Nebraska.

(c) Includes an unknown number of cases receiving only money payments.

(d) Average payment not computed on base of fewer than fifty recipients.

TABLE 8
AID TO THE BLIND: 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, 1965			Maximum money payment permitted, in state, October, 1964	Expenditures for assistance and administration, calendar year 1964 (in thousands)	Source of funds expended for assistance and administration, calendar year 1964, percentage from	
	Total number	Number per 100,000 population aged 18 and over (a)	Average payment per recipient, June, 1965			Federal funds	State and local funds
Total (b)	95,350	78	\$88.02		\$107,815	48.0	52.0
Alabama.....	1,845	88	68.78	\$70(c)	1,409	73.7	26.3
Alaska.....	111	99	83.89	110	115	66.0	34.0
Arizona.....	818	87	71.67	90	775	69.7	30.3
Arkansas.....	1,942	158	70.62	73	1,688	72.8	27.2
California(b).....	12,398	106(d)	145.15	174(e)	22,178	37.1	62.9
Colorado.....	249	21	87.41	.....	281	57.2	42.8
Connecticut.....	309	17	135.01	.....	464	42.0	58.0
Delaware.....	314	103	82.60	125	326	59.3	40.7
District of Columbia.....	204	39	78.42	.....	213	61.2	38.8
Florida.....	2,591	70	67.50	70	2,234	74.2	25.8
Georgia.....	3,189	124	60.69	70	2,411	73.8	26.2
Guam.....	6	27	(f)	.....	2	49.6	50.4
Hawaii.....	73	20	95.62	.....	109	49.1	50.9
Idaho.....	132	32	71.93	.....	123	69.4	30.6
Illinois.....	2,392	35	96.62	.....	3,135	58.5	41.5
Indiana.....	1,758	58	88.69	95(g)	2,129	54.5	45.5
Iowa.....	1,131	64	102.66	.....	1,547	49.3	50.7
Kansas.....	503	36	101.06	.....	613	63.0	37.0
Kentucky.....	2,504	128	74.59	85(h)	2,135	68.2	31.8
Louisiana.....	2,755	133	81.34	101(i)	2,891	63.2	36.8
Maine.....	301	49	86.46	115	359	72.0	28.0
Maryland.....	392	18	80.99	230(j)	402	61.2	38.8
Massachusetts.....	2,237	64	137.18	.....	3,868	36.6	63.4
Michigan.....	1,667	33	94.27	90(k)	1,852	52.5	47.5
Minnesota.....	1,056	48	112.22	.....	1,541	44.5	55.5
Mississippi.....	2,580	191	45.89	50	1,644	77.0	23.0
Missouri(b).....	4,349	150(d)	75.00	75	4,488	50.5	49.5
Montana.....	241	57	88.02	.....	299	59.1	40.9
Nebraska.....	622	68	105.82	110	876	47.2	52.8
Nevada.....	159	59	118.92	.....	269	42.2	57.8
New Hampshire.....	260	61	108.21	100(l)	354	48.9	51.1
New Jersey.....	922	21	88.67	.....	1,093	54.7	45.3
New Mexico.....	349	62	82.87	.....	397	62.6	37.4
New York.....	3,185	26	116.67	.....	5,246	46.2	53.8
North Carolina.....	4,927	166	70.19	.....	4,501	71.5	28.5
North Dakota.....	81	21	92.80	.....	88	66.9	33.1
Ohio.....	3,260	51	83.02	.....	4,067	55.1	44.9
Oklahoma.....	1,618	102	122.26	115	2,527	50.5	49.5
Oregon.....	469	38	89.57	.....	487	54.8	45.2
Pennsylvania (b).....	17,527	231(d)	75.84	70(m)	17,330	17.2	82.8
Puerto Rico.....	1,374	96	8.73	.....	198	48.6	51.4
Rhode Island.....	106	18	94.13	.....	136	61.6	38.4
South Carolina.....	1,865	127	74.32	80	1,420	73.3	26.7
South Dakota.....	112	26	68.46	(n)	115	72.0	28.0
Tennessee.....	2,060	85	55.84	65(o)	1,491	75.4	24.6
Texas.....	4,671	74	69.66	90	4,175	71.3	28.7
Utah.....	167	30	75.42	82(p)	166	66.6	33.4
Vermont.....	120	48	78.78	80	108	71.9	28.1
Virgin Islands.....	10	44	(f)	.....	8	48.9	51.1
Virginia.....	1,140	43	72.51	.....	1,072	71.6	28.4
Washington.....	670	36	93.01	325	788	50.6	49.4
West Virginia.....	780	67	57.63	165(q)	526	75.5	24.5
Wisconsin.....	793	31	107.6	75	1,083	48.1	51.9
Wyoming.....	56	27	95.04	100(r)	63	56.9	43.1

*Prepared by the Welfare Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. All data subject to revision.
(a) Based on population estimated by the Bureau of the Census as of July 1, 1965.

(b) Data include recipients and payments made without federal participation. The numbers of recipients for June, 1965, are as follows: California, 88; Missouri, 695; Pennsylvania, 12,805.

(c) May be exceeded for room and board, and nursing care—to \$75.

(d) Includes recipients of payments made without federal participation. Recipient rates excluding these recipients are as follows: California, 106; Missouri, 126; and Pennsylvania, 62.

(e) May be exceeded for attendant services in own home—to \$300.

(f) Average payment not computed on base of fewer than fifty recipients.

(g) May be exceeded for medical care.

(h) May be exceeded for care in home for the aged—to \$115; essential person cases—to \$120.

(i) May be exceeded for nursing care—to \$105.

(j) Represents maximum in highest of three cost areas in state; other maximums are \$220 and \$210. May be exceeded for special items in emergency situations.

(k) May be supplemented in several counties.

(l) May be exceeded for care in licensed nursing home and other special needs.

(m) May be exceeded for care in nursing home.

(n) Total payments limited to a statewide average of \$70 per recipient per month; if the \$70 monthly average is exceeded, a reduction is applied to each payment in a subsequent month.

(o) May be exceeded for care in nursing home and nursing care in own home—to \$70.

(p) Less per recipient when two or more recipients in family. May be exceeded to prevent undue hardships. Higher maximums specified in certain situations.

(q) Represents household maximum. May be exceeded for nursing home care, custodial care, and room and board.

(r) \$170 maximum for two recipients in family.

TABLE 9
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, 1965			Maximum money payment permitted in state, October, 1964	Expenditures for assistance and administration, calendar year 1964 (in thousands)	Source of funds expended for assistance and administration, calendar year 1964, percentage from	
	Total number	Number per 1,000 population aged 18-64 (a)	Average payment per recipient, June, 1965			Federal funds	State and local funds
Total.....	555,594	5.3	\$84.71		\$530,754	56.7	43.3
Alabama.....	14,955	8.2	46.34	\$75(b)	8,772	76.2	23.8
Alaska.....	217	2.1	167.04	110	261	43.5	56.5
Arizona.....	3,752	4.5	67.30	80	2,491	70.2	29.8
Arkansas.....	9,620	9.4	61.37	53	7,011	73.8	26.2
California.....	73,125	7.2	117.68	(c)	77,705	42.3	57.7
Colorado.....	6,145	6.0	79.57		6,285	69.9	30.1
Connecticut.....	8,474	5.4	90.59		7,597	59.0	41.0
Delaware.....	444	1.7	76.55		422	62.1	37.9
District of Columbia.....	3,323	7.5	83.12		3,590	58.1	41.9
Florida.....	17,750	5.9	68.24	70	14,829	70.6	29.4
Georgia.....	27,035	12.0	61.49	70	20,265	73.4	26.6
Guam.....	45	1.8	(d)		28	48.1	51.9
Hawaii.....	1,216	3.6	117.39		1,717	42.2	57.8
Idaho.....	3,084	8.8	57.38		2,074	74.2	25.8
Illinois.....	29,877	5.2	101.43		35,667	56.7	43.3
Indiana.....	1,610	.6	135.64	70(e)	1,840	44.5	55.5
Iowa.....	1,284	.9	83.36		1,239	59.0	41.0
Kansas.....	5,102	4.5	114.65		6,613	54.1	45.9
Kentucky.....	11,467	6.9	78.14	85(f)	9,225	65.1	34.9
Louisiana.....	19,662	10.9	58.75	60(g)	15,055	72.7	27.3
Maine.....	2,263	4.5	90.37	115	2,606	69.4	30.6
Maryland.....	7,966	4.2	86.55	230(h)	7,333	62.1	37.9
Massachusetts.....	13,255	4.6	151.59		22,460	33.0	67.0
Michigan.....	11,980	2.8	115.02	90(i)	10,890	43.5	56.5
Minnesota.....	3,920	2.2	61.34	70	2,816	70.5	29.5
Mississippi.....	19,080	16.6	43.90	50	10,197	76.2	23.8
Missouri.....	15,334	6.4	72.75	70(j)	13,289	66.4	33.6
Montana.....	1,369	3.9	79.13		1,421	62.9	37.1
Nebraska.....	2,725	3.6	97.95	75	3,077	52.6	47.4
New Hampshire.....	623	1.8	118.50	100(k)	859	44.1	55.9
New Jersey.....	8,806	2.3	101.43		11,211	50.1	49.9
New Mexico.....	3,893	7.8	79.15		4,070	65.6	34.4
New York.....	36,236	3.6	134.72		62,701	41.3	58.7
North Carolina.....	22,852	8.8	77.19		19,723	71.4	28.6
North Dakota.....	1,732	5.4	133.34		2,252	50.2	49.8
Ohio.....	19,747	3.6	78.61		19,550	59.7	40.3
Oklahoma.....	14,688	11.1	112.23	115	18,133	55.7	44.3
Oregon.....	8,209	8.0	68.27		7,302	66.0	34.0
Pennsylvania.....	20,954	3.3	77.54		19,253	59.2	40.8
Puerto Rico.....	20,651	16.1	9.16		2,890	48.1	51.9
Rhode Island.....	2,899	5.9	96.14		3,394	59.1	40.9
South Carolina.....	9,066	6.9	63.38	70	6,059	74.3	25.7
South Dakota.....	1,112	3.2	70.18	(l)	1,021	71.9	28.1
Tennessee.....	13,565	6.5	55.11	65(m)	8,496	75.4	24.6
Texas.....	9,981	1.8	57.13	69	7,163	72.0	28.0
Utah.....	4,964	10.1	67.10	82(n)	4,362	69.7	30.3
Vermont.....	1,282	6.2	86.80	80	1,167	70.8	29.2
Virgin Islands.....	56	2.8	38.59		49	48.6	51.4
Virginia.....	6,909	3.0	71.01		6,145	72.3	27.7
Washington.....	18,383	11.8	65.84	325	14,588	66.9	33.1
West Virginia.....	5,814	6.0	53.27	165(o)	4,102	75.0	25.0
Wisconsin.....	6,388	3.0	122.99	80	8,798	43.8	56.2
Wyoming.....	705	4.0	83.34	100(p)	692	55.8	44.2

*Prepared by the Welfare Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. All data subject to revision.
(a) Based on population estimated by the Bureau of the Census as of July 1, 1965.

(b) May be exceeded for personal care in licensed home.

(c) Total payments in fiscal year under program are also limited, by statute, to a statewide average of \$100 per recipient per month. May be exceeded for attendant services in own home—to \$300.

(d) Average payment not computed on base of fewer than fifty recipients.

(e) May be exceeded for medical care.

(f) May be exceeded for care in home for the aged—to \$115; essential person cases—to \$120.

(g) May be exceeded for special needs, medical or dietetic—to \$95; inclusion of 2 persons in the budget group—to \$79; nursing care—to \$105.

(h) Represents maximum in highest of three cost areas in

state; other maximums are \$220 and \$210. May be exceeded for special items in emergency situations.

(i) May be supplemented in several counties.

(j) May be exceeded for completely bedfast and totally disabled recipients—to \$110.

(k) May be exceeded for care in licensed nursing home and other special needs.

(l) Total payments limited to a statewide average of \$70 per recipient per month; if the \$70 monthly average is exceeded, a reduction is applied to each payment in a subsequent month.

(m) May be exceeded for care in nursing home and nursing care in own home—to \$70.

(n) Less per recipient when two or more recipients in family. May be exceeded to prevent undue hardship. Higher maximums specified in certain situations.

(o) Represents household maximum. May be exceeded for nursing home care, custodial care, and room and board.

(p) \$170 maximum for two recipients in family.

TABLE 10

GENERAL ASSISTANCE: SELECTED DATA ON RECIPIENTS, PAYMENTS AND FINANCING*

(Except for expenditures for assistance and administration, excludes vendor payments for medical care and recipients receiving only such payments)

Number of recipients, June, 1965					
State or other jurisdiction	Cases	Total	Persons	Average payment per case, June, 1965	*Expenditures for assistance and administration, calendar year 1964 (in thousands)
			Number per 1,000 persons under 65 years of age(a)		
Total.....	317,000(b)	663,000(b)	4.0(c)	\$65.53	\$452,563(d)
Alabama.....	64	64	(e)	13.28	25
Alaska.....	177	660	3.1	61.12	1,171
Arizona.....	2,098	5,024	3.4	55.48	1,509(f)
Arkansas.....	284	986	.6	14.98	443
California.....	19,805	31,560	1.9	61.81	26,395
Colorado.....	1,420	5,028	2.9	44.47	3,935
Connecticut.....	4,728	12,524	4.9	70.11	6,081(g)(h)
Delaware.....	1,493	2,674	5.8	55.12	1,236
District of Columbia.....	799	860	1.2	76.01	1,029
Florida.....	8,200(i)	(j)	(j)		2,948(g)(h)
Georgia.....	2,172	4,853	1.2	33.11	994
Guam.....	28	28	.3	(k)	7(h)
Hawaii.....	944	1,215	2.0	72.96	1,532
Idaho.....	(j)	(j)	(j)		23(l)
Illinois.....	25,167	51,379	5.4	77.12	52,398
Indiana.....	(j)	(j)	...		(j)
Iowa.....	3,600(i)	8,000(i)	3.3		5,819(l)
Kansas.....	2,810	6,338	3.3	67.41	4,288
Kentucky.....	979	2,938	1.0	38.94	678(h)
Louisiana.....	8,124	8,966	2.8	52.14	5,994
Maine.....	2,480	8,071	9.3	43.93	3,451(l)
Maryland.....	7,542	9,220	2.9	75.58	6,442
Massachusetts.....	7,194	15,003	3.2	77.22	11,712
Michigan.....	19,226	55,580	7.4	75.92	54,401(m)
Minnesota.....	9,343	25,004	7.9	74.19	19,634(l)
Mississippi.....	1,243	1,557	.7	15.03	222(h)
Missouri.....	9,957	12,744	3.2	65.97	8,280
Montana.....	1,036	3,086	4.9	52.61	5,721
Nebraska.....	(j)	(j)	(j)	(j)	109(n)
Nevada.....	352	556	1.4	61.50	3,066(h)
New Hampshire.....	815	2,716	4.6	63.29	1,115(h)
New Jersey.....	9,534(o)	29,947(o)	4.9(o)	123.31(o)	17,830
New Mexico.....	260	523	.6	46.65	538(l)
New York.....	51,709(p)	109,545(p)	6.8(p)	84.84	63,117
North Carolina.....	1,520	4,012	.9	25.92	2,181
North Dakota.....	308	1,190	2.1	57.93	788
Ohio.....	24,708	74,458	8.0	66.51	47,080
Oklahoma.....	8,807	(j)	(j)	14.03	1,228(h)
Oregon.....	4,622	(j)	(j)	56.05	4,479
Pennsylvania.....	34,528	41,779	4.1	64.07	40,390
Puerto Rico.....	2,506	2,506	1.0	9.53	251
Rhode Island.....	2,784	6,544	8.2	61.03	3,880
South Carolina.....	1,312	1,516	.6	30.40	798(l)
South Dakota.....	366	1,269	2.1	32.96	1,471(l)
Tennessee.....	1,984	3,259	.9	26.64	425(h)
Texas.....	8,600(i)	(j)	(j)		3,415(g)(h)
Utah.....	1,692	4,794	5.2	72.68	1,946
Vermont.....	1,300(i)	(j)	(j)		398(g)(h)
Virgin Islands.....	205	216	5.4	37.08	111
Virginia.....	2,671	6,600	1.7	49.68	2,207
Washington.....	8,382	12,405	4.7	67.94	13,009
West Virginia.....	1,768	2,693	1.7	35.89	1,104
Wisconsin.....	6,195	18,590	5.0	87.88	14,070(l)
Wyoming.....	342	1,155	3.8	71.70	1,120

*Prepared by the Welfare Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. All data subject to revision.
(a) Based on population estimated by the Bureau of the Census as of July 1, 1965.

(b) Partly estimated; does not represent sum of state figures because totals exclude for New Jersey an estimated number of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial; recipient count also includes an estimate for states reporting such data. Excludes Idaho, Indiana and Nebraska; data not reported.

(c) Average for forty-six states. See footnote (j).

(d) Excludes data on administration for eleven states. See footnote (h). Data for Indiana not available for assistance or administration.

(e) Less than 0.05.

(f) Data for administration partly estimated.

(g) Data for assistance partly estimated.

(h) Represents assistance payments only; data on administration not available.

(i) Estimated.

(j) Data not reported.

(k) Average payment not computed on base of fewer than fifty recipients.

(l) Data incomplete.

(m) Includes administrative costs for program other than general assistance.

(n) Represents incomplete administration costs only; data on assistance not available.

(o) Includes an unknown number of recipients of only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial and payments for these services.

(p) Includes recipients of medical care only.

Iowa and North Dakota are permitted to modify their coverage agreements with the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to exclude from coverage services performed by students, including services already covered, in the employ of a school, college, or university in any calendar quarter if the remuneration for such services is less than \$50. The modification may specify the effective date of the exclusion, but it may not be earlier than July 30, 1965.

California was permitted to modify its coverage agreement to extend coverage to certain hospital employees whose positions were removed from a state or local government retirement system.

Maine was given until July 1, 1967 (rather than July 1, 1965) to treat teaching and nonteaching employees who are in the same retirement system as though they were under separate retirement systems for social security coverage purposes.

SOCIAL WELFARE EXPENDITURES UNDER PUBLIC PROGRAMS

In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1965, total expenditures (including those for administration) for federal, state, and local funds for social welfare programs reached an estimated \$77.7 billion. This amount represents expenditures for social insurance, public aid, other welfare services, health and medical programs, veterans' programs, education, and public housing.¹

Federal funds represented more than half of the total spent for social welfare purposes and three-fourths of the \$28 billion expended for social insurance programs. The largest item in this category is for retirement, survivor, and disability benefits under the OASDHI program.

State and local funds met 43 per cent of the \$6,259 million spent for public aid in fiscal year 1965; they accounted for 53 per cent of the \$2,703 million spent for other welfare services.

Federal grants under the Social Security Act made to the states and other jurisdictions for their public assistance pro-

grams and their programs of maternal and child health and child welfare services totaled \$3,174 million in fiscal 1965.

In addition, grants totaling \$415 million were made to the states for administration of their unemployment insurance and employment service programs (including the cost of administering, as agents of the federal government, unemployment compensation for federal employees and ex-servicemen).

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¹Ida C. Merriam, "Social Welfare Expenditures, 1964-65," *Social Security Bulletin*, November 1965.

STATE PROGRAMS FOR THE AGING

THE RISING proportion of aged citizens in our population and the increase in longevity have prompted development of a variety of programs at different levels of government in the last two years to serve older Americans. State action and preparations for further steps have been widespread.

CENTRAL UNITS ON AGING

In at least nine states—Iowa, Mississippi, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Texas, Washington and West Virginia—the legislatures in 1964 and 1965 established units on aging, of various types, on a statutory basis. In addition, executive action created new units in two states. The Governor of Colorado in 1964 established a Commission on the Aging which receives staff services under contract from a community agency. In Ohio a Division of Administration on Aging was set up in the Department of Mental Hygiene and Correction in 1965, to be responsible, among other duties, for integrating the new Federal Older Americans Act with state programs.

Including Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, thirty-seven jurisdictions now have units on the aging established by legislatures, and seven by executive action.

A new structure was created for an existing unit in Delaware in 1965 by establishment of a Commission for the Aging responsible directly to the Governor and legislature. Michigan's commission, originally organized for a limited period, has been continued indefinitely. Revisions in names and membership of units have been adopted in certain other states.

Direct appropriations for the operation of aging units were made for the first time in 1964 and 1965 in several states, including Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Iowa, Nebraska and

West Virginia. Modest budget or appropriation increases have enabled some of these units to employ additional staff—frequently community organization specialists whose major responsibility lies in encouraging local action, which is a mandate of all central units.

An unusual approach to accomplishing community involvement has been used in Kentucky. Its state commission and the Council on Aging of the University of Kentucky are cooperating on a two-year project designed to make communities aware of the need to organize programs and services for older people and to assist them in operating programs. In the first phase, just completed, eleven colleges and universities cooperated in conducting preparatory courses, attended by approximately 500 elderly persons and community leaders. The educational institutions selected the coordinators and prepared reports. These reports now will provide the basis for implementing action in communities, with guidance from the state commission.

Texas is another state in which the university system has helped develop local organizations and services. The Agricultural Extension Service of Texas A & M University has secured the assistance of its county program building committees in the organization of local committees on aging. By October 1965, 163 such committees had organized or were in the process of doing so. The Governor's Committee on Aging supplies materials and consultative assistance in establishing and expanding programs.

OLDER AMERICANS ACT

State and local action will be affected by recent federal legislation, the Older Americans Act of 1965 (P.L. 89-73).

Title I of the act spells out ten objectives which Congress has declared to be

the responsibility of all levels of government. They may be summarized: an adequate income; best possible physical and mental health; suitable housing; full restorative services; opportunity for employment; retirement in health, honor and dignity; pursuit of meaningful activity; efficient community services; immediate benefit from proven research knowledge; and freedom, independence and free exercise of individual initiative.

Title II establishes an Administration on Aging in the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, under the direction of a Commissioner on Aging appointed by the President. The new administration is assigned to serve as a clearing house of information, assist the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare in all matters pertaining to the aging, sponsor research, provide technical assistance and consultation to states and their subdivisions, furnish educational materials, and stimulate more effective use of existing resources.

Title III provides for a five-year program of grants to the states—\$5 million for 1965–66, \$8 million for 1966–67, and such sums as Congress may authorize for the following three years—to be allocated under a formula which takes into account the percentage of older people living in each state. The grants are to cover up to 75 per cent of project costs the first year, 60 per cent the second, and 50 per cent the third. A single state agency must be designated to assume responsibility for administering or supervising plans. In many states this responsibility already has been assigned to the central unit on aging. Grants may be used for community planning and coordination of programs; demonstration projects; training of special personnel; establishment of new programs or expansion of existing ones, such as centers furnishing recreation and leisure time activities; informational, health, welfare, counseling and referral services; and assistance in provision of volunteer services.

Titles IV and V authorize totals of \$1.5 million for 1965–66 and \$3 million the following year for grants to public and nonprofit agencies for research and dem-

onstration projects and their evaluation, as well as for training specialized personnel. Title VI establishes a sixteen-member Advisory Committee on Older Americans, including the Commissioner on Aging, who serves as chairman.

PROGRAM AREAS

State Grants-in-Aid

In the last few years, California, New Jersey and Pennsylvania have initiated programs of state grants to communities for projects in the field of aging. The Michigan legislature in 1965, for the first time, allotted \$28,000 for 50 per cent matching of community expenditures for projects benefiting senior citizens. In the same year Hawaii's legislature established a Research, Planning, Services, Facilities and Training Fund and appropriated \$100,000 for it. The fund is to serve purposes similar to those of the Older Americans Act. In Illinois the legislature allocated \$200,000 to the State Council on Aging for grants in 1965–67 to organizations for local community planning.

Research and Training

Research projects also reflect the importance attached to community action. Under a federally supported project, the position of coordinator of community services for older people was established in Washington State's Whatcom County. A day center has been studying the effectiveness of a social worker-nurse team in meeting needs of senior citizens attending it. Under another grant, the Washington State Department of Public Assistance was to demonstrate the use and value of area consultants located in the several regions of the state. A two-year study in two Wisconsin communities—one urban, one rural—is attempting to ascertain the most effective methods of organizing communities and to bring about needed services by maximum utilization of local resources.

Other research in the states has dealt with such problems as health, mental health, living arrangements, group activities, rehabilitation, and retirement policies and practices.

The Research Advisory Council of the Texas Governor's Committee on Aging initiated planning for a comprehensive geriatric study center at a major educational institution. The University of Georgia is in the beginning stages of organizing a Council on Gerontology, to include programs in training, research and instruction. A Michigan enactment of 1965 created an Institute of Gerontology at the University of Michigan and Wayne State University, to develop programs for helping older people and for training workers in the field.

Many states provide in-service training to help the staffs of state employment offices recognize and deal with problems of older workers. Similarly, many public welfare departments have stepped up staff training to provide social and protective services to their elderly clients. More institutions of higher learning are incorporating problems of the aging in their curricula. The Indiana Commission on the Aging and Aged, in cooperation with educational institutions, has been working on a project to develop an in-service teacher education program aimed at incorporating instruction in this area as part of the public school curriculum.

Opportunities for elderly persons to receive training have increased. For example, the Maryland Commission on the Aging has conducted training institutes for retired persons to staff services for other elderly people. A senior center in Baltimore County now is staffed entirely by volunteers trained in these institutes. Some similar programs have been started elsewhere. The number of states setting up courses to train mature women as homemakers is growing. Additional opportunities are in the development stage; especially under the Economic Opportunity Act.

Employment and Retirement

Efforts of state employment offices on behalf of older workers have continued. In a number of states consulting, testing and vocational rehabilitation services have been expanded. Concern over the employment problem has been highlighted by creation of a special National

Conference of State Employment Security Agency Older Worker Specialists, which now meets annually. An increase in the number of such specialists can be expected following Congress' appropriation of \$750,000 for 1966 to expand the older worker program. Interest in pre-retirement counseling has been growing among both public and private employers.

Under Georgia legislation enacted in 1965, retired state employees may return to state employment on a part-time basis. Several states have recently enacted legislation prohibiting discrimination in employment on account of age—in Indiana and North Dakota for workers aged 40 to 65; in Michigan between 35 and 60.

Economic Opportunity Act

The Economic Opportunity Act, adopted by Congress in 1964, although essentially oriented to youth, contains certain titles that are applicable to older citizens. Title IIA provides grants to encourage general community action programs to be conducted, administered or coordinated by a public or nonprofit organization. A special Task Force on Problems of the Aged has been working with the Office of Economic Opportunity to develop projects involving elderly persons. The first being put into effect, in cooperation with the new Administration on Aging, is a foster grandparent program under which elderly poor people will devote four hours a day to individual care of children in institutions. Grants amounting to \$2.7 million already have been allotted to twenty-two pilot projects under the "grandparent program" in nineteen states. Within a year it was expected to entail a cost of \$10 million and provide supplemental incomes to thousands of older people. Under two additional programs still in the planning stage, 10,000 elderly people would be trained as home health aides, and 1,800 would care for children of broken homes.

Still other programs developed under the act and serving older citizens include staffing community centers of public housing projects for the elderly and establishing day-care centers for them; extending homemaker and friendly visiting

services; developing job openings for older workers and providing counseling and referral services.

Housing

Connecticut, one of the few states which provide special state assistance to finance public housing for the elderly, authorized a bond issue of \$6 million in 1965 to continue this program.

Meantime, activity has increased in construction of various kinds of housing for the elderly, spurred by mounting opportunities offered by the Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency and recent federal legislation. During the past several years, local public housing authorities have been devoting about half of their planned units for the elderly. An extended program enacted by Congress in 1965 was expected to add approximately 30,000 units for the elderly in each of the next four years. Funds for non-profit housing under the direct loan program of the Community Facilities Administration have been increased by \$150 million, to a total of \$500 million.

A newly established federal rent-supplement program also will have significant effects. Sponsors of new housing under the moderate-income housing program will be paid supplements on behalf of tenants whose income is below the maximum for occupancy in public housing, and who are elderly, handicapped, displaced by governmental action, or living in slums, or who are victims of natural disasters. Tenants will pay 25 per cent of their income toward fair-market rental rates; the balance of such rates will be provided by the supplement. Under another new program, home rehabilitation grants up to \$1,500 can be made to home owners whose income does not exceed \$3,000, to enable them to meet requirements of urban renewal and prevent being uprooted.

Establishment of community centers in connection with housing projects for the elderly can be expected to increase with the availability of grants, up to 75 per cent of cost, from the Federal Housing Administrator for development of neighborhood facilities offering health, social, recreational and other services.

Nursing Homes

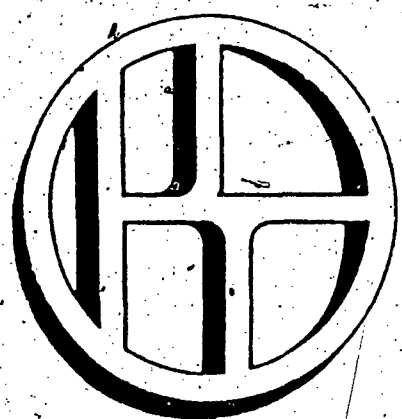
The number of beds available in nursing homes has increased in many states. The states, moreover, are seeking to improve the quality of care in such homes by revising licensing laws and tightening rules and regulations. In this connection, a nursing-home act has been developed by the Committee of State Officials on Suggested State Legislation and is included in its volume, *Suggested State Legislation*, for 1966.

Measures in many states for improvement of care include workshops for nursing home operators or consultation with them and assistance in development of therapy and rehabilitation programs. Activity directors of nursing homes in the State of Washington have organized a statewide volunteer service organization—HAVES (Home Activity Volunteers Service). Volunteers become eligible for membership after having served 100 hours in a nursing home under the supervision of a paid activity director.

Health and Mental Health

Finding alternatives to the placement of geriatric patients in state hospitals is a major concern of every state. Removal to nursing homes and other community facilities has been facilitated by the fact that welfare departments now are authorized to support such patients as soon as they leave mental hospitals. By varying means, mental health departments endeavor to provide support for care of these patients in the community. Under a hospital improvement project grant, one Indiana State Hospital employs five community social workers who provide after-care; they also offer preadmission services, which frequently make possible alternatives to hospitalization.

In some states special facilities are being planned for geriatric patients. As one example, a special unit for them is under construction at the Delaware State Hospital. Ohio's Department of Mental Hygiene and Correction, in cooperation with two metropolitan housing authorities, is sponsoring construction of two Golden Age Villages for such patients, as demonstration projects. New Mexico's



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Department of Public Welfare has taken over a VA Hospital which will accommodate 300 geriatric patients. Pennsylvania is establishing geriatric centers in existing buildings of state hospitals. They will be operated as medical care facilities, designed to meet specific needs of elderly patients, who then will qualify for medical aid under the Kerr-Mills Act.

The need for institutionalization frequently arises because of an elderly person's inability fully to take care of himself or inability of his relatives to provide requisite care. Some progress has been reported in the availability of visiting or homenursing and homemaker services to help such people stay in their own homes.

Of wide effect will be the "Medicare" program enacted by Congress in the Social Security Amendments of 1965. It covers all people aged 65 and over who are entitled to Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefits, as well as others not entitled to such benefits who now are 65 or will reach age 65 before 1968. The plan provides for a 0.35 per cent payroll deduction payable by the employer and employee each, on a \$6,600 earnings base, going up to 0.80 per cent by 1987. Basic benefits include 90 days' hospital coverage per illness; psychiatric hospital services limited to 190 days during a lifetime; one hundred days of extended-care services in a nursing home or other care facility; up to one hundred health services, such as those of a visiting nurse; and outpatient hospital diagnostic services. The law provides for varying modest contributions by the beneficiary toward the cost of these services.

Added to the basic hospital plan is a voluntary supplementary plan, available to any resident of the United States 65 and over, for physicians' and other medical services, not including drugs, financed by a monthly premium of \$3 to be paid by each enrollee and matched by an equal amount from the general revenue of the federal government. In addition the patient must contribute to the cost of services received. Psychiatric care is limited to \$312.50 per year or 62.5 per cent of the expense of such care, whichever is smaller.

This new program will significantly affect the states. Health departments and other governmental agencies will be called upon to help administer it, including supervision of and consultation to providers of services. The program will mean considerable savings to the states in providing medical care for the elderly indigent. However, the law requires that any such savings be applied to implementation of Title XIX—an expansion of the Kerr-Mills medical assistance program to recipients of all public assistance categories and other medically indigent persons. This program becomes effective on an optional basis on January 1, 1966. By January 1, 1970, federal matching will be available only to states that have adopted the new plan, which, as a minimum, requires inclusion of inpatient and outpatient hospital services, laboratory and X-ray, skilled nursing home services and physicians' services. Care in tuberculosis institutions is covered only for aged persons; care in mental institutions is covered under certain conditions. For a state to qualify, arbitrary income ceilings for eligibility, relative responsibility and residence requirements, if they exist, must be abolished.

Meantime, Kerr-Mills programs of varying scopes have been authorized in all but three or four states. In several states which have such programs in operation benefits were expanded; these included Michigan, Nebraska and Tennessee.

Income Maintenance

The Social Security Amendments of 1965 were not limited to medical care. Benefits were increased; the retirement test was liberalized; benefits, actuarially reduced, now are available to widows at age 60, and when they remarry will be continued at a reduced amount. Doctors of medicine have been covered, and the earnings base was increased to \$6,600.

The federal share of public assistance has been raised for all recipients. In determining Old Age Assistance eligibility, a state now may disregard the first \$20 and half of the next \$60 of a recipient's earned monthly income; among other exemptions, up to \$5 of any income may be

disregarded in determining need under all public assistance categories. Earnings under Economic Opportunity Act programs also are exempt.

In numerous states legislation was introduced during 1964 or 1965 to allow reduction in real estate property taxes for the elderly. Definitive action was taken in Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia and Michigan. In Washington such action was subject to adoption by the voters of a constitutional amendment which would provide a flat \$50 tax reduction if income does not exceed \$3,000. By 1965 legislation a Connecticut homeowner 65 or over may elect to pay real property tax in the amount levied the year before and pay such levy in each future year. He must pledge, however—as a lien on the property collectible after death or transfer of the property—to reimburse the town for the difference between his payments and the amount which would have been due without the exemption, plus 4 per cent interest. In Delaware, Georgia and Michigan the exemption is based on income and assessed valuation. Michigan's law provides for the state to reimburse the local taxing unit for the loss in tax income.

With regard to special consideration given to the elderly under state income tax laws, Wisconsin granted a \$5 exemption and a \$300 minimum standard deduction, if income is less than \$3,000. Minnesota increased a credit for those 65 and over to \$20. Maryland removed limitations on medical expense deductions; it now also allows deductions for certain amounts received as annuity pensions or endowments under specified retirement systems. Similarly, Idaho exempted the first \$3,000 of annuities of retired U.S.

civil service employees, and South Carolina exempted \$1,200.

Retirement provisions were liberalized in several states. In Hawaii, state and county employees under certain conditions now are permitted to retire with full benefits at age 55. Some states raised Old Age Assistance pensions. Higher payments for nursing home care of OAA recipients were allowed in various states. The Tennessee legislature authorized payment for up to one year to beneficiaries who move to another state, until they acquire residence there.

Several states removed lien and relative-responsibility provisions from their public assistance laws; others exempted certain amounts of earnings, including those under Economic Opportunity Act projects, in the determination of eligibility. In Hawaii and Washington 1965 legislation authorized insurance companies to pool their assets to permit lower-cost health insurance coverage for people over 65.

Social Welfare

The 1962 Social Security Amendments, providing a 75 per cent subsidy for salaries of professionals in the field, have helped to increase social services to the elderly by public welfare departments. Specialists on services to the aging have been or are being added to welfare department staffs in a number of states; as, for example, in Delaware, Michigan, Texas and West Virginia.

Golden age clubs and centers continue to increase in number and in the variety of activities offered. Many educational, consultative and other services, under professional leadership, have been added to them.

STATE SERVICES FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH

By HEMAN G. STARK*

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM

THE 1964-65 biennium saw the launching of an extraordinarily massive effort to serve the needs of youth. The anti-poverty program of the Office of Economic Opportunity was aimed, in part, at all ages and regions, but its primary thrust was toward the alienated, "less-chance" youth of the country's cities. Cutting across all levels of government, seeking to establish new organizational forms as well as utilizing existing ones, the program pumped unprecedented sums into a wide variety of services in a relatively short span of time.

It was apparent that the program's designers were attempting to find means of involving and coordinating most, if not all, segments of the American society, including many that had not been previously involved. The speed with which the effort was pushed, the newness and lack of clear definition of some of its procedures and structure led inevitably, to occasional malfunction and criticism.

A point of particular friction and confusion was the role of state government in the broad, new effort, as the program's directors sought to deal directly with community-based organizations.

While providing some help to the rural citizens and to adults, the primary objective was to enable the country's youth to participate in our increasingly complex, mechanized and technological society. Hence, emphasis is on the provision of (a) work opportunities, (b) training mechanisms, and (c) educational programs. While the federal government is administering some programs directly or through private contractors, the principal operating strategy calls for the development and administration of programs

through broadly based "community action" machinery. The 1965 appropriation of some 13½ billion dollars was approximately double that provided in 1964, and gave substantial indication of the determination of the President and Congress to make meaningful progress.

DEMONSTRATION AND RESEARCH

For nearly a decade the scientific and technological revolution that started with and followed World War II has been encroaching steadily upon the social sciences and those programs which draw their direction and techniques from a social scientific base. Historically, programs aimed at serving the unfortunate, the underprivileged, persons with problems, have drawn their support and motivation from humanitarianism or the social philosophy of the promulgators. Increasingly now the cures of our social pathologies are seen as a necessity of society if we are to utilize our total human resources in the best way, and if we are to ease the cost and degradation of "dole-like" programs. So, as the emphasis and motivation changes from social philanthropy to "social engineering," there is a growing need for new knowledge and new techniques to find new solutions for old problems. A wide variety of fund sources has developed for these purposes, largely but by no means entirely within the federal government structure. Thus far the federal government has seen its role primarily as that of a provider of monies rather than administrator of research or demonstration projects in the social services field.

The increased availability of both private and public money has led to a proliferation of experimentation and research that would have been inconceivable a decade ago. And the function of experimentation and demonstration, once seen as primarily the province of the

*Mr. Stark is Director of the Department of the Youth Authority, State of California.

private agency, is now being conducted largely in the public agency sphere, at both local and state levels, on and off the campus.

Action, research and demonstration projects aimed at reducing youthful maladjustment have placed increasing emphasis on changing individuals by altering adverse conditions in their social settings. Aid to individuals and families has been combined with programs designed to realign various educational, occupational and social agency functions. Of particular concern have been programs directed toward upgrading and enriching the lives of culturally and economically underprivileged segments of the youth population. Impetus for the development and evaluation of these programs has come from the anti-poverty legislation, establishment of the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime, the National Institute of Mental Health, and authorizing of governmental funds to local and state, public and private organizations for the prevention and control of delinquency. Community-based projects have been further supported by large grants from private foundations, such as the Ford Foundation.

The need for experiment in rehabilitating socially deprived and emotionally handicapped youths is accented by the high rate of unemployment among the unskilled, the school dropouts and the minority group members. Investigations into causes and treatment of delinquency surely can stand acceleration in view of a predicted one-third increase in juvenile offenses during the next fifteen years—an increase expected from the expansion in youthful population.

Virtually every city in the country with a population above 250,000 now has at least one program directed towards the reduction of delinquency. To enumerate them would require volumes. The following examples will suggest the scope and variety.

Prominent among broadly based community programs is New York's Lower East Side "Mobilization for Youth Project," geared toward helping residents of the inner-city slum deal with problems

caused by impoverishment and deprivation. Guided by a theoretical frame of reference, the program focuses on five general areas: employment, education, individual services, group services and community organization. In the field of education, efforts are made to increase the school's responsiveness to underprivileged students; to reduce teacher turnover; to employ high school youths as tutors for grade school youngsters; and to bring parents into greater contact with schools so that educational goals may be supported at home. Other major program components include a Neighborhood Service Center, specialized services for pre-adolescent and adolescent youth, on-the-job training plus vocational guidance, and a revision of curriculum materials and local school programs to meet the needs of socially and economically disadvantaged students. Research assessments regarding the impact of this Mobilization for Youth are under way.

Other relatively new community action projects to assist under-privileged youths are exemplified by the Harlem Youth Opportunity Program, the Syracuse Action for Youth, both in New York, the Chicago Youth Development Project, and the Lane County Project in Oregon—which last is designed to help problem youths in rural and "hinterland" areas of the state.

While these four projects are similar to Mobilization for Youth in many respects, each includes innovations and unique features that merit special study. Evaluations of these programs are based mainly on comparisons of experimental or "treatment" groups versus quasi-control groups, internal comparisons of participants and non-participants, observation of organizational and structural changes in relevant agencies and the community as a whole, and before-and-after changes in indices of social deviance, such as rates of official delinquency, school dropouts, and unemployment.

A 1964 publication reports a symposium sponsored by the National Institute of Mental Health which dealt with "The Use of Products of a Social Problem in Coping with the Problem." This conference highlighted the fact that inmates, ex-offenders, and predelinquents con-

stitute a relatively untapped source of rehabilitative talent. One of the interesting programs discussed at the conference was SCORE, a low-cost system for use with hard-core teenage street corner boys in metropolitan areas. Based on B. F. Skinner's theory of primary reinforcement of appropriate behavior, SCORE uses a variety of rewards such as money, food, clothes, etc., to encourage desirable behavior among street corner boys. A SCORE worker employs the youths—rather than rendering a service to them—to become the active agents in lowering their incidence of law violations. In follow-up studies the SCORE system, and subsequent variations at Syracuse, New York, have proven highly effective in reducing juvenile delinquency.

A somewhat different application of the concept of youths reforming one another was developed at Howard University in a program for out-of-school and out-of-work youths of Washington, D.C. The youths received an orientation involving on-the-job training and guided group interaction for two months. They were then assigned roles as apprentices in one of three areas—as aides in a settlement house, as group-work recreation aides in a neighborhood youth center, or as research aides in a youth studies center. Over a preliminary follow-up of five months, the youths assigned to the program continued as participants and demonstrated a high degree of proficiency as sub-professional aides.

Within the school setting, the use of aides has also been shown to have considerable value in stimulating learning and communicating new ideas to pupils. In several Michigan public schools, for example, sixth graders have been utilized as auxiliary teachers for children in lower grades. Such experiences were found to be of mutual benefit to the older as well as younger children, resulting in creative teaching and learning, and a carry-over of more positive attitudes in school, home and family situations.

Among recent descriptive studies of urban gangs, at least two deserve mention. The "Midcity" study in Massachusetts is a nine-year project which records and analyzes day-to-day interactions of adoles-

cent corner groups and evaluates attempts by trained social workers to induce changes in deviant forms of group behavior. Another survey, published by the Los Angeles County Probation Department, details the norms, structure, and operations of thirteen gangs in various sectors of Los Angeles.

A further notable development has been the extension of regional centers for treatment of youthful offenders sentenced by the courts. The Essexfields Treatment Center in New Jersey, modeled largely on the Highfields program in the same state (except that the former is nonresidential and admits only boys from Essex County), has received approximately 200 boys. Most of them have graduated from the program, and twelve per cent have not been returned to a correctional institution. Highly encouraging results also have been reported in a Community Treatment experiment of the California Youth Authority, in which delinquent youngsters receive differential handling as determined by their levels of inter-personal maturity. Launched as an effort to substitute intensive community-centered treatment for institutionalization, this program has been so promising as to prompt formation of some five similar units in Los Angeles, San Francisco and Oakland.

With so many projects developing across the country, a major problem is that of translating the resulting new knowledge into program changes in change-resistant bureaucratic structures.

PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF DELINQUENCY

The much discussed postwar population explosion continues to propel an increasing number of children into the delinquency-susceptible "teen" years. The incidence of delinquency therefore has continued to grow, and this probably will continue into the foreseeable future. Some consolation is to be found in the fact that the indices concerning "rates" have been essentially constant, with one significant exception. Tensions and strife incidental to the civil rights struggles have been accompanied by an increasing and disproportionate number of Negro children brought into the maw of the cor-

rectional apparatus. For example, the Negro portion of the California Youth Authority's intake has increased by some 40 per cent in the past four years. No verified reasons for this are readily available; it merely emerges as an unpleasant fact.

As the delinquent population has grown, so have the efforts to cope with it. Additional efforts at the federal, state and local levels, in the form of expanded and occasional new programs, have been mustered. Some of these already have been noted in this summary; additional developments include the following:

Youth Commissions and Committees

The National Governors' Conference Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency continued its efforts to encourage states to centralize responsibility in a single state structure, typically identified as a commission or committee. Usually composed of top-level administrators of related state departments, such units have been responsible for conducting studies, preparing plans, and advising on legislation at the state level. Most of them also provide information and stimulation to local citizen groups and agencies, in order to develop community concern and activity. In twenty-two states the prevention and treatment of delinquency responsibility now has been vested in a single public or private agency at the state level.

The Governor's Conference Subcommittee also has initiated a series of "state action" training sessions for persons charged with implementing state-level prevention programs. Cosponsored by the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development and by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, meetings were held in Grafton, Illinois, Long Beach, California, and Boston, Massachusetts, in 1965; a fourth is projected for the South.

Worth noting also is recent California legislation which enables its four-year-old Delinquency Prevention Commission to subsidize projects proposed by local agencies, both public and private.

Delinquency Prevention Programs

A growing number of programs in every section of the country reflect an

increased determination to stop delinquency in its incipient and developmental stages. Too numerous to list individually, the programs have been of the following general types:

1. A wide variety of efforts were under way to deal with the "dropout" problem. Counseling programs, work-study programs, remedial reading courses, and special "compensatory" education efforts were recipients of special funding from both state and federal sources.

2. Employment-centered programs offered counseling and guidance, apprenticeship training, work camps, and special vocational schools.

3. Training of juvenile police, probation personnel, and delinquency prevention staffs were each provided by one or more states.

4. Community organizations and coordination programs sought in many states to alert and inform the citizenry concerning youth service needs, and to develop support of local efforts for mounting preventive and protective programs.

Six states reported the provision of state funds to subsidize local delinquency prevention programs. Heading the list in 1964 was New York's \$3.5 million in state support of a wide variety of local programs aimed at youth development and delinquency prevention.

Delinquency Treatment and Control

The response of the states to the increased proportions of the delinquency problem has been characterized by a wide variety of new program concepts, which appear to suggest a growing disillusionment with reliance on the traditional "correctional school." A survey of recent developments, undertaken by the staff of the National Governors' Conference Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency in 1965, disclosed increasing emphasis on community-based programs such as half-way houses, family group counseling, regional treatment centers, in-city work camps, expanded probation and parole services, and special services for the disturbed and mentally deficient delinquent.

Twenty states reported the operation of approximately one hundred camp programs (some forty-five in California are

locally operated and subsidized by the state.) There were varied state subsidies in seventeen states for locally administered camps, homes and halfway houses.

A general national concern with the growing volume of delinquency was discernible in the widespread debate heard in state legislatures, where many solutions were being proposed. Frequently punitive and regressive measures received widespread publicity and clashed with humanitarian points of view. In the main, however, the developments emerging and securing final legislative approval were progressive ones, evincing mature concern for the problems faced by children and youth in this increasingly complex, increasingly urbanized, rapidly changing society.

INTERSTATE COMPACT ON JUVENILES

The Interstate Compact on Juveniles, operating since 1955, continued to provide an increasing volume of service to the signatory states in processing juvenile probationers, parolees and runaways through approved channels. Under the direction of the compact administrator in each member state, the uncontrolled and unplanned movement of juveniles has been substantially reduced; better levels of service have been provided to youths, and better protection to communities. Latest available data indicated that on December 31, 1964, thirty-one states supervised 1,901 juvenile parolees and probationers under the provisions of the compact. In addition 2,255 investigations were made by these states concerning other matters relating to the compact.

Forty-one states are now party to the compact—Kansas, Texas and Wyoming having ratified it in 1965. Cases handled have continued an upward trend as additional states have become signatory to the compact and because more cases have been processed by individual states.

SERVICES TO FAMILIES

Problems of dependency, child neglect, delinquency and human misery usually are related to family breakdown. Poor people in all parts of the country need work, training, health and welfare services to eliminate the barriers they face to

achieve a way of life the "middle class" takes for granted. The services described below represent some of the efforts being directed to help families succeed in their struggle.

For Working Parents and Their Children

The number of working mothers with children under 18 has increased from 1.5 million in 1940 to more than 9 million in 1965. Of the 9 million women working, 3.5 million have children under 6 years old, and 2 million children under 3. Many of these working mothers and some fathers are rearing their offspring without the help of a spouse.

Day Care. A major resource for working parents is day care, provided in family or group settings. Recognition of its value in keeping families together, giving children beneficial experience, and enabling parents to work, has led to a marked increase in state and federal funding of such services since 1963. Good day care combines the knowledge and skills of the welfare, health and education fields. Most states require licensing of the facilities involved, and offer consultation on all aspects of the programs.

Counseling. Counseling is offered to many parents to help with decisions on such questions as the best type of care, whether a mother should work, health needs, handling of adjustment problems of children, and family relationships.

Homemaker Services. For some families the best plan is for a homemaker to care for the children in their own homes. Homemakers are trained in child development, housekeeping, and understanding of family pressures and needs.

Needs for Additional Resources. While day care and homemaker services have increased, there are still many children in unlicensed care or without supervision. School-age children may be kept home to look after younger brothers and sisters. There is obvious need for more of the services just indicated.

Twenty-four Hour Care

Many children need substitute family or group care for varying periods of time. States have expanded their licensing programs in efforts to keep pace with in-

creased insight into the range of services required. Licensing of twenty-four-hour day care is one of the earliest child welfare functions assumed by states. It establishes standards in an effort to insure that the needs of the children will be met.

The emphasis is on limiting the period of time spent in foster care, and on strengthening the family and helping the child through temporary absence from home while a situation is being corrected. Efforts now are being stepped up to place children for adoption who formerly grew up in foster care. Parents who cannot assume parental responsibilities are increasingly encouraged to release their children for permanent placement.

Placement with a foster family is usually the best plan for younger children, but group care is often better for adolescents and for children who are seriously disturbed emotionally. Small group homes or residential treatment centers are preferred to large institutions. There is a growing number of such homes, but still far from enough to meet the demand.

ADOPTION

Legal adoption ordinarily is the best way to obtain the security of a permanent home for the child whose own family can never provide this. Whereas adoption agencies once primarily placed white infants of established potential, current practice is to seek an adoptive home for any child who needs it. Consequently, agencies now actively recruit adoptive homes for older children, for the handicapped and for minority group members. Yet, while many more such children are being adopted, their numbers increase faster than available adoptive homes. Occasionally an agency subsidizes an adopting family for a limited period until its income is adequate to support a child, or gives or helps to provide continuing medical care. More common are adoption referral centers, which facilitate placement of children with special needs in another

part of a state than their own, or even in a different state with a suitable home.

Placements in other states are facilitated by the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children, to which six states now are party.

OTHER SERVICES

Money payments financed by state, federal and local governments are essential for families without income. In addition to money, however, many services are needed if the goals of independence and an adequate living standard are to be realized. Increasingly, health, educational and counseling services are being included as part of public assistance programs. Amendments to the Social Security Act in 1962 and 1965 require such services if states are to be eligible for federal public assistance funds after July 1967.

The reporting of physical abuse of children is now a requirement of state law in the great majority of states. Latest information indicates that forty-seven states have laws, most of them mandatory, seeking the reporting of injuries inflicted on children, and that twenty-six states enacted such measures in 1965 alone.

We know from records collected that an increasing number of children are being reported as severely abused, bruised or suffering from acute brain damage. Such reports tend to increase considerably after a reporting system is set up—which points to an urgent need for expanding community facilities to assure the safety of children. The fact that more than 10,000 children in the United States are now treated each year, and the fact that more children die annually as a result of abuse than those killed in automobile accidents, are clear indications that improved protective services are needed. The increase in legislation calling for reporting of abuse and guaranteeing physicians and other medical personnel immunity from retaliatory lawsuits is a promising step in the right direction.

THE LEGAL STATUS OF WOMEN*

DURING the two-year period July 1, 1963 to July 1, 1965, considerable advances were made in the civil and political status of women in the United States. State legislatures enacted a large number of laws affecting women's legal status. In 1964 more than sixty-two such statutes were added to state codes, and during the 1965 legislative session more than 265 such laws had been enacted by July 1, 1965.

This article charts significant progress of women in major areas.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR EMPLOYMENT

The outstanding achievement during the two-year period under review is the incorporation into the law of the land of a national policy of equal opportunity for employment which had been developing slowly over the past twenty-five years. Enacted on July 2, 1964, and effective July 2, 1965, the Civil Rights Act of 1964,¹ in its Title VII, bans all types of discrimination in private employment, on the basis of sex in addition to the usual grounds of race, color, religion, or national origin.

The federal government has been striving to achieve equal employment opportunities for women in federal employment; the Civil Rights Act charts a new course in labor legislation designed to prohibit discrimination in private employment.

Title VII encourages state action in this area, since it requires pursuing for a specified period a state or local remedy for an alleged unlawful employment practice before the commission which enforces the title takes action; permits utilization of state agencies by the commission; and allows the commission to cede its administrative authority to a state or local agency

that effectively administers its own anti-discrimination law.

Prior to the passage of the federal act only two states—Wisconsin and Hawaii—had bans against discrimination in private employment based on sex. The state of Washington, by executive order dated June 13, 1963, had banned such discrimination in public employment and Colorado, also in 1963, had amended its FEPC law to ban discrimination based on sex in apprenticeship, vocational training, and on-the-job training courses.

However, in the first six months of 1965 new Fair Employment Practices Acts were enacted in four states—Arizona, Maryland, Utah and Wyoming—and a police regulation was adopted in the District of Columbia prohibiting discrimination based on sex. In addition, Massachusetts, Missouri and New York amended their FEP laws to include a ban on discrimination because of sex. As a result, of thirty-three mandatory FEP laws now in effect, ten prohibit discrimination on account of sex.

In other areas, activities at both the state and federal levels continue to be directed toward the removal of discriminations in laws affecting the civil and political status of women. The report of the President's Commission on the Status of Women, dated October 11, 1963, recommended basic principles for further action in improving the legal status of women. This stimulated interest at the state level in the creation of Governors' Commissions on the Status of Women in the states. As of July 1965, forty-four² such

²In Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, 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 York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah,

*Prepared by the Women's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor.

¹Public Law 88-352, July 2, 1964.

commissions had been created, seventeen of which had made reports to the respective Governors recommending significant steps to improve state laws. In general, these reports on civil and political status followed guidelines set forth in the report of the President's commission.

PUBLIC OFFICE

The number of women elected to the Eighty-ninth Congress—twelve—was one less than the number elected to the Eighty-eighth and seven less than the all-time high of nineteen elected to the Eighty-seventh Congress.

However, election of women to state legislatures continued to increase. Based on a survey there were at least 392 women in state legislatures in 1965 out of more than 7,900 seats. This represents a considerable increase over the 328 women in state legislatures in 1961, the last previous year for which statistics are available.

The work of the President's Commission on the Status of Women renewed interest in the appointment of qualified women to high government posts. Concern for making the federal government a showcase for equal employment was evidenced by continued appointment of women to top posts. The highest ranking women in the executive branch of the federal service are in the following positions: Assistant Secretary of Labor for Labor Standards and Special Assistant to the President for Consumer Affairs; Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for International Relations; Ambassador to Denmark; Ambassador to Norway; Ambassador to Luxembourg; U.S. Representative on the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations; Member of the Interstate Commerce Commission; Member of the Federal Trade Commission; Member of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission; Deputy Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Marketing and Consumer Services; Treasurer of the United States; and Director of the Women's Bureau, Department of Labor.

Among the state governments, in addition to a number of women in elective posts, numerous women hold important

Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

appointive offices, especially in the welfare fields.*

JURY SERVICE

Although there was continued activity on the part of women's organizations and Governors' Commissions on the Status of Women to improve and extend state jury service, as of July 1, 1965, no new legislation had been enacted during the two-year period considered here. Thus, there are three states—Alabama, Mississippi and South Carolina—in which women are barred from serving on state juries. Of the remaining forty-seven states, twenty-one states³ plus nineteen of the twenty-three counties in Maryland provide the same qualifications, disqualifications, and permissible exemptions for jury service for women as for men. In twenty-six states and the District of Columbia women may claim exemptions not available to men. Included in the twenty-six are three states—Florida, Louisiana and New Hampshire—which permit women to serve only if they first register for jury service. Women are eligible to serve on federal juries in all states.

MARRIAGE LAWS

Arbitrary premarital restrictions received a great deal of liberalization during the two years.

Five states—Indiana, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Utah and Wyoming—enacted laws repealing prohibitions against interracial marriages; this left sixteen states which still have such prohibitions.

In Georgia the disability of impotency as a barrier to marriage was removed in 1965. Also, Georgia's 1965 legislative session rewrote a cumbersome law establishing age requirements for marriage clearly to permit males and females to marry without parental consent at 19. Formerly, when applicants for a marriage license were under 21, notice had to be posted unless the parents of the female consented in person. Consent of parent was required when the female was under 18.

*Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Montana, New Jersey, New Mexico, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Vermont, West Virginia.

DIVORCE

Many significant laws were enacted affecting divorce. In Indiana, by virtue of a 1965 law, the court may now order a father to provide for all or some part of the education of a child beyond the 12th grade. Georgia in 1965 enacted a law to provide that a wife may secure an alimony court order for herself and children when her husband secures an out-of-state divorce.

California adopted a law in 1965 to make persons guilty of a misdemeanor who attempt to conceal a child, in that state in violation of the other party's custody rights. As of July 1, 1965, a similar bill was pending affecting persons who attempt to take a child out of the state in violation of another's custody rights.

An Idaho law was amended in the same year to provide that in case of divorce community property is to be assigned to the respective parties in such proportions as the court deems just and reasonable, regardless of the grounds on which the decree is rendered. Formerly, the community property had to be equally divided between the parties except when the grounds were adultery or extreme cruelty; then the court could use its discretion in the division. A new Kansas law of 1965 provides that a decree in divorce should divide the real and personal property of the parties—whether owned by either spouse prior to marriage, acquired by either spouse in his or her own right after marriage, or acquired by their joint efforts—in a just and reasonable manner, either by a division of the property in kind, or by setting the property or a part thereof over to one of the spouses and requiring either to pay such sum as may be just and proper, or by ordering sale of the same under such conditions as the court may prescribe, and dividing the proceeds of the sale.

PROPERTY LAWS

Under common law a woman loses her power to make contracts on marriage. In general married women's property acts removed this disability; however, the extent of a woman's powers to enter into contracts varies by state according to the

respective state laws and, of course their interpretation. States are continuing to enact laws to advance a married woman's rights in this area. The two-year period saw great advances in liberalizing these laws.

In North Carolina a constitutional amendment permitting a married woman to convey her separate real property without the written consent of her husband was submitted for referendum in January 1964, and was overwhelmingly ratified. The legislature's enactment in submitting the amendment provided for repeal of laws in conflict to it. However, North Carolina enacted a great many laws in 1965 specifically to change statutes dealing with conveyances, deeds, ownership of property, etc., in order to make them consistent with the new constitutional provision.

Early in 1963 Texas also repealed its prohibition against a married woman's right to convey her separate property without the written assent of her husband, and liberalized her power to contract; in late 1963 it repealed an express prohibition of a married woman becoming a surety. This is still subject to court interpretation of a married woman's general powers to contract. Along the same line, Michigan's new constitution, effective January 1, 1964, expressly states that the disabilities of coverture as to property are abolished, and this may affect previous Michigan case decisions that a married woman could not become a surety. If it is held by courts in Michigan that married women may now become sureties there will remain only three states—Georgia, Idaho and Kentucky—holding that a married woman does not have the legal capacity to become a surety or guarantor. In Alabama, a court decision that a married woman cannot become a guarantor for her husband still holds.

A Massachusetts law enacted in late 1963 gave a married woman and also a married man the right to contract with each other. This is a highly important advance, because prior to the new law separation agreements had to be effected through a third party trustee. In Texas a law was adopted in 1965 permitting a

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MARRIAGE LAWS*

As of July 1, 1965

State or other jurisdiction	Age at which marriage can be contracted with parental consent		Age below which parental consent is required		Common- law mar- riage re- cognized	Physical examination and blood test for male and female		Waiting period*	
	Male	Female	Male	Female		Maximum period between examina- tion and issuance of marriage license	Scope of medical exami- nation	Before issuance of license	After issuance of license
Alabama.....	17(a)	14(a)	21	18	★	30 da.	(b)	.....	.....
Alaska.....	18(c)	16(c)	21	18	.....	30 da.	(b)	3 da.	.....
Arizona.....	18(c)	16(e)	21	18	.....	30 da.	(b)	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	18(c)	16(c)	21	18	.....	30 da.	(b)	3 da.	.....
California.....	18(a,d)	16(a,d)	21	18	.....	30 da.	(b)	.....	.....
Colorado.....	16(d)	16(d)	21	18	★	30 da.	(b)	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	16(d)	16(d)	21	21	.....	40 da.	(b)	4 da.	.....
Delaware.....	18(c)	16(c)	21	18	.....	30 da.	(b)	.....	(e)
Florida.....	18(a,c)	16(a,c)	21	21	★	30 da.	(b)	3 da.	.....
Georgia.....	18(c,f)	16(c,f)	19	19	★	30 da.	(b)	3 da.(g)	.....
Hawaii.....	18	16(d)	20	20	.....	30 da.	(b)	3 da.	.....
Idaho.....	15	15(d)	18	18	★	30 da.	(b)	.....	.....
Illinois.....	18	16	21	18	.....	15 da.	(b)	.....	.....
Indiana.....	18(c)	16(c)	21	18	.....	30 da.	(b)	3 da.	.....
Iowa.....	18(c)	16(c)	21	18	★	20 da.	(b)	3 da.	.....
Kansas.....	18(d)	16(d)	21	18	★	30 da.	(b,h)	3 da.	.....
Kentucky.....	18(a,c)	16(a,c)	21	21	.....	15 da.	(l)	3 da.	.....
Louisiana.....	18(d)	16(d)	21	21	.....	10 da.	(b)	.....	72 hrs
Maine.....	16(d)	16(d)	21	18	.....	30 da.	(b)	5 da.	.....
Maryland.....	18(c)	16(c)	21	18	.....	.....	.....	48 hrs.	.....
Massachusetts.....	18(d)	16(d)	21	18	.....	30 da.	(b)	3 da.	.....
Michigan.....	(i)	16(c)	18	18	.....	30 da.	(b)	3 da.	.....
Minnesota.....	18(a)	16(j)	21	18	.....	.....	.....	5 da.	.....
Mississippi.....	17(d)	15(d)	21	21	.....	30 da.	(b)	3 da.	.....
Missouri.....	15(d)	15(d)	21	18	.....	15 da.	(b)	3 da.	.....
Montana.....	18(d)	16(d)	21	18	★	20 da.	(b)	5 da.	.....
Nebraska.....	18(c)	16(c)	21	21	.....	30 da.	(b)	.....	.....
Nevada.....	18(a,d)	16(a,d)	21	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	(k)	(k)	20	18	.....	30 da.	(b)	5 da.	.....
New Jersey.....	18(d)	16(d)	21	18	.....	30 da.	(b)	72 hrs.	.....
New Mexico.....	18(c)	16(c)	21	18	.....	30 da.	(b)	.....	.....
New York.....	16	16(d)	21	18	.....	30 da.	(b)	.....	24 hrs.(1)
North Carolina.....	16	16(c)	18	18	.....	30 da.	(m)	(p)	.....
North Dakota.....	18	15	21	18	.....	30 da.	(o)	.....	.....
Ohio.....	18(c)	16(e)	21	21	★	30 da.	(b)	5 da.	.....
Oklahoma.....	18(c)	15(c)	21	18	★	30 da.	(b)	72 hrs.(p)	.....
Oregon.....	18(j)	15(j)	21	18	.....	30 da.(q)	(r)	7 da.	.....
Pennsylvania.....	16(d)	16(d)	21	21	★	30 da.	(b)	3 da.	.....
Rhode Island.....	18(d)	16(d)	21	21	★	40 da.	(s)	.....	(t)
South Carolina.....	16(c)	14(c)	18	18	★	.....	.....	24 hrs.	.....
South Dakota.....	18(c)	16(c)	21	18	.....	20 da.	(b)	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	16(d)	16(d)	21	21	.....	30 da.	(b)	3 da.(u)	.....
Texas.....	16	14	21	18	★	15 da.	(b)	3 da.(p)	.....
Utah.....	16(a)	14(a)	21	18	.....	30 da.	(b)	.....	.....
Vermont.....	18(d)	16(d)	21	18	.....	30 da.	(b)	.....	5 da.
Virginia.....	18(a,c)	16(a,c)	21	21	.....	30 da.	(b)	.....	.....
Washington.....	17(d)	17(d)	21	18	.....	.....	(o)	3 da.	.....
West Virginia.....	18(a)	16(a)	21	21	.....	30 da.	(b)	3 da.	.....
Wisconsin.....	18	16	21	18	.....	20 da.	(b)	5 da.	.....
Wyoming.....	18	16	21	21	.....	30 da.	(b)	.....	.....
Dist. of Columbia	18(a)	16(a)	21	18	★	.....	...	3 da.	.....

*Prepared by the Women's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor.

(★) Indicates common-law marriage recognized.

(a) Parental consent not required if minor was previously married.

(b) Venereal diseases.

(c) Statute establishes procedure whereby younger parties may obtain license in case of pregnancy or birth of a child.

(d) Statute establishes procedure whereby younger parties may obtain license in special circumstances.

(e) Residents, 24 hours; nonresidents, 96 hours.

(f) If parties are under 19 years of age, proof of age and the consent of parents in person required. If a parent is ill, an affidavit by the incapacitated parent and a physician's affidavit to that effect required.

(g) Unless parties are 21 years of age or more, or female is pregnant, or applicants are the parents of a living child born out of wedlock.

(h) Feeble-mindedness.

(i) No provision in law for parental consent for males.

(j) Parental consent and permission of judge required. In Oregon, permission of judge required for male under 19 years of age or female under 17.

(k) Below age of consent parties need parental consent and permission of judge.

(l) Marriage may not be solemnized within 3 days from date on which specimen for serological test was taken.

(m) Uncontrolled epileptic attacks, idiocy, imbecility, mental defectiveness, unsound mind, infectious tuberculosis, and venereal diseases.

(n) Forty-eight hours if both are nonresidents of Pamlico county.

(o) Feeble-mindedness, imbecility, insanity, chronic alcoholism, and venereal diseases. In Washington, also advanced tuberculosis and, if male, contagious venereal disease.

(p) If one or both parties are below the age for marriage without parental consent.

(q) Time limit between date of examination and expiration of marriage license.

(r) Venereal diseases, feeble-mindedness, mental illness, drug addiction, and chronic alcoholism.

(s) Infectious tuberculosis and venereal diseases.

(t) If female is nonresident, must complete and sign license 5 days prior to marriage.

(u) Unless parties are over 21 years of age.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

DIVORCE LAWS AS OF JULY 1, 1965*

State or other jurisdiction	Residence required before filing suit for divorce	Grounds for absolute divorce									
		Adultery	Mental and/or physical cruelty	Desertion	Alcoholism	Impotency	Non-support	Insanity	Pregnancy at marriage	Bigamy	
Alabama.....	(a)	★	★	1 yr.	★	★	★(b)	5 yrs.	★	..	
Alaska.....	1 yr.	★	★	1 yr.	★	★	★	18 mos.	..	..
Arizona.....	1 yr.	★	★	1 yr.	★	★	★	..	★	..	
Arkansas.....	2 mos.	★	★	1 yr.	★	★	★(h)	3 yrs.	..	★	
California.....	1 yr.	★	★	1 yr.	★	..	★	3 yrs.	..	..
Colorado.....	1 yr.(j)	★	★	1 yr.	★	★	★	3 yrs.	..	..
Connecticut.....	3 yrs.(j)	★	★	3 yrs.	★	..	★	5 yrs.	..	..
Delaware.....	2 yrs.(j)	★	★	2 yrs.	★	..	★	5 yrs.	..	★	
Florida.....	6 mos.	★	★	1 yr.	★	★	..	..	..	★
Georgia.....	6 mos.	★	★	1 yr.	★	★	..	2 yrs.	★	..	
Hawaii.....	2 yrs.	★	★	6 mos.	★	..	★	3 yrs.	..	..
Idaho.....	6 wks.	★	★	1 yr.	★	..	★	3 yrs.	..	..
Illinois.....	1 yr.(j)	★	★	1 yr.	★	★	..	..	..	★
Indiana.....	1 yr.(r)	★	★	2 yrs.	★	★	★	5 yrs.	..	..
Iowa.....	1 yr.	★	★	2 yrs.	★	..	..	..	★(t)	..
Kansas.....	1 yr.(u)	★	★	1 yr.	★	★	★	5 yrs.	★	★	
Kentucky.....	1 yr.	★	★	1 yr.	★(v)	★	..	5 yrs.	★	..	
Louisiana.....	(y)	★	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maine.....	6 mos.(j)	★	★	3 yrs.	★	★	★	..	..	..
Maryland.....	1 yr.(ab)	★	..	18 mos.	..	★	..	3 yrs.	..	..
Massachusetts.....	5 yrs.(j)	★	★	3 yrs.	★	★	★	..	..	..
Michigan.....	1 yr.(j)	★	★	2 yrs.	★	★	★	..	..	..
Minnesota.....	1 yr.(j)	★	★	1 yr.	★	★	..	5 yrs.	..	..
Mississippi.....	1 yr.	★	★	1 yr.	★	★	..	3 yrs.	★	★	
Missouri.....	1 yr.(j)	★	★	1 yr.	★	★	..	..	★	★
Montana.....	1 yr.	★	★	1 yr.	★	..	★	5 yrs.	..	..
Nebraska.....	2 yrs.(j)	★	★	2 yrs.	★	★	★	5 yrs.	..	..
Nevada.....	6 wks.(j)	★	★	1 yr.	★	★	★	2 yrs.	..	..
New Hampshire.....	1 yr.(j)	★	★	2 yrs.	★	★	★	..	..	..
New Jersey.....	2 yrs.(j)	★	★	2 yrs.	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Mexico.....	1 yr.	★	★	★	★	★	★	5 yrs.	★	..	
New York.....	(ai)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Carolina.....	6 mos.	★	..	..	..	★	..	5 yrs.	★	..
North Dakota.....	1 yr.(r)	★	★	1 yr.	★	..	★(h)	5 yrs.	..	..
Ohio.....	1 yr.	★	★	..	★	★	★	..	..	★
Oklahoma.....	6 mos.(u)	★	★	1 yr.	★	★	★	5 yrs.	★	..	
Oregon.....	1 yr.	★	★	1 yr.	★	★	..	2 yrs.	..	..
Pennsylvania.....	1 yr.	★	★	2 yrs.	..	★	..	..	..	★
Rhode Island.....	2 yrs.	★	★	5 yrs.(am)	★	★	★	..	..	..
South Carolina.....	1 yr.	★	★	1 yr.	★	..	..	..	..	..
South Dakota.....	1 yr.(j)	★	★	1 yr.	★	..	★	5 yrs.	..	..
Tennessee.....	1 yr.	★	★	1 yr.	★	★	★	..	★	★	
Texas.....	12 mos.	★	★	3 yrs.	..	..	..	5 yrs.	..	..
Utah.....	3 mos.	★	★	1 yr.	★	★	★	★	..	..
Vermont.....	6 mos.(as)	★	..	3 yrs.	..	..	★	5 yrs.	..	..
Virginia.....	1 yr.	★	..	1 yr.	..	★	..	..	★	..
Washington.....	1 yr.	★	★	1 yr.	★	★	★	2 yrs.	..	..
West Virginia.....	2 yrs.(j)	★	★	1 yr.	★	..	..	..	..	..
Wisconsin.....	2 yrs.	★	★	1 yr.	★	..	★	..	..	..
Wyoming.....	60 days(j)	★	★	1 yr.	★	★	★	2 yrs.	★	..	
Dist. of Columbia.....	2 yrs.(j)	★	..	2 yrs.	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Prepared by the Women's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor.

★ Indicates ground for absolute divorce.

(a) No specific period, except 1 year when ground is desertion or defendant is nonresident, or 2 years if wife sues husband for nonsupport.

(b) To wife, living separate and apart from husband, as resident of the state for 2 years before suit, and without support from him during such time.

(c) May be enlarged into an absolute divorce after expiration of 4 years; in Connecticut, any time after decree of separation; Hawaii, 2 years after decree for separate maintenance or from bed and board.

(d) Crime against nature.

(e) Except to each other.

(f) Incompatibility.

(g) Crime before marriage.

(h) Also to husband in certain circumstances.

(i) Final decree is not entered until 1 year after interlocutory decree.

(j) Under certain circumstances a lesser period of time may be required.

(k) Female under 16, male under 18, complaining party under age of consent at time of marriage has not confirmed the

marriage after reaching such age

(l) In the discretion of the court.

(m) Habitual violent and ungovernable temper.

(n) Defendant obtained divorce from plaintiff in another state.

(o) Mental incapacity.

(p) Under decree of separate maintenance.

(q) Loathsome disease.

(r) Five years if on ground of insanity.

(s) Two years where service on defendant is only by publication.

(t) Unless at time of marriage husband had an illegitimate child living which fact was not known to wife.

(u) Five years if on ground of insanity and insane spouse is in out-of-state institution.

(v) If on part of the husband, accompanied by wasting of husband's estate to the detriment of the wife and children.

(w) Joining religious sect disbelieving in marriage.

(x) Unchaste behavior on part of wife after marriage.

(y) No statutory requirement for adultery or felony conviction; 2 years when ground is separation.

(z) Limited divorce may be enlarged into absolute divorce after 1 year for innocent spouse and after 1 year and 60 days for guilty spouse.

MAJOR STATE SERVICES

DIVORCE LAWS AS OF JULY 1, 1965*

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Grounds for absolute divorce

Separation or absence ^a	Felony conviction or imprisonment	Drug addiction	Fraud, force or duress	Infamous crime	Relationship within prohibited degrees	Prior decree of limited divorce	Other	Period before parties may remarry after final decree— Plaintiff	Defendant	State or other jurisdiction
.....	★	★	(c)	(d)	60 days(e)	60 days(e)	Alabama
5 yrs.	★	★	(f)	..	..	Alaska
3 yrs.	★	(g)	1 yr.	1 yr.	Arizona
.....	★	(i)	(i)	Arkansas
3 yrs.	★	California
7 yrs.	★	★	Colorado
3 yrs.	★	..	★	★	..	(c)	..	3 mos.(l)	3 mos.(l)	Connecticut
.....	★	★	★	..	(k)	..	..	Delaware
.....	★	..	★	(m,n)	(l)	(l)	Florida
2 yrs.(p)	★	★	(o)	..	..	Georgia
5 yrs.	★	(c)	..	(l)	(l)	Hawaii
.....	★	★	(q)	..	..	Idaho
.....	★	(s)	..	Illinois
.....	★	1 yr.(e,l)	1 yr.(e,l)	Indiana
5 yrs.	★	..	★	(q,w,x)	60 days	60 days	Iowa
2 yrs.	★	(z)	..	wife, 10 mos.	wife, 10 mos.(aa)	Kansas
18 mos.	★	★	(ac)	..	..	Kentucky
.....	★	Louisiana
2 yrs.(p)	★	★	(n)	2 yrs.	2 yrs.	Maine
.....	★	(ae)	..	(ad)	(ad)	Massachusetts
.....	★	★	..	(o)	6 mos.	6 mos.	Michigan
.....	★	(g,ag)	..	(af)	Minnesota
.....	★	6 mos.	6 mos.	Mississippi
3 yrs.	★	6 mos.	6 mos.	Missouri
2 yrs.	★	★	6 mos.	6 mos.	Montana
.....	★	(w,ah)	6 mos.	6 mos.	Nebraska
.....	★	3 mos.(l)	3 mos.(l)	Nevada
.....	★	(f)	..	..	New Hampshire
1 yr.	★	(d)	..	(aj)	New Jersey
1 yr.	★	★	(c)	..	(l)	(l)	New Mexico
.....	★	(n)	..	..	New York
.....	★	(f,n)	6 mos.	6 mos.	North Carolina
.....	★	(al)	60 days	60 days	North Dakota
10 yrs.	..	★	(an,ao)	6 mos.	6 mos.	Ohio
.....	★	Oklahoma
2 yrs.(aq)	★	(al)	..	(ap)	Oregon
7 yrs.	★	(aa)	Pennsylvania
3 yrs.(p)	★	3 mos.(l)	3 mos.(l)	Rhode Island
3 yrs.	★	(at)	6 mos.(l)	2 yrs.(l)	South Carolina
2 yrs.	★	(au)	(d,av)	(aw)	(aw)	South Dakota
2 yrs.	★	(ax)	6 mos.	6 mos.	Tennessee
5 yrs.	★	★	(az)	..	60 days	60 days(ay)	Texas
2 yrs.	★	(g,ag)	1 yr.	1 yr.	Utah
5 yrs.	★	(ba)	..	6 mos.	6 mos.	Vermont
.....	★	Virginia
.....	★	Washington
.....	★	West Virginia
.....	★	Wisconsin
.....	★	Wyoming
.....	★	Dist. of Columbia

(aa) When divorce is granted on ground of adultery, guilty party cannot marry the accomplice in adultery during lifetime of former spouse.

(ab) No specific period required except 1 year if cause occurred out of state, and 2 years if on ground of insanity.

(ac) Any cause which renders marriage null and void *ab initio*.

(ad) Not more than 2 years in court's discretion.

(ae) Limited divorce may be enlarged into absolute divorce after 5 years.

(af) When divorce is granted on ground of adultery, court may prohibit remarriage. After 1 year court may remove disability upon satisfactory evidence of reformation.

(ag) Husband a vagrant.

(ah) Wife's absence out of state for 10 years without husband's consent.

(ai) 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.

(aj) Defendant is prohibited from remarrying unless after 3 years court removes disability upon satisfactory evidence of reformation.

(ak) When husband is entitled to a divorce and alimony or child support from husband is granted, the decree may be delayed until security is entered for payment.

(al) Incapable of procreation.

(am) Or a lesser time in court's discretion.

(an) Void or voidable marriage.

(ao) Gross misbehavior or wickedness; loss of citizenship rights of one party due to crime; presumption of death.

(ap) When divorce is for adultery, guilty party cannot remarry except to innocent person, until death of the other.

(aq) To husband for wife's refusal to move with him to this state without reasonable cause, and willfully absenting herself from him for 2 years.

(ar) When divorce is granted on ground of cruelty, neither party may remarry for 12 months except to each other.

(as) One year before final hearing, and 2 years if on ground of insanity.

(at) Intolerable severity.

(au) A limited divorce granted on the ground of cruelty or desertion may be merged with an absolute divorce after one year.

(av) Wife a prostitute prior to marriage.

(aw) When divorce is granted on ground of adultery, court may decree the guilty party cannot remarry. After 6 months the court may remove disability for good cause. Remarriage of either party forbidden pending appeal.

(ax) Want of legal age or sufficient understanding.

(ay) In court's discretion, guilty party may be prohibited from remarrying for a period not to exceed 1 year.

(az) Living entirely apart for 5 years pursuant to a judgment of legal separation.

(ba) Limited divorce may be enlarged into absolute divorce after 2 years. Also, absolute divorce may be granted for any cause arising after a divorce from bed and board, sufficient to entitle complaining party to an absolute divorce.

married woman to sue alone to recover her separate property.

FAMILY SUPPORT

Following a long established trend, laws were enacted to increase the effectiveness of existing measures establishing liability for support of dependents. In 1965 Idaho, Maine and Maryland adopted laws permitting responsible agencies within the state and other states to request and receive information from the records of the enacting state's departments, agencies and boards for assistance in locating those liable for support of their dependents. Four states had enacted such laws in 1963, patterned after one passed in New York in 1961. A committee of the Council of State Governments had recommended such a measure in its *Program of Suggested State Legislation, 1963*.

In related areas Georgia has improved its law relating to abandonment of children by parents, and North Dakota has made stepfathers liable for support of stepchildren under specified conditions.

PROVISIONS FOR SURVIVORS

Related to the broad question of family support is the support of a decedent's survivors. In 1965 a number of states amended existing laws to increase the amount of wages due a decedent which a spouse could collect without administration, and the value of the estate which could be administered without going through regular, formal administration procedures. In New Mexico the amount of such wages collectable was increased from \$300 to \$2,000. An Indiana enactment increased from \$1,000 to \$2,000 the value of personal property a widow can collect from her husband before the sale

of his property. Kansas raised the amount of allowance for a spouse from \$750 to not less than \$750 nor more than \$3,500. Maryland increased the allowances to a widow with one or more children from \$450 to \$1,000, and to a widow with no children from \$225 to \$500.

INHERITANCE

In the area of inheritance, many new laws were enacted. A significant development occurred in Massachusetts where, effective January 1, 1966, the Massachusetts dower and curtesy law was rewritten to change it from a common law type of dower or curtesy to one which attaches only to the real property owned by the decedent at death. This type of dower or curtesy law has merit in that it aids the free alienation of property, but its benefits to the surviving spouse have been questioned. By removing the requirement that a deed or conveyance of property by one spouse has to be consented to by the other spouse, it permits the dissipation of the assets of the one owning the property without the other's knowledge. Previously when a common law type of dower or curtesy was abolished, the trend was to substitute a statutory type of dower for both husband and wife wherein the conveyance of either spouse still has to be assented to by the other. At present there are still some twenty-two states which provide either dower or curtesy or a statutory interest in the nature of dower in the other spouse's property. Of these twenty-two states, sixteen provide a statutory type of dower.

In the two-year period under review one other state, Alaska, abolished the common law type of dower, without substituting a statutory dower.

Corrections

CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS

By DONALD H. GOFF *

THE FERMENT which began in the field of corrections shortly after World War II and continued with increasing tempo and intensity during the later 1950's and early 1960's, has been markedly accelerated by the national movement to combat problems of poverty. Concern to break the vicious cycle of hopelessness, ignorance, and hostility toward accepted patterns of behavior has added immeasurably to the critical and objective examination of existing correctional programs and major efforts to develop techniques better directed to break the cycle of criminal recidivism.

No longer does a progressive community view crime as a fragmented, isolated aspect of neighborhood life. Nor does a progressive community today consider the solution of crime solely the responsibility of the police, or the courts, or correctional institutions, or parole boards. Citizens increasingly are recognizing that crime is but part of a much broader social complex, related among other factors to equality of opportunity in jobs, housing and education, and to equality in the administration of justice.

In general, the orientation of those involved in solving problems of crime has shifted from a conflict between those advocating a "get tough policy" in handling offenders and those taking a so-called "soft attitude" to the more pertinent approach of seeking solutions through re-

search, study, and development of new and experimental programs.

Communities now view the administration of justice as a continuum which involves laws, police, judicial administration, and a variety of correctional institutions, programs and post-institutional care. Correction *per se* is one focus on this total continuum.

MAIN STREAMS OF ACTIVITIES

Pretrial Release Projects

Among results of the ferment in the administration of justice affecting institutions for the detention of individuals prior to conviction or sentence are pretrial release projects, patterned after the Manhattan Bail Project initiated by the Vera Foundation in New York City.

Courts, because of lack of information on the reliability of defendants appearing before them and on the probability of their reappearing for trial if released, have placed major dependence on monetary surety that they will not abscond. Many individuals unable to post bail have been forced to remain in jail for months pending the outcome of their trials. And many of these have been found not guilty.

In 1961 the Vera Foundation began the Manhattan Bail Project to provide courts with information necessary to allow some individuals charged with crime to be released on their own recognizance (ROR). This project was so successful that it attracted the attention of many outstanding

*Mr. Goff is General Secretary of the Correctional Association of New York.

jurists and lawyers, among whom were Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas and the then Attorney General of the United States, Robert F. Kennedy. To launch a national movement of similar voluntary projects in the United States, the United States Department of Justice and the Vera Foundation sponsored a National Conference on Bail and Criminal Justice in the spring of 1964. Since then forty-two such projects have been started, and they are operating in communities throughout the United States. In the short period of their existence these forty-two projects have seen 20,591 individuals released on their own recognizance. Only 1.3 per cent of those released through them pending trial failed to reappear in court.

An example of the impact on detention institutions can be seen in the fact that over a two-year period some 1,200 persons were released on their own recognizance in Manhattan alone. Had the project not been in operation, these 1,200 individuals would have been held in jail pending the outcome of trial. The financial savings to the community are obvious. The individuals are able to continue their employment and provide for their families; family relief costs thus are saved, in addition to the costs of maintenance in jail. Moreover, fewer of those released pending outcome of trial have failed to reappear for trial than is usually the case when individuals are released on bail.

Statutory and Related Changes

After receiving an impetus from the Model Penal Code of the American Law Institute, adopted in May 1962 by the American Bar Association, Congress and the legislatures of many states have completed or begun major studies into the effect of the criminal law on the entire administration of justice, and some major revisions already have resulted.

On the national level, the Office of Criminal Justice has been established in the Department of Justice with a mandate to study *all* aspects of the criminal process, from arrest through rehabilitation, and to observe the ways in which the federal criminal laws are administered.

In the State of New York, a commission was created in 1961 to study and revise that state's penal law and code of criminal procedure. The 1965 legislative session enacted an entirely revised penal law proposed by this commission. The new law will have a marked impact upon the handling of all offenders in the state. One small example is a provision making any individual who receives a sentence in excess of sixty days eligible for parole by a parole panel newly created in each of the counties. Important results are readily obvious, not only in terms of the administrative changes that will be brought about through creation of county parole panels, and the need for county parole officers, but also the effect on the populations of the county jails.

But governmental bodies are not the only ones affected by the overall ferment. Bar associations and law schools have seen a marked increase in the emphasis upon criminal law. Law students in the past two years alone have volunteered to work in fourteen different pretrial release projects scattered throughout the country. The University of Chicago has created a Center for Studies in Criminal Justice. Its primary aims are to conduct research on problems of the criminal law and its administration, including the disposition and treatment of convicted offenders, and to give specialized education in criminal law at the graduate level, including training in the techniques of social science research appropriate to this field.

Work Release Programs

In 1913, pioneering legislation, the "Huber Law," was enacted in Wisconsin which allowed prisoners sentenced to county jails to work, attend school, or receive special medical treatment in the community, outside the institution, returning to it at night and remaining there during the weekends and holidays. Only more recently has the work release concept, started in Wisconsin over fifty years ago, been more widely adopted by other states.

In introducing his bill in 1913, State Senator Henry Huber stated:

"Committing a man to jail with nothing to

employ his time defeats the ends of humanity more often than advancing it, by depriving his family of its breadwinner. Under the proposed law he is shown the error of his ways, given his sentence, and kept employed so his family is not reduced to want."

Since the "Huber Law" was enacted in Wisconsin in 1913, at least twenty-four states have made legal provisions for some form of work-release. And now the Federal Rehabilitation Act of 1965 adds the Federal Bureau of Prisons to the list.

While the early states to adopt this type of legislation restricted it to minor offenders and misdemeanants, the laws in states adopting the concept more recently have extended the benefits to other classes of offenders as well, including those convicted of serious offenses. Generally speaking, certain groups of offenses and conditions bar an offender from work-release. These include sex and narcotic offenses and life sentences.

The low rate of violation of those in work-release programs—reported by correctional authorities to be under 15 per cent—is one of the reasons for the extension of the benefits of the program to a widening circle of offenders. It has been recognized that for those serving relatively long sentences, the work-release program can provide a gradual transition to community life which is beneficial for many offenders and is needed by them.

A strong argument for work-release programs are the economic benefits which accrue to the community as well as to the family of the incarcerated individual. The usual practice is to deposit his paycheck to the joint account of the inmate and institution authorities. From these earnings, the worker pays some of the cost of his confinement. This ranges, in various jurisdictions, from \$1.50 to \$5.00 a day. The worker also makes some contribution to the support of his family and dependents. This is particularly significant in nonsupport cases in which the man is sentenced for failure to render such support. About 40 per cent of the income of individuals on work-release programs goes for the support of the dependents, while about 35 per cent is allotted for the institutional cost of main-

taining the inmate. The value to the community of the allotment of money for both of these purposes is readily observable. Law-abiding taxpayers need not bear the full financial cost of maintaining an individual in jail and, in most instances, also to provide for his dependents. A small percentage of the income becomes the individual's share, available to him upon his release, and about the same amount goes for payment of previous debts.

Community Residential Centers

Research has long shown that the rate of recidivism is highest during the first few months after an offender is released. As a corollary, research has indicated that motivation for change, if it exists, is strongest in the individual at the moment of release. Yet for many offenders release, while eagerly sought, is a bewildering and frightening experience.

To offset this in part, prerelease programs directed toward preparing the offender for his reentry into the community were established in a number of correctional institutions shortly after World War II. Although these are helpful to some extent, preparing an individual for community life while he is still subjected to the regimentation of a correctional institution lacks the intimate interaction of actual residence in a community setting.

To provide the setting and capitalize on the motivation for change in the offender while it is strongest, and also to provide shelter, support and supervision, halfway houses or community correctional residential centers within the community are being developed. These community residential centers provide a temporary base where the individual lives and from which, when released, he may seek employment, and obtain psychological counseling. Here the community may assume some degree of responsibility for helping the releasee to adjust to his new situation.

Within the last few years more and more states have established such centers. And the Federal Bureau of Prisons presently has five of them in large cities of the United States.

Training of Personnel

During 1964 and 1965 there has been a growing, country-wide demand for development of more effective, better educated, and more highly qualified personnel in the field of correction.

Unlike the situation in most other vocations, there has been little opportunity for a person interested in working in this area to receive formal preentrance training. The responsibility has fallen largely upon administrators of institutions or correctional departments to organize their own training programs, with little or no funds allotted for this purpose.

To attack the problem on a national basis, representatives of sixty national organizations met in 1964 in an Arden House Conference in New York to consider such areas as recruitment, preentry preparation, post-entry education and training, financing of training, and salaries in the field of correction.

A direct outgrowth of the Arden House Conference was the introduction in 1965 in Congress, and its subsequent enactment, of a Correctional Manpower Training Act to provide for an objective, thorough and nationwide analysis and reevaluation of the extent and means of resolving the critical shortage of qualified manpower.

In his message to Congress in 1965, President Johnson stated:

"We cannot tolerate an endless self defeating cycle of imprisonment, release and reimprisonment which fails to alter undesirable attitudes and behavior. We must find ways to help the first offender avoid a continuing career of crime."

One of the enactments resulting from the President's message was legislation authorizing the Attorney General to make grants to or to contract with any public or private nonprofit agency, organization or institution for the establishment of programs and facilities to provide professional training and related education of law enforcement and correctional personnel employed, or preparing for employment, in programs for the prevention or control of crime.

This act, signed into law in September 1965, places responsibility in the Depart-

ment of Justice for administration of a broadly defined grant and technical assistance program, designed to strengthen state and local capabilities in the law enforcement, crime prevention, criminal justice and correctional fields. It is a new and important weapon in the nation's struggle against crime and lawlessness.

SPECIFIC STATE PROGRAMS

The following summaries should be considered only as examples of activities in various states, as it is not possible here to cite all of the programs recently inaugurated in the fifty states and by the federal government.

As reported by the Wisconsin Division of Corrections, the past two years have been a period of stabilization for that state's correctional programs. New facilities which opened in 1962, including a prerelease center, began to assume the identity which comes with specialized programs and facilities.

The probation and parole services, both an integral part of the state's Division of Corrections, placed major emphasis upon the recruitment and training of new workers to effect a more favorable agent-caseload ratio. Recognizing the value of structuring case loads, comparable to the common practice of classification within correctional institutions, Wisconsin has initiated a program of early release and intensive supervision of selected male juvenile delinquents. Originally designed to relieve population pressure in juvenile institutions, the project led to the development of selection and supervision criteria. Agents specifically chosen for the project are assigned small case loads of twenty or fewer boys who meet special criteria and are released directly from a reception center. To date the program is confined to Milwaukee County, but preliminary results after a one-year follow-up of releasees indicate sufficient success to encourage expansion of the project to other areas in the state.

Wisconsin, long a pioneering state in training correctional personnel, has continued to develop this training. Under a stipend program, an individual who commits himself to work one year for the Division of Corrections for each year of

education received, may receive full-time graduate schooling in the University of Wisconsin School of Social Work. By this procedure, the Division of Corrections is developing the supply of qualified social workers it needs for its probation and parole positions. In addition, by a civil service examination process, individuals are accepted with an undergraduate degree in the social or behavior sciences, provided they participate in a structured in-service training program which includes graduate social work courses offered by the Extension Division of the University of Wisconsin.

Legislative action in 1963 made it possible for wardens and superintendents of institutions to allow inmates to leave the institution grounds for approved rehabilitation activities. This has facilitated programming to the point that inmates of the institutions now engage in a number of activities in nearby communities, such as attendance in meetings of Alcoholics Anonymous, church choir or choral groups, and at exhibits; vocational classes visit industrial plants, and athletic teams and recreational groups engage in competitive sports or benefit from outside facilities which the institutions cannot provide. In addition to broadening the activities offered by the institution, the program allows residents of the community to see inmates as people engaging in normal activities, and thus come to have a better understanding of their needs and tend more to accept them as individuals.

While not as greatly plagued with the narcotics problem as some other states, Wisconsin has developed a Narcotics Control Project in Milwaukee County, where most of the state's narcotic offenders are found. The project consists principally of intensive field supervision of known drug addicts on probation or parole. Case loads are kept at thirty per agent. Plans are under way to establish a halfway house and extend group counseling service to addicts in the community.

The major thrust in Ohio has been in the development and expansion of educational programs in the correctional institutions. During 1965 the Ohio Department of Education "chartered" the

educational program of the Ohio State Reformatory in Mansfield. That institution received the full accreditation of the state educational officials; as a result all education credits earned in it are recognized by all Ohio school districts. An additional correction unit, the new Lebanon Correctional Institution, is expected to receive similar accreditation recognition from the state education officials in the near future.

In Illinois the activities of the Department of Public Safety include progress in the training programs for personnel. Within the department's Division of Criminology, in-service training and research programs for personnel have been carried on with the cooperation of several universities and colleges in the state, and intern programs have been launched to help recruit qualified persons for career positions in the division.

Mandatory training for newly appointed correctional officers became effective July 1, 1965, in New York. On that date it reactivated its central training facility, which was lacking for many years due to budgetary restrictions. Earlier, New York had pioneered in training correctional personnel with its original central guard school at Wallkill Prison.

With the objective of improving the performance of all newly appointed correctional officers by requiring each to complete successfully an extensive training program correlated with his period of probation, New York's formal course will consist of 120 class hours in the central facility plus 40 hours of orientation training at the institution of assignment. Classes in the reactivated central school will include from ten to thirty newly appointed officers.

Comparing the present training program in New York with those few which were in existence in the country in the past, one notes a marked shift in emphasis towards such topics as criminology and penology, basic psychological principles, abnormal psychology, and modern methods of institutional treatment. While custody and security procedures are in the curriculum, there tends to be an emerging deemphasis upon them.

New York's Division for Youth has activated several new programs for handling youth in trouble. Several residential, apartment complexes in large cities have been approved. Here youngsters who need to be removed from their homes, but do not require the regimentation of larger institutions, will live as a condition of probation. These apartment complexes will house five or six boys each.

In another new development, youths of 15, 16 or 17 attend a program conducted by the Division for Youth during the daylight hours, returning to their own homes at night. The central treatment aspects of both of these programs are group counseling and group therapy.

In Pennsylvania, to supplement a basic program which over the past ten years has seen 2,500 individuals trained in field work and the practice and theory of correction, the state recently organized an advanced training course. Topics in the curriculum cover a wide range: the fundamentals of behavior, techniques of counseling and guidance, psychiatric services, educational and vocational programs, civil and constitutional rights, pre-release preparation, security and control measures, and the state's penal code.

New Jersey is another state which has been focusing on personnel training. In addition to basic programs for persons employed in entrance positions, it has been conducting middle and higher management programs for the training of supervisory personnel. Such topics as effective communication, morale and motivation, "the decision process," supervision, and achieving change form the curricula.

For the state's top correctional staff, an executive development program has been inaugurated, involving the superintendents and wardens of institutions. It looks principally at such topics as the role of the superintendent, the superintendent's managerial responsibility, effective communication, and understanding and motivating people.

Several years ago, in recognizing the problems confronted by individuals released from correctional institutions, New Jersey created a community correctional residential center for releasees from its

male reformatory. The Robert Bruce House, as it is called, is located in the state's largest city, Newark.

In California legislation of 1965 authorized the State Director of Corrections to establish and operate community correctional centers, the primary purpose of which is to provide housing, supervision, counseling and other programs for people committed to the Department of Corrections. The rationale of the legislation creating these facilities was set forth thus:

"... A community correctional center will provide in a single vicinity, under a single administrator, a coordinated group of treatment-control programs. Men given parole dates could be moved to such units for pre-parole guidance, for help in job contacts, for assistance in home placement. The parole agent charged with the man's case then could work with him directly to prepare him for release.

"The community correctional centers will provide a controlled, constructive living environment for certain parolees during their initial period in the community. After years in an institution the step to outside living is a major and difficult one. Parolees will be released daily to their work, return during their offtime and will be granted full parole only after satisfactory adjustment.

"Parolees apparently headed into trouble through association with delinquents or criminals or through drinking or similar problems will be returned to the custody of the correctional institution. Community correctional centers established in selected communities will offer additional hope of reducing the number of parolees who return to California prisons."

California is one of the states where work-release programs are in effect for lesser offenders. While these are not used in all counties of the state, data indicate that seven out of eight jail inmates placed on work-furlough complete the program successfully, and that sixteen out of seventeen in the program have had no further jail commitments within one year.

For the release of state prison inmates on work-furlough and comparable arrangements, the 1965 California legislature enacted two bills. These measures authorized the transfer of state prison inmates to local county jails and to state operated community correctional centers for the purpose of participating in work-

furlough and other special programs.

Meantime, as a result of a new program authorized by the legislature in 1964, the California Department of Corrections completed a major strengthening of parole services. Under the program about half of the state's 12,000 male parolees are supervised in parole caseloads averaging thirty-five parolees instead of the usual seventy-five. Parolees are assigned to small or large caseloads through a rating system which considers the amount of the parole agent's time required for effective supervision. Parolees with a history of violent behavior or use of narcotics are placed under agents with small caseloads. This program, which became operative early in 1965, followed the employment of 100 new parole agents, the screening of all male parolees for caseload assignment, and the establishment of a new administrative organization.

Colorado, while not confronted with a major narcotics problem, has exhibited its sensitivity to the need to be prepared for a possible increase. Although having a relatively small problem in drug addiction, the state has sent personnel for training in the United States Public Hospital at Fort Worth, and has developed group therapy programs for the inmates in its correctional institutions who are addicted to narcotics.

Recognizing that the most critical time for addicts as well as released offenders

is the period immediately after they leave an institution, Colorado has developed group therapy sessions in the community for parolees, to provide the support they need to prevent their reverting to the use of narcotics. Coupled with group therapy after release, and as a condition of parole, addicts must submit to clinical tests to determine if they have reverted to using narcotics. That this procedure has been helpful is attested by the state's Chief of Correction.

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PRISONERS IN STATE AND FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS

BY MYRL E. ALEXANDER*

STATE INSTITUTIONS for adult offenders have voluntarily provided information to the Census Bureau since 1926, and to the United States Bureau of Prisons since 1950, about prisoners received and discharged. They have also furnished information on an annual basis concerning paid full-time and part-time employees, together with statistics on prisoners executed under civil authority. The National Prisoner Statistics program issues annual bulletins as well as detailed reports for the use of prison administrators, state legislators, students of criminology, and the general public.

DECLINE IN PRISONERS CONFINED

On December 31, 1964, a total of 214,356 sentenced prisoners were confined in state and federal institutions for adult felony offenders. This was 2,927, or 1.3 per cent, less than the 217,283 confined at the end of 1963, and represents the third straight year in which there has been a decline in the year-end prison population. A decrease of this magnitude has not occurred since 1944.

There was a decline in both state and federal year-end populations as of December 31, 1964. The population in state institutions decreased to 192,647, or 1,508 below the 1963 year-end figure, while the federal population sharply decreased from 23,128 at the end of 1963 to 21,709 on December 31, 1964 (see Table 1). The five states which had the largest numerical increases and the five with the largest numerical decreases, in year-end population from 1963 to 1964, are shown in Table A.

Exclusive of Alaska, the prison population, as a rate per hundred thousand of the civilian population in the country,

was 112.5. This is less than the rates for 1962 and 1963—118.1 and 115.6 respectively.

California had the highest prison population, with 26,483 confined. The Federal Bureau of Prisons had the second highest, with 21,709 reported in custody on December 31, 1964. These two jurisdictions plus the six states of New York, Texas, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan and Pennsylvania accounted for more than 50 per cent of the population confined in institutions for adult felony offenders.

COURT COMMITMENTS

In 1964 a trend toward fewer court commitments continued. There were 87,578 commitments received from court in state and federal institutions in the year. This was 0.3 per cent less than the 87,826 received in 1963. The decline occurred exclusively in federal court commitments, which dropped from 12,882 in 1963 to 12,482 in 1964, a decrease of 3.1 per cent. State court commitments increased slightly, for the first time since 1961, from 74,944 to 75,096, a rise of 0.2 per cent (see Table 1).

Although the states as a whole showed an increase in court commitments, three of the regions, the Northeastern, North Central and Western, showed decreases ranging from 0.1 to 4.5 per cent. Only the Southern region, with 45 per cent of the state court commitments, reported an increase—4.2 per cent. Among the fifty states, only twenty-three recorded increases in court commitments. Seven of these, however—California, Texas, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Florida and Maryland—were among the ten states with the highest year-end populations during 1964 (see Table 3). The five states with the largest numerical increases and decreases, from 1963 to 1964, are shown in Table B.

*Mr. Alexander is Director of the Bureau of Prisons, U.S. Department of Justice.

PAROLE AND CONDITIONAL RELEASE VIOLATORS RETURNED

The number of parole or conditional release violators returned to custody has been increasing steadily for the past several years, and 1964 was no exception to this trend. The number of violators returned to state and federal institutions increased by 652, or 3.4 per cent, from 18,906 in 1963 to 19,558 in 1964. This increase, however, was less than the 9.7 per cent increase recorded from 1962 to 1963. In state institutions, there was an increase of 3.5 per cent from 17,256 in 1963 to 17,867 in 1964. In federal institutions alone, there was a slight rise, from 1,650 to 1,691, an increase of 2.5 per cent (see Table 4).

RELEASES

The 106,633 releases from state and federal institutions in 1964 exceeded the 1963 figure by 1,583, or 1.5 per cent. Of these, 67,952, or 63.7 per cent, were conditional. This contrasts with 1955, when only 55.4 per cent of total releases were conditional, and indicates a trend toward increased use of post-release supervision in the community (see Table 4).

New Hampshire, with 100 per cent of its releases under conditional terms, leads the nation in this trend. The State of Washington follows closely behind with 99.9 per cent of its releases under conditional terms. In South Carolina and Wyoming, by contrast, only 9.0 and 12.0 per cent of the releases respectively, were under conditional procedures (see Table 5).

The increasing use of conditional release procedures has resulted in a continuing increase in the number of re-releases—i.e., inmates released for the second or subsequent time following their sentences (see Table 5). Table C shows the five states with the highest and lowest number of re-releases as a percentage of total releases.

EXECUTIONS

Fifteen executions were carried out under civil authority in the United States in 1964. This represents a decrease of six from the twenty-one carried out during 1963, and is the lowest number since and

including 1930, when reliable statistics were first collected on this subject. (Table D.)

The declining number of executions over the years has been accompanied by a decrease in the number of jurisdictions implementing the death penalty. During 1964 executions were carried out in eight of the forty-four jurisdictions which provide for capital punishment: five in Texas; two each in Florida, Georgia, and Missouri; and one each in Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado and Mississippi. These eight jurisdictions implementing the death penalty compare with thirteen in 1963 and eighteen in 1962.

Of the fifteen executed, nine were for the offense of murder and six for rape. In 1963, eighteen were for murder, two for rape, one for kidnaping. Eight white men and seven Negroes were executed during 1964 as compared with thirteen whites and eight Negroes executed in 1963. No women have been executed since 1962, when one was executed for murder. During 1964 the ages of those executed ranged from 19 to 44, with a median of 31.9 years, an increase from the 30.5 year median age in 1963.

Eleven of the fifteen executions in 1964 were by electrocution. The remaining four were carried out in the gas chamber.

At the beginning of 1964, 300 prisoners were reported under sentence of death. Including the ninety-eight prisoners received from court during the year, a total of 398 were under sentence of death at some time during the year. Of these, fifteen were executed; cases of sixty-eight were disposed of by means other than execution, including commutation to a lesser sentence, transfers to mental hospitals, reversals of death sentences, new trials, etc.; and 315 were under sentence of death at the close of the year. (See Table 6.) This marks the highest year-end population awaiting execution since 1953 when statistics on this subject first became available. Of the sixty-eight "other dispositions," fifty-five had their death sentences reversed, vacated, or were granted new trials, nine had their sentences commuted (eight to life and one to life plus 20 years), three were trans-

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

TABLE A
Changes in Year-End Population*

State	Dec. 31 1963	Dec. 31 1964	Difference	Per cent change
Increase				
Washington	2,539	2,960	421	16.6
California	26,133	26,483	350	1.3
Maryland	5,164	5,453	289	5.6
Ohio	11,644	11,861	217	1.9
Texas	12,084	12,278	194	1.6
Decrease				
Alabama	5,083	4,586	-497	-9.8
Louisiana	3,961	3,564	-397	-10.0
Missouri	3,816	3,529	-287	-7.5
New York	17,906	17,658	-248	-1.4
Michigan	8,264	8,028	-236	-2.9

TABLE B
Changes in Number of Court Commitments Received*

State	Dec. 31 1963	Dec. 31 1964	Change	Per cent change
Increase				
Maryland	4,121	4,675	554	13.4
Florida	2,797	3,314	517	18.5
North Carolina	2,249	2,461	212	9.4
Georgia	2,941	3,130	189	6.4
Kentucky	1,458	1,591	133	9.1
Decrease				
Ohio	3,663	3,388	-275	-7.5
Virginia	1,890	1,629	-261	-13.8
Michigan	3,990	3,741	-249	-6.2
Alabama	2,179	2,011	-168	-7.7
Oregon	1,034	879	-155	-15.0

TABLE C
Re-Releases as a Percentage of Total Releases*

State	All releases	Re- releases	Re-releases as a per cent of total releases
Highest proportion of re-releases			
California	8,724	3,437	39.4
Indiana	1,852	638	34.4
Massachusetts	1,386	475	34.3
Maine	708	227	32.1
Wisconsin	2,203	638	29.0
Lowest proportion of re-releases			
Arizona	850	14	1.6
Nevada	210	5	2.4
Wyoming	209	5	2.4
Missouri	2,064	77	3.7
Nebraska	896	38	4.2

*All figures are for state institutions for adult felony offenders in the states shown. Textual passages relating to the three tables are on pages 396 and 397.

ferred to mental hospitals, and one died of natural causes.

The elapsed time from the date of the first imposition of the death sentence to the date of execution ranged from two months and three days for an offender executed in Texas, to four years, two months and seventeen days for one who was executed in Alabama. The median elapsed time for the total group was 20.5 months.

PERSONNEL

Beginning in 1958, state and federal institutions have been submitting data to the National Prisoner Statistics program on the personnel employed in state and federal institutions. These data consist of information on paid full-time and part-time employees, by number and type of position, in institutions for adult felony offenders.

On December 31, 1962, there were 47,484 full-time and 1,590 part-time employees. The number of full-time employees increased by 2,160, or 4.8 per cent, from the 45,324 employed at the end of 1961. During this period, the inmate population increased by 1.7 per cent—somewhat less than the percentage increase in personnel employed.

The ratio of prisoners per full-time employee in state and federal institutions dropped from 5.0 in 1961 to 4.8 in 1962. Massachusetts had the lowest number of inmates per employee, with a ratio of 1.8, while Arkansas, which uses inmates as guards, reported the highest ratio, with 63.6. Mississippi was second to Arkansas, 15.1 inmates for each employee.

Custodial operations accounted for the largest single grouping of full-time employees. The 30,290 employees in this area comprised 63.8 per cent of the total number of full-time employees. Clerical and fiscal operations accounted for 4,211, or 8.9 per cent, of the total; 2,007, or 4.2 per cent, were engaged in prison industries; 1,412, or 3.0 per cent, in the area of education; 1,189, or 2.5 per cent, in the field of medicine (including nurses and technicians); 1,022, or 2.2 per cent, in classification and parole activities; 234, or 0.5 per cent, in the area of religion; and 7,119, or 15 per cent, in other areas,

including farm, maintenance, culinary, construction and administrative activities.

As shown in Table E, the greatest increases in the number of full-time employees in state institutions were in the areas of classification and parole and of medical, 11.8 and 7.3 per cent, respectively, over 1961.

TABLE D

Prisoners Executed Under Civil Authority in the United States, by Offense: 1930-1964

(The figures in parentheses show the number of females. For years 1930-1959 excludes Alaska and Hawaii except for three federal executions in Alaska, one each in 1939, 1948 and 1950.)

Year	All offenses	Murder	Rape offenses (a)	Other
All years ...	3,849	3,325	455	69
Per cent .	100.0	86.4	11.8	1.8
1964.....	15	9	6	—
1963.....	21	18	2	1
1962.....	47	(1) 41	4	2
1961.....	42	33	8	1
1960.....	56	44	8	4
1959.....	49	41	8	—
1958.....	49	41	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) 115	25	7
1941.....	123	(1) 102	20	1
1940.....	124	105	15	4
1939 (b) ...	160	145	12	3
1938.....	190	(2) 155	25	10
1937.....	147	(1) 133	13	1
1936.....	195	(1) 181	10	4
1935.....	199	(3) 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	(2) 147	6	2

(a) Twenty-four armed robbery, 20 kidnaping, 11 burglary, 8 espionage (6 in 1942 and 2 in 1953), 6 aggravated assault.

(b) Revised to reflect the federal execution of a male American Indian in Alaska for murder.

TABLE E
Major Occupational Groups of Full-Time Staff
Employed in State Institutions
And Prisoners Confined: December 31, 1960, 1961 and 1962*
(Excludes Alaska)

Occupational group	Full-time staff			Per cent change		Prisoners confined per employee		
	1960	1961	1962	1960 to 1962	1961 to 1962	1960	1961	1962
Prisoners confined	194,538	202,944	206,552	6.2	1.8	....	....	....
All employees	37,296	40,130	42,216	13.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	4.9
Administrative	756	751	759	4	1.1	257.3	270.2	272.1
Clerical & Fiscal	3,191	3,443	3,659	14.7	6.3	61.0	58.9	56.5
Medical	807	896	961	19.1	7.3	241.1	226.5	214.9
Classification & Parole	714	778	870	21.8	11.8	272.5	260.9	237.4
Education	1,269	1,324	1,198	-5.6	-9.5	153.3	153.3	172.4
Religion	179	188	197	10.1	4.8	1,086.8	1,079.5	1,048.5
Prison industries	1,667	1,626	1,643	-1.4	1.0	116.7	124.8	125.7
Institutional maintenance	2,333	2,538	2,578	10.5	1.6	83.4	80.0	80.1
Culinary service	840	908	926	10.2	2.0	231.6	223.5	223.1
Farm operation	1,106	917	839	-24.1	-8.5	175.9	221.3	246.2
Custodial operation	23,685	25,915	27,594	16.5	6.5	8.2	7.8	7.5
All other	749	846	992	32.4	17.3	259.7	239.9	208.2

*Source: U.S. Bureau of Prisons, *National Prisoner Statistics, Bulletin No. 35*.

TABLE 1
SENTENCED PRISONERS RECEIVED FROM COURT AND PRESENT AT END OF YEAR IN
STATE AND FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1940-1964*
 (State figures exclude Hawaii prior to 1960 and Alaska for all years. Federal figures include a few prisoners committed from the federal courts in Alaska and Hawaii.)

	1964	Per cent. change	1963	Per cent. change	1960	Per cent. change	1955	Per cent. change	1950	Per cent. change	1945	Per cent. change	1940
Estimated civilian population of the United States as of December 31(a).....	190,568	1.4	187,924	4.6	179,583	9.5	163,929	8.8	150,649	12.6	133,782	1.4	131,899
Present December 31:													
All institutions.....	214,356	-1.3	217,283	2.0	212,953	14.6	185,780	11.8	166,123	24.3	133,649	-23.1	173,706
Rate per 100,000 of civilian population.....	112.5	-2.7	115.6	-2.9	118.6	4.7	113.3	2.7	110.3	10.4	99.9	-24.1	131.7
Federal institutions.....	21,709	-6.1	23,128	-0.4	23,218	15.6	20,088	17.2	17,134	-8.1	18,638	-3.2	19,260
Rate per 100,000 of civilian population.....	11.4	-7.3	12.3	-4.7	12.9	4.9	12.3	7.9	11.4	-18.0	13.0	-4.8	14.6
State institutions.....	192,647	-0.8	194,155	2.3	189,735	14.5	165,692	11.2	148,989	29.5	115,011	25.5	154,446
Rate per 100,000 of civilian population.....	101.1	-2.1	103.3	-2.3	105.7	4.5	101.1	2.2	98.9	15.0	86.0	-26.6	117.1
Received from court:													
All institutions.....	87,578	-0.3	87,826	-0.8	88,575	13.0	78,414	12.9	69,473	30.6	53,212	-27.2	73,104
Rate per 100,000 of civilian population.....	46.0	-1.5	46.7	-5.3	49.3	3.1	47.8	3.7	46.1	15.8	39.8	-28.2	55.4
Federal institutions.....	12,482	-3.1	12,882	-6.1	13,723	-10.2	15,286	7.4	14,237	0.5	14,171	-6.2	15,109
Rate per 100,000 of civilian population.....	6.5	-5.8	6.9	-9.2	7.6	-18.3	9.3	-2.1	9.5	-10.4	10.6	-7.8	11.5
State institutions.....	75,096	0.2	74,944	0.1	74,852	18.6	63,128	14.3	55,236	41.5	39,041	-32.7	57,995
Rate per 100,000 of civilian population.....	39.4	-1.3	39.9	-4.3	41.7	8.3	38.5	4.9	36.7	25.7	29.2	-33.6	44.0

*Source: Tables to be published in the National Prisoner Statistics program, U. S. Bureau of Prisons.

(a) The civilian population figures are in *thousands*. For 1964, the civilian population figure is based upon extrapolation of the estimated figures published by the Bureau of the Census in Series P-25, *Current Population Reports* Numbers 289 and 306. For 1940 and 1945, the

civilian population figures are based upon the estimated figures published in Series P-25, Number 71. For the remaining years, the civilian population figures are based upon interpolation of the estimated figures published in Series P-25, Numbers 289 and 306 (1960 and 1963), and 304 and 306 (1950 and 1955).

TABLE 2
YEAR-END PRISON POPULATION IN STATE INSTITUTIONS, BY STATE, 1950-1964*

Region and state, and number of prisoners confined on December 31, 1964	1964	Per cent change	1963	Per cent change	1962	Per cent change	1961	Per cent change	1960	Per cent change	1955	Per cent change	1950
United States(a).....	192,647	-0.8	194,155	-0.4	194,886	-0.8	194,453	3.5	189,735	14.5	165,692	11.2	148,989
The South.....	68,711	-1.7	69,922	-3.7	72,636	-1.1	73,412	2.5	71,641	17.4	61,028	13.9	53,597
The North Central Region.....	48,844	-1.0	49,332	-1.5	50,066	-2.6	51,406	2.3	50,255	7.5	46,741	7.4	43,515
The West(a).....	39,951	1.4	39,411	7.2	36,757	1.3	36,292	7.8	33,675	34.3	25,067	23.9	20,232
The Northeastern Region.....	35,141	-1.0	35,490	0.2	35,427	0.2	35,343	3.5	34,164	4.0	32,856	3.8	31,645
10,000 and above:													
California.....	26,483	1.3	26,133	8.7	24,032	0.4	23,927	10.5	21,660	42.2	15,230	37.8	11,056
New York(b).....	17,658	-1.4	17,906	1.5	17,637	0.4	17,569	2.1	17,207	(c)	17,069	11.5	15,313
Texas.....	12,278	1.6	12,084	-1.0	12,203	2.6	11,890	5.1	11,308	31.2	8,622	34.2	6,424
Ohio.....	11,861	1.9	11,644	1.1	11,513	3.2	11,155	0.4	11,111	6.0	10,483	14.8	9,128
5,000 under 10,000:													
Illinois.....	8,753	-1.2	8,855	-0.8	8,928	-7.1	9,611	6.0	9,064	11.5	8,130	3.1	7,886
Michigan.....	8,028	-2.9	8,264	-0.9	8,338	-9.3	9,197	-3.7	9,550	(d)	9,547	11.1	8,591
Pennsylvania.....	7,667	-1.8	7,804	-4.4	8,160	1.4	8,047	3.1	7,802	6.3	7,342	-1.2	7,432
Georgia.....	7,309	-0.6	7,350	4.2	7,051	2.9	6,851	-1.9	6,985	22.5	5,701	25.4	4,545
Florida.....	6,725	-0.4	6,751	-11.2	7,599	-0.2	7,615	7.5	7,084	46.7	4,830	21.6	3,973
Maryland.....	5,453	5.6	5,164	-8.0	5,615	-2.3	5,745	8.1	5,316	13.5	4,685	20.4	3,892
3,000 under 5,000:													
North Carolina.....	4,888	-1.3	4,950	-8.5	5,409	-7.9	5,875	-1.7	5,977	12.1	5,334	6.6	5,004
Virginia.....	4,873	-4.5	5,103	-3.9	5,308	-7.4	5,734	-0.7	5,775	18.6	4,869	9.7	4,436
Indiana.....	4,797	-0.8	4,836	-4.9	5,085	-5.3	5,372	-1.1	5,429	21.7	4,462	-5.8	4,738
New Jersey.....	4,614	0.4	4,594	0.5	4,573	(d)	4,572	6.7	4,284	13.3	3,782	-5.2	3,991
Alabama.....	4,586	-9.8	5,083	-7.9	5,521	-0.3	5,540	3.2	5,369	2.8	5,222	17.2	4,454
Louisiana.....	3,564	-10.0	3,961	-2.4	4,058	6.0	3,828	2.1	3,749	23.9	3,026	13.2	2,674
Missouri.....	3,529	-7.5	3,816	-5.9	4,056	3.2	3,930	6.3	3,698	-6.8	3,966	16.6	3,400
Tennessee.....	3,187	-1.8	3,246	2.5	3,167	0.7	3,144	0.3	3,134	15.1	2,723	-2.1	2,780
Kentucky.....	3,030	0.2	3,025	-10.5	3,381	-8.7	3,703	2.8	3,603	7.6	3,349	2.8	3,259

2,000 under 3,000:

Washington.....	2,960	16.6	2,539	8.5	2,341	-2.5	2,401	-2.2	2,455	0.5	2,443	6.7	2,290
Wisconsin.....	2,844	1.2	2,811	-2.6	2,887	-2.2	2,953	6.1	2,784	22.1	2,281	13.1	2,017
Kansas.....	2,825	-2.4	2,893	0.6	2,875	9.4	2,627	13.6	2,313	17.2	1,974	0.8	1,959
Oklahoma.....	2,808	1.2	2,776	3.9	2,671	-0.8	2,693	0.5	2,679	3.0	2,600	8.3	2,401
Colorado.....	2,666	2.8	2,594	10.1	2,356	9.6	2,149	3.4	2,078	15.4	1,800	20.8	1,490
South Carolina.....	2,306	-1.7	2,347	2.9	2,281	6.4	2,144	3.1	2,080	12.3	1,852	22.4	1,513
Iowa.....	2,256	-1.5	2,291	-4.8	2,406	-0.5	2,418	9.7	2,204	(d)	2,203	5.7	2,084
Mississippi.....	2,056	-2.1	2,121	-2.7	2,179	5.4	2,068	4.7	1,975	-5.0	2,080	-3.6	2,158
Oregon.....	2,056	-0.2	2,061	7.6	1,915	6.4	1,799	5.2	1,710	10.2	1,552	1.2	1,534

1,000 under 2,000:

Arkansas.....	1,992	-0.4	2,000	-3.2	2,066	-0.5	2,076	3.0	2,016	15.1	1,751	13.6	1,541
Massachusetts.....	1,980	-3.2	2,046	5.1	1,947	-1.6	1,978	3.0	1,920	-3.8	1,995	-16.0	2,375
Minnesota.....	1,863	8.3	1,720	-8.7	1,883	-6.6	2,016	-2.1	2,059	4.8	1,964	4.5	1,879
West Virginia.....	1,722	-9.9	1,912	-5.9	2,031	-8.0	2,207	-8.3	2,407	6.1	2,269	-21.9	2,904
Connecticut.....	1,716	3.9	1,652	-0.1	1,653	0.9	1,639	9.5	1,497	18.8	1,260	23.5	1,020
Dist. of Columbia.....	1,653	-10.2	1,841	-2.6	1,890	-8.2	2,059	5.2	1,958	0.8	1,943	31.5	1,478
Arizona.....	1,627	-5.8	1,728	2.9	1,679	5.5	1,592	5.0	1,516	43.7	1,055	20.2	878
Nebraska.....	1,323	-6.2	1,411	7.2	1,316	-0.9	1,328	4.6	1,269	17.5	1,080	-5.8	1,147

500 under 1,000:

New Mexico.....	987	-16.2	1,178	-7.5	1,274	2.5	1,243	...	1,243	71.7	724	2.7	705
Montana.....	742	3.8	715	6.1	674	4.0	648	7.6	602	13.8	529	-11.1	595
Maine.....	719	-0.6	723	-0.7	728	-5.0	766	2.1	750	21.0	620	-15.8	736
Utah.....	661	-4.5	692	6.0	653	2.4	638	15.4	553	-0.2	554	-1.4	562
South Dakota.....	525	-5.6	556	2.2	544	-4.7	571	8.6	526	24.3	423	-6.2	451
Hawaii.....	504	2.9	490	-8.6	536	-8.1	583	4.5	558	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)

Below 500:

Idaho.....	476	-7.0	512	-0.8	516	-6.5	552	0.5	549	5.6	520	1.2	514
Nevada.....	450	1.8	442	-2.4	453	5.1	431	4.4	413	10.7	373	55.4	240
Wyoming.....	339	3.7	327	-0.3	328	-0.3	329	-2.7	338	17.8	287	-22.0	368
Rhode Island(f).....	299	12.4	266	6.8	249	-5.0	262	2.7	255	(c)	305	7.4	284
Vermont.....	290	0.3	289	-8.5	316	-0.9	319	18.6	269	-5.6	285	10.0	259
Delaware(g).....	281	35.1	208	1.0	206	-14.2	240	6.2	226	(c)	172	8.9	158
North Dakota.....	240	2.1	235	...	235	3.1	228	-8.1	248	8.8	228	-3.0	235
New Hampshire.....	198	-5.7	210	28.0	164	-14.1	191	6.1	180	-9.1	198	-15.7	235

*Source: Tables to be published in the National Prisoner Statistics program, U. S. Bureau of Prisons.

(a) Excludes Hawaii in 1950 and 1955.

(b) Beginning in 1960, includes prisoners out of the institutions on temporary absences.

(c) Per cent change not shown as figures are not comparable.

(d) Per cent change less than 0.05 per cent.

(e) Figures not available.

(f) Prior to 1960 includes misdemeanants in adult correctional institutions.

(g) Prior to 1960 excludes Kent and Sussex County Workhouses.

TABLE 3
COURT COMMITMENTS TO STATE INSTITUTIONS, BY STATE: 1950-1964*

Region and state, and number of prisoners confined on December 31, 1964	1964	Per cent change	1963	Per cent change	1962	Per cent change	1961	Per cent change	1960	Per cent change	1955	Per cent change	1950
United States(a).....	75,096	0.2	74,944	-0.8	75,568	-5.5	79,996	6.9	74,852	18.6	63,128	14.3	55,236
The South.....	33,622	4.2	32,273	-3.3	33,367	-4.4	34,907	8.2	32,249	14.8	28,086	19.2	23,569
The North Central Region.....	17,753	-3.0	18,414	(b)	18,412	-8.1	20,028	8.0	18,544	13.9	16,282	11.5	14,599
The West(a).....	11,139	-4.5	11,666	3.2	11,302	-8.1	12,304	2.8	11,969	47.3	8,123	2.9	7,896
The Northeastern Region.....	12,582	-0.4	12,591	0.8	12,487	-2.1	12,757	5.5	12,090	13.7	10,637	16.0	9,172
10,000 and above:													
California.....	5,307	0.3	5,289	2.4	5,164	-16.9	6,214	3.1	6,028	65.7	3,638	16.5	3,122
New York.....	5,269	-2.4	5,396	2.5	5,264	5.3	4,998	-3.6	5,186	15.0	4,510	30.5	3,456
Texas.....	5,723	1.1	5,659	0.9	5,608	0.2	5,598	11.0	5,043	27.8	3,947	31.7	2,996
Ohio.....	3,388	-7.5	3,663	-4.7	3,844	-4.5	4,024	7.8	3,733	14.4	3,264	19.7	2,727
5,000 under 10,000:													
Illinois.....	2,601	1.0	2,576	14.1	2,258	-17.6	2,741	-3.0	2,826	28.7	2,196	17.6	1,868
Michigan.....	3,741	-6.2	3,990	4.1	3,832	-7.1	4,123	11.3	3,706	13.2	3,275	6.5	3,076
Pennsylvania.....	2,128	0.4	2,119	-8.1	2,306	-7.7	2,498	18.9	2,101	-3.9	2,187	17.1	1,867
Georgia.....	3,130	6.4	2,941	4.6	2,812	-3.1	2,901	14.9	2,524	22.1	2,067	28.7	1,606
Florida.....	3,314	18.5	2,797	-12.8	3,207	-4.3	3,352	10.8	3,026	43.8	2,105	38.9	1,516
Maryland.....	4,675	13.4	4,121	-7.6	4,462	-5.2	4,708	7.8	4,369	13.3	3,855	26.0	3,060
3,000 under 5,000:													
North Carolina.....	2,461	9.4	2,249	-11.8	2,551	-8.3	2,783	2.7	2,709	13.6	2,384	23.7	1,928
Virginia.....	1,629	-13.8	1,890	5.7	1,788	-8.4	1,953	3.7	1,884	2.4	1,839	5.0	1,751
Indiana.....	1,213	-4.7	1,273	-1.4	1,291	-8.4	1,410	1.0	1,396	4.9	1,331	17.4	1,134
New Jersey.....	2,510	5.0	2,391	6.3	2,249	-5.1	2,371	4.3	2,274	35.4	1,679	8.0	1,555
Alabama(c).....	2,011	-7.7	2,179	-5.8	2,313	-9.2	2,547	8.1	2,357	(d)	3,065	21.9	2,514
Louisiana.....	1,707	2.9	1,659	-4.4	1,736	-5.2	1,832	11.1	1,649	22.9	1,342	15.3	1,164
Missouri.....	1,654	-5.1	1,743	-13.2	2,009	-2.6	2,062	12.0	1,841	8.8	1,692	9.2	1,550
Tennessee.....	1,300	2.0	1,275	4.4	1,221	-5.2	1,288	-0.5	1,294	31.5	984	-4.1	1,026
Kentucky.....	1,591	9.1	1,458	-8.6	1,595	-10.3	1,779	-0.8	1,793	21.5	1,476	8.1	1,365

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2,000 under 3,000:													
Washington.....	1,102	-2.1	1,126	8.8	1,035	-1.3	1,049	6.3	987	22.6	805	-13.7	933
Wisconsin.....	1,365	-2.0	1,393	-4.8	1,463	-2.1	1,494	13.6	1,315	4.0	1,265	20.4	1,051
Kansas.....	1,092	4.2	1,048	1.4	1,034	-0.3	1,037	5.3	985	22.8	802	-3.7	833
Oklahoma.....	1,797	3.4	1,738	6.8	1,628	0.1	1,627	7.7	1,511	22.2	1,237	4.6	1,183
Colorado.....	1,311	-3.5	1,359	4.7	1,298	-12.1	1,158	-2.9	1,193	28.4	929	-2.9	957
South Carolina.....	1,284	2.2	1,256	0.7	1,247	22.6	1,017	12.6	903	8.8	830	36.7	607
Iowa.....	833	-1.5	846	-2.6	869	-18.0	1,060	25.4	845	13.7	743	17.6	632
Mississippi.....	797	-3.3	824	-3.3	852	-1.6	866	1.2	856	16.1	737	-2.1	753
Oregon.....	879	-15.0	1,034	7.2	965	9.5	881	-1.1	891	39.0	641	-7.0	689
1,000 under 2,000:													
Arkansas.....	1,003	4.3	962	-3.2	994	-3.7	1,032	3.4	998	26.8	787	13.2	695
Massachusetts.....	872	-6.5	933	-5.5	987	-2.4	1,011	5.9	955	10.9	861	1.2	851
Minnesota.....	595	25.5	474	-9.7	525	-29.5	745	17.7	633	-3.1	653	-3.8	679
West Virginia.....	368	-20.9	465	-9.9	516	-16.0	614	20.2	511	-18.2	625	-11.0	702
Connecticut.....	866	5.6	820	6.2	772	-4.1	805	19.3	675	14.2	591	34.3	440
Dist. of Columbia.....	616	0.7	612	-3.6	635	-14.4	742	28.4	578	-14.9	679	17.1	580
Arizona.....	740	-11.3	834	3.9	803	-7.7	870	6.6	816	51.1	540	19.5	452
Nebraska.....	757	-11.2	852	11.4	765	-2.9	788	2.7	767	19.1	644	3.4	623
500 under 1,000:													
New Mexico.....	404	-18.1	493	-10.2	549	-0.7	553	11.7	495	22.8	403	-7.8	437
Montana.....	389	-12.0	442	22.4	361	-19.4	448	5.4	425	11.3	382	-6.8	410
Maine.....	449	-1.8	457	-9.3	504	-11.1	567	14.5	495	52.3	325	-31.0	471
Utah.....	247	-6.4	264	-1.1	267	-0.7	269	0.4	268	59.5	168	-29.7	239
South Dakota.....	376	-9.6	416	12.7	369	-13.8	428	17.9	363	24.7	291	-3.6	302
Hawaii.....	81	-12.9	93	-30.6	134	-6.9	144	7.5	134	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)
Below 500:													
Idaho.....	238	-16.5	285	18.8	240	-9.4	265	-3.6	275	18.0	233	-19.7	290
Nevada.....	226	-4.2	236	-10.9	265	28.6	206	-7.2	222	1.8	218	26.7	172
Wyoming.....	215	1.9	211	-4.5	221	-10.5	247	5.1	235	41.6	166	-14.9	195
Rhode Island(f).....	152	19.7	127	19.8	106	-17.2	128	23.1	104	(d)	201	-19.6	250
Vermont.....	246	1.7	242	3.0	235	-19.0	290	33.6	217	4.8	207	-1.4	210
Delaware(g).....	216	14.9	188	-6.9	202	-24.6	268	9.8	244	(d)	127	3.3	123
North Dakota.....	138	-1.4	140	-8.5	153	31.9	116	-13.4	134	6.3	126	1.6	124
New Hampshire.....	90	-15.1	106	65.6	64	-28.1	89	7.2	83	9.2	76	5.6	72

*Source: Tables to be published in the National Prisoner Statistics program, U. S. Bureau of Prisons.

(a) Excludes Hawaii in 1950 and 1955.

(b) Per cent change less than 0.05 per cent.

(c) Prior to 1960 includes misdemeanants received from court.

(d) Per cent change not shown as figures are not comparable.

(e) Figures not available.

(f) Prior to 1960 includes misdemeanants admitted to adult correctional institutions.

(g) Prior to 1960 excludes Kent and Sussex County Workhouses.

TABLE 4
SUMMARY OF MOVEMENT OF SENTENCED PRISONERS, BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION AND SEX,
FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1950-1964*

(Excludes statistics on transfers, escapes and escapees returned, court orders, executions and other deaths, and authorized temporary absences. State figures exclude Hawaii prior to 1960 and Alaska for all years. Federal figures include a few prisoners committed from the federal courts in Alaska and Hawaii.)

	1964	Per cent change	1963	Per cent change	1962	Per cent change	1961	Per cent change	1960	Per cent change	1955	Per cent change	1950	Per cent change	1950-64
Estimated United States civilian population as of December 31(a)	190,568	1.4	187,924	1.5	185,219	1.6	182,278	1.5	179,583	9.5	163,929	8.8	150,649	26.5	
Present December 31:															
All institutions	214,356	-1.3	217,283	-0.7	218,830	-0.6	220,149	3.4	212,953	14.6	185,780	11.8	166,123	29.0	
Male.....	206,631	-1.4	209,538	-0.6	210,823	-0.7	212,271	3.4	205,253	14.9	178,655	11.4	160,315	28.9	
Female.....	7,725	-0.3	7,745	-3.3	8,007	1.6	7,878	2.3	7,700	8.1	7,125	22.7	5,808	33.0	
Federal institutions	21,709	-6.1	23,128	-3.4	23,944	1.0	23,696	2.1	23,218	15.6	20,088	17.2	17,134	26.7	
Male.....	20,882	-6.0	22,215	-3.5	23,013	0.9	22,806	2.1	22,343	15.4	19,367	16.2	16,672	25.3	
Female.....	827	-9.4	913	-1.9	931	4.6	890	1.7	875	21.4	721	56.1	462	79.0	
State institutions	192,647	-0.8	194,155	-0.4	194,886	-0.8	196,453	3.5	189,735	14.5	165,692	11.2	148,989	29.3	
Male.....	185,749	-0.8	187,323	-0.3	187,810	-0.9	189,465	3.6	182,910	14.8	159,288	10.9	143,643	29.3	
Female.....	6,896	1.0	6,832	-3.4	7,076	1.3	6,988	2.4	6,825	6.6	6,404	19.8	5,346	29.0	
Received from court:															
All institutions	87,578	-0.3	87,826	-1.4	89,082	-4.7	93,513	5.6	88,575	13.0	78,414	12.9	69,473	26.1	
Male.....	83,337	-0.2	83,533	-1.3	84,636	-4.7	88,855	5.4	84,264	13.3	74,368	12.4	66,161	26.0	
Female.....	4,241	-1.2	4,293	-3.4	4,446	-4.6	4,658	8.0	4,311	6.5	4,046	22.2	3,312	28.0	
Federal institutions	12,482	-3.1	12,882	-4.7	13,514	(b)	13,517	-1.5	13,723	-10.2	15,286	7.4	14,237	-12.3	
Male.....	11,973	-2.7	12,311	-4.7	12,922	(b)	12,918	-1.8	13,161	-10.6	14,726	7.0	13,762	-13.0	
Female.....	509	-10.9	571	-3.5	592	-1.2	599	6.6	562	0.4	560	17.9	475	7.2	
State institutions	75,096	0.2	74,944	-0.8	75,568	-5.5	79,996	6.9	74,852	18.6	63,128	14.3	55,236	36.0	
Male.....	71,364	0.2	71,222	-0.7	71,714	-5.6	75,937	6.8	71,103	19.2	59,642	13.8	52,399	36.2	
Female.....	3,732	0.3	3,722	-3.4	3,854	-5.1	4,059	8.3	3,749	7.5	3,486	22.9	2,837	31.5	
Violators returned(c):															
All institutions	19,558	3.4	18,906	9.7	17,236	5.1	16,396	9.1	15,023	38.2	10,872	25.1	8,692	125.0	
Male.....	18,647	3.9	17,950	10.0	16,319	4.6	15,596	9.0	14,307	38.7	10,317	26.4	8,164	128.4	
Female.....	911	-4.7	956	4.3	917	14.6	800	11.7	716	29.0	555	5.1	528	72.5	
Federal institutions	1,691	2.5	1,650	0.4	1,643	3.5	1,587	9.0	1,456	48.6	980	-28.5	1,371	23.3	
Male.....	1,633	1.7	1,605	0.8	1,592	2.9	1,547	8.6	1,425	47.8	964	-28.6	1,350	21.0	
Female.....	58	28.9	45	-11.8	51	27.5	40	29.0	31	(d)	16	(d)	21	(d)	
State institutions	17,867	3.5	17,256	10.7	15,593	5.3	14,809	9.2	13,567	37.2	9,892	35.1	7,321	144.1	
Male.....	17,014	4.1	16,345	11.0	14,727	4.8	14,049	9.1	12,882	37.7	9,353	37.3	6,814	149.7	
Female.....	853	-6.4	911	5.2	866	13.9	760	10.9	685	27.1	539	6.3	507	68.2	

All releases:													
<i>All institutions</i>													
Male	106,633	105,050	-1.0	106,090	5.4	100,636	4.5	96,284	16.1	82,934	10.4	75,088	42.0
Female	101,485	99,685	-1.1	100,769	5.6	95,425	4.4	91,405	16.3	78,569	10.9	70,863	43.2
<i>Federal institutions</i>													
Male	15,100	15,181	2.5	14,814	2.0	14,519	2.3	14,196	-10.0	15,776	3.9	15,187	-0.6
Female	14,455	14,584	2.5	14,233	2.3	13,914	2.2	13,613	-10.7	15,251	3.7	14,707	-1.7
<i>State institutions</i>													
Male	91,533	89,869	-1.5	91,276	6.0	86,117	4.9	82,088	22.2	67,148	12.1	59,901	52.8
Female	87,030	85,101	-1.7	86,536	6.2	81,511	4.8	77,792	22.9	63,318	12.8	56,156	55.0
	4,503	4,768	0.6	4,740	2.9	4,606	7.2	4,296	12.2	3,830	2.3	3,745	20.2
Conditional releases:													
<i>All institutions</i>													
Male	67,952	66,467	-0.4	66,759	6.0	63,008	6.2	59,326	29.2	45,913	7.9	42,533	59.8
Female	64,450	62,843	-0.5	63,185	6.2	59,497	5.9	56,194	29.9	43,271	8.2	40,006	61.1
<i>Federal institutions</i>													
Male	8,920	8,874	4.2	8,518	3.4	8,235	6.8	7,712	19.8	6,440	-32.0	9,466	-5.8
Female	8,520	8,501	3.9	8,184	3.6	7,901	6.4	7,427	20.2	6,179	-31.9	9,073	-6.1
<i>State institutions</i>													
Male	59,032	57,593	-1.1	58,241	6.3	54,773	6.1	51,614	30.8	39,473	19.4	33,067	78.5
Female	55,930	54,342	-1.2	53,001	6.6	51,596	5.8	48,767	31.5	37,092	19.9	30,933	80.8
	3,102	3,251	0.3	3,240	2.0	3,177	11.6	2,847	19.6	2,381	11.6	2,134	45.4
Unconditional releases:													
<i>All institutions</i>													
Male	38,681	38,584	-1.9	39,331	4.5	37,628	1.8	36,958	-0.1	37,011	13.7	32,555	18.8
Female	37,035	36,843	-0.5	37,584	4.6	35,928	2.0	35,211	-0.2	35,298	14.4	30,857	20.0
<i>Federal institutions</i>													
Male	1,646	1,741	-0.3	1,747	2.8	1,700	-2.7	1,747	2.0	1,713	0.9	1,698	-3.1
Female	6,180	6,307	0.2	6,296	0.2	6,284	-3.1	6,484	-30.5	9,336	63.2	5,721	8.0
<i>State institutions</i>													
Male	5,935	6,083	0.6	6,049	0.6	6,013	-2.8	6,186	-31.8	9,072	61.0	5,634	5.3
Female	245	224	-9.3	247	-8.9	271	-9.1	298	12.9	264	203.4	87	181.6
<i>State institutions</i>													
Male	32,501	32,277	-2.3	33,035	5.4	31,344	2.9	30,474	10.1	27,675	3.1	26,834	21.1
Female	31,100	30,760	-2.5	31,535	5.4	29,915	3.1	29,025	10.7	26,226	4.0	25,223	23.3
	1,401	1,517	1.1	1,500	5.0	1,429	-1.4	1,449	...	1,449	-10.1	1,611	-13.0

*Source: Tables to be published in the National Prisoner Statistics program, U. S. Bureau of Prisons.

(a) Civilian population figures are in thousands. For 1964, civilian population figure is based upon extrapolation of estimated figures published by the Bureau of the Census in Series P-25, Current Population Reports Numbers 289 and 306. For the remaining years, figures are based upon interpolations of estimated figures published in Series P-25, Numbers 289 and 306 (1960-1963), and 304 and 306 (1950 and 1955).

(b) Per cent change is less than 0.05 per cent.

(c) Figures shown do not include some violators who were returned with new or additional sentences and were listed as "court commitments."

(d) Per cent change not shown where beginning figure is less than 25.

TABLE 5
MOVEMENT OF SENTENCED PRISONERS IN STATE INSTITUTIONS, BY REGION AND STATE:
CALENDAR YEAR 1964*

Region and State	Prisoner population		Admissions during the year				Departures during the year							
	Present Dec. 31, 1964 (a)	Per cent of national total (b)	Total	Court commitments	Violators returned (c)	Other admissions (d)	Total	All re-leases	First re-leases	Re-re-leases	Conditional	Un-conditional	Deaths (f)	Other de-par-tures (g)
United States.....	192,647	100.0	114,420	75,096	17,867	21,457	116,367	91,533	66,413	15,565	59,032	32,501	674	24,160
NORTHEAST.....	35,141	18.2	17,708	12,582	3,998	1,128	18,253	16,374	10,132	3,525	13,458	2,916	121	1,758
New England:														
Maine.....	719	0.4	749	449	259	41	774	708	481	227	578	130	2	64
New Hampshire.....	198	0.1	113	90	23	5	122	122	91	31	122	76	1	5
Vermont.....	290	0.2	292	246	41	5	292	286	235	51	210	76	1	5
Massachusetts.....	1,980	1.0	1,513	872	446	195	1,601	1,386	911	475	859	527	8	207
Rhode Island.....	299	0.2	173	152	21	5	140	138	130	8	68	70	3	2
Connecticut.....	1,716	0.9	1,257	866	326	65	1,197	1,079	824	255	887	192	3	115
Middle Atlantic:														
New York.....	17,658	9.2	7,252	5,269	1,978	5	7,489	7,186	5,286	1,900	6,215	971	78	225
New Jersey.....	4,614	2.4	3,580	2,510	320	750	3,653	2,717	(h)	(h)	2,230	487	12	924
Pennsylvania.....	7,667	4.0	2,779	2,128	584	67	2,985	2,752	2,174	578	2,289	463	17	216
NORTH CENTRAL.....	48,844	25.4	28,572	17,753	5,141	5,678	29,623	23,459	18,136	4,371	17,506	5,953	154	6,010
East North Central:														
Ohio.....	11,861	6.2	4,612	3,388	1,130	94	4,641	4,460	3,524	936	4,117	343	42	139
Indiana.....	4,797	2.5	5,288	1,213	697	3,378	5,307	1,852	1,214	638	1,353	499	13	3,442
Illinois.....	8,753	4.5	3,544	2,601	696	247	4,032	3,681	3,052	629	2,572	1,109	25	326
Michigan.....	8,028	4.2	5,282	3,741	940	601	5,506	4,586	3,617	969	4,002	584	24	896
Wisconsin.....	2,844	1.5	2,453	1,365	743	645	2,881	2,203	1,565	638	1,997	206	7	671
West North Central:														
Minnesota.....	1,863	1.0	910	595	315	...	957	952	(h)	(h)	671	281	5	...
Iowa.....	2,256	1.2	1,116	833	164	119	1,150	1,023	878	145	570	453	7	120
Missouri.....	3,529	1.8	2,203	1,654	115	434	2,198	2,064	1,987	77	640	1,424	13	121
North Dakota.....	240	0.1	170	138	32	...	165	162	141	21	95	67	1	2
South Dakota.....	525	0.3	418	376	37	5	445	426	398	28	203	223	3	16
Kansas.....	1,323	0.7	856	757	47	52	950	896	858	38	180	716	4	50
Nebraska.....	2,825	1.5	1,420	1,092	225	103	1,391	1,154	902	252	1,106	48	10	227

SOUTH	68,711	35.7	43,150	33,622	3,778	5,750	44,026	36,123	27,086	3,151	15,746	20,377	260	7,643
<i>South Atlantic:</i>														
Delaware	281	0.1	234	216	17	1	157	138	131	7	64	74	...	19
Maryland	5,453	2.8	5,054	4,675	238	141	4,675	3,864	3,600	264	945	2,919	17	794
Dist. of Columbia	1,653	0.9	1,747	616	180	951	1,925	836	654	182	640	196	2	1,087
Virginia	4,873	2.5	2,355	1,629	165	561	2,583	1,959	1,776	183	748	1,211	26	598
West Virginia	1,722	0.9	594	368	179	47	778	686	509	177	499	187	13	79
North Carolina	4,888	2.5	3,282	2,461	416	405	3,344	2,937	(h)	(h)	1,168	1,769	14	393
South Carolina	2,306	1.2	1,384	1,284	76	24	1,368	1,305	1,219	86	118	1,187	6	57
Georgia	7,309	3.8	3,738	3,130	276	332	3,779	3,342	2,883	459	1,997	1,345	20	417
Florida	6,725	3.5	5,178	3,314	296	1,568	5,212	2,949	(h)	(h)	1,168	1,781	14	2,249
<i>East South Central:</i>														
Kentucky	3,030	1.6	1,804	1,591	172	41	1,799	1,734	1,583	151	957	777	13	52
Tennessee	3,187	1.7	1,456	1,300	97	59	1,553	1,466	1,289	177	650	816	11	76
Alabama	4,586	2.4	2,497	2,011	350	136	2,994	2,813	2,549	264	1,261	1,552	33	148
Mississippi	2,056	1.1	1,249	797	88	364	1,314	926	831	95	362	564	12	376
<i>West South Central:</i>														
Arkansas	1,992	1.0	1,180	1,003	155	22	1,188	1,121	1,001	120	749	372	7	60
Louisiana	3,564	1.9	2,231	1,707	249	275	2,419	2,129	1,825	304	1,091	1,038	18	272
Oklahoma	2,808	1.5	1,933	1,797	68	68	1,897	1,803	1,718	85	292	1,511	13	81
Texas	12,278	6.4	7,234	5,723	756	755	7,041	6,115	5,518	597	3,037	3,078	41	885
WEST	39,951	20.7	24,990	11,139	4,950	8,901	24,465	15,577	11,059	4,518	12,322	3,255	139	8,749
<i>Mountain:</i>														
Montana	742	0.4	507	389	106	12	472	462	366	96	266	196	1	9
Idaho	476	0.2	291	238	37	16	327	308	262	46	169	139	1	18
Wyoming	339	0.2	227	215	8	4	213	209	204	5	25	184	...	4
Colorado	2,666	1.4	1,896	1,311	495	90	1,848	1,739	1,331	408	1,437	302	14	95
New Mexico	987	0.5	531	404	116	11	722	620	497	123	297	323	3	99
Arizona	1,627	0.8	830	740	35	55	933	850	836	14	505	345	6	77
Utah	661	0.3	319	247	65	7	352	344	303	41	318	26	2	6
Nevada	450	0.2	237	226	5	6	219	210	205	5	43	167	1	8
<i>Pacific:</i>														
Washington	2,960	1.5	1,656	1,102	369	185	1,242	1,005	784	221	1,004	1	17	220
Oregon	2,056	1.1	1,731	879	110	742	1,736	969	878	91	365	604	6	761
California	26,483	13.7	16,514	5,307	3,545	7,662	16,164	8,724	5,287	3,437	7,769	955	87	7,353
Hawaii	504	0.3	251	81	59	111	237	137	106	31	124	13	1	99

*Source: Tables to be published in the National Prisoner Statistics program, U. S. Bureau of Prisons.

(a) Figures include 2 female prisoners boarded in Vermont from New Hampshire, 11 boarded in Nebraska from South Dakota, and 9 boarded in Nebraska from Wyoming.

(b) Due to independent rounding of figures, the regional and national totals may not exactly equal the sums of the corresponding states.

(c) Figures shown do not include some violators who were returned with new or additional sentences and were included as "court commitments."

(d) Includes escapees returned, returns from court orders and authorized temporary

absences, and "other" admissions.

(e) Sums of first releases and re-releases for the United States, the Northeast, the North Central Region and the South do not equal the "All releases" totals because of the absence of New Jersey, Minnesota, North Carolina, and Florida from the first-release and re-release totals.

(f) Includes 15 executions.

(g) Includes escapes, court orders, authorized temporary absences, and "other" departures.

(h) Figures not available.

TABLE 6
MOVEMENT OF PRISONERS UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH, BY STATE AND OFFENSE: 1964*

Region and state	Prisoners reported under sentence of death: 1-1-64				Received from court during 1964			Executed in 1964			Other dispositions not resulting in execution				Prisoners reported under sentence of death: 12-31-64(c)			
	Offense				Offense			Offense			Total	Com-muted (a)	Trans. to mental hosp.	Other (b)	Offense			
	Total	Murder	Rape	Other	Total	Murder	Rape	Total	Murder	Rape					Total	Murder	Rape	Other
United States.....	300	249	47	4	98	89	9	15	9	6	68	9	3	56	315	267	44	4
FEDERAL.....																		
TOTAL STATE.....	300	249	47	4	98	89	9	15	9	6	68	9	3	56	315	267	44	4
NORTHEAST.....	48	46		2	14	14					8	1		7	54	52		2
New England:																		
Maine(d).....	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
New Hampshire.....	2			2											2			2
Vermont.....																		
Massachusetts.....	2	2			3	3									5	5		
Rhode Island(d).....	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Connecticut.....																		
Middle Atlantic:																		
New York.....	20	20			5	5					4			4	21	21		
New Jersey.....	12	12			3	3					2			2	13	13		
Pennsylvania.....	12	12			3	3					2	1		1	13	13		
NORTH CENTRAL.....	27	25	2		14	14		2		2	7	1		6	32	32		
East North Central:																		
Ohio.....	5	5			6	6					2	1		1	9	9		
Indiana.....	6	6									1			1	5	5		
Illinois.....	5	5			6	6					2			2	9	9		
Michigan(d).....	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Wisconsin(d).....	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
West North Central:																		
Minnesota(d).....	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Iowa.....	1	1													1	1		
Missouri.....	5	3			1	1					1			1	3	3		
North Dakota(d).....	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
South Dakota.....																		
Nebraska.....	1	1									1			1				
Kansas.....	4	4			1	1									5	5		

SOUTH	146	100	45	1	46	37	9	12	8	4	29	4	3	22	151	106	44	1
<i>South Atlantic:</i>																		
Delaware																		
Maryland	17	11	6		3	2	1				1			1	19	13	6	
Dist. of Columbia	4	4									1			1	3	3		
Virginia	4	2	2		2	2					2			2	4	3	1	
West Virginia																		
North Carolina	4	4			1	1					3			3	2	2		
South Carolina	5	3	2		2	1	1								7	4	3	
Georgia	7	6	1		5	4	1	2	2						10	8	2	
Florida	35	28	7		7	2	5	2	2		8	1		7	32	20	12	
<i>East South Central:</i>																		
Kentucky	8	8			1	1					1			1	8	8		
Tennessee	7	5	2		1	1					3	1		2	5	4	1	
Alabama	12	7	4	1	10	10		1	1		3			3	18	15	2	1
Mississippi	3	1	2		1	1		1	1		1		1		2		2	
<i>West South Central:</i>																		
Arkansas	8	2	6		5	5		1		1					12	7	5	
Louisiana	27	16	11								3	2		1	24	14	10	
Oklahoma	2	2			1	1					2		1	1	1	1		
Texas	3	1	2		7	6	1	5	2	3	1		1		4	4		
WEST	79	78		1	24	24		1	1		24	3		21	78	77		1
<i>Mountain:</i>																		
Montana																		
Idaho																		
Wyoming					1	1									1	1		
Colorado	8	8						1	1						7	7		
New Mexico					1	1									1	1		
Arizona	13	13			3	3					2			2	14	14		
Utah	1	1													1	1		
Nevada	4	4													4	4		
<i>Pacific:</i>																		
Washington	1	1													1	1		
Oregon(e)	4	4									4	3		1				
California	48	47		1	19	19					18			18	49	48		1
Alaska(d)	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Hawaii(d)	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX

*Source: U. S. Bureau of Prisons, *National Prisoner Statistics*, Bulletin No. 37.

(a) All were commuted to life except for 1 prisoner in Louisiana commuted to life plus 20 years.

(b) Includes reversals of judgment, vacated sentences and grants for new trials.

(c) Includes prisoners with appeals or other judicial or executive action pending.

(d) Death penalty illegal except that North Dakota prescribes the death penalty for treason and permits it for first-degree murder committed by a prisoner serving a life sentence for first-degree murder, and Rhode Island makes the death penalty mandatory for murder committed by a prisoner serving a life sentence.

(e) Death sentence abolished November, 1964.

Defense and Public Protection'

STATE POLICE AND HIGHWAY PATROLS*

By FRANK D. DAY†

STATE POLICE and highway patrols have been confronted during the 1964-65 biennium with unprecedented challenges—a skyrocketing crime rate, a relentless climb in traffic fatalities, a variety of civil disturbances, and a string of civil disasters that has taken a heavy toll of lives and property.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation says that 2,604,400 serious crimes were reported to the police during 1964. For the first six months of 1965 the crime index recorded a nationwide increase of 5 per cent in offenses over the same period in 1964. Since 1958 crime has increased six times faster than the population growth. The National Safety Council logged 47,700 traffic fatalities in 1964, and 21,920 through June 30, 1965. Acts of civil disobedience that exploded in widely separated regions of the country reached a most destructive climax with the riots in the Watts district of Los Angeles, California, during August 14-18, 1965. In addition, natural disaster after disaster struck the United States, from the Alaskan Earthquake in the spring of 1964 to Hurricane Betsy of September 10, 1965.

Such events have prompted great changes in state law enforcement operations. More and more agencies utilize

*A short history of the origin, growth, and organizational structure of state police and highway patrols appears in *The Book of the States, 1964-65*, pp. 461-463.

†Mr. Day is Professor in the School of Police Administration and Public Safety, College of Social Science, Michigan State University.

selective enforcement and radar programs in traffic control, modus operandi techniques in criminal investigation, electronic data processing in identification and intelligence operations, community-relations programs in crime prevention, one-man-and-dog applications in patrols, and new job specifications to release trained personnel for deployment in vital police tasks.

The success of state police and highway patrols depends largely on the number and quality of their employees. But more than manpower—no matter what their number or how well they are selected and trained—is needed to deal effectively and intelligently with the day-to-day problems that face modern law enforcement. What is needed most is more active participation by more people in the work of law enforcement if it is to fulfill its mission of protecting life and property and, in the process, give meaning to constitutionally guaranteed personal liberties.

Next in importance, to cope effectively with those problems, perhaps, is the need for police administrators to continue to adopt, and adapt, modern technology for police operations. That this is being done is evidenced by the fact that some of the administrators are now measuring the potentials of electronic data processing, despite its costs and the technical problems involved. They see it as a medium for the development of central depositories on a statewide level—or nationwide at a more

distant date—so that all operating agencies can contribute data and receive collated and integrated information in return. This marvel of automation has been hailed as "the most important single advance in law enforcement since the days of Sir Robert Peel."¹

ORGANIZATION

A number of indicators point toward a substantial expansion of the scope and functions of state police and highway patrols over the next couple of decades and, with that expansion, more effective containment of the police problems of crime and traffic. There is every indication that the enlightened professional leadership which marks many state law enforcement agencies will accept the challenge, plan and develop programs of action, and obtain the necessary support to implement them.

Responses from state police and highway patrol agencies to a request for information sent them in August, 1965, show that many of the respondents have implemented both geographical and functional reorganization changes.

A substantial number of new substations have been established, and many have been modernized. New substations have brought better police service to rural sections, strengthened administrative and supervisory controls, and furnished local units and headquarters with more current information than they had in the past on crime conditions, traffic flows and causes of accidents.

Command functions have been consolidated by a number of state police agencies. This has been accomplished by reducing the span of control at headquarters units as well as at field levels. A good example is what the New York State Police has done. Two Staff Majors were appointed as Zone Commanders for the north and south portions of the state, with District Commanders responsible to the Zone Commanders in their

respective zones. The span of control was narrowed at the post level by appointing three Corporals to assist the Sergeant in charge of each Patrol Post, to provide around-the-clock, direct supervision of patrolmen.

ADMINISTRATION

The need for planning and research has long been recognized by profession-minded state police heads. In some states separate units have been set up for these purposes, in others a single man has been assigned. But much remains to be done by many state police agencies which, so far, have overlooked the values of these means for achieving police goals.

Record systems have been improved to meet the needs of planning and research—success in which requires recording of information that is both complete and accurate. Such information has been used in continuing studies undertaken by some state police agencies to determine needs for police service in terms of time, area and type of activity.

There is a current movement to eliminate overlapping and duplication of effort, and it promises to continue. Certain staff and auxiliary services can be shared by law enforcement agencies without abdication of their individual jurisdictions. There is a real need for state police agencies to continue to try to establish standards for smaller local units and for assisting in their support. This does not mean that state police will become "super" police forces. Most police officials are firmly committed to the principle that policing at the community level is the safest path to follow to avert the emergence of a police state. But state-sponsored standards and assistance can be promoted along lines demonstrated in England, with little impingement on local authority.

Increases in personnel quotas were authorized for most state police agencies during 1964-65. No reporting agency, however, indicated a quota increase of sufficient proportion to enable it to police adequately the ever-expanding limited-access highways in their jurisdictions.

¹Robert R. J. Gallati, "The New York State Identification and Intelligence System," Conference on Electronic Data Processing Systems for State and Local Government, New York University and System Development Corporation, September 30, 1964.

The need for police traffic-supervision manpower has contributed to the appointment of an increasing number of civilian personnel to perform tasks that have customarily been discharged by sworn personnel. These appointments have encompassed a variety of clerical and staff positions, including use of civilians as dispatchers at the post level.

Recruitment of manpower to fill authorized quotas has been a perennial problem for a decade. Relatively few young men have shown interest in law-enforcement careers. Some state police agencies have tried to meet the problem through experimental, intensive recruitment campaigns. Such programs have embraced, generally, extensive use of news media and assignment of personnel to make radio and television appearances.

A number of administrators emphasize that a large percentage of recruits come to the police service as a result of direct personal contact by officers. This approach, however, has not usually produced enough recruits to fill the ranks. Procedures still must be developed that will attract enough qualified young men to the service.

One experiment worthy of note was a "Trooper Youth Week" which the New Jersey State Police sponsored, running from June 28 through July 3, 1965. The purpose was "To help the youth of our State toward an understanding of the academic and physical training required in the preparation for a law enforcement career, and to provide an opportunity to become better acquainted with the men of New Jersey whom we call Troopers." Fifty boys, two from public high schools in each county and two from parochial high schools in each diocese, were selected on the basis of character, scholarship and physical ability. The program was presented at the New Jersey State Police Academy, Sea Girt—at no expense to the participating boys. It was a fast-moving, interest-packed week of simulated police training. The schedule of lectures, films, demonstrations and practical exercises was designed to provide a better understanding of the functions of law enforcement in a free society. State police and par-

ticipating boys alike rated the program as a successful and worthy endeavor.

Training programs have been expanded by most state police agencies. Recruit or threshold training, refresher or advanced officer training, specialized training, and supervisory training have moved forward steadily. Some agencies have developed cadet programs in order to bring younger people into the service or, as in New Jersey, efforts have been made to interest high school students in law enforcement careers.

While substantial progress has been made in providing basic and intermediate training, much remains to be done to promote executive and career development training programs for middle and top management personnel.

As a rule, state police agencies, including those that exercise only limited police powers, have emphasized specialized training which focuses on problems that have to be faced in handling crowds, demonstrations and riots. Manuals have been developed or revised on agency policies, operational procedures, and plans for preventive measures.

Many state police heads have become aware that modern police officers must know as much about people, and the sociology of communities, as about technical skills. A high priority has been assigned to training in community and human relations. This has been structured to teach officers how to get along with people, how to work with them, and how to help people get along together.

In April, 1964, a most significant step was taken when the first issue of *Training Key* came off the press as a periodical of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. *Training Key* provides for a method of continuing training. Its publication twice a month gives the police administrator an opportunity to upgrade his personnel and to stimulate interest in further research into the various areas of instruction presented in the publication.²

²Robert E. McCann, "Training," *The Police Yearbook, 1965*, Washington: International Association of Chiefs of Police, Inc., 1964, p. 337.

ENFORCEMENT

One means that could enable many state police and highway patrols to meet the challenges of modern law enforcement more effectively would be to vest broader police powers in agencies that now exercise limited powers. The need for this authority is widely recognized today as greater than ever. The value of having state police with full criminal authority on the highways they patrol never has been more obvious than on the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways and other limited-access thoroughfares. Efficiency, economy and effective law enforcement demand that state police patrol interstate highways, no matter in which municipal jurisdiction they may lie, and that they have power to arrest felons.

Limiting their authority to that extent, while perhaps inconsistent with maximizing of statewide law enforcement needs, probably would be acceptable to state administrative heads, and private citizens who now, for somewhat different reasons, oppose conferring too much police authority on a state police agency.

As of now, the promising signs of about thirty years ago that indicated a trend by state governments to establish state police systems, to exercise rather broad police powers, have failed to measure up to early expectations. The line-up remains the same, as far as known data disclose, as was reported in 1961-65.³

TECHNOLOGY

New technological techniques have been adopted and old ones recast in state police operations in 1964-65. The changes have ranged from sophisticated refinements in data processing methods to adoption of rotating top-mounted blue emergency lights in place of red

emergency lights. Some developments have affected only a few agencies. Others have been more uniform in application. In a few instances pressures have resulted in limitations on the use of machine equipment for enforcement purposes.

The National Law Enforcement TWX Network has continued to serve as a rapid means of point-to-point communication between forty-seven participating states and a number of large cities. The volume of traffic over this system has been considerably reduced, however, because of an expansion of various automatic interstate private-line systems.

Automatic private-line teletypewriter systems have continued to expand throughout the country. The addition of automatic switching equipment at various locations during the summer of 1965 has tied together several regional systems. The "national" Police Teletype Network now provides direct interconnections to thirty-five states. This has been a significant forward step in communications for all police agencies.

Considerable activity has been evidenced by police organizations to secure and protect radio frequency allocations, because the pressure for frequencies has been greater than ever. The Housing Authority of New York, for example, applied to the Federal Communications Commission for an allocation of radio frequencies previously assigned for state police use in the northeastern region. The petition was denied. But police authorities have emphasized that continued vigilance must be exercised to meet threats to police radio frequencies. The Communications Committee of the International Association of Chiefs of Police has been maintaining close liaison with the FCC to determine present and future public safety frequency requirements.

Aircraft have been used successfully for a number of years by some state police agencies in traffic control, including enforcement of speed laws. Additional agencies have moved in this direction, and some old users have added to the number of their traffic control planes.

Pressure has been brought to bear in

³See, "Classification of State Police Systems," in *The Book of the States, 1964-65*, p. 463, tabulating twenty-five state police agencies with general police powers and twenty-four with limited powers. (In Hawaii, where there is no state police counterpart, the island's rural areas are policed, substantially, by municipal police departments.)

some legislative halls to ban aircraft as an enforcement device. In view of this the International Association of Chiefs of Police adopted a resolution in its 1964 annual conference, at Louisville, Kentucky, urging "the several states to provide legislation which would implement the use of radar, aircraft and other speed measuring devices by providing authority or eliminating legal prohibitions against the use of such technological and scientific methods as aids in the control and regulation of motor vehicle traffic."

There have been some setbacks to law enforcement, such as limitations on the use of aircraft, controversy about semi-marked and unmarked patrol cars, and court-imposed legal controls. On the other hand, real progress has been made in giving law enforcement new weapons to combat crime and traffic problems. The most far-reaching development has been utilization of electronic data processing, in entirely new ways.

What is being done in this respect marks a major breakthrough. The acquisition and dissemination of information is the central nervous system of law enforcement. It has long been recognized that "The sound administration of criminal justice importantly depends upon the effective collection, assimilation and retrieval of available information and its dissemination to appropriate agencies of government."⁴ Information has been collected, reported, processed, stored, retrieved and utilized in many ways—but never with the speed and wide scope now within the reach of law enforcement. The systems now being developed will provide much more information than ever. They are far more than a duplication of existing information depositories and identification facilities.

Systems now being developed "will initiate new techniques of fingerprints and physical description identification, bogus check processing, wire transmission of data, and will achieve administrative modernization of outmoded state identification procedures."⁵ It has been publicly stated that "the New York State

Identification and Intelligence System goal is to search fingerprints submitted from a remote station and respond with a hard copy authenticated criminal history record in less than two hours. Other response times are expected to be well within current minimum requirements and in some cases may be dramatically reduced."⁶

Among state police agencies, the California Highway Patrol has done more, perhaps, with the computer than any other. The California Department of Justice and New York State also have been in the vanguard in exploiting this new technology. And a number of larger cities—Chicago, Los Angeles, New York and St. Louis—have made long strides in computer usage.

Even though every law enforcement agency might develop a good internal data processing system, it is obvious that a statewide or nationwide system would provide greater flexibility, and eliminate unnecessary cross-referencing and duplication of files and efforts. This is an area, certainly, in which state police agencies can make a singular contribution to American law enforcement.

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⁴Letter from George A. Murphy, Legislative Chairman, New York State Combined Council of Law Enforcement Officials, Police Headquarters, Oncida, New York, to members of the New York State legislature, 1965.

⁶Robert R. J. Gallati, Director, New York State Identification and Intelligence Project, State Office Building, Albany, New York, 12225, in response to a question raised by a police official.

⁴Assembly Bill 5104, Senate Bill 3647, New York State, March 18 and 24, 1965.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS IN THE STATES*

EVER SINCE 1959 when the Governors, through the Governors' Conference, took collective leadership in seeking to bring about an effective civil defense program, there has been continuing progress in emergency preparedness. The current pace of progress is not as rapid as in some previous years, but it has been steady.

The following reports by the Office of Emergency Planning and the Office of Civil Defense provide an analysis of the programs for which each is responsible.

THE OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PLANNING

During the past two years, a series of major natural disasters tested the fiber of all levels of government. As the coordinator of the federal disaster relief efforts, the Office of Emergency Planning was deeply involved in work of reconstruction. While doing this, the office also made great strides in carrying out its important responsibilities for the nonmilitary defense of the nation.

A. Federal-State Disaster Assistance

On behalf of the President, under the Federal Disaster Act of 1950 (P.L. 81-875), the Director of OEP coordinates federal assistance to states in coping with major disasters. State, local and private agencies have the responsibility for recovery and rehabilitation from natural catastrophies, but the federal government may supplement their efforts when a Governor certifies a need and the President decides the situation warrants federal assistance under P.L. 81-875.

After the President declares a major disaster, the Office of Emergency Planning can direct appropriate federal agen-

cies to perform any service authorized by the Disaster Act. It is also permitted to reimburse state and local governments for the performance of protective and other work essential for the preservation of life and property, for making emergency repairs and temporary replacement of essential public facilities of state and local governments, and for providing temporary housing or emergency shelter.

From March 1964 through June 1965, the President had signed forty disaster declarations covering thirty-six states, the Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the trust territory of the Pacific Islands. During this time, California, Montana, Georgia, Florida, Indiana, Ohio, Missouri and Washington each suffered two major disasters. To assist the stricken areas, funds amounting to \$84,943,200 were allocated as of May 31, 1965. This money was earmarked for rehabilitation and relief from all kinds of natural disasters, from earthquakes and droughts to hurricanes, typhoons, tornadoes and floods.

One of the worst disasters was the earthquake which struck Alaska on March 27, 1964. Anchorage was wrecked and massive damage was caused in other cities. It was the largest individual disaster up to that time since the Federal Disaster Act was passed. The President declared the entire state a major disaster area. The federal government immediately made its resources available to assist the state and its communities. The total of funds allocated to Alaska under the act will reach \$60 million, and other forms of federal reconstruction assistance will total \$276 million more. The OEP coordinated the emergency recovery effort, while the Federal Reconstruction and Development Planning Commission for Alaska, created by presidential executive order, concentrated on the long-term rehabilitation.

*Prepared jointly by the Office of Emergency Planning, Executive Office of the President, and the Office of Civil Defense, U.S. Department of Defense.

The years 1964 and 1965 have seen not only devastating single disasters but also the worst series of disasters since passage of the Federal Disaster Act. Droughts were responsible for declaration of major disasters in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Montana, Missouri and Nebraska had floods in June and July, 1964. In September of the same year two destructive hurricanes—Cleo and Dora—caused extensive damage in Florida and Georgia; and in early October, Hurricane Hilda lashed the coast of Louisiana, inflicting severe damage throughout the southern part of the state.

In late December the Northwest suffered from unprecedented floods which caused widespread destruction. As a result of Christmas-week flooding, major disasters were declared for California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho and New York. During the spring of 1965 storms and tornadoes hit the Midwest, from the Dakotas to Ohio and from Minnesota to Missouri. More recently Colorado, Kansas and New Mexico were struck by record-breaking floods. In early September, 1965, Hurricane Betsy, one of the great hurricanes of this century and the most destructive of record, hit Louisiana, causing many deaths and damage in many millions of dollars. Florida and Mississippi were also declared disaster areas because of Hurricane Betsy.

The losses in life and property since March 1964 has prompted various proposals for additional federal assistance in alleviating the effects of severe disasters. The President has directed OEP to review the Federal Disaster Act to determine if any changes might assure a more effective response. And the Housing and Home Finance Agency has been directed to see whether private disaster insurance programs are feasible.

B. Nonmilitary Defense

While OEP was striving to aid states and their communities to dig out from the debris of natural disasters, it also was advancing in emergency preparedness for nonmilitary defense.

Its responsibilities in this field were prescribed in Executive Order 11051, issued by the President on September 27,

1962. The order says that the OEP shall "advise and assist the President in the coordination of and the determination of policy for the emergency plans and preparedness assignments of the federal departments and agencies designed to make possible at Federal, State and local levels the mobilization . . . resources of the nation to meet all conditions of national emergency."

Under this program the President has given OEP the authority to serve as a "central point of leadership and coordination" in nonmilitary defense. Its purpose is to assure that all the nation's resources, under every level of government, are used effectively to meet emergencies, particularly in case of attack against the United States.

1. *The Office of Defense Resources*

On June 30, 1964, President Johnson took favorable notice of a decade of planning by approving the basic framework for the central management of resources under nuclear attack conditions. He ordered the Director of the Office of Emergency Planning to develop the plans, organization, procedures, staffing and other arrangements so that the necessary organization, the Office of Defense Resources, could be set up in an emergency. Work is now going ahead on this program.

The concept guiding the Office of Defense Resources provides that in an emergency the production and distribution of goods, the provision of services, including transportation, and the construction, operation and maintenance of facilities would remain the responsibility of the owner and operators of private business.

2. *New Use of Computers in Emergency Planning*

During the same year a new and far-reaching application of computer technology to emergency resource management was completed. This system—the "Program Analysis for Resource Management," or PARM—will be operated by the National Resource Evaluation Center, a division of the Office of Emergency Planning. It will help describe feasible production programs to meet the

most urgent U.S. civilian and military requirements. It provides a way to indicate what resources will have to be supplied to various industries in order to produce a given production result. It promises to become a useful tool in studying economic growth and analyzing the industrial impacts of any proposed, threatened or actual major changes in the United States economy.

3. *The National Plan for Emergency Preparedness*

Like all government programs, emergency preparedness requires a clear framework of concepts and responsibilities within which it can operate. Such a framework is provided by the "National Plan for Emergency Preparedness," issued in December 1964, superseding an older edition entitled the "National Plan for Civil and Defense Mobilization." The new document, very widely distributed, is a broad plan outlining requirements to meet any emergency. It covers all situations from "unusually intense political or economic pressures affecting the national security through various degrees of military engagement to actual large-scale attack in the Continental United States."

4. *The Comprehensive Program*

Since a nuclear attack could interrupt effective federal control over some of the nation's resources, some state and local governments might have to be custodians of them in the national interest during the postattack period. To meet this threat, OEP in 1962 set up its "Comprehensive Program for the Survival of Government and Management of Resources." The program is aimed at enabling state and local governments to manage the resources within their boundaries in a postattack period until the federal government can function effectively. It looks toward a closely integrated network of federal, state and local plans to insure the nation's recovery from all types of emergencies.

The effective use of the nation's resources, as seen in the Comprehensive Program, depends on the cooperation of federal, state and local governments together with the private sector of the econ-

omy. The eight OEP regional offices assist states and communities to set up organizational frameworks and plan for economic stabilization and use of resources consistent with the national emergency plans.

All states, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam and the District of Columbia have appointed emergency planning directors. Forty-eight have set up Emergency Resource Planning Committees, charged with drawing up emergency plans for the use of resources during an immediate postattack period. More than 500 task groups, comprising state and local officials and representatives of private enterprise, have been established for the major resources.

Recognizing that the resource management aspect of the program is a joint federal-state effort, Congress appropriated \$3 million to provide assistance to states which contract with OEP to develop an appropriate state plan. Forty-one states, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and Guam had signed contracts as of June 1, 1965. Six more states were expected to come under the program.

Since recovery would hinge on survival of free, representative government, the Comprehensive Program recommends specific legislation to provide for lines of succession and other essentials. A package program of six sample legislative acts and a constitutional amendment providing enabling authority has been adopted in whole or in part by forty-eight states. Thirty-four state legislatures have approved and thirty-two states have ratified constitutional amendments dealing with continuity of government. Succession to the position of Chief Executive has been arranged in thirty-nine states, legislative succession in twenty-four, and judicial succession in eighteen; to house their governments during emergency, all fifty states have emergency operating facilities; twenty-four have set up well-protected permanent emergency centers.

Most encouraging is the support which the National Governors' Conference and the Council of State Governments have consistently given to emergency planning programs. The Governors' Conference realized early that emergency prepared-

ness was an essential part of a Governor's paramount responsibility for the safety and well-being of his people.

THE OFFICE OF CIVIL DEFENSE

The role of civil defense in the United States is based on the conclusion that reasonable, effective action is both possible and desirable to limit damage to the nation should our nuclear deterrent fail to stop an enemy attack.

President Johnson recognized this when he told Congress in a special message on January 18, 1965:

"While confident that our present strength will continue to deter a thermonuclear war, we must always be alert to the possibilities for limiting destruction which might be inflicted upon our people, cities and industry should such a war be forced upon us. . . .

"It is already clear, that without fallout shelter protection for our citizens, all defense weapons lose much of their effectiveness in saving lives. This also appears to be the least expensive way of saving millions of lives, and the one which has clear value even without other systems."

National Fallout Shelter Program

Foremost among civil defense programs at all levels is the National Fallout Shelter program. Under it fallout shelter space has been located as the basic life-saving resource of all states and most communities in case of nuclear attack. Most of this space is in existing buildings, and nearly two-thirds is in above-ground areas of them. To find which structures offered significant protection¹ against fallout, the Department of Defense in September 1961 started a nationwide survey to locate potential public fallout shelter space. The survey was under the direction of the Office of Civil Defense, assisted by the Army Corps of Engineers, the Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks, and hundreds of architects and engineers who had been specially trained in fallout shelter an-

alysis. Much of the survey was completed by 1963, but it is a continuing operation—to pick up new building construction and to take advantage of new information.

Through July 1965, the survey had located more than 155,000 structures throughout the United States which contain potential public fallout shelter space for more than 136 million people. Of these structures, more than 88,000 shelter facilities with space for some 76 million persons had been marked with shelter signs.

Studies show that, following an all-out nuclear attack, fallout radiation could be a significant immediate danger to human life for up to two weeks. By then most of the radioactivity would have decreased ("decayed") to acceptable levels. In most areas of the country, people probably could leave fallout shelter before the end of two weeks, at least for brief periods. To meet survival needs during occupancy, the national civil defense program includes austere supplies for all public shelters. Food, water containers, medical and sanitation items, and radiation detection instruments are furnished by federal funds and placed in public shelters by personnel under the supervision of state and local civil defense organizations. Through July 1965, public shelters had been stocked with enough supplies to sustain more than 34,000,000 people for two weeks.

The basic national survey is expected to locate some 6,000,000 new potential public shelter spaces every year from new construction and modifications of existing structures. Other actions also are being taken to expand the nation's fallout shelter resource. Emphasis in 1965 was on increasing shelter space through low-cost ventilation improvements to make the same space usable by more people, by expanding the survey to cover smaller structures, and by encouraging incorporation of fallout protection at the design stage of new construction when it often can be provided at little or no extra cost.

A follow-on from the National Fallout Shelter program is the Community Shelter Planning (CSP) program, which OCD is directing and financing, to work

¹The minimum standard for an acceptable fallout shelter is a Protection Factor (PF) of 40. In a fallout shelter rated at PF 40, for example, a person inside the shelter would be exposed to 1/40th the amount of radiation of a completely unprotected person outside the shelter.

with community planning officials in making best use of available shelter resources and allied emergency facilities. In addition, these projects call for identification of shelter deficiencies and interim measures to meet the problem, and development of a long-range program to take care of present and future community shelter needs.

Preparation for Emergency Operations

If civil authority at all levels of government is to function effectively in time of disaster, it needs the support of various governmental services. Some of these services, such as attack warning systems and radiological monitoring facilities, are unique to civil defense; others are not. Following are some of the civil defense programs that support emergency operations at all levels of government:

1. The National Warning System (NAWAS), a land-line system linking the Combat Operations Center of the North American Air Defense Command at Colorado Springs, Colorado, with all states and many communities through 690 warning points (many of them fallout-shielded with federal funds) and 259 warning point extensions, to provide warning of enemy attack.

2. A radiological defense program, which, by July 1965, had furnished detection instruments and personnel training for 10,206 monitoring stations at federal facilities and 45,119 stations at state and local facilities, such as police and fire stations.

3. A Civil Defense Broadcast Station Protection program, designed to provide fallout protection and emergency generators for 658 stations which are part of the national Emergency Broadcast System (EBS). EBS stations are normal commercial AM outlets which have been designated by the Federal Communications Commission to remain on the air during and after a nuclear attack to get official information and instructions to the public. For this reason, the program also includes facilities to link the stations to federal, state and local seats of government.

4. A training program which prepares civil defense and other key state and local

government officials to meet the special problems of nuclear or natural disaster. By mid-1965, OCD personnel had taught 45,882 state and local officials and community leaders specialized civil defense leadership and management techniques or qualified them as instructors in shelter management or radiological monitoring. Beginning in 1963, OCD contracted with land-grant colleges and universities to expand civil defense training. By mid-1965, nearly 80,000 persons had taken these Civil Defense University Extension courses and seminars. Special courses to teach professional architects and engineers how to design fallout protection into new buildings at little or no extra cost are also sponsored by OCD and conducted by professors who contract to teach the course through fifty-four cooperating colleges and universities.

In addition to instructing specialized personnel, two training programs for the general public are supported by OCD and administered by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. A Civil Defense Adult Education course emphasizes individual and family preparedness actions; it had been taught in local classes to 1,185,354 persons as of mid-1965. A Medical Self-Help course also is offered. By mid-1965 it had been taught in classrooms to 1,982,395 persons, not counting those who participated in a companion course on educational television. Finally, the U.S. Department of Agriculture Extension Service aids OCD in carrying civil defense information to rural communities throughout the nation.

Management Assistance

All of the foregoing programs involve a federal-state-local partnership. Civil defense is set up in this way not only because of our traditional federal system of government but also because the resources of all levels of government are needed.

Governed by this basic principle, the central intent of federal civil defense financial assistance to states and localities is to increase the operational readiness of all governmental units. Following are the principal ways OCD helps states and communities:

1. A Personnel and Administrative Ex-

penses program pays half the cost of salaries and operating expenses for employees of state and local civil defense staffs when they qualify under a merit system. In mid-1965, all fifty states, four territories and the District of Columbia were participating in this program, as well as 1,498 counties and municipalities. The program is aimed at improving the caliber and size of civil defense staffs. For example, most of the work of soliciting the cooperation of building owners to obtain licenses to use their buildings as fallout shelters has been done by local civil defense staffs or under their immediate supervision.

2. The civil defense equipment program supplies federal matching funds toward purchase by state and local governments of such items as communications equipment, sirens and other warning devices, and emergency generators. The communications equipment is frequently used in day-to-day operations of police, fire and other services. Equipment bought under this program has been used many times by state and local governments to help alleviate effects of major disasters. In addition, such items as pumps and pipe from the OCD engineering stockpile frequently are loaned to states and localities to combat disasters such as floods or drought. In fiscal 1965 OCD made thirty-nine loans of such equipment to communities in thirteen states.

3. Emergency Operating Centers (EOCs) are constructed with the aid of federal matching funds to provide protected locations with necessary communications equipment for use of key officials in directing emergency operations of government. About 2,000 EOCs have been or are being developed throughout the United States, about one-third of these with federal matching funds. Complementing the state and local emergency operating centers are a series of EOCs complete or in process at the various regional headquarters of the Office of Civil Defense.

Military Support of Civil Defense

A new program of increasing value to civil defense, and one in which the forty-eight continental states² are directly in-

involved, uses state Adjutants General and their headquarters as military liaison points at the state level to plan for military support of civil defense and to direct military forces committed within the state for civil defense assistance in the event of a nuclear attack. Each of the forty-eight Governors of the continental states approved this program during 1964.

Military support of civil defense is being organized by the state military headquarters under a program established by the Department of the Army. Under the plan, the state Adjutant General and the state military headquarters will be brought into federal active service in event of a nuclear attack. The state Adjutant General will then be under the command of the continental U.S. Army Commander in whose area he is located, and will command the military support forces within his state which are made available for the support mission.

The plan provides a military chain of command, paralleling the civil governmental structure, to improve military cooperation with state authorities. In an attack emergency, local requirements would be assessed and conveyed by the Governor or his civil defense director to the state military commander who would employ the military resources within the state, active and reserve, which had been made available to him for military support of civil defense.

The plan in no way assigns civil defense to the military. Strong as they are, the military forces represent only a small percentage of United States manpower and equipment potential. Not only would it be physically impossible for the military to take over the responsibility for civil defense across the nation, but it would also conflict with the primary responsibility of the Armed Forces to carry out their military mission. The role of the military in civil defense is to support civil authority.

²The plan affects only the forty-eight continental states because Alaska and the overseas areas, including Hawaii, are already under unified military commanders. Provision of military support of civil defense in these areas is a responsibility of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT LEGISLATION

As of July 1965*

The state legislative approvals recorded in this table have followed, in the main, the continuity of government program suggested by the Office of Emergency Planning in cooperation with the Council of State Governments. However, a few entries have been included in appropriate columns for legislation consistent with a particular objective enacted prior to publication of the suggested legislation by the Council.

As is true of all suggested legislative measures, the continuity of government proposals were drafted with the intention that they be consid-

ered as examples and be modified as required to fit the needs of a particular state. As a result, the legislation reflected in each column differs in varying degrees from state to state. For instance, some states did not consider it necessary or desirable to extend the line of succession to the office of Chief Executive to the recommended depth of seven, while others exceeded the recommended number substantially.

The chart, however, presents a reasonably accurate picture of the current status of preparations for continuity of government in the states.

State	Constitutional amendment for continuity of government(a)	Chief Executive succession	Other executive succession	Legislative succession	Judicial succession	State govt. relocation	Local govt. relocation	Local govt. succession	Records preservation and management
Alabama.....	.....	★	..	★	..	★	..	★	..
Alaska.....	.....	★	..	..	..	★	..	..	..
Arizona.....	<i>Arizona</i>	★	..	★	..	★	★	★	★
Arkansas.....	.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..
California.....	<i>California</i>	★	★	★	..	★	★	★	★(b)
Colorado.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Connecticut.....	<i>Connecticut</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delaware.....	<i>Delaware</i>	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..
Florida.....	<i>Florida</i>	★	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Georgia.....	<i>Georgia</i>	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..
Hawaii.....	.....	★	..	..	..	★	★	★	..
Idaho.....	<i>Idaho</i>	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..
Illinois.....	.....	★	★	..	..	★	★	★	★
Indiana.....	.....	..	..	..	..	★	★	..	..
Iowa.....	.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..
Kansas.....	<i>Kansas</i>	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..
Kentucky.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	★(b)
Louisiana.....	<i>Louisiana</i>	..	★	★	★	..	..	★	★(b)
Maine.....	<i>Maine</i>	★	..	★	..	★	★	★	..
Maryland.....	.....	★	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Massachusetts.....	<i>Massachusetts</i>	★	★	..	..	..	..	..	..
Michigan.....	<i>Michigan</i>	★	★	..	★	..	★	★	..
Minnesota.....	<i>Minnesota</i>	★	..	★	..	★	★	..	★(b)
Mississippi.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	★	..	..
Missouri.....	<i>Missouri</i>	..	..	..	..	★	..	..	..
Montana.....	<i>Montana</i>	★	..	..	..	★	..	..	★(c)
Nebraska.....	<i>Nebraska</i>	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Nevada.....	<i>Nevada</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Hampshire.....	<i>New Hampshire</i>	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★(c)
New Jersey.....	<i>New Jersey</i>	★	★	..	..	★	..	..	★(c)
New Mexico.....	<i>New Mexico</i>	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..
New York.....	<i>New York</i>	★	★	..	..	★	..	★	★(b)
North Carolina.....	.....	★	★	..	..	..	★	★	★(b)
North Dakota.....	<i>North Dakota</i>	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Ohio.....	<i>Ohio</i>	★	★	..	..	★	★	★	..
Oklahoma.....	<i>Oklahoma</i>	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Oregon.....	<i>Oregon</i>	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★(b)
Pennsylvania.....	<i>Pennsylvania</i>	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..
Rhode Island.....	<i>Rhode Island</i>	..	..	..	..	★	★	..	..
South Carolina.....	<i>South Carolina</i>	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..
South Dakota.....	<i>South Dakota</i>	★	★	★	..	★	★	★	..
Tennessee.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	★	★	..
Texas.....	<i>Texas</i>	★	★	..	..	..	..	★	★
Utah.....	<i>Utah</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	★(c)
Vermont.....	.....	★	★	..	★	★	..	★	..
Virginia.....	.....	★	..	★	..	★	..	★	..
Washington.....	<i>Washington</i>	★	..	★	..	..	..	★	★(b)
West Virginia.....	<i>West Virginia</i>	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Wisconsin.....	<i>Wisconsin</i>	★	★	..	..	★	★	★	★(b)
Wyoming.....	.....	★	..	..	..	★	..	..	..
Total.....	34	39	29	24	18	36	31	34	20

*Prepared by the Office of Emergency Planning.

(a) Constitutional amendments have been ratified in the states whose names are italicized.

(b) Records preservation.

(c) Records management.

THE NATIONAL GUARD

By W. D. McGlasson*

CHANGE, IMPROVEMENT, a quickened training tempo, and notable increases in mobilization readiness have been the dominant features of the National Guard in recent years, and never more than during 1964-65. As a result, both the Army National Guard and Air National Guard have attained an operational capability not ordinarily associated with part-time military forces.

High-priority Army National Guard units now aim at a state of readiness which will permit their deployment to a theater of operations within four to eight weeks after any future M-Day. By way of comparison, a comparable figure for World War II was eight to fifteen months, and for Korea, six to eight months.

As for the Air National Guard, its units measure their "reaction times" in days or hours, in some cases minutes.

Two recent developments help to highlight the increasing importance of the National Guard's defense role. One was the proposal, advanced late in 1964 by the Department of Defense, to shift full responsibility to the Army National Guard for maintaining and training all organized, M-Day reserve units for the Army, a mission it has shared, since 1947, with the U.S. Army Reserve. The other development was the decision, based on the nation's expanding involvement in Southeast Asia, to prepare a sizeable National Guard-Reserve force for possible emergency duty by accelerating training and by building to full battlefield strength in manpower.

MERGER-REALIGNMENT

In December, 1964, Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara unveiled a plan for streamlining and improving the

*Lieutenant Colonel McGlasson is Executive Assistant, in charge of Public Relations, of the National Guard Association of the United States.

state of readiness of the Army's Reserve Components while incorporating all organized, M-Day units in the Army National Guard.

The plan ran into strong opposition in subcommittees of the Senate and House Armed Services Committees, and hearings dragged on through the summer months. No clearcut decision had been reached by the autumn of 1965. The Department of Defense still was pressing for Congressional acceptance, however, and since the plan envisions changes of far-reaching importance, its major details will be enumerated here.

The plan has five basic provisions:

(1) It would reduce the total number of units maintained by the two components from 8,215 to approximately 6,100, eliminating units for which no requirement is noted in current Army war plans. Chief among those to be eliminated would be twenty-one combat divisions, fifteen of which are maintained in the National Guard and six in the Army Reserve, encompassing approximately 1,900 company-sized units.

(2) It would reduce the total manpower authorized for reserve-type units from 700,000 to 550,000.

(3) It would create five new independent brigades, boosting the total to sixteen. These are employable as independent entities, or are rapidly expandable to full division size if required.

(4) It would accord high priority status to all 6,100 units, with strengths pegged at 80 per cent of the full operational requirement or higher, and equipment purchases geared to eventual achievement of 100 per cent inventories of operational equipment.

(5) It would place all 6,100 units under the peacetime control of the Army National Guard and thus of the states, leaving to the wholly federal Army Re-

serve its pre-World War II mission of managing the huge pool of individual officer and enlisted reinforcements.

As currently structured, the Army National Guard contains some 4,000 units with a strength authorization of 400,000. Thus, while the realignment would, if implemented, produce an overall reduction in the size of the reserve components, it would increase the state-controlled forces of the National Guard from 4,000 units to 6,100, and from 400,000 men to 550,000. As one result the Guard would possess the troops, equipment and training to perform its state disaster role more effectively. Governors of all states and Puerto Rico, and the Commanding General of the District of Columbia National Guard, each certified to Department of Army that the new structure would meet local requirements.

VIET NAM CRISIS

The National Guard was providing peripheral support to the South Viet Nam operation before the reverses of mid-1965 induced a broader United States troop commitment.

Trucks by the hundreds, field communications equipment, and B-57 bombers were turned back to the Army and Air Force in a steady flow, for use by active units.

Air Guard airlift units took over a larger number of overseas flights, carrying military passengers and cargo to bolster the over-extended fleet of the Military Air Transport Service. In March, 1965, they set an all-time record by flying 165 overseas missions in C-97 and C-121 transports, as contrasted with the 100 overwater flights which previously had been regarded as a monthly maximum. In March, April and May, despite their part-time status, they maintained the same tempo and hauled 4,500 tons of military cargo to U.S. forces around the globe. The pace promised to continue through the autumn.

As the Viet Nam situation became more serious, additional steps were scheduled. One of these was additional, sizeable withdrawal of equipment from low-priority Army National Guard and Army Reserve units to outfit several new Active

Army combat organizations. The other was the previously-mentioned program of accelerated training for three National Guard Divisions, six independent brigades from the National Guard and Army Reserve together, and hundreds of smaller, support-type units. Department of Defense spokesmen said they would boost monthly training assemblies from four to six, elevate strength authorizations to the full wartime level, and, perhaps, advance by many months the fifteen-day period of concentrated field training which these hand-picked units normally would schedule for the summer of 1966.

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

The Army National Guard, by both law and tradition, is the principal reserve force for the U.S. Army.

As presently organized, it includes:

- 17 Infantry Divisions
- 6 Armored Divisions
- 5 Command Headquarters, Divisional
- 4 Infantry Brigades (Separate)
- 1 Infantry Brigade, Mechanized
- 2 Armored Brigades (Separate)
- 2 Separate Scout Battalions (Alaska)
- 21 Infantry Battalions (Separate)
- 7 Armored Cavalry Regiments
- 16 Tank Battalions (Separate)
- 47 Air Defense Missile and Automatic Weapons Battalions
- 73 Field Artillery Battalions (Separate)
- 66 Support Battalions
- 3 Special Forces Groups

The total number of company or detachment-size units is 3,997, of which 2,340 are in the high-priority Immediate Reserve and 1,657 are in the Reinforcing Reserve. Of the twenty-three combat divisions, eight currently are carried in high priority status, of which two are assigned to special theater reinforcing missions. The remaining fifteen are classified as Reinforcing Reserve.

The units are located in approximately 2,500 communities and utilize some 2,807 armories and 323 support facilities, such as maintenance shops, warehouses and firing ranges.

Several recent developments aimed at producing greater military effectiveness deserve summary. These are:

"Guardlift" Flights: In 1964 the National Guard initiated a program of air mobility training which teamed up its Army and Air elements. During the field training season some 10,000 Army National Guardsmen were airlifted to and from field training, at sites spread all the way from Puerto Rico across the continental United States to Alaska and Hawaii. Providing the air-lift, and linking its own training to that of the Army Guardsmen, were heavy transport squadrons of the Air National Guard. In 1965, Guardlift movements airlifted 31,000 Army and Air National Guardsmen to training sites in spite of the heavier requirements imposed on aircraft and crews as an outgrowth of Viet Nam.

Weekend Training Assemblies: Borrowing a leaf from the Air Guard's book, the Army National Guard in 1964 completed a year-long, eleven-state test, then started shifting its emphasis to all-day weekend training assemblies, away from the traditional evening "drills." This enables units to travel to nearby outdoor training sites where greater realism and more continuity can be injected into training. Concurrently, it has laid the groundwork for adoption, in 1966, of a four-hour minimum time period for all training assemblies, as contrasted with the current two-hour minimum. By mid-1965, many units and states had adopted weekend assemblies as the norm; others were moving toward that goal by easy stages.

Active Exercises: For the first time since the period preceding World War II, Army National Guard units have started participating in major field exercises conducted by the Active Services. As a starter, small elements took part in Exercise SWIFT STRIKE II, in 1963, in the Carolinas. In 1964 a contingent of nearly 10,000 Army Guardsmen, including two Brigades, played leading roles in the spectacular Exercise DESERT STRIKE, in the California-Arizona desert. Smaller elements helped the Army test its airmobile concepts in Project TEAM later in the year. In 1965 sizeable Guard forces were involved in both NORTHERN HILLS and POLAR BEAR in Alaska. Others journeyed to upstate New York to

participate in ONEIDA BEAR. These and other exercises of smaller scale added a vital, advanced scope to Army Guard training.

In 1965 conversion was completed of Army Guard air defense missile sites from NIKE-AJAX to the potent NIKE-HERCULES system. Guardsmen now man HERCULES sites, twenty-four hours a day, around sixteen key industrial and metropolitan areas in the continental United States, plus all Hawaii sites. They comprise nearly one-half of the North American Air Defense Command's HERCULES force, utilizing more than 5,100 full-time technicians plus 2,500 part-time Guardsmen.

Other means adopted to enhance the Army National Guard's readiness included the scheduling of field training during the winter months, and expansion of some forty-nine state-operated Officer Candidate Schools to meet the increasing demand for competent younger officers.

AIR NATIONAL GUARD

During the partial mobilization in 1961 for the Berlin Crisis, Air Force professionals were amazed when elements of the Air National Guard were able to mobilize, ready themselves for deployment, and take themselves and 216 jet fighters to Europe within thirty days of call-up.

The Air Guard today would consider such a timetable unacceptably slow. Tactical fighter and reconnaissance units now are gearing themselves to make overseas deployments with twenty-four hours' notice. Several squadrons already have rehearsed for short-notice emergency movement by flights to Puerto Rico, Germany, Alaska and Panama.

Making this speedy response possible is the latest addition to the Air Guard fleet, five Air Refuelling Groups flying fifty-four jet-augmented KC-97 tankers, and extensive training of tactical pilots in air-to-air refuelling techniques.

The recent addition of air refuelling planes, and, earlier, of global range transports, has given the Air Guard a self-sufficiency which can be translated into instant-ready combat power. A training deployment to Germany by two groups in the summer of 1964, for instance, was ac-

completed non-stop in nine and one-half hours, with three refuellings en route; the 1961 deployment to Europe of 216 fighters had taken five days by the "island-hopping" technique.

Today, as in past years, twenty-four fighter-interceptor groups maintain a twenty-four hour "runway alert." This keeps two F-102 jet fighters and their crews on five-minute call around the clock, and an additional two planes on one-hour readiness. Indicative of the important role they play in air defense were 18,388 "scrambles" in which they engaged in fiscal year 1964, and 37,626 intercepts they made of unidentified aircraft approaching America's borders.

Air Guard units recently have accepted additional responsibilities for flying actual aerial photography and aeromedical evacuation missions in support of the U.S. Air Force.

The Air National Guard fleet encompasses some 1,800 aircraft, of which approximately two-thirds are jets—fighters, interceptors and photoreconnaissance. They operate ninety-two flying bases and forty-six non-flying installations located throughout the fifty states, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia.

As currently organized, the Air National Guard includes:

- 23 Tactical Fighter Groups
 - 24 Fighter Interceptor Groups (Air Defense)
 - 11 Tactical Reconnaissance Groups
 - 4 Air Refuelling Groups
 - 4 Air Commando Groups
 - 24 Air Transport Groups (Heavy)
 - 1 Air Transport Group (Medium)
- plus 106 non-flying units with such missions as communications, aircraft control, weather forecasting and electronic installation and construction.

In all, there are 706 units in the Air Guard, with flying elements organized into twenty-four wings, ninety groups, and ninety-two mission squadrons. The authorized strength is 77,000.

THE STATE MISSION

Even before introduction of nuclear weapons, the Guard's state mission was of critical importance, particularly in areas subject to such natural disasters as forest

fires, floods; earthquakes, etc. With the addition of the nuclear threat, it became more vital than ever that each state have adequate forces of well-dispersed, well-disciplined and fully-equipped troops to cope with catastrophic emergencies.

Because of this, and because of the expanded involvement of the Department of Defense in civil defense, federal officials have placed a higher evaluation on the National Guard's central place in recovery planning. Consequently the Department of Army in 1964 gave the Guard expanded responsibility in this area. With the concurrence of the Governors of the states, the Army decreed that state Adjutants General would supervise all planning for the military support of civil defense in their states. For this they would utilize small, full-time staffs employed for that specific purpose, and would function under the supervision of the U.S. Army through its six Army Commanders.

In event of nuclear attack, the Adjutants General (or designated substitutes) and their staffs will assume full federal powers under this system, and will direct the recovery and support activities of all troops—Active, Guard or Reserve—engaged in the recovery effort.

By mid-1965, actual staffs had been employed and planning was well under way in virtually every state.

The chief virtue of the plan was illustrated during the first six months of 1965 by the extensive involvement of the National Guard in disasters of a localized nature. On all except forty-nine days of this period, Army and Air National Guardsmen were coping with a state or regional emergency somewhere in the nation. A total of 24,034 Army Guardsmen and 1,384 Air Guardsmen were involved, on tours of duty ranging from a single day to several weeks. At its peak, for example, the Mississippi River flood alone required the emergency services of some 13,202 Guardsmen.

These illustrate impressively the practical experience which the National Guard has accrued in recent years, as well as invaluable understanding on the part of the Guardsmen of the geographic and other conditions of their own states.

6

Planning and Development

STATE PLANNING

BY WALTER K. JOHNSON*

PLANNING PROGRAMS have experienced a growing acceptance by state administrations in recent years. A large majority of the states today either have active state planning programs under way or are formulating proposals for them. Though a few such efforts are going ahead without federal financing, most of them are related to the national policy, adopted in Section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954, to provide federal funds to help finance public planning efforts at state and local levels of government.

State planning programs now encompass a variety of activities, including comprehensive statewide planning, administration of 701 grants, basic research, staffing of local and regional planning offices, and preparation of functional plans for line agencies of state government.

THE STATE PLANNING PROCESS

State planning, as it has developed to date, places less emphasis on the preparation of a "plan" than on the establishment of a planning "process" in state government.

In most states, many agencies are involved in this process. The state's central planning office relies heavily on highway and aeronautics agencies for information and expertise in preparing transportation plans. Conservation and natural resource

agencies participate in studies of resources. Health, education and welfare agencies are customarily involved in studies of needs for their facilities.

But the task for the state planning office is not just one of assisting these agencies in the preparation of their respective plans. It is, rather, to see that all of these plans are based on a common set of population and economic projections, that they are consistent with overall social and economic development goals, and that each element of the plan is appropriately related not only to other agencies' plans but to local and regional planning efforts as well. These are tasks that cannot be accomplished effectively by actions of the line agencies alone. In performing its functions, the state planning office complements the planning work done within line agencies. The central planning office in this manner provides heads of line agencies with a broadened perspective of the state's total development needs, thus providing a foundation for the programs and project planning that is customarily carried out within their agencies.

THE CENTRAL PLANNING OFFICE

Although the location of the state planning function varies from state to state, due to differences in organizational structures, constitutional limitations and traditions, in general the central planning office is located in one of three areas: (1) in the executive chambers, directly responsible to the Governor or to a board or commission appointed by the Governor; (2)

*Mr. Johnson is Deputy Director of the Wisconsin State Department of Resource Development, in charge of its Division of Planning, and is Vice-President of the Council of State Planning Agencies.

in a staff agency whose primary responsibilities include administration and/or fiscal management and control; or (3) in an agency responsible for overall state development planning and promotion.

Location of the state planning function in the Governor's office seems to be gaining somewhat in acceptance. In a number of states, notably New York, Utah, Kentucky, Vermont and Alaska, the state planning staff is attached to the Governor's office. In Pennsylvania, the planning staff serves a state planning board which is appointed by and responsible to the Governor. In Arkansas, state planning is performed by an interagency commission having primary responsibility to the Governor. Delaware's planning office is a separate department, but is also responsible directly to the Governor.

California, North Carolina and Minnesota provide examples of the second approach. In North Carolina and Minnesota, state planning programs are being organized in departments of administration. California's program is administered through a state office of planning in the Department of Finance.

In the majority of states with active programs, however, the state planning function is located in a combined planning and development agency which undertakes basic research activities, serving state and local planning needs as well as economic promotion efforts. In several states, such as New Jersey where the state planning function is housed with the Department of Conservation and Economic Development, these line agencies are also responsible for related programs of resource management and planning. In Wisconsin, the Department of Resource Development serves both as a line agency in matters relating to economic development and as a staff agency in its overall state planning responsibilities.

Regardless of the organization form which the state planning office may assume, there is a growing recognition that planning must involve three basic tasks. These have been summarized by Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller as follows:

"In my view, therefore, it is important to have the three-way pattern of planning fully understood:

- The long-range planning through a central state planning agency;
- The functional planning through the operating state departments and agencies; and
- The fiscal and financial planning through the Division of the Budget."

This structure, as Governor Rockefeller implies, would allocate specific planning responsibilities to the agencies best equipped to discharge them. However, it appears unlikely that any single structure for management of state planning efforts will gain universal acceptance among the states; rather, experimentation with a variety of approaches is apt to continue indefinitely as the planning function in state government continues to evolve.

FEDERAL AIDS FOR PLANNING

Although grants for state planning did not become available until 1959, federally aided state planning programs had been approved by 1965 in twenty-nine states and in Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Federal grants for state planning had by then been authorized in an amount exceeding \$10 million, financing programs with budgets which probably exceeded \$15 million. The largest grant was to California, \$2,189,246. Connecticut, Michigan and Wisconsin each had grants approved totaling more than \$750,000. A grant to Illinois totaled \$662,000.

THE SUBSTANCE OF STATE PLANS

The scope of work undertaken in connection with state planning varies greatly from state to state. Such factors as the statutory authority of the agency involved, the particular interests of policy makers, and the problems and needs of the individual state have a strong bearing on the content of the programs. But in spite of their great variety, most state planning programs have many factors in common.

They are, for example, invariably based on a foundation of population and economic studies. They also typically deal with problems of resources and facilities.

California's plan is conceived as a pro-

¹From a speech before the American Society for Public Administration by Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York, May 11, 1965.

gram and policy, rather than a physical plan. Connecticut's plan is viewed as a coordinated group of regional plans, each with a land use, a transportation and an open space and recreation element. Alaska is preparing a capital improvements program, which is also a feature of the Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware efforts.

First phases of the Maryland and Illinois state plans deal primarily with analysis of water resources, problems and needs. The Michigan program stresses the role of line agencies in planning, and Missouri's proposed program is similar to Michigan's in its structure. The New Hampshire approach is to emphasize recreation developments, including a state park improvement program. The South Dakota and Washington efforts also are directed toward early completion of a plan for outdoor recreation. A few programs, such as Vermont's and Wisconsin's, are broad and general but also include detailed studies of state-level land-use controls.

LOCAL PLANNING ASSISTANCE

Local planning assistance continues as a main thread of many state planning programs, and Section 701 grants under the Federal Housing Act of 1954 continue to play a vital role in these local assistance efforts.

Because it is important that local, regional and state plans be effectively coordinated, most states combine state planning in a single office with local assistance efforts. A few states have separate agencies administering their local assistance programs. Those with separate local assistance offices include New York, Pennsylvania, Arkansas and Oregon.

By 1965, 4,368 communities, including more than 200 counties, had received Section 701 grants. Federal legislation was amended in 1964 to facilitate participation of counties by removing population limits on their eligibility for Section 701 assistance. Federal grant commitments to local programs by 1965 exceeded \$42 million, of which about \$30 million had actually been disbursed. On the basis of these figures it is estimated that the federal program has stimulated more than

\$60 million worth of planning work in localities across the nation, and the figure does not include its contribution to metropolitan, state or interstate planning programs. Whereas federal participation in these programs initially was limited to 50 per cent of project costs, that share was raised several years ago to two-thirds, and has since been raised to three-fourths of project costs in all officially declared economically depressed areas. The balance of the cost must be financed from state or local funds.

State assistance in financing local planning work has also increased in recent years. The State of Wisconsin has appropriated \$40,000 for such assistance, and Minnesota has allocated \$250,000 to aid county planning programs. New Jersey has continued its annual allocation of approximately \$30,000 to aid local plan implementation efforts. There is a clear trend toward increased state financial participation in programs to provide planning assistance to localities.

When states initiate local planning assistance programs, they customarily rely on consultant firms to perform the technical work on plans for localities. But states that have administered such programs for many years tend eventually to employ staffs of their own to meet at least a portion of the need for technical services. Tennessee, North Carolina, Kentucky and Oregon now perform such work, with state or university employed staffs. In other states, New Jersey and Wisconsin for example, only a portion of the work is undertaken by the state agency's staff, and the balance is contracted to consultants. In a number of states local assistance work is contracted to and performed by county or regional planning groups.

A recent modification in administration of the federal Section 701 assistance program makes funds available to state and regional agencies to finance provision of planning advisory services to small communities. These services include assistance in updating plans, assistance in securing adoption of development ordinances and conformance of new building projects to them, updating of capital budgets, etc. This program, which has gained

quick acceptance, involved nearly a quarter of a million dollars of commitments by early 1965. It is quite generally felt that it can develop eventually in a way that will make the local planning programs of small communities strong and enduring, a long sought objective of state administrations throughout the country.

STATE PLANNING FOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS

Problems of urban areas and protection of natural resources continue to be major concerns of state governments. While state planning programs have been viewed by state policy makers as a means of initiating action in these fields, such efforts have thus far been insufficient in relation to the needs. The federal government has moved rapidly into these areas, with the enactment of P.L. 89-174 which creates a new federal Department of Housing and Urban Development, and of P.L. 89-80 which establishes federal interagency river basin planning agencies.

Since most urban development programs have traditionally bypassed states, and since the new water planning measure lodges much of the initiative for that important function in federal agencies, these two actions merit the most serious attention of the states. If the states are to retain a place in the councils where decisions on these matters will be made, they must act quickly and affirmatively. While federal agencies appear to be strongly receptive to the idea of state participation in these programs, the states must prepare themselves for such participation if it is to be a meaningful partnership.

Other new federal programs also may be expected to have a marked impact on state governments. The Economic Opportunity Program is administered in a manner that permits state participation, and state agencies will manage many of the projects involved. However, to participate fully, it was clear in 1965 that state policy makers and administrators would need considerably more information than they then had about their states' populations and the characteristics, capacities and needs of these populations. The types of studies normally undertaken in connection with state planning efforts make such information readily available.

The Federal Public Works and Economic Development Act adds further incentives to states to accelerate their economic planning efforts. Under this act, depressed areas of a state, upon completion of an acceptable economic development plan, are eligible for a variety of federal public works and economic development aids. States may have economic plans prepared as a part of state planning efforts aided by Section 701, yet as of late 1965 few have such plans ready for use in implementing the Public Works and Economic Development Act. The federal government, in short, is making preparation of economic development plans virtually necessary in many states.

Finally, Congress has written into a great variety of aid programs administered by states requirements that plans for the facilities involved be prepared as a prerequisite to receiving such aids. Such a requirement has existed for some years in reference to highways and airports. State planning is now required for an array of new programs, including federally aided recreation facilities, vocational schools, libraries, hospitals, mental health facilities, sewer and water facilities. The individual aid programs are typically administered by line agencies of state governments, and these agencies are primarily responsible for compilation of plans for their respective facilities. But, unless such plans are based on a common framework of population and economic analysis developed in connection with a comprehensive state planning effort, and unless they reflect an overall set of state goals and objectives, they are apt to represent the program "hopes" of an agency and may compete and conflict with plans of other agencies.

To ensure that such plans are adequately correlated, and to avoid duplication of planning effort, it is increasingly considered vital today that each state have a central office of state planning, charged with (1) planning research responsibility, (2) formulation of state development plans, (3) a duty to correlate the plans of the various line agencies of state government, and (4) a responsibility to relate state developments to federal, local and regional programs.

STATE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

BY H. MCKINLEY CONWAY, JR.*

THE TREND toward increased variety and scope in state development programs continued during 1964 and 1965. All of the functions identified for typical state agencies in 1964¹ are found in state programs today, and numerous new activities may be noted.

Promotion of industrial development is still the foremost function of state development agencies. The great majority include among their responsibilities compilation and distribution of information, assistance to industrial prospects, assistance to communities, planning, advertising and promotion, and sponsorship of seminars and workshops.

FINANCING

The role of the state in financing industrial development continues to be a subject of debate and controversy. Some thirty states now permit political subdivisions to finance industrial plants—twenty-eight by revenue bonds and fourteen by general obligation bonds. Seventeen states now provide some type of tax incentive to encourage the location of new industries. Twenty-four states have some type of agency concerned with financing development.

The number of new industrial plants financed under state programs is becoming significant, and the number of actual loan transactions is impressive. In a 1965 survey,² 2,472 transactions amounting to \$671 million dollars are reported. Furthermore, the states have allocated a total of \$307.6 million for financing additional

plants, of which \$169.7 million was available late in 1965.

STATE-FEDERAL ASPECTS

Another lively topic of discussion among state development agency administrators is the increasing role of state bodies in federal programs. Through the old Area Redevelopment Administration and its successor, the new Economic Development Administration, the federal government has entered the field of industrial development at the local level, and state governments inevitably have become involved. The Appalachia program also brings state development agencies into new fields of activity; to a lesser extent, so does the new State Technical Services Act of 1965.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

It is in the field of science and technology that the most significant innovations have occurred in state development programs during the past two years. Almost every state has made some move to improve its competitive position in relation to attracting federal R&D (research and development) programs and private investment in new research and development enterprises.³

The first efforts were recorded by states which expanded their industrial development efforts to include promotion of R&D activities. They soon discovered that landing a science center was a bit more complex than soliciting a branch plant or warehouse. Recognition of the need for involving scientists and scientific institutions has come slowly but surely.

Examples of State Programs

North Carolina may be setting a pattern.⁴ The state has in operation a North

*Mr. Conway is Chairman of the Georgia Science and Technology Commission, a former member of the State Senate of Georgia, and publisher of *Industrial Development* magazine.

¹"State Development Programs," by H. McKinley Conway, Jr., *The Book of the States*, 1964-65, Volume XV, pages 486-488.

²*Industrial Development* magazine, October, 1965.

³"Sites for Science," *Industrial Development* magazine, August, 1965, pages 9-53.

Carolina Science and Technology Commission, set up somewhat like the National Science Foundation except that it functions at the state level. There is an annual budget of more than \$1 million, mostly for research grants, and a program of technology utilization for private firms. A handsome headquarters building is now being erected in the Research Triangle Park near Raleigh.

New York State has a somewhat similar plan in process. There is a New York R&D Advisory Council, made up of blue-chip people and headed by Dr. C. C. Furnas, prominent scientist and university president.

Both Georgia and Kansas have recently created state science agencies, which are in business on a small scale. The Kansas Research Foundation has been active for about a year, with Dr. Christopher Barthel as Executive Director. The Georgia Science and Technology Commission was activated earlier this year, and recently named as Director Dr. Walter R. Rooney.

As early as 1961, Maryland sponsored a science-industry conference which resulted in the Science Resources Advisory Board. One tangible result was recent legislation granting \$2 million toward the cost of building a \$6 million Science Center in Baltimore to be operated by the 100-year-old Maryland Academy of Sciences.

Numerous other states have study commissions and advisory groups looking into various science programs, and it is likely that additional groups will be established before the end of 1965. In California there is a Governor's Advisory Panel on the Aerospace and Electronics Industries, with Lewis M. Holland as Chairman. Connecticut has a Science Advisory Committee, headed by Dr. Warren C. Stoker of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. In

Florida there are two groups—an Inter-institutional Committee on Nuclear Studies and Research, and an Interinstitutional Committee on Oceanography.

An Advisory Committee has been working for some months in Illinois, and Governor Otto Kerner has indicated that its role will be expanded. Maryland also has a Science Resources Advisory Board.

In Mississippi the state has already invested heavily in an R&D center. Missouri reports a Science Advisory Committee, and in Montana there is a Space Council.

In New Mexico Dr. Harold Busey of Los Alamos Laboratory serves as scientific advisor to the Governor. Advisory groups are also reported in Alabama, Hawaii, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania and Tennessee.

A Growing Field

Not very many years ago it would have required a considerable exercise of the imagination to find a common interest involving a Governor, a physicist, and a businessman. Today, such common interests are known to be widespread, and there are determined efforts under way to expand and exploit them.

State governments are moving into programs for fostering science and technology. They aren't yet "in with both feet," as is the federal government, but the experience has been tested gingerly by enough states to justify the bolder action now becoming evident.

At this point, it appears that the new science and technology bodies in the various states will function primarily to advise, to make studies, and to disseminate information, in close collaboration with the long-established state development agencies. Many state development agencies see the new science panels as resources which can enable them to do a more effective job in a fast-changing world.

Natural Resources

WATER RESOURCES

By PAGE L. INGRAHAM*

THE 1964-65 BIENNIUM was a period during which the effects of a prolonged water shortage in the East became particularly acute. This dramatized, as floods have done in earlier periods, the importance of water management and cooperative action. A number of state governments continued or expanded programs of water resource planning which hold genuine promise for the strengthening of state action in water resource development. This was particularly important because of the passage of federal legislation providing for river basin planning with the states as full participants, and because of increased discussion of major water plans in the West.

Only two major new state agencies to deal with water were created in the biennium, but several reassignments and clarifications of authority were accomplished. Certain program and planning developments were particularly noteworthy. There was continuing emphasis on water resource planning, with stress on multi-purpose use of available water. Measures for maintenance of water quality as a means of increasing supply were important. Problems of municipal supply became predominant in a number of states, and recreational uses received new emphasis, including continued implementation of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act. Several new interstate cooperative efforts were inaugurated—notably a major regionwide effort

in the West and some new compacts elsewhere. In all of these efforts and others there appeared to be an increasing recognition on the part of states of the necessity for positive state action, including commitment of staff and resources, to fulfill state responsibilities for the future.

Finally, new federal measures of major importance for water resource planning and development were adopted during the biennium. In addition to river basin planning legislation and the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, enactments dealt with control of water pollution and construction of sewage and water supply facilities. While one of these measures, on water pollution control, represented an extension of federal authority which was opposed by many of the states, there ran through all of them a recognition of the need for all levels of government to participate jointly in the development and regulation of the nation's water supply. The opportunity for the states to contribute to this joint enterprise was recognized as essential—in several cases as a result of strong and continuing action by the states themselves in connection with pending legislation. The efforts were on the whole notably successful, and the groundwork was laid for significant programs involving the participation of all levels of government.

Developments during 1964-65 in the areas cited above are summarized in this chapter under two main headings: (1) *Administrative Organization, Planning and Research* and (2) *Water Supply and Pollution Control*.

*Mr. Ingraham is a Senior Analyst with the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION PLANNING AND RESEARCH

Among a number of measures adopted in the states to reorganize and realign water resource administration responsibilities, several stand out as of particular significance.

In Texas, an extensive water development program was centralized under the Texas Water Development Board, which now becomes the agency responsible for statewide water planning and development. The legislation transferred development and construction responsibilities from the Texas Water Commission, which had formerly shared these with the Development Board. The Water Commission was renamed the Texas Water Rights Commission. The Water Development Board was assigned responsibility for the preparation and adoption of a State Water Plan on a river basin basis—reserving water for the needs of the basins of origin for the next fifty years but with a regard for the public interest of the entire state—and for implementing the plan through loans, investments, negotiations, and actual construction of projects. The board is designated as a state cooperator with the United States Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation in planning water projects, and may serve as sponsor for federal projects when no local cooperator is prepared to undertake the sponsorship.

In Maryland, all the functions of the Water Pollution Control Commission and certain responsibilities formerly assigned to the Department of Geology, Mines, and Water Resources were lodged in a new state agency, the Department of Water Resources. It will have responsibility for water pollution control throughout the whole state and for water development except that directly related to the commercial fishing industry and tidal waters. Its management functions will include pollution abatement, appropriation of waters, supervision of construction and repair of water control structures, and responsibility for cooperation with federal and local governments in flood control activities. The department is also assigned a broad planning

responsibility, to prepare a program for the conservation and development of the state's inland waters on a watershed, aquifer, or other appropriate geographical sub-unit basis. Meantime, the Department of Tidewater Fisheries was renamed the Department of Chesapeake Bay Affairs and assigned complete authority over Maryland's commercial fishing industry and tidal waters, except for pollution control functions.

Among administrative, organization measures elsewhere was the creation of a Water Resources Board in Idaho which will assume responsibility for planning and managing the development of multipurpose water projects. In Indiana, the Department of Conservation and Flood Control was reorganized. The West Virginia Water Development Commission was abolished. In Montana the Office of State Water Engineer was abolished and its functions were transferred to the State Water Conservation Board, within which a new Office of Director was created. The effect of the Montana action was to consolidate in one agency supervision over both ground and surface waters. New water pollution control agencies were created in two states—in Iowa a Water Pollution Control Commission and in New Hampshire a Water Pollution Commission.

A significant move in water resources planning was taken with the adoption of the 1965 State Water Plan in Kansas. This represented the first formal step in developing a state plan upon the foundation provided by Kansas' State Water Plan Act of 1963. The plan, adopted by the 1965 legislature, sets forth general goals and objectives for water development and provides formal recognition of policies to guide future water resource development in the state. Reports for specific hydrologic divisions of the state will be developed for presentation to future legislatures. The plan as enacted approves goals and objectives which are not intended as inflexible rules of action but rather to provide legislative guidelines for administrative and development decisions. The plan specifically incorporates thirty reservoirs and fifty-eight watershed projects; these can be added

to in a manner not inconsistent with the overall state plan. The legislation enacting the plan also authorizes the water board to negotiate and enter into agreements with the federal government for repayment of conservation storage water features.

Iowa's legislature also passed a comprehensive planning measure. It assigns to the Natural Resources Council the responsibility to represent the state in all multi-jurisdiction planning; to coordinate state with national and local planning; to negotiate and enter into agreements with the federal government relative to the operation of, or release of water from, federal projects; to enter into negotiations concerning storage capacity of federal projects; to act as go-between and enter into contracts for repayment by water users of reimbursable costs of federal storage projects; and to undertake construction of flood control works. Another Iowa law gives the Natural Resources Council authority to establish and enforce regulations for the orderly development and wise use of the flood plains of any stream within the state. Encroachment limits, flood plain regulations or flood plain zoning ordinances proposed by local units of government must be submitted to the council for review and approval.

Among significant recent developments in water resource planning was Congress' adoption of the Water Resources Planning Act of 1965, which establishes the procedure for creation of joint federal-interstate river basin commissions to develop comprehensive plans and make recommendations for their implementation. The enactment also establishes a program of grants to assist state governments in water resource planning activities so that they may participate fully in joint river basin planning. A formal request from the New England Governors' Conference for establishment of a New England River Basin Commission already has been approved by the Federal Water Resources Council under procedures established in the act. The area covered by the New England Commission would include Connecticut, Rhode Island, Maine and New Hampshire, most of

Massachusetts and Vermont, and a drainage basin in New York. Formal establishment of the commission will take place upon action by the President when notification of concurrence in the proposal has been received from Governors of at least half of the states involved. Steps have been taken to request a similar commission in the Great Lakes area, and a suggestion has been made that a Columbia River Basin Commission be formed.

An important development in water resources planning was the initiation of the Western States Water Council. The council, established by the Western Governors' Conference, is to undertake studies, conduct reviews, and make recommendations for water resource development plans on a regional basis. Each of the eleven contiguous western states making up the council may have up to three representatives, but only one vote, and all recommendations and policy positions must be unanimous. The rules provide that in formulating plans for inter-basin transfer of water, water needs of states of origin must be deemed paramount, and the cost of water development in the states of origin must not be greater than had there been no export.

Two water plans affecting large portions of the nation were unveiled in the biennium. The United States Department of the Interior released its Pacific Southwest Water Plan. And there was considerable discussion of a proposal known as the North American Water and Power Alliance, or the Parsons Water Plan, developed by a consulting firm. It proposes diversion of Canadian and Alaskan water to the Great Lakes and the Colorado River Basin through a system of canals and underground pipes. A common theme of much of the discussion in the West is the use of surplus water from one area in areas of scarcity. This frequently involves inter-basin transfers and raises the question of protecting the needs and rights of the areas of origin.

Another important interstate water resources planning development is in the Susquehanna River Basin. The Interstate Advisory Committee on the Susquehanna River Basin, a temporary body established to act in a liaison capacity, to conduct

studies and provide an instrument for discussions, is drafting a compact to establish an interstate agency to plan and undertake a program for conserving and utilizing that basin's water and land resources.

Under the Water Resources Research Act of 1964, federal grant assistance is available to help land grant colleges or other state institutions designated by legislatures to establish water resources research institutes, centers or similar agencies. The institutes will plan and conduct research and experiments, either basic or practical, and train scientists to do such work. Programs already were in existence at a number of universities, some of which were referred to in the "Water Resources" chapter of the 1964-65 edition of *The Book of the States*; centers now have been or are being established in additional states.

In a number of states—including California, Oregon, Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Nebraska, Connecticut, Texas, New Mexico, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Montana, Washington and Louisiana—legislative councils or legislative interim committees or commissions have undertaken special studies of water resources problems, including water rights, flood control, pollution control, water supply, and administrative organization.

WATER SUPPLY AND POLLUTION CONTROL

Action was taken in two states to clarify state water policy and to establish the basis for state participation in water development projects. The North Dakota legislature adopted a broad, comprehensive water resources policy. Among other things it provides for continuing planning by state agencies, for cost-sharing by the state with the federal government and local governments and, where necessary, for a state guarantee of the local share of project costs. Louisiana legislation declared state water policy with regard to ground and surface waters and created a water resources study commission to make recommendations regarding future water resources development in the state.

Drafting of the Arkansas River Compact between Kansas and Oklahoma was

completed. The compact is intended to solve water distribution problems of the two states and facilitate orderly future development of ground and surface water supply in the basin. The compact provides the basis for cooperative support for water storage projects in both states and establishes an agreed upon basis for trans-basin diversions. It is significant in that allocations made to the states are based on storage capacity rather than on stream flow, thus permitting continued future development in both states.

Water supply legislation in several states was directed toward facilitating local government provision of water. In Vermont the State Water Resources Board received authority to assist in development of community water supply systems. In Kentucky and Illinois municipalities were authorized to extend water services beyond their corporate limits.

Federal legislation was enacted providing grant and loan assistance for both urban and rural water supply systems. The Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 includes a new grant program providing up to 50 per cent of the cost of projects for "basic public water facilities including works for the storage, treatment, purification, and distribution of water." The 1965 amendments to the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act, among other features, provide for insured loans and direct grants for rural water supply and control projects.

Another federal measure, the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1964, will have significant impact on the availability of water for recreational use. Plans of thirty-two states already have been approved making them eligible to receive grants under the act, and plans of eleven other states are undergoing review.

The need to increase effective available water supply through pollution abatement measures commanded considerable attention throughout the country. This is reflected in a number of measures adopted by state legislatures and in federal programs for grants and assistance to the states. State water pollution control programs were strengthened in several states by increased grants of authority or through centralization and clarification

of existing authority. In Georgia, a Division of Water Quality Control and a State Water Quality Control Board were created within the State Department of Health. Provision was included for a broad water quality program administered by the new agencies. In Iowa, a new water pollution control commission was established and given broad powers to prevent, abate or control pollution. Where quality and quantity are interrelated, the commission must obtain the concurrence of the Natural Resources Council (the state water resources planning agency) in order to adopt, modify or repeal water quality standards. A Water Pollution Control Commission also was created in New Hampshire.

In several states the authority of state agencies to regulate sanitary systems was strengthened. In Indiana the State Board of Health was authorized to regulate sanitary systems, and in Wisconsin state authority was strengthened to remove private sewage disposal facilities which are nuisances. In Colorado, county and district boards of health received additional authority to control and regulate construction and use of septic tanks.

There were several significant developments that reflect increasing acknowledgement of the need for financial participation by all levels of government to provide adequate support for measures to maintain the quality of water.

Most notable was action by New York's legislature and voters in approving a \$1.7 billion program for water pollution control. Under the plan, the state and federal governments would provide 30 per cent of the cost of sewage treatment plants and other facilities, and local governments 40 per cent. The state would prepay the federal share so that the program could progress as rapidly as possible.

Existing legislation would be used to require communities to construct the necessary plants. Property tax exemptions would be granted to industries building sewage treatment facilities in compliance with the new law. The state already pays 75 per cent of the planning costs to local governments. For sewage treatment facilities in the new program the state, in addition to providing matching contributions for construction costs, would pay 30 per cent of annual operating costs.

In New Jersey, the State Public Sanitary Sewerage Facilities Act of 1965 provided funds for financial assistance to localities in the form of grants for feasibility studies and loans for preliminary engineering plans and detailed designs for sewage treatment facilities.

New federal legislation was particularly significant both in requiring the establishment of water quality standards for interstate waters and in providing matching grant funds for treatment plant construction. The Water Quality Act of 1965 provides that water quality standards shall be established for interstate waters, either by state adoption of standards certified by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to be consistent with the provisions of the act or, if the states do not act, by action of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. The provisions dealing with grants for construction of sewage treatment facilities make additional funds available, provide an incentive for projects which conform to a comprehensive plan for a metropolitan area, and waive the ceiling on federal matching if states participate in meeting the matching requirements. The Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 also includes provision for grants for sewer facilities "other than treatment works."

OUTDOOR RECREATION*

THE 1964-1965 biennium was one of exceptional progress among the states in providing and preparing to provide for public outdoor recreation.

State action included voting of significant new bond issues—in one case involving \$150 million—for parks and other recreation facilities, and legislation expanding tax revenues for such facilities. It included sharing of grant monies with local governments in this field, encouraging localities in other ways to increase outdoor recreational opportunities, and encouraging landowners to open available property for public recreation. In addition, the biennium brought marked advance in state reorganization for the planning and provision of recreational space and services—in some cases through creation of new agencies, in others through new assignments to existing agencies.

Much of this state progress was related to a federal program that is summarized immediately below.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND ACT

A major need of the states long has been more adequate financing for the planning, acquisition and development of outdoor recreation areas and facilities.

In 1964 a large step toward resolving this need was taken with Congressional enactment of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act. This act established a fund in the United States Treasury with revenues from entrance charges and special fees at federal recreation areas, the existing 4-cents-per-gallon federal tax on motorboat fuels, proceeds from sale of surplus federal real property and,

beginning with the third year of the program, up to \$60 million a year of advance appropriations. Estimates are that the fund will provide an average of \$180 million annually for outdoor recreation uses during the first ten years of the program.

Normally, 60 per cent of the annual appropriations from the Land and Water Conservation Fund are available to states as grants. These may not exceed 50 per cent of the cost of planning, acquisition or development of outdoor recreation projects.

The remaining 40 per cent of the money appropriated annually from the fund normally will be available to the National Park Service, Forest Service, and Fish and Wildlife Service for purchases of needed federal recreation areas, and for payment into the Treasury to help offset capital costs of public recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement at federal water development projects authorized after the date of the act.

The first grants to states from the Land and Water Conservation Fund were planning grants to New Mexico, Idaho, New York, Maine, Minnesota and Virginia, made in June 1965.

The act requires that a comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plan be prepared by each state and found adequate by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Department of the Interior, before a state may receive grants for acquisition and development. States may transfer money to cities, counties, and other political subdivisions. To be eligible for assistance, state and local projects must be in accord with the state plan and meet other requirements of the act.

The 60 per cent of the fund normally available to the states is apportioned as follows: two-fifths, divided equally among

*Prepared by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, U.S. Department of the Interior.

the states; and three-fifths, apportioned among the states according to need, based on population and other factors.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act became effective January 1, 1965. Congress appropriated \$10,375,000 from the fund for state and local government use for fiscal 1965, and \$84,377,000 for fiscal 1966—the first full year of its operation.

On August 5, 1965, the Secretary of the Interior apportioned nearly \$76 million of the fiscal 1966 appropriation to states and territories. That figure represents 90 per cent of the \$84,377,000 appropriated for state and local uses. Of the remaining 10 per cent, 5 per cent is expected to be apportioned among the states early in 1966 on the basis of out-of-state visitor use of recreation areas.

The fiscal 1966 apportionments to states are shown in the table below.

Effects of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Program were immediately evident in state activities. A large majority of the states had supported the legisla-

tion. By early 1965 each state appointed a liaison officer to work with the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation in this and other programs. Nearly all of the fifty states began preparation of statewide outdoor recreation plans.

HIGHLIGHTS OF STATE ACTION

In a great many states new bodies were created, by executive or legislative action, to enhance planning, administration and provisions in this field. They included recreation councils, recreation coordinating commissions, interagency committees and similar units in more than a third of the states. In various other states, existing official units received new assignments relating to recreation. Many of the new and previously existing bodies were specifically designated to administer or coordinate state participation under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act. Other purposes were cited for a number of them.

The largest of the bond issues approved for outdoor recreation was in

Land and Water Conservation Fund Apportionments to States
for Fiscal Year 1966

State	Apportionment	State	Apportionment
Alabama	\$1,360,254	New Hampshire	\$ 792,634
Alaska	754,259	New Jersey	2,245,664
Arizona	1,065,763	New Mexico	984,845
Arkansas	1,026,274	New York	4,892,740
California	4,296,894	North Carolina	1,490,448
Colorado	1,135,795	North Dakota	872,371
Connecticut	1,292,880	Ohio	2,903,847
Delaware	778,981	Oklahoma	1,198,319
Florida	1,846,183	Oregon	1,102,467
Georgia	1,436,095	Pennsylvania	3,181,573
Hawaii	835,219	Rhode Island	886,056
Idaho	830,098	South Carolina	1,157,201
Illinois	3,080,069	South Dakota	897,768
Indiana	1,710,123	Tennessee	1,377,845
Iowa	1,283,894	Texas	3,156,807
Kansas	1,176,888	Utah	925,697
Kentucky	1,190,810	Vermont	753,794
Louisiana	1,445,222	Virginia	1,480,913
Maine	897,574	Washington	1,299,487
Maryland	1,419,234	West Virginia	1,000,723
Massachusetts	1,900,689	Wisconsin	1,583,178
Michigan	2,469,602	Wyoming	838,198
Minnesota	1,489,268	District of	
Mississippi	1,061,460	Columbia	201,672
Missouri	1,638,103	Puerto Rico	481,299
Montana	952,106	Virgin Islands	6,384
Nebraska	1,053,840	Guam	11,994
Nevada	783,521	American Samoa	4,273

California. In 1964 its voters approved a \$150 million general obligation bond program, including \$85 million to acquire land for state beaches, parks, recreation areas and historic sites, and \$20 million for their development. Also provided were \$5 million to obtain and develop lands and waters for fish and wildlife management, and \$40 million for grants to counties and cities to acquire and develop park land.

The 1965 Connecticut legislature authorized that state's Bond Commission to issue bonds including \$2 million for the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources to acquire and develop recreation land. In Georgia the 1964 legislature authorized sale of \$2.3 million in revenue bonds for development of sixteen state parks; improvements were to include rental cottages and service centers. Kentucky bond issues authorized by the voters in 1965 included \$4.5 million for state parks. In Massachusetts a \$3.3 million recreation bond issue was approved by the General Court in 1964.

The 1965 New York legislature approved a \$400 million, ten-year plan for outdoor recreation development programs, and authorized submitting a \$200 million bond issue to go before the voters in 1966. North Dakota's 1965 legislature authorized a newly created State Park Service to issue \$2 million in revenue bonds, to be repaid through new park fees including a \$2 car sticker fee for entry to all state parks for one year.

Ohio's voters in 1965 approved a bond issue including \$30 million for the Department of Natural Resources for acquisition and development of outdoor recreation areas and related purposes. In Pennsylvania the 1964 legislature adopted enabling legislation for "Project 70," approved by the voters in 1963, providing \$70 million for regional parks and reservoirs; matching grants to regional, county or municipal authorities for park, recreation and open-space purposes; and funds for fish, wildlife or boating areas.

Rhode Island's voters ratified a \$5 million "Green Acres" land acquisition bond issue in 1964, providing for grants to local governments and acquisition of seven new state parks. In the State of Washing-

ton the voters authorized a \$10 million bond issue in 1964 to acquire recreation land. And West Virginia's legislature in the same year authorized the Governor to issue \$16 million in revenue bonds to develop four state parks as that state's share of an Area Redevelopment Administration project.

Other financing action during the biennium included adoption of a regulation by the Colorado Game, Fish and Parks Commission in 1965 requiring a \$5 annual windshield sticker fee, and an alternate \$2 five-day permit for admission to twenty-five state recreation areas. Delaware's legislature in 1964 appropriated \$3,250,000 in authorizing a new program of state acquisition, and state-assisted local acquisition, of public park, recreation and conservation lands. Kansas legislation in 1965 included provision for a \$3 temporary state park permit and a \$5 motor vehicle state park permit.

In Nebraska 35 per cent of the proceeds of a 2-cent increase in the cigarette tax, adopted by the legislature in 1965, was to go to a Nebraska Land and Water Conservation Fund, and 30 per cent to recreation access roads; funds are earmarked for the specific uses named until June 30, 1967, after which they are to revert to the general fund. Nevada's 1964 legislature created a state park and outdoor recreation fund with an initial appropriation of \$1.9 million, mostly to acquire land for a Nevada Lake Tahoe park.

In 1965 the New Hampshire legislature appropriated \$1,625,000 for eight state park projects, dependent upon federal matching grants. Texas' 1965 legislature earmarked 75 per cent of unreclaimed refunds of marine fuel taxes for acquiring recreation land and enforcing the Texas Water Safety Act. The Washington electorate in 1964 earmarked unreclaimed boaters' gas tax revenue for state and local acquisition and development of marine recreation land.

Various measures were adopted, aside from providing for the sharing of grants, to encourage local governmental action. Thus Idaho's legislature in 1965, as one example, authorized counties to acquire and operate outdoor recreation areas

and facilities, and provided an annual tax levy not to exceed 5 cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation for this purpose. Maryland's legislature enacted legislation in 1965, applying to four counties, to preserve open-space land along the Potomac and Chesapeake shores. The measure permits landowners to grant scenic easements on open space and receive tax credit in return. The Prince Georges County Commissioners activated the program for that county in August. Nevada legislation of 1965 authorized the State Park System to make cooperative agreements with any other state or local agency for operation of parks not a part of the system but of state park caliber.

A number of legislatures in the bien-

nium—including those of Arkansas, Idaho, Illinois, Maryland, Montana, Utah and Wyoming—limited or removed liability of landowners who open their property to the public for recreational purposes.

In numerous states, action and leadership by Governors was basic in progress for outdoor recreational facilities, through legislation and other measures. One means for focusing public attention on the needs and responsibilities involved was a Governor's Conference on Outdoor Recreation held by the Governor of Missouri in 1965. The Governor of Colorado in the same year designated the third Sunday of May permanently as Outdoor Recreation Day in that state.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK

BY LLOYD H. DAVIS*

HELPING people to help themselves—education for action—is as important today as more than fifty years ago when Congress and state and county governments launched the Cooperative Extension Service.

TODAY'S PROBLEMS

The problems are different. The revolution we now have had in agricultural production and rural living were then the goals.

Today, commercial farmers are highly productive, but they have high investments. They must keep up with the latest research and experience in mechanization, fertilization, new varieties, pest control, market demand, cost-cutting efficient management, and a host of other problems.

Many small and low-income farmers have different and additional problems. They face basic farm management adjustments, part-time off-farm employment, or training themselves for more productive ways to earn a living.

Family living is the goal of our production. Though we have abundant foods and average high living standards, homemakers still face complicated home management problems involving consumer buying, family diet, clothing and other essentials. Working mothers and homemakers in underprivileged families face more serious challenges in feeding, clothing, housing and rearing their families.

Certainly one of society's greatest challenges and opportunities is providing young people, including the underprivileged and those not needed on the farm, with motivation and learning experiences that will help them prepare for the future.

Many of our problems today demand community and area action. Helping the local people to get together, analyze the situation, consider the alternatives, ask for available help, and make community and area economic and human development plans, is education for action. We are living in a fast changing age in which continuing education for specific problems is one of society's big needs.

LOCAL AGENTS THE CORE

These are the kinds of problems on which Cooperative Extension workers are concentrating today. The core of this out-of-school educational system, with federal-state-county support, is still the work of the county extension agents. Their job has broadened. Many have become specialized or have turned specialized jobs over to area agents. But they still plan their programs with the local people. As provided in the Smith-Lever Act of 1914, they are also on the State Land-Grant University Cooperative Extension staff, and have joint state and United States Department of Agriculture appointments.

The county agents are supervised by the State Cooperative Extension Director at a land-grant university in a given state, who has an appointment with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. He supervises federal and state funds and enters into cooperative projects with county governments.

About 15,000 cooperative extension workers are located in the fifty states and Puerto Rico. There are a few in almost every county. The total includes 6,500 agricultural agents and assistants and 4,200 home agents and assistants. Most of them work with youth, as well as adults, some of them full time.

Back of these agents—to help with the latest state and U. S. Department of Agriculture specialized research and assistance

*Dr. Davis is Administrator of the Federal Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

—are about 2,800 subject matter specialists, a few district and other supervisors, and about 100 professional leaders at the Federal Extension Service in the Department of Agriculture.

Cooperative Extension salaries and other expenses in each state are set by the State Extension Service in line with college salary scales. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, about \$189 million was available for cooperative extension work in states and counties. About 38 per cent of this was federal funds, 39 per cent state funds, and 23 per cent from county governments and other local sources.

Table I, on the following page, shows how state, local and federal funds have increased in the last ten years. As indicated, the state appropriations have mounted most rapidly, having more than doubled in this period.

Table II shows the funds allotted to the various states and Puerto Rico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965.

APPLYING RESEARCH FINDINGS

Our revolutionary progress in agricultural production has been based on research findings. Extension agents have a major job in helping farmers and others concerned keep up with the ever increasing research results that are coming from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, state experiment stations, and industry. In today's age of highly scientific farming, the agents are having to do a more specialized job of localizing, simplifying, and helping apply these results to the specific problems. Needs are different for dairy, poultry, crop, fruit and vegetable, livestock and other groups in each area.

To help meet this problem of specialization, a high percentage of the agents have gone back to school for master's degrees on special problems. About 600 area agents have been added during the last three years to work on special commodity, area development and other problems in three or four adjoining counties.

Many of the agents are concentrating on helping small and low-income farmers analyze their situations and make needed adjustments, or to find ways to train them-

selves for more profitable employment.

BETTER LIVING FOR ALL

Extension home agents work through organized home demonstration clubs, voluntary local leaders, community area development groups and in other ways to help homemakers with the many problems of home management, consumer buying, adequate diets, home improvement and raising a family in the stress of changing times.

In pilot projects, low-income housing demonstration centers, food clinics and other self-help ways, they are concentrating on helping underprivileged families and communities lift their sights and make better family use of the opportunities they have. For example, a child-care day school started in a West Virginia mountain area a year ago has involved the mothers, fathers and other youth in a total community improvement program.

Extension agents over the country have taken a leading role in locally explaining the Head Start Program for preschool children in 1965 and additional help available from the Office of Economic Opportunity and other agencies to help low-income communities get such programs started.

ACCENT ON YOUTH

Likewise, extension agents are making special effort to broaden and adapt their 4-H Clubs and other youth programs to help the large percentage of our population between 9 and 19 to prepare for the challenges and opportunities ahead. They are working with local leaders and subject matter specialists to develop and involve boys and girls in new and more specialized projects that offer real-life learning experiences.

While still serving farm boys and girls, many projects are aimed at the increasing number of rural non-farm and suburban 4-H Club members and the large percentage of farm boys and girls who will have to find non-farm employment. The agents are being called on for increasing help in developing projects for underprivileged boys and girls in urban and farm low-income areas.

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

The outstanding progress made in American agricultural and industrial production, distribution and living standards has left many communities and rural areas behind, or facing highly competitive adjustment.

Cooperative Extension agents, with their ties to the local, state and federal governments, are playing an increasingly important role in helping community leaders to get together and obtain needed assistance for their own community and area resource development programs.

Helping the local people with their area economic and human development efforts is a major national goal of the Department of Agriculture and other federal agencies. Cooperative Extension agents provide organizational and educational leadership in this area. President Johnson has called on the Department of Agriculture and the Cooperative Extension Service to help people in rural areas understand and make full use of the programs available from all federal agencies.

With this background of facts and local ties, extension agents help community and area leaders get the facts, study their situations and alternatives, call in available help, and develop their own area

programs. Extension agents are now working with community, county and area development committees throughout the country.

This democratic, self-help approach for pooling all efforts toward common goals accords with the American way of tackling basic economic and human development problems. It approaches the problems area by area, in line with the local situation and needs.

EDUCATION FOR LOCAL ACTION

Today's problems are different from the ones extension agents were working on even five or ten years ago. But the principles of self help, localized out-of-school education for action, and pooling of county, state and federal effort toward common goals remain the same. Continued change in Cooperative Extension work necessarily will come as the tempo of change in conditions continues, and as local people as well as national problems and goals call for it.

This cooperative program of education for local action has a record of helping to meet local problems in ways that add up to national progress. We can expect continued progress as the forces involved adjust to the problems of today and move forward on them.

TABLE I
INCREASES IN FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF EXTENSION WORK 1955-1965
WITHIN STATES AND FROM FEDERAL SOURCES*

Source	Fiscal year 1955	Fiscal year 1965	Increase	Percentage of increase
State appropriations	\$35,998,046	\$74,341,369	\$38,343,323	106.5
County appropriations	22,403,035	39,775,662	17,372,627	77.5
Nonpublic	2,541,031	3,070,789	529,758	20.8
Total within states	60,942,112	117,187,820	56,245,708	92.3
Federal payments to states	39,675,000	71,683,600	32,008,600	80.7
TOTAL	\$100,617,112	\$188,871,420	\$88,254,308	87.7

*Prepared by the Federal Extension Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

TABLE 2
SOURCES OF FUNDS ALLOTTED FOR COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN THE STATES
AND PUERTO RICO*
For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1965

State or other jurisdiction	Total funds	Total federal funds	Total funds from within states	Source of federal funds		Source of funds from within states		
				Smith-Lever Act	Agricultural Marketing Act†	State	County	Non-tax
Alabama.....	\$ 5,312,333	\$ 2,425,662	\$ 2,886,671	\$ 2,387,662	\$ 38,000	\$ 1,931,301	\$ 955,370	\$
Alaska.....	385,258	190,378	194,880	190,378	.....	194,880	.....	.....
Arizona.....	1,403,756	496,010	907,746	489,010	7,000	826,096	81,650	.....
Arkansas.....	4,296,030	1,957,827	2,338,203	1,935,127	22,700	1,739,533	465,762	132,908
California.....	9,517,762	1,894,025	7,623,737	1,849,025	45,000	5,797,599	1,781,138	45,000
Colorado.....	2,331,832	797,662	1,534,170	760,562	37,100	836,994	686,626	10,550
Connecticut.....	1,280,922	430,202	850,720	421,942	8,260	542,717	298,503	9,500
Delaware.....	524,917	248,102	276,815	224,102	24,000	210,395	20,000	46,420
Florida.....	3,896,158	930,573	2,965,585	909,823	20,750	1,871,177	1,094,408	.....
Georgia.....	6,651,968	2,554,172	4,097,796	2,509,172	45,000	2,684,885	1,357,061	55,850
Hawaii.....	1,045,232	353,669	691,563	335,669	18,000	691,563	.....	.....
Idaho.....	1,781,688	607,278	1,174,410	599,278	8,000	770,410	379,000	25,000
Illinois.....	5,723,321	2,219,131	3,504,190	2,190,231	28,900	2,567,150	.....	937,040
Indiana.....	4,956,239	1,901,301	3,054,938	1,855,601	45,700	1,568,153	1,427,113	59,672
Iowa.....	5,704,090	2,020,665	3,683,425	1,981,065	39,600	1,893,930	1,677,495	112,000
Kansas.....	5,469,654	1,417,439	4,052,215	1,366,515	50,924	1,312,615	2,502,700	236,900
Kentucky.....	4,881,693	2,493,533	2,388,160	2,437,533	56,000	1,528,125	735,350	124,685
Louisiana.....	5,211,141	1,614,547	3,596,594	1,582,136	32,411	3,278,721	302,836	15,037
Maine.....	1,141,387	509,112	632,275	490,362	18,750	442,128	190,147	.....
Maryland.....	3,669,124	771,782	2,297,342	724,232	47,550	1,809,522	487,820	.....
Massachusetts.....	2,252,410	627,580	1,624,830	570,080	57,500	640,526	984,304	.....
Michigan.....	5,961,537	2,167,743	3,793,794	2,029,154	138,589	2,549,269	1,095,587	148,938
Minnesota.....	3,855,407	1,915,976	1,939,431	1,885,826	30,150	892,921	1,016,900	29,610
Mississippi.....	4,935,605	2,519,032	2,416,573	2,485,016	34,016	1,495,000	903,034	18,539
Missouri.....	5,509,064	2,275,761	3,233,303	2,208,711	67,050	2,073,789	988,959	170,555
Montana.....	1,540,021	598,265	941,756	588,265	10,000	408,105	515,924	17,727
Nebraska.....	3,302,352	1,147,369	2,154,983	1,139,669	7,700	1,404,219	746,164	4,600
Nevada.....	732,307	251,705	480,602	251,705	.....	330,602	150,000	.....

New Hampshire.....	871,946	291,175	580,771	279,163	12,012	330,681	250,090	.....
New Jersey.....	2,658,533	579,869	2,078,664	562,369	17,500	1,275,785	802,879	.....
New Mexico.....	1,661,084	571,048	1,090,036	547,288	23,760	785,472	304,564	.....
New York.....	8,909,824	2,001,271	6,908,553	1,941,354	59,917	2,941,156	3,659,272	308,125
North Carolina.....	9,269,017	3,445,641	5,823,376	3,385,641	60,000	3,445,026	2,313,350	65,000
North Dakota.....	1,762,693	835,695	926,998	821,067	14,628	396,165	530,833	.....
Ohio.....	5,060,410	2,534,360	2,526,050	2,493,360	41,000	1,175,150	1,024,566	326,334
Oklahoma.....	4,223,311	1,690,353	2,532,958	1,624,702	65,651	1,714,469	770,093	48,396
Oregon.....	3,628,765	842,927	2,785,838	799,895	43,032	2,090,503	695,335	.....
Pennsylvania.....	4,955,314	2,514,287	2,441,027	2,485,107	29,180	1,766,027	675,000	.....
Puerto Rico.....	3,551,101	2,199,901	1,351,200	2,199,901	.....	1,273,825	.....	77,375
Rhode Island.....	413,314	200,162	213,152	196,102	4,060	172,078	33,399	7,675
South Carolina.....	3,315,795	1,832,227	1,483,568	1,824,727	7,500	1,306,822	175,546	1,200
South Dakota.....	2,049,106	807,928	1,241,178	799,128	8,800	919,313	316,465	5,400
Tennessee.....	5,198,416	2,508,858	2,689,558	2,482,058	26,800	2,004,150	685,408	.....
Texas.....	8,606,390	3,930,923	4,675,467	3,894,923	36,000	2,035,582	2,610,552	29,333
Utah.....	1,352,023	473,090	878,933	455,090	18,000	680,830	198,103	.....
Vermont.....	947,827	361,363	586,464	348,083	13,280	477,700	108,764	.....
Virginia.....	5,643,396	2,047,920	3,595,476	2,022,920	25,000	2,860,174	735,302	.....
Washington.....	3,201,135	914,620	2,286,515	896,620	18,000	1,546,567	739,948	.....
West Virginia.....	2,295,284	1,268,217	1,027,067	1,263,217	5,000	596,315	429,332	1,420
Wisconsin.....	5,358,719	1,933,725	3,424,994	1,911,725	22,000	1,768,267	1,656,727	.....
Wyoming.....	1,091,790	388,520	703,270	383,290	5,230	486,987	216,283	.....
Unallotted	.....	.....	.....	98,019	.....	.....	.....	.....
AMA contracts.....	98,019	98,019	.....	.....	75,000	.....	.....	.....
Grand total.....	\$188,871,420	\$71,683,600	\$117,187,820	\$70,113,600	\$1,570,000	\$74,341,369	\$39,775,662	\$3,070,789

*Prepared by the Federal Extension Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

†Preliminary distribution.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS

By T. C. BYERLY*

MOST Americans are unaware of how little they spend for food compared with people in other countries. In the United States today, only 18.5 per cent of the average worker's take-home pay is spent for food.

In August 1965, Emilio Q. Daddario, Member of Congress from Connecticut, said at a "Science at Work Day," sponsored at Hamden, Conn., by the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, "... farming is still rough and exacting work, and the agricultural economy complex. It is not an ideal situation. But consumers are spending less of their income on food today than ever before. And food costs in America are smaller in relation to family income than in any other nation."

In 1964 the average farm worker in the United States produced enough food and fibre to supply 33.25 persons. This was a new record. In 1960 this figure, customarily used as an index for farm productivity, was 25.85; in 1950, 15.47.

As we look further back in figures published annually by the United States Department of Agriculture, we note that for six decades, from 1820 to 1880, productivity on American farms increased only from 4.12 to 5.57. In 1887 Congress passed the Hatch (Experiment Station) Act of 1887, providing federal grants for agricultural research at state experiment stations. This was followed by several additional authorizing acts, all of which were consolidated under the amended Hatch Act of 1955. From 5.77 in 1890, the productivity index increased gradually in each of the following four decades until

it was 9.75 in 1930. By 1940 it had reached 10.69.

No one would want to claim that establishment of the agricultural experiment stations alone deserves the credit. The character of American settlers and farmers, their pioneering spirit, development of farm machinery and other forms of mechanization all played a large part. But central in all these developments was the greater emphasis on science and education made possible by the Hatch and later authorizing acts for federal-grant funds, as well as the Smith-Lever (Cooperative Extension) Act of 1914. These provided the framework for a genuinely cooperative state-federal research-education system that encouraged private initiative and participation in developing new scientific farm practices and in spreading the word that encouraged their widespread use. Thus American agriculture became the most efficient ever devised.

The question is often asked: "What is the value of station research?" In fact, the experiment stations are among the leading services a state government provides. They include workers who are knowledgeable about resources, land and soil, moisture, climate, growing conditions, crops, markets and people. They serve as storehouses of reliable facts about the states' agriculture. Where additional facts are needed, these can be gathered by the trained personnel of the stations.

Each state has at least one agricultural experiment station, located on the campus of the College of Agriculture of the state land-grant university. Usually there are branch stations, agricultural research and development centers, university centers, or units with other designations established by the universities and state legislatures. Activities of the branches usually concern special climatic, soil, crop, or similar problems peculiar to the

*Dr. Byerly is Administrator, Cooperative State Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, which administers federal-grant funds for experiment station research in the fifty states and Puerto Rico. Such funds are appropriated annually by Congress and accrue to each state on a matching fund basis.

area. Customarily, a branch superintendent is in charge, working under the general direction of the state director.

The stations are scientific institutions charged with the responsibility for seeking out, through systematic, intensive and scientific study, problems confronting the agriculture of the respective states or sections of them. Nearness to the problem and the pressing need for solution have in many instances resulted in developing such a high degree of specialized competence that one or several federal workers engaged in related research are assigned to state or branch locations.

Seldom does a single piece of research provide solution to a major problem. Major gains and breakthroughs usually grow out of the cumulative efforts of many scientists. For example, the per-acre production of oranges in Florida in the 1936-1940 period was 109 boxes. In 1962, production had risen to 264 boxes per acre. The value of this increased production equals an estimated \$1,240 million.

Much of our increased production in recent years has resulted from development of new crop varieties and soil treatment. Seventy per cent of all United States cropland today is planted to varieties of crops that did not exist twenty years ago. Today anhydrous ammonia supplies one-quarter of all nitrogen fertilizer used in American agriculture. In Mississippi, where experiment station research provided the key to its use, this new form of nitrogen has brought an estimated \$1.5 million annual savings to farmers. It also stimulated the building of two plants costing \$38 million.

In 1965 the Oklahoma Experiment Station reported success in developing an effective vaccine against anaplasmosis of cattle. Experiment stations and the U.S. Department of Agriculture had sought such a vaccine in research dating back to 1928. The disease is an important cause of losses in much of the beef cattle producing areas of the United States. Practical methods for prevention and treatment of anaplasmosis until now have been of limited value. State station and Department of Agriculture scientists have developed tests capable of identifying carriers of the disease, but these carriers

must be segregated from normal cattle to prevent disease outbreaks. The new vaccine provides effective protection against anaplasmosis and should prove of particular value in areas having a high incidence of disease carriers.

The Colorado station now has developed the first vaccine to control fibrosis in cattle. This is a costly reproductive disease of beef cattle on the western range. Until 1965 there had been no practical control of it.

The above are but a few examples of recent station progress. The state stations can cite others that have meant money in the pockets of people in the states and home communities.

The article on experiment stations in the 1962-63 edition of *The Book of the States* listed water conservation, forestry, new plants, weed control, crop improvement, livestock and byproducts, pesticides, utilization research, and basic research as requiring stepped-up emphasis. Since then other problem areas demanding increased attention in station research programs have been underlined by directors: (1) resource development and conservation; (2) protection of biological resources; (3) efficient production of quality products; (4) economic broiler marketing; (5) utilization and product development; (6) consumer use and human nutrition.

Considerations under the first of these include the following: About 70 per cent of the rain and snow that fall on the United States returns to the atmosphere by evaporation from land and water surfaces and by transpiration from plants. Only a fraction of 1 per cent is used by plants in the photosynthetic process. Thus the potential for improving efficiency in the evapotranspirational use is great. Better planned water use on agricultural and forest lands can be important factors in assuring adequate water supplies for the many domestic, agricultural, industrial and recreational needs of the years ahead. Ten states are doing outstanding research in this area, as are the western and the northeastern experiment stations as regional groups, with close cooperation from the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Pesticides are essential in the presently needed volume of farm production. Both the Department of Agriculture and the state experiment stations are engaged in work that seeks the safest methods of their use, in the interest of volume production, conservation, and protection of biological resources.

As one example as regards protection of biological resources, state experiment stations and the Agricultural Research Service of the Department of Agriculture are engaged in alfalfa weevil research. Immediate solution is sought in the evaluation and development of effective short-residue insecticides. Long-range research is aimed at developing weevil-resistant varieties of alfalfa, the use of new crop management methods, and biological control such as use of parasites. All these are closely related to the continued state and national emphasis in developing safer and more effective pesticides.

In January 1964 the first research was initiated under Public Law 87-788, the McIntire-Stennis Cooperative Forestry Research Act. This legislation authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage and assist the states in carrying on a program of forestry research. While research in forestry is not a new activity at the state experiment stations and other state institutions, passage of the McIntire-Stennis Act reflected Congress' recognition that the rate of accomplishment of such research at state institutions needed a strong, specific stimulus. Monies appropriated are for new research. A parallel purpose of contributing to the research training of much larger numbers of forest scientists also was recognized.

Initial annual appropriations of \$1,000,000 were made available in the 1964 and 1965 fiscal years. To match the federal allotments, the states must make available and budget for forestry research at least equal amounts of funds from non-federal sources.

The program has been received enthusiastically by the participating institutions and by the states, forest industries, conservation organizations and cooperating agencies. In 1965, forestry research under the program was active in a total of 200 projects.

Sixty-one state institutions have been certified as qualifying for allotments, fifty-two of them associated with agricultural experiment stations or land-grant colleges, and nine at other state-supported institutions. Eligibility under the provisions of the act is available (a) to land-grant colleges or agricultural experiment stations established under the Morrill Act of July 2, 1862, as amended, and the Hatch Act of March 2, 1887, as amended, and also to (b) other state-supported colleges and universities offering graduate training in the sciences basic to forestry and having a forestry school. A designee of the Governor of each state, however, certifies which eligible institution or institutions will receive funds, and in states where more than one institution is certified he also determines the proportional distribution of the state's allotment. Funds allotted to each state are determined on the basis of a formula which includes two criteria required in the act.

In 1964 the state agricultural experiment stations expended \$187.1 millions for research in agriculture and problems of rural areas. Federal-grant support totalled \$39.1 million. Of the more than \$147.9 million balance, state appropriations totalled \$116.1 million. In addition, scientists at the state experiment stations received individual grants from federal agencies other than agriculture, and from industry in support of research for which recipients had demonstrated special competence.

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MAJOR STATE SERVICES

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TABLE 1
PERSONNEL OF THE EXPERIMENT STATIONS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1965*

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.....	80	115	...	...	195
Alaska.....	18	...	3	...	21
Arizona.....	69	98	2	...	169
Arkansas.....	114	73	1	...	188
California.....	169	733	...	...	902
Colorado.....	34	137	10	1	182
Connecticut:					
State.....	60	...	...	...	60
Storrs.....	63	34	5	18	120
Delaware.....	38	28	2	8	76
Florida.....	219	85	1	14	319
Georgia.....	145	73	...	10	228
Hawaii.....	53	55	1	1	110
Idaho.....	39	63	6	7	115
Illinois.....	91	152	26	26	295
Indiana.....	94	177	27	42	340
Iowa.....	114	124	9	16	263
Kansas.....	56	190	11	8	265
Kentucky.....	74	66	6	12	158
Louisiana.....	147	109	2	1	259
Maine.....	36	43	2	12	93
Maryland.....	26	51	26	18	121
Massachusetts.....	28	46	13	33	170
Michigan.....	33	180	25	6	244
Minnesota.....	67	221	6	18	312
Mississippi.....	75	88	1	2	166
Missouri.....	45	167	14	19	245
Montana.....	31	70	...	3	104
Nebraska.....	44	83	16	24	167
Nevada.....	15	20	6	8	49
New Hampshire.....	3	46	4	5	58
New Jersey.....	66	120	4	6	196
New Mexico.....	24	45	3	2	74
New York:					
Cornell.....	42	194	34	85	355
State.....	67	...	...	...	67
North Carolina.....	111	209	15	14	349
North Dakota.....	40	92	5	...	137
Ohio.....	90	121	13	20	244
Oklahoma.....	25	141	8	11	185
Oregon.....	103	163	2	2	270
Pennsylvania.....	57	191	2	13	263
Puerto Rico.....	160	7	...	...	167
Rhode Island.....	8	29	3	10	50
South Carolina.....	49	76	...	...	125
South Dakota.....	19	97	1	...	117
Tennessee.....	142	80	5	8	235
Texas.....	128	144	5	12	289
Utah.....	24	80	5	3	112
Vermont.....	8	26	6	13	53
Virginia.....	66	116	13	17	212
Washington.....	70	103	8	13	194
West Virginia.....	22	86	...	...	108
Wisconsin.....	54	157	21	28	260
Wyoming.....	11	64	4	10	89
Total.....	3,466	5,668	382	579	10,095

*Prepared by the Cooperative State Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

TABLE 2
NON-FEDERAL FUNDS AVAILABLE TO THE EXPERIMENT STATIONS AND OTHER STATE
INSTITUTIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1965*

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Station	State appropriations	Foundations	Special endowments, fellowships and grants		Fees	Sales	Miscellaneous	Balance from previous year	Total
			Industry						
			Private corporations	Farm and trade associations					
Alabama.....	\$ 1,780,593.04	\$ 22,112.00	\$ 146,029.26	\$	\$	\$ 1,227,031.46	\$	\$ 693,155.08	\$ 3,868,920.84
Alaska:									
College.....	15,158.00								15,158.00
Palmer.....	215,700.00	14,000.00		12,787.00		56,464.00		31,712.00	330,663.00
Arizona:									
Flagstaff.....	21,088.00								21,088.00
Tucson.....	2,340,260.00		251,325.00			113,722.44		91,430.48	2,796,737.92
Arkansas.....	1,984,995.16		78,582.00			882,217.82		343,537.90	3,289,332.88
California:									
Arcata.....		2,500.00	2,500.00						5,000.00
Berkeley.....	17,771,691.43	1,123,636.70				402,845.14	259,748.34	1,318,825.39	20,876,747.00
Colorado.....	1,384,121.89	155,935.22		71,670.53	97,165.79	311,365.35		107,806.56	2,128,065.34
Connecticut:									
New Haven.....	666,570.63	49,312.07							715,882.70
Storrs.....	818,048.97	25,649.78	181,160.52	18,146.85	56,269.62	10,931.81			1,110,207.55
Delaware.....	332,609.11	78,000.00	82,217.91			140,879.78		172,894.68	806,601.48
Florida.....	6,279,107.00		331,151.81			664,058.05		495,651.16	7,769,968.02
Georgia.....	2,779,384.00	6,860.00	123,502.91	414,088.50		640,794.84	188,099.16	764,708.70	4,915,438.11
Hawaii.....	1,798,238.65	2,850.55	65,465.25		15,083.50			31,533.16	1,913,170.91
Idaho.....	1,179,582.33		21,776.17	77,969.56	12,290.87	233,174.13		280,889.46	1,805,682.52
Illinois:									
Carbondale.....	420,418.72		6,798.22	7,233.46		156,697.64			591,148.04
Urbana-Champaign.....	3,528,790.79		412,782.37			649,886.60			4,591,459.76
Indiana.....	2,828,522.00	56,400.85	413,716.49		297,221.59	189,034.87		541,718.09	4,326,613.89
Iowa.....	2,714,843.46		664,439.86			1,048,185.17		427,286.36	4,854,754.85
Kansas.....	2,598,457.69		210,804.87		860,363.90			427,344.49	4,096,970.95
Kentucky.....	2,620,206.31	55,888.44	48,570.18	20,044.78					2,744,709.71
Louisiana:									
Ruston.....	17,591.88								17,591.88
Baton Rouge.....	4,089,153.00	36,396.00	82,594.00	14,800.00		214,286.00		299,244.00	4,736,473.00
Maine.....	542,622.04	2,046.67	41,876.00	2,954.77		49,347.00		93,813.52	732,660.00
Maryland.....	1,391,459.15		42,375.37			174,591.54		58,012.51	1,666,438.57
Massachusetts.....	1,130,806.07		95,194.96						1,226,001.03
Michigan:									
Ann Arbor.....	144,132.17	3,956.25	9,251.97						157,340.39
East Lansing.....	3,277,730.00	65,816.99	254,533.22	170,939.29			144,184.00	290,253.41	4,203,456.91
Houghton.....	156,000.00		5,000.00			5,000.00			166,000.00

Minnesota	3,801,394.06	114,412.92	186,872.70	183,942.23	11,845.25	836,498.96			5,134,966.12
Mississippi	1,442,415.34	750.00	291,451.78	6,100.00		1,006,610.96	365,944.54	486,861.13	3,600,133.75
Missouri	1,946,092.71	13,904.59	73,593.98	31,622.96	349,351.72	802,871.32	31,403.45	390,711.75	3,639,552.48
Montana:									
Bozeman	1,062,050.89	29,771.75	54,803.25	17,323.17		437,986.06		497,025.62	2,098,960.74
Missoula	107,168.64					5,000.00			112,168.64
Nebraska	1,636,959.13	49,349.95	163,664.95			1,640,139.17	88,304.70	369,950.54	3,948,368.44
Nevada	379,749.91	12,542.00				115,685.18	28,794.00		536,771.09
New Hampshire	268,329.81		45,087.39			49,796.27		74,901.39	438,114.86
New Jersey	2,983,474.88	26,224.97	194,720.34	100,505.84				1,469.90	3,306,395.93
New Mexico	759,022.89	7,500.00	5,700.00	5,748.50	2,199.08	59,924.57	3,283.10	49,025.14	892,403.28
New York:									
Geneva (State)	2,111,943.45	2.87	71,432.70			62,473.36			2,245,852.38
Ithaca	4,546,498.42	631,644.33	446,209.47			976,939.08	31,427.45		6,632,718.75
Syracuse	303,826.00	60,231.00	160,381.00					155,380.00	679,818.00
North Carolina	2,991,494.37	349,529.97				284,637.36	365,806.17		3,991,467.87
North Dakota	1,309,165.13	398.47	98,543.36	30,128.76	8,438.31	534,736.61	40,263.68	341,532.33	2,363,206.65
Ohio	2,273,641.00		113,726.52			373,641.28	220,086.45	2,903,658.90	5,884,754.15
Oklahoma	1,658,352.72		176,651.47			667,255.14		431,845.12	2,934,104.45
Oregon	3,253,990.52	502,639.98	335,093.32	147,835.29	366,190.57	305,755.29			4,911,504.97
Pennsylvania	2,151,659.25	10,715.00	78,721.84	265,836.16		202,990.51		236,280.51	2,946,203.27
Puerto Rico	2,229,807.00	13,109.00	153,200.00				140,000.00	137,000.00	2,673,116.00
Rhode Island	256,845.92		32,187.08		45,969.66			57,885.86	392,888.52
South Carolina	1,196,335.74		138,085.30			329,206.22	8,773.65	131,553.53	1,803,954.44
South Dakota	1,198,690.44				16,548.85	539,058.19		249,828.45	2,004,125.93
Tennessee	1,214,000.00	2,400.00	95,701.42	6,899.85	5,935.19	773,013.63	3,147.50	124,330.11	2,225,427.70
Texas	2,475,293.15	805,104.41				936,197.42	686,426.83	1,050,943.29	5,953,965.10
Utah	849,347.00	132.31	60,739.82	19,030.00		140,405.20	14,519.23	192,628.56	1,276,802.12
Vermont	319,060.00	8,415.90	11,160.00			1,688.85		86,950.33	427,275.08
Virginia	2,365,303.83	280,898.32				255,401.47	17,361.76	173,792.08	3,092,757.46
Washington:									
Pullman	3,347,955.56	24,351.21	90,892.83	199,961.19		361,815.95	154,044.51		4,179,021.25
Seattle	378,681.00		42,100.00						420,781.00
West Virginia	519,632.84		10,735.00		11,967.39	207,290.39		116,782.93	866,408.55
Wisconsin	3,454,138.00	617,817.00	767,486.00			613,821.00			5,453,262.00
Wyoming	701,665.19		59,496.84	3,297.48		195,645.14	77,117.06	126,204.31	1,163,426.02
Total	\$120,319,866.28	\$5,263,207.47	\$7,530,086.70	\$1,828,866.17	\$2,226,556.61	\$19,846,076.70	\$2,839,941.58	\$14,870,990.73	\$174,725,592.24

*Prepared by the Cooperative State Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

BY DONALD A. WILLIAMS*

GROWING DEMANDS on our soil and water resources call for broader concepts of the role of conservation of them in the nation's social and economic life.

Soil and water conservation districts—which are units of state government—are broadening their activities under state enabling legislation, in line with the need for orderly and effective development and use of these resources.

The first state districts enabling laws were passed in 1937. By 1947 all the present states and Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands had laws enabling formation of soil conservation districts. By July 1965, about 95 per cent of the land in farms and 98 per cent of the farms in the United States were within soil conservation districts. There were 2,989 districts covering nearly 1.8 billion acres, an increase of 47 districts and 34.4 million acres over July 1, 1963. The districts have more than two million cooperators who are installing soil and water conservation systems on their land.

The United States Department of Agriculture, under working agreements with the districts, furnishes technical and financial assistance to them in carrying out their programs.

The Soil Conservation Service, the technical soil and water conservation agency of the U. S. Department of Agriculture established by the Soil Conservation Act of 1935 (P. L. 46), provides technical assistance.

The SCS assists conservation districts, planning boards and other governmental units in soil, water and related resource problems and opportunities. Erosion and sediment reduction, flood prevention, outdoor recreation, soil limitations for varying land uses, and water conservation

are major concerns. The SCS helps local people conserve and develop their land, water and related resources to increase income and employment to meet local and national conservation objectives.

PROGRAM BROADENED

In 1962 Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman offered soil conservation districts a broadened working agreement to reflect the growing demands for water supply, recreation, timber, fish and wildlife, housing and industrial developments, and other land and water uses. Since then, about three-fourths of the districts have revised their programs and entered into new agreements. In doing so they have analyzed changing conservation needs, economic and land-use trends, and shifting patterns of urban and rural life. While continuing their role in soil conservation on private land, districts include in their programs community land and water resource problems and local economic development as it relates to these resources. Their up-dated programs furnish a comprehensive, orderly guide to community conservation action.

Many districts sponsor watershed projects and resource and conservation development projects and are leaders in the Great Plains Conservation Program and recreation development. Growing numbers are working with federal and state agencies in forestry, wildlife, public land management, highway development and beautification, parks, and water quality control.

WATERSHED PROJECTS

Watershed projects are local projects carried out under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of 1954 (PL 566). Most of the projects are sponsored by local soil and water conservation districts, with cosponsors such as municipalities and counties, watershed, flood-

*Mr. Williams is Administrator of the Soil Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

control, conservancy, drainage, irrigation, or other special purpose districts, and state game and fish agencies. A state agency approves all applications to USDA for assistance and recommends priority.

The watershed act has been amended several times to meet present and expected resource needs of a growing population, especially in light of the need to develop multiple-purpose projects that bring broader benefits and make better use of land and water. In addition to flood prevention through watershed protection and upstream engineering devices—the basic purpose—projects may include agricultural water management, municipal and industrial water supply, fish and wildlife development, and public recreation.

The trend toward multiple-purpose projects has risen sharply. About 65 per cent of the projects approved in 1965 are multiple purpose, compared to 13 per cent in 1956 and 60 per cent in 1963. Also, in the last two years, many of the former single-purpose plans have been amended to add other features.

Soil and water conservation systems applied to the land in watersheds are major features of the projects. Land treatment measures protect the watersheds from erosion and prolong the life of reservoirs by reducing sedimentation.

Water supply, protection from floods, and recreation facilities that are features of watershed projects are helping to strengthen watershed communities. Sufficient water makes it possible to attract and support industry. Public recreation facilities bring people to the area and offer opportunities for new services and businesses, and expansion of old ones.

By October 1, 1965, 682 projects had been planned and approved for installation. The area in the projects totals more than thirty-nine million acres in forty-eight states and Puerto Rico. Eighty-one of the projects have been completed, more than a third of them in the last two years.

Eighty-five projects include municipal water supply at non-federal cost for 107 cities and towns, ranging in population from a few hundred to about 70,000, and totaling over 603,000. Public recreation developments in sixty-seven projects will

furnish an estimated four million visitor days of recreation annually.

The Food and Agriculture Act of 1962 provided for USDA advances to local sponsors of watershed projects to pay for adding water storage for future use, with repayment deferred up to ten years if water is not used during that period. The act also provided for federal cost-sharing of basic recreation facilities.

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Broad community conservation action also is being taken in Resource Conservation and Development projects in ten areas under authorizations in the Food and Agriculture Act of 1962. Projects are sponsored locally by soil conservation districts and other local agencies and organizations. They receive technical and financial help from the Department of Agriculture and other federal agencies.

The projects contribute to rural development in a more complete way than soil and water conservation programs in districts and watershed projects. They are based on full development of natural resources and promotion of their use for the economic betterment of all the people.

In the last two years sponsors of ten pilot projects have completed their project plans, and the Secretary of Agriculture has authorized assistance in putting them in operation. About three hundred project measures have been started or completed. The USDA is accelerating services for soil surveys, conservation planning and land treatment; cropland conversion; installation of dams and other structures for flood prevention, water supply and management and recreation; park development; area beautification; and development of new processing and marketing outlets for low-grade timber and other products. In addition, many supporting measures, such as water and sewage systems for rural communities, scenic parkways, health services, and development of local arts and crafts, are resulting from the impetus of the RC&D projects.

SOIL SURVEYS

Basic to all soil and water conservation and development is the information obtained from soil surveys. Until recently,

the study of soils and their use has been focused to a large extent on its importance to agriculture. The soil survey, as a basic scientific inventory, is now being used as a tool by the engineer, town and city planner, developer, recreation specialist, and many others concerned with use and development of land. Soil survey information may be used to guide both rural and urban development.

Soil surveys are made cooperatively by the federal and state governments. The Soil Conservation Service is the federal agency with primary responsibility for soil surveys. The land-grant colleges and universities, primarily state agricultural experiment stations at them, are the state agencies. Soil maps have been completed for about 855 million acres in a way suitable for farm and ranch planning. With proper interpretation they can be used for rural-fringe planning. Soil surveys in seventy-three counties or areas were published during 1964 and 1965. Most of the new reports contain soil interpretations for urban development, sewage disposal, recreational development, wildlife interpretations, and interpretations for special crops such as fruits and vegetables.

Some state agencies have published maps and reports made by the SCS for planning agencies.

GREAT PLAINS PROGRAM

Participation in the Great Plains Conservation Program continues to increase. This program is designed especially for the Great Plains, to give the land maximum protection against wind and water erosion and to make it continually and increasingly useful to the millions of people who depend on it. During 1964 and 1965 nearly 7,500 landowners, operating about 10.7 million acres, entered into long-term contracts with USDA to receive technical and financial help in carrying out complete conservation programs on their land. There are now 20,000 participants, with units totaling nearly 40 million acres. The owners of much of this acreage, since entering the program, have made rapid strides toward complete soil and water conservation on their land. As a result, a large percentage of these millions of acres is under the protection of

the soundest farming and ranching techniques known.

About 23 per cent of all cropland included in the acreages involved represents cropland that has been or will be planted to grasses or trees as the soundest agricultural use.

STATE ASSISTANCE

States are bearing a greater share than formerly of the cost of helping farmers and ranchers speed soil and water conservation work. In the year ending June 30, 1965, nearly \$20 million (up \$2 million from 1964) was provided by state legislatures to facilitate and extend technical help from the U. S. Department of Agriculture. State funds (administered through state soil conservation commissions and committees) helped to provide office space, clerical help, subprofessional aid, some professional help in watershed planning, soil surveys and other services, and some equipment for conservation work.

Included in the above are funds to accelerate soil surveys and to increase state participation in small watershed projects. Thirty-four states have made \$2.8 million of state funds available in 1966 for watershed planning.

STATE LEGISLATION

During 1964 and 1965 several states have amended their district enabling acts or enacted new ones to modernize district functions so as to deal with a wide range of resource problems. Revisions include broadened powers to sponsor and finance structural measures and other features of conservation projects.

Since 1955, forty-eight states have enacted more than 325 pieces of legislation to further local, state and federal cooperation in carrying out small watershed projects. More than eighty of these laws have been enacted in the last two years.

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STATUS OF WATERSHED APPLICATIONS

(Under Public Law 566)

As of October 1, 1965*

State or other jurisdiction	Applications received in Washington		Authorized for planning assistance		Authorized for operations	
	No.	Acres (1,000)	No.	Acres (1,000)	No.	Acres (1,000)
Alabama.....	44	3,125.1	25	1,682.7	19	1,351.0
Alaska.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona.....	23	2,086.8	12	1,268.3	7	721.9
Arkansas.....	85	6,353.4	41	2,562.2	31	1,372.5
California.....	54	4,064.9	35	2,411.0	9	578.0
Colorado.....	45	3,085.4	22	1,364.9	12	597.0
Connecticut.....	21	312.8	11	226.0	7	119.4
Delaware.....	6	356.8	4	301.7	4	281.9
Florida.....	57	4,347.7	23	1,835.0	13	735.7
Georgia.....	132	8,518.9	49	2,833.2	36	1,932.6
Hawaii.....	7	308.4	5	274.4	4	43.3
Idaho.....	44	4,895.2	15	1,124.7	4	213.1
Illinois.....	60	3,404.4	27	1,127.0	9	382.6
Indiana.....	80	6,551.7	34	2,194.0	18	896.7
Iowa.....	65	1,364.5	38	636.4	27	462.7
Kansas.....	72	7,018.3	40	3,775.8	21	1,506.0
Kentucky.....	143	6,966.0	33	2,547.0	23	1,862.7
Louisiana.....	49	4,439.5	28	2,723.9	13	832.6
Maine.....	21	1,268.5	10	582.5	3	174.1
Maryland.....	28	610.4	17	290.4	10	165.5
Massachusetts.....	24	901.8	13	554.4	7	385.5
Michigan.....	33	1,821.8	17	566.9	11	380.8
Minnesota.....	48	3,727.1	22	2,019.7	12	979.7
Mississippi.....	62	3,864.2	36	2,588.9	24	1,720.0
Missouri.....	41	2,789.6	16	1,069.0	11	558.8
Montana.....	31	2,026.3	14	856.6	3	88.2
Nebraska.....	68	4,508.3	35	2,275.5	25	1,115.1
Nevada.....	22	2,590.8	10	1,528.1	3	208.6
New Hampshire.....	13	980.8	11	893.1	4	269.0
New Jersey.....	30	589.4	14	305.3	9	234.5
New Mexico.....	74	6,883.8	34	2,865.3	18	782.2
New York.....	28	1,532.7	18	1,087.6	8	531.8
North Carolina.....	67	3,757.6	41	1,935.0	27	1,067.2
North Dakota.....	42	6,367.5	21	3,549.5	11	1,628.4
Ohio.....	42	3,795.3	13	840.1	9	529.0
Oklahoma.....	103	11,223.0	47	4,863.3	40	4,265.3
Oregon.....	43	4,425.6	14	916.5	7	164.5
Pennsylvania.....	39	1,770.3	25	1,591.9	16	641.5
Rhode Island.....	1	56.0	1	56.9	0	0
South Carolina.....	40	1,551.6	25	853.7	18	546.0
South Dakota.....	26	2,292.9	16	1,385.7	8	379.3
Tennessee.....	67	3,539.5	38	1,734.5	23	928.1
Texas.....	130	13,359.4	69	6,810.2	47	4,372.4
Utah.....	37	3,371.6	14	1,120.3	8	746.6
Vermont.....	13	1,141.2	7	640.9	2	18.9
Virginia.....	50	2,225.9	22	1,294.5	17	950.8
Washington.....	36	2,448.5	14	823.0	7	89.4
West Virginia.....	31	778.3	20	484.5	12	140.9
Wisconsin.....	38	1,948.2	24	1,244.9	15	596.1
Wyoming.....	33	3,642.2	15	1,354.4	7	360.5
Puerto Rico.....	6	342.7	5	292.8	3	252.0
Totals.....	2,354	169,333.3	1,140	78,161.1	682	39,160.4

*Prepared by the Soil Conservation Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES
SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICTS
 Cumulative to June 30, 1965*

State or other jurisdiction	Date state's district law became effective.	Districts organized (a)	Approximate area and farms within organized districts			Districts having memorandums of understanding with USDA (b) (number)
			Total area, in 1,000's of acres	Farms and ranches (thousands)	Land in farms (1,000's of acres)	
Alabama	Mar. 18, 1939	66	32,678	112	16,799	62
Alaska	Mar. 25, 1947	12	8,505	1	1,430	12
Arizona	June 16, 1941	37	57,333	7	26,474	36
Arkansas	July 1, 1937	76	33,599	95	16,474	76
California (c)	June 23, 1938	164	71,214	106	27,388	161
Colorado	May 6, 1937	94	55,842	42	35,119	92
Connecticut	July 18, 1945	8	3,135	8	884	8
Delaware	Apr. 2, 1943	3	1,266	5	762	3
Florida	June 10, 1937	60	30,706	46	16,252	60
Georgia	Mar. 23, 1937	27	37,268	106	19,664	27
Hawaii	May 19, 1947	15	4,021	4	2,865	15
Idaho	Mar. 9, 1939	54	48,610	32	14,400	54
Illinois	July 9, 1937	98	33,191	154	30,148	98
Indiana	Mar. 11, 1937	87	21,620	120	19,122	87
Iowa	July 4, 1939	100	33,831	175	33,830	100
Kansas	Apr. 10, 1937	105	52,526	104	50,153	105
Kentucky	June 11, 1940	121	25,069	151	17,030	121
Louisiana	July 27, 1938	26	27,939	74	10,301	26
Maine	Mar. 25, 1941	16	17,454	15	3,077	15
Maryland	June 1, 1937	24	6,319	25	3,456	24
Massachusetts	June 28, 1945	15	5,000	11	1,142	15
Michigan	July 23, 1937	81	33,324	109	14,482	81
Minnesota	Apr. 26, 1937	89	46,577	145	30,763	87
Mississippi	Apr. 4, 1938	74	30,223	138	18,630	74
Missouri	July 23, 1943	65	24,962	98	18,995	64
Montana (d)	Feb. 28, 1939	62	91,541	29	62,386	62
Nebraska	May 18, 1937	86	48,412	91	47,482	86
Nevada	Mar. 30, 1937	36	65,315	3	8,151	36
New Hampshire	May 10, 1945	10	5,769	7	1,124	10
New Jersey	July 1, 1937	14	4,813	15	1,379	14
New Mexico (e)	Mar. 17, 1937	56	67,749	17	45,572	56
New York	July 20, 1940	52	28,701	79	13,066	48
North Carolina	Mar. 22, 1937	88	28,691	191	15,886	59
North Dakota	Mar. 16, 1937	70	44,532	55	41,360	69
Ohio	June 5, 1941	88	24,857	140	18,507	88
Oklahoma	Apr. 15, 1937	87	44,180	95	35,802	87
Oregon	Apr. 7, 1939	61	45,367	51	20,454	60
Pennsylvania	July 2, 1937	62	27,749	101	11,805	60
Rhode Island	Apr. 26, 1943	3	677	1	138	3
South Carolina	Apr. 17, 1937	45	19,374	78	9,149	45
South Dakota	July 1, 1937	69	46,798	54	43,201	68
Tennessee	Mar. 10, 1939	95	26,727	158	16,081	95
Texas	Apr. 24, 1939	183	166,545	226	140,347	183
Utah	Mar. 23, 1937	43	51,391	18	12,675	43
Vermont	Apr. 18, 1939	13	5,931	12	2,945	13
Virginia	Apr. 1, 1938	31	25,002	99	13,166	31
Washington	Mar. 17, 1939	69	41,047	53	18,629	65
West Virginia	June 12, 1939	14	15,411	44	6,062	14
Wisconsin	July 1, 1937	72	35,011	131	21,156	72
Wyoming	May 22, 1941	45	47,209	10	27,926	45
States		2,971	1,751,011	3,641	1,064,089	2,915
Puerto Rico	July 1, 1946	17	2,185	54	1,792	17
Virgin Islands	June, 1946	1	85	1	64	1
Total		2,989	1,753,281	3,696	1,065,945	2,933

*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 districts laws.

(b) Upon request, the U.S. Department of Agriculture enters

into memorandums of understanding with districts for such assistance from the departmental agencies as may be available.

(c) Includes the Imperial Irrigation District.

(d) Includes three state cooperative grazing districts.

(e) Includes the Elephant Butte Irrigation District.

STATE FORESTRY ADMINISTRATION

BY BOYD L. RASMUSSEN*

BACK IN 1830, a forest cultivation petition from Missouri asked Congress to designate a township for experiments in raising forest timber. In 1837 the Massachusetts legislature authorized a survey of forest conditions with a view to inducing landowners to consider the importance of "continuing, improving, and enlarging the forests of the State." In 1869 a forestry committee was appointed under the State Board of Agriculture in Maine to develop a state forest policy. These were among the earliest moves by individual states toward state forestry administration.

The first state actually to undertake such administration was New York. It established a Department of Conservation and created a State Forest Reserve in 1885. Three other states—California, Colorado, and Ohio—created state boards of forestry the same year. By 1910, twenty-five states had established forestry organizations. Now forty-nine states have them.

The major functions of most state forestry departments include fire protection, insect and disease control, reforestation, state forest administration, forestry assistance to private landowners, administration of forest practices acts, watershed protection, and flood prevention. Most states also provide forestry information and education services.

FOREST FIRE PROTECTION

The forestry departments of forty-nine states provide organized fire protection on state and privately owned lands. Under the provisions of the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924, the federal government cooperates with the states by providing financial and other aid.

More than 446 million acres of non-federal forest and important non-

*Deputy Chief, U. S. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

timbered watershed lands in the United States receive organized public fire protection under the Clarke-McNary program. In 1964, state fire protection agencies held the area burned to 0.4 per cent (1,670,000 acres) of the area protected. The ten-year average through 1964 is 0.5 per cent, or 1,747,000 acres.

The major forest fire control problem is on privately owned lands. They contain nearly three-quarters of the nation's commercial forest lands, divided among some 4½ million owners. The large area involved, combined with high seasonal fire hazards and small holdings, makes the fire protection job difficult. Long-standing habits of "firing the woods" make it especially so in some sections.

There were more than 90,000 fires in 1964 on protected state and privately owned forest land. The previous ten-year average was 86,500 fires. The increase was due in part to an extended period of severe fire weather in the eastern section of the country, and in part to an increase in size of the area protected. Another factor, affecting the number of forest fires, is the ever-increasing use of wooded areas for recreation purposes, bringing added risk of fires.

Improved detection and suppression techniques in use by the states have resulted from added experience, better organization, planning and training. Improvements include greater use of aircraft and radios in detecting and reporting fires; greater use of bulldozers, truck-mounted pumper units and other mechanized equipment; and increased use of chemical fire retardants. Research continues to bring innovations that will raise the effectiveness of fire control forces. Electronic surveillance equipment appears to hold great promise for the detection of small fires.

Total expenditures under the cooperative state-federal program in fiscal

year 1964 were about \$72 million—more than \$60 million from state and private sources and about \$12 million from federal appropriations. A state-by-state review and estimate, completed in 1957, indicated that it would cost about \$83.5 million to provide adequate fire protection on 435 million acres of forest land and critical watershed areas in state and private ownership. A revised area and cost study now is nearly completed. Preliminary reports indicate substantial increases both in acreage needing protection and in cost.

INTERSTATE COMPACTS

Four compacts for mutual assistance in forest fire protection are increasing the effectiveness of prevention and control efforts by member states in critical fire emergencies. The Northeastern Compact, in which seven states have joined, has been in effect since 1952. The Southeastern Compact, with ten member states, and the South Central Compact with five, were organized in 1954. The Middle Atlantic Compact, authorized in 1956, involves six states.

FOREST PEST CONTROL

Nineteen states are cooperating with the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, in a joint forest insect and disease detection program designed to keep up to date on all insect and disease problems on non-federal lands. After outbreaks are discovered they are carefully evaluated by trained entomologists and pathologists to determine what corrective measures are needed. When control is deemed advisable, this work is undertaken cooperatively by the states, affected property owners, and the U. S. Forest Service. Federal participation and cost-sharing of pest detection and control on non-federal lands are authorized under the Federal Forest Pest Control Act of 1947. Thirty-eight states have laws of varying force for control of forest pests. Needs continue to be recognized for states to review their legislation to assure prompt, effective control action and to take advantage of federal assistance.

Numerous cooperative projects have

been conducted over the years during which the Federal Forest Pest Control Act has been in existence. Accomplishments in 1964 included:

1. Seventy-two thousand acres of forest lands were aerially sprayed to suppress outbreaks of defoliating insects.

2. More than 146,000 infested trees were sprayed and an undetermined volume of infested trees salvage-logged to control bark beetle outbreaks.

3. Nearly 133,000 ornamental pines were carefully examined to detect European pine shoot moth, and those infested were destroyed. About 58,000 trees infested by balsam wooly aphid were sprayed.

4. In a white pine blister rust control program, 2.2 million acres were surveyed, ribes bushes were destroyed on 145,000 acres, and about 1.6 million infected western white pines were treated by application of antibiotic fungicides.

5. In an oak wilt control program, 43.7 million acres were aerially surveyed to detect infected oaks, and 8,330 diseased trees were found and destroyed.

REFORESTATION

Conservative estimates indicate a need to plant trees for forest and windbarrier purposes on 70 million acres of non-federal land in the United States. Most state forestry agencies are actively promoting tree planting. The federal government cooperates with the states by providing technical, financial and cost-sharing assistance.

Federal assistance in reforestation is authorized under the following legislative programs: (1) the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924, (2) the Agricultural Conservation Program, (3) the Flood Control Acts of 1936 and 1944, (4) the Agricultural Act of 1956, (5) the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of 1954, (6) the Great Plains Conservation Program, and (7) the Food and Agriculture Act of 1962.

In the cooperative program under the Clarke-McNary Act, the state foresters furnish tree seedlings to private landowners at moderate cost. Much of the actual expense of producing the trees is borne by the federal and state governments. In 1964, the cost of producing and distributing 535 million trees under this program was \$7.5 million. The

states provided \$3.5 million, the federal government \$0.2 million, and the land-owners who purchased and planted the trees \$3.8 million. State nurseries have facilities to meet a demand more than double that of 1964.

The Agricultural Act of 1956 provides for federal assistance to the states in accomplishing their own forestation programs. A total of forty-four plans had been presented by the state foresters of thirty-five states by June 30, 1965. These plans anticipated the planting of 1,275,000 acres during the next ten to twelve years.

Tree planting in the United States by all classes of ownership in 1964 exceeded 1.35 million acres. Net progress in reducing the backlog of needed planting is much less than the acreage planted, however, because of survival failures, losses from fire and insects, and clear-cutting as a management practice.

ADMINISTRATION OF STATE AND COMMUNITY FORESTS

Thirty-six states have state forest systems, which include from one to forty or more units. The largest acreages are located in Michigan, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, New York, Oregon and Washington. Each of these states has more than a million acres. The total acreage of state forests in the United States is 19 million. In addition there are community forests in most states, with a total area of 8 million acres.

The Agricultural Act of 1956 authorizes federal cooperation with state forestry agencies. The U. S. Forest Service, through formal cooperative agreements, provides financial and technical assistance in the forestation of non-federal lands. To date, most of this work has been done on state and county forests. In addition, the Forest Service provides technical assistance in the preparation of management plans for state, county and community forests.

Many benefits are derived from state forests. They serve as demonstration and research centers for proper forest protection and management. They are heavily used for outdoor recreation. Harvesting of forest products provides revenue for

the states and jobs and income for local communities.

Community forests provide important watershed protection, outdoor recreation and other benefits. Revenue from them has helped reduce or hold down local taxes in many communities.

State and community forests are sources of intangible as well as material benefits. They serve as outdoor classrooms for nature and conservation studies. They help protect and enhance the natural beauty of the areas where they are located. And to many people they are a source of pride, relaxation, and spiritual satisfaction.

FOREST MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE

The bulk of the nation's timber supply, now and in the future, must come from privately owned forests. Nearly 60 per cent of the commercial forest land in the United States is on farms, ranches, and other small nonindustrial holdings. There are 41½ million of these small forests. Adequately protected and soundly managed, they can be a source of increased income to their owners, jobs and economic opportunity to local communities, and raw materials to meet the ever-increasing needs of the national economy.

Under the Federal Cooperative Forest Management Act, 700 state-employed service foresters and fifty U. S. Forest Service employees are helping these owners to achieve better management and harvesting practices. They are also helping some 50,000 sawmill operators and other processors of primary forest products to improve manufacturing techniques and plant efficiency. In 1964, 97,000 owners were assisted with management and marketing problems on more than 10 million acres of forest land. They marketed 750 million board feet of timber products with a gross value over \$15 million. Nine thousand operators and processors were advised on logging and on mill layout and operation.

Programs of education and demonstration in forest management and forest products use are conducted by the state extension services of most states. In addi-

tion, forest management assistance is given by many industrial foresters and consulting foresters. Benefits from these programs of assistance include greater profits to woodland owners, an improved timber supply for industry, erosion prevention, water conservation, flood control improved wildlife habitat, improved forest recreation and protection of the natural beauty of the countryside.

Forest management assistance to private landowners helps the Rural Areas Development Program. State forestry departments also help that program through planned use of state forest land and by cooperating with RAD committees, technical action panels, and state advisory groups for forestry cooperatives.

WATERSHED ACTIVITIES

State foresters cooperate on forestry measures in 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 installed on forest lands are largely handled as an

acceleration of the existing cooperative federal-state forestry programs within the project watersheds. This is achieved through allocation of P.L. 566 project funds to the work, in combination with financial participation by state foresters, local project sponsors and landowners.

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.

An important feature of watershed protection and flood prevention activities of the state foresters is their cooperation with local soil conservation districts. Watershed protection and flood prevention projects usually are sponsored by these districts. In 1964, state foresters were cooperating with 2,570 soil conservation districts on various forestry programs. This cooperation is not restricted to the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Program, but includes all activities of mutual concern.

As of February 1, 1965, state foresters were providing technical assistance and other help for installation of forestry measures on non-federal forest land in 372 going projects. P.L. 566 project funds totalling \$3,936,000 are allocated for forestry purposes on these projects, over the life of the projects. The state foresters, local project sponsors and landowners plan an additional combined expenditure of \$15,651,000 for forestry measures on these projects.

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 1964		
			State and private	Federal	Total
Alabama.....	19,990	19,990	\$ 1,102,035	\$ 390,500	\$ 1,492,535
Alaska.....	9,250	9,250	229,540	47,000	276,540
Arkansas.....	16,535	16,535	1,228,670	375,500	1,604,170
California.....	19,810	19,810	18,842,136	1,112,000	19,954,136
Colorado.....	7,407	7,407	110,082	48,200	158,282
Connecticut.....	1,989	1,989	355,407	61,200	416,607
Delaware.....	453	453	14,660	13,100	27,760
District of Columbia.....					
Florida.....	20,500	18,250	4,059,613	571,200	4,630,813
Georgia.....	24,066	23,676	3,093,502	575,200	3,668,702
Hawaii.....	1,929	1,929	24,673	24,673	49,346
Idaho.....	7,343	7,343	534,828	201,500	736,328
Illinois.....	3,742	3,568	200,043	68,100	268,143
Indiana.....	3,931	3,931	146,150	51,900	198,050
Iowa.....	2,277	2,277	85,078	47,000	132,078
Kansas.....	12,552	7,500	65,093	17,000	82,093
Kentucky.....	10,774	9,854	837,051	246,400	1,083,451
Louisiana.....	15,383	11,899	1,821,653	477,100	2,298,753
Maine.....	16,973	16,973	1,014,328	330,300	1,344,628
Maryland.....	2,850	2,850	503,831	149,800	653,631
Massachusetts.....	3,252	3,252	525,482	133,500	658,982
Michigan.....	17,205	17,205	2,281,376	480,300	2,761,676
Minnesota.....	17,771	17,771	821,113	302,900	1,124,013
Mississippi.....	15,301	14,576	1,862,898	457,700	2,320,598
Missouri.....	13,936	10,938	1,128,062	274,700	1,402,762
Montana.....	9,607	6,915	380,028	137,300	517,328
Nebraska.....	7,022	3,461	53,151	25,000	78,151
Nevada.....	2,216	2,216	317,604	52,100	369,704
New Hampshire.....	4,182	4,182	296,151	85,200	381,351
New Jersey.....	2,095	2,095	526,322	130,100	656,422
New Mexico.....	4,396	3,996	101,619	47,000	148,619
New York.....	12,995	12,995	1,207,227	289,700	1,496,927
North Carolina.....	18,360	17,279	1,723,839	451,900	2,175,739
North Dakota.....	223	116	11,020	11,020	22,040
Ohio.....	3,923	3,923	397,836	120,400	518,236
Oklahoma.....	8,161	4,401	176,089	168,800	344,889
Oregon.....	12,141	12,141	2,538,558	544,200	3,082,758
Pennsylvania.....	14,704	14,704	1,330,288	255,700	1,585,988
Rhode Island.....	434	434	140,242	47,000	187,242
South Carolina.....	12,050	12,050	1,626,677	387,700	2,014,377
South Dakota.....	3,648	2,827	68,089	47,000	115,089
Tennessee.....	12,797	11,800	1,215,907	355,200	1,571,107
Texas.....	16,958	16,958	887,769	338,100	1,225,869
Utah.....	6,380	6,380	145,091	47,000	192,091
Vermont.....	3,517	3,517	105,761	47,000	152,761
Virginia.....	14,033	14,033	1,241,025	355,600	1,596,625
Washington.....	12,280	12,280	3,304,015	553,500	3,857,515
West Virginia.....	9,007	9,007	411,818	167,028	578,846
Wisconsin.....	15,264	15,264	1,683,642	423,800	2,107,442
Wyoming.....	6,811	4,220	44,833	44,833	89,666
Total.....	478,423	446,420	\$60,821,905	\$11,588,954	\$72,410,859

*Prepared by the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

TABLE 2

COOPERATIVE FOREST MANAGEMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS
AND EXPENDITURES, FISCAL YEAR 1964*

U.S. FOREST SERVICE AND STATE FORESTERS COOPERATING

State	Accomplishments		Expenditures		
	Number of woodland owners assisted	Woodland acres involved	Federal	State	Total
Alabama.....	646	100,954	\$ 41,200	\$ 42,511	\$ 83,711
Alaska.....	8	768	15,000	31,904	46,904
Arkansas.....	1,117	87,358	43,875	54,745	98,620
California.....	1,775	347,295	39,700	94,224	133,924
Colorado.....	428	151,865	20,000	40,256	60,256
Connecticut.....	1,829	45,253	25,207	25,229	50,436
Delaware.....	93	2,084	5,195	5,196	10,391
Florida.....	4,635	1,959,214	100,000	218,059	318,059
Georgia.....	3,503	367,102	96,100	151,945	248,045
Hawaii.....	4	35,000	7,500	9,263	16,763
Idaho.....	464	23,808	16,493	16,494	32,987
Illinois.....	1,798	35,841	52,400	78,180	130,580
Indiana.....	1,579	51,279	46,210	46,210	92,420
Iowa.....	1,694	18,818	21,000	56,325	77,325
Kansas.....	478	10,997	24,000	24,976	48,976
Kentucky.....	3,692	68,662	77,275	212,344	289,639
Louisiana.....	283	48,858	37,175	57,594	94,769
Maine.....	1,567	88,598	62,500	105,347	167,847
Maryland.....	1,456	22,434	45,200	82,595	127,795
Massachusetts.....	2,410	44,796	23,200	39,943	63,143
Michigan.....	2,076	53,053	77,000	94,000	171,000
Minnesota.....	2,376	29,955	41,600	109,843	151,443
Mississippi.....	2,721	233,357	43,200	128,182	171,382
Missouri.....	2,516	198,097	76,900	175,238	252,138
Montana.....	280	20,917	14,110	14,111	28,221
Nebraska.....	617	5,193	15,000	18,316	33,316
Nevada.....	184	420	10,000	16,861	26,861
New Hampshire.....	2,815	104,746	33,980	50,121	84,101
New Jersey.....	1,051	28,465	29,300	49,442	78,742
New Mexico.....	63	209,375	20,000	24,335	44,335
New York.....	7,205	227,896	137,115	156,988	294,103
North Carolina.....	6,662	160,845	86,400	288,294	374,694
North Dakota.....	162	7,287	20,000	22,429	42,429
Ohio.....	2,856	70,413	77,600	98,679	176,279
Oklahoma.....	325	10,355	16,150	16,202	32,352
Oregon.....	2,839	78,393	30,777	30,777	61,554
Pennsylvania.....	2,519	40,126	89,400	128,979	218,379
Rhode Island.....	363	9,405	7,500	7,636	15,136
South Carolina.....	3,553	255,900	61,500	164,038	225,538
South Dakota.....	489	69,698	20,000	31,537	51,537
Tennessee.....	1,533	133,688	49,900	80,735	130,635
Texas.....	461	51,939	35,500	43,859	79,359
Utah.....	163	19,890	9,401	9,401	18,802
Vermont.....	3,380	56,429	55,500	106,905	162,405
Virginia.....	4,957	251,740	140,245	214,810	355,055
Washington.....	2,422	94,946	37,900	69,423	107,323
West Virginia.....	2,900	50,269	53,900	86,087	139,987
Wisconsin.....	8,122	156,405	158,700	311,791	470,491
Wyoming.....	0	0	3,499	3,499	6,998
Total.....	95,069	6,140,186	\$2,251,307	\$3,945,878	\$6,197,185
Puerto Rico.....	1,994	492	16,800	31,871	48,671
Grand Total.....	97,063	6,140,678	\$2,268,107	\$3,977,749	\$6,245,856

*Prepared by the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Labor and Industrial Relations

LABOR LEGISLATION, 1964-1965

BY MILTON BROOKE*

DURING 1964 and 1965 state laws were passed in practically every area of labor legislation.

The more significant enactments were minimum wage laws, passed for the first time in four states; prevailing wage laws in two states; comprehensive wage payment and wage collection laws replacing very limited laws in two states; laws prohibiting discrimination in employment based on race, creed, and color in nine states; and laws prohibiting discrimination because of age in five states.

Affecting agricultural workers, two states provided for mandatory standards for camps, two for safety standards in the transportation of migratory workers, and one state required sanitary facilities for workers in the fields. In addition, agriculture was added to the coverage of the workmen's compensation laws in four states, the minimum wage laws in two states, and the wage payment and wage collection law in one state. In the field of workmen's compensation, thirty-two states raised benefits, and numerous additions were made to coverage. A few states also made advances in laws on occupational safety and health and in training and retraining programs.

WAGE STANDARDS

Minimum wages

Minimum wage laws were passed for

*Mr. Brooke is Chief of the Division of State Services and Standards, Bureau of Labor Standards, U. S. Department of Labor.

the first time in Delaware, Indiana, Maryland and Michigan. The Delaware and Maryland laws apply to men, women and minors, Indiana's to men and women; all three set a minimum wage of \$1.00 an hour. The Michigan law, applying to men and women between 18 and 65 years of age, sets a minimum wage rate of \$1.00 beginning January 1, 1965, \$1.15 as of January 1, 1966, and \$1.25 as of January 1, 1967. All these laws have certain exemptions; that of Michigan also provides that "no employer shall employ for more than 13 weeks in any four consecutive three-month periods any employee at a rate less than prescribed."

In addition to these four states, Oklahoma (which formerly had only a wage board law applying to women and minors, and under which no rates were in effect) enacted a statutory minimum wage rate of \$1.00 an hour, applicable to both men and women, with certain exceptions. Nevada and North Dakota amended their laws to make them applicable to men as well as women. Maine added a requirement for payment of time and one-half for hours worked over 48 a week.

Eight other states amended their laws by raising their statutory minimum rates: Maine, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont and Wyoming.

There are now thirty-nine jurisdictions with minimum wage laws. (Three of these, however, have wage board laws,

with no rates in effect.) Of the total, twenty-three apply regardless of sex. Twenty-four establish minimum wage rates in the law itself rather than depending exclusively upon wage board action. Of those twenty-four, ten have rates of \$1.25 or higher, ten have rates of \$1.00, and one has \$1.15, now in effect. Three of these laws include provisions for higher rates in 1966 or 1967.

Prevailing wages

Prevailing wage laws were enacted in Michigan and Oklahoma for the first time. They require payment of prevailing wages as determined by the Commissioner of Labor on state projects.

The Michigan law, as well as amendments in six other states, provides for fringe benefits to be included in determining the prevailing rate of wages. The six additional states are Idaho, Missouri, New Mexico, Ohio, Rhode Island and Washington.

While fringe benefits are not identical in all laws, in general they include the amount of contribution made by the employer to a third person pursuant to a special fund or program, and the costs to the employer of furnishing benefits such as health and welfare and pension plans, vacation and holiday pay.

Wage payment and wage collection

Two states, Delaware and North Dakota, enacted comprehensive wage payment and wage collection laws for the first time. They formerly had very limited laws, applying only to railroad employees. In its new act Delaware required payment of wages at least once a month, with a seven-day waiting period; North Dakota required payment at least twice a month or on a regular, agreed payday, with no waiting period. Both laws require prompt payment to workers who are discharged or quit and to those unable to work as a result of a labor dispute. Both also specifically authorize the administrative agency to take assignment of wage claims from workers who have wages due.

A Vermont law granted authority to the Department of Industrial Relations to accept complaints about unpaid

wages and try to arrange a settlement. If a settlement is not reached, the department is to furnish details of the investigation to the Attorney General for action.

New Jersey made its wage payment and wage collection law applicable to all employees except independent contractors and subcontractors. Its amendment authorized a waiting period of ten days, rather than twelve as before, and required a semi-monthly payday, rather than one once every two weeks—authorizing at the same time monthly paydays for executive and supervisory employees. The act also required employers, for the first time, to keep wage and hour records and to give employees a statement of deductions for each pay period. (The authority of the Commissioner to make a decision or award where the sum does not exceed \$300 was retained.)

A new provision required the securing of wages for certain employees in Montana and California.

In Hawaii, the Director of Labor was authorized to enter into reciprocal agreements with the administrative agency of any other state for collection of wage claims.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Indiana repealed its right-to-work law, leaving nineteen states with such laws of general application. (A twentieth state, Louisiana, has a comparable law, but it is applicable only to certain agricultural workers.)

Bargaining rights for public employees were again the subject of legislative action. Michigan and Delaware granted such rights to public employees, and Massachusetts strengthened them for its state employees. Maine and Wyoming granted firemen the right to bargain collectively on wages and all other conditions of work, and to be represented by organizations of their choice. Rhode Island extended the provisions of its labor relations act to firemen and police. Massachusetts granted collective bargaining rights to housing authority employees, and Connecticut granted teachers the right to select representatives to negotiate with boards of educa-

tion concerning salaries and other conditions of employment. Minnesota strengthened its collective bargaining law for certain public employees by establishing procedures or resolving controversies relating to employment conditions.

Oregon directed county and municipal boards or commissions which administer a civil service system to establish procedures for the selection and certification of collective bargaining representatives for such employees. Colorado extended its Labor Peace Act to employees of mass transportation systems acquired or operated by the state or any of its political subdivisions. Louisiana granted employees of municipally owned or operated public transportation facilities the right to organize and bargain collectively. New Mexico authorized municipalities wishing to qualify for grants under the Federal Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 to recognize and enter into collective bargaining with an appropriate union representing employees of municipal transit systems, to meet the standards of the federal act.

In Delaware the Director of the Mediation Service was authorized to determine necessary protective arrangements, including collective bargaining agreements, for employees of privately owned transportation systems before any such system is acquired by any state authority. Massachusetts extended the provisions of its state labor relations act to nurses employed in public or private health care facilities. New York granted such rights to employees of nonprofit hospitals and residential care centers throughout the state rather than just those in New York City, as before.

A Puerto Rico act empowered the Governor to take certain steps when a strike is threatened which would result in the cessation of any essential public service; authorized steps include setting up a fact-finding board and obtaining a restraining order against immediate striking.

Hawaii required an employer to show "good faith doubt" of majority representation by a union before he may file a petition for an election, and Connecticut amended its labor relations act to make

it an unfair labor practice for an employer to require a statement on union affiliation as a condition of employment.

Michigan amended its labor relations act (included in a law creating a board for mediation of labor disputes) to vest responsibility for administration of labor relations in the Labor Mediation Board, rather than leaving this to the courts as formerly. The board is specifically directed to administer the labor relations and mediation functions separately.

West Virginia gave statutory authority to the Commissioner of Labor to investigate and mediate labor disputes if requested to do so by both parties, or if he offers to do so and both parties agree, to replace the former mediation service established in practice by the Governor.

Other significant measures included legislation in Alaska, Hawaii, Rhode Island and Washington prohibiting any person from requesting or requiring an employee or applicant for employment, as a condition of employment, to submit to a lie detector test. Iowa and Maine prohibited the use of professional strikebreakers, and Michigan strengthened its existing anti-strikebreaking law by prohibiting the importation of all strikebreakers, rather than only professional strikebreakers as in the past.

DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT

Laws prohibiting discrimination in employment on the basis of race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry were approved for the first time in nine states—Arizona, Maine, Maryland, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, Utah and Wyoming. A like ordinance was adopted in the District of Columbia. (Nevada formerly had a voluntary law.) There are now thirty-four states plus the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico that have mandatory laws of this type.

The Maine and Michigan laws include a prohibition against discrimination based on age. Three other states enacted separate laws prohibiting age discrimination—Idaho, Indiana and North Dakota—making a total of twenty-

three jurisdictions with such laws. In addition, Maryland's legislature passed a measure making discrimination based on age a "harmful" employment practice, but not actually prohibiting it.

Two states, California and Missouri, prohibited discrimination in apprenticeship, and three—Kansas, Missouri and New York—added additional prohibitions against discrimination by employment agencies.

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

Indiana and Michigan enacted laws authorizing their appropriate administrative agencies to set mandatory standards for camps used as living quarters for five or more migratory workers, on such matters as construction, sanitary conditions, light, air, and protection from fire hazards. Camp operators will be required to obtain annual permits after January 1, 1967 in Indiana and annual licenses after January 1, 1966 in Michigan.

California repealed the specific construction and sanitation requirements of its migratory camp law and, instead, authorized the Division of Housing to adopt camp rules. It also transferred the Division of Housing from the Department of Industrial Relations to a new Department of Housing and Community.

Another new California law required employers to provide sanitary facilities in the fields where five or more employees work for two hours or more in harvesting fruits, nuts or vegetables, and required the employees to use the facilities. The law authorized the Departments of Public Health, Industrial Relations, and Agriculture to make rules relating to such sanitation, and to enforce them. California further authorized guidance services in securing financial or other aid from the federal government for construction or operation of housing for farm laborers.

A Florida enactment authorized housing authorities in certain cities to acquire and operate housing for domestic farm labor and low-income agricultural workers. Illinois amended its camp law to remove special requirements for camps operated for less than twenty-one

days; it now requires all camps to be licensed annually if they provide living quarters for ten or more migratory workers or four or more families containing such workers.

Florida and Michigan enacted laws requiring safety standards for motor vehicles used to transport migratory workers, and California amended its vehicle code to require that the passenger compartments of trucks with solid sides have windows of a specified size.

California also amended its law regulating farm labor contractors by prohibiting them from recruiting and transporting employees for farm work without a *bona fide* order, and by requiring such contractors to post their rates of pay at the job site and in all vehicles used to transport workers.

In addition to laws specifically affecting migratory workers, some of the laws with general coverage were made applicable to agriculture. For instance, North Dakota amended its minimum wage law to provide coverage for men, as well as for women and minors as formerly, and removed its exemption for agricultural workers, thus authorizing the issuance of a wage order for such workers. Michigan provided coverage for certain agricultural workers under its 1964 statutory-rate law subject to the thirteen-week clause already noted under *Minimum Wages* above. In 1965, however, an amendment to this law suspended coverage of certain agricultural operations, pending a study and determination of adequate piece rates for workers in such operations. California issued a new agricultural wage order setting a rate of \$1.30 for women and \$1.10 for minors 16 and 17 years old who work on an hourly basis, and requiring piece rates which yield an equivalent amount for at least 80 per cent of the women and minors employed in each pay period.

A New Jersey wage payment and wage collection law was amended to provide broader coverage, including coverage of agricultural workers.

Four states—Maine, Michigan, New Hampshire and Oregon—amended their workmen's compensation laws to provide some specific type of coverage for farm

labor. The Oregon law is not effective until January 1968.

Texas now requires a tuberculosis examination for persons seeking migratory work. Colorado amended its school law to require state financing of school lunch programs operated during its summer session for migratory children, and Michigan appropriated money for an experimental school to be operated during the summer of 1965.

PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Alabama for the first time required operators of private employment agencies to obtain licenses. California specifically excluded from its employment agency law management consultant firms who place individuals in positions paying not less than \$15,000 per year, and whose entire fee is paid by the employer.

Florida prohibited the use of a name similar to that of a public agency or one used by any other licensed agency, and repealed provisions relating specifically to the regulation of theatrical agencies. Its law authorized appointment of an Advisory Council to make recommendations relative to the operation and regulation of private employment agencies.

Michigan, among various strengthening amendments, prohibited use of a name similar to that of a public agency, and prohibited referral of an applicant to a place where a strike or lockout exists or is impending without so informing the applicant and including a statement to this effect on the referral slip. Another amendment specifically excluded temporary-help agencies, except that they were prohibited from sending employees to any place where a strike, lockout, or labor dispute exists.

Nebraska, for the first time, regulated labor agents who solicit in the state for common or agricultural labor to work outside the state by requiring such agents to obtain a license and to file monthly reports. As in the Michigan law, temporary-help agencies were specifically exempted. In both states the exemption applies if the person employing the individual pays, in addition to the salary, social security taxes and state and federal unemployment insurance, carries

workmen's compensation, and sustains responsibility for the acts of employees while they render service to third persons.

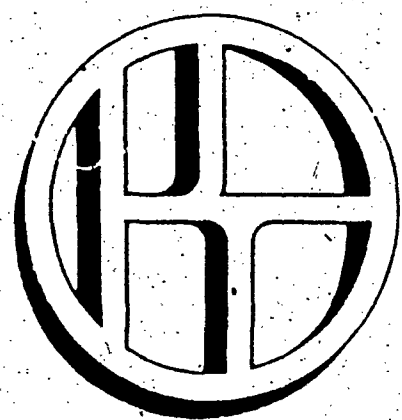
New York established standards for recruitment of domestic and household workers from outside the continental United States for employment in New York, and prohibited agencies from recruiting such workers under age 18 from outside the state for employment within the state.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

A number of states continued to improve existing laws and enact new ones relating to radiation control. Arizona created an Atomic Energy Commission. Colorado and North Dakota passed more comprehensive acts than they formerly had; each designated the state department of health as the state radiation control agency, provided for licensing or registration of certain radiation sources and operations, and authorized the Governor to enter into agreements with the federal government for transfer of certain responsibilities to the state. Such federal-state agreements also were authorized in Michigan and Rhode Island. Thirty-six states have authorized such agreements, and so far ten states have concluded them.

Georgia, Mississippi and Virginia designated their state departments of health as the administrative agencies for radiation control programs. Massachusetts abolished its Atomic Energy Commission and transferred its powers and duties to a newly established Department of Commerce and Development. New Hampshire created a State Radiation Advisory Committee. Washington required licensing of certain radiation sources and operations and extended its law to apply to occupational health and safety, as well as public health and safety as before. Puerto Rico enacted a comprehensive law creating a commission empowered to provide registration or licensing of certain radiation sources and operations.

Several significant laws were enacted affecting general occupational safety. Iowa created an Employment Safety



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Commission and granted it general safety rulemaking authority. New Jersey enacted a modernized, comprehensive Worker Health and Safety Act that broadened the powers of the Department of Labor and Industry and extended coverage to all places of employment, instead of specified industries as formerly. A Maine law broadened the State Labor Commissioner's powers by authorizing correction of all hazards in industrial plants rather than only specific hazards.

Other safety laws were more specialized. Amendments to New York legislation authorized issuance of regulations governing the construction, use and operation of coin-operated machines which perform any manufacturing process; authorized the construction code to be enforced in factories, mercantile establishments, and places of public assembly in municipalities; and required insurance inspectors of boilers to be certified by the Commissioner of Labor. A West Virginia amendment required that the minimum standards of the National Electrical Code be followed in the installation, repair and maintenance of all electrical wiring, apparatus and equipment in all factories and mercantile establishments. An amendment in Massachusetts prohibited employers engaged in construction work from permitting an employee to use stilts to elevate him to high-placed work; a California law prohibited operation of aerial passenger tramways in places of employment without a permit from the Division of Industrial Safety; a Michigan enactment created an Elevator Safety Board and a Tennessee act, a Construction Safety Board. An amendment in Oklahoma provided for additional safety equipment; another measure there, as well as one in Missouri, required regulation of motor vehicles used by railroads to carry employees to and from their places of employment. Indiana required provision of specified sanitary facilities for the use of employees of railroad companies.

Laws were enacted for the first time in twelve states (Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Iowa, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South

Carolina, Texas, and Utah) requiring pupils and teachers in certain vocational education courses to wear eye-protective devices. Another Oklahoma law required school boards to provide respirators for teachers and students in vocational and technical training, and in chemistry classes.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Benefits: Thirty-two states raised workmen's compensation benefits of one kind or another. Many were significant raises. For instance, maximum weekly benefits for temporary total disability were raised from \$75.00 to \$112.50 in Hawaii, from \$61.00 to \$76.00 in Illinois, \$57.00 to \$91.00 in Michigan, and \$71.54 to \$81.23 in Washington. Fifteen states, the District of Columbia and the federal government now pay maximum benefits of \$60.00 or more a week for this type of disability. Twenty-five of the fifty-four laws provide a maximum of \$55.00 or more. The current maximum for temporary total disability under each law is shown in a following table.

Two states in 1965 joined Connecticut in changing from a specified maximum to a certain percentage of the state's average weekly wages. Kentucky now provides that benefits will be $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent instead of 65 per cent of the employee's average weekly earnings. The minimum benefits for all types of disability and for death will be 25 per cent of 85 per cent of the average weekly wages in the state. Maximum benefits vary—for death and partial disability the maximum is 50 per cent, and for total disability 55 per cent, of 85 per cent of the average weekly wages in the state. Maine provided that the maximum will be $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of the state's average weekly wage as computed by the Employment Security Commission.

Medical benefits were improved in ten states. Kentucky and West Virginia, which formerly limited them, now provide for additional benefits without limitation when ordered by the appropriate administrative agency. All but ten states now provide unlimited medical benefits. Burial allowances were increased in eight states: Illinois, Michigan, Minne-

sota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon and Washington.

Rehabilitation: Michigan provided that an injured worker shall be entitled to prompt medical rehabilitation service and when necessary, vocational rehabilitation services. California authorized establishment of a rehabilitation unit to foster, review, and approve rehabilitation plans, which are to be initiated by the employer or insurance carrier. Under this law the injured worker, in addition to temporary disability benefits, is to receive \$52.50 weekly for up to twenty-six weeks as an advance on his permanent disability award.

Time limitations: Kentucky, Minnesota, New Mexico, South Dakota, Utah, and Vermont liberalized the time limits for filing claims for occupational diseases resulting from exposure to ionizing radiation. New York liberalized the time limits for filing claims for silicosis and other dust diseases.

Coverage: Laws were amended in Oregon to provide compulsory rather than elective coverage, in New Hampshire to cover employees where two or more persons are employed, rather than three or more, and in Maine to cover workers where four or more are employed, instead of six. Certain agricultural workers were added to the coverage in Maine, Michigan, New Hampshire and Oregon; the Oregon provision will take effect January 1, 1968. Vermont extended coverage to every elected or appointed executive officer of a corporation, and Wyoming added certain domestic aircraft pilots and flight personnel. On the other hand, Idaho exempted working members of a partnership, and California exempted certain athletes.

Added to the list of compensable occupational diseases were asbestosis in Montana, tuberculosis resulting from care of patients in hospitals in South Dakota, and tenosynovitis of the hand or arm in Vermont. Four states added presumptions that certain diseases were due to the occupation concerned: in Florida, tuberculosis, heart disease or hypertension in the case of firemen; in Michigan, respiratory and heart diseases or illnesses in the case of a county sheriff

and his deputies and members of the state police; in Nevada diseases of the lungs for firemen; and in New Jersey diseases of the respiratory system for voluntary firemen.

A number of states extended coverage to additional groups of public employees. For instance, Kentucky added to its coverage employees of state departments, administrative bodies and agencies; North Dakota added state officials and certain officials of political subdivisions; Missouri, employees of the Division of Welfare; Oklahoma, employees of garbage and sanitation departments and fire departments; Virginia, certain executive officers; Mississippi, the National Guard; and Arizona, certain volunteer firemen and volunteer policemen, peace officers and persons who perform services as trainees for vocational rehabilitation.

CHILD LABOR

AND COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

No comprehensive amendments were made to child labor laws, but eight states amended their laws to some extent and four amended compulsory school attendance provisions. New Hampshire authorized its Commissioner of Labor to declare occupations hazardous for minors under 18 and prohibited their employment in occupations declared hazardous under the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act. Alaska authorized the Commissioner of Labor under certain conditions to permit minors of 16 and 17 to work in hazardous occupations outside of school hours. Virginia permitted children of 14 and 15 to work until 9 p.m. in the summer without prior approval of the Labor Commissioner; it permitted boys of 14 and 15 and girls of 16 and 17 to work in certain restaurants, and boys of 14 and 15 in certain jobs in bowling alleys. In Maine, children under 14 may now be employed in school lunch programs if the work is limited to serving food and cleaning up in the dining room.

Three states enacted amendments relating to street trades. New Jersey modified and Maryland repealed provisions relating to newsboys. A Virginia act pro-

hibited employment of girls under 18 and boys under 16 more than twenty-five miles from the place of employment in the solicitation of subscriptions for books, magazines, and other periodicals.

Connecticut provided that minors of 14 and 15 enrolled in approved public school work-study programs may work in specified establishments otherwise prohibited for minors under 16. Florida exempted from its child labor law the employment of minors in legitimate plays, television and motion picture studios, under certain conditions, and Maryland lowered from 18 to 16 the minimum age for girls employed in motion picture theatres. Maryland also modified its minimum for work on docks or wharves to permit minors under 18 to engage in specific occupations in these places.

Maine and Texas raised the upper age for compulsory school attendance to 17. Kansas eliminated a former exemption under which children could be excused from further attendance if they had completed the eighth grade, and Vermont required completion of the tenth grade before they could be so excused.

YOUTH TRAINING AND RETRAINING

Alaska, Hawaii, Maine, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico and Vermont authorized participation or appropriated funds to enable the state to participate in the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962. Michigan and Virginia provided for development of area vocational education.

Oregon directed its Department of Employment to conduct research to identify current and prospective labor shortages, to seek to identify individuals who can be trained to fill them, and to provide counseling and training for such individuals. A Massachusetts act set up a service corps, patterned on the federal youth employment programs, for persons 16 and over participating as full-time volunteers, and for students 14 and over participating on a part-time basis. The law included a provision for education and training of school dropouts and the unemployed between 16 and 21 years

of age to prepare them for regular employment.

Michigan laws provided for special education and subsidized work-experience for unemployed dropouts between 16 and 20 years of age who have been out of school for at least two months, and set up a subsidized program of work training, combined with academic training, for youths 16 to 22 who have been out of school for six months or have graduated from high school. Mississippi authorized its Agricultural and Industrial Board to formulate and put into effect plans for industrial plant training and recruitment for new and expanded industries, or both. A commission on manpower, technology, and training was created in West Virginia to survey and evaluate current programs of job training, retraining and skill development.

FEDERAL LEGISLATION

There were no amendments to the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act during 1964 or 1965, and no new hazardous occupations orders, but other federal legislation affecting minors was enacted.

The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 is of major importance to youth. Under it the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity was authorized to establish and operate conservation corps and training centers and to arrange work-training and work-study programs for youths 16 through 21 years of age, who are permanent residents of the United States.

The Elementary and Secondary Education Aid Act of 1965 provides for financial assistance to local education agencies, under certain conditions, for special educational needs of children of low-income families. The act authorizes grants for supplementary educational centers and services as well as grants to strengthen state departments of education and for school library resources, text books and other instructional material.

SELECTED REFERENCES

The following are selected publications on general labor laws prepared by the Bureau of Labor Standards, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. 20210.

Growth of Labor Law in the United States. 1962. 316 pp.

Housing for Migrant Agricultural Workers, Labor Camp Standards. Bulletin 235. Revised November, 1962. 111 pp.

Index of Occupational Health and Safety Laws, Codes, Rules and Regulations, by State and by Subject. Revised June, 1964. 71 pp.

State Anti-Injunction Laws. Bulletin 250. September, 1962. 9 pp.

State Labor Relations Acts. Bulletin 224. January, 1961. 39 pp.

State Laws Regulating Private Employment Agencies. (In map form.) Bulletin 252. December, 1962. 39 pp.

State Workmen's Compensation Laws. Bulletin 161. 1964 revision. 83 pp.

State Workmen's Compensation Laws. (In map form.) Bulletin 212. 1964 revision. 43 pp.

A Report on the Bureau of Labor Standards 30th Anniversary. Bulletin 272. 97 pp.

State Child Labor Standards. Bulletin No. 158. Revised 1965. A two-part bulletin. Part I contains a state-by-state summary of the major provisions of child labor and school attendance laws; Part II, a listing of the hazardous occupations prohibited for minors under 16 and under 18 in each state, by law or by regulation.

Additional bulletins relating to child labor and the employment of young workers are available from the Bureau of Labor Standards.

Also issued by it are brief summaries of state labor laws in the form of mimeographed fact sheets, each devoted to an individual category of legislation (minimum wages, wage payment and collection, prevailing wages, etc.). The fact sheets are revised annually or more frequently.

MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM BENEFITS FOR TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABILITY UNDER WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAWS*

(As of October, 1965)

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.....	\$15.00, or average wage if less.	\$38.00.....	.....
Alaska.....	65	Duration of disability..	25.00, or average wage if less.	100.00.....	\$20,000
Arizona.....	65	433 weeks.....	30.00 if worker is 21 years of age or over.	150.00 plus \$2.30 for total dependents.	.....
Arkansas.....	65	450 weeks.....	10.00.....	38.50.....	14,500
California.....	61½(b)	240 weeks.....	25.00.....	70.00.....	.....
Colorado.....	66⅔	Duration of disability..	11.50.....	49.00.....	(c)
Connecticut.....	60	Duration of disability..	20.00.....	55 per cent of state's average production wage."(d)	.....
Delaware.....	66⅔	Duration of disability..	25.00, or actual wage if less..	50.00.....	.....
District of Columbia.....	66⅔	Duration of disability..	18.00, or average wage if less.	70.00.....	24,000
Florida.....	60	350 weeks.....	8.00, or actual wage if less..	42.00.....	.....
Georgia.....	60	400 weeks.....	12.00, or actual wage if less..	37.00.....	12,500
Hawaii.....	66⅔	Duration of disability..	18.00, or average wage if less.	112.50.....	25,000
Idaho.....	55-60(a)	400 weeks (e); thereafter \$15 per week (\$18 if dependent wife) plus \$4 to \$15 for children, for duration of disability.	15.00 (\$18.00 if dependent wife) to \$33.00(a).	32.00 to 52.00(a) (see column 3)	.....
Illinois.....	65-80(a)	Duration of disability until equivalent of death benefit is paid, except in specific injury cases, limited to 64 weeks.	31.50 to 49.00(a).....	62.00 to 76.00(a) for first 64 weeks; thereafter 56.00 to 68.00.	13,500-17,500(a)
Indiana.....	60	500 weeks.....	18.00.....	45.00.....	20,000
Iowa.....	66⅔	300 weeks.....	18.00, or actual wage if less..	40.00 to 56.00(a)	.....
Kansas.....	60	415 weeks.....	7.00.....	42.00.....	17,430
Kentucky.....	66⅔	425 weeks(f).....	25 per cent of 85 per cent of the state's average weekly wage.	55 per cent of 85 per cent of the state's average weekly wage.	.....
Louisiana.....	65	300 weeks.....	10.00, or actual wage if less..	35.00.....	.....
Maine.....	66⅔	Duration of disability..	18.00.....	⅔ of state's average weekly wage.	21,000
Maryland.....	66⅔	208 weeks.....	18.00, or actual wage if less..	55.00.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	66⅔	Duration of disability..	20.00, or average wage if less, but not less than \$10 if normal working hours are 15 or more.	58.00, plus \$6.00 for each total dependent. Aggregate shall not exceed the average weekly wage of the employee.	16,000 plus dependents' allowances (g)
Michigan.....	66⅔	Duration of disability..	27.00 to 42.00(a).....	58.00 to 91.00(a)	(h)
Minnesota.....	66⅔	350 weeks.....	17.50.....	45.00.....	.....
Mississippi.....	66⅔	450 weeks.....	10.00.....	35.00.....	12,500
Missouri.....	66⅔	400 weeks.....	16.00, or actual wage if less..	52.00.....	.....
Montana.....	50-66⅔(a)	300 weeks.....	31.50.....	35.00 to 56.00(a)	.....
Nebraska.....	66⅔	300 weeks (e); thereafter 45 per cent of wages, maximum \$34.00.	28.00, or actual wage if less, first 300 weeks; thereafter \$24.00, or actual wage if less.	42.00 (see column 3)	.....
Nevada.....	65-90(a)	433 weeks.....	No statutory minimum.....	48.75 to 67.50(a)	.....
New Hampshire.....	66⅔	312 weeks; thereafter annual extensions in the discretion of the labor commissioner.	15.00, or average wage if less.	50.00.....	.....
New Jersey.....	(i)	300 weeks.....	10.00.....	45.00.....	.....
New Mexico.....	60	500 weeks.....	24.00, or actual wage if less..	40.00.....	20,000
New York.....	66⅔	Duration of disability..	20.00, or actual wage if less..	60.00.....	6,500
North Carolina.....	60	400 weeks.....	10.00.....	37.50.....	12,000
North Dakota.....	80	Duration of disability..	15.00, plus \$3.00 for each dependent child under 18, or those over 18 incapable of self-support.	50.00 to 65.00(a)	.....
Ohio.....	66⅔	Duration of disability..	25.00, or actual wage if less..	56.00 for the first 12 weeks; thereafter \$49.00.	10,750

MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM BENEFITS FOR TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABILITY UNDER WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAWS*

(As of October, 1965)—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.	\$40.00.....	.....
Oregon.....	50-75(a)	Duration of disability..	30.00, or actual wage if less.	39.23 to 73.85(a)	.....
Pennsylvania.....	66⅔	Duration of disability..	27.50, or 90 per cent of actual wage if less, but in no event less than \$20.00.	47.50.....	.....
Puerto Rico.....	66⅔	312 weeks.....	8.00.....	35.00.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	60	Duration of disability(j)	17.00 if worker is receiving benefits under the state temporary disability ins. act. \$22.00 if worker is not receiving benefits under the state temporary disability ins. act.	40.00 if worker is receiving benefits under the state temporary disability ins. act. \$45.00 to \$57.00(a) if worker is not receiving benefits under the state temporary disability ins. act.	*(j)
South Carolina.....	60	500 weeks.....	5.00.....	35.00.....	\$10,000
South Dakota.....	55	312 weeks.....	20.00, or average wage if less.	38.00.....	13,500
Tennessee.....	65	300 weeks.....	15.00, or average wage if less, but in no event less than \$12.00.	38.00.....	.....
Texas.....	60	401 weeks.....	9.00*.....	35.00.....	.....
Utah.....	60	312 weeks.....	25.00 to 39.25(a), or actual wage if less.	42.00 to 60.00(a)	13,104-18,720(a)
Vermont.....	66⅔	330 weeks(e).....	21.00, plus \$2.50 for each dependent child under 21, or average wage if less.	41.00, plus \$2.50 for each dependent child under 21.	.....
Virginia.....	60	500 weeks.....	14.00.....	39.00.....	15,600
Washington.....	.....	Duration of disability..	Same as maximum.	42.69 to 81.23(a)	.....
West Virginia.....	66⅔	208 weeks.....	22.00.....	42.00.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	70	Duration of disability..	8.75.....	68.00.....	.....
Wyoming.....	66⅔	Duration of disability..	30.00 to 46.15(a).....	40.38 to 60.00(a)	.....
United States:					
Federal employees....	66⅔-75(a)	Duration of disability..	41.54, or actual wage if less.	121.15.....	.....
Longshoremen.....	66⅔	Duration of disability..	18.00, or average wage if less.	70.00.....	24,000

*Prepared by the 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. In Illinois, according to number of dependent children under 16, or under 18 when not emancipated.

(b) The California law provides for 65 per cent of 95 per cent of actual earnings, or 61⅔ per cent.

(c) Colorado: If periodic disability benefits are payable to the worker under the Federal OASDI, the workmen's compensation weekly benefits shall be reduced (but not below zero) by an amount approximating one-half such federal benefits for such week. If disability benefits are payable under an employer pension plan, the workmen's compensation benefits shall be reduced in an amount proportional to the employer's percentage of total contributions to the plan.

Colorado does not limit total maximum for disability from accidental injury, except that if payable in lump sum, maximum is \$15,288; in case of occupational diseases the maximum is \$13,693.75.

(d) Connecticut: Beginning October, 1965, this amount is \$61.00 a week.

(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) Kentucky: If period of total disability begins after a period of partial disability, the period of partial disability shall be deducted from the 425 weeks and the \$16,150.

(g) Massachusetts: Maximum \$18,000 for temporary total and permanent partial disability.

(h) Michigan: Total maximum may not exceed 500 times total weekly amount payable.

(i) New Jersey: Benefits are set in accordance with a "wage and compensation schedule." Under this schedule, the 66⅔ per cent level is adhered to fairly closely for workers earning wages of \$45 a week or less. For workers who earn more, the schedule specifies benefits which are less than 66⅔ per cent. For instance, a worker earning \$60 a week is entitled to a compensation benefit of \$36, or 60 per cent.

(j) 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. The allowance of up to \$12.00 a week for dependent children is also payable from this fund.

MAJOR STATE CHILD-LABOR STANDARDS AFFECTING MINORS UNDER 18*

As of September, 1965

(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.	8 p.m. to 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, except 9 p.m. to 7 a.m., girls under 18 in vocational education programs.
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., 16-18.
California.....	15	18	8-48, under 18. Combined hours of work and hours in school for minors under 18 limited to 8 a day.	10 p.m. to 5 a.m., under 18.
476 Colorado.....	16	16(c)	8-48-6, under 18. Work of children under 16 attending school and working outside of school hours limited to 4 a day.	9:30 p.m. to 5 a.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, except 9 p.m. in stores on Fridays, Saturdays and vacations.
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 the next day.	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.
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 under 16 is in session.	10 p.m. to 5 a.m., minors 16-18. 9 p.m. to 6 a.m., under 16.
Hawaii.....	16 when child is legally required to attend school; otherwise 14.	18	8-40-6, under 16. Combined hours of work and 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 certificates.	9-54, under 16.	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., under 16. After 9 p.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. 9-49½-6, minors 16 and over. 9-54-6, minors 16 and over in stores.	6 p.m. to 7 a.m., under 16. 9 p.m. to 6 a.m., 16 and over.
Kentucky.....	16	18	8-40-6, under 18. Daily hours of work for minors under 16 attending school limited to 3 on a school day, 23 during a school week; for such minors 16-18, 4 on a school day, 28 during a school week.	6 p.m. to 7 a.m., children under 15. 8 p.m. to 7 a.m., children 15. 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., 16-18.
Louisiana.....	16	18	8-44-6, under 18. 10-60, for minors 14-18 years employed in processing sugar cane or sorghum into sugar, molasses, or syrup, or in processing strawberries. Hours of work of minors under 16 employed outside school hours limited to 3 hours a day on any day when school is in session.	7 p.m. to 6 a.m., boys under 16, girls under 18, except girls 16-18 enrolled in distributive courses may work until 8:30 p.m. 3 nights a week. 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., boys 16-18.
Maine.....	16	16(c)	8-48-6, under 16. 9-hour day, 54-hour week (50-hour week as a production worker), females 16 and over. Hours of work of minors under 16 enrolled in school limited to 4 on school days, 28 during school weeks.	9 p.m. to 7 a.m., under 16.
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 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., 16 and 17 attending day school.

MAJOR STATE CHILD-LABOR STANDARDS AFFECTING MINORS UNDER 18*—Continued

As of September, 1965

(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)
Massachusetts.....	16	18	4-24, under 14 in farm work. 8-48-6, under 16. 9-48-6, minors 16-18. 10-48-6, under 18. Combined hours of work and hours in school for minors under 18 limited to 48 a week.	6 p.m. to 6:30 a.m., under 16. 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., 16-18.
Michigan.....	14	18	8-48, under 16. 54-hour week, girls 16 and over. 8-44, under 16. 10-hour day, girls 16 and over.	9 p.m. to 7 a.m., under 16. 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., 16-18 attending school. 11 p.m. to 6 a.m., 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. 8-44, under 16. 10-hour day, girls 16 and over.	7 p.m. to 6 a.m., under 16.
Mississippi.....	14	No state provision, but see (d) regarding federal certificates.	8-40-6, under 16. 9-54, girls 16 and over.	7 p.m. to 7 a.m., under 16, except that a child under 16 attending school may work until 10 p.m. when there is no school the following day.
Missouri.....	14	16(c)	8-hour day, girls 16 and over in certain establishments. 8-48, all employees in certain establishments. 8-48, under 16. 9-54, girls 16 and over in larger cities or for employers of 25 or more. 8-48, boys under 16, girls under 18. 4 hours on a school day, 8 hours any other day, 28 hours in any week, 10 1/4-54 during vacation for minors under 16. 10-48, under 18 in factories. 10 1/4-54, minors 16-18, other occupations. 8-40-6, under 18. 10-hour day, 6-day week, under 16 in agriculture. Combined hours of work and hours in school for minors under 16 limited to 8 a day.	8 p.m. to 6 a.m., under 16. 1 a.m. to 6 a.m., girls 16 and over in larger cities or for employers of 25 or more.
Montana.....	16	18	8-48, under 16. 10-48, under 18 in factories. 10 1/4-54, minors 16-18, other occupations. 8-40-6, under 18. 10-hour day, 6-day week, under 16 in agriculture. Combined hours of work and hours in school for minors under 16 limited to 8 a day.	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. 6 p.m. to 7 a.m., under 16. 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., 16-18, except 11 p.m., boys in nonfactory establishments during vacation.
Nebraska.....	14	16(c)	8-48, under 16. 10-48, under 18 in factories. 10 1/4-54, minors 16-18, other occupations. 8-40-6, under 18. 10-hour day, 6-day week, under 16 in agriculture. Combined hours of work and hours in school for minors under 16 limited to 8 a day.	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. 6 p.m. to 7 a.m., under 16. 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., 16-18, except 11 p.m., boys in nonfactory establishments during vacation.
Nevada.....	14	17(c)	8-48, under 16. 10-48, under 18 in factories. 10 1/4-54, minors 16-18, other occupations. 8-40-6, under 18. 10-hour day, 6-day week, under 16 in agriculture. Combined hours of work and hours in school for minors under 16 limited to 8 a day.	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. 6 p.m. to 7 a.m., under 16. 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., 16-18, except 11 p.m., boys in nonfactory establishments during vacation.
New Hampshire.....	14	16(c); 18 if subject to the FLSA	8-48, under 16. 10-48, under 18 in factories. 10 1/4-54, minors 16-18, other occupations. 8-40-6, under 18. 10-hour day, 6-day week, under 16 in agriculture. Combined hours of work and hours in school for minors under 16 limited to 8 a day.	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. 6 p.m. to 7 a.m., under 16. 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., 16-18, except 11 p.m., boys in nonfactory establishments during vacation.
New Jersey.....	16	18	8-48, under 16. 10-48, under 18 in factories. 10 1/4-54, minors 16-18, other occupations. 8-40-6, under 18. 10-hour day, 6-day week, under 16 in agriculture. Combined hours of work and hours in school for minors under 16 limited to 8 a day.	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. 6 p.m. to 7 a.m., under 16. 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., 16-18, except 11 p.m., boys in nonfactory establishments during vacation.
New Mexico.....	14	16(c)	8-48, under 16. 10-48, under 18 in factories. 10 1/4-54, minors 16-18, other occupations. 8-40-6, under 18. 10-hour day, 6-day week, under 16 in agriculture. Combined hours of work and hours in school for minors under 16 limited to 8 a day.	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. 6 p.m. to 7 a.m., under 16. 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., 16-18, except 11 p.m., boys in nonfactory establishments during vacation.
New York.....	16	18	8-48, under 16. 10-48, under 18 in factories. 10 1/4-54, minors 16-18, other occupations. 8-40-6, under 18. 10-hour day, 6-day week, under 16 in agriculture. Combined hours of work and hours in school for minors under 16 limited to 8 a day.	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. 6 p.m. to 7 a.m., under 16. 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., 16-18, except 11 p.m., boys in nonfactory establishments during vacation.

North Carolina.....	16	18(c)	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., under 16, except 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. for boys under 16 before nonschool days. 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.
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 10 p.m. on special permit from the Wage and Hour Commission.
Pennsylvania.....	16	18	8-44-6, under 18. Hours of work of minors under 16 enrolled in school limited to 4 hours a day on a school day, 8 hours on any other day, 18 hours in any school week, except that minors 14 and over whose employment is part of a recognized school-work program may be employed for hours which, combined with hours spent in school, do not exceed 8 a day. Work of minors between 16-18 attending day school limited to 28 during a school week.	7 p.m. to 7 a.m., under 16. 9 p.m. to 6 a.m., girls 16-18. 11 p.m. to 6 a.m., boys 16-18 enrolled in regular day school.
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., 16-18.
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. 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. 48-hour, 6-day week, combined hours of school and on-the-job training for student learners 16-18.	7 p.m. to 7 a.m., under 16 attending school. 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., 16-18, and children under 16 out of school.

MAJOR STATE CHILD-LABOR STANDARDS AFFECTING MINORS UNDER 18*—Concluded

As of September, 1965

(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)
Texas.....	15	Not required for minors 15 and over; see (d) regarding federal certificates.	8-48, under 15. 9-54, girls 15 and over.	10 p.m. to 5 a.m., under 15
Utah.....	14	18(c)	8-44-6, under 18. The hours of required school attendance must be counted as part of legal day and week.	6 p.m. to 7 a.m., under 15. 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., boys under 16, girls under 18 in retail trade and certain other industries.
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. (9 p.m. June 1 to Sept. 1; 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 5 a.m., boys 16-18.
Washington.....	14, boys. 15, girls.	18	8-48-6, under 16 when school is in session. In computing hours, 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, when school is in session; after 9 p.m. when there is no school the following day. 6 p.m. to 6 a.m., girls 16 and over, factories and laundries. 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., girls 16 and 17 in restaurants and hotels, curb service, drive-ins.
Wyoming.....	16	16(c)	8 a day, under 16. 8-48, girls 16 and over.	10 p.m. (12 midnight before nonschool days) to 5 a.m., under 16. 12 midnight to 5 a.m. for girls 16-18, and for children under 16 not enrolled in school.
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 a day.	6 p.m. to 8 a.m., under 16. 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., 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 often 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 nightwork regulations for minors under 16 usually apply to most occupations; sometimes, however, they apply only to certain establishments such as factories

or stores. Regulations applicable to minors 16 and 17 are usually less comprehensive in coverage than those applicable to minors under 16. Many states have special nightwork prohibitions for minors working as public messengers, and some have special prohibitions for other types of work, such as work in bowling alleys. These are not shown.

(c) In these states the law provides that age certificates may be issued upon request for minors above the age indicated or, although not specified in the law, such certificates are issued in practice for such minors.

(d) For the purposes of the Fair Labor Standards Act, federal certificates of age are issued upon request, by federal issuing officers.

STATE LABOR LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN*

SIGNIFICANT advances have been made in state labor legislation of special interest to women workers during the period between September 1, 1963 and November 1, 1965. In the fields of minimum wage and equal pay for equal work, greater progress was made than in any other two-year period of recent history. The upsurge of activity in these areas can be attributed in large measure to the stepping up of efforts of women's organizations and labor organizations interested in promoting such legislation, and to the work of state commissions on the status of women which have been established in forty-five states.

Four states—Delaware, Indiana, Maryland and Michigan—enacted minimum wage legislation for the first time. Oklahoma, with an inoperative law, passed a new law. Today thirty-nine jurisdictions (thirty-seven states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico) have minimum wage laws on the statute books.¹ Three states—Nevada, North Dakota and Oklahoma—which had laws applying to women and/or minors, extended the coverage to men. Their action brought to twenty-three the number of states with statutes applying to both men and women.

This legislation is of great importance to workers in the local trade and service industries not covered by the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act. It is of particular significance for women workers, since women as a group are still employed principally in low-wage trade and service occupations, and are poorly organized in trade unions.

Three states—North Dakota, Oklahoma and West Virginia—were added to the list

of those with equal pay laws, bringing to twenty-five the number of states with such laws, and four states amended existing legislation. An additional five states (with no equal pay laws) have Fair Employment Practices Laws which prohibit discrimination in rate of pay or compensation when based on sex. Three of these laws—those of Maryland, Nebraska and Utah—were enacted in 1965.

Also in the two-year period under review, six states amended laws on women's hours of work, and one state amended its industrial homework law.

Fair Employment Practices Acts prohibiting discrimination in employment based on sex were enacted or amended in eight states, and the District of Columbia adopted an ordinance banning such discrimination. The unusual activity relating to discrimination in employment based on sex, and equal pay for equal work, followed enactment of two major pieces of federal legislation—the Federal Equal Pay Act of 1963 and the Federal Civil Rights Act of 1964.

MINIMUM WAGES

New Laws

All state minimum wage laws enacted since September 1963—in Delaware, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan and Oklahoma—set statutory rates which apply to both men and women. Formerly, under the inoperative wage board law in Oklahoma, only females were covered.

The coverage provisions of the new minimum wage laws in these five states vary greatly. Except in Delaware, where the law has very few exceptions, the new measures contain numerous exemptions. Specifically exempt, for example, are employers of less than four employees in Indiana and Michigan; of less than seven in Maryland; and of less than nine in

*Prepared by the Women's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor.

¹In three of these states—Illinois, Kansas and Louisiana—no minimum wage rates are in effect.

Oklahoma. Employees in hotels, restaurants and hospitals as well as in many other types of employment are exempt under the Maryland and Oklahoma laws. (In restaurants Oklahoma exempts only employees serving food.) The Michigan law covers only employees who are employed thirteen weeks or more in any four consecutive three-month periods. In Indiana, the law exempts from coverage persons performing services not in the course of the employing unit's trade or business. The Delaware and Maryland acts apply to employees regardless of age; that of Indiana to persons 18 years old and over; and those of Michigan and Oklahoma to employees 18 to 65 years of age.

All of the new minimum wage laws provide for a statutory minimum wage rate of \$1.00 an hour, and only the Michigan law has a "step-up pay provision"; it provides for a rate increase after one year (January 1, 1966) to \$1.15 an hour and after two years (January 1, 1967) to \$1.25 an hour. The Michigan law further provides that any increases or decreases in the minimum hourly rate after 1967 shall reflect corresponding increases or decreases in the cost of living.

A provision in each of the new laws requires the establishment of a tripartite committee or other group to develop regulations necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of the act. In Delaware, the board can recommend wage rates for part-time and overtime work. The Delaware, Indiana, Maryland and Michigan laws all authorize regulations on the value of board and lodging and other facilities or services. Maryland exempts hotels and restaurants, and in the other three states the tripartite group is authorized to determine the value of tips and gratuities for purposes of deductions from the wage. Two laws set a maximum amount of deductions; it may not exceed 40 per cent of the minimum wage rate in Michigan; and 50 per cent in Indiana.

Statutory Rates Increased

In the past two years minimum wage laws were amended to increase the statutory minimum rate in eight states—Maine, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont

and Wyoming. The Massachusetts amendment provided for increase of the minimum wage rate in two steps from \$1.25 to \$1.35 by September 5, 1966, except for manufacturing. The amendment provided that higher rates with respect to employees engaged in manufacturing occupations, both interstate and intrastate, shall take effect when the minimum wage rates under the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act, as amended, are equal to or higher than those provided by the amendment. It also authorized the Massachusetts Commissioner of Labor and Industries to issue a mandatory order automatically advancing to the new rates existing wage orders with rates less than those established by the act. In Maine (in two steps), Nevada and Vermont the minimum wage rate increases brought these states in line with the rate of \$1.25 an hour set by the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act. The highest basic minimum statutory rate is \$1.25 an hour or higher in ten states; and two states provide for a gradual increase to \$1.25. The Nevada amendment also set a rate of \$1.10 an hour for females under 18 years and \$1.00 for males under 18.

The statutory rate was raised to \$1.00 an hour from 85 cents in North Carolina and from 75 cents in Wyoming. A New Mexico amendment increased the minimum wage rate from 80 cents to 90 cents an hour except in service establishments, for which it was raised from 70 cents to 80 cents an hour. In South Dakota the statutory rates for females over 14 years old in covered employment were increased from \$15 to \$20 a week in cities with a population of 2,500 or more and from \$12 to \$17 a week in cities under 2,500. Another Massachusetts amendment increased from 85 to 90 cents (effective September 5, 1966; 93 cents, effective September 5, 1967) the hourly rate below which no minimum wage board may make recommendations for service workers who regularly receive gratuities.

Wage Order Rates

Twenty-two states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico have laws with rates in effect providing for setting of minimum wage rates by wage board pro-

cedures. Of these, eleven states and Puerto Rico also set minimum rates by statute: Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont and Washington. In the last two years minimum wage rates have been increased by a total of seventy-one wage orders in eleven jurisdictions. Sixty-one of the orders established rates ranging from \$1.00 to \$1.30 an hour, with heavy concentration at \$1.25 or \$1.30 an hour.

The highest hourly rates that became effective by wage order between September 1, 1963 and November 1, 1965 are:

\$1.30 for 22 orders in California and Massachusetts.

1.25 for 23 orders in the District of Columbia, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Oregon, Puerto Rico and Washington.

1.15 for 2 orders in the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

1.10 for 8 orders in Utah and Wisconsin.

1.05 for 1 order in the District of Columbia.

1.00 for 5 orders in New Hampshire, Oregon, Puerto Rico and Wisconsin.

.95 for 1 order in Puerto Rico.

.85 for 2 orders in North Dakota and Puerto Rico.

.75 for 2 orders in North Dakota and Ohio.

Less than \$.75 for 5 orders in Oregon, Puerto Rico and Washington.

More than half of the orders in which minimum wage rates were increased, as indicated by the titles, affected the five major occupation or industry groups in which large numbers of women are employed: hotels, restaurants, and/or public housekeeping; laundry and/or dry cleaning; retail of mercantile trade; beauty or personal service; and clerical occupations. The remaining wage orders were distributed among a wide variety of industry groups, such as amusement and recreation, agriculture, building service, domestic service, and hospitals.

Step-up pay provisions were incorporated in the wage orders of five of the eleven jurisdictions in which wage order rates increased during the past two years: California, the District of Columbia, New Hampshire, Utah and Wisconsin.

Coverage of Laws Amended

Amendments to laws in seven states—Hawaii, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota,

New Hampshire, Nevada and North Dakota—resulted in changes in coverage.

In two states, Nevada and North Dakota, coverage of the existing minimum wage laws was extended to men workers. The Nevada law originally applied only to females, and that of North Dakota to women and minors. Two states, North Dakota and Maine, brought additional occupations under coverage. A North Dakota amendment extended coverage to employees in agriculture and domestic service, previously exempt. In Maine an amendment extended coverage to employees of nursing homes and hospitals, employees packing marine products for shipment or propagating, processing, etc., such products or by-products, and smoked fish workers.

In several states recent amendments were designed to reduce rather than increase coverage. A Minnesota amendment exempted from the minimum wage rate as determined by wage order, under certain conditions, a minor learner or student in the printing trade employed on a weekly or semi-weekly newspaper, provided the wage paid is 75 per cent of the minimum for the first year; 85 per cent the second year; and 95 per cent the third year. Michigan in July 1965 amended its law, enacted the year before, to suspend application of the act's provisions with respect to agricultural fruit growers and other agricultural employers who contract for harvesting on a piecework basis, until the Wage Deviation Board shall have determined, by no later than July 31, 1966, a wage scale equivalent to the prevailing minimum wage for such employment.

The amendment in Maine, while it extended coverage to certain occupations, at the same time specifically exempted others from coverage, i.e.: employees engaged in the first processing of marine products at sea; students under 19 enrolled in or on vacation from school who do not replace regular employees; and students under 19, other than counselors or junior counselors, who are employees of summer camps for boys and girls.

A New Hampshire amendment provided that, if full maintenance is furnished for them, the law does not apply

to children working for their parents, grandparents or guardians; to spouses working for each other on a volunteer basis; or to employees subject to the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act, except that when the state minimum wage rates are higher than those under the federal law, the state rates shall prevail. Hawaii amended its law to remove from coverage any person employed as a houseparent in or about any home or shelter maintained for child welfare purposes by a charitable organization exempt from federal income tax; and to increase from \$450 to \$550 the guaranteed monthly salary persons must receive in order to qualify under exemption from coverage of the minimum wage law.

Overtime Pay Provisions

Some progress was made during the two years in enactment of premium pay provisions for work in excess of a specified number of hours. The 1965 amendment to the Maine law requires payment of time and one-half the employee's regular hourly rate for work in excess of 48 hours a week. The Delaware law previously mentioned authorizes the Department of Labor to require overtime pay by regulation.

Of the seventy-one wage orders involving increased wage rates effective in the two-year period, well over half (62 per cent) have overtime pay requirements. The provisions vary among the states as to the overtime premium pay rate and as to hours after which overtime rates must be paid. Wage orders require payment of time and one-half the employee's regular rate for hours over 40 a week in Massachusetts and after 44 hours a week in Oregon. In the District of Columbia, wage orders set a monetary amount higher than the basic minimum for hours worked in excess of 40 a week. Thirteen of fourteen California wage orders provide for payment of overtime at the rate of time and one-half the employee's regular rate for hours worked in excess of 8 up to 12 a day, and require a double-time rate for hours worked over 12 a day. Overtime rates were also established by wage orders in Puerto Rico and Wisconsin.

Hawaii amended its wage and hour law

to provide that the reasonable cost of board, lodging and other facilities, if furnished, should be included in computing the regular rate of pay on which overtime compensation is based. The amendment provides that if an employee performs two or more different kinds of work for the same employer, the total earnings for all such work for the pay period shall be considered to have been earned for performing one kind of work.

The Massachusetts minimum wage law was amended to define garagemen, who are exempt from coverage of the overtime provision, as not to include parking lot attendants; thus the overtime rate provided by law specifically applies to parking lot attendants.

Other Minimum Wage Legislation

Minimum wage law amendments concerning administration and enforcement were adopted in four states—Hawaii, Maine, Massachusetts and Wyoming.

A Hawaii amendment (1) provided that every employer shall permit the Director of Labor and Industrial Relations or his authorized representative to confer with and interrogate any employee at the place of employment during working hours; (2) clarified provisions of a section of the act relating to disclosure of information; (3) declared it a misdemeanor for an employer to pay or agree to pay an employee compensation less than that to which he is entitled; (4) changed the penalty provisions from not more than \$500 fine and imprisonment of not more than ninety days to not less than \$50 nor more than \$500 fine and imprisonment not to exceed one year; and (5) deleted a provision which declared that each day of violation constituted a separate offense.

In Massachusetts a new section was added to the law to impose criminal penalties (not less than \$50 nor more than \$200 fine, and not less than ten days nor more than ninety days imprisonment, or both) on an employer for either of the following violations: (1) requesting or accepting from an employee the return of a portion of his wages which would result in the employee's retaining less than the minimum wage; (2) threatening an employee to whom wages are due un-

der the law, for the purpose of causing him to accept as payment in full a lesser sum than the full amount of wages due.

The 1965 Maine amendment which increased the statutory rate also provided that (1) employers must keep records required under the law at least three years, and also furnish statements to employees with each payment of wages showing hours, total earnings and itemized deductions; (2) an employer is liable for the amount of unpaid wages (previously he was liable if he continued in violation after having received a notice from the Commissioner); and (3) in the event of violation of the act, the Attorney General may institute injunction proceedings to enjoin further violation. The section of the act which authorized the County Attorney of the county where a violation occurred to institute criminal action against an employer was repealed.

A Wyoming amendment provided that an aggrieved employee may bring civil action for enforcement of the law, recovery of unpaid wages, attorney fees, and court costs; previously the law provided for a civil action by the Labor Commissioner through the various county attorneys.

In addition, Puerto Rico's law was amended to provide that in the harvesting of coffee, sewing of leaves in the tobacco industry, and other economic activity, the minimum wage may be fixed by units of work instead of wage rates per hour, depending on the nature of the work. A section of the Puerto Rico law relating to discrimination by the employer was amended to provide that evasion by him of "any other labor law or regulation issued under the law" shall be deemed a misdemeanor.

The 1965 Vermont amendment increasing the statutory minimum wage rate also required that the wage board shall meet at least once every year following its appointment, or more often if requested by the Commissioner. North Dakota's amendment extending coverage to men also provided for an annual review of all wage orders.

A Senate Joint Resolution in Wisconsin requested the Joint Legislative Council, in conjunction with the Industrial Com-

mission staff, to study that state's minimum wage laws as they affect business, industry and the various classes of employment, and of the minimum wage bills introduced in the 1965 legislature. A report of its findings and recommendations, including proposed legislation if any, is to be made to the 1967 legislature.

EQUAL PAY AND DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT

Laws requiring equal pay for equal work irrespective of sex, or prohibiting discrimination in employment based on sex, were enacted in a number of states during the biennium.

Three states adopted equal pay laws for the first time—North Dakota, Oklahoma and West Virginia—bringing to twenty-five the number of states with such laws. Amendments to existing acts were passed in four states—California, Maine, New York and Rhode Island. In addition, Maryland, Nebraska and Utah included in their Fair Employment Practices Laws provisions to prohibit discrimination in compensation because of sex.

The three new equal pay laws apply to private employment and have broad coverage provisions. The North Dakota act also covers public employment (a classification covered by laws of only two other states, Colorado and Montana). No exemptions from coverage are provided in the Oklahoma and West Virginia laws, but that of North Dakota excludes domestic employment in private homes. The North Dakota and West Virginia measures apply to both men and women, Oklahoma's only to women.

The term "comparable work" is used in all the new equal pay laws; i.e., an employer is prohibited from discriminating on the basis of sex in the payment of wages for "comparable" work on jobs which have comparable requirements. All the three new laws provide that differentials in pay are not prohibited when based on enumerated factors. The North Dakota statute provides that differentials in pay are not prohibited when based on seniority systems; job descriptive systems, merit increase systems or executive training programs. The Oklahoma and West Virginia laws, in addition to spelling out

certain factors, also provide that differentials in pay are not prohibited when based on factors other than sex.

California's equal pay law was amended to empower the Division of Industrial Relations to administer the law, supervise payment of back wages due, and, if necessary, bring a civil action with the consent of the employee. The amendment also establishes penalties for violations.

Maine amended its equal pay law to extend coverage to men and to prohibit discrimination in rates of pay on the basis of sex for "comparable" work (as defined) rather than "equal" work, as in the earlier law. This amendment includes the provision that no employer may discharge or discriminate against any employee who takes action to invoke or assist in the enforcement of the law.

New York's equal pay law was amended to conform to the Federal Equal Pay Act of 1963. A Rhode Island amendment deleted an exemption which had permitted wage differentials based on sex when provided under collective bargaining agreements.

Legislatures of eight states enacted legislation prohibiting discrimination in employment based on sex. In five of these—Arizona, Maryland, Nebraska, Utah and Wyoming—the sex discrimination ban was included in Fair Employment Practices laws enacted for the first time. In addition, a new District of Columbia ordinance included a similar prohibition. The other three states—Massachusetts, Missouri and New York—amended their existing Fair Employment Practices laws to include prohibition of discrimination in employment based on sex. In all, a total of eleven jurisdictions now have legislation banning discrimination in employment based on sex. In Hawaii and Wisconsin such legislation was enacted several years ago, prior to approval of the Federal Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Two other enactments dealt with equal pay and sex discrimination in employment. Missouri amended its equal pay law to authorize the Industrial Commission to carry on a continuing program of education, information, study, and community organization concerning problems of female employees in seeking, obtaining

and holding employment without discrimination on account of sex. A resolution adopted in South Dakota authorized the Legislative Research Council to make a detailed study of the need for equal pay legislation and report the results, with any recommendations, to the 1966 legislature.

HOURS OF WORK

Amendments to laws relating to women's hours of work were enacted in six states. In general, they continued a trend towards permitting greater flexibility in the application of maximum hour standards.

A Massachusetts amendment provided for the employment of women 21 years and over after 11 p.m. and before 6 a.m. in manufacturing and mechanical establishments under certain conditions specified in the amendment. (Previously such employment was prohibited.)

New York amended its law relating to working hours of women in factories to provide that under specified conditions the Commissioner may issue permits authorizing factory employment of women 21 years of age and over beyond the maximum (8-48) hours for not more than eight weeks in the last six months of a calendar year.

Washington's hour law was amended to exempt women employed in executive, administrative, and professional positions.

A California amendment added clinical laboratory bioanalysts, and surgical technicians and inhalation therapists in hospitals, to occupations to which provisions of the maximum hour law do not apply during an emergency, provided the overtime rate is paid for hours worked in excess of the maximum.

New Jersey amended a law requiring a half hour for the midday meal after six consecutive hours of work for men and women employed in any factory, workshop, mill, mine or place where goods are manufactured; it now provides that, upon joint application of the employer and a majority of employees or their collective bargaining agent, the midday meal period may be reduced to twenty minutes if the employer agrees to pay wages for that pe-

riod as though it were working time, and if the application is approved by order of the commissioner. Another New Jersey amendment repealed sections of the statutes (including the meal period provision) and provided that rules and regulations will be issued by a newly established Bureau of Engineering and Safety in the Department of Labor. The amendment provides, however, that any rules and regulations issued under the repealed sections shall remain in full force until five years following the effective date of the act, or until replaced by new rules and regulations.

North Carolina amended its 9-hour-a-day, 48-hour-a-week law to exempt from its coverage females employed in fruit and vegetable processing plants.

The New York legislature extended until July 1, 1968, a law permitting females and minors dispensation from certain legal requirements as to hours and other conditions where a defense emergency exists. Previously this law had been extended on a year-to-year basis. In Massachusetts, a similar law, applicable when an emergency or condition of hardship exists, was extended until July 1, 1967.

A 1965 resolution in Ohio requested the Legislative Service Commission to study the hours and conditions of employment of women and minors. The assigned purpose is to recommend such revision as may be found necessary to create a flexible, modern body of law encouraging job opportunities, as well as to provide for the well being of employed women and minors. The commission is to report its findings and recommendations to the next General Assembly.

STATE COMMISSIONS ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

As of November 1, 1965, forty-five states¹ had Governors' Commissions on the Status of Women with responsibility for recommending needed improvements in various aspects of women's status—economic, social, political and legal.

¹State commissions have not been established in Alaska, Connecticut, New Mexico, Ohio and Texas.

During the biennium, Governors' Commissions on the Status of Women were established in thirty-seven states: in five by legislative action—California (1965), Illinois (1963), Massachusetts (1964), Mississippi (1964) and North Carolina (1965)—and in thirty-two states by executive order or other administrative action. In some states the commissions were established twice during the period: for example, the Illinois commission, initiated by statute in 1963 for a two-year period, was reestablished in 1965 by the Governor acting under his executive powers. In North Carolina the commission, appointed by the Governor in October, 1963, reported in April, 1965, following which the legislature established a commission to make a continuing review of the education and employment of women.

A Senate resolution in Ohio, one of the five states with no Governor's Commission on the Status of Women, requested the Legislative Service Commission to make a comprehensive study of the status of women in Ohio, with emphasis on the areas studied elsewhere by Governors' commissions. The resolution emphasized the need for an analysis of existing laws applicable to the status of women, and an inquiry into the need for modification of such laws or enactment of new legislation. The results of the study, including any legislative recommendation, are to be reported to the next General Assembly no later than January 15, 1967.

OTHER LEGISLATION

In California a law requiring a \$50 license fee to employ industrial homeworkers was amended to establish renewal fees of \$50 if five or less industrial homeworkers were employed during the preceding year, a fee of \$75 if from six to twenty were employed, \$100 for twenty to one hundred, and \$150 for more than one hundred homeworkers. The amendment also made the license nontransferable.

Maine amended a law relating to the state militia to provide that, in addition to able bodied male citizens, the militia shall consist of such females as may be enlisted, appointed or commissioned in it.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ADMINISTRATION IN THE STATES

By ROBERT C. GOODWIN*

I. THE ECONOMY AND THE JOB MARKET

JUNE 1965 marked the fifty-second month of a robust expansion in our national economy—the longest peacetime economic uptrend in the nation's history. At the end of the 1965 fiscal year, virtually all business activities were at peak levels, and civilian employment had reached an unprecedented seasonally-adjusted level of 72.1 million. This was nearly 5½ million above the February 1961 figure (the trough of the most recent recession) and 3.4 million higher than that in June 1963.

As the sharply increased employment volume indicates, the rate of expansion in the 1964 and 1965 fiscal years was quite rapid. All of the employment gain was in the nonfarm sector. Unemployment showed a significant reduction. For fiscal year 1965 as a whole, the unemployment rate was down to 4.9 per cent of the civilian labor force—the first time since fiscal 1957 that it was below 5 per cent. The average rates for the fiscal years 1963 and 1964 were 5.7 and 5.5 per cent, respectively.

Gross national product for the last quarter of fiscal 1965 was \$658 billion (seasonally adjusted)—nearly \$81 billion above the March-June quarters of fiscal 1963. This level represented an annual growth average of 6.3 per cent for fiscal years 1964 and 1965, compared with an average annual rise of 4.8 per cent during the three prior fiscal years.

A major part of the foundation for the unusual growth in GNP during the past two fiscal years was laid in March 1964, when income taxes were reduced substantially. This tax cut, anticipated for about a year prior to its passage, greatly

stimulated an expansion of personal expenditures and business investments.

Government expenditures during the first part of the recovery period had given a strong lift to the economy, but by the end of fiscal 1963 and during fiscal years 1964 and 1965, increased consumer purchases and business investment had greater effect than government spending, and carried the economy forward with increasing momentum. Consumer spending showed an average growth of 6.2 per cent, compared with a 5.1 per cent average in the two preceding fiscal years. Among the major demand components, the star performers were automobiles and housing. The automobile industry has experienced three consecutive years of record production and sales, and the demands of that industry contributed largely to sharp increases in the production of steel, rubber, textiles, and other products of supporting industries. Industrial production rose almost steadily over the 1964-1965 fiscal years (twenty-two out of the twenty-four months). By June 1965, the index had reached 142 per cent of the 1957-1959 average, compared with 125.6 per cent in June two years earlier.

The share of consumer incomes devoted to auto purchases during the 1964-1965 fiscal years was slightly above the average of the prior ten-year period. However, the growth in disposable income has been substantial enough over these fiscal years to cover record auto purchases and brisk expansion in other demand sectors, as well as to maintain a savings rate about on par with the rate in prior years.

With respect to housing, increasing disposable income enabled more consumers to buy new homes or rent new apartments, resulting in a high level of construction activity. Further, the success of federal housing credit policies in maintaining an adequate supply of mortgage funds at

*Mr. Goodwin is Administrator of the Bureau of Employment Security, U.S. Department of Labor.

favorable interest rates contributed to the pickup in housing activity. (During the last half of fiscal 1965, housing activity had slowed, reflecting over-building in some areas, especially apartments.)

Business investment in new plant and equipment responded to stepped-up demand for goods and services, and the increase in fiscal 1964 was about three-fifths more than the gain in fiscal 1963. Further, an increase of \$6.6 billion occurred in fiscal 1965, somewhat above the 1964 growth. A relatively large proportion of the rise in capital expenditures over the past two fiscal years went into new facilities—about 36 per cent; in the two prior fiscal years some 30 per cent of outlays went for this purpose.

As indicated, the increases in business activity over the past two fiscal years generated a marked growth in employment—all in the nonfarm sector. Of the 2.8 million additional jobs created since fiscal 1963, 1.0 million were in the production industries, with manufacturing accounting for 800,000 and construction for the remainder. Mining employment showed little change. Farm jobs declined by some 150,000 per year. Trade and service industries and government (primarily state and local) continued to provide the largest proportion of the overall job gain, as they have throughout the postwar period.

The most dramatic improvement in the job market during the past two fiscal years was in the employment status of adult men. Their jobless rate, at 4.6 per cent in fiscal 1963, was down to 4.1 per cent in fiscal 1964 and 3.5 per cent in fiscal 1965; the latter was the lowest fiscal year rate for this group since 1957. The expansion of both blue collar and white-collar employment reduced unemployment rates for male workers in all job categories, particularly those in manual jobs. Improvement also was shown for adult women; their jobless rate in fiscal 1965 was down to 4.8 per cent from 5.4 per cent in fiscal 1964 and 1963.

Joblessness among teenagers, however, has shown no improvement since fiscal 1963, when the rate was 14.4. The rate rose to 15.3 per cent in fiscal 1964, and dropped in fiscal 1965 to 14.5 per cent.

II. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OPERATIONS

The public employment service, created by the Wagner-Peyser Act of June 6, 1933, is a federal-state system which now serves workers, employers and all concerned with manpower problems through more than 1,900 full-time and 2,000 part-time offices in all fifty states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam and the Virgin Islands. These local offices are operated by the states under the guidance of the United States Employment Service within the Bureau of Employment Security in the Department of Labor's Manpower Administration. Established originally to serve the unemployed millions during the Great Depression, the public service over the years has been assigned additional manpower responsibilities. These include its current role in such federal legislation as the Area Redevelopment Act, the Manpower Development and Training Act, the Economic Opportunity Act, the Civil Rights Act, the Manpower Act of 1965 and the Vocational Education Act. Having adapted and strengthened its operations to meet the changing needs of the times, it has evolved from a labor exchange to a manpower agency devoted to improving the development and utilization of human resources.

Public employment offices make their placement, counseling, and testing services available to all workers seeking jobs, whether employed or unemployed, and in all occupational categories, from unskilled to professional. The Employment Service works with employers and economic development groups to promote and expand job opportunities; it helps those unemployed who have special problems in finding work, including older workers, youth, handicapped, and minority groups. It serves workers and employers in all industries and is concerned with all aspects of manpower development and use in the job market.

Employment Service Activities

In fiscal 1965, some 10.9 million new applications for work were filed by job-seekers at local employment service offices. About 6.3 million nonagricultural and

more than 6 million farm placements were made. Professional and managerial placements, at 255,000, were up 2.4 per cent from the previous year. Manufacturing placements, totaling more than 1.4 million were up 1.5 per cent from 1964, with the increase concentrated in durables, particularly automobiles and related hard goods.

The local public employment offices in fiscal 1965 provided nearly 1.1 million job counseling interviews to the 634,000 applicants who were counseled. To meet the pressing demand for qualified counselors, more than 1,800 individuals were recruited for Project CAUSE (Counselor-Advisor University Summer Education) and trained during the summer of 1964 at twenty-seven universities and colleges. Of those completing training, more than 1,100 were hired by state employment services as counselor aides or youth advisors. A second CAUSE project, in the summer of 1965, trained more than 2,000 at thirty-three universities and colleges.

To help place jobseekers in suitable employment, job qualification tests developed and used by the U.S. Employment Service include General Aptitude Test Battery for assessment of potential abilities, proficiency tests as an aid to placement, and specific aptitude test batteries for selection purposes. In fiscal 1965 a total of 1,085,000 persons were tested by local employment service offices.

The Employment Service conducts extensive research in occupational analysis. Eight field centers analyze jobs in numerous industries to provide current job information, particularly on occupations and work activities undergoing changes due to automation or the development of new materials and products. The analyses provide material for the well-known *Dictionary of Occupational Titles*, the third edition of which has gone to press.

A continuing survey is made by the Employment Service of 150 major labor areas and a number of smaller ones, classifying them according to the extent of unemployment. These surveys serve as a guide concerning local job problems and national manpower programs and policies. Area skill surveys furnish appraisals

of current and future occupational labor requirements and labor supply. These are used as manpower planning guides by counselors, schools, industry, and community leaders. Industry manpower surveys, training needs surveys, automation studies, job vacancy information, and labor mobility projects are other important programs carried on by the Employment Service in discharging its responsibilities as a manpower agency.

Because of the high youth unemployment rate, the Employment Service is establishing Youth Opportunity Centers to serve as focal points for government and community efforts to aid people under 22 years of age, especially disadvantaged youth, to become employable and find suitable work. During fiscal 1965, forty of these centers were opened and proposals were received from 112 labor areas for a total of 133 separate centers, at least one for each state.

The public employment offices were central points for carrying out the President's Youth Opportunity Campaign of 1965, which urged employers to offer summer jobs and training opportunities to youths aged 16 through 21 and thus enable them to continue their education in the fall. From the campaign's start on May 24, 1965, to July 31, some 2,350,000 youths made contact with local employment service offices; 79,300 employers responded, listing with the offices about 735,680 jobs suitable for young persons. During June youth nonfarm placements totaled 219,500, up nearly 26 per cent from 1964.

A Selective Service rehabilitant program was launched in 1964. In it youth failing Armed Forces qualification tests are referred to the local public employment offices for job and employability assistance. At the end of fiscal 1965, Employment Service personnel were stationed at sixty-seven of the seventy-three Armed Forces examining stations to help youth who want this service.

Under a nationwide community employment program, the local employment service offices help workers affected by mass layoffs to find new jobs, and assist communities in developing programs to find and create jobs for displaced workers.

An "early warning" system detects and reports mass layoffs for the purpose of stimulating appropriate counteraction.

Manpower Development and Training Act

Under the Manpower Development and Training Act (MDTA) and the Area Redevelopment Act (ARA), Employment Service responsibilities include the development of local labor supply and demand information, preparing surveys of occupational training needs, recruiting and selecting trainees, assisting in development of training programs, and helping to place "graduate" trainees. Under the ARA program, the responsibilities have included recommending localities for designation as redevelopment areas.

In fiscal 1965, about 2,245 MDTA institutional projects to train 161,400 persons were approved in fifty states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Allowance and training costs for these projects totaled nearly \$250 million. Some 140,000 persons enrolled in training during the fiscal year, and about 70,000 completed training. More than seven out of every ten who completed the training obtained employment, mainly in training-related jobs.

By June 30, 1965, ARA training had been made available to eligible residents of forty-five states, American Samoa and Puerto Rico. Nearly 300 institutional projects to train more than 10,000 were approved under the program. More than 9,500 persons enrolled, and about 7,500 completed training. More than three-fourths of the latter obtained jobs, mainly in training-related occupations.

The Manpower Act of 1965 directed the Secretary of Labor to stimulate job development in service occupations. Accordingly, the Employment Service increased efforts to identify existing, unmet, or unrecognized needs for service workers, to place individuals in these jobs, and to equip workers with job skills through training under the Manpower Development and Training Act.

Economic Opportunity Act

The Employment Service has an active part in the antipoverty programs under the Economic Opportunity Act, partic-

ularly in screening applicants for the Department of Labor's Neighborhood Youth Corps and the Office of Economic Opportunity's Job Corps program. During fiscal 1965 there were 632 Neighborhood Youth Corps projects in operation, with about 261,690 enrollees. In about 550 of these projects, the public employment offices offer services that range from counseling and testing applicants to providing space for in-school projects. Under an agreement with the Office of Economic Opportunity and the Department of Labor, the Employment Service screens Job Corps applicants for about 90 per cent of the nation. In the Community Action Program of the Office of Economic Opportunity, agreements with the state employment services at the local level facilitate efforts of both agencies to develop and conduct community programs to combat poverty.

Cooperative Government Projects

By the end of fiscal 1965, agreements pursuant to the Vocational Education Act of 1963 had been concluded by state education authorities and state employment services for fifty-three states and territories, in which the employment services supply state vocational education agencies with local and national occupational information.

The Employment Service cooperates with the United States Departments of Justice and State in refining procedures relating to immigration responsibilities of the Secretary of Labor as defined in the Immigration and Nationality Act. In importing foreign workers, certification is required from the Employment Service regarding the availability of like labor in this country.

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 specifically made the public employment offices subject to the provisions providing equal employment opportunity. Emphasis has been placed on assuring nondiscrimination in services to applicants and employers and on providing positive assistance to members of minority groups.

III. FARM LABOR SERVICES

Farm placement and related services are provided by the employment security

agencies of the fifty states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

In fiscal years 1964 and 1965, the Federal Bureau of Employment Security and its affiliated state employment security agencies concentrated efforts on more effective utilization of domestic agricultural workers, improving living and working conditions of migrant farmworkers, and preventing use of foreign workers from adversely affecting the wages and working conditions of domestic farmworkers.

Agricultural employment, which averaged 4.8 million in fiscal 1964, dropped to 4.7 million in fiscal 1965, continuing a decline that has resulted from rapid advances in farm technology and mechanization. Placements in agricultural jobs made by state employment security agencies reflected this decline. There were 7.1 million agricultural placements in fiscal 1964 and 6 million in fiscal 1965.

Use of foreign seasonal agricultural workers also continued to decline, from a peak of 105,000 in fiscal 1964 to 93,000 in fiscal 1965. The termination of the Mexican agricultural worker program (Public Law 78) on December 31, 1964, had dramatic effect on the seasonal agricultural labor force. Reduction in the use of foreign seasonal agricultural workers contributed to a 9 per cent increase in the number of man-months of employment by domestic seasonal agricultural workers in fiscal 1965. Man-months of foreign seasonal agricultural worker employment dropped 53 per cent during the same period. On June 30, 1965, at the end of the fiscal year, less than 2,200 foreign workers were employed in United States agriculture. A year earlier 65,200 were working.

To assist agricultural employers in making the transition from foreign to domestic agricultural workers, special emergency recruitment procedures were established, including federal-state mobile recruitment teams and intensified high school and college youth programs.

Other advances during the year include a program for federal registration of certain farm labor contractors in an effort to eliminate abuses suffered by migrant agricultural workers. Migrant workers also

benefited in fiscal 1965 from passage of federal legislation to improve conditions in day-care, education, sanitation and housing.

IV. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Legislative Developments

Fewer proposals to amend the state unemployment insurance laws were introduced in 1964 and 1965 than in the two immediately preceding years, indicating a continuation of the trend toward decreased unemployment insurance legislative activity in state legislatures. Of significant amendments the most frequent were increases in maximum weekly benefit amounts. A number of states also increased the amounts of wages required to qualify for benefits. Concern for financing the program was reflected in increases in taxable wage bases, changes in tax rate schedules, and provisions for measuring adequacy of reserve funds.

Coverage

As had been the case in other recent years, little attention was given to extending the protection of unemployment insurance to groups now excluded. There were three significant extensions of coverage on an elective basis; two allowing political subdivisions to elect coverage for employees, and one allowing nonprofit organizations to elect coverage for employees. New York, one of the two states which cover domestic employment, extended its coverage from employers of four or more domestics at any time to employers who pay \$500 or more in any calendar quarter to one or more persons engaged in personal or domestic service. Other states adopted legislation excluding from coverage special groups including cab drivers, securities salesmen, real estate brokers, insurance agents, house to house salesmen, in-the-home demonstrators paid by commission, and barbers or beauticians who lease their chairs or booths from shop proprietors.

Benefits

Two states made fundamental changes in their formulas for computing the weekly benefit amount. One of these states

converted to a formula based on the average weekly wage of the claimant; the other converted to a formula based on the claimant's wages in the calendar quarter in which his wages were highest. The changes in these states, both of which had previously based the benefit amount on the claimant's annual wages, left only six states using annual-wage formulas.

The greatest number of legislative changes were made in the maximum benefit amount. Since January 1, 1964, the maximum basic weekly benefit amount in twenty-four states increased by amounts ranging from \$2 to \$19. Four of these states converted to a maximum computed periodically as a specified percentage of the statewide average weekly wage in covered employment. Maximum benefit amounts also increased in eleven other states, which previously had enacted provisions for computing the maximum benefit amount as a percentage of the statewide wage.

State maximums, exclusive of Puerto Rico, now range from \$30 to \$65. As of June 30, 1965, forty-four states whose programs cover approximately 89 per cent of all covered workers provided a maximum basic benefit amount of \$35 or more. Thirty-four of these, with about 70 per cent of the covered workers, had a basic maximum of \$40 or more.

One state repealed its provision for augmenting the benefit amounts of workers with dependents; another state added a dependent's allowance for claimants at the maximum benefit amount. In ten of the eleven states which augment benefits of claimants with dependents, the maximum augmented benefit amounts range from \$43 to \$75. In the eleventh state, Massachusetts, the maximum augmented benefit amount payable is limited only by the claimant's average weekly wage in the base period.

Eight states have increased the qualifying requirement by requiring a larger amount of wages or by adding an additional requirement in terms of weeks of work. Two states have added a requirement that a certain proportion of a claimant's qualifying wages be earned in a second quarter. The requirement to qualify for benefits in a second benefit

year, following a simple separation from work, was made more restrictive in two states.

Only one state increased maximum benefit duration. Two states changed from uniform to variable duration. Pennsylvania enacted a program to extend benefits by 50 per cent when unemployment in the state reaches a specified level, and Puerto Rico broadened its extended duration program to cover sugarcane agricultural workers. As of June 30, 1965, forty-nine states with 98 per cent of the covered workers provided a maximum basic duration of twenty-six to thirty-nine weeks. Approximately 17.5 per cent of the covered workers were employed in the seven states which provide a uniform duration of twenty-six weeks.

Disqualifications

In contrast to the previous two legislative sessions, few significant changes were made in disqualification provisions. Only six states amended one or more of their disqualifications for the three major causes—voluntary leaving without good cause, discharge for misconduct, and refusal of suitable work without good cause. One state was added to the list of those which reduce benefits of claimants receiving old-age insurance benefits or payments under an employer's retirement plan. And one state added a requirement of active search for work.

State Financing Provisions

The substantive legislative changes relating to the financing and experience-rating provisions of unemployment insurance enacted in 1964 and 1965 were types of remedial action that have been emphasized, for the most part, only in recent years. Among these were increases in the taxable wage base in five states: in Arizona, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin from \$3,000 to \$3,600; in Minnesota from \$3,000 to \$4,800; and in Nevada from \$3,600 to \$3,800. Hawaii increased its wage base from \$3,600 to a flexible base of 90 per cent of the statewide average annual covered earnings—the first such flexible base under the United States unemployment insurance programs. Oregon, on the other hand, repealed a provision

which had increased the tax base from \$3,600 to \$3,800 whenever the fund reserve level fell below 6 per cent. A total of eighteen states, with about one-third of the nation's covered payroll, now provide for a taxable wage base above the \$3,000 ceiling specified in the Federal Unemployment Tax Act. (After the end of fiscal 1965, California increased its tax base from \$3,800 to \$4,100 for 1966, to be reduced to \$3,800 after that year whenever revenue exceeds disbursements during a twelve-month period.)

Another continuing legislative trend has been action to increase the maximum possible employer tax rates. In most cases such actions have included modifications in the overall tax structure to increase rates. In 1964 and 1965 four states increased maximum rates above 2.7 per cent, bringing to thirty-seven the number of states in this category. Twenty-four states now have a maximum rate of 4.0 per cent or higher.

Another recent trend in state legislative developments has been the addition of graduated above-standard rates for employers with deficit balances. This provision, enacted in four states during 1964-1965 (Indiana, Iowa, Maine and North Carolina), serves to reduce inequities in the tax burden among the employers by requiring those with high-cost experience (the deficit-account employers) to pay a larger share of their benefit costs.

Measures were also enacted that included greater emphasis on the adequacy of fund-solvency protective measures. These involved triggers for signalling the application of alternative rate schedules and the addition of solvency taxes (in Hawaii, Indiana, Minnesota, Rhode Island and Wisconsin). Nevada modified its approach for measuring fund adequacy by use of a formula devised to assure a fund balance equal to the "potential maximum annual benefits payable."

Disability Insurance

At the end of fiscal 1965, four states—California, New Jersey, New York and Rhode Island—had temporary disability insurance laws. In 1965 several changes were made in the California law affecting the temporary disability insurance pro-

gram. Effective August 1, 1965, the taxable wage base was increased from \$5,600 to \$7,400, and the employee contribution rate was temporarily raised from 1.0 to 1.1 per cent during the period August 1, 1965 to December 31, 1965. The maximum benefit amount payable with respect to periods of disability was set at \$80 beginning with August 1, 1965, and the provision varying the maximum weekly benefit in accordance with increases or decreases in wage levels was deleted. The duration formula was changed from a uniform potential of twenty-six weeks to one in which the duration is the lesser of twenty-six times the weekly benefit amount and one half of the claimant's base period wages.

New York State increased the maximum weekly benefit amount from \$50 to \$55, effective June 4, 1965. Rhode Island amended the definition of "employment" to include service performed in the employ of hospitals, effective May 21, 1965, and increased the taxable wage base from \$3,600 to \$4,800, effective May 1, 1964.

Claims and Benefits

The continued strength and improvement in the nation's economy during fiscal years 1964 and 1965 were reflected in reduced claims and benefit activity under state unemployment insurance programs. Average weekly insured unemployment dropped from 1,703,000 to 1,440,000 between fiscal years 1964 and 1965, to continue a steady downtrend which has prevailed since fiscal 1961, when the average reached an all-time high of 2,349,000 because of the business downturn. The insured jobless rate, at 3.3 per cent in fiscal 1965 (down from 4.0 in the preceding year), was the lowest for any year since 1956.

Initial claims, representing new spells of unemployment among covered workers, totaled 13.0 million in fiscal 1965—their lowest level since 1957. In fiscal 1964 they totaled 14.8 million, and in fiscal 1963, 15.7 million.

Slightly more than 5.0 million different unemployed persons received one or more benefit checks in fiscal 1965. This total compared with 5.8 and 6.2 million in fiscal years 1964 and 1963, respectively. The

proportion of persons exhausting their benefit rights also moved down—from 26.2 per cent in fiscal 1963 to 24.4 per cent in 1964 and 22.0 per cent in 1965.

Benefits paid to unemployed workers have shown an overall downtrend in recent years, but the decline has not been as sharp as that in claims activity. This slower rate of decline is due partly to higher earnings of claimants, making them eligible for higher benefits, and partly to changes in state unemployment insurance laws. From \$2.8 billion in both fiscal years 1962 and 1963, benefits dropped to \$2.6 and \$2.3 billion in fiscal years 1964 and 1965, respectively. At the same time, the weekly benefit for total unemployment rose during these years, averaging \$36.56 in fiscal 1965 compared with \$35.59 in the preceding year and \$35.08 in fiscal 1963.

State Collections and Reserves

The sustained economic expansion that is now in its fifth year has had a fundamental impact on the financing of the unemployment insurance system. One of the direct measures of that impact has been the growth of jobs and the resulting increase in aggregate wages, and consequently more unemployment dollar tax revenue. Another indication has been the reduction in the level of insured unemployment, resulting in substantial decreases in benefit payments. Measured in terms of the net effect of all financial transactions (benefit payment, tax collections, interest credits, and loan transactions) there have been sizable increases in individual state reserve funds. On June 30, 1965, unemployment insurance reserves of the fifty states plus the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico totaled \$7.7 billion, which was 13.2 per cent larger than on June 30, 1964. These reserves represented an estimated 5.3 per cent of taxable wages and 3.0 per cent of total wages in covered employment. Current reserves compare with \$6.8 billion on June 30, 1964 (up 8.9 per cent from a year earlier); reserves on June 30, 1964, represented 5.03 per cent of taxable wages and 2.94 per cent of total wages.

Unemployment tax collections reached the all-time high of \$3.05 billion in fiscal

1965; the prior record high of \$3.04 billion was collected in fiscal 1964. The increasing level of tax collections is primarily the result of the continuing rise in aggregate taxable wages, even though the level of the unemployment insurance tax structure, as reflected by the average tax rate, has been declining during the last three years. The national average employer tax rate, computed on a calendar year basis, was estimated to be 2.1 per cent of aggregate 1964 state taxable wages, compared with 2.2 per cent in 1963 and 2.3 per cent in 1962. For individual states, the average tax rate, as well as the movement of collections and reserves, varied widely.

Federal Unemployment Account

The bulk of the receipts from the 0.4 per cent net federal tax paid by employers to the federal government is used (as grants to the states) to finance the administration of the employment security program, both on the state and federal levels, in accordance with Congressional appropriations. At the end of each fiscal year, any available excess of federal tax collections over administrative expenses is allocated, first, to the Federal Unemployment Account until it reaches the greater of \$550 million or 0.4 per cent of the aggregate taxable wages of all states. This account, which is available for non-interest bearing advances to states with low reserve funds, had a balance of \$192.8 million on July 1, 1965. Any excess of receipts over administrative expenses not required to maintain the required balance in the Federal Unemployment Account is retained in the Employment Security Administration Account to build up a balance not in excess of \$250 million at the beginning of a fiscal year. Any further excess collections of federal unemployment taxes are distributed to state accounts in the Federal Unemployment Trust Fund.

No state has had to borrow from the loan fund since April 1959. The total amount initially advanced from it had been \$233,765,000, and total repayment, through June 30, 1965, amounted to \$49,486,178, leaving a balance of \$184,278,822 in advances still outstand-

ing. Up to June 30, 1965, Alaska, with an initial indebtedness of \$8,765,000, had repaid \$804,476; Michigan had repaid \$23,512,702 of its \$113 million advance; and Pennsylvania, \$25,169,000 of its \$112 million advance.

Federal legislation passed in the fall of 1963 (Public Law 88-173) amended the previous provisions for repayment of funds advanced to states under Title XII of the Social Security Act, and for restoration of funds made available to sixteen states in 1958 under the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958 (TUC). Under the previous provisions of the law, repayment or restoration, as the case might be, of the entire amount of the current outstanding balances, had to be made by November 10 of the taxable year as the alternative to an increase in employer federal taxes for that year. (Such taxes are payable by January 31, following the end of the taxable year.) The new law permits a state, in order to avoid the increased federal taxes for its employers for that year, to repay or restore before November 10 of a taxable year, as the case may be, only that portion which approximates the amount which would be collected through the increased taxes for that year. Under the new law the rates of restoration of 1958 TUC funds have been frozen at 0.30 per cent for tax years beginning with 1964 until all such funds are restored. Repayments of Title XII advances were frozen at 0.15 per cent of federally taxable wages for a five-year period, 1963-67. After that period, the federal tax of 0.15 per cent will be applied cumulatively each year (0.30 per cent on 1968 wages, 0.45 per cent on 1969 wages, etc.).

Unemployment Compensation for Federal Civilian Employees and Ex-servicemen

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. In August 1958, Title XV was amended to extend this protection to 2.5

million members of the Armed Forces, with benefits payable to those unemployed after separation from active military service. Under both programs, benefits are payable to individuals as if their federal civilian and military wages had been covered under a state employment security law. State employment security agencies act as agents of the United States under agreements made with the Secretary of Labor in taking claims and paying benefits under these two programs.

During fiscal 1965, about 80,000 former federal civilian employees were paid \$54.7 million in benefits for 1.4 million weeks of unemployment; in fiscal 1964, 93,000 were paid \$61.2 million for 1.6 million weeks of unemployment. During fiscal 1965, about 175,000 ex-servicemen were paid \$77.5 million in benefits for 2.1 million weeks of unemployment; in fiscal 1964, more than 210,000 ex-servicemen were paid \$91.6 million for 2.6 million weeks of unemployment.

SELECTED REFERENCES*

Employment Service Review. Monthly publication (with statistical supplement)—includes special issues on services to youth, the older worker, farmworkers, handicapped, and veterans; the anti-poverty program; and international developments in manpower programs.

Area Trends in Employment and Unemployment. Monthly publication.

The Current Employment Market for Engineers, Scientists, and Technicians. Semiannual publication.

Farm Labor Developments. Published monthly during agricultural season.

Career Guide for Demand Occupations. 1965.

Job Guide for Young Workers. Biennial publication.

Dictionary of Occupational Titles. 1965.

Industry Manpower Surveys. Published intermittently.

Annual Reports. U.S. Bureau of Employment Security.

Unemployment Insurance Review. Monthly publication (with statistical supplement).

Benefit Series Service, Unemployment Insurance Service. (Loose-leaf service.)

Comparison of State Unemployment Insurance Laws as of January 1, 1964. Biennial publication.

*The materials listed are published by the Bureau of Employment Security, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. 20210.

TABLE 1

SELECTED DATA ON STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE OPERATIONS
TOTAL FOR FISCAL YEARS 1964 AND 1965; BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 1965*

State or other jurisdiction	Employers subject to state law	Initial claims (a)	Beneficiaries	Average weekly benefit amount paid for total unemployment (b)	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 1963-1964.....	2,384,481(d)	14,815,171	5,753,577	\$35.59	13.2	\$2,641,912	2.31(e)	\$6,754
Total 1964-1965.....	2,401,669(f)	12,953,564(g)	5,041,950	36.56	12.6	2,302,755	2.21(h)	7,643
Alabama.....	22,493	131,899	48,167	25.93	13.0	15,855	1.60	86
Alaska.....	4,744	21,114	9,271	37.98	14.5	5,003	2.94	12
Arizona.....	17,742	104,300	36,242	36.71	12.4	16,339	1.45	65
Arkansas.....	35,438	110,147	42,776	27.05	11.9	13,226	1.49	28
California.....	345,751	2,026,944	808,228	44.17	13.6	541,100	3.02	623
Colorado.....	17,778	80,755	27,379	44.17	12.0	14,003	1.59	57
Connecticut.....	34,855	196,629	88,435	38.22	12.5	40,983	2.10	189
Delaware.....	9,745	27,518	15,856	37.96	9.4	5,432	2.19	22
Dist. of Columbia.....	20,122	35,671	16,736	39.56	15.4	9,597	.89	64
Florida.....	49,375	209,020	72,717	27.35	11.1	21,660	1.33	172
Georgia.....	31,662	147,290	70,152	28.74	9.1	17,066	1.30	184
Hawaii.....	12,357	31,312	16,428	39.66	13.3	7,162	3.25	21
Idaho.....	14,775	42,823	18,124	37.31	10.5	6,560	2.17	28
Illinois.....	90,735	506,418	221,257	38.29	11.8	96,815	1.92	507
Indiana.....	35,719	239,894	97,248	30.77	9.5	27,487	1.22	173
Iowa.....	23,185	63,801	28,365	30.41	10.9	8,939	.77	113
Kansas.....	19,721	77,325	38,035	38.62	11.2	15,929	1.42	61
Kentucky.....	23,558	129,903	56,894	32.68	12.0	21,045	1.92	114
Louisiana.....	26,423	148,255	58,625	31.52	13.6	24,126	1.94	119
Maine.....	8,710	61,699	26,321	24.31	12.2	7,367	1.99	31
Maryland.....	53,705	174,712	80,168	34.31	11.6	30,456	2.85	162
Massachusetts.....	106,600	561,761	223,721	40.20	14.0	117,160	2.70	201
Michigan.....	58,438	489,361	211,907	37.47	8.4	64,691	2.62	476
Minnesota.....	44,843	151,557	74,736	29.94	14.6	31,204	1.35	20
Mississippi.....	13,738	83,989	31,591	24.59	11.8	8,827	2.29	54
Missouri.....	37,523	304,488	102,363	33.64	10.6	33,916	1.42	226
Montana.....	16,189	37,307	17,060	31.27	12.3	6,557	1.52	18
Nebraska.....	13,203	38,198	20,769	34.17	11.8	8,236	1.26	41
Nevada.....	9,878	54,105	22,339	39.30	12.2	10,433	2.70	29
New Hampshire.....	7,435	45,370	16,479	32.69	10.3	5,135	1.65	27
New Jersey.....	67,102	625,648	264,600	39.85	13.2	133,172	2.36	292
New Mexico.....	18,367	54,511	19,505	29.83	13.9	7,869	1.31	34
New York.....	377,421	2,137,773	713,457	39.59	14.5	382,638	2.69	1,217
North Carolina.....	38,183	314,843	132,451	23.33	10.0	29,479	1.52	226
North Dakota.....	6,266	18,776	10,262	38.78	14.6	5,776	2.41	5
Ohio.....	101,263	488,056	185,706	38.88	11.7	81,830	2.86	291
Oklahoma.....	19,665	103,645	36,994	26.67	15.1	14,481	1.50	46
Oregon.....	39,971	181,477	59,036	35.20	11.8	23,708	2.31	87
Pennsylvania.....	190,778	974,194	313,783	31.39	14.2	131,635	3.06	315
Puerto Rico(l).....	10,161	195,912	61,159	16.86	9.6	17,413	2.71	56
Rhode Island.....	22,048	113,392	39,101	31.75	11.1	12,771	2.70	50
South Carolina.....	15,773	108,507	41,353	27.91	11.4	12,802	1.38	91
South Dakota.....	6,411	14,421	7,014	31.06	12.8	2,664	1.00	14
Tennessee.....	24,968	166,468	81,791	27.72	11.6	25,093	1.77	94
Texas.....	80,101	331,833	144,771	29.78	12.5	52,315	.93	242
Utah.....	18,651	55,145	25,272	38.23	13.7	13,023	1.38	36
Vermont.....	5,442	26,017	10,373	34.31	13.8	4,680	1.88	6
Virginia.....	30,642	100,941	41,541	29.11	9.4	11,069	.91	142
Washington.....	62,780	320,308	123,844	32.77	13.5	53,875	2.69	203
West Virginia.....	13,072	92,802	47,489	24.78	11.3	12,811	1.15	59
Wisconsin.....	36,633	180,338	77,977	42.89	12.2	38,449	2.54	202
Wyoming.....	9,531	14,124	6,082	39.29	12.1	2,895	3.12	9

*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, 1964.

(e) For calendar year 1963.

(f) Represents data as of March 31, 1965.

(g) Includes 868 interstate claims taken by Virgin Islands.

(h) For calendar year 1964.

TABLE 2
SIGNIFICANT BENEFIT PROVISIONS OF STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE LAWS,
JULY 31, 1965*

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		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
Alabama.....	1½ times high-quarter wages; with \$221 in 1 quarter	1/26	\$9.00	\$32.00	⅓	\$111.00	12+	\$832	26
Alaska.....	1½ 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(c)	45.00-70.00(c)	30-49% (.)	150.00(f)	15	1170-1820	26
Arizona.....	30; and wages in 2 quarters	1/25	10.00	43.00	⅓	100.00	10	1118	26
Arkansas.....	30; and wages in 2 quarters	1/26 up to 50% of state average weekly wage	15.00	38.00	⅓	150.00	10	988	26
California (g).....	\$720; if more than 75% paid in 1 quarter, wages of at least \$630 in base period and \$458 in high quarter	1/24-1/27	25.00	65.00	⅓	360.00(d)	14+(d)(f)	1690	26(d)
Colorado.....	30	60% of claimant's usual full-time weekly wage up to 50% of state average weekly wage	14.00	51.00	⅓	140.00	10	1326	26
Connecticut.....	\$750; and wages in 2 quarters	1/26, plus \$5 for each dependent up to ½ wba	10.00-15.00	50.00-75.00	⅓	260.00	26(d)(f)	1300-1950(d)	26(d)
Delaware.....	30	1/25	7.00	50.00	37% ⅓	78.00	11+	1300	26
District of Columbia...	1½ times high-quarter wages but not less than \$276; with \$130 in 1 quarter	1/23 up to 50% of state average weekly wage, plus \$1 for each dependent up to \$3	8.00-9.00	53.00(c)	⅓	138.00	17+	1802	34
Florida.....	20 weeks of employment at \$20 or more	⅓ of average weekly wage	10.00	33.00	⅓ weeks of employment	100.00	10	858	26
Georgia.....	36; with \$175 in 1 quarter and wages in 2 quarters	1/25	8.00	35.00	⅓	72.00	9	910	26
Hawaii (g).....	30; and 14 weeks of employment	1/25 up to 66⅔% of state average weekly wage	5.00	⅓ of state average weekly wage	Uniform	130.99(d)	26(d)	(i)(d)	26(d)
Idaho.....	33+ - 38+ but not less than \$572; with \$365 in 1 quarter and wages in 2 quarters	1/23-1/26 up to greater of 52½% of state average weekly wage or \$40	17.00	48.00	30-29%(e)	170.00(d)	10(d)	1248(d)	26(d)

Illinois(g)	\$800; with \$175 outside high quarter	1/20-1/24, plus \$1-\$28 allowance for claimants with high-quarter wages of more than \$1010.25 and 1-4 dependents	10.00	42.00-70.00	36-32%	260.00(d)	26(d)(f)	1092-1820(d)	26(d)
Indiana	\$500; with \$300 in last 2 quarters	1/25, plus \$1-3 allowance for claimants with high-quarter wages of more than \$11,000 and a non-working spouse	10.00	40.00-43.00	1/4	125.00	12+	1040-1118	26
Iowa	\$300; with \$200 in 1 quarter and \$100 in another quarter	1/22 up to 50% of state average weekly wage	9.00	49.00	1/5	100.00	11+	1274	26
Kansas	30	1/25 up to 1/2 of state average weekly wage	10.00	47.00	1/5	100.00	10	1222	26
Kentucky	1 1/2 times high-quarter wages; with 8 times wba in last 2 quarters and \$250 in 1 quarter	1/25	12.00	40.00	1/5	180.00	15(f)	1040	26
Louisiana	30	1/20-1/25	10.00	40.00	2/5	120.00	12	1120	28
Maine(g)	\$600	1/25 up to 1/2 state average weekly wage	10.00	1/2 state average weekly wage 48.00(c)	1/5	200.00	20	(i)	26
Maryland	1 1/2 times high-quarter wages; with \$192.91 in 1 quarter and wages in 2 quarters	1/24, plus \$2 for each dependent up to \$8	10.00-12.00		Uniform	260.00	26	1248	26
Massachusetts	\$700	1/19-1/30, plus \$6 for each dependent up to average weekly wage	10.00-16.00	45.00(c)	36%	252.00	25+(f)	1350(c)	30
Michigan(g)	14 weeks of employment at \$15.01 or more	55% of average weekly wage, plus allowance of \$1-\$29 depending on average weekly wage and number of dependents	10.00-12.00(c)	43.00-72.00	1/4 weeks of employment	105.00	10+	1118-1872	26
Minnesota(g)	17 weeks of employment at \$26 or more but not less than \$520	50% of average weekly wage	13.00	47.00	7/10 weeks of employment	156.00	12	1222	26
Mississippi	36; with \$130.01 in 1 quarter and wages in 2 quarters	1/26 up to lesser of 55% of state average weekly wage or \$30	8.00	30.00	1/5	96.00	12	280	26
Missouri(g)	17 weeks of employment at \$15 or more	1/25	3.00	45.00	1/5	85.00	26(f)	1170	26
Montana	1 1/2 times high-quarter wages; with \$285 in 1 quarter	1/20-1/25	15.00	34.00	(e)	195.00	13	884	26
Nebraska(g)	\$600; with \$200 in each of 2 quarters	1/19-1/23	12.00	40.00	1/5	132.00	11	988	26
Nevada	33	1/25, plus \$5 for each dependent up to lesser of \$20 or 6% of high-quarter wages	16.00-24.00	41.00-61.00	1/5	176.00	11	1066-1586	26

SIGNIFICANT BENEFIT PROVISIONS OF STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE LAWS—Continued

500

State or other jurisdiction	Qualifying wages or employment in base period (number times weekly benefit amount unless otherwise indicated) (a)	Weekly benefit amount— Computation (fraction of high-quarter wages, unless otherwise indicated) (b)	Weekly benefit amount		Proportion of wages in base period(e)	Total benefits payable in benefit year(d)			
			Minimum(c)	Maximum(c)		Minimum		Maximum	
						Amount(f)	Weeks of total unemployment(f)	Amount(c)	Weeks of total unemployment
New Hampshire(g).....	\$600; with \$100 in each of 2 quarters	1.7-1.1% of annual wages	13.00	49.00	Uniform	338.00	26	1170	26
New Jersey.....	17 weeks of employment at \$15 or more	59-51% of average weekly wage	10.00	50.00	$\frac{3}{4}$ weeks of employment	128.00	12+	1300	26
New Mexico.....	30-27+; with \$156 in 1 quarter	1/26	10.00	36.00	$\frac{3}{5}$	180.00	18	1080	30
New York.....	20 weeks of employment at average of \$15 or more (h)	67-50% of average weekly wage	10.00	55.00	Uniform	260.00	26	1430	26
North Carolina.....	\$550; with at least 20% of base-period wages in other than high quarter	2.0-1.0% of annual wages	12.00	42.00	Uniform	312.00(d)	26(d)	1092(d)	26(d)
North Dakota.....	40; and wages in 2 quarters	1/26 up to 50% of state average weekly wage	15.00	46.00	(e)	270.00	18	1196	26
Ohio.....	20 weeks at \$20 or more	50% of average weekly wage, plus \$5 for first dependent and \$3 each for next 2 dependents	10.00-15.00(c)	42.00-53.00	20 X wba for first 20 credit weeks plus 1 week for each 2 additional credit weeks	200.00	20	1092-1378	26
Oklahoma.....	1½ times high-quarter wages but not less than \$300; or \$3000	1/26	10.00	32.00	$\frac{1}{3}$	100.00	10	1248	39
Oregon.....	20 weeks of employment at average of \$20 or more but not less than \$700	1/25% of base-period wages	20.00	44.00	$\frac{1}{3}$	233.00	11+	1144	26
Pennsylvania.....	36; with \$120 in high quarter and at least 20% of base-period wages in another quarter	1/25 or $\frac{1}{2}$ of full-time weekly wage if greater	10.00	45.00	$\frac{1}{2}$	180.00(d)	18(d)	1350	30(d)
Puerto Rico.....	21+-30 but not less than \$150; with \$50 in 1 quarter and wages in 2 quarters	1/15-1/25	7.00	20.00	Uniform	84.00(d)	12(d)	240(d)	12(d)
Rhode Island.....	20 weeks of employment at \$20 or more; or \$1200	55% of claimant's average weekly wage up to 50% of state average weekly wage, plus \$3 for each dependent up to \$12	12.00-15.00	47.00-59.00	$\frac{3}{5}$ weeks of employment	144.00	12	1222-1534	26
South Carolina.....	1½ times high-quarter wages but not less than \$300; with \$180 in 1 quarter	1/26 up to $\frac{1}{2}$ of state average weekly wage	10.00	40.00	$\frac{1}{3}$	100.00	10	836	22

South Dakota.....	1½ times high-quarter wages but not less than \$600; with \$250 in 1 quarter	1/22-1/24	12.00	36.00	32-26%(e)	192.00	16(f)	864	24
Tennessee.....	36; with \$286.01 in 1 quarter	1/26	12.00	38.00	⅓	144.00	12	988	26
Texas.....	\$375 with \$250 in 1 quarter and \$125 in another; or \$450 with \$50 in each of 3 quarters; or \$1000 in 1 quarter	1/25	10.00	37.00	27%	102.00	10+	962	26
Utah.....	19 weeks of employment with at least \$20 in each week and \$700	1/26 up to ⅓ of state average weekly wage	10.00	48.00	Weighted schedule of base-period wages in relation to high-quarter wages	220.00	22(f)	1728	36
Vermont.....	20 weeks of employment with at least \$20 in each week	⅓ of average weekly wage for highest 20 weeks up to ⅓ of state average weekly wage	10.00	45.00	Uniform	260.00(d)	26(d)	1170(d)	26(d)
Virginia.....	46	1/25	15.00	36.00	26-25%	180.00	12	936	26
Washington.....	\$800	2.0-1.1% of annual wages	17.00	42.00	⅓	267.00	15+	1260	30
West Virginia.....	\$700	1.6-1.0% of annual wages	12.00	35.00	Uniform	312.00	26	910	26
Wisconsin.....	18 weeks of employment at average of \$16 or more(h)	63-51% of average weekly wage up to 52½% of state average weekly wage	11.00	56.00	8/10 weeks of employment	159.50	14+	1904	34
Wyoming.....	26 weeks of employment with at least 24 hours and \$18 in each week plus 1½ times high-quarter wages; with \$250 in 1 quarter	1/25 up to 50% of state average weekly wage	10.00	47.00	3/10	150.00	15	1222	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 states use a weighted high-quarter formula, annual-wage formula, or average-weekly wage formula, approximate fractions or percentages are figured at midpoint of lowest and highest normal wage bracket. When dependents' allowances are provided, the fraction applies to the basic benefit amount.

(c) When two amounts are given, higher includes dependents' allowance. Higher for minimum wba includes maximum allowance for one dependent; in Michigan, for one dependent child or two dependents other than a child; in Ohio, for a dependent spouse or a dependent child if there is no spouse. In the District of Columbia and Maryland, same maximum with or without dependents. In Massachusetts maximum augmented payment not shown since such augmentation is limited only by the average weekly wage. In Alaska, maximum for interstate claimants is \$20 and no dependents' allowances are payable.

(d) Benefits are extended when unemployment in state reaches specified levels: in California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Pennsylvania and Vermont, by 50 per cent; in North Carolina by 8 weeks. In Puerto Rico, benefits are extended by 40 weeks in certain industries, occupations, or establishments when a special unemployment situation exists.

(e) For states with weighted schedules, per cent of benefits is figured at the bottom of lowest

and highest wage brackets. In states noted, percentages vary for other brackets. In Montana 13, 20 and 26 weeks depending on quarters of employment; and in North Dakota 18, 22 and 26 weeks depending on amount of base-period earnings.

(f) For claimants with minimum wba and minimum qualifying wages. Statutory minimum in Kentucky. Ten-week statutory minimum in Illinois and Utah not applicable at minimum wba. In other states noted if qualifying wages are concentrated largely or wholly in high quarter, wba for claimants with minimum qualifying wages may be above minimum wba, and weeks of benefits less than minimum duration shown.

(g) Effective October 1, 1965 in California; January 2, 1966 in Hawaii; September 5, 1965 in Illinois; September 5, 1965 in Michigan; April 1, 1966 in Maine; July 1, 1966 in Minnesota; October 13, 1964 in Missouri; 90 days after legislature adjourns in Nebraska; October 3, 1965 in New Hampshire.

(h) Or 15 weeks in last year and 40 weeks in last 2 years at average of \$15 or more (New York); or 14 weeks in last year and 55 weeks in last 2 years at average of \$16 or more (Wisconsin).

(i) Maximum benefits payable in Hawaii and Maine are 26 times the maximum weekly benefit amounts of ⅓ and ½ the state average weekly wage respectively. The state average wage figures have not yet been computed in these states.

TABLE 3
SELECTED EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ACTIVITIES
TOTAL, FISCAL YEARS 1964 AND 1965; BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 1965*

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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 1963-1964.....	10,924,071	-1.1	2,008,356	1,188,881	-2.4	2,337,758	1.6	13,578,191	6,453,858	-2.7
Total 1964-1965.....	10,944,255	-0.2	2,114,538	1,247,368	4.9	2,481,925	6.2	12,376,808	6,329,678	-1.9
Alabama.....	160,238	11.5	16,687	12,180	-5.2	46,030	17.2	177,771	120,503	.4
Alaska.....	20,326	3.4	4,259	2,489	2.3	6,448	-14.5	11,946	11,455	-3.7
Arizona.....	134,830	3.4	18,130	11,006	3.4	22,992	2.2	824,007	97,774	-10.5
Arkansas.....	171,644	11.5	28,583	15,926	12.5	37,715	6.9	286,615	116,419	1.8
California.....	1,636,517	7.0	213,188	126,549	11.4	257,411	13.7	898,800	654,376	-13.6
Colorado.....	140,669	8.3	24,326	15,962	14.8	34,394	13.0	146,375	90,427	-1.0
Connecticut.....	177,834	-5.7	35,056	20,334	14.2	35,679	21.5	99,184	87,665	-1.5
Delaware.....	18,680	-3.5	9,560	5,865	78.4	6,650	-18.7	11,833	6,923	4.5
District of Columbia.....	76,700	11.4	27,046	12,582	9.1	18,710	-10.4	48,532	48,532	8.8
Florida.....	228,394	-2.7	35,479	22,160	19.6	58,238	6.5	363,431	243,279	-5.9
Georgia.....	202,751	3.6	32,118	22,833	1.7	50,152	21.0	196,105	159,450	-1.8
Guam.....	2,667	53.7	106	106	(b)	2,443	(b)	1,172	1,172	68.1
Hawaii.....	39,790	-4.8	5,008	3,541	-6.7	4,827	-30.9	12,818	11,127	-18.5
Idaho.....	52,858	-1	9,545	6,086	-3.5	12,047	2.2	153,548	34,798	-7.6
Illinois.....	388,062	-4.0	95,336	58,003	17.6	98,418	-13.0	245,745	199,112	-4
Indiana.....	246,288	-7.5	26,439	17,131	-33.3	45,044	-22.6	155,741	124,171	11.6
Iowa.....	113,995	11.3	17,146	10,439	-18.0	36,887	5.3	124,682	95,219	10.2
Kansas.....	106,736	6.2	24,120	13,924	2.1	26,162	-3.8	91,871	75,501	-6.7
Kentucky.....	156,062	.1	35,751	25,134	1.3	52,538	-1.6	119,889	57,675	-7.2
Louisiana.....	130,172	-5	18,831	10,468	-4.8	29,770	3.6	131,394	90,360	1.3
Maine.....	49,770	.2	17,703	10,751	14.4	20,747	42.3	29,320	23,877	-1.5
Maryland.....	152,823	-7.3	31,641	21,773	24.3	29,288	13.6	210,265	88,417	-1.3
Massachusetts.....	326,520	-2.5	82,311	45,013	19.0	55,540	2.2	187,043	150,378	-8.3
Michigan.....	531,017	-8.4	72,960	37,697	6.8	92,889	3.2	298,609	213,246	16.1

Minnesota.....	190,905	2.0	27,116	15,557	21.4	63,736	17.3	117,135	100,831	9.6
Mississippi.....	151,679	8.8	43,209	22,151	11.8	52,409	23.8	1,152,826	102,747	-4.0
Missouri.....	221,800	-3.6	47,891	24,690	10.1	52,545	-15.5	223,919	95,758	-7.1
Montana.....	50,360	.8	18,909	8,636	3.2	16,767	.4	65,707	33,672	3.9
Nebraska.....	59,970	5.8	15,333	10,541	-14.0	25,309	-2.3	73,005	52,834	-4.0
Nevada.....	48,241	5.1	7,972	4,713	39.8	9,323	21.8	38,830	30,542	-3.1
New Hampshire.....	41,702	-8	8,253	5,732	14.9	7,503	-11.9	16,710	15,139	-7.1
New Jersey.....	324,773	-4.2	50,109	32,071	6.5	38,640	-1.2	266,151	154,401	7.6
New Mexico.....	62,388	3.7	14,176	7,862	12.0	16,523	-4.0	50,544	37,641	-11.0
New York.....	903,106	-1.9	240,581	142,652	-1.5	177,831	23.7	942,243	817,907	-2.0
North Carolina.....	248,118	-4.0	36,731	25,435	-7.4	76,807	16.7	549,669	124,062	-14.0
North Dakota.....	36,427	-7.2	6,084	4,180	12.6	12,916	2.0	43,803	28,572	-1.5
Ohio.....	544,883	-3	79,999	48,485	2.9	112,170	6.2	389,549	230,292	6.4
Oklahoma.....	148,836	7.4	38,936	24,437	11.0	38,266	8.5	281,246	175,784	3.9
Oregon.....	146,404	4.4	39,412	22,009	13.2	30,980	5.2	374,151	66,166	-9.3
Pennsylvania.....	562,076	-9	164,633	90,105	-1.4	117,797	4.1	583,417	270,298	4.4
Puerto Rico.....	169,495	-10.1	29,515	15,280	-8	23,825	2.4	54,800	47,553	-4
Rhode Island.....	47,793	-8.2	13,868	7,800	3.7	11,903	1.5	28,334	28,195	-6.6
South Carolina.....	110,865	.3	16,696	11,532	6.3	35,710	.5	142,940	71,425	-8.4
South Dakota.....	30,318	-3	7,099	4,586	10.8	9,928	-4.7	28,944	21,129	-11.7
Tennessee.....	150,396	-2.4	26,943	19,138	14.2	63,608	-4.7	519,748	117,678	.9
Texas.....	712,456	1.9	131,003	71,854	6.6	173,542	14.2	918,326	537,458	6.3
Utah.....	60,766	13.1	16,205	11,957	-4	29,916	2.5	57,105	33,684	-17.5
Vermont.....	24,460	7.9	3,893	2,800	42.6	5,912	44.8	14,847	14,095	.1
Virginia.....	149,284	.3	41,602	22,144	-5.6	49,150	5.4	159,490	111,002	1.4
Virgin Islands.....	3,344	25.8	294	196	-68.1	310	-46.6	1,521	1,515	8.1
Washington.....	193,980	-4.4	41,179	18,931	5.3	55,743	8.0	296,564	85,899	1.5
West Virginia.....	84,682	4.4	23,718	14,117	-9	17,231	-5.6	33,158	28,152	-29.1
Wisconsin.....	178,866	-8.7	38,443	27,629	-2.3	71,706	2.1	103,162	79,046	-12.2
Wyoming.....	20,539	.2	3,407	2,196	-12.3	2,800	2.0	22,268	14,345	-3.4

*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.

(b) Decrease of less than 0.05 per cent.

Public Utility Regulation

DEVELOPMENTS IN PUBLIC UTILITY REGULATION

BY EVERETTE KREEGER*

DURING 1964 and 1965 the state regulatory commissions have been most active in all phases of the regulation of utilities and transportation companies under their jurisdiction in order to keep up with the pace set by the expanding economy in this country.

While there has not been a large number of major rate cases, a number of rate reductions were ordered by commissions or were effected by conferences between state regulatory commissions and utility companies.

Most of the rate reductions were brought about because of the recent reductions in the federal corporate income tax, which in most cases ultimately benefited the consumer.

Also during the past few years, as a result of refunds ordered by the Federal Power Commission arising out of interstate gas pipeline and producer rate cases, a considerable number of proceedings were held by state commissions with local operating and distributing companies. The major portion of the refunds were ultimately passed on to the consumer.

Jurisdictional problems continue to arise between the state commissions and the Federal Power Commission, particularly as regards the regulation of electric rates. During the past year several state commissioners testified before Senate and House committees of Congress on bills which if enacted would draw a line of de-

marcation between federal and state commission jurisdiction.

On June 21, 1965, President Johnson signed the tax reduction law covering reduction or repeal of a number of items, including reduction of the federal excise taxes on telephone services from 10 to 3 per cent as of January, 1966, with the provision that the excise tax on telephone services will be automatically reduced by 1 per cent each following year until completely eliminated. Also, the 10 per cent excise tax on telegraph services and private carrier services and the 8 per cent tax on wire and equipment services are completely repealed as of January 1, 1966. The state regulatory commissions since 1948 have advocated dropping these excise taxes on communications services.

In 1965 Congress, after several years of hearings and consideration, passed H. R. 5401 which was signed into law by President Johnson on September 6, 1965, as Public Law 89-170. This legislation, known as the Transportation Act of 1965, contains in Sections 1 and 2 matters of utmost importance to the state commissions and to the Interstate Commerce Commission, as well as the motor carrier industry, in combatting the illegal and unauthorized motor transportation of property. It is estimated that illegal transportation of property drains hundreds of millions of dollars in revenue from the certificated, regulated motor carriers. Section 1 of the new law corrects an anomalous situation in which the ICC had been authorized to avail itself of the co-

*Mr. Kreeger is the Assistant General Counsel of the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners.

operation, services, records and facilities of state authorities, but was not clearly authorized to reciprocate. Under this section the ICC is authorized to make cooperative agreements with the various state regulatory commissions to enforce the safety laws and regulations of the states and the United States concerning highway transportation.

Section 2 of the act covers the requirement by a state commission to the effect that any motor carrier operating in interstate or foreign commerce within the borders of that state register its certificate of public convenience and necessity or permit issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and that this shall not constitute an undue burden on interstate commerce provided such regulation is established in accordance with standards or amendments thereto, determined and officially certified to the ICC by the National Association of Railroad and Utility Commissioners. Progress is presently being made to establish the uniform standards which, after adoption by all of the states, will no doubt provide a measure of control over black market trucking operations, and thus eliminate violations of state and federal law. The results ultimately should include more revenue for the regulated carriers.

The following pages briefly outline recent developments in the field of regulation by classes of utility and transportation companies involved.

ELECTRIC RATES

Changes in rates for electricity in the past ten years have been relatively small, and use of promotional rate forms by the industry has resulted in a continued decline in the average rate per kilowatt hour.

The electric utility companies have offset much of the increases in operating costs and taxes by installing larger and more efficient generating units and by using higher voltages for transmission. It is estimated by the Edison Electric Institute that during the decade of the Sixties, a total of 126 million kilowatts of additional generating capability, and 100,000 miles of high voltage transmission lines, will have been added by investor-owned

electric utility companies. It is expected that by 1966 the entire contiguous United States will be capable of being supplied with electricity on a fully interconnected basis. This will bring further economies through use of larger generating units and more extensive power pooling.

As is the case with most regulated industries, the electric industry has grown at a much faster rate than has the economy as a whole. Because of the importance of electric energy to the American public, the investor-owned electric utility industry has been called upon to spend approximately \$3.5 billion per year for new plant and equipment in the past several years—the largest amount for them in any single industry in the country. At the end of 1964, investor-owned electric plant investment had grown to \$57 billion. This spending for new plant and equipment has tended to hold up through recessions, thereby helping to soften their effect and helping to alleviate unemployment. At the same time, the cost per kilowatt hour to the residential customer has declined.

NUCLEAR POWER

Development of nuclear power systems in the United States continues to make favorable progress for civilian purposes. Significant improvements have been accomplished in the economics of civilian nuclear power reactors; generation of electrical power from the atom has reached the point where the reactor *now is competitive* with conventional power plants. In this regard, 1964 was truly a historical year. It was just a decade ago that the first nuclear powered stations began to supply electricity to transmission lines in the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union. A short twenty-two years after the first nuclear chain reaction was set off in Chicago, commercially competitive power plants were under construction.

It is estimated that electrical utilities of this country have invested about \$1 billion in nuclear power compared to the government's \$1.5 billion. While the fusion process has yet to be harnessed, the transmission lines of the world will soon be carrying atomic power from the fission process. The continued falling price of

atomic fuel has at last become a challenge for fuel producers of conventional power.

Construction has been started on three large new nuclear power plants: Southern California Edison's San Onofre Plant; the Connecticut Yankee Facility at Haddam Neck, Connecticut; and Jersey Central's Oyster Creek Plant. It is predicted that the Oyster Creek project will be able to produce electricity as cheaply as the most competitive alternative conventional power station. Unsubsidized, economically competitive nuclear power is also expected from Niagara Mohawk's "Nine Mile Power Plant." While the power generating cost of this project is predicted to be 6.7 mills per KWH compared to 3.42 to 3.79 estimated for Jersey Central's Oyster Creek, it will nevertheless be competitive with conventional power in upstate New York at 7.5 mills per KWH.

Private utilities can be expected to push forward in building atomic plants in the months ahead, financing with private investment capital. The federal government will continue to supply research and sell or lease fuel, which obviously must be controlled closely because of its nature. By the end of this decade, United States atomic electrical production will be five billion watts, or 3 per cent of a total electric power production of 150 billion watts.

GAS RATES

The gas utility and pipeline industry achieved record levels in all areas of operation in 1964. During the year an average of 36.5 million residential, commercial and industrial customers were receiving gas service, an increase of 904,000 over the number served the preceding year. Gas sales to these customers rose 8 per cent, increasing from 107.7 billion therms in 1963 to 116.3 billion therms in 1964. Revenues from the sales increased 6 per cent, to a total of \$7.1 billion in 1964. The fact that the percentage gain was lower than that experienced in sales reflected the stability of gas prices throughout the year.

An additional 1,141,000 customers installed gas heating in 1964, bringing the total number of gas house-heating customers by the year's end to 25,870,000, or

76 per cent of all residential gas customers. Of the new house-heating installations, 65 per cent, or 737,000, were in new homes. The remainder represented conversions from other fuels in existing dwellings. In addition to the 25.9 million individual gas house-heating customers recorded in 1964, 2.3 million dwellings such as apartment houses or multi-family structures received gas heat from central sources.

Adding impetus to the growth in gas sales in 1964 were gains in consumer acceptance of gas air conditioning and gas lights. Preliminary estimates by the American Gas Association indicate that as of the end of 1964 there were a total of 1.8 million tons of gas air conditioning on the lines of utilities. The number of gas lights passed the million level during the year, totaling 1,125,000 at year's end.

To keep pace with the record demand for gas, the industry spent \$1.7 billion for new plant and expansion of services in 1964, raising gross plant to a record \$27.5 billion. Approximately 31,200 miles of pipelines and mains were added to the network transporting gas from wells to the consumer. The total at the end of the year stood at 741,500 miles.

The nation's proved recoverable reserves of natural gas, available for future requirements, were increased by 20.3 trillion cubic feet in 1964. After taking a record 15.3 trillion cubic feet out of the ground in production, total gas reserves advanced to a new peak of 281.3 trillion cubic feet at the end of 1964.

SAFETY RULES

The problem of jurisdiction over safety of the physical plant of gas utilities was brought sharply into focus by the tragic death of seventeen persons and extensive destruction of property caused by an explosion of a pipeline, part of an interstate network, near Natchitoches, Louisiana, in March 1965. To gain information of the scope of regulation and regulatory authority over safety of gas utility property, a study was made shortly thereafter, surveying the regulatory commissions that might be concerned. Responses to the survey, which were excellent, are summarized in the following table:

GAS SAFETY RULE SURVEY—1965:
SUMMARY OF REPLIES TO A QUESTIONNAIRE

Fifty-one commissions out of fifty-two surveyed (fifty states, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia) had replied as of 17 June 1965.

Questions	Number replying yes	Number replying no
1. Do you have jurisdiction over safety of gas distribution facilities?	43	8
2. Do you have jurisdiction over safety of gas transmission facilities?	40 (Note 1)	11
3. Do you have rules and regulations governing the safety of gas distribution facilities? What year were these adopted? (Note 3)	31 (Note 2)	20
4. Do you have rules and regulations governing the safety of gas transmission facilities? What year were these adopted? (Note 5)	28 (Note 4)	23
5. Do you adopt or use as a guide in whole or in part the American Code for Pressure Piping ASA B31.8 sponsored by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers?	38 (Note 6)	13

NOTES:

- (1) Some specified intrastate operation only.
- (2) Of these, 3 are in the process of adoption.
- (3) Varying dates from 1932 to 1965. Average date of adoption of current rules, 1958.
- (4) Of these, 2 are in process of adoption.
- (5) Varying dates for 1937 to 1965. Average date of adoption of current rules, 1959.
- (6) Of these, 24 adopted, 1 proposes to adopt and 13 use as a guide.

TELEPHONE RATES

There are nearly as many telephone subscribers in this country as in all the rest of the world. In the United States we have the world's cheapest rates in terms of the consumers' ability to pay.

A comparison of rates in different countries based on the foreign exchange values of their currencies is of only limited significance from a market point of view. To have meaning, the charges must be compared with the level of consumer income.

A bill for a month's telephone service in Rome, for example, works out to \$3.07 in our money. This may seem cheap indeed when we consider that a bill for comparable service in the Bell System amounts to \$5.62. Yet for the consumer it is not really cheap; the average factory worker in Italy earns only \$0.56 an hour and, therefore, would have to work five and one-half hours to earn enough money to pay for his residential local telephone

service for one month. In the United States the counterpart of the Italian worker earns \$2.46 an hour, and must work only two and one-fourth hours to earn the amount of his bill. This, together with high quality service, largely explains why the United States, with forty-four telephones per one hundred population, has almost four and one-half times the development level in Italy, where there are less than ten telephones per one hundred population.

Viewed in terms of the consumer's earning power, we have the cheapest telephone rates. Were it not so, our telephone development would be considerably lower relative to that in Europe.

Beginning in 1962, a number of states introduced "after 9 p.m." plans, designed to encourage telephone users to take advantage of direct distance dialing in the late evening hours.

On February 1, 1965, the interstate "after 9" plan was expanded to "after 8," with reduced night rates effective after 8 p.m. each weekday and all day on Sundays. In addition, rates for many calls placed between 6 p.m. and 8 p.m. on weekdays and all day Saturday were reduced. By the end of June, reductions of this nature had been announced in many states. Also, effective April 1, 1965, a reduction in certain interstate day station rates was put into effect.

Early 1965 also saw a continuation in the growth of Wide Area Telephone Service users. At the end of March, 1965, nearly 21,000 Wide Area Telephone Service lines were in use. This service has found broad acceptance because of the opportunities it offers for business customers to obtain more communications services for less cost.

The effect of the 1964-65 reductions in federal net income taxes has permitted further adjustments of local exchange telephone rates in some areas. These have varied, depending on local conditions; in some instances they have resulted in expansion of local calling areas, elimination of mileage charges, and extension of service into many thinly populated areas. In some states there also were reductions in basic charges for residential service.

WATER RATES

A prerequisite to an understanding of water rates in general is an awareness of the diversity in size and ownership of water utilities. Moreover, types of facilities and, therefore, costs of service, vary considerably. The water utility industry comprises more than 22,000 water systems serving more than 164 million people, with 3.5 million people being added annually. In 1958, about 85 per cent of the water systems served populations of 5,000 or less. In the same year, it was determined that approximately 73 per cent of the systems were municipally owned and 27 per cent investor owned. Some municipally-owned utilities derive revenue from both water rates and general taxation; there appears to be a trend, however, for more utilities to meet all operating and financing costs from the rates charged for service. Investor-owned water utilities are regulated by the states in which they serve.

Recent surveys show a general upward trend in water rates. This is expected to continue for the foreseeable future. During the Great Depression and World War II, water rates were held down. Government aid programs during the 1930's and the delay in water works construction during the war helped make this possible. But, since the war, water systems have had to replace and expand plant and to meet higher peak-load demands such as those imposed by lawn sprinkling. The need to raise rates was thus inevitable. Rates will continue to go up to provide revenue for planning modernization and enlargement, to meet higher operating costs, including more competitive wages, and to keep pace with inflation.

The American Water Works Association, in "A Survey of Operating Data for Water Works in 1960," published in 1964, called attention to the general upward trend in rates. According to the survey, based on reports from more than 800 utilities that serve 10,000 people or more, the average cost for water to the residential customer (municipally-owned utilities only) was 30 to 35 cents per 100 cubic feet, an increase of about 35 per cent over the average residential rate of 24 cents per

100 cubic feet in 1950. The average minimum charge was \$1.50 per month, for which the allowance on the minimum bill remained approximately 400 cubic feet per month. Since 1960, the pace of water rate increases has accelerated. Recent increases have been in the order of 50-75 per cent compared to the 10-25 per cent that was typical a few years ago.

Revenue from water sales in 1960 for municipally-owned utilities averaged approximately \$285 per million gallons. During the 1955-1960 period, the average water sales revenue per million gallons increased about \$75, whereas current expense increased about \$30, providing a much improved margin for growth in surplus.

AIR TRANSPORTATION

As in other recent years, domestic trunk line passenger fares and air freight charges have been increased in varying amounts. Because of space limitations, this paper does not set forth in detail the results of moves for fare increases. Many of the carriers, however, have sought and obtained adjustments, in varying amounts, to meet specific situations.

It is noteworthy that air freight service is showing substantial gains. There has been a notable development in air carriers which devote themselves exclusively to the transportation of air freight. Such carriers are in addition to the passenger carriers who also handle substantial volumes of air freight and frequently provide specific fleets of aircraft especially for this purpose. The development of air freight service has inevitably brought with it considerable controversy as to the reasonableness of air freight rates, as demonstrated in the blocked space and container cases heard this year before the Civil Aeronautics Board. Because of the ever increasing influence of air freight service, state regulatory commissions with jurisdiction over airline rates will of necessity give more attention to this subject in the future.

MOTOR VEHICLE CARRIERS

The household goods carriers filed graduated rate increases of up to 15 per cent on household goods to become effective.

tive September 3, 1964. These were protested by the National Industrial Traffic League, the United States Department of Defense and other units. The Interstate Commerce Commission, Division 2, voted on September 2, 1964, not to suspend the increases, which then became effective as filed.

The state commissions have continued their activity in developing a greater degree of uniformity in the regulation of motor carriers. A much discussed transportation bill known as H. R. 5401 was finally passed by Congress in 1965. This bill contains provisions requiring that state registration of the operating authority of interstate motor carriers be accomplished in a uniform manner and with uniform standards. It provides that the regulations implementing the state registration be recommended and promulgated by the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners and certified to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

On August 18, 1965, the Senate passed a conference version of H. R. 5401; the House passed it on the following day, and the President signed it on September 6, as Public Law 89-170. This legislation will help eliminate illegal trucking, and it will involve a challenge to the state commissions to carry out the provisions relevant to them.

RAILROADS

The financial condition of the nation's railroads varied greatly—from the healthy 8 per cent of return of the Norfolk and Western to the deficit operations of a number of eastern roads. Wide variance in earnings continues, and it grows more obvious that drastic remedies of merger with stronger lines, or governmental subsidy to offset hopelessly unprofitable local services, will be needed for a number of deficit roads. However, for the lines as a whole, steady improvement has continued, the rate of return in 1964 having climbed to 3.16 per cent and further to 3.20 per cent for the twelve months that ended on June 30, 1965. It should be noted that sixteen railroads earned 81 per cent of the entire net income of Class I railroads in 1964.

The financial distress of the railroads is still concentrated in the East. There is now under consideration a possible solution for some of the ills of the railroads in this area—the "High-Speed Ground Transportation" project for the Eastern megalopolis, studied by the United States Department of Commerce in connection with the Administration's announced program of "... developing intercity high-speed ground transportation in densely populated areas of the country."

Efforts by the railroads for self-improvement continue, as evidenced by their extensive expenditures for modernization of equipment and facilities. Unfortunately, there are still many instances of "car shortages"—caused partly by maldistribution of equipment and partly by an actually inadequate supply of cars. Fortunately, the quantity of special equipment now so greatly in demand by shippers—very remunerative to the railroads in permitting the handling of large loads, thus returning adequate revenues even at low rates—continues to increase.

The productivity of the railroads also climbed during the year—much of which, the railroads emphasize, is due to continuing technological improvements. In any event, 1964 saw a drop in the railroads' wage cost per-gross-per-ton-mile, with a resulting improvement in gross ton miles per dollar of employee compensation from 3.24 in 1963 to 3.32 in 1964. Even when the additional "wage supplements" provided are included, this index climbed from 2.92 in 1963 to 2.96 in 1964.

Railroad accidents in 1964 claimed a toll of 2,344 persons killed and 18,345 persons injured, an increase in both categories over the 2,076 killed and 18,289 injured in 1963. However, there was improvement in the railroad accident field during the first half of 1965. The Bureau of Railroad Safety and Service of the ICC recently made public the results of a preliminary survey of accidents reported by all railroads in the first six months of 1965. It showed that the over-all number of persons killed, or injured, in train, train service, and non-train accidents decreased as compared with the first six months of 1964. The number of persons killed in accidents in these three cate-

gories decreased to 1,102 in the first half of 1965 from 1,150 in the 1964 period, or by 4.2 per cent, and the number of persons injured decreased from 13,408 to 12,403, or by 7.5 per cent.

Accidents at highway-railroad grade crossings continue to be a source of unnecessary casualties, with the major responsibility on the driving public. The Interstate Commerce Commission in a report in Docket No. 33440, dated January 22, 1964, included as its first finding that the principal cause of grade crossing accidents is the failure of motor vehicle operators to stop or exercise due care and caution, or to observe and comply with existing safety laws and regulations.

Increasing use of the highways means that grade crossing protection will become an increasing public need. There is much justice in the railroads' position that financing of such crossing protection should largely fall in the category of other

highway safety devices provided for the convenience and protection of the driving public and financed with public funds. Not only do construction costs place a burden on the railroads, but perpetual maintenance costs now borne almost entirely by the railroads are an even greater drain on their earnings. Current estimates of annual railroad expenditures for maintenance of existing grade-crossing protective devices are approximately \$40 million.

RAILROAD MERGERS

One of the most significant developments in the railroad field during the postwar period has been an accelerated tendency towards unification of various railroad properties. This trend has continued during the past year. Still additional unifications are discussed in the press, several of them involving some of the nation's largest railroads.

MAJOR STATE SERVICES

STATE PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSIONS

511

State	Regulatory authority	Members		Selection of chairman	Length of commissioners' terms*
		Number	Selection		
Alabama.....	Public Service Commission	3	E	E	4
Alaska.....	Public Service Commission	3	GL	GL	6
Arizona.....	Corporation Commission	3	E	E	6
Arkansas.....	Public Service Commission	4	GS	GS	6
California.....	Public Utilities Commission	5	GS	C	6
Colorado.....	Public Utilities Commission	3	GS	GS	6
Connecticut.....	Public Utilities Commission	3	GSH	C	6
Delaware.....	Public Service Commission	3	GS	GS	6
Florida.....	Public Service Commission	3	E	E	4
Georgia.....	Public Service Commission	5	E	E	6
Hawaii.....	Public Utilities Commission	5	GS	GS	4
Idaho.....	Public Utilities Commission	3	GS	C	6
Illinois.....	Commerce Commission	5	GS	GS	5
Indiana.....	Public Service Commission	3	G	G	4
Iowa.....	State Commerce Commission	3	GS	C	6
Kansas.....	Corporation Commission	3	GS	C	4
Kentucky.....	Public Service Commission	3	GS	GS	4
Louisiana.....	Public Service Commission	3	E	C	6
Maine.....	Public Utilities Commission	3	GC	GC	7
Maryland.....	Public Service Commission	3	G	G	6
Massachusetts.....	Department of Public Utilities	7	G	G	7
Michigan.....	Public Service Commission	3	GS	GS	6
Minnesota.....	Railroad and Warehouse Commission	3	E	E	6
Mississippi.....	Public Service Commission	3	E	C	4
Missouri.....	Public Service Commission	5	GS	G	6
Montana.....	Board of Railroad Commissioners (a)	3	E	C	6
Nebraska.....	State Railway Commission	6	E	C	6
Nevada.....	Public Service Commission	3	G	G	4
New Hampshire.....	Public Utilities Commission	3	GC	GC	6
New Jersey.....	Board of Public Utility Commissioners	3	GS	GS	6
New Mexico.....	Public Service Commission	3	GS	GS	6
New York.....	Public Service Commission	7	G	GS	10
North Carolina.....	Utilities Commission	5	G	G	8
North Dakota.....	Public Service Commission	3	E	C	6
Ohio.....	Public Utilities Commission	3	GS	GS	6
Oklahoma.....	Corporation Commission	3	E	C	6
Oregon.....	Public Utility Commissioner (b)	1		G	4
Pennsylvania.....	Public Utility Commission	5	GS	GS	10
Rhode Island.....	Public Utility Administrator (b)	1		G	
South Carolina.....	Public Service Commission	7	L	C	4
South Dakota.....	Public Utilities Commission	3	E	C	6
Tennessee.....	Public Service Commission	3	E	C	6
Texas.....	Railroad Commission	3	E	E	6
Utah.....	Public Service Commission	3	GS	GS	6
Vermont.....	Public Service Board	3	GS	GS	6
Virginia.....	State Corporation Commission	3	L	C	6
Washington.....	Utilities and Transportation Commission	3	GS	GS	6
West Virginia.....	Public Service Commission	3	GS	GS	6
Wisconsin.....	Public Service Commission	3	GS	GS	6
Wyoming.....	Public Service Commission	3	G	C	6

*In all states except Kentucky, Mississippi, Nebraska, Oregon and Rhode Island, terms of commissioners overlap.
 G. Appointed by Governor.
 GS. Appointed by Governor, approved by Senate.
 GSH. Appointed by Governor, approved by either Senate or House.
 GL. Appointed by Governor, approved by legislature in joint session.

GC. Appointed by Governor with advice and consent of Council.
 L. Selected by legislature.
 E. Elected.
 C. Elected Chairman by commission.
 (a). Ex-officio Public Service Commission.
 (b). No commission; one Commissioner or Administrator only.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

REGULATORY FUNCTIONS OF STATE PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSIONS

State	Commissions have jurisdiction over rates of privately owned utilities rendering the following services										Commissions regulate municipally owned public utilities as to					
	Electric light and power	Manufactured gas	Natural gas	Street railways	Interurban railways	Motor buses	Motor trucks	Water	Telephone	Telegraph	Oil pipe line	Gas pipe line	Accounting	Rates and rate schedules	Issuance of securities	Service to consumers
Alabama.....	★(a)	★(b)	★	(c)	(c)	★(d)	★(d)	★	★	★	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alaska.....	★	★	★	(c)	(c)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	..	..
Arizona.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	(e)	(e)	..	..	..	..
Arkansas.....	★(a)	★	★	(f)	(f)	(i)	(f)	★	★	★	(f)	★	..	..	★	..
California.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	..	..
Colorado.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)
Connecticut.....	★	★	★	(c)	(c)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	..
Delaware.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	★	★	★	..	..	..	..	..	..
Florida.....	★	★	★	..	★	★	..	(h)	★	★	..	..	..	..	..	..
Georgia.....	★(a)	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	★	★	..	★(e)	..	..	..	..
Hawaii.....	★	★	..	..	..	★	★	★	★	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Idaho.....	★(a)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	..	..
Illinois.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	..	..
Indiana.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	★(e)	★(i)	★	★	★
Iowa.....	★	★	★	..	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	..	..	..	★
Kansas.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	..	..
Kentucky.....	★	★	★	..	..	..	..	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	..	..
Louisiana.....	★	..	★	..	..	★	★	★	★	★	(j)	(k)	..	..	..	..
Maine.....	★	★	★	(c)	(c)	★	★	★	★	★	..	★	★	★	★	★
Maryland.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	(l)	(l)	(l)	(l)
Massachusetts.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	★	..	..	..
Michigan.....	★	★	★	(c)	(c)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	..	..
Minnesota.....	..	..	..	(c)	(c)	★	★	..	★	..	..	..	(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)
Mississippi.....	★(a)	..	★	..	..	★	★	..	★	..	..	★(k)	..	..	..	..
Missouri.....	★(a)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	(e)	..	(e)	..	..	..	..
Montana.....	★(a)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★(a)	★	★	..	★	★	..	★
Nebraska.....	(n)	..	..	★	★	★	★	(n)	★	★	★(j)	★(j)	..	..	..	..
Nevada.....	★	..	★	(c)	(c)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	..	..
New Hampshire.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)
New Jersey.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	★	★	★	★	★	(o)	(g)	(p)	(g)
New Mexico.....	★	★	★	(q)	(q)	(q)	(q)	★	(q)	(q)	(q)	(q)	..	..	(r)	..
New York.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★(s)	★	★	..	★(e)	(t)	(t)	..	(t)
North Carolina.....	★(a)	★	★	..	..	★	★	★	★(a)	★	★	★	..	..	..	..
North Dakota.....	★(a)	★	★	..	..	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	..	..
Ohio.....	(u)	(u)	(u)	★(d)	★(d)	★(d)	★(d)	(u)	★	★	★	★	..	..	..	..
Oklahoma.....	★(a)	..	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	..	..
Oregon.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pennsylvania.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	(g)	(g)	..	(g)
Rhode Island.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	★	(t)	(t)	..	(t)
South Carolina.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	★	..	..	..	..
South Dakota.....	..	..	..	..	★	★	★	..	★	★	..	..	(m)	(m)	..	(m)
Tennessee.....	★	★	(v)	..	★	★	★	..	★	★	..	..	..	..	..	..
Texas.....	..	..	★	..	..	★	★	..	..	..	★	★	..	..	..	..
Utah.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	★	★	..	★	..	..	..	..
Vermont.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	★	(w)	(w)	(a)	(w)
Virginia.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	★	..	..	..	..
Washington.....	★	★	★	(c)	(c)	★	★	★	★	★	..	★(x)	..	..	..	..
West Virginia.....	★	★	★	(c)	(c)	★	★	★	★	★	..	★	★	★	..	★
Wisconsin.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	★	★	★	..	★
Wyoming.....	★	★	★	(c)	(c)	★	★	★	★	★	..	★	★	★	..	..

(a) Authority does not extend to rural electrical cooperative units except for service areas in North Carolina.

(b) Statute confers jurisdiction but no utility now renders this service.

(c) No street or interurban railways operate as such in Alabama, Alaska, Connecticut, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, Washington, West Virginia and Wyoming.

(d) Only operations outside of corporate limits not contiguous. In Ohio, exemption from regulation applies only if transportation line is wholly within a municipality and one contiguous municipality.

(e) Intrastate.

(f) Under Commerce Commission jurisdiction.

(g) Regulated only as to operations outside limits of municipality.

(h) Limited jurisdiction over water and sewer utilities.

(i) Commission has prescribed standard classification of accounts. State Board of Accounts is responsible for annual audit and system of accounting used.

(j) If common carrier.

(k) Limited jurisdiction over natural gas pipe lines.

(l) Limited to gas, electricity and common carriers.

(m) Telephone only.

(n) All publicly or municipally owned and exempt from jurisdiction by statute.

(o) Only annual report required.

(p) If plant has been adjudged to have general status as public utility.

(q) Under Corporation Commission jurisdiction.

(r) Initial issues and refunding.

(s) Authority does not extend to private water utilities whose plant valuation is \$30,000 or less.

(t) Certain jurisdiction over some types of municipally owned utilities.

(u) Upon appeal within corporate limits; original jurisdiction in unincorporated areas.

(v) Local distribution only.

(w) Electric only.

(x) No intrastate pipe lines in Washington.

Section VIII

THE STATE PAGES

State Pages

THE following section presents individual pages on all of the states of the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the territories of Guam and the Virgin Islands.

Included are listings of various executive officials, the Justices of the Supreme Courts, officers of the legislatures, and members of the Commissions on Interstate Cooperation. Lists of all officials are as of late 1965 or early 1966. Concluding each page are population figures and other statistics, provided by the United States Bureau of the Census.

Preceding the individual state pages, a table presents certain historical data on all of the states, commonwealths and territories.

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	Treaty with Britain, 1846	March 4, 1863	July 3, 1890	43
Illinois.....	Springfield	Northwest Territory, 1787	Feb. 3, 1809	Dec. 3, 1818	21
Indiana.....	Indianapolis	Northwest Territory, 1787	May 7, 1800	Dec. 11, 1816	19
Iowa.....	Des Moines	Louisiana Purchase, 1803	June 12, 1838	Dec. 28, 1846	29
Kansas.....	Topeka	Louisiana Purchase, 1803(d)	May 30, 1854	Jan. 29, 1861	34
Kentucky.....	Frankfort	Part of Virginia until admitted as state	(c)	June 1, 1792	15
Louisiana.....	Baton Rouge	Louisiana Purchase, 1803(g)	March 26, 1804	April 30, 1812	18
Maine.....	Augusta	Part of Massachusetts until admitted as state	(c)	March 15, 1820	23
Maryland.....	Annapolis	Charter, 1632, from Charles I to Calvert(e)	.....	April 28, 1788(f)	7
Massachusetts..	Boston	Charter to Massachusetts Bay Company, 1629(e)	.....	Feb. 6, 1788(f)	6
Michigan.....	Lansing	Northwest Territory, 1787	Jan. 11, 1805	Jan. 26, 1837	26
Minnesota.....	St. Paul	Northwest Territory, 1787(h)	March 3, 1849	May 11, 1858	32
Mississippi....	Jackson	Mississippi Territory(i)	April 7, 1798	Dec. 10, 1817	20
Missouri.....	Jefferson City	Louisiana Purchase, 1803	June 4, 1812	Aug. 10, 1821	24
Montana.....	Helena	Louisiana Purchase, 1803(j)	May 26, 1864	Nov. 8, 1889	41
Nebraska.....	Lincoln	Louisiana Purchase, 1803	May 30, 1854	March 1, 1867	37
Nevada.....	Carson City	Ceded by Mexico, 1848	March 2, 1861	Oct. 31, 1864	36
New Hampshire..	Concord	Grants from Council for New England, 1622 and 1629. Made royal province, 1679(e)	.....	June 21, 1788(f)	9
New Jersey.....	Trenton	Dutch settlement, 1618; English charter, 1664(e)	.....	Dec. 18, 1787(f)	3
New Mexico.....	Santa Fe	Ceded by Mexico, 1848(b)	Sept. 9, 1850	Jan. 6, 1912	47
New York.....	Albany	Dutch settlement, 1623; English control, 1664(e)	.....	July 26, 1788(f)	11
North Carolina..	Raleigh	Charter, 1663, from Charles II(e)	.....	Nov. 21, 1789(f)	12
North Dakota...	Bismarck	Louisiana Purchase, 1803(k)	March 2, 1861	Nov. 2, 1889	39
Ohio.....	Columbus	Northwest Territory, 1787	(c)	March 1, 1803	17
Oklahoma.....	Oklahoma City	Louisiana Purchase, 1803	May 2, 1890	Nov. 16, 1907	46
Oregon.....	Salem	Settlement and treaty with Britain, 1846	Aug. 14, 1848	Feb. 14, 1859	33
Pennsylvania....	Harrisburg	Grant from Charles II to William Penn, 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	.....	.....	..

* Table of official names of states, legislative bodies and capital buildings is on page 44.

(a) By the Treaty of Paris, 1763, England gave up claim to the 13 original colonies, and to all land within an area extending along the present Canadian border to the Lake of the Woods, down the Mississippi River, to the 31st parallel, east to the Chattahoochee, down that river to the mouth of the Flint, east to the source of the St. Mary's, down that river to the ocean. Territory west of the Alleghenies was claimed by various states, but was eventually all ceded to the nation. Thus, the major part of Alabama was acquired by the Treaty of Paris, but the lower portion from Spain in 1813.

(b) Portion of land obtained by Gadsden Purchase, 1853.

(c) No territorial status before admission to Union.

(d) Portion of land ceded by Mexico 1848.

(e) One of the original 13 colonies.

(f) Date of ratification of U. S. Constitution.

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

(h) Portion of land obtained by Louisiana Purchase, 1803.

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

(j) Portion of land obtained from Oregon Territory, 1848.

(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

Nickname... The Yellowhammer State Bird Yellowhammer
Motto... *We Dare Defend Our Rights* Song *Alabama*
Flower Camellia Entered the Union
..... December 14, 1819
Capital City Montgomery

OFFICERS

Governor GEORGE C. WALLACE
Lieutenant Governor JAMES B. ALLEN
Secretary of State MRS. AGNES BAGGETT
Attorney General RICHMOND M. FLOWERS
State Treasurer MRS. MARY TEXAS HURT GARNER
State Auditor MRS. BETTYE FRINK
State Comptroller JOHN GRAVES

SUPREME COURT

J. ED. LIVINGSTON, Chief Justice
THOMAS S. LAWSON JOHN L. GOODWYN JAMES S. COLEMAN, JR.
ROBERT T. SIMPSON PELHAM J. MERRILL ROBERT B. HARWOOD

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate JAMES B. ALLEN
President Pro Tem of the Senate ALBERT P. BREWER
..... GEORGE C. HAWKINS Speaker of the House RANKIN FITE
Secretary of the Senate McDOWELL LEE Speaker Pro Tem of the House JOHN W. PEMBERTON
Clerk of the House JOHN W. PEMBERTON

COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

Administrative Members	Senate Members	House Members
GEORGE C. WALLACE, Governor	JAMES B. ALLEN, President	ALBERT P. BREWER,
PHILLIP J. HAMM, Commisr.,	ROLAND COOPER	Speaker
Dept. of Revenue, <i>Chairman</i>	JAMES E. HORTON	JOHN H. BLANTON
LEONARD BEARD, Dir., Planning	W. EMMETT ODEN	O. J. GOODWYN
and Ind. Dev. Bd.	ROSCOE ROBERTS, Jr.	OLLIE W. NABORS
REX D. ROACH, Dir., Dept. of Ind.		PETE B. TURNHAM
Relations		
CECIL C. JACKSON, Jr., Legal		
Advisor to Governor		

Ex-officio Members: THE GOVERNOR, PRESIDENT OF SENATE, SPEAKER OF HOUSE
Secretary: CHARLES M. COOPER

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 51,060	Largest City Birmingham
Rank in Nation 28th	Population † 340,887
Estimated population * 3,462,000	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population † 29
Rank in Nation * 21st	Number of Counties 67
Density per square mile * 67.8	
Number of Representatives in Congress 8	
Capital City Montgomery	
Population † 134,393	
Rank in State † 3rd	

* Estimated figures from Bureau of the Census, July 1, 1965.

† Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.

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 WARREN C. COLVER

SUPREME COURT

BUELL A. NESBETT, Chief Justice
 JOHN H. DIMOND, JAY A. RABINOWITZ

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate ROBERT J. MCNEALY
 President Pro Tem of the Senate Speaker of the House MIKE GRAVEL
 FRANK PERATROVICH Speaker Pro Tem of the House
 Secretary of the Senate ROBERT I. DITMAN
 MRS. EVELYN K. STEVENSON Chief Clerk of the House NADINE WILLIAMS

ALASKA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

(Functions as the Commission on Interstate Cooperation)

Senate Members

FRANK PERATROVICH, *Vice-Chairman*
 ROBERT J. MCNEALY, *President*
 HOWARD C. BRADSHAW
 EBEN HOPSON
 HOWARD W. POLLOCK

House Members

MIKE GRAVEL, *Speaker, Chairman*
 BRUCE KENDALL
 WALTER H. LEFEVRE
 BILL RAY
 JACOB A. STALKER

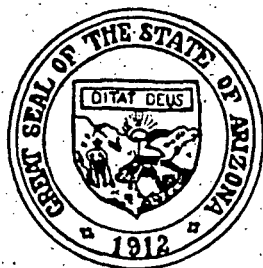
Executive Director: JOHN C. DOYLE

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	571,065	Largest City	Anchorage
Rank in Nation.....	1st	Population †	44,237
Population •	253,000	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population †.....	2
Rank in Nation •	50th	Number of Boroughs	9
Density per square mile •	0.4		
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	1		
Capital City	Juneau		
Population †	6,797		

• Estimated figures from Bureau of the Census, July 1, 1965.

† Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960



ARIZONA

Nickname...The Grand Canyon State
Motto.....*Ditat Deus* (God Enriches)
FlowerSaguaro Cactus
TreePalo Verde
Capital CityPhoenix
BirdCactus Wren
Song*Arizona*
Entered the Union
.....February 14, 1912

OFFICERS

GovernorSAMUEL P. GODDARD, JR.
Secretary of StateWESLEY BOLIN
Attorney GeneralDARRELL F. SMITH
State TreasurerROBERT A. KENNEDY
State AuditorMRS. JEWEL W. JORDAN

SUPREME COURT

FRED C. STRUCKMEYER, JR., Chief Justice
CHARLES C. BERNSTEIN, Vice Chief Justice
JESSE A. UDALL
LORNA E. LOCKWOOD
ERNEST W. MCFARLAND

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate..CLARENCE L. CARPENTER
Secretary of the Senate..MRS. LOUISE C. BRIMHALL
Speaker of the House.....ANDREW J. GILBERT
Speaker Pro Tem of the House..JOHN H. HAUGH
Chief Clerk of the House..MRS. RUBY H. SANDERS

ARIZONA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

(Functions as Commission on Interstate Cooperation)

Senate Members	House Members
CLARENCE L. CARPENTER, President, <i>Chairman</i>	ANDREW J. GILBERT, Speaker,
SOL AHEE	<i>Vice-Chairman</i>
BENJAMIN L. ARNOLD, SR.	G. O. BILES
HAROLD C. GISS	ISABEL BURGESS
GEORGE W. PECK	JAMES A. ELLIOTT
FRED F. UDINE	JOHN H. HAUGH
	RAY MARTIN

Director: JULES M. KLAGGE

STATISTICS

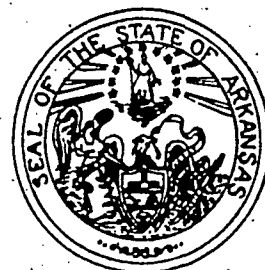
Land Area (square miles).....113,575	Largest City .....Phoenix
Rank in Nation.....6th	Population †439,170
Population *1,608,000	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population †....10
Rank in Nation *.....34th	Number of Counties .....14
Density per square mile *14.2	
Number of Representatives in Congress.....3	
Capital City .....Phoenix	
Population †439,170	
Rank in State †.....1st	

* Estimated figures from Bureau of the Census, July 1, 1965.

† Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.

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	KELLY BRYANT
Attorney General	BRUCE BENNETT
State Treasurer	NANCY J. HALL
State Auditor	JIMMY JONES
Comptroller	L. A. MASHBURN

SUPREME COURT

ED. F. MCFADDIN
GEORGE ROSE SMITH

CARLETON HARRIS, Chief Justice
PAUL WARD
OSRO COBB

JAMES D. JOHNSON
FRANK HOLT

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate.....NATHAN GORDON
President Pro Tem of the Senate..FRED STAFFORD
Secretary of the Senate.....LEE REAVES
Speaker of the House.....J. H. COTTRELL, JR.
Speaker Pro Tem of the House..PAUL VAN DALSEM
Chief Clerk of the House.....HAL MOODY

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members	Senate Members	House Members
L. WEEMS TRUSSELL, Governor's Rep., <i>Chairman</i>	RUSSELL ELROD	HARRY B. COLAY
LOUIS L. RAMSEY, JR., Chairman, Commn. on Uniform State Laws	ROBERT HARVEY	MARION H. CRANK
	THOMAS A. PENN	JAMES L. SHAVER, JR.
		RAY S. SMITH, JR.

Ex-officio Members: THE GOVERNOR (or his appointed representative), 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).....	52,499	Largest City	Little Rock
Rank in Nation.....	27th	Population †	107,813
Population *	1,960,000	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population †	18
Rank in Nation *	31st	Number of Counties.....	75
Density per square mile *	37.4		
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	4		
Capital City	Little Rock		
Population †	107,813		
Rank in State †	1st		

* Estimated figures from Bureau of the Census, July 1, 1965.

† Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.



CALIFORNIA

Nickname.....The Golden State Bird.....California Valley Quail
Motto....*Eureka* (I Have Found It) Song.....*I Love You, California*
Flower.....Golden Poppy Entered the Union.September 9, 1850
Capital CitySacramento

OFFICERS

GovernorEDMUND G. BROWN
Lieutenant GovernorGLENN M. ANDERSON
Secretary of StateFRANK M. JORDAN
Attorney GeneralTHOMAS C. LYNCH
State TreasurerBERT A. BETTS
State ControllerALAN CRANSTON

SUPREME COURT

ROGER J. TRAYNOR, Chief Justice

MARSHALL F. McCOMB
RAYMOND E. PETERS

MATHEW O. TOBRINER
PAUL PEEK

STANLEY MOSK
LOUIS H. BURKE

LEGISLATURE

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President Pro Tem of the SenateHUGH M. BURNS Speaker of the Assembly.....JESSE M. UNRUH
Secretary of the Senate.....JOSEPH A. BEEK Speaker Pro Tem of the Assembly...CARLOS-BEE
Chief Clerk of the Assembly..JAMES D. DRISCOLL

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THOMAS C. LYNCH, Atty. Gen.
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Uniform State Laws
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Water Resources

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CHARLES J. CONRAD
CLAYTON A. DILLS
JAMES R. MILLS
VINCENT THOMAS
(Two vacancies)

Ex-officio Members: THE GOVERNOR, COMMISSIONER ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....156,573
Rank in Nation.....3rd
Population *18,602,000
Rank in Nation *1st
Density per square mile *118.8
Number of Representatives in Congress.....38
Capital CitySacramento
Population †191,667
Rank in State †.....8th

Largest CityLos Angeles
Population †2,479,015
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population †....168
Number of Counties.....58

* Estimated figures from Bureau of the Census, July 1, 1965.

† Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.

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

GovernorJOHN A. LOVE
Lieutenant GovernorROBERT L. KNOUS
Secretary of StateBYRON ANDERSON
Attorney GeneralDUKE W. DUNBAR
State TreasurerHOMER F. BEDFORD
State AuditorJOHN P. PROCTOR
ControllerCON F. SHEA

SUPREME COURT

LEONARD V. B. SUTTON, Chief Justice
O. OTTO MOORE EDWARD C. DAY EDWARD E. PRINGLE
ALBERT T. FRANTZ ROBERT H. McWILLIAMS HILBERT SCHAUER

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President of the Senate.....ROBERT L. KNOUS
President Pro. Tem Speaker of the House.....ALLEN DINES
of the Senate.....A. WOODY HEWETT Chief Clerk of the House.....EVELYN DAVIDSON
Secretary of the Senate...MILDRED H. CRESSWELL

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JOHN H. HECKERS, Dir. of	PAUL WENKE	JOHN D. VANDERHOOF
Revenue		
CON F. SHEA, Controller		

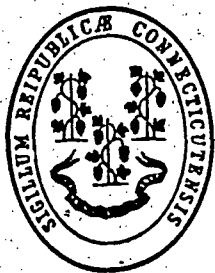
Secretary: LYLE C. KYLE

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....103,884	Largest City .....Denver
Rank in Nation.....8th	Population †493,887
Population •1,969,000	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population †...17
Rank in Nation •30th	Number of Counties.....63
Density per square mile •19.0	
Number of Representatives in Congress.....4	
Capital City .....Denver	
Population †493,887	
Rank in State †1st	

* Estimated figures from Bureau of the Census, July 1, 1965.

† Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.



CONNECTICUT

Nickname....The Constitution State FlowerMountain Laurel
Motto.....*Qui Transtulit Sustinet* BirdRobin
(He Who Transplanted
Continues to Sustain) Entered the Union...January 9, 1788
Capital CityHartford

OFFICERS

GovernorJOHN DEMPSEY
Lieutenant GovernorFRED J. DOOCY
Secretary of StateMRS. ELLA T. GRASSO
Attorney GeneralHAROLD M. MULVEY
State TreasurerGERALD A. LAMB
State Auditors {CLARENCE F. BALDWIN
 C. PERRIE PHILLIPS
State ComptrollerRAYMOND S. THATCHER

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JOHN H. KING, Chief Justice

JAMES E. MURPHY
HOWARD W. ALCORN

JAMES C. SHANNON

CHARLES S. HOUSE
JOHN P. COTTER

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President Pro Tem of the Senate.....PAUL J. FALSEY Speaker of the House....J. TYLER PATTERSON, JR.
Clerk of the Senate.....DAVID G. PROCTOR Clerk of the House.....JOHN L. GERARDO

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ROBERT F. CLAFFEY, Dep. Ins.
Commissr.
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Motor Veh.

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Ex-officio Members: THE GOVERNOR, PRESIDENT OF SENATE, SPEAKER OF HOUSE,
BUDGET DIRECTOR, ATTORNEY GENERAL
Secretary: GEORGE W. OBERST

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....4,899 Largest CityHartford
Rank in Nation.....48th
Population *2,832,000 Population †162,178
Rank in Nation *24th
Density per square mile *578.1
Number of Representatives in Congress.....6
Capital CityHartford
Population †162,178
Rank in State †1st

* Estimated figures from Bureau of the Census, July 1, 1965.

† Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.

‡ Includes 41 towns over 10,000 population.

DELAWARE

Nickname..Diamond State, First State	Bird .....Blue Hen Chicken
Motto.... <i>Liberty and Independence</i>	Song <i>Our Delaware</i>
Flower .....Peach Blossom	Entered the Union..December 7, 1787
Capital City .....Dover	



OFFICERS

Governor	CHARLES L. TERRY, JR.
Lieutenant Governor	SHERMAN W. TRIBBITT
Secretary of State	ELISHA C. DUKES
Attorney General	DAVID P. BUCKSON
State Treasurer	MRS. BELLE S. EVERETT
State Auditor	CHARLES F. MOORE

SUPREME COURT

DANIEL F. WOLCOTT, Chief Justice

JAMES B. CAREY

DANIEL L. HERRMANN

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President Pro Tem	Speaker of the House.....
of the Senate	HAROLD T. BOCKMAN
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JOSEPH F. TONER	

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Pro Tem

House Members

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M. MARTIN ISAACS
JACOB W. ZIMMERMAN

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 *	505,000
Rank in Nation *	46th
Density per square mile *	255.3
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	1
Capital City	Dover
Population †	7,250
Rank in State †.....	4th

Largest City	Wilmington
Population †	95,827
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population †	2
Number of Counties	3

* Estimated figures from Bureau of the Census, July 1, 1965.

† Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.



FLORIDA

Nickname The Sunshine State Song *The Swanee River*
Motto *In God We Trust* Tree Sabal Palmetto Palm
Flower Orange Blossom Entered the Union March 3, 1845
Bird Mockingbird Capital City Tallahassee

OFFICERS

Governor HAYDON BURNS
Secretary of State TOM ADAMS
Attorney General EARL FAIRCLOTH
State Comptroller FRED O. DICKINSON, JR.
State Treasurer BROWARD WILLIAMS
Superintendent of Public Instruction FLOYD T. CHRISTIAN
Commissioner of Agriculture DOYLE CONNER

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E. HARRIS DREW
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MILLARD F. CALDWELL
RICHARD W. ERVIN

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President Pro Tem of the Senate VERLE A. POPE Speaker Pro Tem of the House
Secretary of the Senate EDWIN G. FRASER ALISON R. STRICKLAND
Chief Clerk of the House MRS. LAMAR BLEDSOE

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DAVID V. KERNS, Dir., Leg.
Ref. Bureau
EARL FAIRCLOTH, Atty. Gen.
WALLACE W. HENDERSON,
Budget Director
(Vacancy)

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ELMER FRIDAY, JR.
MAURICE McLAUGHLIN
G. T. MELTON
ETTER USHER

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H. E. LANCASTER
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JAMES H. SWEENEY, JR.
RALPH D. TURLINGTON

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ATTORNEY GENERAL; BUDGET OFFICER; DIRECTOR, LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU
Secretary: MRS. ROSE DEEB KITCHEN

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 54,252 Largest City Miami
Rank in Nation 26th Population † 291,688
Population * 5,805,000 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population † 49
Rank in Nation * 9th Number of Counties 67
Density per square mile * 107.0
Number of Representatives in Congress 12
Capital City Tallahassee
Population † 48,174
Rank in State † 11th

* Estimated figures from Bureau of the Census, July 1, 1965.

† Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.

GEORGIA



Nickname The Empire State of the South
 Flower Cherokee Rose
 Bird (unofficial) Brown Thrasher
 Motto *Wisdom, Justice and Moderation*
 Song Georgia
 Entered the Union... January 2, 1788
 Capital City Atlanta

OFFICERS

Governor CARL E. SANDERS
 Lieutenant Governor PETER ZACK GEER
 Secretary of State BEN W. FORTSON, JR.
 Attorney General ARTHUR K. BOLTON
 State Treasurer JACK B. RAY
 State Auditor ERNEST B. DAVIS
 Comptroller General JAMES L. BENTLEY

SUPREME COURT

WILLIAM H. DUCKWORTH, Chief Justice

T. S. CANDLER,
 Presiding Justice
 BOND ALMAND

CARLTON MOBLEY
 JOSEPH D. QUILLIAN

BENNING M. GRICE
 EUGENE COOK

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 President Pro Tem of the Senate HARRY C. JACKSON
 Secretary of the Senate GEORGE D. STEWART
 Speaker of the House GEORGE T. SMITH
 Speaker Pro Tem of the House MADDOX J. HALE
 Clerk of the House GLENN W. ELLARD

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

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 JAMES L. BENTLEY, Comptroller Gen.
 ARTHUR K. BOLTON, Atty. Gen.
 EBB DUNCAN
 BEN W. FORTSON, JR., Secy. of State
 JOE C. UNDERWOOD, House of
 Representatives

Senate Members

PETER ZACK GEER, President
 PAUL C. BROUN
 RENDY HILL
 A. W. HOLLOWAY
 JOSEPH E. LOGGINS
 FRANK G. MILLER

House Members

GEORGE L. SMITH, II,
 Chairman
 GEORGE T. SMITH, Speaker
 W. HARVEY JORDAN
 GLENN S. PHILLIPS
 VIRGIL T. SMITH
 FRED H. WALKER

Ex-officio Members: THE GOVERNOR, PRESIDENT OF SENATE, SPEAKER OF HOUSE,
 ATTORNEY GENERAL, COMPTROLLER GENERAL, SECRETARY OF STATE
Secretary: FRANK H. EDWARDS

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 58,274
 Rank in Nation 21st
 Population * 4,357,000
 Rank in Nation * 15th
 Density per square mile * 74.8
 Number of Representatives in Congress 10
 Capital City Atlanta
 Population † 487,455
 Rank in State † 1st
 Largest City Atlanta
 Population † 487,455
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population † 33
 Number of Counties 159

* Estimated figures from Bureau of the Census, July 1, 1965.
 † Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.



GUAM

Nickname Pearl of the Pacific Ceded to the United States by
Capital City Agana Spain December 10, 1898
Created a Territory August 1, 1950

OFFICERS

Governor MANUEL FLORES LEON GUERRERO
Secretary * DENVER DICKERSON
Attorney General HAROLD W. BURNETT
Director of Finance JOAQUIN C. GUERRERO
Controller SEGUNDO C. AGUON

DISTRICT COURT OF GUAM

Judge PAUL D. SHRIVER
Appointed by the President with consent of the Senate

LEGISLATURE

Speaker CARLOS TAITANO
Vice Speaker VICENTE E. REYES Legislative Secretary ANTONIO S. N. DUENAS
Chief Clerk JUAN GUERRERO Recording Secretary ... MRS. JOSEPHINE BRENNAN

STATISTICS†

Land Area (square miles)	209	Capital City	Agana
Population	67,044	Population	1,642
Density per square mile	321	Largest City	Sinajana
		Population	4,973

* Combines duties of Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of State.

† Taken from Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.

HAWAII



Nickname.....	The Aloha State	Tree	Kukui
Motto.....	<i>Ua Mau Ke Ea O Ka</i>	Flower	Hibiscus
	<i>Aina I Ka Pono</i> (The Life of the	Song (unofficial)	<i>Hawaii Pono</i>
	Land Is Perpetuated in Right-	Entered the Union...	August 21, 1959
	eousness)	Capital City	Honolulu

OFFICERS

Governor	JOHN A. BURNS
Lieutenant Governor	WILLIAM S. RICHARDSON
Attorney General	BERT T. KOBAYASHI
Director of Regulatory Agencies	SIDNEY I. HASHIMOTO
Comptroller	VALENTINE U. MARCIEL

SUPREME COURT

CHARLES E. CASSIDY, Acting Chief Justice

CABLE A. WIRTZ
RIMODA V. LEWIS

JACK H. MIZUHA
(Vacancy)

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....	KAZUAKI ABE	Speaker of the House.....	ELMER F. CRAVALHO
Vice-President of the Senate...	SAKAE TAKAHASHI	Vice-Speaker of the House.....	TADAO BELPU
Clerk of the Senate.....	SEICHI HIRAI	Clerk of the House.....	SHICETO KANEMOTO

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	6,415	Largest City	Honolulu
Rank in Nation.....	47th	Population †	294,194
Population *	711,000	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population †.....	2
Rank in Nation *	40th	Number of Counties	5†
Density per square mile *	110.8		
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	2		
Capital City	Honolulu		
Population †	294,194		

* Estimated figures from Bureau of the Census, July 1, 1965.

† Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.
‡ Including the County of Kalawao which is under the jurisdiction of the Department 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

OFFICERS

Governor ROBERT E. SMYLLIE
Lieutenant Governor W. E. DREVLOW
Secretary of State ARNOLD WILLIAMS
Attorney General ALLAN G. SHEPARD
State Treasurer MARJORIE MOON
State Auditor JOE R. WILLIAMS

SUPREME COURT

JOSEPH J. MCFADDEN, Chief Justice

C. J. TAYLOR
E. B. SMITH

HENRY F. MCQUADE
CLAY V. SPEAR

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate WILLIAM E. DREVLOW
President Pro Tem of the Senate JACK M. MURPHY
Speaker of the House PETE T. CENARRUSA
Secretary of the Senate ARTHUR WILSON
Chief Clerk of the House DRYDEN HILER

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 82,708 Largest City Boise
Rank in Nation 11th Population† 34,481
Population* 692,000 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population† 11
Rank in Nation* 43rd Number of Counties 44
Density per square mile* 8.4
Number of Representatives in Congress 2
Capital City Boise
Population† 34,481
Rank in State† 1st

* Estimated figures from Bureau of the Census, July 1, 1965.

† Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.

ILLINOIS

NicknameThe Prairie State BirdCardinal
Motto*State Sovereignty-National Union* Song*Illinois*
FlowerNative Violet Entered the Union...December 3, 1818
Capital CitySpringfield



OFFICERS

GovernorOTTO KERNER
Lieutenant GovernorSAMUEL H. SHAPIRO
Secretary of StatePAUL POWELL
Attorney GeneralWILLIAM G. CLARK
State TreasurerWILLIAM J. SCOTT
Auditor of Public AccountsMICHAEL J. HOWLETT
Superintendent of Public Instruction.....RAY PAGE

SUPREME COURT

RAY I. KLINGBIEL, Chief Justice
WALTER V. SCHAEFER BYRON O. HOUSE ROBERT C. UNDERWOOD
HARRY B. HERSHEY ROY J. SOLFISBURG, JR. (Vacancy)

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President of the Senate.....SAMUEL H. SHAPIRO
President Pro Tem of the Senate Speaker of the House.....JOHN P. TOUHY
.....W. RUSSELL ARRINGTON Chief Clerk of the House.....CHARLES F. KERVIN
Secretary of the Senate....EDWARD E. FERNANDES

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WILLIAM G. CLARK, Atty. Gen.	ROBERT W. MCCARTHY,	GEORGE M. BURDITT
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	EVERETT E. LAUGHLIN	

Ex-officio Members: THE GOVERNOR, THE CHIEF JUSTICE, DIRECTOR OF FINANCE,
ATTORNEY GENERAL, PRESIDENT OF SENATE, SPEAKER OF HOUSE

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....55,930	Largest City .....Chicago
Rank in Nation.....24th	Population †3,550,404
Population *10,644,000	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population †...115
Rank in Nation *4th	Number of Counties.....102
Density per square mile *190.3	
Number of Representatives in Congress.....24	
Capital City .....Springfield	
Population †83,271	
Rank in State †4th	

* Estimated figures from Bureau of the Census, July 1, 1965.

† Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.

IOWA

Nickname.....	The Hawkeye State	Bird.....	Eastern Goldfinch
Motto..	<i>Our Liberties We Prize and Our Rights We Will Maintain</i>	Tree.....	Oak
Flower.....	Wild Rose	Song.....	<i>Iowa</i>
	Capital City.....	Entered the Union.	December 28, 1846
	Des Moines		



OFFICERS

Governor	HAROLD E. HUGHES
Lieutenant Governor	ROBERT D. FULTON
Secretary of State	GARY L. CAMERON
Attorney General	LAWRENCE F. SCALISE
State Treasurer	PAUL FRANZENBERG
State Auditor	LORNE R. WORTHINGTON
State Comptroller	MARVIN R. SELDEN, JR.

SUPREME COURT

THEODORE G. GARFIELD, Chief Justice

ROBERT L. LARSON
T. EUGENE THORNTON
BRUCE M. SNELL

C. EDWIN MOORE
W. C. STUART

M. L. MASON
MAURICE E. RAWLINGS
FRANCIS H. BECKER

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President Pro Tem of the Senate		Speaker Pro Tem of the House	
.....	GEORGE E. O'MALLEY	CHARLES P. MILLER
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Vice-Chairman
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Secretary: ALLAN E. REYHONS, Director, Legislative Research Bureau

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	56,032
Rank in Nation.....	23rd
Population *	2,760,000
Rank in Nation *	25th
Density per square mile *	49.3
Number of Representatives in Congress :.....	7
Capital City	Des Moines
Population †	208,982
Rank in State †	1st

Largest City	Des Moines
Population †	208,982
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population †....	25
Number of Counties.....	99

* Estimated figures from Bureau of the Census, July 1, 1965.

† Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.



KANSAS

Nickname	The Sunflower State	Bird	Western Meadowlark
Motto	<i>Ad Astra per Aspera</i> (To the Stars Through Difficulties)	Song	<i>Home on the Range</i>
Flower	Native Sunflower	Animal	American Buffalo
Capital City	Topeka	Entered the Union ..	January 29, 1861

OFFICERS

Governor	WILLIAM H. AVERY
Lieutenant Governor	JOHN W. CRUTCHER
Secretary of State	PAUL R. SHANAHAN
Attorney General	ROBERT C. LONDERHOLM
State Treasurer	WALTER H. PEERY
State Auditor	CLAY E. HEDRICK
State Controller	ROY SHAPIRO

SUPREME COURT

JAY S. PARKER, Chief Justice

ROBERT T. PRICE
HAROLD R. FATZER

ALFRED G. SCHROEDER
JOHN F. FONTRON

ROBERT H. KAUL
EARL E. O'CONNOR

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President Pro Tem of the Senate	GLEE S. SMITH, JR.	Speaker Pro Tem of the House ..	J. C. TILLOTSON
Secretary of the Senate	RALPH E. ZARKER	Chief Clerk of the House	L. O. HAZEN

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MARTIN M. KIGER, Exec. Dir.,
Dept. of Admin.
ROBERT C. LONDERHOLM, Atty. Gen.
PAUL R. SHANAHAN, Secy. of State

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R. C. TAGGART

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FRED MEEK
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JESS TAYLOR

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DIRECTOR OF DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION, PRESIDENT OF SENATE
Secretary: FRED J. CARMAN, Assistant Revisor of Statutes

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	82,048	Largest City	Wichita
Rank in Nation	13th	Population †	254,698
Population *	2,234,000	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population †	28
Rank in Nation *	29th	Number of Counties	105
Density per square mile *	27.2		
Number of Representatives in Congress	5		
Capital City	Topeka		
Population †	119,484		
Rank in State †	3rd		

* Estimated figures from Bureau of the Census, July 1, 1965.
† Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.

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

Governor EDWARD T. BREATHITT
Lieutenant Governor HARRY LEE WATERFIELD
Secretary of State MRS. THELMA L. STOVALL
Attorney General ROBERT F. MATTHEWS
State Treasurer EMERSON BEAUCHAMP
Auditor of Public Accounts HENRY H. CARTER

COURT OF APPEALS (Highest Appellate Court)

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President Pro Tem Speaker of the House.....SHELBY McCALLUM
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Chief Clerk of the Senate.....JOHN W. WILLIS

LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH COMMISSION (Functions as Commission on Interstate Cooperation)

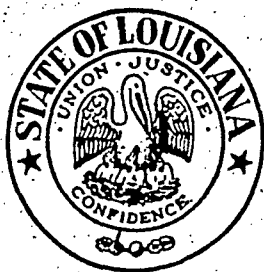
Administrative Members	Senate Members	House Members
HARRY LEE WATERFIELD, Lieutenant Governor, <i>Chairman</i>	J. D. BUCKMAN, Maj. Floor Ldr.	SHELBY McCALLUM, Speaker
	MARTIN J. DUFFY, JR., Maj. Caucus Chmn.	DON BALL, Min. Caucus Chmn.
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	LAWRENCE W. WETHERBY President Pro Tem	LOUIS T. PENISTON, Maj. Caucus Chmn.

Ex-officio Members: All Members of Commission are ex officio
Director: JAMES T. FLEMING

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....39,863	Largest City Louisville
Rank in Nation.....36th	Population † 390,639
Population * 3,179,000	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population †....19
Rank in Nation *.....22nd	Number of Counties.....120
Density per square mile * 79.7	
Number of Representatives in Congress.....7	
Capital City Frankfort	
Population † 18,365	
Rank in State †.....10th	

* Estimated figures from Bureau of the Census, July 1, 1960
† Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.



LOUISIANA

Nickname.....The Pelican State Bird.....Eastern Brown Pelican
Motto.....*Union, Justice and Confidence* Song.....*Song of Louisiana*
FlowerMagnolia Entered the Union.....April 30, 1812
Capital CityBaton Rouge

OFFICERS

GovernorJOHN J. McKEITHEN
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E. HOWARD MCCALED
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Clerk of the House.....W. CLEGG COLE

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

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WILLIAM T. HACKETT, JR., Exec. Dir.,
Dept. of Commerce and Ind.
G. ALLEN KIMBALL, President, State
Chmbr. of Comm.
EDWARD J. STEIMEL, Exec. Dir., Pub.
Affs. Research Council
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CHAIRMAN OF TAX COMMISSION, ATTORNEY GENERAL, CHAIRMAN OF PLANNING
COMMISSION

STATISTICS

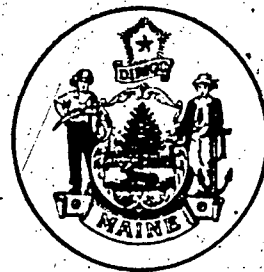
Land Area (square miles).....45,106
Rank in Nation.....32nd
Population *3,534,000
Rank in Nation *19th
Density per square mile *78.3
Number of Representatives in Congress.....8
Capital CityBaton Rouge
Population †152,419
Rank in State †3rd
Largest CityNew Orleans
Population †627,525
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population †27
Number of Parishes.....64

* Estimated figures from Bureau of the Census, July 1, 1965.

† Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.

MAINE

Nickname.....The Pine Tree State BirdChickadee
Motto*Dirigo* "(I Guide)" Song..... *State of Maine Song*
Flower..... Pine Cone and Tassel Entered the Union....March 15, 1820
Capital CityAugusta



OFFICERS

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Secretary of StateKENNETH M. CURTIS
Attorney General.....RICHARD J. DUBORD
State TreasurerEBEN L. ELWELL
State AuditorARMAND G. SANSOUCY
State ControllerHENRY L. CRANSHAW

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT

ROBERT B. WILLIAMSON, Chief Justice
DONALD W. WEBBER HAROLD C. MARDEN ARMOND A. DUFRESNE
WALTER M. TAPLEY, JR. ABRAHAM M. RUDMAN

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate...CARLTON DAY REED, JR. Speaker of the House.....DANA W. CHILDS
Secretary of the Senate.....EDWIN H. PERT Clerk of the House.....JEROME G. PLANTE

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

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MAURICE F. PRESSEY, Asst. Controller, Bur. of Accts. and Control	CARLTON DAY REED, JR., President	Speaker
DAVID H. STEVENS, Chmn., Highway Commn.	CARLTON L. FALOON	JAMES T. DUDLEY
LAWRENCE STUART, Dir., Park and Recreation Commission	FLOYD L. HARDING	RODNEY W. ROSS
		PLATO TRUMAN, <i>Secretary</i>

Ex-officio Members: THE GOVERNOR, PRESIDENT OF SENATE, SPEAKER OF HOUSE

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....31,012	Largest City .....Portland
Rank in Nation.....39th	Population †72,566
Population *993,000	Number of Cities and Towns over 10,000 †...18†
Rank in Nation *37th	Number of Counties.....16
Density per square mile *32.0	
Number of Representatives in Congress.....2	
Capital City .....Augusta	
Population †21,680	
Rank in State †.....6th	

* Estimated figures from Bureau of the Census, July 1, 1965.

† Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.

‡ Includes 6 towns over 10,000 population.



MARYLAND

Nickname	The Old Line State	Fish	Striped Bass
Motto.....	<i>Scuto Bonae Voluntatis</i>	Flower	Black-eyed Susan
	<i>Tuae Coronasti Nos</i>	Bird	Baltimore Oriole
(With the Shield of Thy Good-will		Song	<i>Maryland, My Maryland</i>
Thou Hast Covered Us)		Entered the Union.....	April 28, 1788
Capital City	Annapolis		

OFFICERS

Governor	J. MILLARD TAWES
Secretary of State	LLOYD L. SIMPKINS
Attorney General	THOMAS B. FINAN
State Treasurer	JOHN A. LEUTKEMEYER
State Auditor	LEO J. PARR
Comptroller of the Treasury.....	LOUIS L. GOLDSTEIN

COURT OF APPEALS

(Highest Appellate Court)

STEDMAN PRESCOTT, Chief Judge

HALL HAMMOND
WILLIAM R. HORNEY

CHARLES C. MARBURY
C. FERDINAND SYBERT

REUBEN C. OPPENHEIMER
WILSON K. BARNES

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President Pro Tem of the Senate		Speaker Pro Tem	
.....	MRS. MARY L. NOCK	of the House.....	E. HOMER WHITE, JR.
Secretary of the Senate.....	J. WATERS PARRISH	Chief Clerk of the House.....	JAMES P. MAUSE

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JOSEPH MEYERHOFF, Chairman,
Planning Commission
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Vice Chairman
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JAMES A. WISE

*Ex-officio Members of Advisory Committee: CHAIRMAN OF PLANNING COMMISSION,
BUDGET OFFICER, ATTORNEY-GENERAL*

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	9,874	Largest City	Baltimore
Rank in Nation.....	42nd	Population †	939,024
Population •	3,519,000	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population †.....	11
Rank in Nation •	20th	Number of Counties.....	23
Density per square mile •	356.4		
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	8		
Capital City	Annapolis		
Population †	23,385		
Rank in State †	5th		

• Estimated figures from Bureau of the Census, July 1, 1965.

† Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.

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



OFFICERS

Governor.....JOHN A. VOLPE
Lieutenant Governor.....ELLIOT L. RICHARDSON
Secretary of the Commonwealth.....KEVIN H. WHITE
Attorney General.....EDWARD W. BROOKE
State Treasurer.....ROBERT Q. CRANE
State Auditor.....THADDEUS BUCZKO
State Comptroller.....JOSEPH ALECKS

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ARTHUR E. WHITTEMORE

R. AMMI CUTTER
PAUL G. KIRK

JACOB J. SPIEGEL
PAUL C. REARDON

GENERAL COURT

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Clerk of the Senate.....THOMAS A. CHADWICK Clerk of the House.....WILLIAM C. MAIERS

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on Uniform State Laws

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CHARLES E. L. DRISCOLL
WILLIAM Q. MACLEAN, Jr.
ANTHONY M. SCIBELLI

Secretary: PHILIP M. MARKLEY

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....7,867
Rank in Nation.....45th
Population *.....5,348,000
Rank in Nation *.....10th
Density per square mile *.....679.8
Number of Representatives in Congress.....12
Capital City.....Boston
Population †.....697,197
Rank in State †.....1st

Largest City.....Boston
Population †.....697,197
Number of Cities and Towns over 10,000†..121‡
Number of Counties.....14

* Estimated figures from Bureau of the Census, July 1, 1965.

† Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.

‡ Includes 82 towns over 10,000 population.

MICHIGAN



NicknameThe Wolverine State
Motto*Si Quaeris Peninsulam
Amoenam Circumspice*
(If You Seek a Pleasant Peninsula,
Look Around You)
FishTrout
Capital CityLansing
FlowerApple Blossom
BirdRobin
StonePetroskey Stone
TreeWhite Pine
Entered the Union ..January 26, 1837

OFFICERS

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State TreasurerALLISON GREEN
Auditor GeneralALBERT LEE

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EUGENE F. BLACK
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OTIS M. SMITH
MICHAEL D. O'HARA
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of the HouseALBERT R. HERRIGAN
Clerk of the House.....T. THOMAS THATCHER

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WALTER D. DEVRIES, Exec. Asst. for Program Devel. and Agency Liaison	RAYMOND D. DZENDZEL	EINAR E. ERLANDSEN
FRANK J. KELLEY, Atty. Gen.	GARLAND LANE	JOHN J. FITZPATRICK
	STANLEY F. ROZYCKI	DALE E. KILDEE
	CHARLES N. YOUNGBLOOD, JR.	CYRIL H. ROOT

Ex-officio Members: THE GOVERNOR, PRESIDENT OF SENATE, SPEAKER OF HOUSE
Secretary: DONALD I. HOENSHALL

STATISTICS

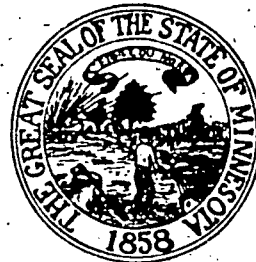
Land Area (square miles) .....57,019	Largest City .....Detroit
Rank in Nation.....22nd	Population †1,670,144
Population *8,218,000	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population †.....72
Rank in Nation *7th	Number of Counties.....83
Density per square mile *144.1	
Number of Representatives in Congress.....19	
Capital City .....Lansing	
Population †107,807	
Rank in State †.....5th	

*Estimated figures from Bureau of the Census, July 1, 1965

†Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.

MINNESOTA

Nickname.....The North Star State
Motto.....*L'Etoile du Nord*
(The Star of the North)
Flower
....Pink and White Lady's-slipper
Capital CitySt. Paul
Bird*Gavia immer*
(Common Loon)
TreeRed Pine
Song*Hail! Minnesota*
Entered the Union.....May 11, 1858



OFFICERS

GovernorKARL F. ROLVAAG
Lieutenant GovernorA. M. KEITH
Secretary of StateJOSEPH L. DONOVAN
Attorney GeneralROBERT W. MATTSON
State TreasurerVAL BJORNSON
State AuditorSTAFFORD KING

SUPREME COURT

THOMAS GALLAGHER
MARTIN A. NELSON
OSCAR R. KNUTSON, Chief Justice
WILLIAM P. MURPHY
JAMES C. OTIS
WALTER F. ROGOSHESKE
ROBERT J. SHERAN

LEGISLATURE

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President Pro Tem of the SenateDONALD SINCLAIR
Secretary of the Senate.....H. Y. TORREY
Speaker of the House....LLOYD L. DUXBURY, JR.
Clerk of the HouseGEORGE H. LEAHY

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

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STEPHEN T. QUIGLEY, Commissr. of Admin., <i>Vice-Chairman</i>	JOHN MCKEE	Speaker
WILLIAM B. FARRELL, Commissr., Dept. of Business Devel.	HAROLD S. NELSON	ROY SCHULZ, <i>Secretary</i>
FRANK J. MURRAY, Dep. Atty. Gen. for Conservation	EDWARD G. NOVAK	H. J. ANDERSON
JAMES I. RICE, Secy. to Governor	DONALD SINCLAIR	RON EVERSON
		H. J. HENNING
		HELEN McMILLAN

Ex-officio Members: THE GOVERNOR, SPEAKER OF HOUSE

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....80,009	Largest City.....Minneapolis
Rank in Nation.....14th	Population †482,872
Population •3,554,000	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population †.....39
Rank in Nation •18th	Number of Counties .....87
Density per square mile •44.4	
Number of Representatives in Congress.....8	
Capital City .....St. Paul	
Population †313,411	
Rank in State †2nd	

•Estimated figures from Bureau of the Census, July 1, 1965.
†Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.



Nickname	The Magnolia State	Bird	Mockingbird
Motto	<i>Virtute et Armis</i> (By Valor and Arms)	Song	<i>Mississippi</i>
Flower	Magnolia	Entered the Union.	December 10, 1817
Capital City	Jackson		

OFFICERS

Governor	PAUL B. JOHNSON
Lieutenant Governor	CARROLL GARTIN
Secretary of State	HEBER A. LADNER
Attorney General	JOE T. PATTERSON
State Treasurer	WILLIAM F. WINTER
Auditor of Public Accounts	W. HAMPTON KING
State Comptroller	LLEWELLYN BROWN

SUPREME COURT

<p>ROBERT G. GILLESPIE, Presiding Justice HENRY LEE RODGERS</p>			<p>W. N. ETHRIDGE, JR., Chief Justice</p>	<p>ROBERT L. JONES THOMAS P. BRADY NEVILLE PATTERSON.</p>	<p>WILLIAM H. INZER L. A. SMITH STOKES V. ROBERTSON, JR.</p>
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LEGISLATURE

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President Pro Tem of the Senate.....GEORGE M. YARBROUGH
Speaker of the House.....WALTER SILLERS
Secretary of the Senate.....HAVIS H. SARTOR
Clerk of the House.....ROMAN KELLY

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	JOHN CLARK LOVE	GEORGE P. COSSAR
	GILLESPIE V. MONTGOMERY	WILBURN HOOKER
	WILLIAM MARION SMITH	THOMPSON MCCLELLAN
	GEORGE M. YARBROUGH	C. B. NEWMAN
		FRANK E. SHANAHAN, JR.
	<i>Ex-officio Member: THE GOVERNOR</i>	
	<i>Secretary: JULIA BAYLIS STARNES</i>	

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	47,223	Largest City	Jackson
Rank in Nation.....	31st	Population†	144,422
Population *	2,321,000	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population†....	18
Rank in Nation*.....	28th	Number of Counties.....	82
Density per square mile *	49.1		
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	5		
Capital City	Jackson		
Population†	144,422		
Rank in State†.....	1st		

* Estimated figures from Bureau of the Census, July 1, 1965.

† Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.

MISSOURI

Nickname The Show-Me State
 Flower Hawthorn
 Motto *Salus Populi Suprema Lex Esto*
 (Let the Welfare of the People
 Be the Supreme Law)
 Tree Dogwood
 Bird Bluebird
 Song *Missouri Waltz*
 Entered the Union... August 10, 1821
 Capital City Jefferson City



OFFICERS

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 Lieutenant Governor THOMAS F. EAGLETON
 Secretary of State JAMES C. KIRKPATRICK
 Attorney General NORMAN H. ANDERSON
 State Treasurer M. E. MORRIS
 State Auditor HASKELL HOLMAN
 Comptroller and Budget Director JOHN C. VAUGHN

SUPREME COURT

CLEM F. STORCKMAN, Chief Justice

LAURANCE M. HYDE
 HENRY I. EAGER

LAWRENCE HOLMAN
 FRED L. HENLEY

JAMES A. FINCH, JR.
 ROBERT T. DONNELLY

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 President Pro Tem of the Senate JOHN W. JOYNT
 Secretary of the Senate JOSEPH A. BAUER
 Speaker of the House THOMAS D. GRAHAM
 Speaker Pro Tem of the House M. E. BAUER
 Chief Clerk of the House MRS. AGNES MOORE

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

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 NORMAN H. ANDERSON, Atty. Gen.
 THOMAS F. EAGLETON, Lt. Gov.
 JOHN C. VAUGHN, Comptroller
 and Budget Dir.

Senate Members
 JOHN W. JOYNT, President
 Pro Tem, *Chairman*
 THOMAS F. EAGLETON,
 President
 EARL R. BLACKWELL
 JACK S. CURTIS
 ALBERT M. SPRADLING, JR.
 WILLIAM BAXTER WATERS
 (Vacancy)

House Members
 THOMAS D. GRAHAM,
 Speaker
 EARL A. BOLLINGER
 MARTIN P. DEGENHARDT
 W. D. HIBLER, JR.
 HARRY C. RAIFFIE
 (Vacancy)

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 SPEAKER OF HOUSE, BUDGET OFFICER, ATTORNEY GENERAL, CHIEF OF STAFF OF PLANNING BOARD
Secretary: WILLIAM R. NELSON, Director of Research, Committee on Legislative Research

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 69,138
 Rank in Nation 18th
 Population 4,497,000
 Rank in Nation 13th
 Density per square mile 65.0
 Number of Representatives in Congress 10
 Capital City Jefferson City
 Population† 28,228
 Rank in State† 12th
 Largest City St. Louis
 Population† 750,026
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population† 37
 Number of Counties 114

* Estimated figures from Bureau of the Census, July 1, 1965.

† Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.



Nickname	The Treasure State	Bird	Meadowlark
Motto	<i>Oro y Plata</i> (Gold and Silver)	Song	<i>Montana</i>
Flower	Bitterroot	Entered the Union	November 8, 1889
Capital City	Helena		

Governor	TIM BABCOCK
Lieutenant Governor	TED JAMES
Secretary of State	FRANK MURRAY
Attorney General	FORREST H. ANDERSON
State Treasurer	HENRY H. ANDERSON
State Auditor	E. V. OMHOLT
State Controller	RALPH KENYON

JAMES T. HARRISON, Chief Justice
HUGH R. ADAIR WESLEY CASTLES STANLEY M. DOYLE
JOHN C. HARRISON

President of the Senate.....	TED JAMES	Speaker of the House.....	RAY J. WAYRYNEN
President Pro Tem		Speaker Pro Tem	
of the Senate	EUGENE H. MAHONEY	of the House	GORDON R. TWEDT
Secretary of the Senate.....	ALLEN DONOHUE	Chief Clerk of the House.....	WALTER MARSHALL

FRANCIS BARDANOUVE, *Vice-Chairman*
GORDON E. BOLLINGER
BERT D. BOUGHTON
FRED O. BROEDER, JR.
THOMAS L. JUDGE, *Secretary*
NORRIS NICHOLS

Land Area (square miles).....	145,736	Largest City	Great Falls
Rank in Nation.....	4th	Population†	55,357
Population *	706,000	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population†.....	9
Rank in Nation *	41st	Number of Counties.....	56
Density per square mile *	4.8		
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	2		
Capital City	Helena		
Population†	20,227		
Rank in State†.....	5th		

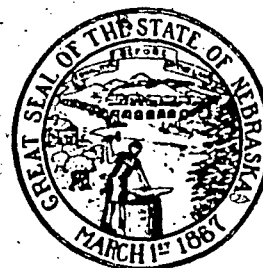
* Estimated figures from Bureau of the Census, July 1, 1965.

† Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.

† Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.

NEBRASKA

Nickname.....The Cornhusker State BirdWestern Meadowlark
Motto.....*Equality Before the Law* Entered the Union.....March 1, 1867
FlowerGoldenrod Capital CityLincoln



OFFICERS

GovernorFRANK B. MORRISON
Lieutenant GovernorPHILIP C. SORENSEN
Secretary of StateFRANK I. MARSH
Attorney GeneralCLARENCE A. H. MEYER
State TreasurerFRED SORENSEN
State AuditorRAY C. JOHNSON

SUPREME COURT

PAUL W. WHITE, Chief Justice

EDWARD F. CARTER
HARRY A. SPENCER

LESLIE BOSLAUGH
ROBERT C. BROWER

ROBERT L. SMITH
HALE McCOWN

LEGISLATURE

Nebraska has the only unicameral Legislature
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Speaker of the Legislature....KENNETH L. BOWEN Clerk of the Legislature.....HUGO F. SRB

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Secretary: HUGO F. SRB, Clerk of the Legislature

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)76,612
Rank in Nation.....15th
Population *1,477,000
Rank in Nation *35th
Density per square mile *19.3
Number of Representatives in Congress.....3
Capital CityLincoln
Population †128,521
Rank in State †2nd

Largest CityOmaha
Population †301,598
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population †11
Number of Counties.....93

*Estimated figures from Bureau of the Census, July 1, 1965.

†Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.



NEVADA

Nickname	The Silver State	Bird (unofficial) ..	Mountain Bluebird
Motto	<i>All for Our Country</i>	Tree	Single-leaf Pison
Flower (unofficial)	Sagebrush	Entered the Union ..	October 31, 1864
Capital City	Carson City		

OFFICERS

Governor	GRANT SAWYER
Lieutenant Governor	PAUL LAXALT
Secretary of State	JOHN KOONTZ
Attorney General	HARVEY DICKERSON
State Treasurer	MICHAEL MIRABELLI
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SUPREME COURT

GORDON THOMPSON, Acting as Chief Justice
MILTON B. BADT DAVID ZENOFF

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Secretary of the Senate	JACK L. BAY	Chief Clerk of the Assembly	NATHAN T. HURST
.....	MRS. LEOLA H. ARMSTRONG			

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Alternates

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ERNEST M. JOHNSON
JAMES E. WOOD

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	109,788
Rank in Nation.....	7th
Population •	440,000
Rank in Nation •	47th
Density per square mile •	4.0
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	1
Capital City	Carson City
Population†	5,163
Rank in State†.....	7th

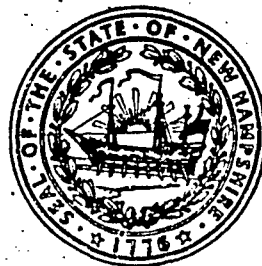
Largest City	Las Vegas
Population†	64,405
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population†.....	5
Number of Counties.....	17

* Estimated figures from Bureau of the Census, July 1, 1965.

† Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Nickname.....The Granite State BirdPurple Finch
 Motto.....*Live Free or Die* Song*Old New Hampshire*
 Flower.....Purple Lilac Entered the Union.....June 21, 1788
 Capital CityConcord



OFFICERS

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 Secretary of StateROBERT L. STARK
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 State ComptrollerLEONARD S. HILL

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Ex-officio Member: ATTORNEY GENERAL

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....9,014	Largest CityManchester
Rank in Nation.....44th	Population† .....88,282
Population •669,000	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population†....10
Rank in Nation •44th	Number of Counties.....10
Density per square mile •74.2	
Number of Representatives in Congress.....2	
Capital City .....Concord	
Population† .....28,991	
Rank in State†.....3rd	

* Estimated figures from Bureau of the Census, July 1, 1965.

† Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.



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

OFFICERS

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ABRAM M. VERMEULEN, Comptroller	MILTON WOOLFENDEN, JR.	

Ex-officio Member: THE GOVERNOR
Secretary: JAMES H. SMITH, JR.
Treasurer: J. LYMAN BROWN

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 7,531	Largest City Newark
Rank in Nation 46th	Population† 405,220
Population * 6,774,000	Number of Cities and Townships over 10,000† 95
Rank in Nation * 8th	Number of Counties 21
Density per square mile * 899.5	
Number of Representatives in Congress 15	
Capital City Trenton	
Population† 114,167	
Rank in State† 5th	

* Estimated figures from Bureau of the Census, July 1, 1965.

† Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.

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	Entered the Union ... January 6, 1912
Capital City Santa Fe	



OFFICERS

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Lieutenant Governor	MACK EASLEY
Secretary of State	ALBERTA MILLER
Attorney General	BOSTON E. WITT
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(The members and officers of the Legislative Council are ex officio the members and officers of the Commission)

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WILLIAM C. GALLAGHER
JOSEPH R. SKEEN
I. M. SMALLEY
R. H. WAMEL

House Members

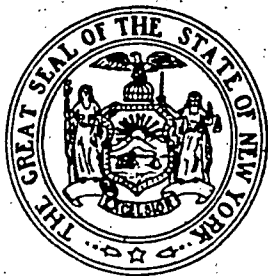
BRUCE KING, Speaker, *Chairman*
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GEORGE BLOCKER
RAYMOND W. DAVENPORT
WILLIE O. GREASER
SEVERINO E. MARTINEZ
ALVA J. PARKER

Executive Secretary: CLAY BUCHANAN, Dir., Legislative Council Service

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	121,510	Largest City	Albuquerque
Rank in Nation.....	5th	Population †	201,189
Population *	1,029,000	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population †....	12
Rank in Nation *	36th	Number of Counties.....	32
Density per square mile *	8.5		
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	2		
Capital City †	Santa Fe		
Population †	34,676		
Rank in State †	3rd		

* Estimated figures from Bureau of the Census, July 1, 1965.
† Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.



NEW YORK

Nickname The Empire State Songs (Four unofficial)
Motto *Excelsior* (Higher) Entered the Union July 26, 1788
Flower Rose Capital City Albany

OFFICERS

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Lieutenant Governor MALCOLM WILSON
Secretary of State JOHN P. LOMENZO
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(Highest Appellate Court)

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STANLEY H. FULD
JOHN VAN VOORHIS

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JOHN F. SCILEPPI

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Clerk of the Assembly JOHN T. MCKENNAN

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President Pro Tem of
Senate
Senate Min. Leader
Chmn., Senate Finance
Committee
Speaker of Assembly
Assembly Maj. Leader
Assembly Min. Leader
Chmn., Assembly Ways
and Means Comm.

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 47,939
Rank in Nation 30th
Population * 18,073,000
Rank in Nation * 2nd
Density per square mile * 377.0
Number of Representatives in Congress 41
Capital City Albany
Population† 129,726
Rank in State† 6th

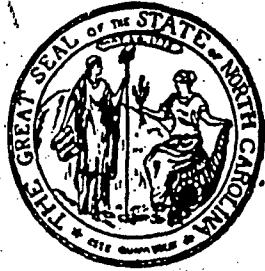
Largest City New York City
Population† 7,781,984
Number of Cities and Villages
over 10,000 Population† 83
Number of Counties 62

* Estimated figures from Bureau of the Census, July 1, 1965.

† Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.

NORTH CAROLINA

Nickname	.....The Tar Heel State	Song	.....<i>The Old North State</i>
Motto <i>Esse Quam Videri</i> (To Be Rather than To Seem)	Entered the Union	
FlowerDogwood	November 21, 1789
	Capital CityRaleigh	



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President Pro Tem of the SenateROBERT B. MORGAN
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Ex-officio Members: PRESIDENT OF SENATE, SPEAKER OF HOUSE
Secretary: DAVE S. COLTRANE

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	49,067
Rank in Nation.....	29th
Population *	4,914,000
Rank in Nation*.....	11th
Density per square mile *	100.1
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	11
Capital City	Raleigh
Population†	93,931
Rank in State†.....	4th

Largest City	Charlotte
Population†	201,564
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population†	35
Number of Counties	100

* Estimated figures from Bureau of the Census, July 1, 1965.

† Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.



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

OFFICERS

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Lieutenant Governor CHARLES TIGHE
Secretary of State BEN MEIER
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State Auditor CURTIS OLSON

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(Functions as Committee on Interstate Cooperation)

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OSCAR SOLBERG

Director: C. EMERSON MURRY

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	69,457	Largest City	Fargo
Rank in Nation	17th	Population†	46,662
Population *	652,000	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population†	7
Rank in Nation *	45th	Number of Counties	53
Density per square mile *	9.4		
Number of Representatives in Congress	2		
Capital City	Bismarck		
Population†	27,670		
Rank in State†	4th		

* Estimated figures from Bureau of the Census, July 1, 1965.

† Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.

OHIO

Nickname The Buckeye State Bird Cardinal
Motto
With God, All Things Are Possible. Songs (Several unofficial)
Flower Scarlet Carnation Entered the Union..... March 1, 1803
Tree..... *Aesculus glabra* (Buckeye) Capital City Columbus



OFFICERS

Governor JAMES A. RHODES
Lieutenant Governor JOHN W. BROWN
Secretary of State TED W. BROWN
Attorney General WILLIAM B. SAXBE
State Treasurer JOHN D. HERBERT
State Auditor ROGER CLOUD

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President Pro Tem Speaker Pro Tem of the House..... (Vacancy)
of the Senate THEODORE M. GRAY Chief Clerk of the House..... CARL GUESS
Clerk of the Senate..... THOMAS E. BATEMAN

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JOHN M. STACKHOUSE, Dir. of Agric.		

Ex-officio Members: THE GOVERNOR, PRESIDENT OF SENATE, SPEAKER OF HOUSE

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 40,972	Largest City Cleveland
Rank in Nation..... 35th	Population † 876,050
Population * 10,245,000	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population †..... 114
Rank in Nation * 6th	Number of Counties..... 88
Density per square mile * 250.0	
Number of Representatives in Congress..... 24	
Capital City Columbus	
Population † 471,316	
Rank in State † 3rd	

*Estimated figures from Bureau of the Census, July 1, 1965.

†Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.

OKLAHOMA

Nickname	The Sooner State	Bird	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher
Motto	<i>Labor Omnia Vincit</i> (Labor Conquers All Things)	Song	<i>Oklahoma</i>
Flower	Mistletoe	Entered the Union	November 16, 1907
Tree	Redbud		
Capital City	Oklahoma City		

OFFICERS

Governor	HENRY BELLMON
Lieutenant Governor	LEO WINTERS
Secretary of State	JAMES M. BULLARD
Attorney General	CHARLES NESBITT
State Treasurer	C. P. WILLIAMS
State Auditor	A. F. SHAW

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FLOYD L. JACKSON,
Vice Chief Justice
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BEN T. WILLIAMS
W. H. BLACKBIRD
PAT IRWIN

WILLIAM A. BERRY
RALPH B. HODGES
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PAULINE TABOR

Ex-officio Members: THE GOVERNOR, PRESIDENT PRO TEM OF SENATE, SPEAKER OF HOUSE,
ATTORNEY GENERAL, BUDGET DIRECTOR
Secretary: JACK A. RHODES

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	68,887
Rank in Nation	19th
Population *	2,482,000
Rank in Nation *	27th
Density per square mile *	36.0
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	6
Capital City	Oklahoma City
Population†	324,253
Rank in State†.....	1st

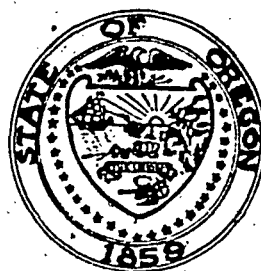
Largest City	Oklahoma City
Population†	324,253
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population† ...	26
Number of Counties.....	77

* Estimated figures from Bureau of the Census, July 1, 1965.

† Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.

OREGON

Nickname The Beaver State
 Motto The Union
 Flower Oregon Grape
 Tree Douglas Fir
 Rock Thunderegg
 Bird Western Meadowlark
 Song Oregon, My Oregon
 Entered the Union February 14, 1859
 Capital City Salem



OFFICERS

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 Secretary of State TOM McCALL
 Attorney General ROBERT Y. THORNTON
 State Treasurer ROBERT W. STRAUB

SUPREME COURT

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 WILLIAM C. PERRY
 GORDON W. SLOAN
 KENNETH J. O'CONNELL
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 Chief Clerk of the House WINTON L. HUNT

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FREEMAN HOLMER, Director, Dept. of Finance & Administration, Chairman	ALFRED FLEGEL	Speaker
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WARNE NUNN, Exec. Asst. to the Governor	BEN MUSA	ROSS MORGAN
		ROBERT F. SMITH

Ex-officio Members: THE GOVERNOR, PRESIDENT OF SENATE, SPEAKER OF HOUSE

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 96,248	Largest City Portland
Rank in Nation 10th	Population† 372,676
Population * 1,899,000	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population† 14
Rank in Nation * 32nd	Number of Counties 36
Density per square mile * 19.7	
Number of Representatives in Congress 4	
Capital City Salem	
Population† 49,142	
Rank in State† 3rd	

* Estimated figures from Bureau of the Census, July 1, 1965.

† Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.



PENNSYLVANIA

Nickname The Keystone State Song No official song
Motto *..Virtue, Liberty and Independence* Entered the Union
Flower Mountain Laurel December 12, 1787
Bird Ruffed Grouse Capital City Harrisburg

OFFICERS

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Lieutenant Governor RAYMOND P. SHAFER
Secretary of the Commonwealth W. STUART HELM
Attorney General WALTER E. ALESSANDRONI
State Treasurer THOMAS Z. MINEHART
Auditor General MRS. GRACE M. SLOAN
Secretary of Internal Affairs GENEVIEVE BLATT

SUPREME COURT

JOHN C. BELL, JR., Chief Justice
MICHAEL A. MUSMANNO HERBERT B. COHEN HENRY X. O'BRIEN
BENJAMIN R. JONES MICHAEL J. EAGEN SAMUEL J. ROBERTS

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President Pro Tem of the Senate JAMES S. BERGER Speaker of the House ROBERT K. HAMILTON
..... JAMES S. BERGER Chief Clerk of the House ANTHONY J. PETROSKY
Secretary of the Senate MARK GRUELL, JR.

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GENEVIEVE BLATT, Secy. of Internal Affairs	JOHN H. DEVLIN	<i>Treasurer</i>
MAURICE K. GODDARD, Secy. of Forests and Waters	HAROLD E. FLACK	JOSHUA EILBERG
HENRY D. HARRAL, Secy. of Highways	RICHARD C. FRAME	KENNETH B. LEE
W. STUART HELM, Secy. of the Commonwealth	THOMAS J. KALMAN	J. DEAN POLEN
RAYMOND P. SHAFER, Lt. Governor (Vacancy)	MARVIN V. KELLER	H. JACK SELTZER
	STANLEY G. STROUP	(2 Vacancies)

Ex-officio Member: THE GOVERNOR

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	45,007	Largest City	Philadelphia
Rank in Nation.....	33rd	Population†	2,002,512
Population *	11,520,000	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population†.....	101
Rank in Nation*.....	3rd	Number of Counties.....	67
Density per square mile *	256.0		
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	27		
Capital City	Harrisburg		
Population†.....	79,697		
Rank in State†.....	7th		

* Estimated figures from Bureau of the Census, July 1, 1965.

† Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.

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 ROBERTO SÁNCHEZ-VILELLA
 Secretary of State CARLOS J. LASTRA
 Attorney General RAFAEL HERNÁNDEZ COLÓN
 Resident Commissioner for Puerto Rico in the United States
 SANTIAGO POLANCO ABREU
 Secretary of the Treasury JORGE FONT SALDAÑA
 Controller JUSTO NIEVES TORRES

SUPREME COURT

LUIS NEGRÓN-FERNÁNDEZ, Chief Justice
 PEDRO PÉREZ-PIMENTEL
 EMILIO S. BELAVAL
 RAFAEL HERNÁNDEZ-MATOS
 CARLOS SANTANA-BECERRA
 LUIS BLANCO-LUGO
 MARCO A. RIGAU
 CARLOS V. DÁVILA
 MARIANO H. RAMÍREZ-BAGES

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

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 Vice-President of the Senate
 LUIS A. NEGRÓN-LÓPEZ
 Secretary of the Senate (Vacancy)
 Speaker of the House ARCILIO ALVARADO
 Vice-President of the House
 AGUEDO MOJICA MARRERO
 Secretary of the House
 NÉSTOR RIGUAL-CAMACHO

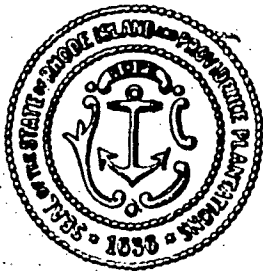
STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 3,421
 Population * 2,584,000
 Density per square mile * 755.3
 Delegate to Congress 1
 Capital City San Juan
 Population† 451,658
 Rank in Commonwealth† 1st
 Largest City San Juan
 Population† 451,658
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population† 11
 Number of Municipalities 76

* Estimated figures from Bureau of the Census, July 1, 1964.

† Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.

RHODE ISLAND



Nickname (unofficial)... Little Rhody Song *Rhode Island*
 Motto *Hope* Tree Red Maple
 Flower (unofficial) Violet Entered the Union..... May 29, 1790
 Capital City Providence

OFFICERS

Governor JOHN H. CHAFEE
 Lieutenant Governor GIOVANNI FOLCARELLI
 Secretary of State AUGUST P. LAFRANCE
 Attorney General J. JOSEPH NUGENT
 Director of Department of Administration
 JOSEPH H. O'DONNELL, JR.
 General Treasurer RAYMOND H. HAWKSLEY
 Controller CHARLES W. HILL

SUPREME COURT

THOMAS H. ROBERTS, Chief Justice
 THOMAS J. PAOLINO WILLIAM E. POWERS THOMAS F. KELLEHER
 ALFRED H. JOSLIN

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate..... GIOVANNI FOLCARELLI Speaker of the House..... JOHN J. WRENN
 President Pro Tem of the Senate
 FRANCIS P. SMITH First Deputy Speaker of the House
 JOSEPH A. THIBEAULT
 Secretary of the Senate..... AUGUST P. LAFRANCE Second Deputy Speaker of the House
 MICHAEL SEPE
 Reading Clerk of the House.. PAUL B. MCMAHON

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members	Senate Members	House Members
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LYTTON W. DOOLITTLE	GIOVANNI FOLCARELLI, <i>President</i>	EUGENE F. COCHRAN
H. GARDNER EARLE	JOHN F. MCBURNEY, JR.	ALFRED U. MENARD
PRIMO IACOBUCCI	JOHN E. MORAN	OLIVER L. THOMPSON, JR.
JOSEPH E. MALLEY	FRANK SCAMBATO	
GARDINER L. NORTHRUP		
J. JOSEPH NUGENT, Atty. Gen.		

Ex-officio Members: THE GOVERNOR, PRESIDENT OF SENATE, ATTORNEY GENERAL,
 SPEAKER OF HOUSE
Secretary: JOHN F. CUZZONE, JR.

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....1,058	Largest City Providence
Rank in Nation.....50th	Population† 207,498
Population * 920,000	Number of Cities and Towns over 10,000†... 20†
Rank in Nation*.....39th	Number of Counties.....5
Density per square mile * 870.0	
Number of Representatives in Congress.....2	
Capital City Providence	
Population† 207,498	
Rank in State†.....1st	

* Estimated figures from Bureau of the Census, July 1, 1965.

† Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.

‡ Includes 12 towns over 10,000 population.

SOUTH CAROLINA

NicknameThe Palmetto State BirdCarolina Wren
Motto.....*Animis Opibusque Parati* Song*Carolina*
(Prepared in Mind and Resources) TreePalmetto
FlowerYellow Jessamine Entered the Union.....May 23, 1788
Capital CityColumbia



OFFICERS

GovernorROBERT E. MCNAIR
Lieutenant Governor(Vacancy)
Secretary of StateO. FRANK THORNTON
Attorney GeneralDANIEL R. MCLEOD
State TreasurerJEFF B. BATES
State AuditorP. C. SMITH
Comptroller GeneralE. C. RHODES

SUPREME COURT

JAMES WOODROW LEWIS

JOSEPH R. MOSS, Chief Justice
• THOMAS P. BUSSEY

JAMES M. BRAILSFORD, JR.
(Vacancy)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate.....(Vacancy)
President Pro Tem of the SenateEDGAR A. BROWN Speaker of the House.....SOLOMON BLATT
.....EDGAR A. BROWN Speaker Pro Tem of the House.....REX LYLE CARTER
Clerk of the Senate.....LOVICK O. THOMAS Clerk of the House.....INEZ WATSON

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members
ROBERT E. MCNAIR, Governor
SOLOMON BLATT, Speaker of the House
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
EDGAR A. BROWN, *Chairman*
RENNERT C. DENNIS
L. MARION GRESSETTE
LAWRENCE L. HESTER
JAMES P. MOZINGO, III

House Members
R. J. AYCOCK
JOHN P. GARDNER
ROBERT A. HAMMETT
F. JULIAN LEAMOND
FRED T. MOORE

Ex-officio Member: THE GOVERNOR

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)30,272
Rank in Nation40th
Population *2,542,000
Rank in Nation *26th
Density per square mile *84.0
Number of Representatives in Congress.....6
Capital CityColumbia
Population†97,433
Rank in State†1st

Largest CityColumbia
Population†97,433
Number of Cities over 10,000 Population†.....15
Number of Counties.....46

* Estimated figures from Bureau of the Census, July 1, 1965.

† Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.



SOUTH DAKOTA

NicknameThe Coyote State BirdRingnecked Pheasant
Motto....*Under God the People Rule* Song*Hail, South Dakota*
FlowerPasque Flower Entered the Union..November 2, 1889
Capital CityPierre

OFFICERS

GovernorNILS A. BOE
Lieutenant GovernorLEM OVERPECK
Secretary of StateALMA LARSON
Attorney GeneralFRANK L. FARRAR
State TreasurerLLOYD JORGENSEN
State AuditorALBERT O. HAMRE
ComptrollerJ. C. PENNE

SUPREME COURT

ALEX RENTTO, Presiding Judge
E. D. ROBERTS CHARLES S. HANSON FRED J. HOMEYER
FRANK BIEGELMEIER

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President of the Senate.....LEM OVERPECK Speaker of the House.....CHARLES DROZ
President Pro Tem of the Senate..JAMES ABDNOR Speaker Pro Tem of the House..JAMES D. JELBERT
Secretary of the Senate.....NIELS P. JENSEN Chief Clerk of the House.....PAUL INMAN

COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

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FRANK L. FARRAR, Atty. Gen.
ALMA LARSON, Secy. of State
BERNARD LINN, Commissr.,
School and Pub. Lands
JOHN E. OLSON, Dir. of Highways

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LEM OVERPECK, President
LOUIS L. JOHNSON
JOHN F. MURPHY
A. D. ROESLER
MERWYN H. WALTER

House Members
DEXTER GUNDERSON
ALLAN G. KIME
GEORGE RENNING
G. E. SCRIBNER
OTTO STERN

Ex-officio Member: THE GOVERNOR
Secretary: R. G. SCHMIDT, Director of Legislative Research, Legis. Res. Council

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....76,378 Largest CitySioux Falls
Rank in Nation.....16th Population†65,466
Population *703,000 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population†.....8
Rank in Nation *42nd Number of Organized Counties.....64
Density per square mile *9.2 Number of Unorganized Counties.....3
Number of Representatives in Congress.....2
Capital CityPierre
Population†10,088
Rank in State†.....8th

* Estimated figures from Bureau of the Census, July 1, 1965.

† Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.

TENNESSEE

Nickname.....The Volunteer State BirdMockingbird
Motto.....*Agriculture and Commerce* Song
FlowerIris *When It's Iris Time in Tennessee*
Entered the Union.....June 1, 1796
Capital CityNashville



OFFICERS

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Lieutenant GovernorJOHN JARED MADDUX
Secretary of StateJOE C. CARR
Attorney GeneralGEORGE F. McCANLESS
State TreasurerJAMES H. ALEXANDER
State ComptrollerWILLIAM R. SNODGRASS

SUPREME COURT

HAMILTON S. BURNETT, Chief Justice
WELDON B. WHITE ROSS W. DYER CHESTER C. CHATTIN
ANDREW O. HOLMES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Speaker of the Senate.....JOHN JARED MADDUX Speaker of the House.....WILLIAM L. BARRY
Chief Clerk of the Senate....JOHN W. COOKE, JR. Chief Clerk of the House....L. BUCHANAN LOSER

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HARLAN MATHEWS, Commissr.,	Speaker	Speaker
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JAMES H. ALEXANDER, State Treasurer	JOE T. KELLEY	JAMES R. CARTER
HAROLD V. MILLER, Exec. Dir.,	WHITNEY STEGALL	ROBERT M. FARGARSON
State Planning Commn.	LEWIS TALIAFERRO	WILLIAM L. JENKINS
GEORGE F. McCANLESS, Atty. Gen.	ROBERT CAMPBELL TAYLOR	W. E. STONE
WILLIAM R. SNODGRASS, Comptroller		

Ex-officio Members: THE GOVERNOR, SPEAKER OF SENATE, SPEAKER OF HOUSE,
ATTORNEY GENERAL, PLANNING ADMINISTRATOR

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....41,762	Largest City .....Memphis
Rank in Nation.....34th	Population† .....497,524
Population *3,845,000	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population†.....24
Rank in Nation*.....17th	Number of Counties.....95
Density per square mile *.....92.1	
Number of Representatives in Congress.....9	
Capital City .....Nashville	
Population† .....170,874	
Rank in State†.....2nd	

* Estimated figures from Bureau of the Census, July 1, 1965.

† Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.



TEXAS

Nickname The Lone Star State Bird Mockingbird
Motto Friendship Song Texas, Our Texas
Flower Bluebonnet Entered the Union. December 29, 1845
Capital City Austin

OFFICERS

Governor JOHN B. CONNALLY
Lieutenant Governor PRESTON SMITH
Secretary of State CRAWFORD C. MARTIN
Attorney General WAGGONER CARR
State Treasurer JESSE JAMES
State Auditor C. H. CAVNESS
State Comptroller ROBERT S. CALVERT

SUPREME COURT

ROBERT W. CALVERT, Chief Justice

MEADE F. GRIFFIN
CLYDE E. SMITH
RUEL C. WALKER

JAMES R. NORVELL
JOE GREENHILL

ROBERT W. HAMILTON
ZOLLIE C. STEAKLEY
JACK POPE

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate PRESTON SMITH
President Pro Tem of the Senate A. R. SCHWARTZ
Speaker of the House BEN BARNES
Chief Clerk of the House MRS. DOROTHY HALLEMAN
Secretary of the Senate CHARLES A. SCHNABEL

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

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Public Safety
DEWITT GREER, Highway Engineer
CRAWFORD C. MARTIN, Secy. of State
JOHN H. WINTERS, Commissr., Dept. of
Public Welfare

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D. ROY HARRINGTON
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(Vacancy)

House Members

BEN BARNES, Speaker
ROY ARLEDGE
DON GARRISON
DON HEFTON
BILL HOLLOWELL
GLENN A. JOHNSON

Ex officio Members: THE GOVERNOR, PRESIDENT OF SENATE, SPEAKER OF HOUSE,
SECRETARY OF STATE, ATTORNEY GENERAL

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	262,840	Largest City	Houston
Rank in Nation.....	2nd	Population†	938,219
Population *	10,551,000	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population†	102
Rank in Nation *	5th	Number of Counties.....	254
Density per square mile *	40.1		
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	23		
Capital City	Austin		
Population†	186,545		
Rank in State†	6th		

* Estimated figures from Bureau of the Census, July 1, 1965.

† Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.

UTAH

Nickname.....The Beehive State Song.....*Utah, We Love Thee*
Motto.....*Industry* Tree.....Blue Spruce
Flower.....Sego Lily Entered the Union...January 4, 1896
Bird.....Seagull Capital City.....Salt Lake City



OFFICERS

Governor.....CALVIN L. RAMPTON
Secretary of State.....CLYDE L. MILLER
Attorney General.....PHIL L. HANSEN
State Treasurer.....LYNN C. BAKER
State Auditor.....SHARP M. LARSEN

SUPREME COURT

F. HENRI HENRIOD, Chief Justice
ROGER I. McDONOUGH J. ALLAN CROCKETT
LESTER A. WADE E. R. CALLISTER, JR.

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate..OSCAR W. MCCONKIE, JR. Speaker of the House.....KAY ALLEN
Secretary of the Senate.....J. LAMBERT GIBSON Chief Clerk of the House.....ALLEN L. HODGSON

UTAH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

(Functions as Commission on Interstate Cooperation)

Citizen Members
BOYD F. JENSEN
A. WALLY SANDACK
JUDITH F. WHITMER

Senate Members
MERRILL JENKINS,
Vice-Chairman
W. HUGHES BROCKBANK
VERNON L. HOLMAN
ERNEST G. MANTES
SAMUEL J. TAYLOR

House Members
KAY ALLEN, Speaker,
Chairman
J. ROBERT BULLOCK
M. JAMES MACFARLANE
K. GUNN MCKAY
ROSS PLANT

Director: LEWIS H. LLOYD

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....82,339 Largest City.....Salt Lake City
Rank in Nation.....12th Population†.....189,454
Population*.....990,000 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population†.....8
Rank in Nation*.....38th Number of Counties.....29
Density per square mile*.....12.0
Number of Representatives in Congress.....2
Capital City.....Salt Lake City
Population†.....189,454
Rank in State†.....1st

* Estimated figures from Bureau of the Census, July 1, 1965.

† Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.



VERMONT

Nickname.....Green Mountain State BirdHermit Thrush
Motto:.....*Freedom and Unity* Song.....*Hail, Vermont*
FlowerRed Clover Entered the Union.....March 4, 1791
Capital CityMontpelier

OFFICERS

GovernorPHILIP H. HOFF
Lieutenant GovernorJOHN J. DALEY
Secretary of StateHARRY COOLEY
Attorney GeneralJOHN P. CONNARN
State TreasurerPETER J. HINCKS
Auditor of AccountsJAY H. GORDON

SUPREME COURT

JAMES S. HOLDEN, Chief Justice
P. L. SHANGRAW MILFORD K. SMITH
ALBERT W. BARNEY, JR. F. RAY KEYSER

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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President Pro Tem of the Senate Speaker of the House.....% RICHARD W. MALLARY
.....GEORGE W. F. COOK Clerk of the House.....ROBERT L. PICHET
Secretary of the Senate.....ROBERT GRUSSING, III

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WILLIAM KEARNS, JR., Commissr.,	Chairman	STANLEY P. MINER
Dept. of Admin.	DOUGLAS B. KITCHEL	GRAHAM S. NEWELL
GERALD S. WITHERSPOON,	HECTOR T. MARCOUX	
Tax Commissioner		

Ex-officio Member: ATTORNEY GENERAL

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....9,276	Largest City .....Burlington
Rank in Nation.....43rd	Population† .....35,531
Population *397,000	Number of Cities and Towns over 10,000.....5†
Rank in Nation *48th	Number of Counties.....14
Density per square mile *42.8	
Number of Representatives in Congress.....1	
Capital City .....Montpelier	
Population† .....8,782	
Rank in State †9th	

* Estimated figures from Bureau of the Census, July 1, 1965.
† Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.
‡ Includes 2 towns over 10,000 population.

VIRGINIA

Nickname.....The Old Dominion Bird Cardinal
Motto *Sic Semper Tyrannis* Song.. *Carry Me Back To Old Virginia*
(Thus Ever to Tyrants)
Flower Dogwood Entered the Union..... June 25, 1788
Capital City Richmond



OFFICERS

Governor MILLS E. GODWIN, JR.
Lieutenant Governor FRED G. POLLARD
Secretary of the Commonwealth MARTHA BELL CONWAY
Attorney General ROBERT Y. BUTTON
State Treasurer LEWIS H. VADEN
Auditor of Public Accounts J. GORDON BENNETT
Comptroller SIDNEY C. DAY, JR.

SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS

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C. VERNON SPRATLEY
ARCHIBALD C. BUCHANAN

HAROLD F. SNEAD
LAWRENCE W. I'ANSON

HARRY LEE CARRICO
THOMAS C. GORDAN, JR.

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President Pro Tem of the Senate... J. D. HAGOOD Speaker of the House..... E. BLACKBURN MOORE
Clerk of the Senate..... BEN D. LACY Clerk of the House..... GEORGE R. RICH

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

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ROBERT Y. BUTTON, Atty. Gen.,
Chairman
J. GORDON BENNETT, Auditor of
Public Accounts
MARTHA BELL CONWAY, Secy. of
the Commonwealth
WILLIAM L. PAINTER, Dir., Dept. of
Welfare and Insts.
MARVIN M. SUTHERLAND, Dir., Dept. of
Conservation and Econ. Develop.

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FITZGERALD REMISS
GARLAND GRAY
O. L. HIRST
EDWARD E. WILLEY

House Members

W. R. DURLAND
D. E. EARMAN
MARION G. GALLAND
R. H. MIDDLETON
L. A. SHORT

Ex-officio Member THE GOVERNOR

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	39,838	Largest City	Norfolk
Rank in Nation.....	37th	Population †	304,869
Population *	4,457,000	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population†.....	27
Rank in Nation *	14th	Number of Counties.....	96
Density per square mile *	111.9		
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	10		
Capital City	Richmond		
Population †	219,958		
Rank in State†.....	2nd		

* Estimated figures from Bureau of the Census, July 1, 1965.

† Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 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

OFFICERS

Governor RALPH M. PAIEWONSKY
Government Secretary CYRIL E. KING
Commissioner of Finance PERCY DE JONGH
Comptroller PETER BOVE
Attorney General FRANCISCO CORNEIRO

DISTRICT COURT

Judge WALTER A. GORDON
United States Attorney LEON P. MILLER

LEGISLATURE

President EARLE B. OTTLEY
Vice-President JOHN L. MADURO
Secretary DAVID PURITZ

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 January, 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—St. Thomas	16,201
St. Thomas (square miles).....	32	Density per square mile.....	506
St. John (square miles).....	20	Population—St. John	925
		Density per square mile.....	46
Population—St. Croix	14,973	Capital City	Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas
Density per square mile.....	187	Number of Municipalities.....	2

* Taken from Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.

WASHINGTON

Nickname.....The Evergreen State Song *Washington, My Home*
 Motto *Alki (By and By)* Entered the Union
 Flower Western Rhododendron November 11, 1889
 Bird Willow Goldfinch Capital City Olympia



OFFICERS

Governor DANIEL J. EVANS
 Lieutenant Governor JOHN A. CHERBERG
 Secretary of State A. LUDLOW KRAMER
 Attorney General JOHN J. O'CONNELL
 State Treasurer ROBERT S. O'BRIEN
 State Auditor ROBERT V. GRAHAM

SUPREME COURT

HUGH J. ROSELLINI, Chief Justice

MATTHEW W. HILL
 CHARLES T. DONWORTH
 ROBERT C. FINLEY

FRANK P. WEAVER
 RICHARD B. OTT

ROBERT T. HUNTER
 ORRIS L. HAMILTON
 FRANK HALE

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate JOHN A. CHERBERG
 President Pro Tem of the Senate WILLIAM A. GISSBERG
 Secretary of the Senate WARD BOWDEN
 Speaker of the House ROBERT M. SCHAEFER
 Speaker Pro Tem of the House AVERY GARRETT
 Acting Clerk of the House SIDNEY R. SNYDER

WASHINGTON LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

(Functions as Commission on Interstate Cooperation)

Senate Members

WILLIAM A. GISSBERG, President Pro Tem,
Vice-Chairman
 JOE CHYTIL
 MICHAEL J. GALLAGHER
 ROBERT R. GREIVE
 JAMES KEEFE
 REUBEN A. KNOBLAUCH
 GEORGE W. KUPKA
 TED G. PETERSON
 JOHN H. STENDER
 DON L. TALLEY
 ALBERT C. THOMPSON, JR.
 WALTER B. WILLIAMS
 PERRY B. WOODALL

House Members

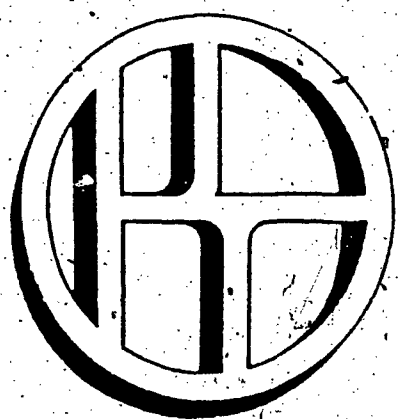
ROBERT M. SCHAEFER, Speaker, *Chairman*
 THOMAS L. COPELAND, *Secretary*
 ROBERT F. BRACHTENBACK
 JACK L. BURTCH
 DON ELDRIDGE
 KATHRYN EPTON
 AVERY GARRETT
 SLADE GORTON
 EDWARD F. HARRIS
 HELMUT L. JUELING
 WILLIAM J. MAY
 CHARLES MOON
 JOHN L. O'BRIEN
 RICHARD TAYLOR

Executive Secretary: DONALD C. SAMPSON

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 66,709 Largest City Seattle
 Rank in Nation 20th Population† 557,087
 Population * 2,990,000 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population† 24
 Rank in Nation * 23rd Number of Counties 39
 Density per square mile * 44.8
 Number of Representatives in Congress 7
 Capital City Olympia
 Population † 18,273
 Rank in State† 13th

* Estimated figures from Bureau of the Census, July 1, 1965.
 † Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.



**CONTINUED
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CARD**

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State Governments**



WEST VIRGINIA

Nickname.....The Mountain State BirdCardinal
Motto*Montani Semper Liberi* Song.....The West Virginia Hills
(Mountaineers Are Always Freemen) Entered the Union.....June 20, 1863
FlowerBig Rhododendron Capital CityCharleston

OFFICERS

GovernorHULETT C. SMITH
Secretary of StateROBERT D. BAILEY
Attorney GeneralC. DONALD ROBERTSON
State TreasurerJOHN H. KELLY
State AuditorDENZIL L. GAINER

SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS

FRED H. CAPLAN, President
FRANK C. HAYMOND THORNTON G. BERRY, JR.
CHAUNCEY BROWNING HARLAN M. CALHOUN

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....HOWARD W. CARSON
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....C. H. MCKOWN Speaker of the House.....H. LABAN WHITE, JR.
Clerk of the Senate.....J. HOWARD MYERS Clerk of the House.....C. A. BLANKENSHIP

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members	Senate Members	House Members
HULETT C. SMITH, Governor	HOWARD W. CARSON, President	H. LABAN WHITE, JR.,
CARL M. FRASURE, Dean, College of Arts and Sci., West Virginia University, <i>Chairman</i>	NOAH E. FLOYD	Speaker
W. L. COFFMAN, Dir., Budget Div.	CARL E. GAINER	FORREST M. BUCK
DENZIL L. GAINER, State Auditor	CHESTER R. HUBBARD	D. R. FRAZER
C. DONALD ROBERTSON, Atty. Gen.	LLOYD G. JACKSON	EARL HAGER
BURL SAWYERS, State Road Commissr.	C. H. MCKOWN	WILLIAM MCCOY, JR.

Ex-officio Members: THE GOVERNOR, PRESIDENT OF SENATE, SPEAKER OF HOUSE,
ATTORNEY GENERAL, BUDGET DIRECTOR

STATISTICS

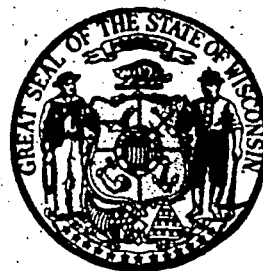
Land Area (square miles).....24,079	Largest City .....Charleston
Rank in Nation.....41st	Population †85,796
Population *1,812,000	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population †.....15
Rank in Nation *33rd	Number of Counties .....55
Density per square mile *75.3	
Number of Representatives in Congress.....5	
Capital City .....Charleston	
Population †.....85,796	
Rank in State †.....1st	

* Estimated figures from Bureau of the Census, July 1, 1965.

† Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.

WISCONSIN

Nickname.....The Badger State BirdRobin
Motto *Forward* AnimalBadger
Flower.....Wood Violet Song *On, Wisconsin!*
TreeSugar Maple Entered the Union.....May 29, 1848
Capital CityMadison



OFFICERS

GovernorWARREN P. KNOWLES
Lieutenant GovernorPATRICK J. LUCEY
Secretary of StateROBERT C. ZIMMERMAN
Attorney GeneralBRONSON C. LAFOLLETTE
State TreasurerDENA A. SMITH
State AuditorJ. JAY KELIHER
Superintendent of Public Instruction.....ANGUS B. ROTHWELL

SUPREME COURT

GEORGE R. CURRIE, Chief Justice
THOMAS E. FAIRCHILD MYRON L. GORDON BRUCE F. BEILFUSS
E. HAROLD HALLOWS HORACE W. WILKIE NATHAN S. HEFFERNAN

LEGISLATURE

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President Pro Tem of the Senate Speaker Pro Tem of the Assembly
.....FRANK E. PANZER GEORGE MOLINARO
Chief Clerk of Senate.....WILLIAM P. NUGENT Chief Clerk of the Assembly...JAMES P. BUCKLEY

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

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WAYNE MCGOWN, Dir., Bur. of Finance	Pro Tem, <i>Chairman</i>	Speaker, <i>Secretary</i>
ARVID SATHER, Legal Counsel to the Governor	ERNEST C. KEPPLER	PAUL R. ALFONSI
H. RUPERT THEOBALD, Chief, Legis. Ref. Bureau	ROBERT P. KNOWLES	JEROME L. BLASKA
	J. EARL LEVERICH	FRANK L. NIKOLAY
	GERALD D. LORGE	BEN A. RIEHLE
	RICHARD ZABORSKI	JOSEPH SWEDA

Ex-officio Members: THE GOVERNOR, PRESIDENT PRO TEM OF SENATE, SPEAKER OF ASSEMBLY, MAJORITY AND MINORITY LEADERS OF EACH HOUSE.

The Governor is a nonvoting member.

Administrative Secretary: EARL SACHSE, Executive Secretary,
Joint Legislative Council

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....54,705	Largest City .....Milwaukee
Rank in Nation.....25th	Population† .....741,324
Population *4,144,000	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population†.....43
Rank in Nation *16th	Number of Counties.....72
Density per square mile *75.8	
Number of Representatives in Congress.....10	
Capital City .....Madison	
Population† .....126,706	
Rank in State†.....2nd	

*Estimated figures from Bureau of the Census, July 1, 1965

†Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.



WYOMING

Nickname.....The Equality State Bird.....Meadowlark
Motto.....*Cedant Armæ Togæ* Songs....."(Two unofficial)
(Let Arms Yield to the Gown)
Flower.....Indian-Paint Brush Entered the Union.....July 10, 1890
Capital City.....Cheyenne

OFFICERS

Governor.....CLIFFORD P. HANSEN
Secretary of State.....THYRA THOMSON
Attorney General.....JOHN F. RAPER
State Treasurer.....EVERETT T. COPENHAVER
State Auditor.....MINNIE A. MITCHELL
State Superintendent of Public Instruction.....CECIL M. SHAW

SUPREME COURT

GLENN PARKER, Chief Justice
HARRY S. HARNSBERGER JOHN J. MCINTYRE NORMAN B. GRAY

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....ANDREW McMASTER Speaker of the House.....WALTER B. PHELAN
Vice-President of the Senate....PETER E. MADSEN Speaker Pro Tem of the House
Chief Clerk of the Senate.....JOHN O. CALLAHAN EDNESS KIMBALL WILKINS
Chief Clerk of the House....HERBERT D. POWNALL

COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

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THYRA THOMSON, Secretary of State,	EARL CHRISTENSEN	Speaker
Chairman	PETER E. MADSEN	ED HERSCHLER
FLOYD A. BISHOP, State Engineer	W. A. NORRIS, JR.	WARD G. MYERS
PAUL R. HOLTZ, Administrative	CARL ROBINSON	WILLIAM F. SWANTON
Assistant to Governor		EDNESS KIMBALL WILKINS
JOHN F. RAPER, Attorney General		
DJANE W. RIGGERI, Asst. Budget		
Officer		

Ex-officio Members: THE GOVERNOR, PRESIDENT OF SENATE, SPEAKER OF HOUSE

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....97,411	Largest City.....Cheyenne
Rank in Nation.....9th	Population†.....43,505
* Population.....340,000	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population†.....5
Rank in Nation*.....49th	Number of Counties.....23
Density per square mile*.....3.5	
Number of Representatives in Congress.....1	
Capital City.....Cheyenne	
Population†.....43,505	
Rank in State†.....1st	

* Estimated figures from Bureau of the Census, July 1, 1965

† Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.

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STATE ELECTIVE OFFICIALS
AND THE LEGISLATURES

1967

STATE ELECTIVE OFFICIALS AND THE LEGISLATURES



SUPPLEMENT I
The Book of the States
1967

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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 1966-67 edition of *The Book of the States*, is based on information received from all of the States. It lists, as of early 1967, the administrative officials elected by statewide popular vote, the elective Supreme Court Justices, the members of the legislatures, and staff heads of legislative service agencies. Some of the lists of legislators are unofficial, but every effort for accuracy has been made in compiling them.

Comprehensive rosters of appointed administrative officials of the States will appear in *Supplement II*, to be published in the summer of 1967.

The Council of State Governments acknowledges with thanks the invaluable help of the legislative service agencies that have furnished the information for this publication.

BREVARD CRIHFIELD
Executive Director
The Council of State Governments

Chicago, Illinois
February, 1967

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FRANK SMOTHERS, *Editor*

GEORGE S. RICHARDS, *Editorial Associate*

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MEMORANDUM

*Elective Officers of the States for 1967**

ALABAMA

Governor.....	LURLEEN WALLACE (D)	Superintendent of	
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*Political affiliations are indicated by the following abbreviations: (D) Democratic, (R) Republican, (I) Independent, (DFL) Democratic-Farmer-Labor, (PD) Popular Democratic, (RS) Republican Statehoodist. (NP) signifies that election to the office is on a nonpartisan basis and does not necessarily indicate lack of party affiliation for the official.

ARIZONA—Continued

Supreme Court

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Vice Chief Justice. ERNEST W. McFARLAND

Justices

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Chief Justice.....O. OTTO MOORE

Justices

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EDWARD C. DAY
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Attorney General	DAVID P. BUCKSON (R)	ROBERT A. SHORT (R)

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Superintendent of Public			EDWIN L. MASON (D)
Instruction...	FLOYD T. CHRISTIAN (D)		

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FLORIDA—Continued

Supreme Court

Chief Justice.....CAMPBELL THORNAL

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B. K. ROBERTS
E. HARRIS DREWSTEPHEN C. O'CONNELL
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IDAHO—Continued

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Clerk.....KENDAL MATHEWS

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 JOHN S. PALMORE
 Clerk

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. ELLEN BRYAN MOORE (D)	

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Presiding Justice... ROBERT G. GILLESPIE

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ROBERT LEE JONES
TOM P. BRADY
NEVILLE PATTERSON

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L. A. SMITH
STOKES V. ROBERTSON, JR.

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 MERVIN J. GALLAGHER (D)
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Supreme Court

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JON COLLINS

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 FREDERIC H. FLETCHER (R)
 JAMES H. HAYES (R)
 PHILIP A. ROBERTSON (R)
 (Vacancy)

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 Lieutenant Governor E. LEE FRANCIS (R) Lands GUYTON B. HAYS (D)
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 Auditor HAROLD G. THOMPSON (R)

Supreme Court

Chief Justice DAVID CHAVEZ, JR.

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 DAVID W. CARMODY

IRWIN S. MOISE
 M. E. NOBLE

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 Lieutenant Governor LOUIS J. LEFKOWITZ (R)
 MALCOLM WILSON (R) Comptroller ARTHUR LEVITT (D)

NEW YORK—Continued

Court of Appeals

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Associate Judges

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ADRIAN P. BURKE
JOHN F. SCILEPPIFRANCIS BERGAN
KENNETH B. KEATING
CHARLES D. BREITEL

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Attorney General.....WADE BRUTON (D)	Commissioner of Insurance
Treasurer.....EDWIN GILL (D)EDWIN S. LANIER (D)
Auditor.....HENRY L. BRIDGES (D)	Commissioner of Labor
FRANK CRANE (D)

Supreme Court

Chief Justice.....R. HUNT PARKER

Associate Justices

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CARLISLE W. HIGGINS
SUSIE SHARPI. BEVERLY LAKE
J. WILL PLESS, JR.
JOSEPH BRANCH

NORTH DAKOTA

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Lieutenant GovernorARNE DAHL (R)
.....CHARLES TIGHE (D)	Commissioner of Labor
Secretary of State.....BEN MEIER (R)ORVILLE W. HAGEN (NP)
Attorney General	Tax Commissioner
.....HELGI JOHANNESON (R)	.....EDWIN S. JAASTAD (NP)
Treasurer.....WALTER CHRISTENSEN (D)	Public Service Commission
Auditor.....CURTIS OLSON (R)	RICHARD ELKIN (R)
Superintendent of Public	BRUCE HAGEN (D)
Instruction.....M. F. PETERSON (NP)	BEN J. WOLF (R)
Commissioner of Insurance	
.....K. O. NYGAARD (D)	

Supreme Court

Chief Justice.....OBERT C. TEIGEN

Associate Justices

ALVIN C. STRUTZ
RALPH J. ERICKSTADHARVEY B. KNUDSON
WILLIAM L. PAULSON

OHIO

Governor.....JAMES A. RHODES (R)	Attorney General.. WILLIAM B. SAXBE (R)
Lieutenant Governor	Auditor.....ROGER CLOUD (R)
.....JOHN W. BROWN (R)	Treasurer.....JOHN D. HERBERT (R)
Secretary of State... TED W. BROWN (R)	

OHIO—Continued

Supreme Court

Chief Justice KINGSLEY A. TAFT

Judges

CHARLES B. ZIMMERMAN
JOHN M. MATTHIAS
C. WILLIAM O'NEILLPAUL M. HERBERT
LOUIS J. SCHNEIDER, JR.
PAUL W. BROWN

OKLAHOMA

Governor DEWEY F. BARTLETT (R)	Examiner and Inspector
Lieutenant Governor GEORGE NIGH (D)	JOHN M. ROGERS (D)
Secretary of State JOHN ROGERS (D)	Commissioner of Insurance
Attorney General G. T. BLANKENSHIP (R)	JOE B. HUNT (D)
Treasurer LEO WINTERS (R)	Commissioner of Labor L. E. BAILEY (R)
Auditor JOE B. COBB (D)	Chief Mine Inspector
Superintendent of Public	WARD PADGETT (D)
Instruction OLIVER HODGE (D)	Assistant Mine Inspectors
Corporation Commission	C. R. HALL (D)
WILBURN CARTWRIGHT (D)	JOHN MOORE (D)
HAROLD FREEMAN (D)	BUCK M. PERRY (D)
RAY C. JONES (D)	PAUL SCROGGINS (D)
Commissioner of Charities and	
Corrections JIM COOK (D)	

Supreme Court

Chief Justice FLOYD L. JACKSON
Vice Chief Justice PAT IRWIN

Justices

DENVER N. DAVISON
BEN T. WILLIAMS
WILLIAM H. BLACKBIRDWILLIAM A. BERRY
RALPH B. HODGES
ROBERT E. LAVENDER

ROONEY MCINERNEY

Clerk ANDY PAYNE

Court of Criminal Appeals

Presiding Judge KIRKSEY NIX

Judges

TOM BRETT

HEZEL J. BUSSEY

OREGON

Governor.....	TOM McCALL (R)	Superintendent of Public
Secretary of State.....	CLAY MYERS (R)	Instruction.....
Attorney General		LEON P. MINEAR (NP)
		Labor Commissioner
.....	ROBERT Y. THORNTON (D)	.....
Treasurer.....	ROBERT W. STRAUB (D)	NORMAN O. NILSEN (D)

Supreme Court

Chief Justice.....WILLIAM C. PERRY

Associate Justices

WILLIAM M. McALLISTER
GORDON W. SLOAN
KENNETH J. O'CONNELL

ALFRED T. GOODWIN
ARNO H. DENECKE
RALPH M. HOLMAN

PENNSYLVANIA

Governor.....	RAYMOND P. SHAFER (R)	Treasurer.....	THOMAS Z. MINEHART (D)
Lieutenant Governor		Auditor General	
.....	RAYMOND J. BRODERICK (R)	.....	MRS. GRACE M. SLOAN (D)
Secretary of Internal Affairs			
.....	JOHN K. TABOR (R)		

Supreme Court

Chief Justice.....JOHN C. BELL, JR.

Associate Justices

MICHAEL A. MUSMANNO
BENJAMIN R. JONES
HERBERT B. COHEN

MICHAEL J. EAGEN
HENRY X. O'BRIEN
SAMUEL J. ROBERTS

PUERTO RICO

Governor..ROBERTO SANCHEZ VILELLA (PD)

RHODE ISLAND

Governor.....	JOHN H. CHAFEE (R)	Attorney General
Lieutenant Governor		.....
.....	JOSEPH H. O'DONNELL, JR. (R)	HERBERT F. DESIMONE (R)
Secretary of State		General-Treasurer
.....	AUGUST P. LAFRANCE (D)	.....
		RAYMOND H. HAWKSLEY (D)

SOUTH CAROLINA

Governor.....	ROBERT E. McNAIR (D)	Comptroller General..	HENRY MILLS (D)
Lieutenant Governor..	JOHN C. WEST (D)	Superintendent of Education	
Secretary of State		.....	CYRIL B. BUSBEE (D)
.....	O. FRANK THORNTON (D)	Adjutant and Inspector	
Attorney General		General.....	FRANCIS D. PINCKNEY (D)
.....	DANIEL R. McLEOD (D)	Commissioner of Agriculture	
Treasurer..	GRADY L. PATTERSON, JR. (D)	.....	WILLIAM L. HARRELSON (D)

SOUTH DAKOTA

Governor.....	NILS A. BOE (R)	Commissioner of School and Public
Lieutenant Governor.....	LEM OVERPECK (R)	Lands.....
Secretary of State.....	ALMA LARSON (R)	BERNARD LINN (R)
Attorney General.....	FRANK L. FARRAR (R)	Public Utilities Commission
Treasurer.....	AL HAMRE (R)	C. L. DOHERTY (R)
Auditor.....	LLOYD JORGENSEN (R)	CHRIS A. MERKLE (R)
Superintendent of Public		HARVEY SCHARN (R)
Instruction....	M. F. CODDINGTON (NP)	

Supreme Court

Presiding Judge.....FRED J. HOMEYER

JudgesEVERETT D. ROBERTS
ALEX RENTTOCHARLES S. HANSON
FRANK BIEGELMEIER**TENNESSEE**

Governor.....	BUFORD ELLINGTON (D)	Public Service Commission
		Z. D. ADKINS (D)
		HAMMOND FOWLER (D)
		CAYCE L. PENTECOST (D)

Supreme Court

Chief Justice.....HAMILTON S. BURNETT

Associate JusticesWELDON B. WHITE
ROSS W. DYERANDREW O. HOLMES
CHESTER CHATTIN**TEXAS**

Governor.....	JOHN B. CONNALLY (D)	Commissioner of Agriculture
Lieutenant Governor		JOHN C. WHITE (D)
.....	PRESTON SMITH (D)	Commissioner of General Land
Attorney General		Office.....
.....	CRAWFORD C. MARTIN (D)	JERRY SADLER (D)
Treasurer.....	JESSE JAMES (D)	Railroad Commission
Comptroller of Public Accounts		JIM C. LANGDON (D)
.....	ROBERT S. CALVERT (D)	BEN RAMSEY (D)
		BYRON TUNNELL (D)

Supreme Court

Chief Justice.....ROBERT W. CALVERT

Associate JusticesMEADE F. GRIFFIN
CLYDE E. SMITH
RUEL C. WALKER
JAMES R. NORVELLJOE GREENHILL
ROBERT W. HAMILTON
ZOLLIE C. STEAKLEY
JACK POPE**Court of Criminal Appeals**

Presiding Judge.....K. K. WOODLEY

JudgesW. A. MORRISON
ERNEST BELCHERWESLEY DICE
JOHN F. ONION, JR.

UTAH

Governor.....	CALVIN L. RAMPTON (D)	State Board of Education
Secretary of State..	CLYDE L. MILLER (D)	SHELDON S. ALLRED (NP)
Attorney General...	PHIL L. HANSEN (D)	LEGRANDE P. BACKMAN (NP)
Treasurer.....	LINN E. BAKER (D)	MRS. H. CECIL BAKER (NP)
Auditor.....	SHARP M. LARSON (D)	MRS. EDNA S. CANNON (NP)
		L. LEON JENNINGS (NP)
		A. REED MORRILL (NP)
		LYNN S. RICHARDS (NP)
		N. RUSSELL TANNER (NP)
		MRS. HELEN B. URE (NP)

Supreme Court

Chief Justice..... J. ALLAN CROCKETT

Justices

F. HENRI HENRIOD
E. R. CALLISTER, JR.R. LEROY TUCKETT
A. H. ELLETT

VERMONT

Governor.....	PHILIP H. HOFF (D)	Attorney General....	JAMES L. OAKES (R)
Lieutenant Governor	JOHN J. DALEY (D)	Treasurer.....	PETER J. HINCKS (D)
Secretary of State...	HARRY COOLEY (D)	Auditor of Accounts	JAY H. GORDON (D)

VIRGINIA

Governor.....	MILLS E. GODWIN, JR. (D)	Attorney General	ROBERT Y. BUTTON (D)
Lieutenant Governor			
.....	FRED G. POLLARD (D)		

WASHINGTON

Governor.....	DANIEL J. EVANS (R)	Auditor.....	ROBERT V. GRAHAM (D)
Lieutenant Governor		Superintendent of Public	
.....	JOHN A. CHERBERG (D)	Instruction.....	LOUIS BRUNO (NP)
Secretary of State		Commissioner of Public	
.....	A. LUDLOW KRAMER (R)	Lands.....	BERT COLE (D)
Attorney General		Insurance Commissioner	
.....	JOHN J. O'CONNELL (D)	.....	LEE I. KUECKELHAN (D)
Treasurer.....	ROBERT S. O'BRIEN (D)		

Supreme Court

Chief Justice..... ROBERT C. FINLEY

Judges

MATTHEW W. HILL
CHARLES T. DONWORTH
FRANK P. WEAVER
HUGH J. ROSELLINIRICHARD B. OTT
ROBERT T. HUNTER
ORRIS L. HAMILTON
FRANK HALE

Governor.....	HULETT C. SMITH (D)	Treasurer.....	JOHN H. KELLY (D)
Secretary of State	ROBERT D. BAILEY (D)	Auditor.....	DENZIL L. GAINER (D)
Attorney General		Commissioner of Agriculture	
.....	C. DONALD ROBERTSON (D)	GUS R. DOUGLASS (D)

President, HARLAN M. CALHOUN

Judges

THORNTON G. BERRY, JR.
FRED H. CAPLAN

Governor	WARREN P. KNOWLES (R)	Attorney General	
Lieutenant Governor .	JACK B. OLSON (R)	BRONSON C. LAFOLLETTE (D)
Secretary of State		Treasurer.....	DENA A. SMITH (R)
.....	ROBERT C. ZIMMERMAN (R)	Superintendent of Public	
		Instruction....	WILLIAM C. KAHL (NP)

Chief Justice GEORGE R. CURRIE

Justices

BRUCE, F. BEILFUSS
NATHAN S. HEFFERNAN
LEO B. HANLEY

Governor . . . STANLEY K. HATHAWAY (R)	Auditor . . . EVERETT T. COPENHAVER (R)
Secretary of State	Superintendent of Public
..... MRS. THYRA THOMSON (R)	Instruction K. H. ROBERTS (R)
Treasurer . . MRS. MINNIE MITCHELL (R)	

Chief Justice. . . . HARRY S. HARNSBERGER

Justices

NORMAN B. GRAY

JOHN J. MCINTYRE

DIRECTORY OF STATE LEGISLATORS

The following rosters of legislators are unofficial for some States. The lists, however, are based on careful compilation of election returns and reports from state agencies through January, 1967. *Supplement II*, to be issued in the summer of 1967, will contain lists of appointive officers.

Political affiliations are indicated by the following abbreviations: Democratic (D), Republican (R), Democratic-Farmer-Labor (DFL), Independent (I), Popular Democratic (PD), Republican Statehoodist (RS).

ALABAMA

(LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Democrats 34 Republicans 1

ADAMS, J. L., Box 490, Dothan (D)
 ALBEA, WOODROW, 1001-2 Commercial Bank Bldg., Anniston (D)
 BAILES, GEORGE L., JR., 621 Massey Bldg., Birmingham (D)
 BRANYON, JAMES A., II, Box 600, Fayette (D)
 CARR, AUBREY J., Box 326, Guntersville (D)
 CHILDS, LELAND, 1605 Forest Ridge Rd., Birmingham (R)
 CLARK, JAMES S., Box 71, Eufaula (D)
 COOPER, ROLAND, Camden (D)
 DOMINICK, RICHARD, 927 Brown Marx Bldg., Birmingham (D)
 ENGEL, MYLAN R., Box 1045, Mobile (D)
 FOLSOM, FRED C., 207 Downtown Plaza, Cullman (D)
 GILES, JACK, 401 Franklin St. S.E., Huntsville (D)
 GILMORE, EDDIE H., Box 546, Bessemer (D)
 GIVHAN, WALTER C., Safford (D)
 GOODWYN, O. J., 325 Bell Bldg., Montgomery (D)
 HARRIS, BOB, Box 1727, Decatur (D)
 HAWKINS, JOHN JR., 2123 3rd Ave. N., Birmingham (D)
 JACKSON, J. ERNEST, Box 614, Flomaton (D)
 LEONARD, G. KYSER, 516 North St., Talladega (D)
 LINDSEY, W. H., III, 122 S. Mulberry, Butler (D)

LOLLEY, W. RAY, 121 N. Main St., Enterprise (D)
 MCCARLEY, W. G., 111 Melmar Dr., Prattville (D)
 McDERMOTT, WILLIAM H., Box 1374, Mobile (D)
 MORROW, HUGH, III, City Natl. Bank Bldg., Birmingham (D)
 NABORS, OLLIE W., 202 First Natl. Bank Bldg., Gadsden (D)
 O'BANNON, STEWART, JR., Box 123, Florence (D)
 ODEN, W. EMMETT, 402 High St. N.W., Russellville (D)
 PELHAM, PIERRE, Box 291, Mobile (D)
 PIERCE, J. J., 2448 Carter Hill, Montgomery (D)
 RADNEY, TOM, Box 443, Alexander City (D)
 SKIDMORE, E. W., 2011 8th St., Tuscaloosa (D)
 STONE, DAN, Box W, Centre (D)
 TORBERT, C. C., JR., Box 272, Opelika (D)
 TURNER, ALTON L., Box 207, Luverne (D)
 VACCA, PASCHAL P., 727 Frank Nelson Bldg., Birmingham (D)

House of Representatives

Democrats 106 Republicans 0

ADWELL, BOB, 665 Idlewild Ct., Birmingham (D)
 AGEE, GROVER L., Box 250, Chatom (D)
 BANK, BERT, Box 2149, Tuscaloosa (D)
 BASSETT, L. CARDNER, Troy (D)
 BECK, W. M., JR., Box 66, Fort Payne (D)
 BERRYMAN, ROBERT R., Moulton (D)

Alabama (continued)

- BERRYMAN, W. ANDERSON, Rte. 5,
Russellville (D)
- BLANTON, JOHN H., 114 Lauderdale St.,
Selma (D)
- BOLTON, LYNDOLE, Box 227, Sylacauga (D)
- BOWERS, QUINTON R., 1300 Chester St.,
Birmingham (D)
- BRANNAN, L. W., JR., Foley (D)
- BRASSELL, BOWEN, Box 573, Phenix City (D)
- BROWN, RALPH D., 2210 10th Ave.,
Tuscaloosa (D)
- BURGESS, RAY, Rte. 1, Box 717-L,
Anniston (D)
- BURGESS, EDWARD, Rte. 7, Box 11,
Athens (D)
- CAMERON, JAMES W., 138 Adams Ave.,
Montgomery (D)
- CHERNER, BENNETT L., Box 669,
Bessemer (D)
- COLLIER, ERNEST S., 408 Pine St.,
Wetumpka (D)
- COLLINS, CLARA S., 1950 Hunter Ave.,
Mobile (D)
- COLLINS, MONTY, Box 1411, Mobile (D)
- COOK, DREXEL, Box 435, Elba (D)
- COOK, JOHN W., 1620 Stonewall Dr.,
Birmingham (D)
- CRANE, VERBON E., Box 98, Kimberly (D)
- CRAWFORD, BUDDY, Abbeville (D)
- CULVER, JOHN L., Rte. 3, Box 166,
Tuscaloosa (D)
- DILL, RICHARD, 2019 Highland Ave.,
Birmingham (D)
- DOBBS, OSCAR C., Rte. 2, Cordova (D)
- DOSS, LESLIE, 2317 Quince Dr. S.E.,
Decatur (D)
- DOWNING, MAURICE A., 3053 Calais St.,
Mobile (D)
- DRAKE, TOM, Box 46, Cullman (D)
- EDINGTON, ROBERT S., 50 St. Emanuel St.,
Mobile (D)
- ELLIS, ROBERT L., JR., Rte. 1, Box 509,
Adamsville (D)
- FINE, DAVE, Box 276, Sulligent (D)
- FITE, RANKIN, Box 157, Hamilton (D)
- FOSHEE, E. C., Box J, Red Level (D)
- GAFFORD, ROBERT C., 5345 Division Ave.,
Birmingham (D)
- GARRETT, W. E., Box 6, Uriah (D)
- GLOOR, TOM, Box C, Bessemer (D)
- GRAHAM, BRYCE U., 1533 Woodmont Dr.,
Tuscumbia (D)
- GRAYSON, JOHN W., 56 S. Conception St.,
Mobile (D)
- HAIN, B. V., Box 1190, Selma (D)
- HARDIN, W. E., 204 Ft. Dale St.,
Greenville (D)
- HARPER, OWEN, 502 Lilly Ave.,
East Tallassee (D)
- HARRIS, HAROLD, Rte. 1, Box 145,
Montgomery (D)
- HAYGOOD, JAMES H., 2815 Womble St.,
Florence (D)
- HEADLEY, LEWIS W., Box 471, Clanton (D)
- HIGGINBOTHAM, G. J., Box 585, Opelika (D)
- HILL, ROBERT M., JR., Box 687, Florence (D)
- HOBBIE, WALKER, JR., Rte. 1, Box 384,
Montgomery (D)
- HOGAN, ELWOOD L., Box 1049, Mobile (D)
- HOLLADAY, EDWIN, 818 Cogswell Ave.,
Pell City (D)
- HOLMAN, R. F., 2716 10th Ave. S.,
Birmingham (D)
- HOUSE, FRANK, 2008 Shady Lane,
Hueytown (D)
- JACKSON, FRANK, Box 209, Opp (D)
- JACKSON, THOMAS H., 1812 3rd Ave.,
Bessemer (D)
- JONES, TOM, Box 839, Huntsville (D)
- KILGORE, HUBERT, 2208 3rd Ave. N.,
Irondale (D)
- LAXSON, BILLY, 602 California St.,
Huntsville (D)
- LEMLEY, BILL L., Box 456, Oneonta (D)
- LYBRAND, FRED R., 213 Commercial Bank
Bldg., Anniston (D)
- MALONE, RICHARD, 1022 Peachtree St.,
Gadsden (D)
- MANLEY, RICHARD S., Box 338,
Demopolis (D)
- MARR, THOMAS M., 158 St. Louis St.,
Mobile (D)
- MATHEWS, CHARLES, Box 355, Ashland (D)
- MAYS, J. M., Box 500, Atmore (D)
- MCCORQUODALE, JOE C., JR., Box 535,
Jackson (D)
- MCDONALD, SID, Box 546, Arab (D)
- MCLEHANEY, HOWARD E., 416 S. Perry St.,
Montgomery (D)
- MCLAIN, EUGENE M., 200 Terry-Hutchens
Bldg., Huntsville (D)
- MEADE, RALPH A., Cedar Bluff, (D)
- MEEKS, J. PAUL, JR., 3043 Weatherston Dr.,
Birmingham (D)
- MELTON, WILLIAM D., Evergreen (D)
- MERRILL, HUGH D., Box 1498, Anniston (D)
- MONEY, JOE, 3529 Belle Meade Lane,
Mt. Brook (D)
- NEVILLE, BILL, JR., Box 239, Eufaula (D)
- OWEN, L. D., JR., Box 45, Bay Minette (D)
- OWENS, W. E., JR., 1243 Sangster Rd.,
Gadsden (D)
- OWENS, WALTER, 107 Court Sq. W.,
Centreville (D)
- PAULK, JAMES L., Rte. 3, Box 198-D,
Union Springs (D)
- PEARSON, LEON P., Prattville (D)
- PENNINGTON, HARRY L., 809 Shoney Dr. S.W.,
Huntsville (D)
- PERLOFF, MAYER, 205 Van Antwerp Bldg.,
Mobile (D)
- PRUITT, IRA D., Box 27, Livingston (D)
- SESSIONS, TRAM, Box 2612, Birmingham (D)
- SHUMATE, ALONZO, Rte. 6, Jasper (D)
- SLATE, RALPH E., Box 1344, Decatur (D)
- SMITH, COY, Citronelle (D)
- SMITH, PHIL, Box 15, Talladega (D)
- SNELL, CHARLES, 109 LaFayette St.,
Fairfax (D)
- SNODGRASS, JOHN D., Drawer 506, Huntsville (D)

Alabama (continued)

SPRINGER, CURTIS H., 309-11 First Natl. Bank Bldg., Montgomery (D)
 STARNES, JOHN W., Box 262, Guntersville (D)
 STEAGALL, HENRY B., II, Box 280, Ozark (D)
 STEMBRIDGE, R. J., Box 712, Dothan (D)
 STUBBS, TOM, Rte. 1, Box 14, Helena (D)
 THOMAS, HUGH, Box 2282, Tuscaloosa (D)
 TUCK, EDWIN A., Box 554, Eutaw (D)
 TURNHAM, PETE, Box 935, Auburn (D)
 WAGGONER, J. T., JR., 2524 Yorkmont Dr., Birmingham (D)
 WATKINS, TOMMY, 973 Linwood Rd., Birmingham (D)
 WEEKS, RAYMOND, 3420 Altamont Rd., Birmingham (D)
 WILLIAMS, BILL, Box 220, Bridgeport (D)
 WOOD, JIM, 1010 Van Antwerp Bldg., Mobile (D)
 WRIGHT, L. CHARLES, Box 405, Gadsden (D)
 YEILDING, NEWMAN, 3340 Hermitage Rd., Birmingham (D)
 YOUNG, GUS W., Rte. 1, Graham (D)

ALASKA**(LEGISLATURE)***Senate*

Republicans 14 Democrats 6

BEGICH, NICHOLAS J., 5232 E. 24th Ave., Anchorage 99504 (D)
 BLODGETT, ROBERT R., 2 Front St., Teller 99778 (D)
 BRADSHAW, HOWARD C., Box 56, Sitka 99835 (D)
 BRADY, CARL, 2727 Iliamna Ave., Anchorage 99503 (R)
 BUTROVICH, JOHN, 1039 5th Ave., Fairbanks 99703 (R)
 CHRISTIANSEN, RAYMOND C., Box 35, Bethel 99559 (D)
 ENGSTROM, ELTON E., Box 723, Juneau 99801 (R)
 HAGGLAND, P. B., 502 Kellum, Fairbanks 99701 (R)
 HAMMOND, JAY S., Naknek 99633 (R)
 HARRIS, FRANK W., 1805 Scenic Way, Anchorage 99501 (R)
 KOSLOSKY, JAN M., Box 1, Palmer 99645 (R)
 LEWIS, CLYDE R., 305 Eagle St., Anchorage 99501 (R)
 PALMER, W. I., Box 203, Ninilchik 99639 (R)
 PHILLIPS, BRAD, Box 34, Anchorage 99501 (R)
 PHILLIPS, VANCE, 2449 Glenwood, Anchorage 99504 (R)
 POLAND, BILL M., Box 45, Kodiak 99615 (D)
 SMITH, V. MAURICE, 229 Well St., Fairbanks 99701 (R)
 THOMAS, LOWELL, JR., 4901 Cambridge Way, Spenard 99503 (R)
 WAUGAMAN, WILLIAM I., 114 Slater Dr., Fairbanks 99701 (R)
 ZIEGLER, ROBERT H., Box 1079, Ketchikan 99901 (D)

House of Representatives

Democrats 15 Republicans 25

ANDERSON, TURY F., Box 1498, Fairbanks 99701 (R)
 BALONE, TOM, Box 111, Nome 99762 (D)
 BANFIELD, MILDRED H., 336 Highland Dr., Juneau 99801 (R)
 BEIRNE, M. F., Box 4-1539, Anchorage 99501 (R)
 BOARDMAN, WILLIAM K., Box 2736, Ketchikan 99901 (R)
 BORER, R. R., Box 260 Cordova 99574 (R)
 BRADNER, MIKE, 913 8th Ave., Fairbanks 99703 (D)
 BRADY, KEN, 2500 Lord Baranof, Anchorage 99503 (R)
 CESSNUN, PETE, 2509 4th Ave., Ketchikan 99901 (R)
 FINK, TOM, 1350 23rd, Anchorage 99503 (R)
 FRITZ, MILO H., 800 L St., Anchorage 99501 (R)
 GETMAN, FRANK, Box 359, Sitka 99835 (D)
 GUESS, GENE, 3835 Baxter Road, Anchorage 99503 (D)
 HARRIS, JESS, 1016 11th Ave., Anchorage (R)
 HAUGEN, E. J., Box 248, Petersburg 99833 (R)
 HENSLEY, WILLIE, Box 120, Kotzebue 99752 (D)
 HOHMAN, GEORGE H., JR., Bethel 99559 (D)
 HOLM, JOHN, Box 1196, Fairbanks 99701 (R)
 KERTTULA, JALMAR M., Star Route, Palmer 99645 (D)
 MCGILL, JOE, Box 218, Dillingham 99576 (D)
 METCALF, IRWIN L., Box 597, Seward 99664 (D)
 MILLER, TERRY, 511 Santa Claus, North Pole 99705 (R)
 MOORE, M. M., Box 1388, Anchorage 99501 (R)
 MORAN, WILLIAM J., Box 1891, Anchorage 99501 (D)
 MOSES, CARL E., Unalaska 99685 (R)
 ORBECK, EDMUND N., 1033 Lathrop St., Fairbanks 99701 (D)
 POWELL, CHARLES A., Box 605, Kodiak 99615 (R)
 RAY, BILL, 108 6th St., Juneau 99801 (D)
 SACKETT, JOHN C., Huslia 99746 (R)
 SASSARA, CHARLES J., 1233 Bannister Dr., Anchorage 99504 (D)
 SEE, FRANK, Box 98, Hoonah 99829 (D)
 SIMPSON, J. R., 710 M St., Anchorage 99501 (R)
 SMITH, DON, Box 3516, Anchorage 99501 (R)
 STEVENS, TED, Box 2085, Anchorage 99501 (R)
 STRANDBERG, HAROLD D., 1033 H St., Anchorage 99501 (R)
 TILLION, CLEM, Halibut Cove 99603 (R)
 WESTDAHL, JOHN L., St. Mary's 99658 (D)
 WIGGINS, BILL, Box 5-242, Anchorage 99501 (R)
 WRIGHT, JULES, Box 221, Fairbanks 99701 (R)
 YOUNG, DONALD E., Box 119, Ft. Yukon 99740 (R)

ARIZONA**(LEGISLATURE)***Senate*

Republicans 16 Democrats 13

(1 vacancy)

BEAHAM, THOMAS G., 2140 E. 3rd St., Tucson 85719 (R)

Arizona (continued)

BLANSETT, GLENN, Box 38,
Joseph City 86032 (D)
BURGESS, MRS. RICHARD, 6601 N. 36th St.,
Phoenix 85018 (R)
CAMPBELL, CLOVES C., 5002 S. 21st Way,
Phoenix 85040 (D)
CASTILLO, JOSEPH A., 320 E. Silverlake Rd.,
Tucson 85713 (D)
CONLAN, JOHN B., JR., 5937 E. Cheney Dr.,
Scottsdale 85251 (R)
CROWLEY, WILLIAM T., 3208 N. 50th Dr.,
Phoenix 85031 (D)
GARFIELD, ERNEST, 6841 E. 38th St.,
Tucson 85710 (R)
GIBBINGS, F. T., 145 E. 3rd St.,
Tucson 85705 (D)
GISS, HAROLD C., Box 1351,
Yuma 85364 (D)
GOETZE, RAY A., 12230 Augusta Dr.,
Sun City 85351 (R)
GOLDBERG, CHET K., JR., 322 E. Verde Lane,
Phoenix 85012 (R)
HALACY, DAN, 5804 W. Vista Ave.,
Glendale 85301 (R)
HOLSCLAW, DOUGLAS, 925 Foothills Dr.,
Tucson 85719 (R)
HUMPHREY, MARSHALL, 700 Carla Vista Dr.,
Chandler 85224 (R)
HUSO, WILLIAM, Box 178,
Show Low 85901 (D)
JACQUIN, WM. C., 5202 E. Alhambra Pl.,
Tucson 85711 (R)
JOHNSON, CHRISTOPHER T., 2007 W. Montebello,
Phoenix 85015 (R)
KITCHEL, DAN S., Box 668,
Bisbee 85603 (D)
KNOLES, THOMAS M., JR., Box 189,
Flagstaff 86002 (D)
KRET, DAVID B., 2420 N. 73rd St.,
Scottsdale 85257 (R)
LEWIS, ORME, JR., 366 E. Alvarado,
Phoenix 85004 (R)
ONG, WING, 41 E. Madison,
Phoenix 85004 (D)
PORTER, WM. S., 38 S. MacDonald St.,
Mesa 85201 (R)
SPIKES, A. R., 2009 10th St.,
Douglas 85607 (D)
STUMP, BOB, 2850 Westward Blvd.,
Phoenix 85009 (D)
TENNEY, BOYD, Senator Highway,
Prescott 86301 (R)
THODE, MRS. E. BLODWEN, 913 N. Olive Dr.,
Casa Grande 85222 (D)
WILCOX, ROBERT C., 601 E. Orangewood,
Phoenix 85020 (R)

House of Representatives

Republicans 33 Democrats 27

ABRIL, TONY, 1109 E. Hilton,
Phoenix 85034 (D)
ADAMS, RUTH, 3315 E. Weldon Ave.,
Phoenix 85018 (R)

AKERS, STAN, 320 W. McLellan Blvd.,
Phoenix 85013 (R)
ALEXANDER, SCOTT, 1621 S. Camino Seco,
Tucson 85710 (R)
BAILEY, RICHARD E., 5400 N. Trinity,
Tucson 85704 (R)
BARR, BURTON S., 1919 E. Claremont Ave.,
Phoenix 85016 (R)
BARROW, TIMOTHY A., 6846 N. 4th Ave.,
Phoenix 85003 (R)
BLOOM, WALTER E., 8840 S. 18th St.,
Phoenix 85040 (R)
BROWN, JACK A., Box 425, St. Johns 85936 (D)
BUEHL, W. A., 4926 E. Copper St.,
Tucson 85711 (R)
CARRILLO, TONY, 714 N. Anita Ave.,
Tucson 85707 (D)
COOK, W. L., Box H, Wilcox 85643 (D)
COPPINGER, ART, 9339 W. Broadway,
Tolleson 85353 (D)
CROSBY, FRANK L., Box 618, Pinetop 85935 (D)
ELLIOTT, JAMES A., 1450 13th St.,
Douglas 85607 (D)
ELLSWORTH, D. DELOS, 105 N. Fraser Dr.,
Mesa 85201 (R)
FARLEY, REX J., 3120 W. Stella Lane,
Phoenix 85017 (R)
FLAKE, SAM, Rte. 1, Box 1063 E.,
Scottsdale 85257 (R)
FRICKS, R. P., 1602 S. Arcadia, Tucson 85711 (D)
GARDNER, GLADYS, 640 Schemmer Dr.,
Prescott 86301 (R)
GETZWILLER, POLLY, Rte. 2, Box 701,
Casa Grande 85222 (D)
GOODWIN, THOMAS N., 1705 W. Sunset,
Tucson 85704 (R)
HARDT, A. V., 1089 E. Oak St., Globe 85501 (D)
HAWES, A. L., Box 493, Benson 85602 (D)
HOLLEY, JAMES F., 2020 La Corta,
Tempe 85281 (R)
HOUSE, LLOYD L., 301 Shonto Blvd.,
Window Rock 86515 (D)
HUFFER, HAROLD L., 302 N. Verde, Box 327,
Flagstaff 86001 (D)
HUTCHESON, ETTA MAE, 337 S. Fourth Ave.,
Tucson 85701 (D)
JENKS, DAVIDSON, 3945 E. Desert Cove,
Phoenix 85028 (R)
JOHNSON, CHARLES A., 1498 7th Ave.,
Yuma 85364 (D)
JONES, D. LEE, 1201 E. Windsor,
Phoenix 85006 (R)
KELLEY, FRANK, 5009 E. Sheridan,
Phoenix 85008 (R)
KLUENDER, AL, 5702 W. Indianola Ave.,
Phoenix 85031 (R)
KOORY, FRED, JR., 5753 Morten Ave.,
Glendale 85301 (R)
LENA, SAM, 2331 E. Beverly Dr.,
Tucson 85719 (D)
LYMAN, W. D., 1713 Far View Lane,
Prescott 86301 (R)
MAYNARD, ETHEL, 244 E. Elm St.,
Tucson 85705 (D)
MCCONNELL, SAM A., JR., 810 W. Sheridan,
Williams 86046 (R)

Arizona (continued)

MINIKEN, M. G., 1401 W. First St.,
Yuma 85364 (D)
PALE, GEORGE J., 2650 W. Union Hills Dr.,
Phoenix 85027 (R)
PECK, RUTH, 510 E. Medlock Dr.,
Phoenix 85012 (R)
PENA, MANNUEL, 3728 W. Willetta,
Phoenix 85009 (D)
PRITZLAFF, JOHN C., 4954 E. Rockridge Rd.,
Phoenix 85018 (R)
RICKARD, J. R., 4541 N. 51st Ave.,
Phoenix 85031 (D)
ROCKWELL, ELIZABETH A., 308 E. Palm Lane,
Phoenix 85004 (R)
ROEDER, JOHN D., 3662 E. Denton Lane,
Phoenix 85018 (R)
ROSENBAUM, E. C., Box 609, Globe 85501 (D)
SAWYER, ED., 500 30th Terrace,
Warren 85642 (D)
SHAUGHNESSY, JOSEPH, JR.,
2118 W. Heatherbrae, Phoenix 85015 (R)
SHELLEY, JAMES, 409 Mill Ave., Tempe 85281 (R)
SIMER, CLAY B., Box 402, Winslow 86047 (D)
SMITH, FREDERICK S., Box 146,
Superior 85273 (D)
STINSTON, BESS B., 1919 W. Earll Dr.,
Phoenix 85015 (R)
STONE, DAVID B., 515 Avenida de Palmas,
Tucson 85716 (R)
STUCKEY, JAY, 2608 N. Dayton,
Phoenix 85006 (R)
THOMPSON, LEON, 1839 S. 6th Ave.,
Phoenix 85003 (D)
TURLEY, STAN, 2650 E. Southern Ave.,
Mesa 85201 (R)
VIPPERMAN, W. F., 1811 N. 28th St.,
Phoenix 85008 (D)
WALKER, E. S., 1541 Rocalla, Ajo 85321 (D)
WILLIAMS, ALBERT C., 4342 E. 16th St.,
Tucson 85711 (R)

ARKANSAS

(GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

Senate

Democrats 35 Republicans 0

ALAGOOD, OSCAR, 3 Athena Court,
Little Rock 72207 (D)
ALLEN, DORATHY, Box 551,
Brinkley 72021 (D)
ALLEN, R. BEN, 1100 Boyle Bldg.,
Little Rock 72201 (D)
ANDERSON, JOE L., 900 Franklin,
Helena 72342 (D)
BEARDEN, J. LEE, Box 156,
Leachville 72438 (D)
BELL, CLARENCE E., Parkin 72373 (D)
CHAMBERS, MELVIN T., Box 157,
Magnolia 71753 (D)
DOUGLAS, BOB W., Box 1097,
Texarkana 75501 (D)

EARNHART, MILT, 2319 S. Greenwood,
Ft. Smith 72901 (D)
ELROD, RUSSELL, S. Washington,
Siloam Springs 72761 (D)
FLETCHER, VIRGIL T., Box 604, Benton 72015 (D)
FORD, JOE T., Box 2177, Little Rock 72203 (D)
GATHRIGHT, MORRELL, Box 126,
Pine Bluff, 71601 (D)
GIBSON, JOHN F., Box 217, Dermott 71638 (D)
GRIFFIN, RICHARD E., Box 71, Crossett 71635 (D)
HARVEY, ROBERT, Swifton 72471 (D)
HEERN, RAYMOND, Box 757,
Jonesboro 72401 (D)
HENDRIX, OLEN, Prescott 71857 (D)
HOWELL, MAX, 211 Spring,
Little Rock 72201 (D)
HUDSON, RALPH, 222 W. Stephenson,
Harrison 72601 (D)
HURST, Q. BYRUM, Hurst Bldg.,
Hot Springs 71901 (D)
INGRAM, W. K., Box 369,
West Memphis 72301 (D)
JONES, GUY H., Jones Bldg.,
Conway 72032 (D)
LIGHTLE, J. ED., 210 N. Spring,
Searcy 72143 (D)
LOOKADOO, J. HUGH, 1612 Phillips,
Arkadelphia 71923 (D)
MCNIEL, CECIL M., Box 156,
Rector 72461 (D)
MOORE, W. D., JR., 1112 Green St.,
El Dorado 71730 (D)
NELSON, KNOX, Box 380, Pine Bluff 71601 (D)
PARTAIN, DAVID, 7 Mabel Neil Rd.,
Van Buren 72956 (D)
PENN, THOMAS A., Cave City 72521 (D)
SORRELLS, CARL E., Box 268, Atkins 72823 (D)
SPRICK, DAN T., Box 722,
Little Rock 72203 (D)
STAFFORD, FRED H., 16 Nathan St.,
Marked Tree 72365 (D)
WADE, CLIFTON, 20 E. Center,
Fayetteville 72701 (D)
WHITE, DAN, 1st Natl. Bank Bldg.,
Ft. Smith 72901 (D)

House of Representatives

Democrats 97 Republicans 3

ALEXANDER, CECIL L., 8 Sunset Dr.,
Heber Springs 72543 (D)
ARRINGTON, GRADY P., Box 424,
Stephens 71764 (D)
AUTRY, L. H., Burdette 72321 (D)
BATES, PAUL, 2601 Linden,
Pine Bluff 71601 (D)
BEASLEY, F. L., Court & Exchange,
Hot Springs 71901 (D)
BETHELL, JOHN P., Des Arc 72040 (D)
BOOKOUT, JERRY, Box 415, Jonesboro 72402 (D)
BOYCE, CHARLES W., Box 309,
Dardanelle 72834 (D)
BRANDON, B. D., 823 W. 7th,
Little Rock 72201 (D)
BROWN, ROSCOE D., 1107 Holly,
Jonesboro 72401 (D)

Arkansas (continued)

- BRYAN, L. L., Radio Sta. KXRJ, Box 190,
Russellville 72801 (D)
- BRYANT, W. CLOVIS, 615 N. 12th,
Van Buren 72956 (D)
- BUTLER, VIRGIL J., Rte. 2,
Batesville 72501 (D)
- CAMP, WORTH, JR., Court House,
El Dorado 71730 (D)
- CAPPS, JOHN P., 10 Dalewood Rd.,
Searcy 72143 (D)
- CARTER, HARRY W., 6908 Princess Dr.,
Little Rock 72205 (D)
- COCKRILL, STERLING R., JR., Hall Bldg.,
Little Rock 72201 (D)
- COLAY, HARRY B., 315-16 McAlester Bldg.,
Magnolia 71753 (D)
- COLLINS, DONALD, 1732 Park,
Malvern 72104 (D)
- CONDITT, CHARLES A., Box 468,
Helena 72342 (D)
- COOK, DAN, Box C, Camden 71701 (D)
- CRANK, MARION H., Box 6,
Foreman 71836 (D)
- DAVIS, CHARLES E., Box 284
Springdale 72764 (D)
- DAWSON, J. C., 367 Donaghey Ave.,
Conway 72032 (D)
- DAY, WALTER M., Box 65,
Blytheville 72315 (D)
- DINGLER, LAMAR, 642 S. Lake Shore Dr.,
Lake Village 71653 (D)
- DISHONGH, H. ALLAN, 223 Natl. Investors Bldg.,
Little Rock 72201 (D)
- DURRETT, CHADD L., Murphy Bldg.,
El Dorado
- FEILD, TALBOT, JR., Box 572, Hope 71801 (D)
- FLANAGIN, R. E., 809 E. Broadway,
Forrest City 72335 (D)
- FOSTER, W. F., Drawer 249,
England 72046 (D)
- GOODWIN, ROBERT L., Rte. 1,
Hampton 71744 (D)
- HAMILTON, JOSEPH T., Box 459,
Harrison 72601 (D)
- HAMMONS, O. P., Box 547,
Forrest City 72335 (D)
- HARBERSON, JOHN H., 705 S. Main,
Nashville 71852 (D)
- HARRELL, JAMES H., Box 188,
Russellville 72801 (D)
- HARRIS, JAMES E., Drawer 399,
Searcy 72143 (D)
- HASLEY, DARRELL S., 1804 Sylvia,
Arkadelphia 71923 (D)
- HAYDON, S. PETE, 800 Spring,
Little Rock 72201 (D)
- HAYES, ALBERT M., Box 650,
Stuttgart 72160 (D)
- HAYES, JESSE C., Rte. 5, Box 90,
Pocahontas 72455 (D)
- HENDRIX, B. G., 2215 S. 40th St.,
Fort Smith 72901 (D)
- HENRY, MORRIS M., 35 N. Block,
Fayetteville 72701 (D)
- HILBURN, HARRY, 905 N.W. 5th,
Walnut Ridge 72476 (D)
- HOLLAND, JOE H., Box K,
Marion 72364 (D)
- HOLSTED, LEON, Box 3007,
North Little Rock 72117 (D)
- HOPSON, EDWIN E., JR.,
McGehee 71654 (D)
- HOWELL, MARCUS J., Wabash 72389 (D)
- HUNT, JIMMY D., 1107 Bellwood Cts.,
Jonesboro 72401 (D)
- KELLEY, GLEN E., 309 Hardin,
Arkadelphia 71823 (D)
- KIZER, BERNICE L., 221 May Ave.,
Fort Smith 72901 (D)
- LEDBETTER, CAL, JR., 9 Lefever Lane,
Little Rock 72207 (D)
- LEDBETTER, JOEL Y., Boyle Bldg.,
Little Rock 72201 (D)
- LANDERS, LACY, 522 River,
Benton 72015 (D)
- LINDER, JAMES L., 202 Richmond Hill,
West Helena 72390 (D)
- MADDOX, ODE, Oden 71961 (D)
- MANATT, F. B., The Corning Bank,
Corning 72422 (D)
- MATTHEWS, CHARLES D., Box 4088, North
Little Rock 72116 (D)
- McCLERKIN, HAYES C., 320 State Natl.
Bank Bldg., Texarkana 75501 (D)
- McCUISTON, LLOYD C., 1004 Avalon,
West Memphis 72301 (D)
- MCDONALD, GEAN, 108 E. Pine,
Sheridan 72150 (D)
- McKISSACK, JIMMIE, Box 594,
Star City 71667 (D)
- MEACHAM, KIRBY, Box 566, Monroe 72108 (D)
- MEERS, PAUL, Rte. 3, Box 196,
Little Rock 72205 (D)
- MILLER, JOHN E., Melbourne 72556 (D)
- MILLER, STURGIS, Rte. 7, Box 870,
Pine Bluff 71601 (D)
- MURPHY, NAP B., Box 556, Hamburg 71646 (D)
- NANCE, C. B., JR., Fidelity Natl. Bank Bldg.,
West Memphis 72301 (D)
- NICHOLSON, W. R., 517 W. Johnson St.,
Osceola 72370 (D)
- NOWOTNY, GEORGE E., JR., 301 1st Federal
Bldg., Fort Smith 72901 (R)
- OAKES, JACK S., 311 N. 4th, Augusta 72006 (D)
- OGLESBY, MRS. GLADYS M., Box 275,
Stamps 71860 (D)
- PATRICK, DANNY L., Delaney 72723 (R)
- RAINWATER, W. E., 1123 S. 6th,
Fort Smith 72901 (D)
- ROBERTS, JAMES H., Box 192,
Trumann 72472 (D)
- ROSE, IVAN W., 124 W. Walnut,
Rogers 72756 (D)
- RULE, HERBERT C., III, 720 W. 3rd,
Little Rock 72201 (D)
- RYBURN, BENNIE, JR., Box 535,
Monticello 71655 (D)
- SADLER, LOID, 104 Wall St.,
Morrilton 72110 (D)
- SCHUG, ANDREW, Rte. 1, Paragould 72450 (D)

Arkansas (continued)

SHAVER, J. L., Jr., Shaver Bldg.,
Wynne 72396 (D)
SHEETS, JAMES L., John Brown U., Box 1270,
Siloam Springs 72761 (R)
SHEID, MRS. VADA, 911 Baker,
Mountain Home 72653 (D)
SINK, JOHN A., 830 Malcolm Ave.,
Newport 72112 (D)
SMITH, J. B., 96 Conner,
Marianna 72360 (D)
SMITH, RAY S., JR., Professional Bldg.,
Hot Springs 71901 (D)
SMITHERS, CHARLES O., 727 N. Main,
Benton 72015 (D)
SPARKS, THOMAS E., Box 547,
Fordyce 71742 (D)
STEVENS, JAMES O., 3003 Rose,
Pine Bluff 71601 (D)
STEWART, CHARLES W., Drawer 1167,
Fayetteville 72701 (D)
STILL, EUGENE F., Box 1257,
Blythville 72315 (D)
TAYLOR, GARNER L., 311 Garland,
Clarksville 72830 (D)
TAYLOR, VAN B., Box 447,
Waldron 72958 (D)
THOMPSON, WILLIAM H., 111 River Rd.,
Marked Tree 72365 (D)
TURNER, G. W., JR., 711 W. 34th,
Pine Bluff 71601 (D)
WELLS, BILL G., Box 188,
Hermitage 71671 (D)
WILLIAMS, SHERMAN B., 11 Mockingbird Lane,
Little Rock 72207 (D)
WINDSOR, GAYLE, JR., 1040 Tower Bldg.,
Little Rock 72201 (D)
WOMACK, M. L., Box 254,
Dardanelle 72834 (D)
YOUNG, DAMON, 517-521 State Natl. Bank
Bldg., Texarkana 75501 (D)

CALIFORNIA

(LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Democrats 21 Republicans 19
ALQUIST, ALFRED E., 3373 Madonna Dr.,
San Jose (D)
BEILSON, ANTHONY C., 9559 Sherwood
Forest Lane, Beverly Hills 90210 (D)
BRADLEY, CLARK L., 156 Dana St.,
San Jose (R)
BURGENER, CLAIR W., 6536 Crystallaire Dr.,
San Diego 92120 (R)
BURNS, HUGH M., 3761 N. Fruit, Fresno (D)
CARRELL, TOM, 15541 Rinaldi St.,
San Fernando (D)
COLLIER, RANDOLPH, 206 4th St.,
Yreka 96097 (D)
COLOGNE, GORDON, 82-105 Bliss Ave.,
Indio (R)
COOMBS, WILLIAM E., 126 E. Morgan St.,
Rialto 92376 (R)

CUSANOVICH, LOU, 6824 Firmament St.,
Van Nuys (R)
DANIELSON, GEORGE E., 1321 Maltman Ave.,
Los Angeles (D)
DEUKMEJIAN, GEORGE, 5366 E. Broadway,
Long Beach (R)
DILLS, RALPH C., 423 W. Alondra Blvd.,
Gardena 90247 (D)
DOLWIG, RICHARD J., 23 Winchester Dr.,
Atherton (R)
DYMALLY, MERVYN M., 426 E. 59th Pl.,
Los Angeles (D)
GRUNSKY, DONALD L., 130 Rogers Ave.,
Watsonville (R)
HARMER, JOHN L., 1621 Vista Dr.,
Glendale 91201 (R)
KENNICK, JOSEPH M., 2375 Eucalyptus Ave.,
Long Beach (D)
LAGOMARSINO, ROBERT J., 509 Crestview Dr.,
Ojai (R)
MARLER, FRED W., JR., 1352 Norman Dr.,
Redding (R)
MCATEER, J. EUGENE, 130 Santa Ana Ave.,
San Francisco (D)
MC CARTHY, JOHN F., 21 Pepper Way,
San Rafael (R)
MILLER, GEORGE, JR., RFD 2, Box 251-C,
Martinez 94553 (D)
MILLS, JAMES R., 1718 39th St.,
San Diego 92105 (D)
MOSCONI, GEORGE R., 90 Lansdale,
San Francisco 94127 (D)
PETRIS, NICHOLAS C., 15 Crestmont Dr.,
Oakland (D)
RICHARDSON, H. L., 1236 Oakwood Dr.,
Arcadia 91006 (R)
RODDA, ALBERT S., 3636 W. Curtis Park Dr.,
Sacramento (D)
SCHMITZ, JOHN G., 13131 Brittany Woods Dr.,
Tustin (R)
SCHRADER, JACK, 2172 Plum St.,
San Diego 91102 (R)
SHERMAN, LEWIS F., 670 Colusa Ave.,
Berkeley 94707 (R)
SHORT, ALAN, 8639 Walnut Acres Rd.,
Stockton (D)
SONG, ALFRED H., 1591 Sunnyhill Dr.,
Monterey Park (D)
STEVENS, ROBERT S., 10586 Ohio Ave.,
Los Angeles 90086 (R)
STIERN, WALTER W., 2901 Skyline Blvd.,
Bakersfield (D)
TEALE, STEPHEN P., Railroad Flat (D)
WALSH, LAWRENCE E., 3534 Grand Ave.,
Huntington Park 90255 (D)
WAY, HOWARD, 708 E. Cedar,
Exeter (R)
WEDWORTH, JAMES Q., 5303 W. 141st St.,
Hawthorne 90250 (D)
WHETMORE, JAMES E., 1801 North Hills Dr.,
La Habra (R)

Assembly

Democrats 42 Republicans 38
BADHAM, ROBERT E., 1320 Antigua Way,
Newport Beach (R)

California (continued)

- BAGLEY, WILLIAM T., Albert Bldg.,
San Rafael (R)
- BARNES, E. RICHARD, 3027 Poinsettia Dr.,
San Diego 92106 (R)
- BEAR, FREDERICK J., 4036 40th St.,
San Diego (D)
- BEE, CARLOS, 1784 D St., Hayward (D)
- BELOTTI, FRANK P., Box 1025, Spruce Point,
Eureka (R)
- BIDDLE, W. CRAIG, 3074 Pine St.,
Riverside (R)
- BRATHWAITE, YVONNE WATSON, 5009 2nd Ave.,
Los Angeles 90043 (D)
- BRIGGS, JOHN V., 650 W. Hermosa Dr.,
Fullerton 92632 (R)
- BRITSCHGI, CARL A., 2715 Delaware St.,
Redwood City (R)
- BROWN, WILLIE L., JR., 1524 Masonic St.,
San Francisco (D)
- BURKE, ROBERT H., 8362 Malloy Dr.,
Huntington Beach 92647 (R)
- BURTON, JOHN L., 674 Wisconsin St.,
San Francisco 94107 (D)
- CAMPBELL, WILLIAM, 14505 Cabinda Dr.,
Hacienda Heights (R)
- CHAPEL, CHARLES E., 541 Via Almar,
Palos Verdes Estates (R)
- CHAPPIE, EUGENE A., Cool (R)
- COLLIER, JOHN L. E., 832 Cooper Ave.,
Los Angeles 90042 (R)
- CONRAD, CHARLES J., 13444 Moorpark St.,
Sherman Oaks (R)
- CORY, KENNETH, 13361 Edwards St.,
Westminster 92683 (D)
- CRANDALL, EARLE P., 1175 Roycott Way,
San Jose (R)
- CROWN, ROBERT W., 1108 Park St.,
Alameda (D)
- CULLEN, MIKE, 28 La Linda Dr.,
Long Beach 90807 (D)
- DAVIS, PAULINE L., Box 1071, Portola (D)
- DEDEH, WADIE P., 1152 Melrose Ave.,
Chula Vista 92011 (D)
- DENT, JAMES W., 1249 Grove Way,
Concord 94520 (R)
- DUFFY, GORDON W., 805 Laura Lane,
Hanford (R)
- DUNLAP, JOHN F., 2087 3rd Ave.,
North Napa 94558 (D)
- ELLIOTT, EDWARD E., 1171 N. Miller Ave.,
Los Angeles 90063 (D)
- FENTON, JACK R., 305 Dacre Pl.,
Montebello (D)
- FONG, MARCH K., 10 Sequoyah View Ct.,
Oakland 94605 (D)
- FORAN, JOHN F., 900 Rockdale Dr.,
San Francisco (D)
- GONSALVES, JOE A., 12414 Gottes Lane,
La Mirada (D)
- GREENE, BILL, 675 E. 52nd Pl.,
Los Angeles 90011 (D)
- GREENE, LEROY F., 1521 El Nido Way,
Sacramento (D)
- HAYES, JAMES A., 2421 Chatwin Ave.,
Long Beach 90815 (R)
- HINCKLEY, STEWART, 1405 Kincaid Rd.,
Redlands 92373 (R)
- JOHNSON, HARVEY, 5110 La Madera,
El Monte (D)
- JOHNSON, RAY E., 1056 Vallombrosa Ave.,
Chico (R)
- KARABIAN, WALTER J., 877 El Repetto,
Monterey Park 91754 (D)
- KETCHUM, WILLIAM M., Rte. 1, Box 40,
Paso Robles 93446 (R)
- KNOX, JOHN T., 229 Bishop Ave.,
Richmond (D)
- LANTERMAN, FRANK, 4420 Encinas Dr.,
La Canada (R)
- MACDONALD, KEN, 608 Park Rd.,
Ojai 93023 (D)
- MCGEE, PATRICK D., 17304 Sherman Way,
Van Nuys (R)
- McMILLAN, LESTER A., 2771 Forester Dr.,
Los Angeles 90064 (D)
- MEYERS, CHARLES W., 579 Wildwood Way,
San Francisco (D)
- MILIAS GEORGE W., Rte. 1, Box 35,
Gilroy (R)
- MILLER, JOHN J., 1157 Amador Ave.,
Berkeley 94707 (D)
- MOBLEY, ERNEST N., 907 N. Olive,
Sanger 93657 (R)
- MONAGAN, ROBERT T., 1317 El Portal,
Tracy (R)
- MOORHEAD, CARLOS J., 1300 Beaudry Blvd.,
Glendale 91208 (R)
- MORETTI, BOB, 5736 Costello Ave.,
Van Nuys (D)
- MULFORD, DON, 145 Hillside Ave.,
Piedmont 94611 (R)
- MURPHY, FRANK, JR., 208 Archer Dr.,
Santa Cruz 95060 (R)
- NEGRI, DAVID, 10520 Balboa Blvd.,
Canada Hills 91344 (D)
- PATTEE, ALAN G., 155 Corral de Tierra,
Salinas (R)
- PORTER, CARLEY V., 4800 E. San Vincente St.,
Compton (D)
- POWERS, WALTER W., 170 Baxter Ave.,
Sacramento (D)
- PRIOLO, PAUL, 14966 La Cumbre Dr.,
Pacific Palisades (R)
- QUIMBY, JOHN P., 5822 Olive Ave.,
Rialto (D)
- RALPH, LEON, 14013 Eadall Ave.,
Los Angeles 90061 (D)
- ROBERTI, DAVID A., 4253 Monroe St.,
Los Angeles 90029 (D)
- RUSSELL, NEWTON R., 6407 Chaffee St.,
Tujunga (R)
- RYAN, LEO J., 3080 Alcazar Dr.,
Burlingame (D)
- SCHABARUM, PETER F., 19770 Golden Bough Dr.,
Covina 91722 (R)
- SHOEMAKER, WINFIELD A., 159 Deneb Pl.,
Lompoc (D)
- SIEROTY, ALAN, 1002 N. Rexford Dr.,
Beverly Hills 90210 (D)
- STACEY, KENT H., 3600 Purdue Dr.,
Bakersfield (R)

California (continued)

STULL, JOHN, 460 Parkwood Lane,
Leucadia 92024 (R)
THOMAS, VINCENT, 526 N. Hanford Ave.,
San Pedro (D)
TOWNSEND, L. E., 18407 Manhattan Pl.,
Torrance (D)
UNRUH, JESSE M., 8315 Byrd Ave.,
Inglewood (D)
VASCONCELLOS, JOHN, 3216 Loma Verde,
San Jose (D)
VENEMAN, JOHN G., 604 Rumble Rd.,
Modesto (R)
VEYSEY, VICTOR V., North on Hgwy. 111,
Brawley (R)
WAKEFIELD, FLOYD L., 9509 Kauffman Ave.,
South Gate 90280 (R)
WARREN, CHARLES, 876 S. Crenshaw Blvd.,
Los Angeles 90005 (D)
WILSON, PETE, 5139 Clairemont Mesa Blvd.,
San Diego 92117 (R)
Z'BERG, EDWIN L., 1157 Lancaster Way,
Sacramento (D)
ZENOVICH, GEORGE N., 3238 N. Arthur,
Fresno (D)

COLORADO**(GENERAL ASSEMBLY)***Senate*

Republicans 20 Democrats 15

ANDERSON, FRED E., Rte. 1, Box 117,
Loveland (R)
ARMSTRONG, WILLIAM L., 1310 Peoria,
Aurora (R)
BERMINGHAM, JOHN R., 1550 E. 7th, Denver (R)
BRADLEY, PAUL, 2617 Holiday Lane,
Colorado Springs (R)
BROWN, GEORGE L., 3451 E. 26th, Denver (D)
CISNEROS, ROGÈR, 1456 S. Xavier, Denver (D)
DEBERARD, FAY, Box 188, Kremmling (R)
DECKER, CLARENCE, 2759 S. Meade,
Denver (D)
DENNY, WAYNE, 411 Pinon, Cortez (R)
DINES, ALLEN, 1350 Logan St., Denver (D)
DONLON, JOHN J., 1365 Diana Lane,
Colorado Springs (D)
ENSTROM, C. K., 1250 Grand Ave.,
Grand Junction (R)
GARNSEY, WILLIAM S., III, 1926 23rd Ave.,
Greeley (R)
GILL, FRANK L., Hillrose (R)
HAHN, DAVID J., 323 Lima, Aurora (D)
HEWETT, A. WOODY, 3380 25th St.,
Boulder (R)
HOBBS, RICHARD E., 217 W. Routt, Pueblo (D)
HODGES, LLOYD, Julesburg (R)
JACKSON, GEORGE F., 2903 N. Tejon St.,
Colorado Springs (R)
KEMP, FRANK A., JR., 149 High St., Denver (R)
LOCKE, HARRY M., 911 F St., Salida (R)
LUCAS, ANDY, 7550 Meade Way,
Westminster (D)
MASSARI, VINCENT, 216 Lincoln, Pueblo (D)
NICHOLSON, W. F., 655 Vine St., Denver (R)

OLIVER, FLOYD, 800 19th St., Greeley (D)
PERRILL, JAMES C., 1324 Birch, Denver (R)
ROCKWELL, WILSON, Maher (R)
SAUNDERS, ALLEGRA, 4840 Tennyson,
Denver (D)
SCHIEFFLIN, JOE, 11674 Applewood Knolls Dr.,
Lakewood (R)
SCOTT, Ed, 2750 S. Grant, Englewood (R)
STOCKTON, RUTH S., 1765 Glen Dale Dr.,
Lakewood (R)
TAYLOR, SAM T., Box 149, 403 Kansas,
Walsenburg (D)
THOMAS, JAMES P., Rte. 2, Box 511,
Rocky Ford (D)
VOLLACK, ANTHONY F., 6360 Reed St.,
Arvada (D)
WILLIAMS, ALLEN L., 5401 E. 66th Way,
Commerce City (D)

House of Representatives

Republicans 38 Democrats 27

BAER, T. JOHN, JR., Box 28, Loma (D)
BAIN, JEAN K., 755 Gaylord, Denver (R)
BASTIEN, THOMAS, 2310 Hudson, Denver (D)
BLACK, RAY H., 297 Big Thompson Rd.,
Loveland (R)
BRADEN, JAMES A., 654 Glen Eyrie Ct.,
Colorado Springs (R)
BRYANT, TED, 1590 S. Birch, Denver (R)
BURCH, PALMER L., 395 Fairfax, Denver (R)
BURNS, FORREST G., 311 Willow Valley Rd.,
Lamar (D)
CALABRESE, JOSEPH V., 2707 W. 46th Ave.,
Denver (D)
CAYWOOD, STAR, 615 Main St., Walsenburg (D)
CARROLL, JOHN S., 8120 Raleigh St.,
Westminster (D)
COFFEE, MEL, 816 S. Glencoe, Denver (D)
COLE, RALPH A., 1224 Bannock St.,
Denver 80204 (R)
CRESSWELL, MILDRED, 415 Hudson, Denver (R)
DAMERON, THOMAS F., 1709 Berkley Ave.,
Pueblo (D)
EDMONDS, CHARLES M., 70 Minnehaha,
Manitou Springs (R)
FARLEY, THOMAS T., 90 Baylor, Pueblo (D)
FENTRESS, GEORGE H., 2935 Webster St.,
Lakewood (R)
FOWLER, LES, 2280 Bluebell Ave.,
Boulder (R)
FRANK, BARBARA, 983 S. Gilpin, Denver (D)
FRIEDMAN, DON, 3206 S. St. Paul,
Denver (R)
FUHR, JOHN D., 11075 E. Colfax, Aurora (R)
GEBHARDT, RICHARD G., 875 Circle Dr.,
Boulder (D)
GOLLOB, JOSEPH, 478-6656 Birch,
Commerce City (D)
GOSSARD, BILL, Box 636, Craig (R)
GRACE, VINCENT, 1 E. 14th St., La Junta (R)
GRIMSHAW, THOMAS T., 1160 S. Harlan,
Lakewood (R)
GROVE, DANIEL, 2614 Clayton, Denver (D)
GUSTAFSON, CARL H., 901 S. Williams,
Denver (R)

Colorado (continued)

HART, HARRIE E., 1260 Mesa Ave.,
Colorado Springs (R)
HASKELL, FLOYD K., 2711 Williamette Ave.,
Littleton (R)
HORST, DON, 503 Fillmore, Denver (D)
JACKSON, ROBERT A., Box 174, 534 Dittmer,
Pueblo (D)
JOHNSON, ROY, Box 747, Eaton (R)
KLEIN, BEN, 2709 Sec. Life Bldg., Denver (D)
KNOX, WAYNE N., 1373 W. Gill Pl.,
Denver (D)
KOSTER, HAROLD R., Box 500, Salida (R)
LAMB, C. P., 509 Clayton, Brush (R)
LAMM, RICHARD D., 531 Emerson, Denver (D)
LOWERY, PHILIP E., 130 Monaco Pkwy.,
Denver (D)
MACFARLANE, JOHN D., 2109 7th Ave.,
Pueblo (D)
MACKIE, JOHN G., 948 Collyer, Longmont (R)
MASSARI, PHILLIP, 407 Goddard Ave.,
Trinidad (D)
McCORMICK, HAROLD L., 927 Greenwood,
Canon City (R)
McNEIL, HIRAM A., Rte. 4, Box 268,
Montrose (D)
MONFORT, KENNETH, Rte. 2, Box 363,
Greeley (D)
MORRIS, PAUL E., 128 S. Ash, Yuma (R)
MULLEN, ANTHONY J., 1510 W. 102 Pl.,
Denver (D)
NEAL, THOMAS V., 2055 W. 2nd Ave.,
Durango (D)
NORGREN, LEIGH H., 3106 Cherryridge Rd.,
Englewood (R)
O'DONNELL, JAMES T., 2100 Magnolia,
Denver (D)
PORTER, RALPH E., Crested Butte (R)
QUINLAN, CLARENCE, Box 176, Antonito (R)
SACK, FLOYD, 415 Lamar St., Lakewood (R)
SAFRAN, H. M., 3061 S. Wolff, Denver (D)
SCHAFER, ROBERT, Boyero (R)
SCHUBERT, THEODORE R., Rte. 2, Calhan (R)
SHORE, ROY H., 1901 15th Ave., Greeley (R)
SINGER, M. KEITH, 6364 Vance, Arvada (R)
SONNENBERG, LOWELL E., Fleming (R)
STRAHLE, RONALD H., 1805 Crestmore Pl.,
Fort Collins (R)
STRICKLAND, TED L., 9361 Knox Ct.,
Denver (R)
VANDERHOOF, JOHN D., 338 Park Dr.,
Glenwood Springs (R)
WILDER, RAYMOND E., 16 Lake Ave.,
Colorado Springs (R)
WOODFIN, R. O., 2402 N. 1st.,
Grand Junction (R)

CONNECTICUT

(GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

Senate

Democrats 25 Republicans 11

ALFANO, CHARLES T., 50 Marbern Dr.,
Suffield 06078 (D)

AMENTA, PAUL S., 80 Cedarwood Dr.,
New Britain 06052 (D)
BARBATO, PASQUALE, 3071 Whitney Ave.,
Hamden 06514 (D)
BARLOW, BOCE W., JR., 31 Canterbury St.,
Hartford 06112 (D)
BARNES, WALLACE, 50 High St.,
Farmington 06032 (R)
BARRY, DAVID M., 473 E. Center St.,
Manchester 06040 (D)
BUCKLEY, JOSEPH B., 212 Howard Ave.,
Ansonia 06401 (D)
BURNE, HARRY S., Silver Lane,
East Hartford 06118 (D)
CALDWELL, J. EDWARD, 773 Huntington Tpke.,
Bridgeport 06610 (D)
DINIELLI, JOSEPH J., 27 Jacobs St.,
Bristol 06010 (D)
FAULISO, JOSEPH J., 342 Fairfield Ave.,
Hartford 06114 (D)
FERLAND, MAURICE J., 15 Westfield Ave.,
Danielson 06239 (D)
FINNEY, FLORENCE D., 10 Riverside Lane,
Riverside 06878 (R)
GUNTHER, GEORGE L., 890 Judson Place,
Stratford 06497 (R)
HAMMER, MRS. LUCY T., 95 Cherry Hill Rd.,
Branford 06405 (R)
HICKEY, WILLIAM F., JR., 30 Parry Rd.,
Springdale 06879 (D)
HULL, T. CLARK, 187 Kohanza St.,
Danbury 06810 (R)
IVES, ALDEN A., West St.,
Morris 06763 (R)
JACKSON, JAY W., 3 Forest Hills Dr.,
West Hartford 06117 (D)
JANOVIC, JOHN P., 185 Norwood Ave.,
New London 06320 (D)
LUPTON, JOHN M., Norfield Rd.,
Weston 06880 (R)
MARCUS, EDWARD L., 135 Westwood Rd.,
New Haven 06515 (D)
MILLER, ANTHONY P., 218 Charles St.,
South Meriden 06450 (D)
MINETTO, JOHN A., 191 Albert St.,
Torrington 06790 (R)
PALMER, BIRDSEY G.,
Voluntown 06384 (D)
PICCOLO, FRANK, 766 Townsend Ave.,
New Haven 06511 (D)
PICKETT, JOHN F., 556 Ridge Rd.,
Middletown 06457 (D)
POPE, FREDERICK, JR., 2031 Redding Rd.,
Fairfield 06430 (R)
RELIHAN, JOHN J., 855 Main St.,
Bridgeport 06604 (D)
REPKO, ANDREW,
West Willington 06279 (R)
RUDOLF, JACOB P., Jarvis St.,
Norwalk 06851 (R)
SCHAFFER, GLORIA, Tumblebrook Rd.,
Woodbridge 06525 (D)
STANLEY, WILLIAM B., 122 Newton St.,
Norwich 06360 (D)
TANSLEY, JAMES E., 86 Shadee Lane,
Waterbury 06706 (D)

Connecticut (continued)

TRACY, KATHLEEN M., 108 Bailey Rd.,
Rocky Hill 06067 (D)
VERRIKER, WILLIAM J., 77 West Ridge Dr.,
Waterbury 06708 (D)

House of Representatives

Democrats 117 Republicans 60

AJELLO, CARL R., 10 John St., Ansonia 06401 (D)
ALLEN, GERALD, Troutstream Dr.,
Vernon 06086 (D)
AVCOLLIE, BERNARD L., 2 Culver Ct.,
Naugatuck 06770 (D)
AXELROD, SIDNEY, 120 Morse Ave.,
Groton 06340 (D)
BADOLATO, DOMINIC J., 164 Pennsylvania Ave.,
New Britain 06052 (D)
BARD, E. RONALD, Valley View Rd.,
Norwalk 06851 (R)
BARRINGER, BENJAMIN L., Danbury Rd.,
New Milford 06776 (R)
BECKER, HENRY T., 736 Center St.,
Manchester 06040 (D)
BEGG, WILLIAM V., 245 Columbia Blvd.,
Waterbury 06710 (D)
BIGOS, STANLEY A., 228 Pearl St. Ext.,
Thompsonville 06082 (D)
BLAKE, JOHN E., Beaver Hill Rd.,
North Windham 06280 (D)
BLAKE, WILLIAM T., 5 Mt. Pleasant Rd.,
West Haven 06516 (D)
BONETTI, ADDO E., 515 Park Ave.,
Torrington 06790 (D)
BOYD, JOHN W., 3 Riverfield Dr.,
Westport 06880 (R)
BRADLEY, EDWARD F., 60 Woodside Ave.,
Waterbury 06708 (D)
BREEMAN, BERNARD, 11 Ludlow Manor,
Norwalk 06855 (R)
BRINCKERHOFF, RICHARD L., 50 White Oak Shade
Rd., New Canaan 06840 (R)
BROWN, OTHA N., JR., 42 Brooklawn Ave.,
Norwalk 06854 (D)
BROWN, RALPH J., 174 Sport Hill Rd.,
Easton 06425 (R)
BURROWS, MELVILLE A., 25 Puritan Rd.,
Fairfield 06430 (R)
BYRNE, THOMAS P., 69 Pheasant Hill Dr.,
West Hartford 06107 (R)
CAIRNS, ROBERT T., Hotchkiss Lane,
Madison 06443 (R)
CALCHERA, RENATO, RFD 1,
Stafford Springs 06076 (D)
CAPLAN, MILTON I., 354 Belden Rd.,
Hamden 06514 (D)
CARRAGHER, JOHN P., 32 Rowe Ave.,
Hartford 06106 (D)
CARROZZELLA, JOHN A., 176 Long Hill Rd.,
Wallingford 06492 (D)
CHAGNON, JOHN B., 42 Gilbert Ave.,
Hamden 06514 (D)
CIAMPI, FRANCIS W., 29 Meadow Lake Dr.,
Waterbury 06704 (D)

CIARLONE, ANTHONY M., 232 St. John St.,
New Haven 06511 (D)
CLARK, OWEN L., 60 Englewood Ave.,
West Hartford 06110 (D)
CLARKE, HILDA S., 81 Palmer Ave.,
Springdale 06879 (R)
CLYNES, JAMES J., 31 Birchcrest Dr.,
Southington 06489 (D)
COHEN, MORRIS N., 24 Terry Plains Rd.,
Bloomfield 06002 (D)
COHEN, RUBIN, McDonald Rd.,
Colchester 06415 (D)
COHN, DAVID S., 100 Westminster St.,
Hartford 06112 (D)
COLLINS, FRANCIS J., Whisconier Hill,
Brookfield Center 06805 (R)
COMSTOCK, MERRITT M., Ingham Hill Rd.,
Essex 06426 (R)
CONNORS, GEORGE V., 56 Houston Terr.,
Stamford 06902 (D)
CROCKETT, ALBERT S., II, 10 Pleasant View Pl.,
Old Greenwich 06870 (R)
CROMBIE, PETER A., 1 Riverdale Rd.,
Enfield 06030 (D)
CROUCH, HOWARD E., 19 William St.,
Pawcatuck 02891 (R)
CURTIS, SARAH FRANCES, Berkshire Rd.,
Sandy Hook 06482 (R)
CUTILLO, LOUIS S., 22 Birchwood St.,
Waterbury 06708 (D)
DAVIS, ROBERT H., 160 Broadway,
Milford 06460 (D)
DEBAISE, PASQUALE J., 44 3rd St.,
Wallingford 06492 (D)
DONNELLY, THOMAS F., 41 Glendale Circle,
Stamford 06906 (D)
D'ONOFRIO, JOHN, 38 Walter St.,
Bridgeport 06608 (D)
DORAN, PHILIP D., 801 Worthington Ridge,
Berlin 06037 (D)
DOWD, THOMAS F., 71 Arden Rd.,
Trumbull 06611 (R)
DUDA, RICHARD J., 29 E. Main St.,
Jewett City 06351 (D)
DUNN, BARBARA B., 1203 Silver Lane,
East Hartford 06118 (R)
DWORAK, MARIE D., 76 Charter Oak Ave.,
Hartford 06103 (D)
DZIALO, RAYMOND J., Lisa Lane,
Middletown 06457 (D)
EARLE, RALPH L., 101 Mansfield Rd.,
North Haven 06473 (R)
ERB, LILLIAN, 51 Front St., Noank 06340 (R)
ESPOSITO, DONALD, 4 Mountainville Rd.,
Danbury 06810 (D)
FOLEY, C. THOMAS, 52 Fairview St.,
Portland 06480 (D)
FRATE, GENARO W., 47 Hecker Ave.,
Darien 06820 (R)
FRAZIER, LEONARD G., 65 Rosemont St.,
Hartford 06120 (D)
GAFFNEY, J. BRIAN, 337 Wooster St.,
New Britain 06052 (R)
GAFFNEY, JAMES A., 7 E. Pratte Ave.,
Norwich 06360 (D)
GAGLIARDI, VINCENT, 43 High St.,
East Haven 06512 (D)

Connecticut (continued)

- GENOVESI, VINCENT A., 30 Baldwin Rd.,
Manchester 06040 (R)
- GILLIES, PETER W., 429 Ridge Rd.,
Middletown 06457 (D)
- GOSSELIN, RICHARD A., RFD 1, Rte. 12,
Plainfield 06374 (D)
- GREEN, ELOISE B., Rte. 6, Southbury 06488 (R)
- GRISWOLD, MARY B., 280 Livingston St.,
New Haven 06511 (D)
- GROPPA, JOHN G., 18 Cherry St.,
Winsted 06098 (D)
- GUDELSKI, EDWARD S., 22 Nash St.,
New Haven 06511 (D)
- GUTMANN, MYRTLE PERRI, Pine Rock Park,
Shelton 06484 (D)
- HANNON, GEORGE W., JR., 9 Ellsworth St.,
East Hartland 06108 (D)
- HEALEY, JAMES T., 165 Hillside Ave.,
Waterbury 06710 (D)
- HILL, MARY, 5 Maxson Place,
New London 06320 (D)
- HOGAN, MORRIS B., RFD 1,
Unionville 06085 (R)
- HOLDRIDGE, RAY D., RFD 2, Ledyard 06339 (R)
- HUGHES, JOHN W., 415 Housatonic Ave.,
Stratford 06497 (R)
- KEILTY, JOHN R., 205 Burton St.,
Watertown 06795 (D)
- KELLY, JOHN C., 9 Wilton Td. W.,
Ridgefield 06877 (R)
- KELLY, THOMAS F., 111 Borrmann Rd.,
East Haven 06512 (D)
- KENNELLY, JAMES J., 132 Cumberland St.,
Hartford 06106 (D)
- KILLEEN, JOSEPH J., 43 Cricket Dr.,
Meriden 06450 (D)
- KING, EDGAR A., Ledgewood Dr.,
Farmington 06032 (R)
- KING, ROBERT D., Dimock Rd.,
West Willington 06279 (R)
- LAFLEUR, WILFRED A., RFD 1,
North Grosvenor Dale 06255 (D)
- LAGROTTA, GUIDO, Warren,
P.O. New Preston 06777 (R)
- LAROSA, PAUL A., 225 Hammer St.,
Hartford 06114 (D)
- LASSMAN, EDWIN A., 79 Deepwood Dr.,
Wapping 06087 (D)
- LAUDONE, VINCENT A., 10 Huntington Lane,
Norwich 06360 (R)
- LAVERY, WILLIAM J., 66 Waverly Place,
Bridgeport 06610 (D)
- LEARY, WILLIAM C., 60 Suffield St.,
Windsor Locks 06096 (D)
- LECLERC, CHARLES J., 54 Center St.,
Bristol 06010 (D)
- LENCE, NICHOLAS A., 95 Steele Rd.,
West Hartford 06119 (R)
- LIONETTI, HENRY, 57 Hawthorne Ave.,
Derby 06418 (D)
- LISKOV, SAMUEL, 97 Tesiny Ave.,
Bridgeport 06606 (D)
- LOWDEN, ELMER W., 60 Fairview Ave.,
Stamford 06902 (D)
- LOWELL, JAMES B., JR., 8 Spring St.,
Collinsville 06022 (R)
- MAHANEY, JOHN D., 15 Gayfield Rd.,
Waterbury 06706 (D)
- MAIOCCO, JOHN P., JR., 117 Coleman St.,
Bridgeport 06604 (D)
- MANSFIELD, EDWARD W., 31 Woodland Rd.,
Fairfield 06430 (D)
- MARTIN, RICHARD R., 18 Raymond St.,
New London 06320 (D)
- MATARESE, LUCILLE A., 61 Linnmoore St.,
Hartford 06114 (D)
- MAYER, WILLIAM S., Melody Lane,
East Granby 06035 (R)
- MCCABE, HUGH M., 6 Kenyon St.,
Waterbury 06702 (D)
- MCCARTHY, FRANCIS J., 19 Coleman Rd.,
Wethersfield 06109 (R)
- MCGOVERN, TERRY, 71 Birdsey St.,
Bridgeport 06610 (D)
- McKINNEY, STEWART B., 4480 Congress St.,
Fairfield 06430 (R)
- McLOUGHLIN, JAMES P., 1045 Briarwood Ave.,
Bridgeport 06604 (D)
- McMERRIMAN, FRANCIS J., 125 State Ave.,
Rogers 06263 (D)
- MESITE, PATSY, 55 Edgewood Place,
Meriden 06450 (D)
- METTLER, ROLLIN W., JR., 61 Carmalt Rd.,
Hamden 06514 (D)
- MISCIKOSKI, JOHN A., 340 Migeon Ave.,
Torrington 06790 (D)
- MIZAK, CHARLES W., 90 Scofield Ave.,
Bridgeport 06605 (D)
- MONDANI, THOMAS P., Neptune Ave.,
Moodus 06469 (D)
- MORANO, MICHAEL L., 10 Salem St.,
Cos Cob 06807 (R)
- MORGAN, LORENZO, 46 Kennedy St.,
Hartford 06120 (D)
- MORRIS, BRUCE L., 280 Division St.,
New Haven 06511 (D)
- MORRIS, JULIUS D., 135 Marlin Rd.,
New Britain 06053 (D)
- MORTENSEN, ELMER A., 2945 Berlin Turnpike,
Newington 06111 (R)
- MOSKUS, JOHN T., 365 Church St.,
New Britain 06051 (D)
- MURRAY, GEORGE F., JR., 192 Whitney St.,
Hartford 06105 (D)
- NEIDITZ, DAVID H., 33 Fulton Place,
West Hartford 06107 (D)
- NEWMAN, HOWARD A., 75 Witch Lane,
Norwalk 06853 (R)
- O'BRIEN, THOMAS E., 718 Atlantic St.,
Bridgeport 06604 (D)
- O'DEA, THOMAS, 109 Sea St.,
New Haven 06519 (D)
- OLIVER, ROBERT G., 1078 Chapel St.,
New Haven 06510 (D)
- OLMER, MORRIS, 140 Bellevue Rd.,
New Haven 06511 (D)
- O'NEILL, NORRIS L., 202 Terry Rd.,
Hartford 06105 (D)
- O'NEILL, WILLIAM, Meeks Point Rd.,
East Hampton 06424 (D)

Connecticut (continued)

ORCUTT, ROBERT S., Podunk Rd.,
 Guilford 06437 (R)
 PAC, STANLEY J., 232 Grove St.,
 New Britain 06053 (D)
 PALMIERI, JAMES J., 65 Meriline Ave.,
 Waterbury 06705 (D)
 PAPANDREA, JOHN F., 66 Orchard Hill Rd.,
 Meriden 06450 (D)
 PAWLAK, PAUL, 9 Grand St.,
 Seymour 06483 (D)
 PIAZZA, LOUIS J., 1047 Campbell Ave.,
 West Haven 06516 (D)
 PLATT, CLARENCE I., 21 Maple St.,
 Milford 06460 (R)
 PRETE, JOHN D., 18 Wildwood Terr.,
 West Haven 06516 (D)
 PROVENZANO, ALBERT, 165 Harding Ave.,
 Stratford 06497 (D)
 RAND, JOHN A., Salisbury 06068 (R)
 RATCHFORD, WILLIAM R., 2 Johnson Drive,
 Danbury 06810 (D)
 REYNOLDS, JOTHAM G., Woodstock 06281 (R)
 RICHARDS, FOSTER H., RFD 3,
 Willimantic 06226 (R)
 RING, ALFRED J., 257 Crown St.,
 Meriden 06450 (D)
 ROCK, ISABEL, 7 Kensett Ave.,
 Wilton 06897 (R)
 ROCK, KENNETH J., 78 Maple St.,
 Bristol 06010 (D)
 ROSE, RUFUS C., 24 Avery Lane,
 Waterford 06385 (R)
 RUOPPOLO, MATTEO, 35 Morse Place,
 New Haven 06512 (D)
 RYAN, ARLINE W., 267 Linden Ave.,
 Branford 06405 (R)
 SALAMONE, THOMAS C., 10 Woodland Dr.,
 Wolcott 06716 (D)
 SHAPERO, PAUL D., 34 Hubbard Ave.,
 Stamford 06905 (D)
 SIMONS, AGNES O., 75 Bunnell St.,
 Bridgeport 06607 (D)
 SIRY, EDWARD W., 48 Higgins Ave.,
 Plainville 06062 (D)
 SPAIN, DARIUS J., 142 Deer Hill Ave.,
 Danbury 06810 (D)
 SPIEGEL, GERARD S., 16 Springwood Dr.,
 Trumbull 06611 (R)
 STAVNITSKY, ROBERT Z., 160 Gardner St.,
 Manchester 06040 (R)
 STECKE, RUSSELL L., 25 Rosewood Dr.,
 Simsbury 06070 (R)
 STEVENS, GERALD F., 26 Woodhead Dr.,
 Milford 06460 (R)
 STRADA, WILLIAM E., 37 Wilson St.,
 Stamford 06902 (D)
 STROFFOLINO, LOUIS J., 15 Sachem Trail,
 Westport 06880 (R)
 SWEENEY, THOMAS F., 42 Western Ave.,
 Norwich 06360 (D)
 SWIFT, HENRY R., 399 Patton Dr.,
 Cheshire 06410 (D)
 TAINTOR, JOHN T., Glenville Rd.,
 Greenwich 06830 (R)

TANESZIO, THERESA, 40 Downing St.,
 New Haven 06513 (D)
 TERKUILE, BARBARA J., Norfolk Rd.,
 Litchfield 06759 (R)
 TESTO, ROBERT J., 85 Russo Terr.,
 Bridgeport 06606 (D)
 THORNTON, JEAN T., 349 Hubbard St.,
 Glastonbury 06033 (R)
 THORP, WALTER L., Sr., Paden Rd.,
 Coventry 06238 (R)
 TIERNEY, THOMAS E., 29 Grandview Ave.,
 Norwalk 06850 (D)
 TIFFANY, JOHN J., II, RFD,
 Old Lyme 06371 (R)
 TORPEY, RICHARD, 44 Belden St.,
 East Hartford 06108 (D)
 TRUEX, RUTH O., 37 Farmingdale Rd.,
 Wethersfield 06109 (R)
 TUDAN, VICTOR, 63 White Rock Dr.,
 Windsor 06095 (D)
 VECCHIA, ARTHUR DELLA, Rourke Ave.,
 Southington 06489 (D)
 VESTAL, INA, Amity Rd., Woodbridge 06525 (R)
 VICINO, ROBERT J., 282 Fall Mountain Rd.,
 Bristol 06010 (D)
 WEBBER, ALBERT, 109 Stevenson Rd.,
 New Haven 06515 (D)
 WEICKER, LOWELL P., JR.,
 Baldwin Farms North, Greenwich 06830 (R)
 WRIGHT, GEORGE F., 7 Baird Court,
 Stratford 06497 (D)

DELAWARE

(GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

Senate

Democrats 9 Republicans 9

BOOKHAMMER, EUGENE D., Lewes 19958 (R)
 CARNEY, ROBERT I., 215 W. Grant Ave.,
 New Castle 19720 (D)
 CONNER, MRS. LOUISE, 109 Sunset Dr., Delaire,
 Wilmington 19809 (R)
 COOK, ALLEN J., Kenton 19955 (D)
 DINEEN, RUSSELL D. F., 1804 Monroe St.,
 Wilmington 19802 (D)
 DUPONT, REYNOLDS, Greenville,
 Wilmington 19807 (R)
 FOLTZ, ANDREW, 804 Monroe Terr.,
 Dover 19901 (R)
 GRIER, FRANK R., 417 Kings Hgwy.,
 Milford 19963 (R)
 HOLLOWAY, HERMAN M., Sr., 636 Townsend St.,
 Wilmington 19801
 ISAACS, J. DONALD, Townsend 19734 (R)
 KEENAN, RALPH S., 1114 N. Bancroft Pkwy.,
 Wilmington 19805 (R)
 MANNING, MARGARET R., 605 Greenbank Rd.,
 Wilmington 19808 (R)
 McCULLOUGH, CALVIN R., 605 Central Ave.,
 Holloway Terr., New Castle 19720 (D)
 MOORE, ANTHONY C., 1008 Dettling Rd.,
 Woodland Hghts., Wilmington 19805 (D)
 ROBBINS, GEORGE A., Frederica Rd.,
 Milford 19963 (D)

Delaware (continued)

SCHLOR, GEORGE F., 114 Franklin St.,
Wilmington 19802 (D)
STEELE, DEAN C., 128 Rockingham Dr.,
Windsor Hills, Wilmington 19803 (R)
STEEN, CURTIS W., Dagsboro 19939 (D)

House of Representatives

Republicans 23 Democrats 12

BARTLESON, T. LEES, 105 North Rd.,
Lindamere, Wilmington 19809 (R)
BENSON, DAVID S., 1019 Graylyn Rd.,
Graylyn Crest, Wilmington 19803 (R)
BLENDT, CARLTON, JR., Townsend 19734 (D)
BROWN, FRED, 109 W. 34th St.,
Wilmington 19802 (R)
BURTON, LOUIS W., Georgetown 19947 (R)
CASHMAN, JOSEPH T., 8 Stable Court,
Stockton, New Castle 19720 (R)
CASTLE, MICHAEL N., 1600 N. Broom St.,
Wilmington 19806 (R)
CICIONE, ANTHONY J., 301 Southern Rd.,
Wilmington 19804 (R)
DODGE, ROBERT M., Canal Zone,
Rehoboth Beach 19971 (R)
ESKRIDGE, NORMAN A., Seaford 19973 (D)
EVANS, RAYMOND, 2107 N. Locust St.,
Wilmington 19811 (R)
FERGUSON, JOHN P., 33 Garden Lane,
Swanwyck Gardens, New Castle 19720 (D)
FONVILLE, OLIVER S., 932 Poplar St.,
Wilmington 19801 (D)
FREDERICK, WILLIAM L., 3315 Capital Trail,
Cranston Hghts., Wilmington 19808 (R)
GOODING, MRS. MARY E., 400 Becker Ave.,
Woodcrest, Wilmington 19804 (D)
GRAY, GEORGE E., Selbyville 19975 (R)
HALE, EVERETTE, 122 Meridan Rd.,
Fairfield, Newark 19711 (R)
HAMMOND, REESE, 1024 Christiana St.,
Wilmington 19801 (D)
HARRINGTON, LEWIS B., Haven Lake,
Milford 10063 (D)
HART, WILLIAM F., 16 Marlyn Rd.,
Chestnut Hill Ests., Newark 19711 (R)
HECKERT, CLARICE U., 16 Ravine Rd.,
Highland Woods, Wilmington 19803 (R)
HERING, GEORGE C., III, 1905 Field Rd.,
Wilmington 19806 (R)
LESHER, HERBERT A., 1120 Harvey Rd.,
Claymont 19703 (R)
MCMAHON, JOHN J., 1714 Maple St.,
Wilmington 19805 (D)
MURPHY, JOSEPH R., 171 Brookside Blvd.,
Brookside, Newark 19711 (R)
PAGANO, MARIO A., 5 Duff Circle,
Delpark Manor, Wilmington 19808 (R)
PHILLIPS, W. HARRISON, Laurel 19956 (D)
PLEASANTON, R. LEON, R.D. 1,
Magnolia 19962 (R)
QUILLEN, GEORGE R., Harrington 19952 (R)
RIDDAGH, ROBERT W., 24 Lake Dr.,
Smyrna 19977 (R)

SEBRELL, LORIN B., 229 N. State St.,
Dover 19901 (R)
SHOCKLEY, PAUL E., 731 W. 4th St.,
Wilmington 19801 (D)
SLAWIK, MELVIN A., 3 Forrest Circle,
Stratford, New Castle 19720 (D)
STABLER, W. LAIRD, JR., Montchanin Rd.,
Greenville 19807 (R)
ZIMMERMAN, JACOB A., S. Little Creek Rd.,
R.D. 3, Dover 19901 (D)

FLORIDA

(LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Democrats 37 Republicans 11

ASKEW, REUBIN O'D., 250 Professional Bldg.,
Pensacola (D)
BAFALIS, L. A., 419 Marlin Rd.,
North Palm Beach (R)
BARRON, DEMPSEY J., Box 1638,
Panama City (D)
BARROW, WILLIAM D., Box 486, Crestview (D)
BOYD, J. A., Box 150, Leesburg (D)
BOYD, WILBUR H., 2107 7th St., Palmetto (D)
BROXSON, JOHN R., 420 Warwick,
Gulf Breeze (D)
CHILES, LAWTON M., JR., Box 465, Lakeland (D)
COVINGTON, D. D., JR., Box 558,
Dade City (D)
DAVIS, HAL, N. Shelfer St., Quincy (D)
DAVIS, HAYWARD H., Box 698, Lake Placid (D)
DEEB, RICHARD J., 5750 7th Ave. N.,
St. Petersburg (R)
DE LA PARTE, LOUIS, JR., 725 E. Kennedy Blvd.,
Tampa (D)
EDWARDS, L. K., JR., Irvine (D)
ELROD, ROBERT H., Box 106, Windermere (R)
FINCHER, DICK, 1740 N.E. 2nd Ave., Miami (D)
FISHER, JOHN J., 836 Miami Rd.,
Jacksonville (R)
FRIDAY, ELMER O., JR., Drawer X,
Fort Myers (D)
GIBSON, L. P., Box 311, Perry (D)
GONG, EDMOND J., 7751 S.W. 78 Court,
Miami (D)
GREENE, TOM, 812 American Heritage Bldg.,
Jacksonville (D)
GREGORY, JAMES, 106 S.E. 16th Ave.,
Fort Lauderdale (R)
GRIFFIN, BEN H., JR., Box 368, Frostproof (D)
GUNTER, W. D., 3206 Inverness Ct.,
Orlando (D)
HAVERFIELD, ROBERT M., 1117 City Natl. Bank
Bldg., Miami (D)
HOLLAHAN, GEORGE L., JR., 4685 Ponce de Leon
Blvd., Coral Gables (D)
HORNE, MALLORY E., 1488 Marion Ave.,
Tallahassee (D)
JOHNSON, BETH, 100 E. Robinson Ave.,
Orlando (D)
JOHNSON, ELIZABETH J., 489 S. Atlantic,
Cocoa Beach (R)
KNOPKE, RAY C., 515 River Hills Dr.,
Temple Terrace (D)

Florida (continued)

MATHEWS, JOHN E., 1530 American Heritage Life Bldg., Jacksonville (D)
 MCCARTY, JOHN M., Box 4412, Fort Pierce (D)
 OTT, T. TRUETT, 101 E. Kennedy Blvd., Tampa (D)
 POPE, VERLE A., Box 519, St. Augustine (D)
 POSTON, RALPH R., 6282 S.W. 133rd St., Miami (D)
 RYAN, A. J., JR., 269 S.W. 9th St., Dania (D)
 SAYLER, HENRY B., 220 Rafael Blvd. N.E., St. Petersburg (R)
 SHEVIN, ROBERT L., 346 Seybold Bldg., Miami (D)
 SLADE, TOM, 45 W. Duval St., Jacksonville (R)
 SPENCER, TOM, 1105 Biscayne Bldg., Miami (D)
 SPOTTWOOD, JOHN M., 531 Caroline St., Key West (D)
 STOLZENBURG, CHESTER W., Box 10276, Ft. Lauderdale (R)
 TEAGUE, SAM, 713 Rebecca Dr., Tallahassee (D)
 THOMAS, JERRY, Box 9788, Riviera Beach (D)
 WEISSENBORN, LEE, 6726 Orchid Dr., Miami Lakes, Miami (D)
 WHITAKER, TOM JR., 4514 Ferncroft Circle, Tampa (D)
 WILSON, HAROLD S., 460 Ponce de Leon, Clearwater (R)
 YOUNG, C. W., 7851 45th St. N., Pinellas Park (R)

House of Representatives

Democrats 91 Republicans 26

ALLIGOOD, BOB, 1010 Executive Center Dr., Orlando (D)
 ALVAREZ, TED, Rte. 3, Box 628 A10, Jacksonville (D)
 ANDREWS, WILLIAM C., Box 1036, Gainesville (D)
 ARNOLD, LYNWOOD, 1504 Harbor Oaks Rd., Jacksonville (D)
 ASHLER, PHIL, 283 Dean Rd., Pensacola (D)
 BAKER, MAXINE E., 1782 Opechee Dr., Miami (D)
 BECK, JAMES N., 115 St. Johns Terr., East Palatka (D)
 BELL, JOHN W., 100 S.E. 6th St., Ft. Lauderdale (R)
 BIRD, RICHARD A., 744 N.E. 16th Ave., Ft. Lauderdale (R)
 BLALOCK, GORDON, 730 American Heritage Life Bldg., Jacksonville (D)
 BRAKE, ROBERT M., 1300 Coral Way, Coral Gables (D)
 BRANTLEY, LEW, 5757 Cherry Laurel Dr., Jacksonville (D)
 BRASHER, JOHN C., 349 Michigan Ave., Port Richey (R)
 BRIGGS, WARREN M., 3361 Palermo Rd., Pensacola (D)

BROWER, DAVID L., 12365 W. Dixie Hgwy., North Miami (D)
 CAMPBELL, L. S., Rte. 2, Box 240-D, DeFuniak Springs (R)
 CHAPPELL, WILLIAM V., JR., Suite 204, Legal Center, Ocala (D)
 CLARK, JOHN R., 3118 E. Henderson Circle, Lakeland (D)
 CLEVELAND, MACK N., JR., Drawer 3, Sanford (D)
 COLLINS, PALMER W., Indian Harbour Beach (D)
 CONDON, RICHARD, 2750 N.E. 7th St., Pompano Beach (R)
 CONWAY, WILLIAM R., 734 John Anderson Dr., Ormond Beach (D)
 CRABTREE, GRANVILLE, H., JR., 4308 Camino Real, Sarasota (R)
 CRAIG, A. H., Drawer 99, St. Augustine (D)
 CRAMER, HUGH B., 6249 S.W. 27th St., West Hollywood (D)
 CRIDER, JOHN, 1807 Hendricks Ave., Jacksonville (D)
 D'ALEMBERTE, SANDY, 1414 1st Natl. Bank Bldg., Miami (D)
 DANAHY, PAUL W., 812 1st Natl. Bank Bldg., Tampa (D)
 DE YOUNG, ROBERT C., Box 9995, Riviera Beach (R)
 DUBBIN, MURRAY H., 514 DuPont Plaza Center, Miami (D)
 DUCKER, JOHN L., 2810 W. Fairbanks Ave., Winter Park (R)
 EDDY JAMES R., 2530 N.E. 48th St., Pompano Beach (R)
 ELMORE, HENTON D., 1278 N. Main, Crestview (D)
 FEATHERSTONE, HAROLD G., 700 E. 8th Ct., Hialeah (D)
 FEE, FRANK, Box 1000, Fort Pierce (D)
 FIRESTONE, GEORGE, 12501 S.W. 91st Ave., Miami (D)
 FLEECE, WILLIAM H., 7872 Causeway Blvd. N., St. Petersburg (R)
 FORTUNE, EDMOND M., Box 1050, Pace (D)
 FULFORD, BILL, 3221 Alamo Dr., Orlando (D)
 GALLEN, THOMAS M., 701 11th St. W., Bradenton (D)
 GAUTIER, JEFF D., 6200 S.W. 82nd Ave., Miami (D)
 GILLESPIE, WILLIAM M., 233 N. Causeway, New Smyrna Beach (D)
 GRAHAM, ROBERT, 16141 Aberdeen Way, Miami Lakes (D)
 GRANGE, GIFFORD, 2326 Laurel Rd., Jacksonville (D)
 GRIFFIN, BEN, Box 1166, Winter Garden (D)
 GRIFFIN, J. J., JR., Box 607, St. Cloud (D)
 GRIZZLE, MARY R., 120 Gulf Blvd., Belleair Shore, Indian Rocks Beach (R)
 HARRIS, MARSHALL S., 4725 Pine Dr., Miami (D)
 HARTNETT, ROBERT C., Box 1766, Coral Gables (D)
 HECTOR, ROBERT C., 7830 S. W. Erwin Rd., Miami (D)
 HENDERSON, WARREN S., Golden Beach Blvd., Venice (R)

Florida (continued)

HODES, RICHARD S., 116 Ladoga Ave.,
Tampa (D)
HOLLOWAY, VERNON C., 644 N. E. 4th Ave.,
Miami (D)
HUMPHREY, JOSEPH W. H., 321 S.W. 10th Ave.,
Boynton Beach (R)
INMAN, W. M., 423 W. Washington St.,
Quincy (D)
KARST, ARTHUR E., 2311 Victory Blvd.,
Vero Beach (D)
KENNELLY, JOSEPH G., JR., 3547 Park St.,
Jacksonville (D)
KLASSEN, BERNARD, 2510 N.E. 31 Court,
Lighthouse Point (R)
LAND, HENRY W., Box 38, Tangerine (D)
LEWIS, GERALD, 420 Tivoli Ave.,
Coral Gables (D)
MANN, ROBERT T., 725 E. Kennedy Blvd.,
Tampa (D)
MARTINEZ, ELVIN L., 1717 N. Howard Ave.,
Tampa (D)
MATTHEWS, CAREY, 40 W. Rivo Alto Island,
Miami Beach (D)
MATTOX, RAY, Box 917, Winter Haven (D)
MCDONALD, LEON N., SR., 409 Helvenston St.,
Live Oak (D)
MCDONALD, TOM, 1100 Cornell Dr.,
Sanford (D)
MIDDLEMAS, JOHN R., 451 S. Palo Alto Ave.,
Panama City (D)
MIERS, MILEY, 1213 Miccosukee Rd.,
Tallahassee (D)
MITCHELL, COY J., Box 26, Marianna (D)
MURPHY, JACK, 1305 Wood Ave., Clearwater (R)
MYERS, KENNETH M., 1150 S.W. 1st St.,
Miami (D)
NICHOLS, DON, 307 1st Bank & Trust Bldg.,
Jacksonville (D)
NINOS, ANTHONY, Box 1060, Cocoa (D)
OSBORNE, RAY C., 2401 9th St. S.,
St. Petersburg (R)
PAPY, BERNIE C., JR., Box 271, Key West (D)
PETTIGREW, RICHARD A., 922 Alfred I. DuPont
Bldg., Miami (D)
POORBAUGH, JACK, 143 S.W. 24th Ave.,
Boynton Beach (R)
PRATT, JEROME, 720 16th Ave., Palmetto (D)
PROMINSKI, HENRY J., 1920 N.E. 26th St.,
Wilton Manors (R)
PRUITT, JAMES H., Box 875, Eau Gallie (D)
RAINEY, CHARLES E., 624 Chestnut Ave.,
Clearwater (R)
RANDELL, M. T., Box 1668, Fort Myers (D)
REDMAN, JAMES L., 1506 S. Collins St.,
Plant City (D)
REED, DONALD H., JR., 614 N.W. 12th Terr.,
Boca Raton (R)
REEDY, W. H., 717 Hazelton St., Eustis (D)
REEVES, JIM, 98 E. Garden St., Pensacola (D)
REGISTER, WILLIAM M., JR., Box 3239,
Tampa (D)
RENICK, DICK, 801 E. Ponce de Leon Blvd.,
Coral Gables (D)

ROBINSON, A. S., 1600 Park St. N.,
St. Petersburg (R)
ROWELL, E. C., Box 191, Wildwood (D)
RUDE, ARTHUR H., 630 N.E. 14th Ave.,
Ft. Lauderdale (R)
RUST, ROBERT W., 132 Royal Palm Way,
Palm Beach (R)
RYALS, JOHN L., 623 S. Sylvan Dr.,
Brandon (D)
SACKETT, WALTER W., JR., 2500 Coral Way,
Miami (D)
SAVAGE, JOHN J., 16919 1st St. E.,
North Redington Beach (R)
SCARBOROUGH, DAN, 404 W. Monroe St.,
Jacksonville (D)
SCHULTZ, FRED, 4314 Ortega Forest Dr.,
Jacksonville (D)
SESSUMS, TERRELL, 1113 Dunbar Ave.,
Tampa (D)
SHAW, EUGENE F., Box 1086, Starke (D)
SINGLETON, CARL A., 350 Andalusia Ave.,
Coral Gables (D)
SMITH, KEN, 210 Cypress Rd.,
Perry (D)
SMITH, S. CHESTERFIELD, Box 267, Arcadia (D)
SPICOLA, GUY, 725 E. Kennedy Blvd.,
Tampa (D)
STAFFORD, DON H., Box 499, Largo (R)
STALLINGS, GEORGE B., JR., 238 E. Forsyth St.,
Jacksonville (D)
STOREY, WALLACE L., Box 796, Bartow (D)
SWEENEY, JAMES H., JR., Box 970, DeLand (D)
TUCKER, DONALD L., Box 25,
Crawfordville (D)
TURLINGTON, RALPH D., 117 N.E. 16th Ave.,
Gainesville (D)
TYRE, RALPH, C., Box 608, Westwood Acres,
Lake City (D)
WALKER, JAMES L., Box 475, Naples (D)
WELLS, GORDON W., 1905 N. Magnolia Ave.,
Pensacola (D)
WHITSON, ED S., JR., 301 Woodlawn,
Belleair, Clearwater (R)
WILLIAMS, BEN C., Box N, Port St. Joe (D)
WOLFSON, LOUIS, II, 4595 N. Meridian Ave.,
Miami Beach (D)
YANCEY, QUILLIAN S., 301 Arcade Bldg.,
Lakeland (D)
YARBOROUGH, JESS, 2601 S.W. 4th St.,
Miami (D)

GEORGIA

(GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

Senate

Democrats 46 Republicans 7

Independents 1

ABNEY, BILLY S., 42 S. Main St.,
LaFayette 30728 (D)
ADAMS, J. W., 3135 Vista Circle,
Macon 31204 (R)
ADAMS, RONALD F., 1327 Sycamore Ave.,
Brunswick 31520 (D)
ANDREWS, ROBERT E., 1645 Meadow Lane
N.E., Gainesville 30501 (D)

Georgia (continued)

BATEMAN, OLIVER C., 247 Candler Dr.,
Macon 31204 (R)
BROUN, PAUL C., 520 W. Cloverhurst,
Athens 30601 (D)
CARTER, HUGH, RFD, Plains 31780 (D)
CHAPMAN, CYRUS M., 698 Kennesaw Dr.,
Smyrna 30080 (D)
COGGIN, FRANK E., 201 Victoria Lane,
Hapeville 30054 (D)
CONWAY, H. MCKINLEY, JR., 3272 Inman Dr.,
Atlanta 30319 (D)
COX, JAY C., Twin City 30471 (D)
DEAN, ROSCOE E., JR., 612 Cherry St.,
Jesup 31545 (D)
ELDRIDGE, FRANK, JR., 1301 Coral Rd.,
Waycross 31501 (D)
FINCHER, JACK C., SR., 60 Muriel St.,
Canton 30114 (D)
FINCHER, W. W., JR., 212 Green Rd.,
Chatsworth 30705 (D)
FLOWERS, WILLIAM H., Merrily Plantation,
Thomasville 31792 (D)
GARDNER, JAY, 616 East 50th St.,
Savannah 31405 (R)
GILLIS, HUGH M., Soperton 30457 (D)
GREGORY, I. W., JR., 1259 Owsley Ave.,
Columbus 31906 (R)
HALL, J. BATTLE, 18 Bluff Rd.,
Rome 30161 (D)
HENSLEY, SAM P., Rte. 4, Marietta 30060 (D)
HILL, RENDER, LaGrange St.,
Greenville 30222 (D)
HOLLEY, R. EUGENE, 2715 Walton Way,
Augusta 30904 (D)
HOLLOWAY, A. W., 1131 Valley Rd.,
Albany 31705 (D)
JOHNSON, BEN F., 1035 Clifton Rd. N.E.,
Atlanta 30307 (D)
JOHNSON, LEROY R., 372 Larchmont Dr. N.W.,
Atlanta 30318 (D)
KENNEDY, JOSEPH E., 206 New Dr.,
Claxton 30417 (D)
KIDD, CULVER, Milledgeville 31061 (D)
KILPATRICK, KENNETH, 102 N. Cheryl Dr.,
Morrow 30260 (D)
KNIGHT, J. STEVE, 2518 Country Club Rd.,
Columbus 31906 (D)
LEE, ROBERT E., JR., 187 Lake Forest Dr.,
Elberton 30635 (D)
LONDON, MAYLON, Rte. 1, Cornelia 30531 (D)
MACINTYRE, DAN I., III, 363 Valley Green Dr.
N.E., Atlanta 30305 (R)
MCGILL, SAM P., Tignall Rd.,
Washington 30673 (D)
MCKENZIE, JOHN T., 608 Engram St.,
Montezuma 31063 (D)
MILLER, FRANK G., 3361 Rainbow Dr.,
Decatur 30032 (R)
MINISH, J. ALBERT, 114 Parkview Dr.,
Commerce 30529 (D)
MOORE, ALBERT F., 306 S. College St.,
Cedartown 30125 (D)
NOBLE, ROY V., Rte. 3, Vienna 31092 (D)
PADGETT, MICHAEL J., Rte. 2, McBean 30908 (I)

PENNINGTON, BROOKS, JR., Rte. 3, Crawford St.,
Madison 30650 (D)
PLUNKETT, LAMAR R., Bowdon 30108 (D)
ROWAN, ROBERT A., Enigma 31749 (D)
SEARCEY, WILLIAM A., 1919 New Mexico St.,
Savannah 31404 (D)
SHEA, BART E., Rte. 6, Box 209,
Savannah 31404 (D)
SMALLEY, ROBERT H., JR., 914 Maple Dr.,
Griffin 30223 (D)
SMITH, ARMSTRONG, 1405 DeLowe Dr. S.W.,
Atlanta 30311 (R)
SMITH, STANLEY E., JR., 810 Forest Hill Rd.,
Perry 31069 (D)
SPINKS, FORD B., Rte. 1, Tifton 31794 (D)
STEPHENS, JACK L., 2484 Macon Dr. S.E.,
Atlanta 30315 (D)
WARD, HORACE T., 361 Ashby St. N.W.,
Atlanta 30314 (D)
WEBB, JULIAN, 208 E. 3rd,
Donalsonville 31745 (D)
WESBERRY, JAMES P., JR., Box 8087,
Atlanta 30306 (D)
YOUNG, MARTIN, Rte. 2, Rebecca 31783 (D)

House of Representatives

Democrats 183 Republicans 21

(One additional seat remained undecided in February)

ADAMS, G. D., JR., 532 St. Johns Ave. S.W.,
Atlanta 30315 (D)
ALEXANDER, WILLIAM H., 11 Allen Temple Ct.
N.W., Apt. 1, Atlanta (D)
ANDERSON, JOHN H., JR., Anderson Rd.,
Hawkinsville 31036 (D)
BALLARD, W. D., 405 Haygood St.,
Oxford 30267 (D)
BARBER, MAC, Shankle Heights,
Commerce 30529 (D)
BARFIELD, H. M., E. Main St., Hahira 31632 (D)
BATTLE, JOSEPH A., 2308 Ranchland Dr.,
Savannah 31404 (R)
BENNETT, JIM T., JR., RFD, Smithbriar Dr.,
Valdosta 31601 (D)
BERRY, C. ED, 2516 Harding Dr.,
Columbus 31906 (D)
BERRY, JACK K., 208 Andover Dr.,
Savannah 31405 (D)
BLACK, J. LUCIUS, Preston 31824 (D)
BLALOCK, D. B., 40 Nimmons St.,
Newnan 30263 (D)
BOND, JULIAN, 823 Drummond St.,
Atlanta 30314 (D)
BOSTICK, HENRY, Box 94, Tifton 31794 (D)
BOWEN, ROONEY L., Box 323, Vienna 31092 (D)
BRANCH, E. O., Rte. 3, Baxley 31513 (D)
BRANTLEY, HASKEW, 6114 Riverside Dr. N.W.,
Atlanta 30328 (R)
BRANTLEY, HINES L., Metter 30439 (D)
BRAY, CLAUDE A., JR., 111 Mayes Way,
Manchester 31816 (D)
BROWN, BEN, 196 Napoleon Dr. S.W.,
Atlanta 30314 (D)
BROWN, CLAYTON, JR., 550 S. Hill St.,
Griffin 30223 (D)

Georgia (continued)

- BUCK, THOMAS B., III, Box 196,
Columbus 31906 (D)
- BUSBEE, GEORGE D., 1205 3rd Ave.,
Albany 31705 (D)
- CALDWELL, JOHNNIE L., 720 S. Church St.,
Thomaston 30286 (D)
- CARNES, CHARLIE, 1131 Custer Ave. S.E.,
Atlanta 30316 (D)
- CATES, GOODWYN, 35 Michelle Circle N.W.,
Atlanta 30305 (D)
- CATO, A. WALLACE, 517 Decatur St.,
Bainbridge 31717 (D)
- CHANDLER, PHILIP M., 500 N. Tattnall St.,
Milledgeville 31061 (D)
- CHEEKS, DONALD E., 754 Metcalf St.,
Augusta 30904 (D)
- CLAPKE, HAROLD G., 200 Country Club Dr.,
Folsyth 31029 (D)
- COLE, JACK, 1802 Elaine Way,
Dalton 30720 (D)
- COLLINS, JOHN F., 100 Marcliff Rd.,
Vidalia 30474 (D)
- COLLINS, MARCUS, Cotton 31739 (D)
- COLWELL, CARLTON H., Blairsville 30512 (D)
- CONNER, JIMMY, Hazlehurst 31539 (D)
- COOK, RODNEY M., 3495 Valley Rd. N.W.,
Atlanta 30305 (R)
- COOPER, BILL, Rte. 5, Powder Springs Rd.,
Marietta 30060 (D)
- COOPER, J. ROBERT, 220 Thompson Place,
Gainesville 30501 (D)
- COX, WILLIAM J., 455 Robinson Ave. S.E.,
Atlanta 30315 (D)
- CROWE, W. J., 902 N. Isabella St.,
Sylvester 31791 (D)
- CROWE, WILLIAM J., Box 481,
LaFayette 30728 (D)
- DAILEY, J. T., 312 College St.,
Cuthbert 31740 (D)
- DAUGHERTY, JULIUS C., 941 Jett St. N.W.,
Atlanta 30314 (D)
- DAVIS, WALT, 3782 Snapfinger Rd.,
Lithonia 30058 (R)
- DEAN, NATHAN, 4009 Third Ave.,
Rockmart 30153 (D)
- DELONG, R. LUKE, 2137 Balfour St.,
Augusta 30906 (R)
- DENT, R. A., 2043 Rosalie St.,
Augusta 30901 (D)
- DICKINSON, KENT, Rte. 2,
Douglasville 30134 (D)
- DILLON, TOM, 2528 Linda Lane S.E.,
Atlanta 30315 (D)
- DIXON, HARRY D., 1303 Carol Rd.,
Waycross 31501 (D)
- DODSON, CARR G., 3795 Bonita Pl.,
Macon 31204 (R)
- DOLLAR, HUBERT, 1805 Douglas Dr.,
Bainbridge 31717 (D)
- DORMINY, A. B. C., 701 W. Central Ave.,
Fitzgerald 31750 (D)
- DOSTER, NORMAN B., Rochelle 31079 (D)
- DOUGLAS, DUBIGNON, 1408 Edgewood Ave.,
Dublin 31021 (D)
- EDWARDS, WARD, Butler 31006 (D)
- EGAN, MICHAEL J., JR., 1500 First Natl. Bank
Bldg., Atlanta 30303 (R)
- FALLIN, BILLY, 2021 S. Main St.,
Moultrie 31768 (D)
- FARMER, LEON, JR., 1000 Old Creek Rd.,
Athens 30601 (D)
- FARRAR, ROBERT H., 2996 Majestic Circle,
Avondale Estates 30002 (D)
- FLEMING, WILLIAM M., JR., 1700 "C" Valley
Park Ct., Augusta 30904 (D)
- FLOYD, JAMES H., Trion 30753 (D)
- FUNK, ARTHUR J., 7 Grimball River Rd.,
Savannah 31406 (D)
- GARY, ARCH, 626 Valley Hill Rd.,
Riverdale 30274 (D)
- GAY, CARLUS D., 1823 Pine Forest Circle,
Dublin 31021 (D)
- GAYNOR, ALAN S., 440 Lincoln St.,
Savannah 31401 (D)
- GIGNILLIAT, ARTHUR M., JR., 36 Althea Pkwy.,
Savannah 31405 (D)
- GRAHL, DANIEL K., 1011 First St.,
Fort Valley 31030 (D)
- GRIER, J. D., JR., 596 Glen Iris Dr. N.E.,
Atlanta 30308 (D)
- HADAWAY, JOHN H., Hillsboro 31038 (D)
- HALE, MADDOX J., Trenton 30752 (D)
- HALL, H. GOODWIN, RFD 2, Leesburg 31763 (D)
- HAMILTON, MRS. GRACE T., 582 University Pl.
N.W., Atlanta 30310 (D)
- HARRINGTON, J. FLOYD, Glenhaven,
Milledgeville 31061 (D)
- HARRIS, J. ROBIN, 235 Glendale Ave.,
Decatur 30030 (D)
- HARRIS, JOE F., 1 Valley Dr.,
Cartersville 30120 (D)
- HARRIS, REID W., Frederica Rd.,
St. Simons Island 31522 (D)
- HARRISON, ROBERT W., JR., 804 Alexander St.,
St. Marys 31558 (D)
- HENDERSON, J. H., JR., 1525 Powder Springs
Rd., Marietta 30060 (D)
- HIGGINBOTHAM, JOE S., 3147 Robindale Rd.,
Decatur (R)
- HILL, GUY, 1074 Boatrock Rd.,
Atlanta 30331 (R)
- HOLDER, FRANK P., JR., 501 Fifth Ave.,
Eastman 31023 (D)
- HOOD, JOHN, 1034 Washington St. S.W., Apt. 5,
Atlanta 30315 (D)
- HOWARD, G. ROBERT, 207 Iroquois Dr.,
Marietta 30060 (D)
- HOWELL, MOBLEY, Box 348, Blakely 31723 (D)
- HUTCHINSON, R. S., 915 6th Ave.,
Albany 31705 (D)
- IRVIN, THOMAS T., Rte. 1, Mt. Airy 30563 (D)
- JENKINS, L. F., 1953 Boulder Hills Dr.,
Ellenwood 30049 (D)
- JOHNSON, ALBERT S., SR., 302 Heard St.,
Elberton 30635 (D)
- JOHNSON, BOBBY W., Box 122,
Warrenton 30828 (D)
- JOINER, FRANCIS A., Box 151,
Tennille 31089 (D)
- JONES, CHARLES M., 601 S. Main St.,
Hinesville 31313 (D)

Georgia (continued)

- JONES, MILTON, 3438 Sue Mack Dr.,
Columbus 31906 (D)
- JORDAN, GEORGE, Rte. 3, Douglas 31533 (D)
- JORDAN, W. HARVEY, Leary 31762 (D)
- KAYLOR, HOWARD, Box 145,
McCaysville 30555 (R)
- KIRKSEY, DONALD R., Rte. 5,
Colquitt 31737 (D)
- KNAPP, ED, 4435 Pio Nino Ave.,
Macon 31206 (R)
- LAITE, W. E., JR., 2948 Crestline Dr.,
Macon 31204 (D)
- LAMBERT, E. ROY, 127 Harris St.,
Madison 30650 (D)
- LAMBROS, NICK G., 1032 Wildwood Rd. N.E.,
Atlanta 30306 (D)
- LAND, A. T., SR., Allentown 31003 (D)
- LANE, DICK, 2704 Humphries St.,
East Point 30044 (R)
- LANE, W. JONES, 111 Donaldson St.,
Statesboro 30458 (D)
- LEE, WILLIAM J., RFD 1,
Forest Park 30050 (D)
- LEE, WILLIAM S., 1215 Baker Ave.,
Albany 31705 (D)
- LEGGETT, HOMER, 13 Center St.,
Hiram 30141 (D)
- LEONARD, GERALD H., Box 246,
Chatsworth 30705 (D)
- LEVITAS, ELLIOTT H., 1352 Jody Lane N.E.,
Atlanta 30329 (D)
- LEWIS, PRESTON B., JR., Forest Dr.,
Waynesboro 30830 (D)
- LONGINO, YOUNG H., 415 Rivertown Rd.,
Fairburn 30213 (D)
- LOVELL, FULTON, Clayton 30525 (D)
- LOWREY, SIDNEY, Rte. 7, Rome 30161 (D)
- MAGOON, HARRY, 410 E. Franklin St.,
Hartwell 30643 (D)
- MALONE, W. B., 5397 New Peachtree Rd.,
Chamblee 30005 (D)
- MASON, JAMES D., Box 92, Snellville 30278 (D)
- MATTHEWS, CHAPPELLE, 116 Shackelford Bldg.,
Athens 30601 (D)
- MATTHEWS, DORSEY R., Doerun Hwy.,
Moultrie 31768 (D)
- MAULDIN, A. T., Carnesville 30521 (D)
- MAXWELL, REGNOLD, JR., 909 Marion Bldg.,
Broad St., Augusta 30906 (R)
- MCCLATCHEY, DEVEREAUX, 66 Avery Dr. N.E.,
Atlanta 30309 (D)
- MCCRACKEN, J. ROY, 312 Broad St.,
Avera 30803 (D)
- MCDANIELL, HUGH L., 1231 Pebble Creek
Rd. S.E., Marietta 30060 (D)
- MELTON, QUIMBY, JR., Rte. 3, Box 411,
Griffin 30223 (D)
- MERRITT, MRS. JANET S., 234 W. Dodson St.,
Americus 31709 (D)
- MILLER, MITCH, 3859 Mathis St.,
Macon 31206 (D)
- MINGE, JERRY L., 519 E. 11th St.,
Rome 30161 (D)
- MIXON, HARRY, 307 W. 3rd St.,
Ocilla 31774 (D)
- MOATE, MARVIN E., 608 Rabun,
Sparta 31087 (D)
- MOORE, DON C., RFD 4, Toccoa 30577 (D)
- MOORE, JOHN H., 503 N. Cave Spring St.,
Cedartown 30125 (D)
- MORELAND, CARVIN C., 969 Holly Hill Rd.,
Monroe 30655 (D)
- MULLINAX, EDWIN G., 611 S. Pine Woods Dr.,
LaGrange 30240 (D)
- MURPHY, THOMAS B., Rte. 2,
Bremen 30110 (D)
- NASH, NORRIS J., Box 6, Lilburn 30247 (D)
- NESSMITH, PAUL E., SR., Rte. 4,
Statesboro 30458 (D)
- NEWTON, A. SID, RFD, Millen 30442 (D)
- NIMMER, STEVE D., Hendry St.,
Blackshear 31516 (D)
- NORTHCUTT, LAMAR D., W. Fayetteville Rd.,
Rte. 2, College Park 30022 (D)
- ODOM, COLQUITT H., 1218 3rd Ave.,
Albany 31705 (D)
- OGLESBY, JAMIE W., 119 Parkway Dr.,
Thomasville 31792 (R)
- OTWELL, JAMES A., JR., Box 45,
Cumming 30130 (D)
- PAFFORD, ROBERT C., RFD, Lakeland 31635 (D)
- PALMER, TOM, 3800 Montford Dr.,
Chamblee 30005 (D)
- PARIS, JAMES W., 306 W. Wright St.,
Winder 30680 (D)
- PARKER, CLARENCE A., Rte. 4,
Americus 31709 (D)
- PARKER, H. WALSTEIN, Sylvania 30467 (D)
- PARRISH, A. L., 301 E. 4th St., Adel 31620 (D)
- PETERSON, DAVID C., RFD,
Kathleen 31047 (D)
- PHILLIPS, GLENN S., Harlem 30814 (D)
- PICKARD, MAC, 1701 Crest Dr.,
Columbus 31906 (D)
- POSS, EDWIN C., RFD, Hull 30646 (D)
- POTTS, GEORGE W., Rte. 2, Newnan 30263 (D)
- RAGLAND, JOE F., 724 Forest Lake Dr. S.,
Macon 31204 (D)
- RAINEY, HOWARD, 913 3rd Ave. E.,
Cordale 31015 (D)
- REAVES, HENRY L., Rte. 2, Quitman 31643 (D)
- RICHARDSON, WILLIS J., JR., 26 E. 56th St.,
Savannah 31405 (D)
- ROACH, THOMAS A., Ball Ground 30107 (D)
- ROSS, BEN B., Suhrise Dr.,
Lincolnton 30817 (D)
- ROWLAND, EMORY L., College St.,
Wrightsville 31096 (D)
- RUSH, DEWEY D., Rte. 4, Box 262,
Glennville 30427 (D)
- RUSSELL, HENRY P., JR., Rte. 1,
Boston 31626 (D)
- SAVAGE, CARL P., SR., 511 S. Dooley St.,
Montezuma 31063 (D)
- SCARLETT, RICHARD M., 311 Magnolia Ave.,
St. Simons Island 31522 (D)
- SHANAHAN, TOM, Rte. 2, Calhoun 30701 (D)
- SHERMAN, JOHN H., 728 Oberlin Rd.,
Augusta 30904 (R)
- SHIELDS, I. LAWRENCE, 2506 Techwood Dr.,
Columbus 31906 (D)

Georgia (continued)

SIMMONS, HOWARD, Rte. 1, Ellijay 30540 (D)
 SIMS, WILLIAM A., JR., 715 Courtenay Dr.,
 Atlanta 30306 (D)
 SMITH, GEORGE L., II, Louisville Rd.,
 Swainsboro 30401 (D)
 SMITH, GEORGE W., 1124 Lynmoor Dr. N.E.,
 Atlanta 30319 (R)
 SMITH, J. R., 498 Rose Ave.,
 Barnesville 30204 (D)
 SMITH, VIRGIL T., 609 Murray Hill Dr.,
 Dalton 30720 (D)
 SMITH, W. LANCE, 5463 Magnolia Ave.,
 Savannah 31406 (D)
 SNOW, WAYNE, JR., Rte. 2,
 Chickamauga 30707 (D)
 STALNAKER, PAUL, 112 Pattie Dr.,
 Warner Robins 31093 (D)
 STARNES, RICHARD L., JR., 1001 Terrace Dr.,
 Rome 30161 (D)
 STEIS, WILLIAM B., 18 "A" Circle,
 Pine Mountain Valley 31823 (D)
 SULLIVAN, B. JACK, 2411 Westwood Dr.,
 Valdosta 31601 (D)
 SWEAT, OTTIS, JR., 710 Baltimore Ave.,
 Waycross 31501 (D)
 THOMAS, GLENN, JR., 166 Groveland St.,
 Jesup 31545 (D)
 THOMPSON, ALBERT W., 4154 Swann St.,
 Columbus 31903 (D)
 THOMPSON, ROSCOE, 1725 Stark Ave.,
 Columbus 31906 (D)
 THREADGILL, JACK E., 404 Oak Ave.,
 Cartollton 30117 (D)
 TOWNSEND, KILIAEN V. R., 120 North Ave.,
 N.W., Atlanta 30313 (R)
 TUCKER, RAY M., 115 Atlanta St.,
 McDonough 30253 (D)
 TURNER, CECIL, 1779 Merton Rd. N.E.,
 Atlanta 30306 (D)
 TYE, J. ROBERT, 15 Redwood Circle,
 Savannah 31406 (D)
 UNDERWOOD, JOE C.,
 Mt. Vernon 30445 (D)
 VAUGHN, CLARENCE R., JR., Rte. 1,
 Conyers 30207 (D)
 VAUGHAN, DAVID N., JR., 4 Grandview Dr.,
 Cartersville 30120 (D)
 WALLING, BOB, 1001 Oxford Rd. N.E.,
 Atlanta 30306 (D)
 WAMBLE, BURTON M., Rte. 1, Box 119,
 Cairo 31728 (D)
 WARD, BERT, Box A, Ringgold 30736 (D)
 WARE, J. CRAWFORD, 17 Taliaferro Dr.,
 Hogansville 30230 (D)
 WELLS, HUBERT H., Box 11,
 Watkinsville 30677 (D)
 WESTLAKE, JAMES R., 3930 West Side Pl.,
 Ellenwood 30049 (R)
 WHALEY, GEORGE W., JR., Box 197,
 Pooler 31322 (R)
 WIGGINS, WILLIAM J., 210 N. Lakeshore Dr.,
 Carrollton 30117 (D)
 WILLIAMS, W. M., 710 Brenau Lane,
 Gainesville 30501 (D)

WILSON, JOE M., 306 Northcutt St.,
 Marietta 30060 (D)
 WILSON, ROGER, 2975 King Alfred Dr.,
 Macon 31204 (R)
 WINKLES, FRED L., 878 Falcon Dr. S.W.,
 Atlanta 30311 (R)
 WOOD, JOE T., 1435 Cumberland Dr.,
 Gainesville 30501 (D)

GUAM

(LEGISLATURE*)

Unicameral

Democrats 21

ACFALLE, JOSE M. (D)
 ARRIOLA, JOAQUIN C. (D)
 BAMBA, GEORGE M. (D)
 BORDALLO, RICARDO J. (D)
 CONWAY, EARL (D)
 CRUZ, ANTONIO C. (D)
 DELFIN, OSCAR L. (D)
 FLORES, ALFRED S. N. (D)
 FLORES, WILLIAM D. L. (D)
 LUJAN, FRANCISCO G. (D)
 LUJAN, MANUEL U. (D)
 OKIYAMA, JESUS C. (D)
 PALTING, PAUL D. (D)
 PAULINO, LEONARD S. N. (D)
 QUITUGUA, IGNACIO P. (D)
 RAMIREZ, FLORENCIO T. (D)
 SANTOS, PEDRO C. (D)
 SCAMBELLURI, RALPH C. (D)
 TAITANO, RICHARD F. (D)
 TERLAJE, EDWARD S. (D)
 TORRES, JESUS U. (D)

HAWAII

(LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Democrats 15 Republicans 10

ANDERSON, D. G., 47-367 Ahaolelo Rd.,
 Kaneohe, Oahu 96744 (R)
 ANSAI, TOSHI, Box 598,
 Wailuku, Maui 96793 (R)
 ARIYOSHI, GEORGE, Suite 1210, First Natl. Bank
 Bldg., Honolulu 96813 (D)
 CHING, DONALD D. H., Box 2900,
 Honolulu 96802 (D)
 CLARK, JAMES K., 556 Ululani St.,
 Kailua, Oahu 96734 (R)
 DOI, NELSON K., 167 Keawe St., Hilo 96720 (D)
 EDWARDS, WEBLEY, Hawaii Teleradio, Ltd.,
 914 Queen St., Honolulu 96814 (R)
 FERNANDES, WILLIAM E., Wailua Homesteads,
 Kapaa, Kauai 96746 (D)
 FORBES, EUREKA B., 3697 Woodlawn Dr.,
 Honolulu 96822 (R)
 FUKUOKA, S. GEORGE, 2047 Wells St.,
 Wailuku, Maui 96793 (D)
 HEEN, WALTER M., Rm. 4, Friend Bldg.,
 926 Bethel St., Honolulu 96813 (D)

*Mailing address for all legislators is: Ninth
 Guam Legislature, P.O. Box 373, Agana,
 Guam 96910.

Hawaii (continued)

HILL, WILLIAM H., Box 747, Hilo 96720 (R)
 HULTEN, JOHN J., 239 Merchant St.,
 Honolulu 96813 (D)
 KAWASAKI, DUKE, 2918 Holua Way,
 Honolulu 96819 (D)
 KURIYAMA, LARRY N., Rm. 203, American
 Mutual Bldg., 1181 Alakea St.,
 Honolulu 96813 (D)
 LANHAM, JOHN C., 531 Avocado St.,
 Wahiawa, Oahu 96786 (D)
 MCCLUNG, DAVID C., Rm. 442, Merchandise
 Mart Bldg., Hotel & Alakea Sts.,
 Honolulu 96813 (D)
 MIRIKITANI, PERCY K., 438 Merchandise Mart
 Bldg., Hotel & Alakea Sts.,
 Honolulu 96813 (R)
 PORTEUS, HEBDEN, Box 2621
 Honolulu 96803 (R)
 ROHLFING, FREDERICK W., Rm. 704,
 Finance Factors Bldg., 195 S. King St.,
 Honolulu 96813 (R)
 TAKAHASHI, SAKAE, Box 2335, Honolulu 96804 (D)
 USHIJIMA, JOHN T., 297 Waiianuenue Ave.,
 Hilo 96720 (D)
 YANO, VINCENT H., Suite 410, 235 Queen St.,
 Honolulu 96813 (D)
 YEE, WADSWORTH Y. H., 2390 Aina Lani
 Place, Honolulu 96822 (R)
 YOSHINAGA, NADAO, 94-233 Kahualii St.,
 Waipahu, Oahu 96797 (D)

House of Representatives

Democrats 39 Republicans 12

ADUJA, PETER, 1270-D King St.,
 Honolulu 96817 (R)
 AJIFU, RALPH K., 45-558-C Kam Hgwy.,
 Kaneohe, Oahu 96744 (R)
 AKIZAKI, CLARENCE Y., 2124 S. King St.,
 Honolulu 96814 (D)
 AMANO, SAKAE, Apt. 4, 1119 Kokea St.,
 Honolulu 96817 (D)
 BEPPU, TADAO, 62 Funchal St.,
 Honolulu 96813 (D)
 CRAVALHO, ELMER F., Waiakoa, Kula,
 Maui 96790 (D)
 DE LA CRUZ, PEDRO, Box 225, Lanai City,
 Lanai 96763 (D)
 DEVEREUX, DOROTHY L., 2721 Huapala St.,
 Honolulu 96822 (R)
 FURTADO, WILLIAM M., 1886 N. King St.,
 Honolulu 96817 (D)
 GARCIA, JOSEPH, JR., Box 295,
 Hakalau 96710 (R)
 HARA, STANLEY I., 740 Kalanikoa St.,
 Hilo 96720 (D)
 HENRIQUES, MANUEL S., Box 368, Kapaa,
 Kauai 96746 (D)
 HO, STUART, 239 Merchant St.,
 Honolulu 96813 (D)
 IHA, PETER S., Rm. 304, Bankers Life of
 Nebraska, 1507 S. King St.,
 Honolulu 96814 (D)

JUDD, FRANK C., 951 Makaiwa St.,
 Honolulu 96815 (R)
 KAMAKA, HIRAM K., Rm. 304, International
 Savings Bldg., 1022 Bethel St.,
 Honolulu 96813 (D)
 KATO, HIROSHI, Suite 300, Liberty Bank Bldg.,
 99 N. King St., Honolulu 96817 (D)
 KRUEGER, CLIFF W., Island Federal Savings
 & Loan, 1856 Kalakaua Ave.,
 Honolulu 96815 (R)
 KUDO, TAKESHI, Box 268,
 Honaunau, Kona 96726 (D)
 KUNIMURA, TONY, Hale Pumehana, Lihue,
 Kauai 96766 (D)
 LOO, GEORGE W. T., Suite 414, Natl. Bldg.,
 1109 Bethel St., Honolulu 96813 (D)
 LUM, TENNYSON, 1941 Alaeloa St.,
 Honolulu 96821 (R)
 MENOR, BARNEY B., Rm. 516, 116 S. King St.,
 Honolulu 96813 (D)
 MEYER, HENRY E., Box 155,
 Wailuku, Maui 96793 (R)
 MIHO, KATSUGO, 4th Fl., Finance Factors Bldg.,
 195 S. King St., Honolulu 96813 (R)
 MINN, MOMI P., 3274 Lower Rd.,
 Honolulu 96814 (D)
 MIYAKE, HOWARD Y., Rm. 207,
 1010 Alakea St., Honolulu 96813 (D)
 MORIOKA, TED T., 2618 Gardenia St.,
 Honolulu 96816 (D)
 NAKAMA, KEO, 1208 6th Ave.,
 Honolulu 96816 (D)
 NOGUCHI, GEORGE K., 914-A Hausten St.,
 Honolulu 96814 (D)
 ODA, HOWARD K., 1912 Leimomi Pl.,
 Wahiawa, Oahu 96786 (R)
 OKANO, GEORGE M., Box 92, Pearl City,
 Oahu 96782 (D)
 OSHIRO, ROBERT C., 562 California Ave.,
 Wahiawa, Oahu 96786 (D)
 PACARRO, RUDOLPH, c/o Manoa Realty,
 2733 E. Manoa Rd., Honolulu 96822 (D)
 POEPOE, ANDREW K., 45-437 Meakaua St.,
 Kaneohe, Oahu 96744 (R)
 PULE, AKONI, Box 265, Halaula 96711 (D)
 SAKIMA, AKIRA, 2124 Wilson St.,
 Honolulu 96817 (D)
 SERIZAWA, TOSHIO, 324 Kauila St.,
 Hilo 96720 (D)
 SHIGEMURA, JAMES Y., 442 Merchandise Mart
 Bldg., Hotel & Alakea Sts.,
 Honolulu 96813 (D)
 SOARES, WILFRED, 674 Pepeekeo St.,
 Honolulu 96821 (R)
 SUWA, JACK K., Box 68, Kurtistown 96760 (D)
 TAGAWA, THOMAS T., 1817 Nani St.,
 Wailuku, Maui 96793 (D)
 TAIRA, ROBERT S., Rm. 412, 1019 Smith St.,
 Honolulu 96817 (D)
 TAKAMINE, YOSHITO, Box 185,
 Honokaa 96727 (D)
 TOYOFUKU, GEORGE H., Box 547,
 Lihue, Kauai 96766 (D)
 UECHI, MITSUO, 99-220 Mahiko Pl.,
 Aiea, Oahu 96701 (D)

Hawaii (continued)

WAKATSUFI, JAMES H., Suite 7,
Friend Bldg., 926 Bethel St.,
Honolulu 96813 (D)
WONG, FRANCIS A., 2023 Aamanu St.,
Pearl City, Oahu 96782 (D)
WONG, RICHARD S. H., 728 Twin View Dr.,
Honolulu 96817 (D)
YAMASAKI, MAMORU, Box 1516,
Kahului, Maui 96732 (D)
YIM, T. C., 146 Laimi Rd.,
Honolulu 96817 (D)

IDAHO

(LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Republicans 22 Democrats 13

BAGLEY, FRED R., 6922 McMullen Rd.,
Boise 83705 (R)
BARKER, JOHN M., E. of City, Buhl 83316 (R)
BARRON, LLOYD F., Fairfield 83327 (R)
BATT, PHIL E., Wilder 83676 (R)
BEAL, J. BURNS, Arco 83213 (R)
BEAN, WOODROW W., Cascade 83611 (D)
BIVENS, DAVID, Star Rte., Payette 83661 (R)
BROOKS, MARY, Carey 83320 (R)
CRUTCHER, WILLIAM G., Rte. 1,
Orofino 83544 (D)
DEFENBACH, WILL S., 3308 Bogus Basin Rd.,
Boise 83702 (R)
EGBERT, RICHARD A., Driggs 83422 (D)
ELLSWORTH, JAMES, Lemhi 83465 (R)
EVANS, JOHN V., 95 W. Depot St.,
Malad 83252 (D)
GARRY, JOSEPH R., Rte. 1, Plummer 83851 (D)
HANSEN, ORVAL, 385 12th St.,
Idaho Falls 83201 (R)
HIGH, RICHARD S., 802 Sunrise Blvd.,
Twin Falls 83301 (R)
HULBERT, H. S., 215 Prospect,
Lewiston 83501 (R)
KAUFMAN, SAM, 1009 Warm Springs Ave.,
Boise 83702 (R)
LOUGH, HAROLD, 607 S. Adams,
Moscow 83843 (D)
LOVELAND, DON C., Burley 83318 (R)
MANLEY, ART, 1109 11th St.,
Coeur d'Alene 83814 (D)
MCATEER, THOMAS F., 112 Rosewood,
Pocatello 83201 (D)
MURPHY, ARTHUR P., 318 Idaho Ave.,
Mullan 83846 (D)
PARSLEY, MERLE D., Cocolalla 83813 (D)
RIGBY, RAY W., Rexburg 83440 (D)
RODEN, WILLIAM C., 1907 Norcrest Dr.,
Boise 83705 (R)
ROWETT, ROBERT, 480 E. 6th N.,
Mountain Home 83647 (R)
SANDBERG, J. CECIL, 9 N. Shilling Ave.,
Blackfoot 83221 (D)
SOLBERG, NELS L., 200 S. College,
Grangeville 83530 (D)
SUMMERS, H. DEAN, 210 Highland View Dr.,
Boise 83702 (R)

WARD, WILLIS R., 4730 Yellowstone,
Pocatello 83201 (R)
WHITWORTH, HERBERT K., Bancroft 83217 (R)
WILLIAMS, J. MARSDEN, 1300 Jefferson Ave.,
Idaho Falls 83202 (R)
YARBROUGH, WALTER H., Grand View 83624 (R)
YOUNG, R. H., Box 21, Nampa 83651 (R)

House of Representatives

Republicans 38 Democrats 32

AGEE, HAROLD, Rte. 3, Meridian 83642 (R)
ALLEN, ERNEST, Rte. 3, Nampa 83651 (R)
ANDERSON, RUDY A., 4444 Hillcrest Dr.,
Boise 83705 (R)
ARSTEIN, OSCAR, Rte. 1, Paul 83347 (D)
BROCKE, GEORGE F., Kendrick 83537 (D)
BROWN, G. M., Nampa 83651 (R)
BUSH, EUGENE L., 200 11th St.,
Idaho Falls 83201 (R)
CAMMACK, WILBERT, 498 S. Fisher Ave.,
Blackfoot 83221 (D)
CARR, WALTER H., Emmett 83617 (D)
CENARRUSA, PETE, Carey 93302 (R)
CHATBURN, J. VARD, Albion 83311 (R)
CLAIBORN, J. D., N.E. of City,
Kimberly 83341 (R)
COBBS, LYLE R., 1346 Tetonia Dr.,
Boise 83705 (R)
CRAPO, TERRY L., 871 Clair View Lane,
Idaho Falls 83202 (R)
DAVIDSON, MARION, Rte. 1,
Bonniers Ferry 83805 (D)
EISMANN, SAMUEL, Caldwell 83605 (R)
GREEN, ROBERT W., Rte. 1, Boise 83702 (R)
HAAKENSON, ROBERT M., 1102 N. 12th,
Coeur d'Alene 83814 (D)
HADDOCK, MAX T., Montpelier 83254 (D)
HARTVIGSEN, LESTER, 255 E. 155 S.,
Malad 83252 (D)
HARWOOD, PAT K., Rigby 83442 (R)
HEDLUND, EMERY E., 1746 Main St.,
St. Maries 83861 (D)
HILL, JAY, 2710 Alamo Rd., Boise 83704 (R)
HYDE, ADEN, 125 W. 14th St.,
Idaho Falls 83201 (R)
JENSEN, W. H., 208 N. Grant,
Pocatello 83201 (D)
JOHNSON, ELLIS, Preston 83263 (R)
JOHNSON, KURT L., Rte. 2, Box 380,
Idaho Falls 83202 (R)
JOHNSON, S. ALBERT, Rte. 5 N.,
Pocatello 83201 (D)
JOSLYN, ALVIN W., 215 E. Snake River,
Glenns Ferry 83623 (D)
KEITHLY, CLYDE R., Nampa 83651 (R)
KLEIN, EDITH MILLER, 1732 Warm Springs Ave.,
Boise 83702 (R)
KLINGLER, KARL C., Rexburg 83440 (R)
KOCH, H. FERD, 257 Circle Way Dr.,
Boise 83702 (R)
KOCH, KARL E., Hammett 83627 (D)
KOONTZ, ROBERT J., 940 Argyle,
Boise 83702 (R)
LANTING, WILLIAM J., 211 7th Ave. N.,
Twin Falls 83301 (R)

Idaho (continued)

LARSEN, ALAN F., Rte. 4, Blackfoot 83221 (R)
 LINCOLN, RAY, 1019 Morningside Dr.,
 Twin Falls 83301 (R)
 LITTLE, WALTER E., Emmett 83617 (R)
 LITTON, RALPH, St. Anthony 83445 (D)
 MANNING, DARRELL V., 1633 E. Elm,
 Pocatello 83201 (D)
 MAYNARD, DON, Clark Fork 83811 (D)
 MCKINNEY, HELEN, Salmon 83467 (R)
 MERRILL, R. DEE, Elk River 83827 (D)
 MILLER, NEIL J., 61 N. Shilling,
 Blackfoot 83221 (D)
 MOLYNEAUX, JOHN A., 1718 Front St.,
 Coeur d'Alene 83814 (D)
 MURPHY, WILLIAM J., 127 King St.,
 Wallace 83873 (D)
 NELSON, FRED, Rte. 1, Jerome 83338 (R)
 PALMER, JENKIN L., Rte. 1, Malad 83252 (R)
 PATTERSON, HORACE J., Cascade 83611 (D)
 PERMANN, ERNEST L.,
 American Falls 83211 (D)
 PINE, JOHN H., 3629 Hawthorne Rd.,
 Pocatello 83201 (D)
 PRESTON, JOE, Declo 83323 (R)
 RAVENSCROFT, VERNON F., Box 5,
 Tuttle 83354 (D)
 REID, HAROLD W., Rte. 2,
 Craigmont 83523 (D)
 ROBERTS, WILLIAM, E. of City, Buhl 83316 (R)
 SCORESBY, CLIFFORD N., Iona 83427 (R)
 SESSIONS, JOHN O., Driggs 83422 (R)
 SMITH, FRED J., 2609 Grandee, Boise 83704 (R)
 SNOW, HAROLD, 211 N. Blaine,
 Moscow 83843 (R)
 SNYDER, THEODORE, 1020 William St.,
 Post Falls 83854 (D)
 SUTTON, W. CLAY, Rte. 1, Midvale 83645 (D)
 SWANK, GLADYS, 119 16th Ave.,
 Lewiston 83501 (D)
 SWENSON, LEON H., Nampa 83651 (R)
 TREGONING, MARGOT, Box 223,
 Wardner 83875 (D)
 WAGNER, JOE N., 2828 Sunset Dr.,
 Lewiston 83501 (D)
 WEBB, JAY L., 1421 Garfield, Boise 83706 (R)
 WESSELS, TONY, Cottonwood 83522 (D)
 WILLIAMS, ED V., 3418 12th St.,
 Lewiston 83501 (D)
 WINDER, DON, Caldwell 83605 (R)

ILLINOIS

(GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

Senate

Republicans 38 Democrats 20

ARRINGTON, W. RUSSELL, 929 Edgemere Ct.,
 Evanston (R)
 BALTZ, MEADE, 600 Buell Ave., Joliet (R)
 BENNETT, ALBERT E., 4202 W. Cullom Ave.,
 Chicago (R)
 BERNING, KARL, 1006 Rosemary Terr.,
 Deerfield (R)

BIDWILL, ARTHUR J., 1403 Bonnie Brae,
 River Forest (R)
 BROYLES, PAUL W., 1800 Franklin Ave.,
 Mt. Vernon (R)
 CARPENTIER, DONALD D., 477 27th Ave.,
 East Moline (R)
 CARROLL, JOHN W., 26 S. Merrill Ave.,
 Park Ridge (R)
 CHERRY, ROBERT E., 4300 N. Marine Dr.,
 Chicago (D)
 CHEW, CHARLES, JR., 37 W. 78th St.,
 Chicago (D)
 CLARKE, TERREL E., 4070 Central Ave.,
 Western Springs (R)
 COLLINS, DENNIS J., 545 Northern Lane,
 DeKalb (R)
 COULSON, ROBERT, 1031 Pacific Ave.,
 Waukegan (R)
 DE LA COUR, JOSEPH L., 2440 Lakeview Ave.,
 Chicago (D)
 DIXON, ALAN J., 53 Country Club Pl.,
 Belleville (D)
 DONNEWALD, JAMES H., 340 N. 11th St.,
 Breese (D)
 DOUGHERTY, DANIEL, 1957 E. 93rd St.,
 Chicago (D)
 DUDA, WALTER, 5334 W. Sunnyside Ave.,
 Chicago (R)
 FAWELL, HARRIS W., 444 S. Sleight St.,
 Naperville (R)
 GILBERT, JOHN G., 513 W. Walnut,
 Carbondale (R)
 GOTTSCHALK, ARTHUR R., 1705 Brookwood Dr.,
 Flossmoor (R)
 GRAHAM, JOHN A., 715 S. Cook St.,
 Barrington (R)
 GROEN, EGBERT B., 3 Rosewood Lane,
 Pekin (R)
 HARRIS, WILLIAM C., 706 S. Walnut St.,
 Pontiac (R)
 HOFFELDER, WALTER P., 5730 N. Menard Ave.,
 Chicago (R)
 HORSLEY, G. WILLIAM, 1402 W. Lake Shore,
 Rte. 3, Springfield (R)
 KNUEFFER, JACK T., 901 Washington,
 Elmhurst (R)
 KRASOWSKI, JOSEPH J., 2728 W. 39th Pl.,
 Chicago (R)
 KUSIBAB, THAD L., 2043 W. Augusta Blvd.,
 Chicago (D)
 LANIGAN, JOHN J., 7204 S. Talman Ave.,
 Chicago (R)
 LARSON, RICHARD R., 694 Bateman,
 Galesburg (R)
 LATHEROW, CLIFFORD B., Rte. 3, Carthage (R)
 LAUGHLIN, EVERETT E., 1563 Parkside Ct.,
 Freeport (R)
 LOUKAS, JAMES P., 2612 W. Farragut Ave.,
 Chicago (D)
 LYONS, WILLIAM, 501 E. Elm,
 Gillespie (D)
 MCBROOM, EDWARD, 1190 S. 8th Ave.,
 Kankakee (R)
 MCCARTHY, ROBERT W., 260 N. Woodlawn Ave.,
 Decatur (D)
 MCGLOON, THOMAS A., 5964 W. Adams Blvd.,
 Chicago (D)

Illinois (continued)

MERRITT, TOM, 818 E. Maple St.,
Hoopeston (R)
MITCHELL, DELMER R., Rte. 1,
Johnston City (R)
MITCHLER, ROBERT W., Hill Spring Oaks, Rte. 1,
Box 250, Oswego (R)
MOHR, HOWARD R., 1103 Troost Ave.,
Forest Park (R)
NEISTEIN, BERNARD S., 4123 W. Harrison St.,
Chicago (D)
NEWHOUSE, RICHARD H., 5421 S. Ridgewood Ct.,
Chicago (D)
NIHILL, EDWARD A., 3524 S. Union Ave.,
Chicago (D)
OZINGA, FRANK M., 9626 S. Homan Ave.,
Evergreen Park (R)
PARTEE, CECIL A., 6032 S. Michigan Ave.,
Chicago (D)
PETERS, EVERETT R., 501 S. 5th St.,
St. Joseph (R)
PETERSON, JOSEPH R., 1309 S. Main St.,
Princeton (R)
ROMANO, SAM, 736 S. Claremont Ave.,
Chicago (D)
ROSANDER, BERTIL T., 615 Oak Knolls Ave., N.,
Rockford (R)
SAPERSTEIN, ESTHER, 1432 W. Rosemont Ave.,
Chicago (D)
SIMON, PAUL, 306 E. Market St.,
Troy (D)
SMITH, FRED J., 4949 S. South Park Ave.,
Chicago (D)
SOKOLNICKI, ZYGMUNT A., 850 N. Winchester
Ave., Chicago (D)
SOPER, JAMES C., 2111 S. Austin Blvd.,
Cicero (R)
SOURS, HUDSON R., 6223 W. Moss Ave.,
Peoria (R)
SWANSON, ARTHUR R., 12556 S. Harvard,
Chicago (R)

House of Representatives

Republicans 99 Democrats 78

ALSUP, JOHN W., 1712 N. Church St.,
Decatur (D)
ANDERSON, MERLE K., Durand (R)
ANDERSON, RAYMOND E., 1606 N. Kellogg St.,
Galesburg (R)
ARRIGO, VICTOR A., 628 S. Racine Ave.,
Chicago (D)
BARR, WILLIAM G., 2348 Glenwood Green Dr.,
Joliet (R)
BARRY, TOBIAS, Ladd (D)
BARTELS, LAWRENCE J., 2711 S. Trumbull Ave.,
Chicago (R)
BEEZHOLD, RALPH A., 5301 State Rd.,
Oak Lawn (R)
BLADES, BEN C., 503 N.E. 4th St., Fairfield (R)
BLAIR, W. ROBERT, 124 Shabbona Dr.,
Park Forest (R)
BLUTHARDT, EDWARD E., 4042 Gremley Terr.,
Schiller Park (R)
BOWERS, JACK E., 806 Maple Ave.,
Downers Grove (R)

BRINKMEIER, ROBERT E., 304 2nd St.,
Forreston (D)
BURDITT, GEORGE M., 540 S. Park Ave.,
LaGrange (R)
BURGOON, GARREL, 1605 State St.,
Lawrenceville (R)
CALDWELL, LEWIS A. H., 6518 S. Minerva Ave.,
Chicago (D)
CAMPBELL, CHARLES M., 102 N. Logan Ave.,
Danville (R)
CAPUZI, LOUIS F., 710 N. Rockwell St.,
Chicago (R)
CARTER, JAMES Y., 601 E. 32nd St.,
Chicago (D)
CASSIDY, JOHN E., JR., 6526 St. Mary Rd.,
Peoria (D)
CAVANAGH, WILLIAM K., 110 S. Douglas Ave.,
Springfield (R)
CHAPMAN, EUGENIA S., 903 N. Kasper Ave.,
Arlington Heights (D)
CHOATE, CLYDE L., 211 Sanborn Dr.,
Anna (D)
CLABAUGH, CHARLES W., 901 W. Daniel St.,
Champaign (R)
COLLINS, OTIS G., 1533 S. St. Louis Ave.,
Chicago (D)
COLLINS, PHILIP W., 7321 S. South Shore Dr.,
Chicago (R)
CONOLLY, JOHN H., 4305 Grand Ave.,
Gurnee (R)
COPELAND, EDWARD J., 6118 N. Sheridan Rd.,
Chicago (R)
COURSE, KENNETH W., 3413 W. Armitage Ave.,
Chicago (D)
COX, WILLIAM D., 1015 4th St.,
Charleston (R)
CRAIG, ROBERT, Indianola (D)
CUNNINGHAM, LESTER, 546 Warren Ave.,
Belvidere (R)
CUNNINGHAM, WILLIAM J., 804 W. Belle Ave.,
Pinckneyville (R)
DALE, EDWIN E., 307 Elmwood Rd.,
Champaign (R)
DAVIDSON, W. K., 1111 $\frac{1}{2}$ E. 2nd St.,
Kewanee (R)
DAVIS, CORNEAL A., 3223 S. Calumet Ave.,
Chicago (D)
DAWSON, FRANCES L., 2609 Lincoln St.,
Evanston (R)
DAY, ROBERT G., 707 E. Corrington,
Peoria (R)
DEMICHAELS, LASALLE J., 2851 W. Fletcher St.,
Chicago (D)
DIPRIMA, LAWRENCE, 543 N. St. Louis Ave.,
Chicago (D)
DOWNES, JOHN P., 8831 S. Paulina St.,
Chicago (D)
EATHERLY, JAMES E., Rte. 1, Galatia (R)
ELWARD, PAUL F., 1532 W. Chase Ave.,
Chicago (D)
EWELL, RAYMOND W., 52 W. 78th St.,
Chicago (D)
FARY, JOHN G., 3600 S. Damen Ave.,
Chicago (D)
FENNESSEY, JOSEPH, Rte. 2, Ottawa (D)
GARDNER, J. HORACE, 6014 S. Indiana Ave.,
Chicago (R)

Illinois (continued)

GARMISA, BENEDICT, 3303 W. Crystal St.,
Chicago (D)
GEISLER, HERBERT F., 3743 W. Fullerton Ave.,
Chicago (R)
GIORGI, E. J., 1024 Blake St., Rockford (D)
GRAHAM, ELWOOD, 6711 S. Langley Ave.,
Chicago (R)
GRANATA, PETER C., 1025 S. May St.,
Chicago (R)
HALL, HARBER H., 916 Broadway, Normal (R)
HALL, KENNETH, 1725 Kansas Ave.,
East St. Louis (D)
HANAHAN, THOMAS J., JR., 2012 W. Grandview
Dr., McHenry (D)
HANNIGAN, MICHAEL E., 6646 S. Honore St.,
Chicago (D)
HARPSTRITE, BEN C., Rte. 1, New Baden (R)
HARRIS, LLOYD, 3233 Aubrey, Granite City (D)
HENSS, DONALD A., 935 26th Ave., Moline (R)
HILL, JOHN B., 449 Highland Ave.,
West Dundee (R)
HILL, JOHN J., 741 Sheridan St., Aurora (D)
HOFFMAN, GENE L., 255 Niagara Ave.,
Elmhurst (R)
HOLLOWAY, JAMES D., Grant Pl., Sparta (D)
HOUE, THOMAS R., 1958 E. Linden St.,
Kankakee (R)
HOULIHAN, JOHN J., 213 Towanda St.,
Park Forest (D)
HUGHES, CHARLES L., 216 S. Evanslawn,
Aurora (R)
HUNSICKER, CARL T., 905 N. Main St.,
Pontiac (R)
HYDE, HENRY J., 6841 N. Tonty Ave.,
Chicago (R)
IHLEN, H. B., 330 East Ave., Quincy (R)
JANCZAK, LOUIS, 2107 N. Western Ave.,
Chicago (R)
JOHNS, GEORGE P., 156 Oakdale Blvd.,
Decatur (R)
JOHNSON, DAVID W., 1103 Arden Ave.,
Rockford (R)
JOHNSTON, ALAN R., 206 Cumberland Ave.,
Kenilworth (R)
JONES, J. DAVID, 6 Walnut Ct., Springfield (R)
JUCKETT ROBERT S., SR., 1823 W. Crescent Ave.,
Park Ridge (R)
KAHOUN, RAYMOND J., 8606 S. Winchester Ave.,
Chicago (R)
KATZ, HAROLD A., 1180 Terrace Ct.,
Glencoe (D)
KENNEDY, LELAND J., 926 Washington,
Alton (D)
KIRIE, JAMES C., 2826 Thatcher Ave.,
River Grove (D)
KLEIN, CARL L., 6428 S. Francisco Ave.,
Chicago (R)
KLEINE, JOHN H., 155 Wooded Lane,
Lake Forest (R)
KLOSAK, HENRY J., 5320 W. 31st, Cicero (R)
KRAUSE, JAMES G., 804 N. 69th,
East St. Louis (D)
LAUTERBACH, WILBUR H., 3 Holly,
Bartonville (R)

LAW, ROBERT D., Box 65, Cedarville (R)
LEE, NOBLE W., 5541 S. Woodlawn Ave.,
Chicago (R)
LEHMAN, ED, 519 N. 38th St.,
East St. Louis (R)
LENARD, HENRY M., 8111 S. Colfax Ave.,
Chicago (D)
LEWIS, JOHN W., JR., Rte. 2, Marshall (R)
LINDBERG, GEORGE W., 356 Maplewood Lane,
Crystal Lake (R)
LUCAS, ALLEN T., 2216 Whittier Ave.,
Springfield (D)
LYMAN, FRANK, 5000 N. Marine Dr.,
Chicago (D)
MADIGAN, EDWARD, 344 5th St., Lincoln (R)
MANN, ROBERT E., 5539 S. Harper Ave.,
Chicago (D)
MATIJEVICH, JOHN S., 3045 21st Pl.,
North Chicago (D)
MCAVOY, WALTER, 6033 S. Richmond St.,
Chicago (R)
MCCLAIN, ELMO, 2049 Maine St., Quincy (D)
McCORMICK, C. L., Vienna (R)
McDERMOTT, MICHAEL H., 6706 S. Wood St.,
Chicago (D)
McDEVITT, BERNARD, 21 N. Mason Ave.,
Chicago (R)
McGAH, JOSEPH P., 5904 Huron St., Berkeley (D)
McPARTLIN, ROBERT F., 5100 W. Adams St.,
Chicago (D)
MEANY, MARY K., 10423 S. Claremont Ave.,
Chicago (R)
MERLO, JOHN, 3018 N. Sheridan Rd.,
Chicago (D)
MEYER, J. THEODORE, 10526 S. Walden Pkwy.,
Chicago (R)
MILLER, KENNETH W., 1410 Avenue H,
Sterling (R)
MILLER, PETER J., 1840 N. Rutherford Ave.,
Chicago (R)
MILLS, MILES E., 602 S. 2nd St., Effingham (D)
MOORE, DON A., 14636 S. Long Ave.,
Midlothian (R)
MORGAN, LEWIS V., JR., 1144 N. President St.,
Wheaton (R)
MURPHY, W. J., Rte. 1, Box 607, Antioch (R)
NEFF, CLARENCE E., Stronghurst (R)
NORTH, FRANK P., 1425 Camp Ave.,
Rockford (R)
O'BRIEN, LEO F., 1238 N. Prairie St.,
Galesburg (D)
PAPPAS, PETE, 2920 32nd Street Ct.,
Rock Island (R)
PARKHURST, JOHN C., 1607 W. Margaret St.,
Peoria (R)
PEBWORTH, MARJORIE, 14115 S. Wabash Ave.,
Riverdale (R)
PELT, OWEN D., 6751 S. Morgan St.,
Chicago (D)
PHILIP, JAMES, 428 E. Vallette St., Elmhurst (R)
PIERCE, DANIEL M., 1923 Lake Ave.,
Highland Park (D)
POLLACK, WILLIAM E., 3829 N. Seeley Ave.,
Chicago (R)
PUSATERI, LAWRENCE X., 905 Winston Dr.,
Melrose Park (R)

Illinois (continued)

RANDOLPH, PAUL J., 850 N. DeWitt Pl.,
Chicago (R)
RAYSON, LELAND H., 6500 W. 166th St.,
Tinley Park (D)
REDMOND, WILLIAM A., 250 Tioga Ave.,
Bensenville (D)
REGNER, DAVID J., 910 South See Gwun Ave.,
Mt. Prospect (R)
RINK, PAUL E., 1549 24th St., Rock Island (D)
ROPA, MATT, 1710 W. 21st St., Chicago (D)
ROSE, THOMAS C., 6 Westwood Pl.,
Jacksonville (R)
RUSSELL, JOE W., 22 E. Chestnut,
Piper City (D)
SAAL, GEORGE L., 910 Washington St.,
Pekin (D)
SANDQUIST, ELROY C., 2762 W. Wilson Ave.,
Chicago (R)
SAVICKAS, FRANK D., 6940 S. Artesian Ave.,
Chicago (D)
SCARIANO, ANTHONY, 38 W. Rocket Circle,
Park Forest (D)
SCHAEFFER, CHARLES E., 208 E. Union,
Nokomis (D)
SCHLICKMAN, EUGENE F., 311 N. Derbyshire
Lane, Arlington Heights (R)
SCHOEERLEIN, ALLAN L.,
1543 W. Downer Pl., Aurora (R)
SCHOENINGER, WILLIAM J., 115 W. North Ave.,
Chicago (D)
SCOTTY, J. W., 730 Towanda Ave.,
Bloomington (D)
SEVCIK, JOSEPH G., 2716 Euclid Ave.,
Berwyn (R)
SHADE, J. NORMAN, 415 Haines Ave.,
Pekin (R)
SHAW, EDWARD J., 2208 W. Walton St.,
Chicago (D)
SHEA, GERALD W., 141 Herrick Rd.,
Riverside (D)
SIMMONS, ARTHUR E., 9421 LeClaire Ave.,
Skokie (R)
SIMS, ISAAC, 3100 W. Walnut St., Chicago (D)
SMITH, CALVIN L., 644 E. 51st St., Chicago (D)
SMITH, FRANK J., 4549 S. Emerald Ave.,
Chicago (D)
SMITH, RALPH T., 1 Signal Dr., Alton (R)
SODERSTROM, CARL W., 1001 Riverside Ave.,
Streator (R)
SPRINGER, NORBERT G., Lehman Dr.,
Chester (R)
STEDELIN, HAROLD D., 711 S. Elm,
Centralia (D)
STOLLE, HELLMUT W.,
6111 N. Northwest Hgwy., Chicago (R)
STONE, PAUL, 1004 S. Madison, Sullivan (D)
SVALINA, NICK, 10732 S. Avenue F, Chicago (D)
TELCSER, ARTHUR A., 507 W. Aldine Ave.,
Chicago (R)
THOMPSON, JOHN W., 198 Laura Lane,
Chicago Heights (R)
TIPSWORD, ROLLAND F., 318 N. Simpson St.,
Taylorville (D)

TOUHY, JOHN P., 400 E. Randolph St.,
Chicago (D)
TUMPACH, JOSEPH J., 4644 Highland,
Downers Grove (D)
VADALABENE, SAM M., 64 Circle Dr.,
Edwardsville (D)
WALKER, JACK E., 18018 Arcadia Ave.,
Lansing (R)
WALL, JOHN F., 2874 S. Hillock Ave.,
Chicago (R)
WALSH, RICHARD A., 1003 N. Elmwood Ave.,
Oak Park (R)
WALSH, WILLIAM D., 801 N. Kensington Ave.,
LaGrange Park (R)
WARMAN, EDWARD A., 5250 Jarvis Ave.,
Skokie (D)
WASHBURN, JAMES R., 1275 Lisbon St.,
Morris (R)
WASHINGTON, GENOA S., 4508 S. South Parkway
Chicago (R)
WASHINGTON, HAROLD, 4941 S. Michigan Ave.,
Chicago (D)
WIKTORSKI, CHESTER R., JR.,
5300 W. Drummond Pl., Chicago (D)
WILLIAMS, GALE, 1313 N. 16th St.,
Murphysboro (R)
WOLBANK, EDWARD, 619 N. State St.,
Chicago (D)
WOLF, FRANK C., 4046 W. 26th St.,
Chicago (D)
WOLF, JACOB J., 3905 N. Troy St., Chicago (R)
WOLFE, BERNARD B., 6052 N. Lawndale Ave.,
Chicago (D)
YOURELL, HARRY, 9524 S. Kenton Ave.,
Oak Lawn (D)
ZACHACKI, WILLIAM M., SR., 7308 N. Harlem Ave
Chicago (D)
ZLATNIK, MICHAEL F., 6300 N. Sheridan Rd.,
Chicago (R)

INDIANA

(GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

Senate

Democrats 29 Republicans 21

ANDREWS, JESS C., JR., Rte. 1,
Westpoint 47992 (R)
BAILEY, J. J., 2941 George St.,
Anderson 46014 (D)
BAINBRIDGE, EUGENE, 8309 Northcote Ave.,
Munster 46321 (D)
BARAN, WALTER A., 5128 Walsh Ave.,
East Chicago 46312 (D)
BATCHELET, WILLIS K., Rte. 1,
Fremont 46737 (R)
BIDDINGER, FRANK J., 3 Prairie Ct.,
Marion 46952 (R)
BLOOM, ALLAN E., 2915 Charlotte Ave.,
Fort Wayne 46805 (R)
CHAVIS, PATRICK E., JR., 308 Walker Bldg.,
Indianapolis 46202 (D)
CHRISTY, WILLIAM C., 7106 Grand Ave.,
Hammond 46323 (D)
CLINGAN, LEE, 121 Elm Dr.,
Covington 47932 (D)

Indiana (continued)

DUVALL, LESLIE, 731 Nottingham Ct.,
 Indianapolis 46240 (R)
 ERWIN, WILLIAM W., Rte. 2, Box 173,
 Etna Green 46524 (R)
 FAIR, ROBERT J., Rte. 3, Princeton 47570 (D)
 FANNING, HERMAN J., JR., 4420 N. 19th St.,
 Terre Haute 47805 (D)
 GREEN, VICTOR, Banner Bldg., Pekin 47165 (D)
 GRILLS, NELSON G., 802 Board of Trade Bldg.,
 Indianapolis 46204 (D)
 HARRISON, JOSEPH W., 504 E. Pike St.,
 Attica 47918 (R)
 HELMS, C. Alan, 700 Alden Dr.,
 Fortville 46040 (R)
 HILL, W. W., JR., 6532 Wyman Ct.,
 Indianapolis (R)
 HOLDER, ELMO, 310 Court Bldg.,
 Evansville 47708 (D)
 JONES, ROBERT W., Morristown 46161 (D)
 KRAMER, SIDNEY, 1424 Brookside Dr.,
 Evansville 47714 (R)
 KRUSE, DEAN V., Rte. 2, Auburn 47607 (R)
 LAMERE, ALBERT J., 7827 Hohman Ave.,
 Munster 46321 (D)
 LANDGREBE, EARL F., Rte. 2,
 Valparaiso 46383 (R)
 LAUCK, MARIE T., 323 Peoples Bank Bldg.,
 Indianapolis 46204 (D)
 LUNDQUIST, ELDON F., 429 S. Main St.,
 Elkhart 46514 (R)
 MAHOWALD, ROBERT E., 824 Emerson Ave.,
 South Bend 46615 (D)
 MANKIN, JACK H., 124 S. 6th St.,
 Terre Haute 47801 (D)
 MCCORMICK, KEITH C., 1018 N. East St.,
 Lebanon 46052 (R)
 MCDANIEL, MARLIN K., 385 S. 32nd St.,
 Richmond 47374 (R)
 MILES, HUGH E., 6930 Daneby Circle,
 Indianapolis 46220 (D)
 NASH, ROBERT L., Rte. 1, Tipton 46072 (R)
 NEWLIN, WILBUR E., Rte 2, Box 35,
 Mooresville 46158 (R)
 O'BANNON, ROBERT P., 118 Elliott Ave.,
 Corydon 47112 (D)
 OPPERMAN, LEONARD, 1429 E. Colfax,
 South Bend 46617 (D)
 PEDIGO, KENNETH R., 6010 S. East St.,
 Indianapolis 46227 (D)
 PETERSON, ROBERT E., 302 W. 11th St.,
 Rochester 46975 (D)
 PIPER, RODNEY, E., 3207 W. Jackson Blvd.,
 Muncie 47304 (D)
 PITTINGER, VINCENT L., 433 W. North,
 Albany 47320 (R)
 PLASKETT, JAMES M., New Washington 47162 (D)
 ROGERS, DAVID, 1036 S. Jordan,
 Bloomington 47401 (D)
 SCHMUTZLER, EMIL H., JR., 1427 N. Newton St.,
 Jasper 47546 (R)
 SNOWDEN, GENE E., 1433 Cherry St.,
 Huntington 46750 (R)
 STANISH, PAUL J., 4032 Cameron Ave.,
 Hammond 46327 (D)

STEWART, MARVIN E., Box 125,
 Monon 47959 (D)
 TAYLOR, WILLIAM H., 2204 Southwest Rd.,
 LaPorte 46350 (D)
 ULLRICH, WILFRID J., 403 Main St.,
 Aurora 47001 (D)
 WATSON, CHESTER K., 621 25 Gettle Bldg.,
 Fort Wayne 46802 (D)
 YOUNG, JAMES B., 1091 E. Adams Dr.,
 Franklin 46131 (R)

House of Representatives

Republicans 66 Democrats 34

ABSHIER, CHARLES K., 3320 Hillcrest Terr.,
 Evansville 47712 (D)
 ANGEL, NICK, 1411 Kraft Dr.,
 Munster 46321 (D)
 BABINCSAK, WILLIAM E., 1856 S. River Dr.,
 Munster 46321 (D)
 BAINBRIDGE, PHILLIP E., 8309 Northcote,
 Munster 46321 (D)
 BALES, ROBERT H., W. Lincoln St.,
 Danville 46122 (R)
 BARAN, WALTER A., 7143 McLaughlin St.,
 Hammond 46324 (D)
 BARBER, JOE, 19861 Jewell Ave.,
 South Bend 46614 (D)
 BARBOUR, WALTER H., 5105 N. Shadeland,
 Indianapolis 46226 (R)
 BARKER, AUSTIN E., 128 Suzie Lane,
 Attica 47918 (D)
 BARKLEY, CHARLES A., 1203 S. 25th St.,
 South Bend 46615 (D)
 BARNHORST, HOWARD, 3301 Tallyho Dr.,
 Kokomo 46901 (R)
 BARNING, ELSIE, 3303 Claremont Ave.,
 Evansville 47712 (D)
 BAUER, BURNETT C., 16045 Cleveland Rd.,
 Granger 46530 (D)
 BAUER, FREDERICK T., 900 S. 20th St.,
 Terre Haute 47803 (D)
 BAYS, KENNETH B., 5425 Lewis Dr.,
 Anderson 46013 (R)
 BELL, RICHARD D., 524 Allen St.,
 LaPorte 46350 (D)
 BENEVILLE, WALTER J., 402 Kewanna Dr.,
 Jeffersonville 47130 (D)
 BENJAMIN, ADAM, JR., 411 W. 8th Ave.,
 Gary 46402 (D)
 BLACHLY, QUENTIN A., Rte. 4, Joliet Rd.,
 Valparaiso 46383 (R)
 BODINE, RICHARD C., 3611 Lindahl Dr.,
 Mishawaka 46544 (D)
 BOEHNING, RICHARD A., 630 Central St.,
 Lafayette 47905 (R)
 BORST, LAWRENCE M., 1725 Remington Dr.,
 Indianapolis 46227 (R)
 BOSMA, CHARLES E., 1950 Albany St.,
 Beech Grove 46107 (R)
 BOWEN, OTIS R., 304 N. Center St.,
 Bremen 46506 (R)
 BRAND, W. CALVERT, 314 Flatrock Dr.,
 Columbus 47201 (R)
 BRIGHTON, WILLIAM J., Rte. 5,
 Terre Haute 47803 (D)

Indiana (continued)

BRUGGENSCHMIDT, JOE, Rte. 1,
Tell City 47586 (D)
BURROUS, KERMIT E., Rte. 3, Peru 46970 (R)
BURTON, DANNY L., 7180 Twin Oaks Dr.,
Indianapolis 46226 (R)
BUSHEMI, MARION J., 4101 Fillmore St.,
Gary 46408 (D)
CAESAR, VICTORIA, Hotel Gary, 578 Broadway,
Gary 46402 (D)
CHASE, MAURICE, Rte. 6, Bedford 47421 (R)
CLARK, JOSEPH A., 610 Fall Creek Dr.,
Anderson 46013 (R)
CLOUD, JOSEPH D., 748 Niewoehner Rd.,
Richmond 47634 (R)
COBLENTZ, ARTHUR P.,
Liberty Mills 46946 (R)
CONN, HARRIETTE B., 308 Northern Ave.,
Indianapolis 46208 (R)
COPPE, JOHN F., 351 E. Walnut,
Nappanee 46550 (R)
CROWE, RAY P., 1640 Kenruth Dr.,
Indianapolis 46260 (R)
DECKARD, H. JOEL, 525 E. 3rd St.,
Mt. Vernon 47620 (R)
DONALDSON, JOHN W., 2101 Elizaville Rd.,
Lebanon 46052 (R)
DUNBAR, RALPH A., Rte. 3, Osgood 47037 (R)
EDWARDS, WILFORD C., Rte. 1,
Plainville 47568 (R)
FAY, WILMA J., 6108 W. Raymond St.,
Indianapolis 46241 (R)
FERGUSON, STEPHEN L., 2501 E. 8th St.,
Bloomington 47401 (R)
FRICK, JOHN J., 18155 Southern View,
South Bend 46614 (D)
GAYLORD, FRANCES, 469 Vine St.,
West Lafayette 47906 (R)
GIVAN, RICHARD M., Rte. 1, Camby 46113 (R)
GORDON, ROBERT W., 2405 Virginia Ave.,
Connersville 47331 (D)
HAYES, ARTHUR C., 2001 Oakland St.,
Ft. Wayne 46808 (R)
HEEKE, DENNIS H., Rte. 2, Dubois 47527 (D)
HEINE, RALPH R., Rte. 2,
Columbia City 46725 (R)
HILLIS, ELWOOD H., 2331 S. Wabash,
Kokomo 46901 (R)
HOWARD, CHARLES B., Rte. 1, Box 300C,
Noblesville 46060 (R)
HRIC, PAUL J., 7039 Northcote Ave.,
Hammond 46324 (D)
HUETT, ORVIL E., 7112 Pollack Ave.,
Evansville 47715 (D)
HUGHES, WAYNE, Rte. 1, Hudson 46747 (R)
HUMPHREY, ROBERT E., 2431 Highland Ave.,
Anderson 46011 (R)
JESSUP, ROGER L., Rte. 2,
Summittville 46070 (R)
JONES, ROBERT L., JR., 5210 N. Park Ave.,
Indianapolis 46220 (R)
KENNEDY, NELSON D., Palmyra 47164 (D)
LAKE, MARTIN, 212 S. Washington St.,
Swayzee 46986 (R)

LAMKIN, EUGENE H., JR., 4430 Jamestown Ct.,
Apt. C, Indianapolis 46226 (R)
LATZ, WILLIAM S., 14334 N. Tonkel Rd.,
Ft. Wayne 46805 (R)
LESNIAK, BEN, JR., 4819 Wegg Ave.,
East Chicago 46312 (D)
LEWIS, JOHN M., 207 Emerson Dr.,
Seymour 47274 (R)
MALONEY, ANNA, 131 E. 5th Ave.,
Gary 46402 (D)
MAUZY, THAMES L., 1025 Country Club Lane,
Warsaw 46580 (R)
MCComb, THOMAS V., 6215 Chaddsford Dr.,
Ft. Wayne 46806 (R)
MCINTYRE, JACK W., Rte. 2,
Bloomfield 47424 (R)
MERTZ, J. HAROLD, 2521 North St.,
Logansport 46947 (R)
MURAKOWSKI, ARTHUR, 256 Dyer Blvd.,
Hammond 46320 (D)
MUTZ, JOHN M., 8112 Hill Top Lane,
Indianapolis 46256 (R)
NEADERHISER, JACK I., 2217 4th Ave.,
Terre Haute 47807 (D)
PARTLOW, PAUL S., 7975 Gypsy Hill Rd.,
Indianapolis 46240 (R)
PEARSON, JIMMY R., 31 Rosewood Dr.,
Jeffersonville 47130 (D)
PETERSON, ELLSWORTH C., Rte. 3,
Ligonier 46767 (R)
PRATT, DONALD C., Rte. 1, Rockville 47872 (R)
RAINBOLT, AUDIE W., 4003 Green Valley Rd.,
New Albany 47150 (D)
REA, SAMUEL A., 3403 S. Washington Rd.,
Fort Wayne 46804 (R)
RETERER, RICHARD E., 5301 Central Ave.,
Indianapolis 46220 (R)
RICHARDSON, RAY, 103 Walnut St.,
Greenfield 46140 (R)
RICKETS, J. BEN, Rte. 1,
Wheatland 47597 (D)
RIGGIN, RICHARD E., 2411 Vernon Dr.,
Muncie 47304 (R)
ROBISON, DON W., 309 W. Washington,
Shelbyville 46176 (R)
ROGERS, MICHAEL K., 1714 Ross St., #1,
New Castle 47362 (R)
RUCKELSHAUS, WILLIAM D., 4950 Graceland Ave.,
Indianapolis 46208 (R)
SHANK, RICHARD, E., Rte. 1, Box 337-L,
Elkhart 46514 (R)
SHAWLEY, JOHN F., 225 E. 9th St.,
Michigan City 46360 (R)
SHICK, HAROLD R., 725 N. Calvert St.,
Muncie 47303 (R)
SINKS, JOHN R., 2804 Inwood Dr.,
Fort Wayne 46805 (R)
SLENKER, GLENN R., 602 W. Broadway,
Monticello 47201 (R)
SMITHERMAN, JACK N., Rte. 1,
Mooresville 46158 (R)
SPANAGEL, HARRY B., 231 Oakey Ave.,
Lawrenceburg 47025 (D)
TELLE, KING, 1212 Campbell,
Valparaiso 46383 (R)
THOMAS, JOHN J., 823 N. Meridian St.,
Brazil 47834 (R)

Indiana (continued)

TOON, THOMAS P., 1100 S. Grand Ave.,
Evansville 47713 (D)
ULMER, HERMAN C., 227 W. Central Ave.,
Bluffton 46714 (R)
WALTZ, RALPH H., Rte. 1,
Hagerstown 47346 (R)
WISE, CHARLES D., 711 University Ave.,
Muncie 47303 (R)
YARNELL, OTIS M., 7140 W. Washington St.,
Indianapolis 46241 (R)

IOWA**(GENERAL ASSEMBLY)***Senate*

Democrats 32 Republicans 29

BALLOUN, CHARLES F., R.R. 1,
Toledo 52232 (R)
BENDA, KENNETH, Hartwick 52232 (R)
BRILES, JAMES E., 806 7th, Corning 50841 (R)
BUREN, JOHN L., 335 Clinton,
Forest City 50436 (D)
BURNS, ROBERT J., 618 Dearborn St.,
Iowa City (D)
CASSIDY, JOSEPH W., Walcott 52773 (D)
CLARKE, HUGH H., 408 10th Ave. N.E.,
Belmond 50421 (R)
COLEMAN, C. JOSEPH, Clare 50524 (D)
CONDON, GENE F., 3211 W. 9th,
Waterloo 50702 (D)
DEHART, PEARLE, 1604 Clark St.,
Ames 50010 (R)
DEKOSTER, LUCAS J., 404 Center St.,
Hull 51239 (R)
DENMAN, WILLIAM F., 1511 Lewis St.,
Des Moines 50315 (D)
DODDS, ROBERT R., Danville 52523 (D)
ELVERS, ADOLPH W., R.R., Elkader 52043 (D)
ELY, JOHN M., JR., 203 23rd St. N.E.,
Cedar Rapids 52402 (D)
ERSKINE, ALDEN J., 119 S. Helen St.,
Sioux City 51106 (R)
FLATT, JOSEPH B., 722 W. Court,
Winterset 50273 (R)
FLOY, DELBERT, Rte. 1, Thornton 50479 (D)
FREY, T. J., Neola 51559 (R)
FROMMELT, ANDREW G., Box 269,
Hickory Hill, Dubuque 52001 (D)
GAUDINEER, LEE, 1248 39th St.,
Des Moines 50311 (D)
GLENN, GENE W., 112A E. 2nd St.,
Ottumwa 52501 (D)
HAGEDORN, MERLE W., Royal 51357 (D)
HEABERLIN, STANLEY M.,
Pleasantville 50225 (D)
HEYING, H. L., 115 Jefferson, West Union (D)
HILL, EUGENE M., R.R. 3, Newton 50208 (D)
HOUGEN, CHESTER O., 4013 Falls Ave.,
Waterloo 50701 (R)
JEPSEN, ROGER W., 912 First National Bldg.,
Davenport 52801 (R)
KIBBIE, JOHN P., R.R. 2, Box 520,
Emmetsburg 50536 (D)

KLEFSTAD, GILBERT E., 315 N. 19th,
Council Bluffs 51501 (D)
KOSEK, ERNEST, 501 Merchants Natl. Bank
Bldg., Cedar Rapids 52401 (R)
KRUCK, WARREN D., Box 224, Boone 50036 (D)
KYHL, VERNON H., Parkersburg 50665 (R)
LAMBORN, CLIFTON C., 207 S. Vermont St.,
Maquoketa 52060 (R)
LANGE, ELMER F., 1010 Hillcrest St.,
Sac City 50583 (R)
LISLE, VERN, Clarinda 51632 (R)
LODWICK, SEELEY G., Wever 52658 (R)
LUCKEN, J. HENRY, 531 Central Ave. S.W.,
Le Mars 51031 (R)
MAIN, FRANKLIN S., Lamon 50140 (D)
MCGILL, DONALD S., R.R. 1,
Melrose 52569 (D)
MESSEGLY, FRANCIS L., R.R. 3,
Cedar Falls 50613 (R)
MILLS, MAX M., 416 N. 5th,
Marshalltown 50158 (R)
MURRAY, DONALD W., RFD 257,
Bancroft 50517 (D)
NEU, ARTHUR A., Box 269, Carroll 51401 (R)
NURSE, H. KENNETH, 220 S. Central,
Hartley 51346 (D)
O'MALLEY, GEORGE E., 3217 44th St.,
Des Moines 50310 (D)
PATTON, JOHN W., Aurora 50607 (D)
POTGETER, JAMES A.,
Steamboat Rock 50672 (R)
REICHARDT, WILLIAM J., 38 Foster Dr.,
Des Moines 50312 (D)
RENO, MAX E., Box 216, Bonaparte 52620 (D)
REPPERT, HOWARD C., JR., 820 10th St.,
Des Moines 50309 (D)
RIGLER, ROBERT R., 251 S. Locust St.,
New Hampton 50659 (R)
RILEY, TOM, 3610 Clark Rd. S.E.,
Cedar Rapids 52403 (R)
SCHABEN, JAMES F., Dunlap 51529 (D)
SHAFF, ROGER J., Rte. 1, Box 120,
Camanche 52730 (R)
SHIRLEY, ALAN, 1602 Warford,
Perry 50220 (D)
STANLEY, DAVID, 814 Iowa Ave.,
Muscatine 52761 (R)
STEPHENS, RICHARD L., Crawfordsville 52621 (R)
VAN EATON, CHARLES S., 418 Insurance
Exchange Bldg., Sioux City 51101 (R)
VAN GILST, BASS, R.R. 4,
Oskaloosa 52577 (D)
WALSH, JOHN M., 1301 Central Ave.,
Dubuque 52001 (R)

House of Representatives

Republicans 89 Democrats 35

ALLEN, L. E., 218 E. Orchard Ave.,
Council Bluffs 51501 (R)
ANDERSON, LEONARD C., 712 S. Glass St.,
Soux City 51106 (R)
BAILEY, RAY V., 518 First St. N.W.,
Clarion 50525 (D)
BAKER, DONALD E., 1517 Boone St.,
Boone 50036 (D)

Iowa (continued)

- BARINGER, MAURICE E., 9 Hillside Dr. E.,
Oelwein 50662 (R)
- BATTLES, LYNN F., SR., R.R. 1,
Maquoketa 52060 (R)
- BEARDSLEY, HARRY W., 544 32nd St.,
West Des Moines 50265 (D)
- BENNETT, VERNON N., 1022 Hoffman Ave.,
Des Moines 50316 (D)
- BERGMAN, IRVIN L., Box 385, Harris 51345 (R)
- BOWIN, DONALD A., 4031 Scenic Dr.,
Waterloo 50701 (R)
- BREITBACH, ALFRED P., SR., Box 197,
Farley 52046 (D)
- BUSCH, HENRY W., R.R. 2,
Waverly 50677 (R)
- CAFFREY, JAMES T., Box 4034, Highland Park Sta.,
Des Moines 50333 (D)
- CAMP, JOHN, Box 94, Bryant 52727 (R)
- CARNAHAN, CLEVE L., 708 Elm St.,
Ottumwa 52501 (D)
- CHRISTENSEN, PERRY L., R.R., Kent 50850 (R)
- CLARK, RUSSELL D., Oak Park Addition,
Denison 51442 (R)
- COCHRAN, DALE M., Rte. 1, Box 109,
Eagle Grove 50533 (D)
- COFFMAN, WILLIAM J., E. Oak St.,
North English 52316 (R)
- CONKLIN, W. CHARLENE, 141 Woolawn Rd.,
Waterloo 50701 (R)
- CUNNINGHAM, RAY C., 2218 Storm St.,
Ames 50010 (R)
- CURRAN, LEIGH R., R.R. 3,
Mason City 50401 (R)
- DARRINGTON, WILLIAM E., Persia 51563 (R)
- DEN HERDER, ELMER H., 291 S.E. 12th St.,
Sioux Center 51250 (R)
- DIEHL, ROBERT H., Box 86,
Albert City 50510 (R)
- DISTELHORST, MILTON, R.R. 2,
Burlington 52601 (D)
- DODERER, MINNETTE, 2008 Dunlap Ct.,
Iowa City 52240 (D)
- DUFFY, JOHN L., 220 Bryant St.,
Dubuque 52001 (D)
- DUNTON, KEITH H., Box 77,
Thornburg 50255 (D)
- EDGINGTON, FLOYD P., 412 Maple St.,
Sheffield 50475 (R)
- FISCHER, HAROLD O., Wellsburg 50680 (R)
- FISHER, C. RAYMOND, 507 12th St.,
Grand Junction 50107 (R)
- FRANKLIN, A. JUNE, 1124 14th Street Pl.,
Des Moines 50314 (D)
- FREEMAN, LESTER M., R.R. 1,
Spirit Lake 51360 (R)
- FULLERTON, BERT, Correctionville 51016 (R)
- GALLAGHER, JAMES V., 2528 Orchard St.,
Waterloo 50702 (D)
- GANNON, WILLIAM J., R.R. 1,
Mingo 50168 (D)
- GITTINS, HARRY R., 238 Sylvan Dr.,
Council Bluffs 51501 (R)
- GLENN, CHARLES F., 2316 Vine St.,
West Des Moines 50265 (D)
- GRAHAM, J. WESLEY, 309 Moorehead St.,
Ida Grove 51445 (R)
- GRASSLEY, CHARLES E., R.R. 1,
New Hartford 50660 (R)
- HANSON, FRED B., 203 S. 5th St.,
Osage 50461 (R)
- HANSON, HARLEY, R.R. 2, Vinton 52349 (D)
- HARBOR, WILLIAM H., Henderson 51541 (R)
- HICKLIN, EDWIN A., 326 Van Buren Ave.,
Wapello 52653 (R)
- HILL, WILLIAM, 3 Woodburg Bldg.,
Marshalltown 50158 (R)
- HOLDEN, EDGAR H., R.R. 3,
Davenport 52804 (R)
- HULLINGER, ARLO, R.R. 2, Leon 50144 (D)
- JOHNSON, HARVEY W., Exira 50076 (R)
- JOHNSTON, DAN L., 4501 N.E. 26th St.,
Des Moines 50317 (D)
- KIILSHOLM, KARL E., Box 232, R.R. 2,
Algona 50511 (R)
- KING, J. E., 1503 S. Main St.,
Albia 52531 (R)
- KITNER, ART, 712 7th St. N.E.,
Independence 50644 (R)
- KLEIN, JAMES T., 901 S. Grant St.,
Lake Mills 50450 (R)
- KLUEVER, LESTER L., 309 W. 14th St.,
Atlantic 50022 (R)
- KNIGHT, HAROLD L., 708 5th Ave. N.,
Humboldt 50548 (R)
- KOCH, EDGAR J., 2325 Douglas St.,
Sioux City 51104 (R)
- LANGLAND, WALTER V., R.R. 1,
Spring Grove, Minnesota 55974 (R)
- LEE, RICHARD E., Rte. 2,
Webster City 50595 (R)
- LIPSKY, JOAN, 655 Cottage Grove S.E.,
Cedar Rapids 52403 (R)
- MALONEY, JAMES E., Bondurant 50035 (D)
- MAYBERRY, D. VINCENT, 2802 16th Ave. N.,
Fort Dodge 50501 (D)
- MCCARTNEY, RALPH F., 97 S. Main St.,
Charles City 50616 (R)
- MCCRAY, PAUL B., 2509 E. Garfield St.,
Davenport 52803 (R)
- MCINTYRE, SCOTT, JR., 4057 Dalewood S.E.,
Cedar Rapids 52403 (R)
- MCMAMARA, WALTER L., 2544 2nd Ave. S.E.,
Cedar Rapids 52403 (D)
- MENSING, A. L., Box 176, 106 Jefferson Ave.,
Lowden 52255 (R)
- MIDDLESWART, JAMES I., R.R. 2,
Indianola 50125 (D)
- MILLEN, FLOYD H., Box 68,
Farmington 52626 (R)
- MILLER, CHARLES P., 801 High St.,
Burlington 52601 (D)
- MILLER, LEROY S., 305 W. Clarinda Ave.,
Shenandoah 51601 (R)
- MILLER, ROY A., 713 S. Main St.,
Monticello 52310 (R)
- MOFFITT, DELMONT, R.R. 1, Mustic 52574 (R)
- MOHRFELD, FRED, 1203 S. Broadway,
Toledo 52342 (R)
- MOWRY, JOHN L., 503 W. Main St.,
Marshalltown 51058 (R)

Iowa (continued)

NELSON, HAROLD V., Box 305,
Aurelia 51005 (R)
NIELSEN, ALFRED, Defiance 51527 (R)
NOLIN, KARL, Ralston 51459 (D)
O'MALLEY, BERNARD J., 4101 39th Street Pl.,
Des Moines 50310 (D)
OSSIAN, CONRAD, Red Oak 51566 (R)
PALMER, WILLIAM D., 2948 Easton Blvd.,
Des Moines 51317 (D)
PATTON, JAMES E., 144 W. Howard St.,
Manchester 52057 (R)
PELTON, CHARLES H., 1015 N. 2nd St.,
Clinton 52732 (R)
PETERSEN, LEROY H., R.R., Grimes 50111 (R)
PETERSON, LOUIS A., Lawton 51030 (R)
PIERSON, GEORGE N., R.R. 3,
Oskaloosa 52577 (R)
PONCY, CHARLES N., 544 Hamilton St.,
Ottumwa 52501 (D)
RADL, RICHARD M., 302 E. Main St.,
Lisbon 52253 (D)
REDFERN, CARROLL I., Box 176,
Donnellson 52625 (D)
REED, CECIL A., 1608 Mt. Vernon Rd.,
Cedar Rapids 52406 (R)
REDA, THOMAS A., 5004 S.W. 16th St. Pl.,
Des Moines 50315 (D)
ROE, THOMAS S., 303 1st St. S.E.,
Waukon 52172 (D)
ROORDA, NORMAN, Rte. 1, Monroe 50170 (R)
SANDERS, LEON I., 314 N. 17th St. Pl.,
Estherville 51334 (R)
SCHMARJE, CLARENCE F., 2015 Mulberry Ave.,
Muscatine 52761 (R)
SCHROEDER, LAVERNE W., R.R.,
McClelland 51548 (R)
SHAW, ELIZABETH ORR, 29 Hillcrest Ave.,
Davenport 52803 (R)
SHEPHERD, STANLEY T., R.R. 1,
Farmington 52626 (R)
SMITH, MARVIN W., 502 S. Willow,
* Paullina 51046 (R)
SORG, N. F., 1204 Washington Dr.,
Marion 52302 (R)
STEFFEN, VINCENT B., 205 W. Hale St.,
New Hampton 50659 (D)
STOKES, A. GORDON, R.R. 1,
LeMars 51031 (R)
STORY, M. E., 146 Morgan Rd.,
Waterloo 50702 (R)
STRAND, CLAIR, 827 East St.,
Grinnell 50112 (R)
STROMER, DELWYN D., R.R. 3,
Garner 50438 (R)
STROTHMAN, CHARLES F., R.R. 2,
New London 52645 (R)
SULLIVAN, CHARLES K., 1514 Rebecca St.,
Sioux City 51103 (R)
TAPSCOTT, JOHN, 1302 Watrous St.,
Des Moines 50315 (D)
THORSEN, HAROLD, 2525 Hickory Grove Rd.,
Davenport 52804 (R)
TIEDEN, DALE L., Garnavillo 52049 (R)
UTZIG, ARNOLD, 215 Nevada St.,
Dubuque 52001 (D)

VAN DRIE, RUDY, 1917 Paulson,
Ames 50010 (R)
VAN NOSTRAND, MAURICE, 1011 Cherry St.,
Avoca 51521 (R)
VAN ROEKEL, GERRIT, 209 Union St.,
Pella 50219 (R)
VARLEY, ANDREW, R.R. 2, Stuart 50250 (R)
VETTER, KEITH L., Box 514,
Washington 52353 (R)
VOORHEES, DONALD E., 833 Riehl St.,
Waterloo 50703 (R)
WATSON, E. M. First State Bank,
Diagonal 50845 (R)
WAUGH, JEWELL O., R.R. 1,
Whiting 51063 (R)
WELDEN, RICHARD W., 612 Forest Dr.,
Iowa Falls 50126 (R)
WINKELMAN, WILLIAM P., R.R. 2,
Lohrville 51453 (R)
WOLFE, HAROLD E., 709 South Shore Dr.,
Clear Lake 50428 (R)
WOOD, WARREN K., 2706 Fairhaven Rd.,
Davenport 52803 (R)
YODER, EARL M., 519 South Summit St.,
Iowa City 52240 (R)

KANSAS

(LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Republicans 27 Democrats 12
(1 vacancy)

ARTHUR, CHARLES, 1704 Fairview,
Manhattan 66502 (R)
BALL, STEADMAN, 1101 N. Fifth,
Atchison 66002 (R)
BARR, JACK, Leoti 67861 (R)
BELL, GEORGE D., 234 N. 16th,
Kansas City 66102 (D)
BELL, L. CLAUDE, McDonald 67745 (R)
BENNETT, ROBERT F., 4815 W. 80th,
Prairie Village 66208 (R)
BOWERS, WILLIAM S., 1200 W. 7th,
Ottawa 66067 (R)
CASADO, A. F., 202 N. Terrace,
Wichita 67208 (R)
COX, MARVIN M., 160 Delaware,
Kingman 67068 (R)
DROGE, LESLIE A., Rte. 1, Seneca 66538 (R)
FRIZZELL, KENT, 319 S. Martinson,
Wichita 67213 (R)
GAAR, NORMAN E., 2340 W. 51st,
Westwood, Shawnee Mission 66205 (R)
GASTL, EUGENE F., 6032 Ballentine,
Shawnee 66203 (D)
GRAVLEY, BILL E., 2611 Laura,
Wichita 67216 (D)
HALEY, GEORGE W., 1001 Kimball,
Kansas City 66104 (R)
HARDER, JOSEPH C., Moundridge 67107 (R)
HERD, HAROLD S., Coldwater 67029 (D)
HODGE, FRANK S., Rte. 4, Hutchinson 67501 (R)
JANNSEN, JACK W., Rte. 1,
Lyons 67554 (D)
JOSEPH, CHARLES B., Potwin 67123 (D)

Kansas (continued)

LIEBERT, RICHARD, 502 W. 5th,
Coffeyville 67337 (D)
MATLACK, DON, Box 58, Clearwater 67026 (D)
MCCLINTON, CURTIS, 1205 E. 12th,
Wichita 67214 (D)
PORTER, MRS. WALTER, R.R. Reading,
Miller 66868 (R)
QUINLAN, JACK A., 2711 James,
Topeka 66614 (R)
REILLY, ED, JR., 1412 S. Broadway,
Leavenworth 66048 (R)
SAAR, T. D., JR., 309 S. Locust,
Pittsburg 66762 (D)
SANBORN, THEO A., 1621 24th St.,
Belleville 66935 (R)
SEBELIUS, KEITH G., 602 W. Wilberforce,
Norton 67654 (R)
SHULTZ, REYNOLDS, Rte. 3, Lawrence 66044 (R)
SMITH, GLEE S., JR., 616 W. 4th,
Larned 67550 (R)
STEINEGER, JACK, 107 S. 54th, Muncie 66106 (D)
STRAHAN, ERNEST W., 835 S. Santa Fe,
Salina 67401 (R)
TAGGART, ROBERT C., 2761 Plass,
Topeka 66611 (R)
VAN SICKLE, TOM R., 1018 S. Margrave,
Fort Scott 66701 (R)
VOSS, J. HARM, Downs 67437 (R)
WARD, WILLIAM H., 324 Elm, Marion 66861 (R)
WARREN, JOE, Maple City 67102 (D)
WOODARD, W. E., JR., 3822 E. Skinner,
Wichita 67218 (R)

House of Representatives

Republicans 76 Democrats 49

ADAMS, CLYDE B., 5332 Leavenworth Rd.,
Kansas City 66104 (D)
AMREIN, DONALD C., 6601 W. 67th,
Overland Park 66204 (R)
ANDREWS, LOYD, 2638 Wedgewood,
Wichita 67204 (D)
BAGGALL, WENDELIN E., 415 E. 14th St.,
Hays 67601 (D)
BELL, DONALD A., 1475 Lieunette,
Wichita 67203 (R)
BORGEN, REX R., Asherville 67415 (R)
BOWER, JOHN D., McLouth 66054 (R)
BOYD, EDWARD B., Rte. 1, Larned 67550 (R)
BOYER, BENJAMIN J., 4517 Shrine Park Rd.,
Leavenworth 66048 (D)
BRIER, BILL, 8239 Woodward,
Overland Park 66204 (R)
BROCKMAN, MELVIN B., 4509 Parallel,
Kansas City 66104 (D)
BROKAW, GAY H., 508 Waverly,
Coffeyville 67337 (D)
BROOKS, J. BYRON, Rte. 5, Manhattan 66502 (R)
BROWN, W. R., JR., Emmett 66422 (R)
BUCHSELE, JAMES P., 2208 California,
Topeka 66605 (D)
BUCK, WALLACE M., 4008 Stratford Rd.,
Topeka 66604 (R)

BUNTEN, WILLIAM W., 1701 W. 30th,
Topeka 66611 (R)
CAIN, W. LEE, 1024 N. Penn Ave.,
Independence 67301 (D)
CARLSON, RAYMOND F., RFD, Clifton 66937 (R)
CASEBEER, JOHN W., McPherson 67460 (D)
CHANEY, BERT, JR., 727-15 Circle,
Hutchinson 67501 (D)
COLDSNOW, BOB, 8 Linden, Wichita 67208 (R)
CONARD, JOHN J., Greensburg 67054 (R)
CUBIT, JAMES, Garnett 66032 (R)
DAVIS, JAMES P., 725 Parallel,
Kansas City 66101 (D)
DEMPSEY, AMBROSE L., Rte. 3,
Leavenworth 66048 (D)
DIERDORFF, ARDEN, 609 N. Main,
Smith Center 66967 (R)
DOYEN, ROSS O., 434 W. Ninth,
Concordia 66901 (R)
DURFEE, C. H., Ness City 67560 (R)
EULER, JACK R., 606 N. 6th,
Wathena 66090 (R)
FATZER, HUBERT, Fellsburg 67048 (R)
FORD, WALTER, 102 S. Colorado,
Ulysses 67880 (D)
FOSTER, BEN, 2541 Gentry, Wichita 67220 (R)
FOWLER, GEORGE W., RFD,
Kalvesta 67856 (D)
FRANCISCO, JAMES L., Mulvane 67110 (D)
FRIBLEY, BILL H., Box 109,
Crestline 66728 (R)
GABRIEL, ARTHUR, 3rd and Kickapoo,
DeSoto 66018 (R)
GAINES, FRANKLIN D., 1803 Highland Dr.,
Augusta 67010 (D)
GRAHAM, HARRIET, 1914 Marion,
Wichita 67216 (D)
GRANT, ERVIN E., 525 Harvard,
El Dorado 67042 (R)
GRAY, OREN, 220 N. 31st,
Parsons 67357 (R)
GRIFFITH, JERRY L., 460 Spring Creek,
Derby 67037 (D)
HARPER, J. L., 2350 S. Estelle,
Wichita 67211 (R)
HARPER, RICHARD L., Rte. 3, Fort Scott 66701 (R)
HARRELL, NEWT, 467 Pamela,
Wichita 67212 (D)
HAYES, JOHN F., 106 Crescent Blvd.,
Hutchinson 67501 (R)
HEATH, CHARLES F., 18 Crestview Dr.,
Salina 67401 (R)
HILL, CLYDE, 504 N. State,
Yates Center 66783 (R)
HOLMES, LAURENCE S., 1138 Amidon,
Wichita 67203 (D)
HOLT, ELMER M., 409 N. Washington,
Wellington 67152 (D)
HOWARD, KENITH R., JR., 6510 W. 67th,
Overland Park 66204 (R)
HOWAT, WORDEN R., WaKeeney 67672 (D)
HUG, ROLAND G., 449 Green, Topeka 66616 (D)
HUGGINS, HARLEY D., 1710 S. 49th Pl.,
Kansas City 66106 (D)
HUGHES, REES H., 2007 S. Elm,
Pittsburg 66762 (R)

Kansas (continued)

- JACOBS, FRANCIS, 575 F. St.,
Phillipsburg 67661 (R)
- JELINEK, GEORGE J., 107 W. Tenth St.,
Ellsworth 67439 (D)
- JOHNSON, R. Bruce, Rte. 2,
Salina 67401 (R)
- KAY, MORRIS, 1444 W. 19th St. Terr.,
Lawrence 66044 (R)
- KEENAN, ROBERT P., 2511 Broadway,
Great Bend 67530 (D)
- KESSINGER, ED L., Junction City 66441 (R)
- KING, RAYMOND E., Hesston 67062 (R)
- LINDAHL, TED, Plevna 67568 (R)
- LINDE, FREDRICK A., 6008 Grace Lane,
Wichita 67208 (R)
- LOUX, RICHARD C., 237 S. Custer,
Wichita 67213 (D)
- LOVE, CLARENCE C., 2853 Parkview,
Kansas City 66104 (D)
- LUTZ, HARRY F., Sharon Springs 67758 (R)
- MADDEN, ROBERT B., 2602 S. Fern,
Wichita 67217 (D)
- MANKIN, RICHARD, 1516 Washington,
Emporia 66801 (R)
- MASOVERO, JOHN, Pittsburg 66762 (R)
- MCANANY, RICHARD S., 6108 Nieman Rd.,
Shawnee 66203 (D)
- MCCRAY, BILLY Q., 1532 N. Ash,
Wichita 67214 (D)
- MCGILL, DUANE, 1313 E. 12th,
Winfield 67156 (R)
- MEALMAN, WILLIAM E., 9015 Pawnee Lane,
Leawood 66206 (R)
- MEEK, FRED, Idana 67453 (R)
- MEEKER, GEORGE W., 1401 E. Hackberry,
Garden City 67846 (R)
- MIKESIC, JOSEPH M., 250 N. Wilson Blvd.,
Kansas City 66102 (D)
- MOLINE, BRIAN J., 3307 S. Vine,
Wichita 67217 (D)
- MOORE, EVERETT L., Longton 67352 (R)
- NILES, IRVING, Lyndon 66451 (D)
- NOWLIN, OSCAR J. B., 111 New Jersey,
Holton 66436 (R)
- OCHS, TILLMAN P., 271 W. 8th,
Hoisington 67544 (R)
- OSSMANN, CARL G., 1260 Randolph,
Topeka 66604 (R)
- OTT, CARL A., 500 Broadway,
Marysville 66508 (D)
- PATTON, J. W., Rte. 2, Hiawatha 66434 (R)
- PINET, ROBERT L., 411 W. 10th,
Ottawa 66067 (R)
- POWELL, ALVA L., Rte. 1,
Bucyrus 66013 (D)
- PRICE, NEIL, Reading 66868 (R)
- RATNER, PAYNE, JR., 227 N. Crestway,
Wichita 67208 (R)
- ROBERTS, WILLIAM L., 3800 Booth,
Kansas City 66103 (D)
- ROGERS, RICHARD D., 301 N. 15th St.,
Manhattan 66502 (R)
- ROGG, HERBERT A., 227 Ober,
Russell 67665 (D)
- ROHMILLER, HAROLD C., Chetopa 67336 (D)
- ROSENAU, FRED W., 3050 S. 65th,
Kansas City 66106 (D)
- SKOOG, RALPH E., 224 Greenwood,
Topeka 66606 (R)
- SLOCOMBE, LAWRENCE D., Peabody 66866 (R)
- SMITH, SHELBY W., 132 S. Fountain,
Wichita 67218 (R)
- SPEARS, LAVERNE H., Rossville 66533 (R)
- STADLER, ROBERT F., Iola 66749 (R)
- STEICHEN, E. F., Lenora 67645 (D)
- STERLING, BILL, Hardtner 67057 (D)
- STROWIC, CALVIN A., 1112 N. Buckeye,
Abilene 67410 (R)
- STUTZ, WILLIAM C., Effingham 66023 (D)
- TAYLOR, JESS, Tribune 67879 (R)
- TETER, DON H., 504 E. Poplar,
Arkansas City 67005 (D)
- TOBIAS, ANSEL W., Box 470, Lyons 67554 (R)
- TURNER, JACK N., 1234 S. Kansas,
Wichita 67211 (R)
- UNRUH, ERNEST A., 2021 N. Main,
Newton 67114 (R)
- VAN CLEAVE, THOMAS, JR., 2225 Washington
Blvd., Kansas City 66102 (D)
- VANLANDINGHAM, DICK, 330 Copeland,
Kingman 67068 (R)
- VAUGHN, RAYMOND C., 428 Yuba,
Burlington 66839 (R)
- VOGEL, JOHN, Rte. 4, Lawrence 66044 (R)
- WARD, EARL D., 6310 Verona Rd.,
Mission Hills 66222 (R)
- WATKINS, HENRY, Rte. 3, Erie 66733 (D)
- WELCH, M. V., 406 South "D",
Herington 67449 (D)
- WEST, TOM, 2801 Maryland,
Topeka 66605 (R)
- WHITE, GEORGE L., RFD,
Valley Center 67147 (R)
- WICINSKI, JOSEPH A., 27 S. Hallack,
Kansas City 66101 (D)
- WILCOX, KEITH M., 602 N. Prospect,
Liberal 67901 (R)
- WILLIAMSON, BLAKE A., 1865 Edwardsville Dr.,
Edwardsville 66022 (R)
- WINKELMAN, GLENN L., Bloom 67833 (D)
- WINTERS, KENNETH J., 8132 Rosewood Dr.,
Prairie Village 66208 (R)
- WOODWARD, ERNEST R., Oberlin 67749 (R)
- WOODWORTH, PHIL L., 5617 Beverly Lane,
Mission 66222 (R)
- ZIMMERMAN, D. WAYNE, 804 Brentwood,
Olathe 66061 (R)

KENTUCKY**(GENERAL ASSEMBLY)****Senate**

Democrats 25 Republicans 12
(1 vacancy)

- BILLINGTON, OWEN, 509 N. 7th St.,
Murray 42071 (D)
- BONN, BERNARD J., 4020 W. Broadway,
Louisville 40211 (D)
- BRAND, GEORGE G., Box 172, Mayfield 42066 (D)

Kentucky (continued)

BRIZENDINE, THOMAS M., 501 W. Cedar,
Franklin 42134 (D)
BUCKMAN, J. D., Shepherdsville 40165 (D)
CHIN, RICHARD, 9803 Highcrest,
Valley Station 40172 (R)
DOWNING, C. GIBSON, Deepwood Dr.,
Lexington 40505 (D)
DUFFY, MARTIN J., JR., Marion E. Taylor Bldg.,
Louisville 40202 (D)
DUNCAN, O. O., Whitley City 42653 (R)
ELLIS, FLOYD H., Rte. 1, Rockfield 42274 (D)
ENGLE, WILLIAM, 602 E. Main St.,
Hazard 41701 (D)
FORD, WENDELL H., 333 Maple Ave.,
Owensboro 42301 (D)
FRYMIRE, RICHARD L., 133 Hillcrest Ave.,
Madisonville 42431 (D)
GARRETT, TOM, 700 Hillgate, Paducah 42002 (D)
GAY, CLAY, Box 43, Hyden 41749 (R)
HARRIS, TOM, Rte. 2, Worthville 41098 (D)
HOWARD, DURHAM W., Box 191,
Pineville 40977 (R)
HUDDLESTON, WALTER, Seminole Rd.,
Elizabethtown 42701 (D)
JOHNSON, DONALD L., 69 S. Crescent,
Ft. Thomas 41075 (R)
JOHNSON, FAIRIS, Martin 41649 (D)
KELLY, Ed J., 209 Stockwell Ave.,
Flemingsburg 41041 (D)
KINKEAD, SHELBY C., 254 S. Ashland Ave.,
Lexington 40502 (D)
LEWIS, JAMES E., Sandy Hook 41171 (D)
MANN, WILLIAM C., Burkesville 42717 (R)
McCANN, C. W. A., 5709 Southland Blvd.,
Louisville 40214 (D)
McGINTY, VERNON C., 403 Kingston,
Louisville 40214 (R)
MILLER, SCOTT, JR., 26 Rio Vista,
Louisville 40207 (R)
MOBLEY, PLEAZ W., 103 House Ave.,
Manchester 40962 (R)
MURPHY, EDWARD A., Barnes Mill Rd.,
Richmond 40475 (D)
NEWBERRY, JAMES H., Hiseville 42152 (D)
PALMER, WILSON, Rte. 3, Cynthiana 41031 (D)
REICHERT, WALTER S., 4909 E. Manslick Rd.,
Louisville 40219 (R)
SPENCE, FOSTER, Pikeville 41501 (R)
SULLIVAN, WILLIAM L., 517 N. Main,
Henderson 42420 (D)
TURNER, JOHN R., Jackson 41339 (D)
VAN HOOSE, WENDELL, Tutor Key 41263 (R)
WETHERBY, LAWRENCE W., Weehawken Lane,
Frankfort 40601 (D)

House of Representatives

Democrats 63 Republicans 36

(1 vacancy)

ALLEN, PAUL, 104 Jo Ann Dr.,
Glasgow 42141 (D)
ARNETT, SHERMAN R., Clearfield 40313 (D)
BALL, DON, 1237 Standish Way,
Lexington 40504 (R)

BALLENGER, LOUIS E., 1850 Princeton Dr.,
Louisville 40205 (R)
BARBER, RAYMOND H., Woodland Hgts.,
Scottsville 42164
BARTLEY, WALLACE, Summer Shade 42166 (R)
BATES, RALPH, Rte. 1, Frankfort 40601 (D)
BICKNELL, C. H., Rte. 2, Irvine 40336 (R)
BILLINGS, B. E., Main St., Stanton 40380 (D)
BLUME, NORBERT, 4224 Northwestern Pkwy.,
Louisville 40212 (D)
BLYTHE, E. BRUCE, JR., 210 Hillcrest,
Louisville 40206 (R)
BONDURAGT, JAMES E., Hamilton Hgts. Ave.,
Hodgenville 42748 (D)
BOURNE, JOHN C., 211 Elm St.,
Nicholasville 40356 (D)
BRADY, CHARLES A., 465 N. 28th.,
Louisville 40212 (R)
BROWN, ARCHIE, Stearns 42647 (R)
BROWN, EDWARD G., 301 Morgantown Rd.,
Bowling Green 42101 (D)
BROWN, JOHN Y., 1824 Fielden Dr.,
Lexington 40502 (D)
BRUCE, JAMES E., Rte. 1, Hopkinsville 42240 (D)
BUKY, FALLIS V., 4323 Southern Pkwy.,
Louisville 40214 (R)
CALDWELL, JAMES M., 213 Alcott,
Louisville 40207 (R)
CARROLL, JULIAN M., Rte. 1,
West Paducah 42002 (D)
CHAPMAN, THOMAS E., Rush 41168 (D)
CHAUDON, OTIS R., 123 Tulip Ave.,
Pewee Valley 40056 (D)
CLAPP, LLOYD, Rte. 2, Wingo 42088 (D)
CLARK, BUFORD, Rte. 2, Barbourville 40906 (R)
COX, JOHN H., 54 S. Harrig St.,
Madisonville 42431 (D)
CRISCILLIS, BILL, Loyall 40854 (D)
DEMARCUS, WILLIAM H., R.R. 2,
Stanford 40484 (R)
DEMPSEY, ALBERT, Inez 41224 (R)
DENHAM, MITCHEL B., 506 Forest Ave.,
Maysville 41056 (D)
EICHER, BOB H., 1369 S. 1st St.,
Louisville 40208 (R)
FLOYD, SILER, Yosemite 42566 (R)
FRENCH, GEORGE, 1436 Eastern Pkwy.,
Louisville 40204 (R)
HALE, MRS. R. E., 5430 Hgwy. 144, Owensboro (D)
HARDIN, JOHN O., III, Box 36,
Hopkinsville 42240 (D)
HARPER, KENNETH F., 104 Burdsall,
South Ft. Mitchell 41017 (R)
HARRIS, GEORGE F., Salem 42078 (D)
HENRY, W. K., 201 Montgomery Ave.,
Georgetown 40324 (D)
HINKLE, BROOKS, Rte. 3, Paris 40361 (D)
HISLOPE, LEONARD R., 107 Church St.,
Somerset 42501 (R)
HOE, HARRY M., 413 Dorchester Ave.,
Middlesboro 40965 (R)
HOFFMAN, JOHN S., 324 Barnett Dr.,
Henderson 42420 (D)
HOPKINS, RICHARD, 7th and Center,
Calhoun 42327 (D)
HUNT, HOWARD P., JR., Rte. 1,
Danville 40422 (D)

Kentucky (continued)

HUNT, JAMES E., Fedscreek 41524 (R)
 IRICK, GETHER, Stone 41567 (D)
 ISLER, JOHN J., 1813 Jefferson Ave.,
 Covington 41014 (D)
 JOHNSON, JESSE O., 5106 Princewood Pl.,
 Louisville 40216 (R)
 JONES, CHARLES J., 4204 Lake Dreamland Rd.,
 Louisville 40216 (R)
 JORDON, WILLIAM R., Jenkins 41537 (D)
 KEENE, JOSEPH B., Rte. 1, Bardstown 40004 (D)
 KELLY, STUART S., R. R. 3,
 Taylorsville 40071 (D)
 KESSINGER, THERON, Star Rte.,
 Beaver Dam 42320 (R)
 KING, PHILLIP E., 15 W. Southern,
 Covington 41011 (D)
 LASSITER, CHARLIE, 507 Chestnut St.,
 Murray 42071 (D)
 LEEDS, ROBERT L., 107 W. Bennington Ct.,
 Richmond 40475 (D)
 MADDOX, HENRY, Rte. 4, Hickman 42050 (D)
 MAJORS, DAMON, Caneyville 42721 (D)
 MARTIN, BEN, Drift 41619 (D)
 MCBRAYER, W. TERRY, Greenup 41144 (D)
 MCCALLUM, SHELBY, Box 7, Benton 42025 (D)
 MCCOWAN, DEXTER, Mershons 40752 (R)
 MCINTYRE, ALEX, JR., 23 Mulberry St.,
 Hazard 41701 (R)
 MCNAMARA, NELL G., Mt. Sterling 40353 (D)
 MILLER, CLARENCE R., 614 E. Brandeis Ave.,
 Louisville 40217 (D)
 MILLER, JOHN D., 117 E 8th St.,
 Owensboro 42302 (D)
 MORGAN, FRED, 2018 Broad St.,
 Paducah 42001 (D)
 MURPHY, JAMES E., 947 Washington Ave.,
 Newport 41071 (D)
 OSBORN, TED R., 9 Tanglewood,
 Lexington 40505 (D)
 OSTERTAG, EUGENE, 73 Taylor Ave.,
 Ft. Thomas 41075 (D)
 OVERMAN, HENRY, 29 Bivouac Pl.,
 Ft. Thomas 41075 (D)
 PEACE, WILL K., Williamsburg 40769 (R)
 PENISTON, LOUIS T., New Castle 40050 (D)
 PETTIT, FOSTER, 605 Russell Ave.,
 Lexington 40508 (D)
 PILE, C. H., Rte. 1, Guston 40142 (D)
 REYNOLDS, RUSSELL, 329 Broadway,
 Jackson 41339 (D)
 REYNOLDS, W. J., Allen 41601 (D)
 RIDDLE, M. T., 6307 Outer Loop,
 Louisville 40219 (R)
 ROBERTS, DAN J., 162 N. Main, Walton 41094 (D)
 RUSSELL, ALLEN E., 3031 Dale Ann Dr.,
 Louisville 40220 (R)
 SARTIN, FRANK, 107 Hodges,
 Greensburg 47243 (R)
 SECREST, WAYNE, Vanceburg 41179 (R)
 SHEEHAN, GUS, JR., 612 Altamont Rd.,
 Covington 41016 (D)
 SHORT, PAUL, Harlan 40831 (R)
 SIEMENS, GEORGE R., 1701 Marlow Rd.,
 Louisville 40216 (D)
 SMITH, W. R., Hindman 41822 (D)

SMOTHERS, JOHN M., 1040 Sioux Trail,
 Frankfort 40601 (D)
 STRANEY, MARTIN L., 1056 S. Dixie,
 Radcliff 40160 (D)
 STUART, EUGENE P., 220 Bellemeade Rd.,
 Louisville 40222 (R)
 TUCKER, A. E., 301 Meadow Lane,
 Frankfort 40601 (D)
 VANOVER, CHARLES W., 2802 Delor,
 Louisville 40217 (R)
 WALLACE, FRED, JR., 118 W. 2nd St.,
 Central City 42830 (R)
 WATKINS, SAM H., 617 Cherrywood Dr.,
 Elizabethtown 42701 (D)
 WEBSTER, FRANKLIN, 9 Summit Ave.,
 Williamstown 41097 (D)
 WELLS, LYNN B., Sandy Hook 41171 (D)
 WHEELER, CHARLES D., 4330 Grandview Dr.,
 Ashland 41101 (R)
 WHITE, JOHN E., 116 Wayne St.,
 Manchester 40962 (R)
 WHITLOCK, JAMES E., 441 W. Maip,
 Lebanon 40033 (D)
 WRIGHT, DEXTER S., 337 Kenwood Hill Rd.,
 Louisville 40214 (R)

LOUISIANA**(LEGISLATURE)***Senate*

Democrats 39 Republicans 0

ADCOCK, JAMAR W., 2735 Point Dr.,
 Monroe 71201 (D)
 BABIN, LAWRENCE J., Rte. 1, Convent 70723 (D)
 BARHAM, CHARLES C., Northwood Terr.,
 Ruston 71271 (D)
 BLAIR, CECIL, Rte. 2, Box 81,
 Alexandria 71301 (D)
 BROUSSARD, SAM S., 409 Everette St.,
 New Iberia 70560 (D)
 BROWN, CHARLES M., Rte. 2, Box 347,
 Tallulah 71282 (D)
 CLEMONS, A. C., JR., 419 Alice St.,
 Jennings 70546 (D)
 DAVIS, JACKSON B., 975 Thora Blvd.,
 Shreveport 71106 (D)
 DEBLIEUX, J. D., 208 N. Leo,
 Baton Rouge 70806 (D)
 DEICHMANN, CHARLES E., 4220 Canal St.,
 New Orleans 70119 (D)
 DUNCAN, HOWARD, 217 W. 15th St.,
 Crowley 70526 (D)
 DUPLANTIER, ADRIAN G., 5618 Pratt Dr.,
 New Orleans 70122 (D)
 EAGAN, FREDERICK L., 1127 Philip,
 New Orleans 70130 (D)
 EUSTIS, LAURENCE, JR., 1105 Jefferson Ave.,
 New Orleans 70115 (D)
 FINK, OLAF J., 107 Aurora Dr.,
 New Orleans 70114 (D)
 FOLKES, W. D., St. Francisville 70775 (D)
 FONTENOT, AUSTIN J., Rte. 1, Box 61,
 Opelousas 70570 (D)
 FRIEDMAN, SYLVAN, Natchez 71456 (D)

Louisiana (continued)

FRUGE, JACK C., 705 Hi-School Dr.,
Ville Platte 70586 (D)
GILBERT, J. C., Sicily Island 71368 (D)
GRAVOLET, E. W., JR.,
Pointe-a-la-Hache 70082 (D)
HICKEY, THEODORE M., 4756 Arts St.,
New Orleans 70122 (D)
JONES, HOWARD M., Box 258,
St. Joseph 71366 (D)
KIMBALL, H. M., Maringouin 70757 (D)
KNOWLES, JESSE M., 636 W. LaGrange,
Lake Charles 70601 (D)
LEBLANC, DUDLEY J., 311 Park Ave.,
Abbeville 70510 (D)
MITCHELL, FIELDON H., Montpelier 70422 (D)
MOLLERE, JULES G., 300 Cedar Dr.,
Metairie 70005 (D)
MONTGOMERY, HAROLD, Doyline 71023 (D)
MOORE, DANNY R., 1119 N. Main St.,
Homer 21040 (D)
MOUTON, EDGAR G., JR., 313 Dunreath,
Lafayette 70505 (D)
MYRICK, W. SPENCER, Oak Grove 71263 (D)
O'KEEFE, MICHAEL H., 4 Gull St.,
New Orleans 70124 (D)
PELTIER, HARVEY, JR., 102 Cherokee St.,
Thibodaux 70301 (D)
POSTON, BRYAN, Hornbeck 71439 (D)
RAMBO, W. L., Box 68, Georgetown 71432 (D)
RAYBURN, B. B., 606 Avenue B,
Bogalusa 70427 (D)
ROGERS, B. H., Grand Cane 70132 (D)
TESSIER, GEORGE D., 1443 Joseph St.,
New Orleans 70115 (D)

House of Representatives

Democrats 101 Republicans 3
(1 vacancy)

ADAMS, BERT A., 101 First St.,
Leesville 71446 (D)
ANGELLE, J. BURTON, 1125 Berard St.,
Breaux Bridge 70517 (D)
ANZELMO, SALVADOR, 5024 Warrington Dr.,
New Orleans 70122 (D)
BARRANGER, KENNETH C., 7414 Maple St.,
New Orleans 70118 (D)
BEESON, JAMES E., 313 Cuddihy Dr.,
Metairie 70005 (D)
BEL, CLYDE F., JR., 4516 S. Johnson St.,
New Orleans 70125 (D)
BERNHARD, WILLIAM F., JR., 1511 Thibodaux Ave.,
Baton Rouge 70806 (D)
BLUE, GEORGE R., 301 Cuddihy Dr.,
Metairie 70005 (D)
BOESCH, EDWARD L., 4419 St. Claude Ave.,
New Orleans 70117 (D)
BORDES, CHARLES, III, 8415 S. Claiborne Ave.,
New Orleans 70118 (D)
BRANTON, PAREY P., Rte. 2,
Shongaloo 71072 (D)
BROWN, ALGIE D., 331 McCormick Pl.,
Shreveport 71104 (D)
BROWN, W. K., Box 27, Pollock 71467 (D)

CAFFERY, PATRICK T., 116 Hacker St.,
New Iberia 70560 (D)
CASEY, JOSEPH S., 6859 Memphis St.,
New Orleans 70124 (D)
CAUSEY, GORDON E., Box 385,
606 W. Michigan Ave., Hammond 70401 (D)
CEFALU, NICHOLAS, Amite 70422 (D)
CHAISSON, JOEL T., Collier Dr., Luling 70070 (D)
CHRISTIAN, BENNY G., Nelson Bend Rd.,
Rayville 71269 (D)
COLE, LUTHER F., 9525 Goodwood Blvd.,
Baton Rouge 70806 (D)
COLLIER, ASHTON B., Atlanta 71404 (D)
COOPER, JOE H., Mansfield 71052 (D)
COREIL, JOSEPH E., 219 Evangeline St.,
Ville Platte 70586 (D)
CRAIS, ARTHUR A., 2400 Filmore,
New Orleans 70122 (D)
CULPEPPER, MARVIN T., Rte. 3,
Jonesboro 71251 (D)
DALEY, STEPHEN K., 1019 Melpomene St.,
New Orleans 70130 (D)
DAWSON, CARL V., Zachary 70791 (D)
DELONY, VAIL M., 1002 Lake St.,
Lake Providence 71254 (D)
DEWITT, S. S., Newellton 71357 (D)
DUPUIS, STEVEN J., RFD 1, Box 23,
Opelousas 70570 (D)
DWYER, WILLIAM J., JR., 3208 Metairie Rd.,
Metairie 70001 (D)
EARLY, THOMAS A., JR., 2817 Ursuline Ave.,
New Orleans 70119 (D)
FORTIER, DONALD L., 7110 Foch Rd.,
New Orleans 70126 (D)
FULCO, FRANK, 124 Atlantic,
Shreveport 71105 (D)
GARRETT, JOHN S., 111 Bridgeman St.,
Haynesville 71038 (D)
GIBBS, H. LAWRENCE, JR., 3718 Grammont St.,
Monroe 71201 (D)
GILL, WILLIAM A., 6220 Cameron,
New Orleans 70122 (D)
GREGSON, VERNON J., 3828 Banks St.,
New Orleans 70119 (D)
GREMILLION, ALLEN C., 116 E. 8th St.,
Crowley 70526 (D)
GUIDRY, RICHARD P., Box 426, Galliano 70354 (D)
HALEY, ALLEN, Kilbourne 71253 (D)
HESSLER, ERNEST J., JR., 7125 E. Hermes,
New Orleans 70126 (D)
HILLENSBECK, HARRY J., 801 St. Charles,
New Orleans 70130 (D)
HIMEL, LLOYD R., Convent 70723 (D)
HOFFMAN, THOMAS M., Box 55-B,
Grosse Tete 70740 (D)
HOGAN, MIKE L., 1308 13th St.,
Lake Charles 70601 (D)
HOLLINS, HARRY M., 1403 11th St.,
Lake Charles 70601 (D)
HOLSTEAD, GEORGE B., Woodlawn Dr.,
Ruston 71271 (D)
HOOVER, WINSON G., Livingston 70754 (D)
HUDSON, MORLEY A., 4609 Gilbert,
Shreveport 71106 (R)
JEWELL, J. THOMAS, New Roads 70760 (D)
JOHNSTON, J. BENNETT, JR., 2007 Audubon Pl.,
Shreveport 71105 (D)

Louisiana (continued)

KELLER, HAROLD M., 227 W. 6th St.,
Reserve 70084 (D)
KEOGH, JOSEPH F., 245 Magnolia Wood Ave.,
Baton Rouge 70808 (D)
LACY, J. L., Box 185, Castor 71016 (D)
LANCASTER, E. H., JR., 311 Cleveland St.,
Tallulah 71282 (D)
LANDRENEAU, VERNON, Plaquemine 71362 (D)
LAURICELLA, FRANCIS E., 7300 Jefferson Hgwy.,
New Orleans 70123 (D)
LEAKE, JAMES R., St. Francisville 70775 (D)
LEBLANC, J. LUKE, 151 S. Acadian Dr.,
Lafayette 70505 (D)
LEBLEU, CONWAY, Box 266,
Cameron 70631 (D)
LEBRETON, EDWARD F., JR., 1328 Second St.,
New Orleans 70123 (D)
LOWE, HERMAN J., 568 Avenue C,
Port Allen 70767 (D)
LYONS, A. J., 704 W. Claude,
Lake Charles 70601 (D)
MARCEL, CLEVELAND J., 1716 Acadian Dr.,
Houma 70360 (D)
McCORMACK, JAMES A., 112 Forest Ave.,
Bastrop 71220 (D)
McGEHEE, EUGENE W., Rte. 4, Joor Rd.,
Baton Rouge 70814 (D)
McLAIN, JESSE D., 120 Collins Dr.,
Covington 70433 (D)
McMILLIAN, WILLIAM F., Rte. 1, Box 157,
Merryville 70653 (D)
MILLER, RODERICK, 207 W. Main,
Lafayette 70505 (R)
MORGAN, DELOS H., Box 373,
Clinton 70722 (D)
MORGAN, S. M., JR., Rte. 3,
Coushatta 71019 (D)
MUNSON, ROBERT J., Cheneyville 71325 (D)
NUNEZ, SAMUEL B., JR., 2501 Rosetta St.,
Chalmette 70043 (D)
O'BRIEN, EUGENE G., 2326 Constance St.,
New Orleans 70130 (D)
O'HEARN, TAYLOR W., 1624 Jewella Rd.,
Shreveport 71109 (R)
ORDONEAUX, NORMAN L., 109 New Orelans,
Lake Arthur 70549 (D)
PARKER, LARRY, Box 649,
Alexandria 71301 (D)
PATTEN, DAVID I., Rte. 1, Box 159-A,
Jonesville 71343 (D)
POLK, WILLIAM P., 1644 Audubon Dr.,
Alexandria 71301 (D)
RICHARDSON, W. J., Box 1003,
Grayson 71435 (D)
SAPIR, EDDIE L., 3328 Louisiana Ave. Pkwy.,
New Orleans 70125 (D)
SCHIELE, FRED L., 305 N. Spruce St.,
Vidalia 71373 (D)
SCHOENBERGER, HERMAN B., Buras 70041 (D)
SCHWEGMANN, JOHN G., 112 Green Acres Rd.,
Metairie 70003 (D)
SHERIDAN, LAWRENCE A., Box 488,
Angie 70426 (D)
SIMON, WARREN J., Box 156,
Kaplan 70548 (D)

SINGLETON, ERNEST, Greensburg 70441 (D)
SMITH, JAMES P., Farmerville 71241 (D)
SMITHER, CHARLES G., 440 Audubon St.,
New Orleans 70118 (D)
STINSON, FORD E., Box 276, Oak Ridge Dr.,
Benton 71006 (D)
STROTHER, T. J., Box 367, Oakdale 71463 (D)
SULLIVAN, JOHN P., 4845 Patterson Dr.,
New Orleans 70114 (D)
SYLVESTER, SIDNEY, Star Rte.,
Washington 70589 (D)
TALBOT, RICHARD E., 11 Texas Ave.,
Houma 70360 (D)
TARVER, RAY D., 429 Henry Ave.,
Natchitoches 71457 (D)
TRICHE, RISLEY C., Bayou Lafourche,
Napoleonville 70390 (D)
VESICH, ANTHONY J., JR., 3227 Lafitte Ave.,
New Orleans 70119 (D)
VILLAR, EMERY L., Gonzales 70737 (D)
WALKER, LILLIAN W., 655 Cora Dr.,
Baton Rouge 70815 (D)
WILBANKS, H. G., Jena 71342 (D)
WILLIAMS, WILLIE A., Box 607,
Many 71449 (D)
WOMACK, LANTZ, Rte. 1, Box 300,
Winsboro 71295 (D)
WOOD, GEORGE A., 207 Vernon St.,
Monroe 71201 (D)

MAINE

(LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Republicans 24 Democrats 10

ALBAIR, SAM A. R., 13 Montgomery Ave.,
Caribou 04736 (R)
ANDERSON, FRANK W., 8 Laurel St.,
Ellsworth 04605 (R)
BARNES, GEORGE H., Box 723,
Presque Isle 04769 (R)
BECKETT, HERALD J., 5 Key St.,
Eastport 04631 (R)
Berry, Richard N., Ocean House Rd.,
Cape Elizabeth 04107 (R)
BOISVERT, ROMEO T., Ferry Rd.,
Lewiston 04240 (D)
BREWER, RALPH W., 19 Snow Park,
Bath 04530 (R)
CAMPBELL, JOSEPH B., 76 Willow St.,
Augusta 04330 (R)
COUTURIER, ROBERT L., 85 Vale St.,
Lewiston 04240 (D)
CURTIS, THEODORE S., 123 Main St.,
Orono 04473 (R)
DUQUETTE, ARMAND, 69 Pike St.,
Biddeford 04005 (D)
FARLEY, PETER J., 31 Green St.,
Biddeford 04005 (D)
FERGUSON, NORMAN K., Hanover 04237 (R)
GIRARD, DONIA J., 32 Tampa St.,
Lewiston 04240 (D)
GOOD, VINAL G., Box 8, East Sebago 04029 (R)
GREELEY, EDWIN H., Morrill 04952 (R)

Maine (continued)

HARDING, FLOYD L., Box 207,
Presque Isle 04769 (D)
HILDRETH, HORACE A., JR., Thornhurst Rd.,
Falmouth 04105 (R)
HOFFSES, ALBERT W., Camden 04843 (R)
JOHNSON, HARVEY, RFD 2, Oakland 04963 (R)
KATZ, BENNETT D., 27 Westwood Rd.,
Augusta 04330 (R)
LUND, JON A., 65 Stone St.,
Augusta 04330 (R)
MACLEOD, KENNETH P., 203 Parkway North,
Brewer 04412 (R)
MILLS, PETER, Farmington 04938 (R)
NORRIS, FRANK, West Peru 04290 (D)
RENY, PAUL E., 46 Fairfield St.,
Saco 04072 (D)
ROSS, RODNEY W., RFD 1,
Brownville 04414 (R)
SEWALL, JOSEPH, Old Town 04468 (R)
SNOW, ROGER V., JR., 70 Waites Landing,
Falmouth (D)
SPOUL, MRS. MARGARET, Pemaquid 04558 (R)
STERN, EDWARD, 27 Bellevue Ave.,
Bangor (D)
VILES, ROBERT G., Box 126,
North Anson 04958 (R)
WYMAN, J. HOLLIS, Milbridge 04658 (R)
YOUNG, BYRON P.,
West Gouldsboro 04687 (R)

House of Representatives

Republicans 95 Democrats 56

ALLEN, RALPH W., 15 Thomas Ave.,
Caribou 04736 (R)
BAKER, MRS. ETHEL B., Orrington 04474 (R)
BAKER, MRS. RETA E., Box 15,
East Winthrop 04343 (R)
BEDARD, CAMILLE, 111 Common St.,
Saco 04072 (D)
BELANGER, JOSEPH A., 10 E. Houghton St.,
Madison 04950 (D)
BELIVLAU, SEVERIN M., Box 7,
Kumford 04276 (D)
BENSON, DAVID B.,
Southwest Harbor 04679 (R)
BERMAN, MALCOLM, 6 Leonard St.,
Houlton 04730 (R)
BERNARD, DONALD J., RFD 3, Turner Rd.,
Auburn 04210 (D)
BINNETTE, JOSEPH E., 128 S. Brunswick St.,
Old Town 04468 (D)
BIRT, WALTER A., 33 Pine St.,
East Millinocket 04430 (R)
BOUDREAU, MRS. ANNE M., 81 Lincoln St.,
Portland 04103 (D)
BOURGOIN, EMILE J., 50 E. Main St., Apt. A,
Fort Kent 04743 (D)
BRADSTREET, SETH H., RFD 2,
Newport 04953 (D)
BRADON, HAROLD, Rte. 1, Perham 04766 (R)
BRENNAN, JOSEPH E., 104 Frances St.,
Portland 04102 (D)
BROWN, RUSSELL F., 21 Purinton Ave.,
Augusta 04330 (R)

BUCK, CLIFFORD H., Southport 04569 (R)
BUNKER, WALTER L.,
West Gouldsboro 04687 (R)
BURNHAM, CHESTER L., Naples 04055 (D)
CAREY, RICHARD J., 27 Sterling St.,
Waterville 04901 (D)
CARRIER, J. ROBERT, 315 Bridge St.,
Westbrook 04092 (D)
CARROLL, GEORGE A., Elm St., Limerick (D)
CARSWELL, MRS. CATHERINE H., 26 Panoramic
View Dr., Portland 04103 (D)
CHAMPAGNE, OMER E., 7 Ricker St.,
Fairfield 04937 (D)
CLARK, CARROLL H., Berwick Rd.,
Ogunquit 03907 (R)
CONLEY, GERARD P., 182 Clark St.,
Portland 04102 (D)
COOKSON, WARREN H., RFD 1,
Bangor 04401 (R)
CORNELL, MRS. THELMA B., 118 Forest Ave.,
Orono 04473 (R)
COTE, ALBERT E., 138 Bartlett St.,
Lewiston 04240 (D)
COTTRELL, JOHN B. JR., 36 June St.,
Portland 04102 (D)
COUTURE, PAUL A., 271 Lincoln St.,
Lewiston 04240 (D)
CROCKETT, BENJAMIN S., Desert Rd.,
Freeport 04032 (R)
CROMMETT, LEON J., 413 Penobscot St.,
Millinocket 04462 (D)
CROSBY, CLARENCE M.,
Kennebunk Beach 04045 (R)
CURRAN, RAYMOND J., 188 Maple St.,
Bangor 04401 (D)
CUSHING, RONALD G., RFD 1,
Bucksport 04416 (R)
D'ALFONSO, JOSEPH A., 128 Holm Ave.,
Portland 04102 (D)
DANTON, NICHOLAS W., 12 Milliken St.,
Old Orchard Beach 04064 (D)
DAREY, EDMUND C., 9 Church St.,
Livermore Falls 04254 (R)
DENNET, WILLIAM E., 185 Rogers Rd.,
Kittery 03904 (R)
DICKINSON, M. JEROME, Box 337,
Mars Hill 04758 (R)
DRIGOTAS, FRANK M., 402 Court St.,
Auburn 04210 (D)
DRUMMOND, HORACE H., RFD 1,
Waterville 04901 (R)
DUDLEY, JAMES T., West Enfield 04493 (D)
DUNN, RICHARD L., RFD 1, Bridgton 04009 (R)
DURGIN, DEANE A., Raymond 04071 (R)
EDWARDS, SHEPARD H., SR.,
Stockton Springs 04981 (R)
EUSTIS, WILLIAM W., Box 603,
Dixfield 04224 (D)
EVANS, LEE E., Freedom 04941 (R)
EWER, ROBERT P., 389 Center St.,
Bangor 04401 (R)
FARRINGTON, CARROLL W.,
South China 04358 (R)
FECTEAU, ARMAND, 131 Pool St.,
Biddeford 04005 (D)
FORTIER, MALCOLM, 4 Oakdale St.,
Waterville 04901 (D)

Maine (continued)

- FOSTER, FRANK B., 93 Elm St.,
 Mechanic Falls 04256 (R)
 FRASER, EMILE J., 47 Osgood Ave.,
 Mexico 04257 (D)
 FULLER, MRS. MARION T., RFD,
 York 03909 (R)
 GAUDREAU, LORENZO J., 289 Pleasant St.,
 Lewiston 04240 (D)
 GAUTHIER, ROLAND A., 67 North Ave.,
 Sanford 04073 (D)
 GILL, JOHN E., 16 Keswick Rd.,
 South Portland 04106 (R)
 GIROUX, MRS. NAOMI, 177 Water St.,
 Waterville 04901 (D)
 HALL, STANLEY V.,
 South Windham 04082 (R)
 HANSON, MRS. BERNICE B.,
 East Lebanon 04027 (R)
 HANSON, HERBERT L., RFD, Solon 04979 (R)
 HANSON, PERCY K., 33 Pope St.,
 Gardiner 04345 (R)
 HARNOIS, ROBERT L., 630 Main St.,
 Westbrook 04092 (D)
 HARRIMAN, EDWARD A., Box 866,
 Hollis Center 04042 (R)
 HARVEY, STANLEY C., RFD 3, Wiscasset 04578 (D)
 HAWES, HOWARD E., Union 04862 (R)
 HAYNES, ALFRED M., Cobb Rd.,
 Camden 04843 (R)
 HEALY, JOSEPH J., 87 Pine St.,
 Portland 04102 (D)
 HENLEY, LOWELL D., RFD 2, Box 10,
 Norway 04268 (R)
 HENNESSEY, WILLIAM J., RFD 1,
 Bath 04530 (D)
 HEWES, RICHARD D., 38 Ocean View Rd.,
 Cape Elizabeth 04107 (R)
 HICHENS, WALTER W., Box 211, Eliot 03903 (R)
 HINDS, SAMUEL A., 69 Granby Rd.,
 South Portland 04106 (R)
 HODGKINS, RICHARD R., Greene 04236 (R)
 HOOVER, RICHARD W., Sr., Phillips 04966 (R)
 HUBER, PAUL R., 22 Samoset Rd.,
 Rockland 04841 (R)
 HUMPHREY, ARCHIE L., 9 Gannett St.,
 Augusta 04330 (R)
 HUNTER, GEORGE V., RFD 2,
 Lisbon Falls 04252 (D)
 IMMONEN, JACOB J., West Paris 04289 (R)
 JALBERT, LOUIS, 83 Elm St., Lewiston 04240 (D)
 JAMESON, JOHN H., 780 Union St.,
 Bangor 04401 (R)
 JANNELLE, NEAL A., RFD 2,
 Scarborough 04074 (R)
 JEWELL, FLAVE M., Box 31,
 Monticello 04760 (R)
 KENNEDY, DAVID J., Milbridge 04658 (R)
 KEYTE, HAROLD J., 34 Pleasant St.,
 Dexter 04930 (D)
 KILROY, MRS. JANE CALLAN, 60 Brighton
 Ave., Portland 04102 (D)
 KYES, ERNEST G., 217 W. Front St.,
 Skowhegan 04976 (R)
 LABERGE, ROMEO L., 55 Broad St.,
 Auburn 04210 (D)
 LEBEL, LEON G., 403 Main St.,
 Van Buren 04785 (D)
 LEVESQUE, EMILIEN A., 58 Mountain View,
 Madawaska 04756 (D)
 LEWIN, THEODORE E., 492 Riverside Dr., MDA,
 Augusta 04330 (R)
 LEWIS, EDWARD B., Pemaquid Beach 04559 (R)
 LINCOLN, MRS. E. LOUISE, Bethel 04217 (R)
 LITTLEFIELD, CARLTON E., Box 46,
 Hampden Highlands 04445 (R)
 LOWERY, CHARLES R., 24 Pleasant St.,
 Brunswick 04011 (D)
 LYCETTE, JASPER S., 15-B Smyrna St.,
 Houlton 04730 (R)
 MADDOX, EDWIN F., Box 126,
 Vinalhaven 04863 (R)
 MARTIN, JOHN L., Box 111,
 Eagle Lake 04739 (D)
 McMANN, EDWARD J., 16 Pleasant St.,
 Bath 04530 (R)
 McNALLY, CECIL H., 152 W. Main St.,
 Ellsworth 04605 (R)
 MEISNER, JOHN W., Dover-Foxcroft 04426 (R)
 MILIANO, FRANK J., 11 South St.,
 Eastport 04631 (R)
 MINKOWSKY, CARROLL E., 1 South Ave.,
 Lewiston 04240 (D)
 MOSHER, ALBERT E., Gorham 04038 (R)
 NADEAU, J. F. RAYMOND, 5 June St.,
 Sanford 04073 (D)
 NADEAU, NAPOLEON L., 131 Hill St.,
 Biddeford 04005 (D)
 NOYES, STUART W., Limestone 04750 (R)
 PAYSON, HERBERT, Jr., Thornhurst Point,
 Falmouth 04105 (R)
 PENDERGAST, M. ABBOTT, North St.,
 Kennebunkport 04046 (R)
 PHILBROOK, WILBUR W., 17 Alfred St.,
 South Portland 04106 (R)
 PIKE, SUMNER T., Lubec 04652 (R)
 PORTER, PERCY G., Lincoln 04457 (R)
 PRINCE, SANFORD J., Jr.,
 Orr's Island 04066 (R)
 QUIMBY, FRANK A., Cambridge 04923 (R)
 QUINN, JOHN T., 214 French St.,
 Bangor 04401 (R)
 RACKLIFF, HENRY C., RFD 2,
 Easton 04740 (R)
 RICHARDSON, GORDON A., Box 38,
 Stonington 04681 (R)
 RICHARDSON, HARRISON L.,
 Cumberland Center 04021 (R)
 RIDEOUT, RAYMOND M., Jr., Box 191,
 Manchester 04351 (R)
 ROBERTSON, GERALD D., 248 Chamberlain St.,
 Brewer 04412 (R)
 ROBINSON, CLARENCE E., Box 87,
 Carmel 04419 (R)
 ROCHELEAU, RICHARD B., 125 Third St.,
 Auburn 04210 (D)
 ROSS, RODNEY E., Jr., 1024 Washington St.,
 Bath 04530 (R)
 ROY, J. RICHARD, 115 Halifax St.,
 Winslow 04901 (D)
 SAHAGIAN, HERMAN D.,
 Belgrade Lakes 04918 (R)

Maine (continued)

SAWYER, MAXWELL D., 59 Harpswell St.,
Brunswick 04011 (D)
SCOTT, CARLTON F., Wilton 04294 (R)
SCOTT, GEORGE W., 32 Wilson St.,
Presque Isle 04769 (R)
SCRIBNER, RODNEY L., 323 Spring St.,
Portland 04102 (D)
SHAW, STANLEY F., RFD 2,
Gardiner 04345 (R)
SHUTE, ELDEN H., JR., 63 Perham St.,
Farmington 04938 (R)
SNOW, PARIS J., Rte. 2,
Caribou 04736 (R)
SOULAS, ROBERT N., 55 Palm St.,
Bangor 04401 (R)
STARBIRD, S. GLENN, JR., Box 726,
Kingman 04451 (D)
SULLIVAN, BARTHOLOMEW J., 442 Woodfords
St., Portland 04013 (D)
SUSI, ROOSEVELT T., Pittsfield 04967 (R)
TANGUAY, ROLAND D., 43 Dumont Ave.,
Lewiston 04240 (D)
THOMPSON, RALPH R., 33 Miller St.,
Belfast 04915 (R)
TOWNSEND, PAUL G., Woodland 04694 (R)
TRASK, CLAUDE N., 41 Park St.,
Milo 04463 (R)
TRUMAN, THEODORE, 28 Birch St.,
Biddeford 04005 (D)
WALTZ, STANLEY G., Waldoboro 04572 (R)
WATTS, ROBERT L., 20 Elm St.,
Machias 04654 (R)
WHEELER, MRS. MILDRED F., 29 Pya Rd.,
Portland 04103 (D)
WHITE, MRS. CHARLOTTE H., Guilford 04443 (R)
WIGHT, RONALD S., Box 747,
Presque Isle 04769 (R)
WILLIAMS, HARRY R., Hodgdon 04447 (R)
WOOD, MYRON E., Brooks 04921 (R)

MARYLAND

(GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

Senate

Democrats 35 Republicans 8

ANDERSON, THOMAS M., JR., 12 S. Adams St.,
Rockville 20850 (R)
BAILEY, PAUL J., Leonardtown 20650 (R)
BERTIER, THEODORE L., JR., St. Stevens Rd.,
Millersville 21108 (D)
BERTORELLI, JOSEPH A., 314 S. High St.,
Baltimore 21202 (D)
BISHOP, JOHN J., JR., 203 Courtland Ave.,
Towson 21204 (R)
BRUBAKER, RONALD C., 1 Washington St.,
Cumberland 21501 (D)
BYRON, GOODLOE E., Law Bldg.,
Frederick 21701 (D)
CLARK, JAMES F., Ellicott City 21042 (D)
CONNELLY, HARRY J., SR., 5623 Huntsmoor Rd.,
Baltimore 21227 (D)

CONROY, EDWARD F., 12432 Shawmont Lane,
Bowie 20715 (D)
CURRAN, JOSEPH J., JR., 1415 Limit Ave.,
Baltimore 21212 (D)
DEAN, ROBERT P., Centreville 21617 (D)
DORF, PAUL A., 141 Equitable Bldg.,
Baltimore 21202 (D)
EMANUEL, MEYER M., JR., 6613 Karlson Ct.,
Chillum 20783 (D)
FINNEY, JERVIS S., Valley Rd.,
Stevenson 21153 (R)
FRIEDLER, CARL L., 448 Equitable Bldg.,
Baltimore 21202 (D)
GORE, LOUISE, 11300 River Rd.,
Rockville 20854 (R)
HALL, EDWARD T., Prince Frederick 20678 (R)
HART, ROYAL, 6233 Baltimore Ave.,
Riverdale 20840 (D)
HODGES, WILLIAM L., 1225 W. Cross St.,
Baltimore 21230 (D)
HOYER, STENY H., 8386 Donnell Place,
Forestville 20028 (D)
HUGHES, GEORGE R., JR., Clark Keating Bldg.,
Cumberland 21501 (R)
HUGHES, HARRY R., Denton 21629 (D)
JAMES, WILLIAM S., Office St., Bel Air 21078 (D)
LAPIDES, JULIAN L., 1528 Bolton St.,
Baltimore 21217 (D)
LEE, BLAIR, III, 400 Warrenton Dr.,
Silver Spring 20904 (D)
MALKUS, FREDERICK C., JR., Spring St.,
Cambridge 21613 (D)
MANNING, JOSEPH L., 301 N. Charles St.,
Baltimore 21201 (D)
MCCOURT, FRANK J., 620 Munsey Bldg.,
Baltimore 21217 (D)
MCGUIRK, HARRY J., 310 Long Island Ave.,
Baltimore 21229 (D)
MITCHELL, CLARENCE M., III,
1239 Druid Hill Ave., Baltimore 21217 (D)
NOCK, MARY L., 914 Camden Ave., Box 488,
Salisbury 21801 (D)
PINE, JAMES A., 24 W. Penna. Ave.,
Towson, 21204 (D)
SCHWEINHART, MARGARET C., 3601 Saul Rd.,
Kensington 20795 (D)
SMELSER, CHARLES H., RFD 2,
Union Bridge 21791 (D)
SNYDER, GEORGE E., 539 W. Howard St.,
Hagerstown 21740 (D)
STASZAK, JOSEPH J., 416 S. Imla St.,
Baltimore 21224 (D)
STATEN, ROY N., 3012 Dunglew Rd.,
Baltimore 21222 (D)
STEFFEY, JOHN W., 18 E. Lexington St.,
Baltimore 21202 (R)
STEINBERG, MELVIN A., 350 Equitable Bldg.,
Baltimore 21202 (D)
STONE, NORMAN R., JR., 7833 St. Gregory Dr.,
Baltimore 21222 (D)
WELCOME, VERDA, 2101 Liberty Heights Ave.,
Baltimore 21217 (D)
WINELAND, FRED L., 8673 River View Rd.,
Silesia 20022 (D)

Maryland (continued)

House of Delegates

Democrats 118 Republicans 24

- ABRAMS, ROSALIE S., 6205 Wirt Ave.,
 Baltimore 21215 (D)
 ABRAMSON, MURRAY, 903 Lake Drive,
 Baltimore 21217 (D)
 ADAMS, FLOYD B., 2541 Kirk Ave.,
 Baltimore 21218 (D)
 ADAMS, VICTORINE Q., 3103 Carlisle Ave.,
 Baltimore 21216 (D)
 AIKEN, B. O., Accident 21520 (D)
 AITKEN, JOHN W., 19416 Muncaster Rd.,
 Derwood 20752 (R)
 ALLEN, ARIS T., 62 Cathedral St.,
 Annapolis 21401 (R)
 ALPERT, PAUL E., 3 Leafydale Court,
 Baltimore 21208 (D)
 ANDERSON, MARVIN H., 92 Franklin St.,
 Annapolis 21401 (D)
 ANTONELLI, CAMILLO N., 525 N. Ellwood Ave.,
 Baltimore 21205 (D)
 ARAGONA, XAVIER A., 4409 Stardust Place,
 Washington, D.C. 20022 (D)
 ARATA, STEPHEN J., 1724 Hall Ave.,
 Baltimore 21227 (D)
 ARNICK, JOHN S., 1619 Gray Haven Ct.,
 Baltimore 21222 (D)
 ATHEY, TYRAS S., Jessup 20794 (D)
 AVARA, R. CHARLES, 3508 Coolidge Ave.,
 Baltimore 21229 (D)
 BAGLEY, EDWARD J., 7509 Chris-Mar Ave.,
 Clinton 20735 (D)
 BANNING, ROBERT W., 6904 Forest Hill Dr.,
 Hyattsville 20782 (D)
 BAUMANN, ALBERT F., 1505 Jackson St.,
 Baltimore 21230 (D)
 BEALL, J. GLENN, JR., Beall's Lane,
 Frostburg 21532 (R)
 BECKER, MARTIN S., 9511 Bruce Dr.,
 Silver Spring 20901 (D)
 BELL, ALEXANDER B., 9618 Cottrell Terrace,
 Silver Spring 20901 (D)
 BENNER, ROBERT, The Willows,
 Chesapeake Beach 20732 (R)
 BLONDES, LEONARD S., Perpetual Bldg.,
 Silver Spring 20910 (D)
 BONVEGNA, JOSEPH S., 3511 Gough St.,
 Baltimore 21224 (D)
 BOYER, ELROY C., Chestertown 21620 (D)
 BRAILEY, TROY, 2405 Baker St.,
 Baltimore 21216 (D)
 BRISCOE, JOHN H., Court House Drive,
 Leonardtown 20650 (D)
 BULLOCK, JOSEPH E., 104 N. Highland Ave.,
 Baltimore 21224 (D)
 BURGESS, HUGH, 74 Main St.,
 Ellicott City 21042 (D)
 BURKHEAD, WILLIAM J., 18 Country Club Drive,
 Glen Burnie 21061 (D)
 BURKHEIMER, NANCY B., 12 Leedom Rd.,
 Elkton 21921 (D)
 BURNS, ANDREW J., JR., 6033 Bellona Ave.,
 Baltimore 21212 (D)
 CARDIN, BENJAMIN L., 5935-D Western Park Dr.,
 Baltimore 21209 (D)
 CASSADY, HELEN B., 816 N. Milton Ave.,
 Baltimore 21205 (D)
 CHESTER, JOSEPH A., 3027 E. Federal St.,
 Baltimore 21213 (D)
 CLARKE, EDWARD J., 5137 Westpath Way,
 Washington D.C. 20016 (R)
 COMPTON, CALVIN L., Port Tobacco 20677 (R)
 CONNELL, JEROME F., Box 610,
 Glen Burnie 21061 (D)
 COOK, EDNA P., 8319 Piney Branch Rd.,
 Silver Spring 20910 (D)
 COOK, NOEL S., Suite 101, Algonquin Hotel,
 Cumberland 21501 (R)
 COOLAHAN, JOHN C., 5415 Dolores Ave.,
 Baltimore 21227 (D)
 CRAWFORD, VICTOR L., 1116 Nora Drive,
 Silver Spring 20904 (D)
 CRONIN, DANIEL J., 5205 Wehawken Rd.,
 Bethesda 20016 (R)
 CURRAN, GERALD J., 2831 Montebello Terrace,
 Baltimore 21214 (D)
 D'ANNA, SAM P., 32 Patapsco Ave.,
 Baltimore 21222 (D)
 DEITRICH, NORWOOD E., 1746 Taylor Ave.,
 Baltimore 21234 (D)
 DIXON, ISIAH, JR., 1607 W. North Ave.,
 Baltimore 21217 (D)
 DIZE, CARLTON Y., Crisfield 21817 (R)
 DOCTOR, CHARLES A., 9810 Hellridge Dr.,
 Kensington 20795 (D)
 DONALDSON, WILLIAM L., 102 E. Magnolia Ave.,
 Hagerstown 21740 (R)
 DONOVAN, BERNARD W., 7608 Mason St.,
 District Heights 20028 (D)
 DORMAN, ARTHUR, 11197 Montgomery Rd.,
 Beltsville 20705 (D)
 DOUGLASS, CALVIN A., 1803 Pennsylvania Ave.,
 Baltimore 21217 (D)
 DYPSKI, RAYMOND A., 2824 Dillon St.,
 Baltimore 21224 (D)
 EINSCHUTZ, LOUIS E., 1307 Chapel Hill Drive,
 Baltimore 21206 (D)
 EPSTEIN, HARVEY A., 600 Maryland Trust Bldg.,
 Baltimore 21202 (D)
 EVANS, EDWARD T., 1315 Kentucky Ave.,
 Cumberland 21503 (R)
 EVANS, WILLIAM T., 7824 St. Gregory Drive,
 Baltimore 21222 (D)
 Fornos, WERNER, Davidsonville 21035 (D)
 FOWLER, HENRY J., Mechanicsville 20659 (D)
 FREEBERGER, GEORGE W., 3045 Lorena Ave.,
 Baltimore 21230 (D)
 FRIEDMAN, SOL J., 115 Equitable Bldg.,
 Baltimore 21202 (D)
 GIORDANO, GILBERT R., 5216 Dalton St.,
 Camp Springs 20031 (D)
 GOODMAN, WILLIAM J., 6408 Kaslo Ct.,
 Carrollton, Hyattsville 20784 (D)
 GREER, WILLIAM C., Churchville 21028 (D)
 GRUMBACHER, RICHARD, 11151 The Terrace,
 Hagerstown 21741 (D)
 HARGREAVES, JOHN, 201 E. Central Ave.,
 Federalsburg 21632 (D)
 HELMS, WILLIAM J., JR., 293 McKinsey Rd.,
 Severna Park 21146 (D)

Maryland (continued)

- HERGENROEDER, HENRY R., JR.,
5336 Perring Parkway, Baltimore 21212 (D)
- HESS, W. DALE, Fallston 21047 (D)
- HICKMAN, CARTER M., RFD, Church Hill
21623 (D)
- HICKMAN, RUSSELL O., Whaleysville 21872 (D)
- HINKEL, J. WILLIAM, 1767 Weston Ave.,
Baltimore 21234 (D)
- HOFFMAN, IRWIN F., 262 S. Potomac St.,
Hagerstown 21741 (D)
- HOLUB, CARL, 2634 Ashland Ave.,
Baltimore 21205 (D)
- HOPKINS, C. A. PORTER, Falls Rd.,
Glyndon 21071 (R)
- HOUCK, WILLIAM M., Box 114,
Thurmont 21788 (D)
- HULL, MRS. ANN R., 1629 Drexel St.,
Takoma Park 20012 (D)
- HUTCHINSON, PRESTON A., 331 Lorraine Ave.,
Baltimore 21221 (D)
- JACOBSON, LEONARD S., 7422 Kathydale Rd.,
Baltimore 21208 (D)
- JENSEN, WILLIAM O., JR., 2417 Bradford Rd.,
Baltimore 21234 (D)
- JONES, LESTER V., Kingsville 21087 (D)
- KARDASH, JAMES, Box 382, Rte. 13,
Baltimore 21221 (D)
- KEE, LENA K., 3701 Callaway Ave.,
Baltimore 21215 (D)
- KENT, J. J., JR., 1236 E. Belvedere Ave.,
Baltimore 21214 (D)
- KING, ARTHUR A., 3409 Newton St.,
Mt. Ranier 20822 (D)
- KIRCHER, MARTIN A., 1215 Fidelity Bldg.,
Baltimore 21201 (D)
- KRYSIAK, CHARLES J., Court Square Bldg.,
Baltimore 21202 (D)
- LADY, ELAINE, 4101 Bradley Lane,
Chevy Chase 20015 (R)
- LIPIN, ALFRED J., 502 2nd Ave. S.W.,
Glen Burnie 21061 (D)
- LONG, JOSEPH J., 204 White St.,
Salisbury 21801 (D)
- LOWE, THOMAS H., Stewart Bldg.,
Easton 21601 (D)
- MACKIE, RICHARD D., Elkton 21921 (D)
- MALONE, J. EDWARD, 5536 Oakland Rd.,
Baltimore 21227 (D)
- MANDEL, MARVIN, 506 Equitable Bldg.,
Baltimore 21202 (D)
- MATTHEWS, RICHARD C., 111 Taylor Ave.,
Hampstead 21074 (R)
- MATTHEWS, RICHARD M., Court Lane Bldg.,
Cambridge 21613 (D)
- MCCARTY, MACLYN, JR., 2826 Maryland Ave.,
Baltimore 21218 (D)
- MCDONOUGH, RAYMOND J., 5029 Livingston Rd.,
Oxon Hill 20021 (D)
- MCINERNEY, JOHN S., Professional Bldg.,
Rockville 20850 (R)
- MENES, MRS. PAULINE H., 3517 Marlboro Way,
College Park 20740 (D)
- MINNICK, DANIEL J., JR., 7100 Sollers Pt. Rd.,
Baltimore 21222 (D)
- MONTFORT, TRUEMAN C. S., 7411 Long Branch Dr.,
New Carrollton 20901 (D)
- MOONEY, THOMAS J., III, 828-E. 33rd St.,
Baltimore 21218 (D)
- MOTHERSHEAD, ANDREW O.,
7112 Eversfield Dr., College Heights Estates,
College Park 20740 (D)
- MURPHY, MARGARET A., 1927 Griffiss Ave.,
Baltimore 21230 (D)
- NICE, HARRY W., III, Stevenson & Valley Rds.,
Stevenson 21208 (R)
- NIMMERRICHTER, LORETTA, Waldorf 20601 (R)
- O'BRIEN, JOHN F., 6304 Old Hardford Rd.,
Baltimore 21214 (D)
- O'MALLEY, WILLIAM C., 3037 Northern Parkway,
Baltimore 21214 (D)
- ORLINSKY, WALTER S., 1316 Bolton St.,
Baltimore 21217 (D)
- OSBORNE, WINTON B., Forest Hill 21050 (D)
- PRICE, GEORGE A., Stockton Farm,
Phoenix 21131 (R)
- REED, LESTER B., Mt. Savage 21545 (R)
- REMSBERG, E. EARL, Buckeystown 21717 (R)
- RESNICK, ALAN M., 303 E. Fayette St.,
Baltimore 21202 (D)
- RUMMAGE, FREDERICK C.,
5700 George Washington Dr.,
Camp Springs,
Washington, D.C. 20031 (D)
- RUSH, WILLIAM, 3307 Putty Hill Rd.,
Baltimore 21234 (D)
- RUTKOWSKI, JOHN A., 314 Washburn Ave.,
Baltimore 21225 (D)
- RYND, RICHARD, 3222 Midfield Rd.,
Baltimore 21208 (D)
- SANTANGELO, FRANCIS J., SR.,
7509 Chesapeake St., Landover 20785 (D)
- SARBANES, PAUL S., 1704 Bolton St.,
Baltimore 21217 (D)
- SCARFF, R. WILSON, Upper Cross Roads,
Fallston 21047 (R)
- SCHIRANO, JOSEPH J., 102 Alcock Rd.,
Baltimore 21221 (D)
- SCOTT, DAVID A., 5813 Lenox Rd.,
Bethesda 20034 (R)
- SILK, JAMES J., 2641 Hudson St.,
Baltimore 21224 (D)
- SPECTOR, ALLEN B., Maryland Life Bldg.,
10 South St., Baltimore 21202 (D)
- THOMASON, FRANK A., 302 Sycamore Rd.,
Linthicum 21090 (D)
- VIRTS, CLIFTON C., 5 W. Church St.,
Frederick 21701 (D)
- WALTERS, ELMER E., 17 N. Curley St.,
Baltimore 21224 (D)
- WARFIELD, EDWIN, III, 15 E. Saratoga St.,
Baltimore 21202 (D)
- WAXTER, THOMAS J. S., JR., 4403 Keswick Rd.,
Baltimore 21211 (D)
- WEILE, ERIC I., 921 Ray Rd.,
Hyattsville 20783 (D)
- WEISENGOFF, PAUL E., 555 Brisbane Rd.,
Baltimore 21229 (D)
- WHALEN, HORACE K., 7400 Arrow Rd.,
Bethesda 20014 (R)
- WHITE, E. HOMER, JR., 724 Camden St.,
Salisbury 21801 (D)

Maryland (continued)

WHITNEY, JOHN A., 5104 Wessling Lane,
Bethesda 20014 (R)
WISER, C. LAWRENCE, 12702 Littleton St.,
Silver Spring 20906 (D)
WRIGHT, FREDERICK C., III, Earle Bldg.,
Hagerstown 21740 (D)
WYATT, JOSEPH M., JR., 4921 Frederick Ave.,
Baltimore 21229 (D)
YINGLING, JACOB, 178 Williams Ave.,
Westminster 21157 (R)
ZANDER, EUGENE J., 2013 Franwall Ave.,
Silver Spring 20902 (D)

MASSACHUSETTS**(GENERAL COURT)***Senate*

Democrats 26 Republicans 14

AMES, OLIVER F., 279 Marlborough St.,
Boston (R)
BARRUS, JOHN D., Stone Rd., Goshen (R)
BURKE, JAMES F., 256 Copeland St.,
Brockton (D)
CLASKY, HAROLD H. J., 23 Ryan St.,
New Bedford (R)
COHEN, BERYL W., 227 Tappan St.,
Brookline (D)
CONTE, JOHN J., 36 Marsh Ave., Worcester (D)
CUTLER, LESLIE B., 1010 South St.,
Needham (R)
DAVENPORT, STEPHEN C., 835 Centre St.,
Jamaica Plain (D)
DELLA RUSSO, HARRY, 407 Revere St.,
Revere (D)
DENORMANDIE, JAMES, Trapelo Rd.,
Lincoln (R)
DONAHUE, MAURICE A., 251 Beech St.,
Holyoke (D)
FONSECA, MARY L., 102 Webster St.,
Fall River (D)
HAMMOND, GEORGE D., 96 Western Ave.,
Westfield (R)
HARMON, SAMUEL, 93 Hazelton St.,
Mattapan (D)
HARRINGTON, JOHN E., JR., 101 West Jenness
St., Lowell (D)
HARRINGTON, KEVIN B., 25 Station Rd.,
Salem (D)
HOGAN, CHARLES V., 36 Baltimore St., Lynn (D)
JONES, ALLAN F., Hyannis Rd.,
Barnstable (R)
KELLY, JAMES A., JR., Stafford St.,
Oxford (D)
KENNEALLY, GEORGE V., JR., 4 Blackwell St.,
Dorchester (D)
LAMSON, FRED, 36 Dodge St., Malden (R)
MACKENZIE, RONALD C., 5 Beaver Brook Rd.,
Burlington (R)
McCANN, FRANCIS X., 19 Hutchinson St.,
Cambridge (D)
McINTYRE, JAMES R., 82 Kemper St.,
Quincy (D)

MCKENNA, DENIS L., 16 Prospect Hill Ave.,
Somerville (D)
MOAKLEY, JOHN J., 1812 Columbia Rd.,
South Boston (D)
NUCIFORO, ANDREA F., 222 Velma Ave.,
Pittsfield (D)
PARKER, JOHN F., 28 Orchard St., Taunton (R)
PELLEGRINI, PHILIBERT L., 17 Cheswick Rd.,
Arlington (D)
PIGAGA, VITE J., 15 Fairfax Rd., Worcester (D)
QUINLAN, JOHN M., Oakley Road, Dover (R)
QUINN, PHILIP A., Hotel Massasoit, Spencer (D)
RANDALL, WILLIAM T., 122 Edgell Rd.,
Framingham (R)
RURAK, JAMES P., 34 Margin St., Haverhill (D)
RYAN, DONALD, 15 Puritan Circle,
Springfield (D)
SALTONSTALL, WILLIAM L., 388 Summer St.,
Manchester (R)
UMANA, MARIO, 82 St. Andrew Rd.,
East Boston (D)
WALL, WILLIAM X., 179 Spruce St.,
Lawrence (D)
WARD, JOSEPH D., 29 Allston Pl., Fitchburg (D)
WEEKS, WILLIAM D., 134 Border St.,
Cohasset (R)

House of Representatives

Democrats 168 Republicans 71

Independents 1

AGUIAR, ANTONE S., JR., 2 Hetherington Dr.,
Swansea (D)
AHEARN, DAVID C., 87 Walpole St.,
Norwood (D)
AMBLER, ROBERT B., 51 Longwood Rd.,
Weymouth (D)
ARMSTRONG, JOHN A., 14 Nelson St.,
Plymouth (R)
ASIAF, PETER G., 29 Cherry St., Brockton (D)
BACKMAN, JACK H., 27 Conant Rd.,
Brookline (D)
BALTHAZAR, WILFRED E., 41 Grove St.,
Hudson (D)
BARTLEY, DAVID M., 5 Wolcott St.,
Holyoke (D)
BELMONTE, ROBERT A., 27 Linda Ave.,
Framingham (R)
BERNASHE, ROGER L., 17 Tourtelotte Ave.,
Chicopee (D)
BEVILACQUA, FRANCIS J., 15 Day St.,
Haverhill (D)
BLISS, DONALD T., 9 Hunting St.,
North Attleborough (R)
BLY, BELDEN G., JR., 46 Auburn St.,
Saugus (R)
BOCKO, STANLEY J., 32 Mt. Pleasant St.,
Billerica (D)
BOHIGIAN, ROBERT J., 17 Converse St.,
Worcester (D)
BOLLING, ROYAL L., 18 Schuyler St., Boston (D)
BOWES, JOHN J., 105 Parker Rd.,
Barnstable (R)
BOWLER, JAMES J., 69 Clantoy St.,
Springfield (D)
BRADLEY, JOSEPH G., 33 Maple Ave., Newton (D)

Massachusetts (continued)

- BRESNAHAN, JOHN C., 144 Berkeley St.,
Lawrence (D)
- BRETT, JOSEPH E., 254 Fenno St., Quincy (D)
- BUCKLEY, JOHN R., 754 Plymouth St.,
Abington (D)
- BUFFONE, CHARLES J., 61 Harold St.,
Worcester (D)
- BULGER, WILLIAM M., 1596 Columbia Rd.,
Boston (D)
- BURKE, ANTHONY J., 14 Suffield St.,
Worcester (D)
- BURKE, WALTER T., 55 Walnut St., Natick (D)
- BUSSONE, THOMAS, 39 Federal St., Beverly (R)
- CAIN, FRED E., 19 Clark St., Wilmington (D)
- CAMPOBASSO, ELEANOR M., 15 University Rd.,
Arlington (D)
- CAREY, RAYMOND E., 86 Lynnway,
Revere (D)
- CAREY, WILLIAM A., 20 Castleton St.,
Boston (D)
- CARNEY, DANIEL W., 18 Farwell Ave.,
Boston (D)
- CARNEY, PHILIP N., 12 Ward St., Lynn (D)
- CATINO, MICHAEL, 109 Traincroft, Medford (D)
- CAULEY, EMMETT J., 140 Allyn St.,
Holyoke (D)
- CAVANAUGH, PAUL J., 14 Spring St.,
Medford (D)
- CAWLEY, ROBERT L., 53 Chesbrough Rd.,
Boston (D)
- CHADWICK, HARRISON, 24 Everett Ave.,
Winchester (R)
- CHMURA, STEPHEN T., 4 Elm St., Holyoke (D)
- CHMURA, STEVE T., 460 West St., Ludlow (D)
- CLARK, JOHN G., 79 Holyoke St.,
Easthampton (D)
- COFFEY, JOHN F., 20 Day St.,
West Springfield (D)
- COLE, LINCOLN P., JR., 16 Hill St.,
Lexington (R)
- COLLARO, ANDREW, 31 Granby Rd.,
Worcester (D)
- COLO, THOMAS H., 61 Mountainview Rd.,
Arlington (D)
- CONN, LLOYD E., 71 Orient Ave.,
Melrose (R)
- CONNELL, WILLIAM A., JR., 54 Torrey St.,
Weymouth (D)
- CONTALONIS, GEORGE T., 32 Conn St.,
Woburn (D)
- CORRIVEAU, PAUL J., Main St., Sturbridge (R)
- COURY, EDWARD P., 22 Sycamore St.,
New Bedford (D)
- CRAIG, RUSSELL H., 35 Munroe St.,
Lynnfield (R)
- CRAVEN, JAMES J., JR., 9 Saint John St.,
Boston (D)
- CURTISS, SIDNEY Q., Guilden Hollow Rd.,
Sheffield (R)
- DALY, MICHAEL J., 8 Eric Rd., Boston (D)
- DANOVITCH, ALAN P., 250 Engamore Lane,
Norwood (R)
- D'AVOLIO, MICHAEL A., 160 Bayswater St.,
Boston (D)
- DAVOREN, JOHN F. X., 180 Purchase St.,
Milford (D)
- DELLA CHIESA, AMELIO A., 11 Hughes St.,
Quincy (R)
- DESMOND, JOHN J., 3 Waverly Ave., Lowell (D)
- DESROCHER, ARTHUR L., 20 Milk St.,
Nantucket (R)
- DEVER, EDWARD J., JR., 10 Moccasin Path,
Arlington (D)
- DI CARLO, JOSEPH C., 81 Pearl Ave., Revere (D)
- DICKSON, EDWARD M., 125 Highland St.,
Weston (R)
- DI FRUSCIA, ANTHONY R., 83 White St.,
Lawrence (D)
- DI LORENZO, GEORGE, 190 Princeton St.,
Boston (D)
- DOHERTY, THOMAS H., JR., 2 Westacott Ct.,
Cambridge (D)
- DOLAN, JOHN F., 39 East St., Ipswich (R)
- DONOVAN, JOHN F., JR., 284 Washington Ave.,
Chelsea (D)
- DOWNY, JAMES P., 357 Spring St.,
Brockton (D)
- DOYLE, CHARLES R.,
12 Danville St., Boston (D)
- DRISCOLL, WILFRED C., 710 Prospect St.,
Fall River (D)
- DUKAKIS, MICHAEL S., 93 Perry St.,
Brookline (D)
- DWINELL, RICHARD J., 6 Gould St., Millbury (D)
- EARLY, JOSEPH D., 4 Longfellow Rd.,
Worcester (D)
- EPSTEIN, ARNOLD I., 7 Cummings Rd.,
Boston (D)
- FALLON, THOMAS F., 330 Main St., Clinton (D)
- FARNSWORTH, VERON R., JR., 30 Ripley St.,
Wilbraham (R)
- FARRELL, THOMAS F., 5 Norwood St.,
Worcester (D)
- FEENEY, MICHAEL P., 934 Metropolitan Ave.,
Boston (D)
- FINNEGAN, JOHN J., 7 Frost Ave., Boston (D)
- FISHMAN, IRVING, 1457 Beacon St., Newton (D)
- FLAHERTY, CHARLES F., JR., 15 Harrison Ave.,
Cambridge (D)
- FLAHERTY, MICHAEL F., 182 O'Callaghan Way,
Boston (D)
- FLANAGAN, EDWARD M., 14 Presley St.,
Malden (D)
- FLANNERY, CHARLES L., 55 Hart St.,
Taunton (R)
- FLYNN, DAVID L., 317 Water St.,
Bridgewater (D)
- FRYE, MAURICE E., JR., 79 Mt. Vernon St.,
Boston (R)
- GAMMAL, ALBERT A., JR., 73 Sagamore Rd.,
Worcester (R)
- GAUDETTE, DONALD R., 1125 Pequot St.,
New Bedford (D)
- GAYRON, T. HAROLD, 19 Hood St., Lynn (D)
- GILLIGAN, JULIE, 96 Lafayette Park, Lynn (D)
- GOULD, HAROLD D., JR., 10 Howard St.,
Blackstone (D)
- GREENBERG, JOEL S., 24 Waverly St.,
Pittsfield (D)
- GRIMALDI, JAMES L., 102 Florence St.,
Springfield (D)

Massachusetts (continued)

- GROSSO, ANTHONY P., 26 Worthington Ave.,
Shrewsbury (R)
- GUILMETTE, GERARD A., 15 Foxcroft St.,
Lawrence (D)
- HANNON, BARRY T., 305 West St.,
Braintree (D)
- HANNON, WALTER J., 45 Forbes Hill Rd.,
Quincy (R)
- HARRINGTON, EDWARD D., JR., 170 South Rd.,
Holden (R)
- HARRINGTON, MICHAEL J., 7 Beach Ave.,
Salem (D)
- HARRISON, DAVID E., 2 Haskell Ct.,
Gloucester (D)
- HATCH, FRANCIS W., JR., Preston Pl.,
Beverly (R)
- HAYNES, MICHAEL E., 30 Haskins St., Boston (D)
- HEALY, WINSTON, Mohawk Trail,
Charlemont (R)
- HICKEY, TIMOTHY W., 74 Reservoir St.,
Cambridge (D)
- HOLGATE, FRANKLIN, 39 Hutchings St.,
Boston (D)
- HOGAN, WILLIAM F., 191 Hancock St.,
Everett (D)
- HOLLIS, HERBERT B., 607 Washington St.,
Braintree (R)
- HOWE, MARIE E., 19 Pembroke St.,
Somerville (D)
- HURRELL, JAMES P., 82 Saunders St.,
North Andover (D)
- IANNELLO, CHARLES, 887 Harrison Ave.,
Boston (D)
- IVASCYN, JOHN P., 17 Lincoln St.,
Webster (D)
- JANAS, JOHN, 4 Viles Ave., Lowell (R)
- KANE, KATHARINE D., 10 Chestnut St.,
Boston (D)
- KEARNEY, JOSEPH M., 40 Austin St.,
Boston (D)
- KENNEY, FREDERICK L., 8 Susan Parkway,
Uxbridge (D)
- KERR, WALTER T., 825 N. West St.,
Agawam (D)
- KEVERIAN, GEORGE, 116 Irving St.,
Everett (D)
- KHACHADORIAN, GREGORY B., 8 Newport St.,
Arlington (R)
- KIERNAN, CORNELIUS F., 22 Phillips St.,
Lowell (D)
- KIMBALL, PHILIP K., 770 Dickinson St.,
Springfield (R)
- KITTERMAN, WILLIAM I., 404 Dalton Ave.,
Pittsfield (D)
- KLEBANOW, BENJAMIN, 815 Morton St.,
Boston (D)
- KOPLOW, FREYDA P., 84 Alberta Rd.,
Brookline (R)
- KOSTANSKI, WALTER T., JR., 8 Davis St.,
Montague (R)
- KULIG, MITSIE T., 26 Sachem St., Chicopee (D)
- KUSS, MATTHEW J., 40 Bowers St., Fall River (D)
- LA FONTAINE, RAYMOND M., 20 Sunset Rd.,
Gardner (D)
- LANDRY, RICHARD E., 52 Dix St., Waltham (D)
- LEBLANC, J. LOUIS, 119 Tallman St.,
New Bedford (D)
- LEVANTI, PETER J., 223 Heywood St.,
Fitchburg (D)
- LEWIS, ARTHUR J., JR., 63 Orchard Hill Rd.,
Boston (D)
- LOCKE, DAVID H., 8 Swarthmore Rd.,
Wellesley (R)
- LOLAS, ALEXANDER, Upper Palmer Rd.,
Monson (D)
- LOMBARD, GERALD P., 42 Summer St.,
Fitchburg (D)
- LOMBARDI, MICHAEL J., 145 Otis St.,
Cambridge (D)
- LONG, CHARLES W., 106 Pond St.,
Westwood (R)
- LONG, JOHN J., 109 Barre St., Fall River (D)
- LONGWORTH, WILLIAM, 25 Stevens St.,
Methuen (R)
- LOUGHMAN, JOSEPH S., 5 Oswald St., Boston (D)
- MACKENZIE, CHARLES A., JR., Hathaway St.,
Wareham (R)
- MACLEAN, WILLIAM Q., JR., 60 Lafayette St.,
Fairhaven (D)
- MADSEN, DONALD W., College Highway,
Southampton (R)
- MAHAN, J. ROBERT, 62 Boutelle St.,
Leominster (D)
- MALLOY, PAUL F., 66 Wildwood Ave.,
Newton (D)
- MANN, CHARLES W., 576 Indian Head St.,
Hanson (R)
- MANN, THEODORE D., 21 Littlefield Rd.,
Newton (R)
- MANNING, DONALD J., 45 Wellington St.,
Waltham (D)
- MANNING, M. JOSEPH, JR., 583 Adams St.,
Milton (D)
- MAYHEW, BENJAMIN C., JR., State Rd.,
Chilmark (R)
- MCGEE, THOMAS W., 9 Pine Rd., Lynn (D)
- MCGINN, ROBERT J., 46 Coolidge Ave.,
Westfield (D)
- MCGLENNON, JOHN A. S., Lowell Rd.,
Concord (R)
- MCGLYNN, JOHN J., 20 Cushing St.,
Medford (D)
- MCGUANE, ALLAN, 8 Lillian St.,
Greenfield (D)
- McKENNA, ARTHUR J., 652 Chestnut St.,
Springfield (D)
- MELIA, JOHN F., 14 William Jackson Ave.,
Boston (D)
- MENTON, PAUL C., 100 Robbins Rd.,
Watertown (D)
- MORAN, WILLIAM J., 35 Curtis Ave.,
Somerville (D)
- MORGAN, HUGH J., JR., 22 Lake St.,
Wakefield (D)
- MORINI, LOUIS J., 92 Ridgewood Terr.,
Northampton (R)
- MORRISSEY, GERALD J., 37 Tremlett St.,
Boston (D)
- MURPHY, PAUL, 47 Samoset St., Boston (D)
- MURPHY, PAUL M., 447 W. Elm St.,
Brockton (D)

Massachusetts (continued)

- NASH, ALBERT L., 468 Pleasant St.,
Leicester (D)
- NAVIN, JOHN J., 15 Preston St., Marlborough (D)
- NEWMAN, MARY B., 5 Willard St.,
Cambridge (R)
- NEWTN, THOMAS M., 4 Parsons Dr.,
Swampscott (R)
- NOLEN, JAMES R., 25 Homecrest Ave.,
Ware (D)
- NORDIN, KARL S., 122 Washington St.,
East Bridgewater (R)
- O'BRIEN, JAMES A., JR., 37 Forest St.,
Fall River (D)
- O'BRIEN, JOHN P., 127 South Branch Parkway,
Springfield (D)
- O'BRIEN, NORTON C., 6 Bentham Rd.,
Boston (D)
- O'BRIEN, WALTER W., 438 Center St.,
Raynham (R)
- O'CONNOR, DAVID J., 1558 Tremont St.,
Boston (D)
- O'DONNELL, PHILIP C., 27 Harris St.,
Peabody (D)
- O'FARRELL, GEORGE H., 51 Wesmur Rd.,
Malden (D)
- OHANIAN, CHARLES, 16 Whites Ave.,
Watertown (D)
- O'LEARY, GERALD F., 1720 Columbia Rd.,
Boston (D)
- PAQUETTE, BERNARD, 491 Whipple St.,
Fall River (D)
- PECK, RAYMOND S., 36 Summit Ave.,
Dartmouth (D)
- PERRAULT, FELIX R., 38 Pleasant St.,
Westford (D)
- QUINN, ROBERT H., 32 Auckland St.,
Boston (D)
- RAPOSA, MANUEL, JR., 555 Main St.,
Somerset (D)
- READ, HARRY A. S., III, Grove St.,
Sandwich (R)
- REYNOLDS, LEO J., 2 Thayer St.,
Worcester (D)
- RICO, FRANK G., 75 Floral St., Taunton (D)
- RIDER, DANIEL H., 177 Fair Oaks Park,
Needham (R)
- ROBINSON, WILLIAM G., 10 Sunset Rd.,
Melrose (R)
- ROCKETT, J. HILARY, 59 Bayview Rd.,
Marblehead (R)
- ROGERS, GEORGE, 23 Robeson St.,
New Bedford (D)
- RONAYNE, MAURICE E., JR., 277 Sherman St.,
Canton (D)
- ROSEN, HAROLD E., 47 Greenlodge St.,
Dedham (R)
- ROSENFELD, NATHAN, 40 Cedar St., Milford (R)
- ROURKE, RAYMOND F., 36 Hudson St.,
Lowell (D)
- SACCO, GEORGE L., JR., 86 Badger Rd.,
Medford (D)
- SALA, ROGER A., 1 Pebble St., North Adams (D)
- SARGISSON, DUANE T., 137 Richmond Ave.,
Worcester (R)
- SAULNIER, JOSEPH D., 122 Fern St.,
New Bedford (R)
- SCALLI, ANTHONY J., 60 Chestnut St.,
Boston (D)
- SCHLOSSTEIN, FREDERIC W., JR., East Rd.,
Warten (D)
- SCIBELLI, ANTHONY M., 200 Maple St.,
Springfield (D)
- SEARS, JOHN W., 56 Branch St., Boston (R)
- SEGAL, JEROME A., 4 Yale St., Danvers (R)
- SEMENSI, JOSEPH J., 22 Tileston Rd.,
Randolph (D)
- SERLIN, I. EDWARD, 606 Harvard St.,
Boston (D)
- SHATTUCK, GEORGE W., Mt. Lebanon St.,
Pepperell (R)
- SHEA, C. VINCENT, 2 Hillside St., Worcester (D)
- SHEEHY, PAUL J., 182 Sanders Ave., Lowell (D)
- SHINBERG, AARON M. I., 102 Lakeview Ave.,
Haverhill (D)
- SHRIGLEY, ALFRED R., 10 Cole Rd., Hingham (R)
- SIGOURNEY, ANDRE R., 2 Vernon St.,
Nahant (D)
- SIMONELLI, MICHAEL J., 7 Kenneson Rd.,
Somerville (D)
- SIRIANNI, RALPH E., JR., 257 Winthrop St.,
Winthrop (D)
- SMITH, LAWRENCE P., 95 Butler St.,
Lawrence (D)
- SPATCHER, GEORGE I., 959 Pleasant St.,
Attleboro (R)
- STARR, JANET K., 1 Tyler Rd., Belmont (R)
- ST. CYR, JOHN F., 138 Pleasant St., Millis (R)
- STEVENS, CHANDLER H., JR., 3 Elm Brook Rd.,
Bedford (I)
- TALBOT, A. EDWARD, 190 Main St.,
Amesbury (R)
- TANNER, FRANK D., 24 Federal St.,
Reading (R)
- TOBIN, ARTHUR, 58 Huntly Rd., Quincy (D)
- TOBIN, DAVID S., 7 Bowditch Rd., Boston (D)
- TOOMEY, JOHN J., 309 Broadway,
Cambridge (D)
- TRAVALINE, JOSEPH J., 33 Robinson St.,
Somerville (D)
- TURNER, WARREN A., Water St., Lee (R)
- TUTTLE, ELBERT, 6 Myrna Rd.,
Framingham (R)
- TWOMEY, GEORGE E., 193 High St.,
Newburyport (R)
- VIGNEAULT, DAVE N., 39 Wilton St.,
Springfield (D)
- WALSH, GEORGE B., 186 Broadway, Malden (D)
- WALSH, JOSEPH B., 44 Valley Rd., Boston (D)
- WEEKES, STEPHEN, Crowell Rd., Harwich (R)
- WEINBERG, NORMAN S., 33 Wade St.,
Boston (D)
- WETMORE, ROBERT D., Hubbardston Rd.,
Bartle (D)
- WHITNEY, FREDERICK M., JR., 600 Alden St.,
Springfield (R)
- WILLIAMS, ARTHUR, 149 Haverhill St.,
Andover (R)
- WOJTKOWSKI, THOMAS C., 85 Ridge Ave.,
Pittsfield (D)
- YOUNG, GEORGE C., 20 Lawson Rd.,
Scituate (R)

Massachusetts (continued)

ZELAZO, EDWARD S., 8 Summer St.,
Adams (R)

ZOLL, SAMUEL E., 6 Oakland St., Salem (D)

MICHIGAN

(LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Republicans 20 Democrats 18

BEADLE, FRANK D., 450 Brown St.,
St. Clair 48079 (R)

BEEBE, N. LORRAINE, 24424 Fairmont Dr.,
Dearborn 48124 (R)

BOUWSMA, OSCAR E., 880 Carlton,
Muskegon 49442 (R)

BOWMAN, JOHN T., 26816 Oakland,
Roseville 48066 (D)

BROWN, BASIL W., 43 Connecticut,
Highland Park 48203 (D)

BURSLEY, GILBERT E., 2065 Geddes Ave.,
Ann Arbor 48104 (R)

CARTWRIGHT, ARTHUR, 5036 Wabash St.,
Detroit 48208 (D)

CRAIG, ROGER E., 7436 Pinehurst,
Dearborn 48126 (D)

DEMASO, HARRY A., 40 S. LaVista Blvd.,
Battle Creek 49015 (R)

DZENDZEL, RAYMOND D., 18501 Shiawassee,
Detroit 48219 (D)

FAUST, WILLIAM, 35215 Cady St.,
Westland 48184 (D)

FITZGERALD, GEORGE S., 1334 Buckingham,
Grosse Pointe Park 48230 (D)

FLEMING, JAMES G., 2507 Horton Rd.,
Jackson 49203 (R)

GRAY, JAMES D., 22384 Ira Blvd.,
Warren 48091 (D)

HART, JEROME T., 2244 N. Woodbridge,
Saginaw 48602 (D)

HUBER, ROBERT J., 4909 Beach Rd.,
Troy 48084 (R)

HUNGERFORD, HAROLD W., 2223 Forest Ave.,
Lansing 48910 (R)

KUHN, GEORGE W., 7222 Cottonwood Knoll,
Birmingham 48010 (R)

LANE, GARLAND, 1204 N. Ballenger,
Flint 48504 (D)

LEVIN, SANDER M., 1922 Edgewood Blvd.,
Berkley 48072 (D)

LOCKWOOD, EMIL, 106 Surrey Rd.,
St. Louis 48880 (R)

LODGE, L. HARVEY, 6610 Longworth,
Waterford 48095 (R)

MACK, JOSEPH S., 228 E. Arch St.,
Ironwood 49938 (D)

MCCAULEY, JOHN E., 1605 23rd St.,
Wyandotte 48192 (D)

NOVAK, STANLEY, 4181 31st St.,
Detroit 48210 (D)

O'BRIEN, MICHAEL J., 1550 Erskine,
Detroit 48207 (D)

RICHARDSON, ROBERT L., JR., 5300 Glenfield Dr.,
Saginaw 48603 (R)

ROCKWELL, GORDON, 9052 N. Saginaw St.,
Mt. Morris 48458 (R)

ROZYCKI, STANLEY F., 2389 E. Outer Dr.,
Detroit 48234 (D)

SCHWEIGERT, THOMAS F., 920 E. Mitchell St.,
Petoskey 49770 (R)

STAMM, ANTHONY, 2097 S. 4th St., Rte. 1,
Kalamazoo 49001 (R)

TOEPP, JOHN F., 825 2nd Ave.,
Cadillac 49601 (R)

VANDERLAAN, ROBERT, 4745 Curwood St. S.E.,
Grand Rapids 49508 (R)

VOLKEMA, HAROLD J., 197 W. 22nd St.,
Holland 49423 (R)

YOUNG, COLEMAN A., 278 E. Forest, Apt. 7,
Detroit 48201 (D)

YOUNGBLOOD, CHARLES N., JR., 18666 Hamburg,
Detroit 48205 (D)

ZAGMAN, MILTON, 2251 Plymouth Ave. S.E.,
Grand Rapids 49506 (R)

ZOLLAR, CHARLES O., Box 298,
Benton Harbor 49022 (R)

House of Representatives

Democrats 55 Republicans 55

ALLEN, LESTER J., Route 1, Ithaca 48847 (R)

ANDERSON, LOREN D., 2361 Edinburgh,
Pontiac 48055 (R)

ANDERSON, THOMAS J., 13726 Sycamore,
Southgate 48192 (D)

BAKER, RAYMOND L., 32718 Grand River,
Farmington 48024 (R)

BEEDON, FRANCIS W., 2171 Denmark,
Muskegon 49441 (D)

BENNETT, JOHN, 10052 Mercedes,
Detroit 48239 (D)

BISHOP, DONALD E., 1816 Ansal Dr.,
Rochester 48063 (R)

BRADLEY, JAMES, 3750 Concord,
Detroit 48207 (D)

BROWN, THOMAS L., 2604 Heights,
Lansing 48912 (R)

BUTH, MARTIN D., 5531 Skyway Dr.,
Comstock Park 49331 (R)

CALLAHAN, JAMES N., 623 Wilson Ave.,
Mt. Morris 48458 (D)

CAWTHORNE, DENNIS O., 510 Browning,
Mainstee 49660 (R)

CLARK, HAROLD B., 23600 Wellington,
Warren 48089 (D)

COOPER, DANIEL S., 13150 Dartmouth,
Oak Park 48237 (D)

COPELAND, WILLIAM R., 3536 21st.,
Wyandotte 48192 (D)

DAVIS, CHARLES J., Onondaga 49264 (R)

DAVIS, ROBERT W., 150 Fitch St.,
St. Ignace 49781 (R)

DAVIS, STANLEY J., 1336 Leonard St. N.W.,
Grand Rapids 49504 (D)

DEL RIO, JAMES, 991 W. Grand Blvd.,
Detroit 48208 (D)

DESTIGTER, MELVIN, 3487 Hillcrest,
Hudsonville 49426 (R)

EDWARDS, GEORGE H., 87 Woodland Ave.,
Detroit 48202 (D)

Michigan (continued)

- ELLIOT, MRS. DAISY, 2220 Oakman Blvd.,
Detroit 48238 (D)
- ENGSTROM, ARNELL, 540 W. Eighth St.,
Traverse City 49684 (R)
- FARNSWORTH, JAMES S., Rte. 2, Gun River Dr.,
Plainwell 49080 (R)
- FAXON, JACK, 17594 Kentucky,
Detroit 48221 (D)
- FERGUSON, MRS. ROSETTA, 3311 Helen,
Detroit 48207 (D)
- FITZGERALD, WILLIAM B., 5550 Courville,
Detroit 48224 (D)
- FOLKS, JAMES N., 6810 Moscow Rd.,
Horton 49246 (R)
- FORD, THOMAS G., SR., 900 Pinecrest Ave. S.E.,
Grand Rapids 49506 (R)
- GEERLINGS, EDGAR A., 1125 Green Creek Rd.,
Muskegon 49445 (R)
- GINGRASS, JACK L., 627 East B St.,
Iron Mountain 49801 (D)
- GOEMAERE, WARREN N., 27132 Demrick,
Roseville 48066 (D)
- GROAT, GUSTAVE J., SR., 163 Wagner Dr.,
Battle Creek 49017 (R)
- HAMPTON, WILLIAM P., 2463 Hunt Club Dr.,
Bloomfield Hills 48013 (R)
- HAYWARD, WILLIAM, 1839 Sycamore,
Royal Oak 48073 (R)
- HEINZE, JAMES H., 130 Edgebrook Dr.,
Battle Creek 49015 (R)
- HELLMAN, RUSSELL, Lock Box 35,
Dollar Bay 49922 (D)
- HOFFMAN, QUINCY, Box 82,
Applegate 48401 (R)
- HOLBROOK, DONALD E., JR., 109 W. Fifth St.,
Clare 48617 (R)
- HOLMES, DAVID S., JR., 654 E. Kirby,
Detroit 48202 (D)
- HOOD, RAYMOND W., 16209 Baylis,
Detroit 48221 (D)
- HORRIGAN, ALBERT R., 4030 Brownell Blvd.,
Flint 48504 (D)
- HUFFMAN, BILL S., 615 W. Barrett,
Madison Heights 48071 (D)
- HUNSINGER, MRS. JOSEPHINE D., 24414 Frisbee,
Detroit 48219 (D)
- JACOBETTI, DOMINIC J., 1017 Owaissa St.,
Negaunee 49866 (D)
- JOWETT, WILLIAM L., 2430 Riverside Dr.,
Port Huron 48060 (R)
- KAROUB, JAMES H., 51 McLean,
Highland Park 48203 (D)
- KEHRES, RAYMOND C., 536 St. Marys,
Monroe 48161 (D)
- KELSEY, JOHN T., 8435 Westminster,
Warren 48089 (D)
- KILDEE, DALE E., 2310 Robert T. Longway Blvd.,
Flint 48503 (D)
- KOK, PETER, 1920 Philadelphia Ave. S.E.,
Grand Rapids 49507 (R)
- KOLDERMAN, JOHANNES C., JR., 1301 32nd St. S.W.,
Wyoming 49507 (R)
- KOWALSKI, JOSEPH J., 8631 St. Marys,
Detroit 48228 (D)
- KRAMER, ALBERT A., 23651 Radcliff,
Oak Park 48237 (D)
- LAW, ARTHUR J., 27 Miami Rd.,
Pontiac 48053 (D)
- LITTLE, CARL O., 5355 Glenfield Dr.,
Saginaw 48603 (R)
- MAHALAK, EDWARD E., 10154 Mirian,
Romulus 48172 (D)
- MAHONEY, ROBERT D., 19971 Dresden,
Detroit 48205 (D)
- MARSHALL, FREDERIC J., Allen 49227 (R)
- MCCOLLOUGH, MRS., LUCILLE H., 7517 Kentucky,
Dearborn 48126 (D)
- MCNEELY, MATTHEW, 3556 S. Bassett,
Detroit 48217 (D)
- MONTGOMERY, GEORGE, 15792 Meyers Rd.,
Detroit 48227 (D)
- MONTGOMERY, GEORGE F., 11391 Littlefield,
Detroit 48227 (D)
- NOVAK, MICHAEL, 19658 Caldwell,
Detroit 48234 (D)
- NUNNELEY, JAMES S., 80 Lodewyck Ave.,
Mt. Clemens 48043 (R)
- O'BRIEN, E. D., 13392 Promenade,
Detroit 48213 (D)
- O'NEILL, JAMES E., JR., 1508 Spruce St.,
Saginaw 48601 (D)
- PEARS, DON R., 104 Lake St.,
Buchanan 49107 (R)
- PETITPREN, VINCENT J., 30810 Palmer Rd.,
Wayne 48184 (D)
- PILCH, ALEX, 1793 Venice, Dearborn 48124 (D)
- PITTENGER, PHILIP O., 6218 Norburn Way,
Lansing 48910 (R)
- POWELL, STANLEY M., Rte. 1, Box 238,
Ionia 48846 (R)
- PRESCOTT, GEORGE A., 434 W. Lake St.,
Tawas City 48763 (R)
- ROHLFS, HARRY E., 2761 N. MERRY Rd.,
Akron 48701 (R)
- ROOT, CYRIL H., 5401 West H Ave.,
Kalamazoo 49001 (R)
- ROOT, EDSON V., JR., Arlington Rd.,
Bangor 49013 (R)
- RYAN, WILLIAM A., 1582 Defer Place,
Detroit 48212 (D)
- RUSH, ALLEN F., 65040 Dequindre Rd.,
Lake Orion 48035 (R)
- SCHMIDT, LOUIS E., 20405 Antago.,
Livonia 48152 (R)
- SHARPE, THOMAS G., 4603 Argentine Rd.,
Howell 48843 (R)
- SHERIDAN, ALFRED A., 8272 Weddel,
Taylor 48180 (D)
- SMART, CLIFFORD H., 555 W. Walled Lake Dr.,
Walled Lake 48088 (R)
- SMIT, RAYMOND J., 330 Hazelwood,
Ann Arbor 48103 (R)
- SMITH, JAMES F., 408 E. Flint St.,
Davison 48423 (R)
- SMITH, ROY, 5780 Whittaker Rd.,
Ypsilanti 48197 (R)
- SNYDER, JOSEPH M., 22912 Rosedale,
St. Clair Shores 48080 (D)
- SPENCER, ROY L., 3355A Newark Rd.,
Attica 48412 (R)

Michigan (continued)

STEVENS, J. HAROLD, 16826 Huntington Rd.,
Detroit 48219 (R)
STACEY, LIONEL, JR., 2124 Truman Dr.,
Benton Harbor 49022 (R)
STITES, ROBERT C., 2399 Round Lake Hgwy.,
Manitou Beach 49253 (R)
STOPCZYNSKI, STEPHEN, 13463 Eureka,
Detroit 48212 (D)
STRANG, DEFORREST, 206 N. Centerville,
Sturgis 49091 (R)
STRANGE, RUSSELL H., 121 N. Lansing,
Mt. Pleasant 48858 (R)
SUSKI, EDWARD, 3117 N. Dexter,
Flint 48506 (D)
SWALLOW, JOSEPH P., 504 First St.,
Alpena 49707 (R)
SYMONS, MRS. JOYCE, 9648 Buckingham,
Allen Park 48101 (D)
TIERNEY, JAMES, 5633 Arcola,
Garden City 48135 (D)
TISDALE, NELSON G., 1135 Poseyville Rd.,
Rte. 7, Midland 48640 (R)
TRAXLER, J. ROBERT, 2712 N. Van Buren,
Bay City 48706 (D)
VARNUM, CHARLES H., 531 Oak St.,
Manistique 49854 (R)
VAUGHN, JACKIE, III, 1946 W. Grand Blvd.,
Detroit 48208 (D)
WALDRON, ROBERT E., 532 University Place,
Grosse Pointe 48230 (R)
WALTON, LEONARD S., 9244 Burt Rd.,
Detroit 48228 (D)
WARNER, DALE, 9188 Cockcroft Rd.,
Eaton Rapids 48827 (R)
WEBER, WILLIAM V., 1612 Evanston,
Kalamazoo 49001 (R)
WHITE, THOMAS W., 4713 Fourth,
Detroit 48201 (D)
WIERZICKI, FRANK V., 3185 Gilbert,
Detroit 48210 (D)
WOODMAN, BLAIR G., 1473 S. M-47, Rte. 1,
Owosso 48867 (R)
YOUNG, RICHARD A., 8310 Evangeline,
Dearborn Heights 48127 (D)
ZIEGLER, HAL W., 2011 Cascades Dr.,
Jackson 49203 (R)

MINNESOTA

(LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Members 67*

ANDERSON, ERNEST J., Frost 56033
ANDERSON, JOHN T., 1048 VanSlyke Ave.,
St. Paul 55103
ANDERSON, WENDELL R., 852 E. Wheelock Pkwy.,
St. Paul 55106
ARNOLD, NORBERT, Pengilly 55775
ASHBACH, ROBERT O., 1585 Johanna Blvd.,
St. Paul 55112
BENSON, C. J., Ortonville 56278

*Nonpartisan election

BERGERUD, ALF, 300 Roanoke Bldg.,
Minneapolis 55402
BLATZ, JEROME V., 7701 Harriet Ave. S.,
Minneapolis 55423
BROWN, ROBERT J., 1340 S. 1st St., Stillwater 55082
BURSCH, M. W., 800 Bryant St.,
Alexandria 56308
COLEMAN, NICHOLAS D., 1611 Pioneer Bldg.,
St. Paul 55101
CONZEMIUS, GEORGE R., 800 W. Hoffman St.,
Cannon Falls 55009
DAVIES, JACK, 2921 E. 22nd St.,
Minneapolis 55406
DOSLAND, WILLIAM B., American State Bank
Bldg., Moorhead 56561
FRANZ, WALTER J., 255 10th,
Mountain Lake 56159
GAGE, KELLY, 141 S. Skyline Dr., Mankato 56001
GLEWWE, ROLLIN B., 138 W. McArthur,
South St. Paul 55075
GRANT, GEORGE E., Milaca 56353
GREIG, TOM, 221 Rice Creek Terr., Fridley 54432
GRITTNER, KARL F., 824 Cherokee Ave.,
St. Paul 55107
HANSEN, C. R., 100 1st St. S.E., Austin 55912
HANSEN, MEL, 4505 28th Ave. S.,
Minneapolis 55406
HANSON, NORMAN W., Rte. 1, Box 2,
Cromwell 55726
HANSON, RUDOLPH, 236 Hyde Bldg.,
Albert Lea, 56007
HARREN, HENRY M., Albany 56307
HIGGINS, RAYMOND J., 735 1st American Natl.
Bank, Duluth 55802
HOLMQUIST, STANLEY W., Grove City 56243
HOLSTEN, ROY W., 1924 Como Ave. S.E.,
Minneapolis 55414
HUGHES, JEROME M., 1978 Payne Ave.,
St. Paul 55117
HUGHES, KEITH, 808 St. Germain St.,
St. Cloud 56301
JENSEN, CARL A., 209 S. 5th St.,
Sleepy Eye 56085
JENSEN, VERNON K., 320 N. 9th St.,
Montevideo 56265
JOHNSON, ROBERT G., Willmar 56201
JOSEFSON, J. A., Minnetota 56264
JUDE, VICTOR N., Maple Lake 55358
KALINA, HAROLD, 115 36th Ave. N.E.,
Minneapolis 55418
KIRCHNER, W. G., 6830 Newton Ave. S.,
Minneapolis 55423
KRIEGER, HAROLD G., 220 N.W. Bank Bldg.,
Rochester 55901
LABROSSE, FRANCIS E., 3138 Restormel St.,
Duluth 55806
LARSON, LEW W., Mabel 55954
LARSON, NORMAN, Box 186, Ada 56510
LAUFENBURGER, ROGER A., Main Street,
Lewiston 55952
LEISETH, ROBERT V., Rte. 3, Detroit Lakes 56501
MAMMENG, GENE, 2319 Birchmont Dr.,
Bemidji 56601
McCARTY, GLENN D., 2221 Humboldt Ave. S.,
Minneapolis 55405
MCKNIGHT, HENRY T., Carver's Green at
Hazeltine, Chaska 55318

Minnesota (continued)

METCALF, JOHN A., 534 Holmes, Shakopee 55379
 MOSIER, LEO D., 4340 Washburn Ave. N.,
 Minneapolis 55412
 NELSON, HOWARD, Lindstrom 55045
 NOVAK, EDWARD G., 1424 Arundel St.,
 St. Paul 55117
 NYQUIST, DEAN A., 3707 53rd Place N.,
 Minneapolis 55429
 OGDahl, HARMON T., 4744 Grand Ave. S.,
 Minneapolis 55409
 OLSON, JOHN L., Box 13, Rte. 2,
 Worthington 56187
 PARKS, CLIFTON, 805 Degree of Honor Bldg.,
 St. Paul 55101
 PERPICH, A. J., Ely Lake, Eveleth 55734
 PERPICH, RUDOLPH G., Woolworth Bldg.,
 Hibbing 55746
 POPHAM, WAYNE G., 900 Farmers & Mechanics
 Bank, Minneapolis 55402
 POPP, HAROLD R., 35 Glen St. N.,
 Hutchinson 55350
 ROSENMEIER, GORDON, 72 Broadway,
 Little Falls 56345
 SINCLAIR, DONALD, Stephen 56757
 SOMMER, CLIFF, 1021 Kellford Place,
 Owatonna 55060
 SUNDET, A. O., RFD 3, Faribault 55021
 UKKELBERG, CLIFFORD, Clitherall 56524
 WANVICK, ARNE C., 215 W. 3rd St.,
 Duluth 55806
 WELTER, EUGENE F., 5401 Toledo N.,
 Minneapolis 55429
 WOLFE, KENNETH, 8825 W. 34th St.,
 Minneapolis 55406
 WRIGHT, DONALD O., 370 Pillsbury Bldg.,
 Minneapolis 55402

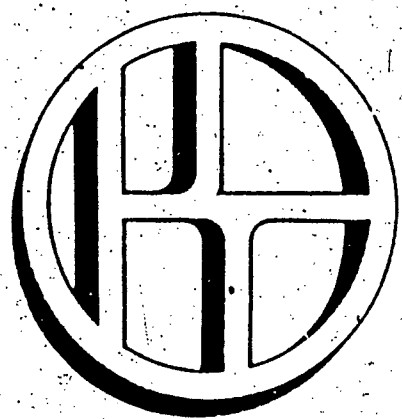
House of Representatives

Members 135*

ADAMS, JAMES L., 616 E. 19th St.,
 Minneapolis 55404
 ADAMS, SALISBURY, RFD 2, Orono 55391
 ALBERTSON, HOWARD R., 510 W. Olive,
 Stillwater 55082
 ANDERSON, DELBERT, Starbuck 56381
 ANDERSON, HAROLD J., 4919 Colfax Ave.,
 Minneapolis 55409
 ANDERSON, IRVING N., 909 13th St.,
 International Falls 56649
 ANDERSON, RICHARD C., 1901 Mississippi,
 New Brighton 55112
 ANDERSON, THOR, 2600 Pleasant Ave. S.,
 Minneapolis 55408
 BANG, OTTO, 6240 Peacedale Ave., Edina 55424
 BARR, SAM R., 424 Jackson Ave.,
 Ortonville 56278
 BARRETTE, EMERY C., 718 E. Arlington,
 St. Paul 55106
 BECKLIN, ROBERT C., 447 N.W. 4th,
 Cambridge 55008
 BELL, ROBERT, 737 Heinel Dr., Roseville 55113
 BRINKMAN, B. J., Richmond 56368

*Nonpartisan election

CARLSON, BERNARD, 1216 Selmsier Ave.,
 Cloquet 55720
 CHAMBERLAIN, WARREN, 887 S.W. 4th Ave.,
 Faribault 55021
 CHRISTENSEN, ROBERT F., 148 S. Wheeler,
 St. Paul 55105
 CHRISTIANSON, MARVIN E., Halstad 56548
 CINA, FRED A., 11 N. Erie St., Aurora 55705
 COOK, ROBERT E., 7108 4th Ave. S.,
 Richfield 55427
 DEGROAT, FRANK H., R.R. 1, Lake Park 56554
 DICKINSON, LEONARD R., R.R. 1, Bemidji 56601
 DIRLAM, AUBREY W., R.R. 2,
 Redwood Falls 56283
 DUBOIS, B. F., 300 5th St., Sauk Center 56378
 DUNN, ROBERT, 503 8th Ave. S.,
 Princeton 55371
 DUXBURY, L. L., Caledonia 55921
 ENGELBRECHT, ART, R.R. 4, Alexandria 56308
 ERDAHL, ARLEN I., R.R. 2, Blue Earth 56013
 ERICKSON, WENDELL O., Hills 56138
 ESAU, GILBERT, Mountain Lake 56159
 EVERSON, RON, 224 Madison Ave., Wadena 56482
 FALKENHAGEN, ALFRED, 105 4th Ave. N.W.,
 Kasson 55944
 FENA, JACK, 2530 3rd Ave. W., Hibbing 55746
 FISCHER, W. CASPER, Rte. 2, Marshall 56258
 FITZSIMONS, RICHARD W., R.R. 1, Argyle 56713
 FEANKNE, GARY W., 4901 11th Ave. S.,
 Minneapolis 55417
 FORSETH, DONALD E., 5839 Jersey Ave. N.,
 Crystal 55428
 FRANCE, ALFRED E., 2107 Vermilion Rd.,
 Duluth 55803
 FRENZEL, WILLIAM E., 233 Janalyn Circle,
 Golden Valley 55416
 FRICK, ARTHUR, 616 W. 9th St.,
 Grand Rapids 55744
 FUDRO, STANLEY J., 2322 2nd St. N.E.,
 Minneapolis 55418
 GEARTY, EDWARD J., 3214 Queen Ave. N.,
 Minneapolis 55416
 GIMPL, JOE, Hinckley 55037
 GRAW, JOSEPH P., 10730 W. Bloomington
 Freeway, Bloomington 55431
 GRUSSING, GEORGE P., 727 S. Main,
 Clara City 56222
 GRUYS, ARNOLD D., Annandale 55302
 GUSTAFSON, WALLACE F., 202 E. Litchfield Ave.,
 Willmar 56201
 HALL, CLINTON J., Rushford 55971
 HANSON, RICHARD H., 1618 Maple Grove Rd.,
 Duluth 55811
 HARTLE, JOHN A., 1121 Austin Rd.,
 Owatonna 55060
 HEGSTROM, M. K., 318 8th Ave. S.,
 St. James 56081
 HENNING, HENRY J., Pelican Rapids 56572
 HOPPE, VERNON T., 3214 44th Ave. S.,
 Minneapolis 55406
 HOUSE, WILLIAM H., Rte. 1, Box 8,
 Two Harbors 55616
 HUMPHREY, GEORGE F., 1936 Irving Ave. S.,
 Minneapolis 55403
 JOHNSON, C. A., 130 Crocus Place,
 Mankato 56001
 JOHNSON, CARL M., Rte. 3, St. Peter 56082



**CONTINUED
ON NEXT
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Minnesota (continued)

- JOHNSON, JOHN W., 4615 E. Lake Harriet Blvd.,
Minneapolis 55409
- JOHNSON, NEWTON, 514 Day St., Fairmont 56031
- JOHNSON, RAY S., 10624 N.E. Terrace Rd.,
Blaine 55433
- JOHNSON, ROBERT W., 1950 Bayard Ave.,
St. Paul 55116
- JOPP, RALPH P., Mayer 55360
- JUNGCLAUS, WALTER C., 1627 Greeley Ave.,
Glencoe 55336
- KEEFE, JOHN B., 201 Oakwood Rd.,
Hopkins 55343
- KLAUS, WALTER K., 302 4th St.,
Farmington 55024
- KLEINBAUM, JACK, 1100 23rd Ave. N.,
St. Cloud 56301
- KNUTSON, HOWARD A., 1907 E. 112th St.,
Burnsville 55420
- KRENK, GEORGE B., R.R. 2, LeCenter 56057
- KVAM, ADOLPH, 25 W. Lockerbie,
Litchfield 55355
- LARSON, CALVIN R., 322 W. Cherry,
Fergus Falls 56537
- LAURIAN, JOHN G., Rte. 2, Brainerd 56401
- LEE, L. J., Bagley 56621
- LEMME, JOHN, Little Falls 56345
- LINDAHL, BRUCE, 1551 E. Iowa Ave.,
St. Paul 55106
- LINDSTROM, ERNEST A., 7501 Humboldt Ave. S.,
Richfield 55430
- LONG, VERNE C., R.R. 1, Box 307,
Pipestone 56164
- MCFARLIN, ROBERT J., 4329 Coolidge Ave.,
St. Louis Park 55424
- McMILLAN, MRS. HELEN, 204 11th Ave. N.W.,
Austin 55912
- MEYER, JACK, 1305 Pierce Terr.,
Columbia Heights 55421
- MILLER, CHARLES H., Box 268, Wabasha 55981
- MITCHELL, DON, Round Lake 56167
- MORLOCK, HENRY J., Jordan 55352
- MORRIS, JACK, 1476 Chelmsford St.,
St. Paul 55108
- MUELLER, AUGUST B., Arlington 55307
- MUNGER, WILLARD M., 7408 Grand Ave.,
Duluth 55807
- MURRAY, LOUIS A., 828 E. River Dr.,
East Grand Forks 56721
- NELSON, ROLF T., 3615 Beard Ave. N.,
Robbinsdale 55422
- NEWCOME, THOMAS W., 2374 Joy Ave.,
White Bear Lake 55110
- NORTON, FRED C., 701 Fairmont Ave.,
St. Paul 55105
- O'DEA, RICHARD W., 92 Wildwood Beach Rd.,
Mahtomedi 55115
- O'NEILL, JOSEPH T., 1381 Summit Ave.,
St. Paul 55101
- OVERGAARD, PAUL, 443 Lakeview Rd.,
Albert Lea 56007
- PAVLAK, RAYMOND, 817 Park Lane,
South St. Paul 55075
- PAVLAK, ROBERT L., 116 W. Belvidere St.,
St. Paul 55107
- PETERSON, HARRY, Rte. 2, Madison 56256
- PRIFREL, JOSEPH, 1031 Woodbridge St.,
St. Paul 55117
- RAPPANA, DUANE, 1126 Anderson Rd.,
Duluth 55811
- RENNER, ROBERT G., Walker 56484
- RICHIE, RICHARD W., 509 Fred St.,
St. Paul 55101
- RUTTER, LOREN S., Kinney 55758
- RYAN, ROY R., 1085 Thomas Ave.,
St. Paul 55104
- QUIRIN, E. W., 1804 3rd Ave. S.W.,
Rochester 55901
- SABO, MARTIN O., 2020 29th Ave. S.,
Minneapolis 55406
- SALCHERT, JOHN J., 1015 Washburn N.,
Minneapolis 55411
- SATHRE, HARVEY B., Adams 55909
- SAVELKOUL, DONALD, 916 W. Moore Lake Dr.,
Fridley 55432
- SCHAFER, ERNEST, Buffalo Lake 55314
- SCHERER, ROGER H., 7036 Willow Lane,
Brooklyn Center 55430
- SCHULZ, ROY, R.R. 4, Mankato 56013
- SCHUMANN, ALFRED, Eyota 55934
- SCHUMANN, MARVIN C., Rice 56367
- SCHWARZKOPF, LYALL A.,
4840 Bloomington Ave., Minneapolis 55417
- SEARLE, RODNEY, R.R. 1, Waseca 56093
- SHORES, W. D., R.R. 2, Murdock 56271
- SILLERS, DOUG H., R.R. 2, Moorhead 56560
- SKAAR, ANDREW, R.R. 1,
Thief River Falls 56701
- SKEATE, JOHN P., 1822 N.E. Hayes,
Minneapolis 55418
- SMABY, MRS. ALPHA, 1531 E. River Rd.,
Minneapolis 55414
- SMITH, HOWARD E., Crosby 56441
- SOMMERDORF, VERNON L., 1 Kennard Ct.,
St. Paul 55106
- STANGELAND, ARLAN, Rte. 1, Barnesville 56514
- STONE, IVAN, 614 N. Jefferson St.,
New Ulm 56073
- SWANSTROM, DWIGHT A.,
1325 Lincoln Park Dr., Duluth 55806
- THEIS, FRANK L., 517 E. 7th St.,
Winona 55987
- TIGEN, THOMAS E., 5400 Southwood Dr.,
Bloomington 55431
- TOMCZYK, EDWARD J., 1614 California St. N.E.,
Minneapolis 55413
- TRYGG, J. WILLIAM, Box 628, Ely 55731
- VOKLAND, ROY L., Kenyon 55946
- WALCOTT, RAY, 4110 Coffman Lane,
Minneapolis 55406
- WEAVER, CHARLES R., 830 Riverlane,
Anoka 55303
- WHITE, RICHARD H., 1777 Knox Ave. S.,
Minneapolis 55403
- WINGARD, JOHN P., Rte. 1, Anoka 55303
- WINTER, JOHN B., 2611 E. 1st Ave.,
North St. Paul 55109
- WRIGHT, F. GORDON, 2912 Chowen Ave. S.,
Minneapolis 55416
- YNGVE, JOHN A., RFD 2, Box 480,
Wayzata 55391

MISSISSIPPI

(LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Democrats 51 Republicans 1

ALEXANDER, WILLIAM B., 1008 Farmer St.,
Cleveland (D)
ANDERSON, ROBERT D., Okolona (D)
BODRÓN, ELLIS, Rm. 708, 1st Natl. Bank Bldg.,
Vicksburg (D)
BURGIN, WILLIAM G., JR., 516 2nd Ave. N.,
Columbus (D)
CAMPBELL, B. HAYDEN, 3529 Galloway Ave.,
Jackson (D)
CARAWAY, WILLIAM J., 105 California Ave.,
Leland (D)
COLLINS, E. K., Box 732, Laurel (D)
CORR, WILLIAM E., JR., Sardis (R)
CROOK, ROBERT L., Ruleville (D)
DAVIS, J. P., Mantee (D)
DEAN, J. P., 923 6th St., Corinth (D)
DECELL, HERMAN B., Box 960,
Yazoo City (D)
DOUGLAS, TOM, Box 431, Hazlehurst (D)
FOSTER, A. J., RFD 2, Aberdeen (D)
FRANKLIN, M. M., Box 282, Oxford (D)
HENRY, EDWARDS C., 442 Lyon St., Canton (D)
HILBUN, BEN F., JR., Box 332, Starkville (D)
JONES, W. M., Box 644, Brookhaven (D)
JONES, WILLIAM V., JR., Box 96,
Waynesboro (D)
LEE, PAUL, Box 247, Carthage (D)
LITTLEJOHN, TALMADGE D., Box 833,
New Albany (D)
LOVE, JOHN C., Box 527, Kosciusko (D)
McCORMICK, T. G., 526 Hillsboro St.,
Forest (D)
McDONNELL, HOWARD A., McDonnell Ave.,
Biloxi (D)
MOHAMED, OLLIE, 105 Oak St., Belzoni (D)
MOORE, WALTER V., JR., Oakland (D)
MULHOLLAND, JOE H., RFD 3, Collinsville (D)
PALMER, MERLE E., Box 59,
Pascagoula (D)
PATRIDGE, C. L., Box 347, Schlater (D)
PERRY, B. G., Box 121, Horn Lake (D)
PERRY, DOYLE, RFD 1, Box 149, Louisville (D)
PITTMAN, EDWIN L., Box 1445,
Hattiesburg (D)
PITTS, HUDIE, RFD 2, Lucedale (D)
POWELL, JOHN W., RFD 2, Box 35,
Liberty (D)
PURVIS, PERRIN H., Box 791, Tupelo (D)
REEVES, R. B., Box 998, McComb (D)
RESTER, JAMES A., Box 254-a, Picayune (D)
ROGERS, FRED, 1823 34th St., Meridian (D)
ROGERS, THOMAS W., Raleigh (D)
ROSS, JIM B., Pelahatchie (D)
SANFORD, I. S., Box 55, Collins (D)
SMITH, W. C., Kokomo (D)
SMITH, W. MARION, Box 1377, Natchez (D)
SPEED, CHARLES E., Box R, Prentiss (D)
STRIDER, H. C., SR., RFD 2, Charleston (D)
SUMMERS, CECIL L., 311 S. Fulton St.,
Iuka (D)

TUCKER, JACK N., Box 826, Tunica (D)
WATKINS, P. M., Port Gibson (D)
WATSON, T. ARNIE, Box 1, North Carrollton (D)
WILLIAMS, T. M., SR., Box 210, Lexington (D)
WISE, S. B., Box 7067, Jonestown (D)
YARBROUGH, GEORGE M., Box 17,
Red Banks (D)

House of Representatives

Democrats 120 Republicans 1

(1 vacancy)

ADAMS, LUTHER W., Rte. 1, Tupelo (D)
ALLEN, CHARLES B., JR., Box 344, Amory (D)
ANDERSON, ROBERT E., Rte. 3, Box 211,
Wesson (D)
BAILEY, JOSEPH N., JR., Box 296,
Coffeeville (D)
BAREFIELD, STONE D., Ross Bldg.,
Hattiesburg (D)
BARNETT, JAMES A., 710 E. Leake St.,
Clinton (D)
BENNETT, DAVID H., Lamar (D)
BLACK, ROY H., Drawer P, Nettleton (D)
BLACKWELL, CHARLES G., 790 Northwood Dr.,
Laurel (D)
BOTELER, EDGAR L., JR., Riverdale Farms,
Grenada (D)
BRADY, TULLIUS, Box 115, Brookhaven (D)
BRANCH, ELWOOD L., 414 Michigan Ave.,
McComb (D)
BRYANT, PHILLIP D., Box 403, Oxford (D)
BULLOCK, CHARLES L., 803 42nd Ave.,
Gulfport (D)
BURNS, CLYDE L., Rte. 1, Glen (D)
CALLICOTT, WILLIAM E., Senatobia (D)
CAMMACK, BENJAMIN F., JR., Rte. 1,
Hazlehurst (D)
CARLTON, FRANK A., JR., Box 442,
Greenville (D)
CARRUTH, GEORGE S., RFD, Summit (D)
CASE, GEORGE M., 126 Cisnie Ave.,
Canton (D)
CHAMBLISS, DONALD R., Box 49, Horn Lake (D)
COMANS, RAYMOND, Box 272, Decatur (D)
COOK, JAMES H., Box 235, Weir (D)
COPE, WILLIAM D., Hollandale (D)
COSSAR, GEORGE P., Charleston (D)
CRAIG, CARL H., Box 404, Brookhaven (D)
CROSS, DONALD, 924 Polk St., Vicksburg (D)
DALLAS, DEVAN, 123 W. Oxford St.,
Pontotoc (D)
DAVIS, RUSSELL C., 3734 Montrose Circle,
Jackson (D)
DEATON, CHARLES M., Box 411, Greenwood (D)
DEES, BILLY J., Wiggins (D)
DUBOIS, RADFORD E., JR., Yazoo City (D)
EVANS, JEFF W., 420 Champlin St.,
Hattiesburg (D)
EVERETT, N. CLARK, 808 Griffin St.,
Moss Point (D)
FINNIE, HUBERT N., Courtland (D)
GEOGHEGAN, J. FRANCIS, Box 236, Fayette (D)
GILLIAM, G. CLINE, Rte. 3, Columbus (D)
GIPSON, THOMAS Z., Rte. 4, Box 90,
Columbia (D)

Mississippi (continued)

- GORE, NEY M., Marks (D)
 GRAHAM, MACK, Box 205, Sumrall (D)
 GRAHAM, T. ESTUS, Rte. 2, Ellisville (D)
 HARNED, HORACE H., JR., Rte. 1, Box 27, Starkville (D)
 HARVEY, DANIEL, Rte. 3, Magee (D)
 HENLEY, CHARLES B., 835 Avondale St., Jackson (D)
 HERRIN, RALPH H., Box 367, Collins (D)
 HICKS, HERVEY O., Rte. 1, Box 64, Benton (D)
 HOLLINGER, JOHN F., Rte. 1, Meadville (D)
 HOLYFIELD, ROBERT L., Rose Hill (D)
 HOOKER, E. WILBURN, SR., 103 Wall St., Lexington (D)
 HOUGH, JOHN H., Indianola (D)
 HUGHES, PEASTER L., Manpsdale Rd., Madison (D)
 JONES, J. FRED, Box 45, Inverness (D)
 JONES, REX K., Box 125, Hattiesburg (D)
 JUNKIN, JOHN R., 311 N. Wall St., Natchez (D)
 KENNEDY, CARROLL H., Box 82, Brandon (D)
 LADNER, HIRAM G., JR., 120 Jefferson St., Ripley (D)
 LASSITER, ROBERT L., Rte. 2, Richton (D)
 LEE, ADRIAN G., 101 Woodville Dr., Natchez (D)
 LEE, BILLY J., Rte. 1, Box 190A, Silver Creek (D)
 LESTER, HORACE B., 1350 Eastover Dr., Jackson (D)
 LONG, BETTY J., 2219 49th Ave., Meridian (D)
 LOVE, JAMES P., Tchula (D)
 MABRY, MALCOLM H., JR., Dublin (D)
 MAJURE, IRBY W., Rte. 3, Union (D)
 MARKS, G. SUTTON, Box 1757, Jackson (D)
 MASSEY, ALTON, Box 189, Kosciusko (D)
 MATHIS, JAMES W., Box 26, Carthage (D)
 McALLISTER, LEWIS L., JR., 1302 52nd St., Meridian (R)
 McCLELLAN, THOMPSON, Box 165, West Point (D)
 MCCOY, CHARLES E., Box 56, Whigler (D)
 McCULLOUGH, W. TODD, Box 82, Pope (D)
 McDANIEL, ESTES C., 301 E. Claiborne St., Greenwood (D)
 MCGAUGHEY, NOEL D., Rte. 2, Prentiss (D)
 MCGREW, JOHN W., Rte. 1, Vossburg (D)
 McKINLEY, WILLIAM E., 418 Yazoo St., Jackson (D)
 MEEK, WALTER B., Rte. 1, Eupora (D)
 MERIDETH, HORACE L., JR., Box 2996, Greenville (D)
 MILLER, ALBERT V., Rolling Fork (D)
 MILLER, JOSEPH A., JR., Box 487, Leakesville (D)
 MILLETTE, THEODORE J., 1255 Washington Ave., Pascagoula (D)
 MITCHELL, HENRY R., Amory (D)
 MITCHELL, WILLIAM H., Rte. 2, Tylertown (D)
 MOORE, DANA C., JR., 116 S. Court St., Cleveland (D)
 MORROW, JAMES A., JR., Box 73, Brandon (D)
 MOSS, JOSEPH G., Box 144, Raymond (D)
 MUTHS, SHERMAN L., JR., Box 127, Gulfport (D)
 NEAL, JAMES H., 1954 Camellia Lane, Jackson (D)
 NEWMAN, CLARENCE B., Box 56, Valley Park (D)
 NIXON, THOMAS G., 12 Lindsey Dr., Laurel (D)
 OWEN, BEN, Box 1001, Columbus (D)
 PEARSON, JOHN L., Rosedale (D)
 PENTON, MARBY R., 206 Washington Ave., Ocean Springs (D)
 PHILLIPS, MRS. JOHN A., Macon (D)
 PHILLIPS, WALTER J., 1 Ramoneda St., Bay St. Louis (D)
 PIERCE, CLARENCE A., Box 277, Vaiden (D)
 PRINGLE, CHARLES K., Box 292, Biloxi (D)
 PUCKETT, THOMAS W., Rte. 2, DeKalb (D)
 SANDERSON, GAINES M., Waynesboro (D)
 SCRUGGS, CLESTON, Rte. 3, Iuka (D)
 SEABROOK, STERLING W., Rte. 1, Tunica (D)
 SHANAHAN, FRANK E., JR., Box 75, Vicksburg (D)
 SIMPSON, JAMES C., 706 W. Beach Blvd., Pass Christian (D)
 SLAYDEN, MRS. EVERETT, The Magnolias, Holly Springs (D)
 SMITH, WADE O., Rte. 2, Box 168, Poplarville (D)
 STEADMAN, MRS., HOYT G., Rte. 5, Louisville (D)
 STEPHENS, EDGAR J., JR., Box 330, New Albany (D)
 STURGEON, ALONZO H., Box 36, Woodville (D)
 SWINDOLL, GEORGE M., Box 158, Calhoun City (D)
 THIGPEN, JUDSON A., JR., 601 Deering St., Cleveland (D)
 THOMPSON, WILLIAM I. S., 715 Brookwood Rd., Jackson (D)
 TRENOR, CHARLES O., Rte. 3, Box 70, Houston (D)
 TRUE, JAMES B., 1110 31st Ave., Gulfport (D)
 TURNER, IRBY, JR., Box 447, Belzoni (D)
 VAUGHAN, ROBERT L., Box 417, Port Gibson (D)
 WALL, FRANK T., Rte. 2, Liberty (D)
 WARREX, JACK A., JR., D'Lo (D)
 WEEMS, MACK D., 291 2nd Ave., Forest (D)
 WHITE, MRS. GORDON, Rte. 1, Bailey (D)
 WILBURN, EDWIN J., Mantachie (D)
 WILKERSON, WILLIAM A., Benndale (D)
 WILLIAMS, KENNETH O., Box 729, Clarksdale (D)

MISSOURI

(GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

Senate

Democrats 23 Republicans 11

- AVERY, OMER H., Troy 63379 (D)
 BLACKWELL, EARL R., Hillsboro 63050 (D)
 BRANCATO, JASPER M., 601 W. 12th St., Kansas City 64116 (D)

Missouri (continued)

CASON, WILLIAM J., 215 E. Franklin,
Clinton 64735 (D)
COX, NOEL, Ozark 65721 (R)
CURTIS, JACK S., 1324 E. Loren,
Springfield 65804 (R)
DOWNS, JOHN E., 304 Corby Bldg.,
St. Joseph 64501 (D)
GANT, JACK E., 9523 E. 13th St.,
Independence 64052 (D)
JOHNSON, JOHN J., 11001 Patrina Ct.,
St. Louis 63126 (D)
JONES, A. CLIFFORD, 9 Clermont Ct.,
Clayton 63105 (R)
JONES, LEM T., JR., Waltower Bldg.,
9th & Walnut, Kansas City 64106 (R)
JOYNT, JOHN W., 407 N. 8th St.,
St. Louis 63101 (D)
KEATING, EDGAR J., 314 Norton,
Kansas City 64124 (D)
KINNEY, MICHAEL, Holland Bldg.,
St. Louis 63101 (D)
LEE, LAWRENCE J., 9 Arundel Pl.,
St. Louis 63105 (D)
LINEHAN, EDWARD T., 5322 Emily,
St. Louis 63107 (D)
MCNEAL, THEODORE D., 4772 Palm St.,
St. Louis 63115 (D)
OWENS, DON, 374 S. Bernhardt,
Gerald 63037 (R)
PATTERSON, J. F., 112 W. 18th St.,
Caruthersville 63830 (D)
PENTLAND, ROBERT, 6472 Wanda,
St. Louis 63116 (D)
PRANCE, ROBERT L., 12714 Bellefontaine Rd.,
St. Louis 63138 (R)
RYAN, JOHN C., Sedalia 65301 (R)
RYAN, JOHN P., 7636 Lydia St.,
Kansas City 64131 (D)
SCHECHTER, MAURICE, 41 Country Fair Lane,
Creve Coeur 63141 (D)
SOMERVILLE, RONALD L., 1424 Forest Dr.,
Chillicothe 64601 (R)
SOUTHERN, RICHARD, 511 N. Chestnut St.,
Monroe City 63456 (D)
SPRADLING, A. M., JR., 1838 Broadway,
Cape Girardeau 63701 (D)
STONE, EDWARD, JR., 53 River Bend Ct.,
Chesterfield 63017 (R)
TINNIN, NELSON B., Hornersville 63855 (D)
VANLANDINGHAM, A. BASEY, 12 Glennview Plaza,
Columbia 65201 (D)
WATERS, WILLIAM B., 1st Natl. Bank Bldg.,
Liberty 64068 (D)
WEBSTER, RICHARD M., 1725 S. Garrison,
Carthage 64836 (R)
WOOLSEY, THOMAS G., Mason Bldg.,
Versailles 65084 (R)
YOUNG, ROBERT A., 3500 Adie Rd.,
St. Ann 63074 (D)

House of Representatives

Democrats 107 Republicans 56

AIKENS, JOHNNIE S., 4822 Highland,
St. Louis 63113 (D)

AKERS, HERBERT S., 3960 Celburne Lane,
Bridgeton 63042 (R)
ANTOINE, WILLIAM R., 12101 Newbury Lane,
Independence 64052 (D)
ARNOLD, JIM, Box 121, Waynesville 65583 (D)
BAKER, LLOYD J., Rte. 3, Moberly 65270 (D)
BASSMAN, C. M., 9th & Gutenberg,
Hermann 65041 (R)
BAUER, M. E., 2104 Wilson Ave.,
Bethany 64424 (R)
BECKERLE, JOSEPH W., 6145 S. Grand,
St. Louis 63111 (D)
BELT, RONALD M., 1075 N. Jackson,
Macon 63552 (R)
BETZ, VERNON, Rte. 1, Trenton 64683 (R)
BILD, FRANK, 7 Meppen Ct.,
St. Louis 63128 (R)
BIRK, RAYMOND J., 930 N. Moffett,
Joplin 64801 (R)
BLACKWELL, HARRY E., R.R. 6, Box 542,
Springfield 65801 (D)
BLASSIE, JOHN J., 5022A Tholozan,
St. Louis 63109 (D)
BRANOM, ROBERT H., 2151 69th St.,
Hillsdale 63121 (D)
BRENTON, F. L., 806 Washington,
Cuba 65453 (R)
BROOMFIELD, CHARLES S., 3908 Mid Oaks Rd.,
Kansas City 64116 (D)
BURNS, STEPHEN, 2020 Bopp,
St. Louis 63131 (R)
CALLOWAY, DEVERNE L., 4309 Enright,
St. Louis 63108 (D)
CAMPBELL, J. T., R.R., Faucett 64448 (D)
CANNON, EDWARD M., RFD 2, Troy 63379 (D)
CANTRELL, E. J., 3406 Airway,
Overland 63114 (D)
CARLSON, EVERETT, Greenwood 64034 (R)
CARTER, TOM M., SR., Hartville 65667 (R)
CASEY, WILLIAM F., 717 Francis,
Potosi 63664 (D)
COMBS, RALPH, 305 N. Grand,
King City 64463 (R)
CONLEY, JOHN, 5852 Wabada,
St. Louis 63112 (D)
CONNORS, WILLIAM R.,
5045A N. Kingshighway,
St. Louis 63115 (D)
CONWAY, JAMES F., 3811 Flora Place,
St. Louis 63110 (D)
COPELAND, FRED E., 1375 Mill St.,
New Madrid 63869 (D)
COX, HARDIN C., 605 Bluff St.,
Rock Port 64482 (D)
CRIGLER, BILL J., 402 Morrison,
Fayette 65248 (D)
DALE, RICHARD, Richmond 64085 (D)
DAMES, OMER J., Rte. 3, Box 76,
O'Fallon 63366 (D)
DAVIDSON, CURT, 612 S. 2nd St.,
Clinton 64735 (D)
DECOSTER, RICHARD J., 815 College St.,
Canton 63435 (D)
DEGENHARDT, MARTIN, Rte. 5,
Perryville 63775 (R)
DEVOY, ROBERT, 731 N. Main,
Brookfield 64628 (D)

Missouri (continued)

- DICKEY, CHARLES H., JR., R.R. 3,
Mexico 65265 (D)
- DICKSON, HAROLD, 400 W. Russell,
California 65018 (R)
- DILL, J. ANTHONY, 8011 Grandvista Ave.,
Affton 63123 (R)
- DINGER, MARVIN L., Rte. 1, Ironton 63650 (D)
- DONEGAN, GEORGE J., 1471 E. Meadowmere
Springfield 65804 (R)
- DOWNING, VIC, Rte. 1, Bragg City 63827 (D)
- EADS, EDNA, 112 Pine, Bonne Terre 63628 (R)
- ELLIS, FRANK C., R.R. 1,
Sedgewickville 63781 (D)
- FICKLE, WILLIAM, 7406 Tomahawk Lane,
Parkville 64152 (D)
- FINK, ERIC F., 1325 Froesel Dr.,
Ellisville 63011 (R)
- FLYNN, JAMES F., 4737 Virginia,
St. Louis 63111 (D)
- FOLEY, CHARLES W., Rte. 1, Hayti 63851 (D)
- FRAPPIER, J. H., 2335 Hummingbird,
St. Louis 63123 (R)
- GANN, DONALD L., Sunset Ave.,
Ozark 65721 (R)
- GANT, MARY L., 5804 E. 14th St.,
Kansas City 64126 (D)
- GARRETT, HOWARD M., 1540 W. Vale,
Festus 63028 (D)
- GODFREY, JAMES E., 6227 Devonshire,
St. Louis 63109 (D)
- GOODE, WAYNE, 4508 Redfield Ct.,
Norwood Court 63121 (D)
- GOWARD, RUSSELL, 4210A Holly Ave.,
St. Louis 63115 (D)
- GRAHAM, THOMAS D., 1000 Moreau Dr.,
Jefferson City 65101 (D)
- GRALIKE, DONALD J., 112 Buckley Meadows Dr.,
Lemay 63125 (D)
- GRELLNER, JOHN A., 7446 Richmond,
Maplewood 63143 (D)
- GROVES, EDWARD, 2340 E. Ave.,
Springfield 65803 (R)
- GROWNEY, KENNETH L., 3707 Madison,
Kansas City 64111 (D)
- HANCOCK, DON, 906 Lafayette,
Doniphan 63935 (D)
- HATCHER, HARRY E., 225 E. Main St.,
Neosho 64850 (R)
- HECKEMEYER, TONY, 916 Hawthorne,
Sikeston 63801 (D)
- HEFLIN, CLARENCE H., 2311 Queen Ridge,
Independence 64050 (D)
- HIBLER, W. D., JR., Brunswick 65236 (D)
- HICKEY, PATRICK J., 4508 St. Leo Lane,
St. Ann 63074 (D)
- HILL, ELSA D., 1481 Belt Ave.,
St. Louis 63112 (D)
- HILL, JOSEPH W., 1438 E. 78th St.,
Kansas City 64118 (R)
- HINES, HOWARD E., Rte. 1, Whitney Rd.,
Independence 64050 (D)
- HOLLAND, H. F., Sheridan 64486 (R)
- HOLLIDAY, HAROLD L., 2907 Cleveland,
Kansas City 64130 (D)
- HOLT, JOE D., Rte. 1, Auxvasse 65231 (D)
- HOPKINS, WAYNE, 8571 North Ave.,
St. John 63114 (D)
- HORN, EARL W., 1107 Hereford St.,
St. Louis 63110 (D)
- HOWARD, RAYMOND, 806 N. Cardinal,
St. Louis 63106 (D)
- HUEY, LEE R., 406 E. School St.,
Hamilton 64644 (R)
- JAMES, RAY S., 6421 Brookside Rd.,
Kansas City 64113 (R)
- JASPER, NORBERT J., 819 W. 2nd St.,
Washington 63090 (D)
- JORDAN, LEON M., 2548 Prospect Ave.,
Kansas City 64127 (D)
- KAY, BUDDY, 2639 Keokuk St.,
St. Louis 63118 (D)
- KENNEDY, DON W., 612 W. Cherry,
Nevada 64772 (D)
- KENNEDY, JEWEL, 6111 Harris Ave.,
Raytown 64110 (R)
- KING, R. J., JR., 816 S. Hanley,
Clayton 63105 (R)
- KING, ROY B., 303 N. Marion,
Malden 63863 (D)
- KOSTRON, FRANK E., 2812 Texas,
St. Louis 63118 (D)
- LANGSFORD, LES, 2311 S. Dollision,
Springfield 65804 (R)
- LEE, JACK O., 11011 Ridge Forest Dr.,
St. Louis 63126 (R)
- MACKEY, EARL S., 445 Marie St.,
Cape Girardeau 63701 (D)
- MANFORD, DON, 9409 Oakland,
Kansas City 64438 (D)
- MARRIOTT, GLADYS, 9001 Leeds Rd.,
Kansas City 64129 (D)
- MARSHALL, RICHARD M., 9206 Big Bend,
Webster Groves 63119 (R)
- MAZZUCA, EUGENE F., 6215 Victoria Ave.,
St. Louis 63139 (D)
- MAZZUCA, FRANK C., 712 E. Missouri,
Kansas City 64106 (D)
- MCCUBBIN, CARROL J., R.R. 3,
Eldon 65026 (R)
- MEAGHER, DOROTHY E., 5020 Thrush Ave.,
St. Louis 63120 (D)
- MELTON, RALPH H., Rte. 1,
Dadeville 65635 (R)
- MEYER, ARLIE H., 234 Thomas St.,
St. Charles 63301 (R)
- MEYER, ELMER J., 3 Estates Gl.,
Ferguson 63135 (R)
- MEYER, WALTER L., 9495 Yorktown Dr.,
Bellefontaine Neighbors 63137 (D)
- MICKELSON, FRANK L., R.R. 1,
Freeman 64746 (D)
- MISBAUER, BEN, 3015 Hawthorne,
St. Louis 63104 (D)
- MOORE, WILLIAM F., 4320 Bell,
Kansas City 64111 (R)
- MULVANEY, JAMES P., 5717 Beldon Dr.,
Floridell Hills 63136 (D)
- MURRAY, GEORGE E., 3 Williamsburg Rd.,
Creve Coeur 63141 (R)
- NIEWOEHNER, GARY H., Rte. 5,
Columbia 65201 (D)

Missouri (continued)

NOLAND, JAMES A., JR., Rte. 1,
Osage Beach 65065 (R)
O'REILLY, JOHN P., 2008A Adelaide,
St. Louis 63107 (D)
OSBOURN, D. R., Rte. 2, Palmyra 63461 (D)
OTTINGER, EDWARD E., 5912 Loughborough,
St. Louis 63109 (R)
PARKER, GEORGE W., 507 E. Rollins,
Columbia 65201 (R)
PAYNE, FRANKLIN, 4229 Maffitt,
St. Louis 63113 (D)
PERRYMAN, GEORGE J., 824 E. University,
Springfield 65804 (R)
PHELPS, WILLIAM C., 4550 Warwick,
Kansas City 64111 (R)
PROFFER, MARVIN E., Hgwy. 72 W.,
Jackson 63775 (D)
RABBITT, RICHARD J., 4340 Forest Park Ave.,
St. Louis 63108 (D)
RAIFFIE, HARRY C., 5870A Delmar,
St. Louis 63112 (D)
RAINS, JOE F., 700 E. 10th St.,
Sedalia 65301 (D)
REED, RONALD, JR., 2602 Francis St.,
St. Joseph 64501 (D)
RODGERS, R. D., 333 S. Elmwood,
Kansas City 64124 (D)
ROLWING, DAVID, 1305 E. Commercial,
Charleston 63834 (D)
ROSS, HENRY, 1415 Truman Rd.,
Kansas City 64106 (D)
ROTHMAN, KENNETH J., 6633 Alamo,
Clayton 63105 (D)
ROYSTER, WILLIAM R., 3500 Gladstone Blvd.,
Kansas City 64123 (D)
RUSSELL, JAMES, 700 Bellarmine Lane,
Florissant 63031 (D)
RUSSELL, JOHN T., West City Rte. 66,
Lebanon 65536 (R)
RYAN, TOM, 8702 Hiawatha,
Kansas City 64114 (D)
SALLEY, GUSS, Warsaw 65355 (R)
SANDERS, BOYD, Box 516, Forsyth 65653 (R)
SCAGLIA, PHILLIP P., 5101 Brookwood,
Kansas City 64128 (D)
SCHAPELER, RUBEN A., 607 W. Dakota,
Butler 64730 (D)
SCHLEF, EARL S., 1672 Maldon,
Dellwood 63136 (D)
SCHRAMM, JACK J., 7236 Tulane Ave.,
University City 63130 (D)
SHAVER, DEAN, Rte. 1, Anderson 64831 (D)
SHEEHAN, CHARLES A., Rte. 1, Box 434,
House Springs 63051 (D)
SIMON, PAUL J., 2756A Lafayette,
St. Louis 63104 (D)
SKAGGS, JAMES C., Ellington 63638 (D)
SLAY, FRANCIS R., 6532 Scanlan,
St. Louis 63139 (D)
SMALLWOOD, RICHARD, 568 S. Jefferson,
St. James 65559 (D)
SNOWDEN, PHIL, 107 E. 59th Terr. N.,
Kansas City 64113 (D)
SNYDER, ROBERT O., 241 E. Argonne,
Kirkwood 63122 (R)

SPAIN, JAMES E., Spring St.,
Bloomfield 63825 (D)
SPAINHOWER, JAMES I., 516 S. Dr.,
Marshall 65340 (D)
SPENCER, JAMES W., 4209 Olive St.,
Kansas City (D)
SPONSER, EARL L., Rte. 2, Cabool 65445 (D)
STOTTS, KIETH H., 506 Walnut,
Pierce City 65723 (R)
THOMAS, STAN, JR., S. 71 By-Pass,
Liberty 64068 (D)
THOMPSON, CORLEY, JR., 35 Rosemont,
Webster Groves 63119 (R)
TROUPE, JAMES, SR., 1505A Cass Ave.,
St. Louis 63106 (D)
UTHLAUT, RALPH, JR., Rte. 2,
New Florence 63363 (R)
VALIER, CHARLES E., 4961 Laclede Ave.,
St. Louis 63108 (R)
VAUGHAN, GRANVIL B., Rte. 1,
West Plains 65775 (R)
VOGELSMIEER, MELVIN, Concordia 64020 (R)
VOLKMER, HAROLD L., 719 Country Club Dr.,
Mannibal 63401 (D)
WAITS, ALVIN E., 507 Brookside,
Independence 64053 (D)
WALLIS, O. L., 1331 Pershing,
Poplar Bluff 63901 (R)
WALSH, THOMAS A., 1820A Warren St.,
St. Louis 63106 (D)
WEBB, JOHN W., 602 W. Broadway,
Webb City 64870 (R)
WELLS, FRANK, Rte. 1, Centerview 64019 (D)
WHITNEY, CLOY E., 8 Center Rd.,
Kirkville 63501 (R)
WILLIAMS, JAMES W., 2010 N. 4th,
St. Joseph 64505 (D)
YOUNG, ROBERT E., 208 W. Macon,
Carthage 64836 (R)

MONTANA

(LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY)

Senate

Democrats 30 Republicans 25

ANDERSON, LEROY, Box 576, Conrad 59425 (D)
BENNETT, W. F., Box 100,
Columbia Falls 59912 (R)
BERTSCHE, WILLIAM H., 1917 4th Ave. N.,
Great Falls 59401 (D)
BROWNFIELD, BEN, 123 S. Taylor,
Glendive 59330 (R)
COTTON, ROBERT S., Box 27, Glasgow 59230 (D)
DESCHAMPS, G. W., Grass Valley, RFD 2,
Missoula 59801 (R)
DEWOLFE, PERCY, Browning 59417 (D)
DUSSAULT, EDWARD T., Mullan Rd.,
Missoula 59801 (D)
DZIVI, DICK, Ford Bldg., Great Falls 59401 (D)
EDWARDS, LOCHIEL, Malta 59538 (R)
FLYNN, ELMER, Mullan Rd.,
Missoula 59801 (D)
FOLSOM, MILLS, RFD 4, Missoula 59801 (R)
GILFEATHER, P. J., 2816 4th Ave. S.,
Great Falls 59401 (D)

Montana (continued)

- GRAHAM, CARROLL A., Lodge Grass 59050 (D)
 GROFF, W. A., Victor 59875 (D)
 HAFFERMAN, WILLIAM F., Libby 59923 (D)
 HAUGHEY, JIM, 2205 Tree Lane,
 Billings 59102 (R)
 HAZELBAKER, FRANK W., Box 430,
 Dillon 59725 (R)
 HIBBARD, HENRY S., 618 Madison,
 Helena 59601 (R)
 HIBBS, REX F., 15 Valley Dr.,
 Billings 59101 (R)
 HILLING, HENRY B., SR., 1214 Ninth St. W.,
 Billings 59102 (R)
 JAMES, DAVID F., Box 221, Joplin 59531 (D)
 JUDOE, THOMAS L., 219 Geddis,
 Helena 59601 (D)
 KAFKA, LADA J., Shambo Rte., Havre 59501 (D)
 KEENAN, P. J., 1112 E. 5th St.,
 Anaconda 59711 (D)
 KLINDT, HERBERT J., 402 Alderson Ave.,
 Billings 59102 (R)
 LEHRKIND, CARL, JR., Box 341,
 Bozeman 59715 (R)
 MACKAY, WILLIAM R., Roscoe 59071 (R)
 MAHONEY, EUGENE H., Box 38,
 Thompson Falls 59873 (D)
 MANNING, DAVE, Hysham 59038 (D)
 MATHERS, WILLIAM L., Box 267,
 Miles City 59301 (R)
 McDONALD, JOHN K., Belt 59412 (D)
 McGOWAN, GORDON, Highwood 59450 (D)
 McKEON, JOHN L., 316 E. 7th St.,
 Anaconda 59711 (D)
 McOMBER, W. GORDON, Fairfield 59436 (D)
 MITCHELL, HARRY B., 2508 Central Ave.,
 Great Falls 59401 (D)
 MORITZ, EARL, 1024 Evelyn St.,
 Lewistown 59457 (R)
 NEES, STANLEY, Box 476, Poplar 59255 (D)
 RASMUSSEN, ROBERT J., Box 747,
 Glasgow 59230 (D)
 REHBERG, JACK D., 2317 Rehberg Lane,
 Billings 59102 (R)
 ROSELL, ANTOINETTE F., 4200 Rimrock Rd.,
 Billings 59102 (R)
 ROSTAD, CARL, Loweth Rte.,
 Martinsdale 59053 (R)
 RUGG, GLEN T., Box 188, Plevna 59344 (R)
 SAMPLE, ALEX K., JR., 404 Ashley Ct.,
 Kalispell 59901 (R)
 SCHOTTE, GEORGE B., 2805 Floral Blvd.,
 Butte 59701 (D)
 SELSTAD, TOM, 133 29th Ave. N.W.,
 Great Falls 59401 (R)
 SHUGRUE, STEPHEN J., 980 N. Main St.,
 Butte 59701 (D)
 SIDERIUS, GEORGE, c/o Somers Stage,
 Kalispell 59901 (D)
 STEIN, BEN H., Livingston 59047 (R)
 STREET, J. D., 1136 E. Curtiss,
 Bozeman 59715 (R)
 SWANZ, EDWARD A., 14 1st S.W.,
 Harlowton 59036 (R)
 THIESSEN, CORNIE R., Box 195,
 Lambert 59243 (D)
 TRACY, TOM, 2425 Nettie St., Butte 59701 (D)
 TURNAGE, JEAN A., Box 450, Polson 59860 (R)
 VAINIO, LEONARD W., 1701 Grand Ave.,
 Butte 59701 (D)

House of Representatives

Democrats 40 Republicans 64

- AINSWORTH, A. L., 332 Woodworth Ave.,
 Missoula 59801 (R)
 ASBJORNSON, J. O., Winifred 59489 (R)
 ASPEVIC, LEROY, Rudyard 59540 (D)
 BAETH, WILLIAM R., 614 Louisiana Ave.,
 Libby 59923 (D)
 BAILEY, MANSON H., JR., Box 743,
 Glasgow 59230 (D)
 BARDANOUVE, FRANCIS, Harlem 59526 (D)
 BOLLINGER, GORDON E., 122 3rd Ave. N.,
 Glasgow 59230 (D)
 BOUGHTON, BERT D., Jordan, 59337 (R)
 BRAND, JOE, 800 Montana Ave.,
 Deer Lodge 59722 (D)
 BROEDER, FRED O., Rte. 4, Kalispell 59901 (R)
 BROWNLEE, GEORGE, Stanford 59479 (R)
 CASEY, LORAN, Wolf Point 59201 (R)
 CHRISTIANSEN, E. W., 310 N. Crow Ave.,
 Hardin 59034 (D)
 COX, HENRY S., 1439 Colton Blvd.,
 Billings 59102 (R)
 CRUM, FORREST H., 1421 Norman Park Dr.,
 Billings 59102 (R)
 DARROW, GEORGE, Box 2001, 2100 Fairview Pl.,
 Billings 59102 (R)
 DELANO, JOHN L., Box 1677, Helena 59601 (R)
 DOTY, RUSSELL L., JR., 505 3rd Ave. N., Apt. 302,
 Great Falls 59401 (D)
 DOUGHERTY, ELEANOR, M., 517 Third Ave. N.,
 Great Falls 59401 (D)
 DRUM, DAVE, 3112 Radcliff Dr.,
 Billings 59102 (R)
 DYE, ROBERT F., 610 S. Willson,
 Bozeman 59715 (R)
 EAST, VIC, Forsyth 59327 (R)
 EGAN, EUGENE C., Valier 59486 (D)
 ETCHART, MARK, Box 229, Glasgow 59230 (R)
 FALKENSTERN, ARNOLD H., Terry 59349 (R)
 FASBENDER, LARRY, Rte. 1, Box 23,
 Fort Shaw 59443 (D)
 FEISTHAMEL, ROBERT M., 510 E. Williams,
 Glendive 59330 (R)
 FELT, JAMES R., 303 Parkhill Dr.,
 Billings 59101 (R)
 FISCHER, C. R., 1201 W. Park Ave.,
 Anaconda 59711 (D)
 GARRISON, W. F., Glen 59732 (R)
 GERKE, HAROLD E., 202 Mountain View,
 Billings 59101 (D)
 GETTER, RALPH E., 224 2nd Ave. S.E.,
 Cut Bank 59427 (R)
 GIESICK, GARY, 114 Ardmore,
 Billings 59102 (R)
 GILLIGAN, PETER J., 3020 4th Ave. S.,
 Great Falls 59401 (D)
 GLENNEN, ROBERT E., 1135 O'Malley Dr.,
 Billings 59102 (R)
 GOAN, WILLIAM S., 46 Lewis Ave.,
 Billings 59102 (R)
 GUNDERSON, JACK, Power 59468 (D)

Montana (continued)

HAINES, TOM, 15 Martha's Ct.,
Missoula 59801 (R)
HALL, JOHN C., 1020 Third Ave. N.,
Great Falls 59401 (D)
HARLOW, PAUL K., Box 277,
Thompson Falls 59873 (D)
HARRISON, JAMES T., JR., 1001 Leslie,
Helena 59601 (R)
HEALY, JOHN E., 624 W. Granite St.,
Butte 59701 (D)
HEMSTAD, NELS, Dutton 59433 (R)
HIMSL, MATT, 305 4th Ave. E.,
Kalispell 59901 (R)
HOLTZ, RONALD W., Floweree 59440 (D)
JAMES, ISABEL B., Grant 59734 (R)
JENSEN, MILLO, Ronan 59864 (R)
JURCICH, FRANK J., 1006 E. 3rd St.,
Anaconda 59711 (D)
KVAALEN, OSCAR, Lambert 59243 (R)
LEE, ROBERT E., 1600 Sampson, Butte 59701 (D)
LEUTHOLD, JOHN, Molt 59057 (R)
LEWIS, JOE H., Browning 59417 (D)
LOMAN, RAY M., Ronan 59864 (R)
LOMBARDI, JERRY V., 947 Waukesha St.,
Butte 59701 (D)
LUCAS, JAMES P., 500 S. Strevell,
Miles City 59301 (R)
LUNDGREN, CONRAD F., 844 Woodland,
Kalispell 59901 (R)
MANNING, JOHN M., 717 N. Kendrick,
Glendive 59330 (R)
MARBUT, GARY R., Box 1519, Missoula 59801 (R)
MATHER, W. S., 2200 Fairway Dr.,
Billings 59102 (R)
McCULLOCH, ROBERT B., 504 W. Main St.,
Bozeman 59715 (R)
McGRATH, HAROLD A., 640 S. Montana,
Butte 59701 (D)
McNAMARA, JACK R., 916 Stuart St.,
Helena 59601 (D)
MEHRENS, JOHN, 206 Evergreen,
Anaconda 59711 (D)
MURPHY, JAMES E., 604 Woodland,
Kalispell 59901 (R)
NEWBY, ALBERT C., Box 1007, Belgrade 59714 (R)
NICHOLS, NORRIS, Stevensville 59870 (R)
NORTHEY, HARRY T., 514 Daly Ave.,
Missoula 59801 (R)
NUGENT, JAMES P., 637 Adler,
Missoula 59801 (D)
NUTTING, RICHARD A., Silesia 59080 (R)
OMMUNDSEN, GEORGE, 617 N. 3rd St.,
Livingston 59047 (R)
PATRICK, CHASE, 714 E. 6th, Helena 59601 (R)
PERRY, LOUIS, Malta 59538 (R)
PIERCE, JOHN H., 1312 Parkhill Dr.,
Billings 59102 (R)
PREVOST, ROBERT C., Lambert 59243 (D)
ROMNEY, MILES, Box 633, Hamilton 59840 (D)
RYGG, STERLING, 37 7th St. E.,
Kalispell 59901 (R)
SCHYE, ELMER,
White Sulphur Springs 59645 (R)
SHIVELY, JOHN D., 1101 S. Third Ave.,
Bozeman 59715 (R)

SLABY, CYRIL E., 612 15th St., Havre 59501 (D)
SMITH, CARL M., Olive 59343 (R)
SMITH, EDWARD B., Dagmar 59219 (R)
SPAHR, WILLIAM E., 1204 Fourth Ave. N.,
Great Falls 59401 (D)
SPILDE, GENE, Big Timber 59011 (R)
STAIGMILLER, JOHN B., Eden Rte.,
Great Falls 59401 (D)
STEELE, JOHN W., 1129 Jackson,
Missoula 59801 (D)
STIMATZ, LAWRENCE G., 1615 C St.,
Butte 59701 (D)
STRATTON, SCOTT B., 504 22nd St. N.,
Great Falls 59401 (R)
SULLIVAN, KERMIT C., Box 395,
Superior 59872 (D)
SWAN, MILES L., Highwood 59450 (R)
TEEPLE, RANDALL D., Rte. 1, Box 288,
Libby 59923 (D)
TWEDT, GORDON R., Rudyard 59540 (D)
ULMER, WALTER J., 121 S. Merriam,
Miles City 59301 (R)
VAN DER VOOT, HARRY, Ryegate 59074 (R)
WALLANDER, J. B., Froid 59226 (R)
WARFIELD, BILL, Hoffman Rte.,
Livingston 59047 (R)
WAYRYNEN, RAY J., 133 E. Broadway,
Butte 59701 (D)
WHITE, ROBERT S., Rte. 2, Lewistown 59457 (R)
WHITNEY, EARL, Box 291, Ekalaka 59324 (R)
WILLIAMS, PAT, 1007 Utah, Butte 59701 (D)
WILLIAMS, W. G., Toston 59643 (R)
WILLITS, JOHN B., 1620 5th Ave. N.,
Great Falls 59401 (D)
WOLF, KENNETH M., 142 5th Ave. N.,
Shelby 59474 (R)
WOODARD, HUBERT E., Box 1831,
Billings 59101 (R)
WORDEN, H. O., 208 Pattée Canyon Dr.,
Missoula 59801 (R)

NEBRASKA

(LEGISLATURE)

Unicameral

Members 49*

ADAMSON, ELVIN, Valentine
BATCHELDER, CLIFTON B., 6875 State St., Omaha
BLOOM, BILL K., 5602 Frederick, Omaha
BOWEN, KENNETH L., 534 N. Walnut,
Red Cloud
BRAUER, S. H., SR., Rte. 2, Norfolk
BUDD, RICK, 1412 1st Ave.,
Nebraska City
BURBACH, J. W., Crofton
CARPENTER, TERRY, 2309 4th Ave.,
Scottsbluff
CARSTENS, FRED W., 718 N. 12th St.,
Beatrice
DANNER, EDWARD R., 2870 Pinkney St.,
Omaha
ELROD, DONALD, 2327 N. Sheridan,
Grand Island

*Nonpartisan election

Nebraska (continued)

FLEMING, GEORGE H., 1145 14th Ave.,
Sidney
GERDES, GEORGE C., Box 75, Marple Rte.,
Alliance
HARSH, LESTER, Bartley
HASEBROOCK, W. H., 544 N. Lincoln,
West Point
HOLMQUIST, C. W., 115 E. 2nd St.,
Oakland
HUGHES, CALISTA C., 5th & Nemaha, Humboldt
KJAR, ALBERT A., 1403 Grant St.,
Lexington
KLAVER, SAM, Drake Ct., 22nd & Jones, Omaha
KNIGHT, JOHN E., 5400 Garland, Lincoln
KOKES, RUDOLF C., Rte. 3, Ord
KREMER, MAURICE A., 1415 7th St., Aurora
LUEDTKE, ROLAND A., 327 Park Vista,
Lincoln
MAHONEY, EUGENE T., 4956 S. 41st St.,
Omaha
MARVEL, RICHARD D., 919 N. Lincoln,
Hastings
MATZKE, STANLEY A., Rte. 2, Milford
MOULTON, C. F., 2316 Fontenelle Blvd.,
Omaha
MOYLAN, HAROLD T., 3862 California St.,
Omaha
NORE, HERB, Genoa
ORME, FERN HUBBARD, 3025 Sheridan,
Lincoln
PAYNE, DALE L., 306 Garden Ave.,
Bellevue
PEDERSEN, HENRY F., JR., 5111 Western Ave.,
Omaha
PROUD, RICHARD F., 2224 S. 110th St., Omaha
RASMUSSEN, ERIC, RFD 2, Fairmont
RASMUSSEN, ROSS H., Rural Rte, Hooper
REYNOLDS, FLORENCE, 6820 N. 24th St., Omaha
ROBINSON, LESLIE, Rte. 2, Kearney
RUHNKE, ARNOLD, Plymouth
SIMPSON, HAROLD D., 1805 N. 30th St.,
Lincoln
SKARDA, WILLIAM R., JR., 1720 Monroe St.,
Omaha
STROMER, MARVIN E., 3135 S. 25th St.,
Lincoln
STRYKER, HAROLD B., Rising City
SYAS, GEORGE, 5312 Fontenelle Blvd.,
Omaha
VIEHMEYER, GLENN, Rte. 4, North Platte
WALDRON, J. JAMES, Callaway
WALLWEY, ELMER, RFD, Emerson
WARNER, JEROME, Waverly
WHITNEY, RAMEY C., Chappell
WYLIE, WILLIAM, Elgin

NEVADA

(LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Democrats 11 Republicans 9

ALLEMAN, A. J., 1812 Flower Ave.,
North Las Vegas 89030. (D)

BAILEY, JAMES C., 3411 S. Virginia St.,
Reno 89502 (R)
BROWN, B. MAHLON, 120 S. 3rd St.,
Las Vegas 89101 (D)
BUNKER, VERNON E., 800 Alhambra Dr.,
Las Vegas 89105 (D)
CHRISTENSEN, M. J., 706 Lacey Lane,
Las Vegas 89107 (D)
DODGE, CARL F., Box 31,
Fallon 89406 (R)
FARR, F. W., 5699 Wedekind Rd.,
Sparks 89431 (R)
FISHER, G. F., Box 419, Ely 89301 (D)
FRANSWAY, JOHN, 517 Lay St.,
Winnemucca 89445 (R)
GIBSON, JAMES I., 117 Beech St.,
Henderson 89015 (D)
HECHT, CHIC, 413 Fremont, Las Vegas 89101 (R)
HERR, HELEN, 1330 Las Vegas Blvd. S.,
Las Vegas 89101 (D)
HUG, PROCTOR, 1055 Sonora Dr.,
Reno 89501 (D)
LAMB, FLOYD R., 1201 Shadow Lane,
Las Vegas 89102 (D)
MONROE, WARREN L., Box 309,
Elko 89801 (D)
POZZI, ARCHIE JR., 515 S. Carson St.,
Carson City 89701 (R)
SLATTERY, JAMES M., Box 8074,
University Station, Reno 89501 (R)
SWOBE, COE, Box 11, Reno 89504 (R)
TITLOW, EMERSON F., Box 551,
Tonopah 89049 (D)
YOUNG, CLIFTON, 195 S. Sierra St.,
Reno 89501 (R)

Assembly

Democrats 21 Republicans 19

ASHWORTH, KEITH, 674 E. Oakey Blvd.,
Las Vegas 89105 (D)
BISHOP, M. M., 1212 S. 2nd St.,
Las Vegas 89104 (D)
BOWLER, AUSTIN H., 4324 Dover Pl.,
Las Vegas 89107 (D)
BROOKMAN, EILEEN B., 1900 Cochran St.,
Las Vegas 89105 (D)
CLOSE, MELVIN D., JR., 1st Natl. Bank Bldg.,
Las Vegas 89101 (D)
DINI, JOSEPH E., JR., Box 968,
Yerington 89447 (D)
DUNGAN, FLORA, Box 2842,
Las Vegas 89104 (D)
ESPINOZA, ARTHUR, 472 Water,
Henderson 89015 (D)
FOOTE, MARGIE, 5585 Wedekind Rd.,
Sparks 89431 (D)
FRAZZINI, MARY, 975 Bejay Pl., Reno 89502 (R)
GARFINKLE, BUD, 325 Hillcrest Dr.,
Reno 89502 (D)
GETTO, VIRGIL, West Star Rte.,
Fallon 89406 (R)
GLASER, NORMAN D., Box 1, Halleck 89824 (D)
HAFEN, BRYAN K., Mesquite 89024 (R)
HAFEN, M. KENT, Box 236,
Pahrump 89041 (R)

Nevada (continued)

HARRIS, LEN, 2600 S. Virginia St.,
Reno 89502 (R)
HILBRECHT, NORMAN T., 401 S. 3rd St.,
Las Vegas 89101 (D)
HOMER, JOHN H., 304 E. Park St.,
Carson City 89701 (R)
HOWARD, MELVIN B., 1225 Bridge St.,
Winnemucca 89445 (R)
JACOBSEN, LAWRENCE E., Box 367,
Minden 89423 (R)
KEAN, THOMAS M., 1450 E. 2nd St.,
Reno 89502 (R)
LOWMAN, ZELVIN D., 1246 Cashman Dr.,
Las Vegas 89102 (R)
MANNING, BOYD D., Box 547,
East Ely 89315 (D)
MAY, PAUL W., JR., 3309 Wright Ave.,
North Las Vegas 89031 (D)
MCKISSICK, HOWARD F., JR., 1 E. 1st St.,
Suite 1104; Reno 89501 (R)
MELLO, DONALD R., 1300 Dodson Way,
Sparks 89431 (D)
PRINCE, RAWSON M., Box 422,
East Ely 89315 (D)
SCHQUWEILER, BART M., 1 E. 1st St., Suite 1102,
Reno 89501 (R)
SMITH, HAL, 431 Blackridge Rd.,
Henderson 89015 (R)
SWACKHAMER, WILLIAM D., Box 486,
Battle Mountain 89820 (D)
TORVINEN, ROY L., 1 E. 1st St.,
Reno 89501 (R)
TYSON, GERALDINE B., Box 1362,
Las Vegas 89101 (D)
VIANI, G. JOE, Box 1607,
Hawthorne 89415 (D)
WEBB, DOUGLAS J., 542 Greenbrae,
Sparks 89431 (R)
WHITE, MARVIN L., 3200 E. Tonopah Ave.,
North Las Vegas 89031 (D)
WILSON, WOODROW, 625 Frederick Ave.,
Las Vegas 89106 (R)
WOOD, JAMES E., 2101 Phillips St.,
Reno 89502 (R)
WOOSTER, CLINTON E., 1530 Elmcrest Dr.,
Reno 89503 (D)
YOUNG, FRANK, 2113 Barry Way,
Las Vegas 89106 (R)
YOUNG, ROY, Box 588, Elko 89801 (R)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

(GENERAL COURT)

Senate

Republicans 14 Democrats 10

BERGERON, LUCIEN E., 48 Chestnut St.,
Rochester 03867 (D)
BRADSHAW, JOHN R., Box 421, Keene 03431 (R)
BUCHANAN, CREELEY S., Box 446,
Amherst 03031 (R)
CHANDLER, JOHN P. H., JR., Warner 03278 (R)
CLAVEAU, THOMAS J., 117 Highland St.,
Hudson 03051 (D)

ENGLISH, ROBERT, Hancock 03449 (R)
FOLEY, EILEEN, 39 Sunset Rd.,
Portsmouth 03801 (D)
GARDNER, EDITH B., RFD 5, Laconia 03246 (R)
GAUTHIER, LORENZO P., 22 Laval St.,
Manchester 03102 (D)
GOVE, WILLIAM P., 321 South St.,
Concord 03301 (R)
HOWARD, NELSON E., Webster Lake,
Franklin 03235 (R)
KOROMILAS, JAMES, 187 Locust St.,
Dover 03820 (R)
LAMONTAGNE, LAURIER, 223 Portland St.,
Berlin 03570 (D)
LAMPREY, STEWART, Box 6,
Moultonborough 03254 (R)
LANGFORD, CALVIN J., Box 366,
Raymond 03077 (R)
LARTY, WILFRED J., 12 Beech St.,
Woodsville 03785 (R)
LEONARD, RICHARD W., 7 Farmington Rd.,
Nashua 03060 (D)
PROVOST, PAUL E., 1790 Brown Ave.,
Manchester 03103 (D)
RILEY, RICHARD D., Daniel Webster Highway,
Hooksett 03106 (D)
SPANOS, HARRY V., Box 132, Newport 03773 (D)
SULLIVAN, HENRY P., 52 Island Pond Rd.,
Manchester 03103 (D)
TOWNSEND, HOWARD C., Box 433,
Lebanon 03766 (R)
TUFTS, J. ARTHUR, JR., 198 High St.,
Exeter 03833 (R)
WATERHOUSE, THOMAS, JR., Windham 03087 (R)

House of Representatives

Republicans 245 Democrats 155

ACKERSON, ELMER R., SR., 881 Belmont St.,
Manchester 03104 (D)
AINLEY, GRETA M., 1165 Union St.,
Manchester 03104 (R)
ALLAN, STUART B., RFD 1, Old Hubbard Rd.,
Meredith 03253 (R)
ALLARD, EDMOND, 575 Rimmon St.,
Manchester 03102 (D)
ALLEN, JAMES F., Rindge 03461 (R)
ANDERSEN, CHRIS K., 3 South St.,
Concord 03301 (R)
ANDERSON, FAYNE E., Warren 03279 (R)
ANGUS, GEORGE W., 45 Park Ave.,
Claremont 03743 (R)
AUBUT, ADELARD J., 79 Allds St.,
Nashua 03060 (D)
AUSTIN, CHARLES R., 21 Lawrence St.,
Jaffrey 03452 (R)
BABINEAU, ARTHUR F., 228 S. Main St.,
Concord 03301 (R)
BALLAM, LOUIS S., Walpole 03608 (R)
BALOMENOS, SANDRA J., 61 Hanson St.,
Rochester 03867 (R)
BARKER, HELEN A., 10 Dartmouth St.,
Nashua 03060 (R)
BARKER, NELSON E., Barber Lane,
Stratham 03885 (R)

New Hampshire (continued)

- BARKER, SHELDON L., 210 West St.,
Keene 03431 (R)
- BARNARD, ROLAND A., 26 North Mast Rd.,
Goffstown 03045 (D)
- BARNES, BERNICE B., Sanborn Rd.,
Hampton Falls 03844 (R)
- BARRETT, GERALD J., 206 Ash St.,
Manchester 03104 (D)
- BARRON, DONALD E., Box 27, Salem 03079 (R)
- BARROWS, ARTHUR W., 26 Lincoln St.,
Claremont 03743 (D)
- BARTLETT, F. ARTHUR, 37 Church St.,
Goffstown 03045 (D)
- BEARD, GEORGE H., 15 Elm St.,
West Lebanon 03784 (R)
- BEAUDOIN, LEO E., 10 Washington St.,
Rochester 03867 (D)
- BEDNAR, JOHN M., 153 Ferry St.,
Hudson 03051 (D)
- BELANGER, GERARD H., 148 Bismarck St.,
Manchester 03102 (D)
- BELCOURT, AGENOR, 38 Perham St.,
Nashua 03060 (D)
- BELL, KENNETH G., RFD 2,
Plymouth 03264 (R)
- BENNETT, JENNIE B., RFD 3,
Winchester 03470 (R)
- BENNETT, PHIL A., Woodsville 03785 (R)
- BERGERON, ALFRED A., 101 Dickey St.,
Manchester 03102 (D)
- BERNARD, MARY E., 121 Portland Ave.,
Dover 03820 (D)
- BERNIER, ALPHONSE L., 72 Norris St.,
Manchester 03103 (D)
- BERRINGER, ST. CLAIR A., Box 304,
North Woodstock 03262 (R)
- BERRY, DOROTHY B., RFD 1,
Rochester 03867 (R)
- BIGELOW, L. WALDO, JR., Roslyn Ave.,
Warner 03278 (R)
- BINGHAM, JAMES C., 124 Warren St.,
Concord 03301 (R)
- BISSENETTE, OSCAR P., 15 Euclid Ave.,
Nashua 03060 (D)
- BLANCHARD, D. RAY, 39 Sunnyside St.,
Manchester 03103 (D)
- BLANCHETTE, ALICE F., 22 Fourth St.,
Dover 03820 (D)
- BOIRE, HENRY, 17 Second St.,
Somersworth 03878 (D)
- BOISVERT, RALPH W., 1 Thomas St.,
Nashua 03060 (D)
- BORK, GEORGE A., RFD 1, Andover 03216 (R)
- BOUCHARD, ARTHUR A., 610 Burgess St.,
Berlin 03570 (D)
- BOUCHARD, MAURICE L., 17 Charles St.,
Nashua 03060 (R)
- BOWLEN, WAYNE, 143 Profile Ave.,
Portsmouth 03801 (D)
- BRADLEY, RICHARD L., Woodstock 03293 (R)
- BRADON, ORSON H., Amherst 03031 (R)
- BRENNAN, MADALYN, 30 Patton St.,
Rochester 03867 (D)
- BRIDGES, WEBSTER E., JR., Meetinghouse Hill,
Brookline 03033 (R)
- BROCKLEBANK, DANIEL, Box 206,
Hollis 03049 (R)
- BROWN, PAUL E., Chester Rd., Derry 03038 (R)
- BROWN, ROBERT C., Box 1,
Peterborough 03458 (R)
- BRUNGOT, HILDA C. F., 1285 Main St.,
Berlin 03570 (R)
- BRUTON, GEORGE A., 632 Belmont St.,
Manchester 03104 (D)
- BUATTI, SAVERIO, Pittsfield 03263 (R)
- BURKE, JOHN A., 50 Sterling Ave.,
Manchester 03103 (D)
- BURNHAM, ROLAND B., 4 Stark St.,
Nashua 03060 (R)
- BURROWS, ADOLPH J., 3 Parson Ave.,
Claremont 03743 (D)
- BUSHEY, WALTER O., State St.,
Groveton 03582 (D)
- BUSSIERE, ANDREW J., 21 Aetna St.,
Jaffrey 03452 (R)
- CALL, CHELLIS H., 41 Jackson St.,
Concord 03301 (R)
- CAMPBELL, ALLAN P., 32 Severance St.,
Claremont 03743 (R)
- CANNEY, RALPH W., RFD 2,
Rochester 03867 (R)
- CAPISTRAN, ARMAND, 26 Congress St.,
Manchester 03102 (D)
- CARES, MILES J., RFD 54, Mammoth Rd.,
Pelham 03076 (D)
- CARTER, MALCOLM M., Jennison Rd.,
Milford 03055 (R)
- CASASSA, HERBERT A., 7 Thomsen Rd.,
Hampton 03842 (R)
- CASEY, DENIS F., 19 Old Falls Rd.,
Manchester 03103 (D)
- CATE, MILTON A., 40 Charles St.,
Penacook 03303 (R)
- CHAMARD, FRANCIS J., 19 Beech St.,
Nashua 03060 (D)
- CHAMBERLAIN, KENNETH W., SR.,
Old Wolfeboro Rd., Alton 03809 (R)
- CHAMBERLAIN, LESLIE M.,
Wolfeboro Falls 03896 (R)
- CHAMPAGNE, EDWARD, 621 Somerville St.,
Manchester 03103 (D)
- CHARETTE, THEODORE H., 461 Shasta St.,
Manchester 03103 (D)
- CHASSE, PETER N., 115 Franklin St.,
Somersworth 03878 (D)
- CHENEY, CHARLES H., SR., 92 N. State St.,
Concord 03301 (R)
- CHENEY, GEORGE L., Newton 03858 (R)
- CHEVRETTE, MICHEL, 726 Somerville St.,
Manchester 03103 (D)
- CHRISTIE, ROLAND E., JR., Main St.,
Mount Vernon 03057 (R)
- CHURCHILL, LAWRY W.,
Westmoreland 03467 (R)
- CIBOROWSKI, JACOB S., Box 6,
West Rye 03891 (R)
- CLAFLIN, RUSSELL G., Box 577,
Wolfeboro 03894 (R)
- CLANCY, EDWARD D., 1182 Hanover St.,
Manchester 03104 (D)
- CLARK, ERNEST D., RFD,
East Kingston 03827 (R)

New Hampshire (continued)

- CLARK, SHIRLEY M., RFD 1,
Newmarket 03857 (R)
- COBLEIGH, MARSHALL W., 42 Sherri Ann Ave.,
Nashua 03060 (R)
- COBURN, ROSCOE N., Elm St.,
Milford 03055 (R)
- COCHRANE, ALEXANDER, Bay Rd.,
Durham 03824 (R)
- COFFIN, FRED J., 76 Elm St.,
Somersworth 03878 (D)
- COLBATH, WILLIAM E., 38 Fisher St.,
Dover 03820 (R)
- COLBURN, MARJORIE D., Woods Lane,
New Boston 03070 (R)
- COLLISHAW, LYMAN E., 57 Portsmouth Ave.,
Exeter 03833 (R)
- CONE, JOHN C., 5 Choate Rd.,
Hanover 03755 (R)
- CONLON, CHRISTOPHER W., 222 Wibird St.,
Portsmouth 03801 (D)
- CONWAY, FRANK T., 241 Candia Rd.,
Manchester 03103 (D)
- COOK, GEORGE A., 6 Maple St.,
Hooksett 03106 (D)
- COREY, WILLIAM W., 126 Union St.,
Manchester 03103 (D)
- CORRIEVEAU, ANTHONY J., 38 Prospect St.,
Rochester 03867 (R)
- COX, HERSCHEL W., RFD 1, Nashua 03060 (D)
- CROUCH, LEON M., RFD 1, Durham 03824 (R)
- CULLITY, WILLIAM J., 338 Laurel St.,
Manchester 03103 (D)
- CUMMINGS, CHARLES E., RFD,
Fremont 03044 (R)
- CUMMINGS, MAURICE H., RFD 2,
Newport 03773 (D)
- D'AMANTE, CARMINE F., 170 North St.,
Claremont 03743 (D)
- DAME, C. CECIL, 1056 Greenland Rd.,
Portsmouth 03801 (R)
- DAME, WALTER B., 52 Jackson St.,
Concord 03301 (R)
- DANIEL, CHARLES E., 139 Boutwell St.,
Manchester 03102 (D)
- DAVIS, ALICE, RFD 8, Concord 03301 (R)
- DAVIS, DONALD C., Greenfield 03047 (R)
- DAVIS, DOROTHY W., Box 96,
Moultonborough 03254 (R)
- DAVIS, ESTHER M., Box 59, Conway 03818 (R)
- DAWSON, RUTH H., Milton Mills 03852 (R)
- DEARBORN, ANN G., Cherry St.,
Laconia 03246 (D)
- DEBLOIS, ROMEO R., 132 Lakeside Ave.,
Laconia 03246 (R)
- DELISLE, EUGENE, SR., 662 Harvard St.,
Manchester 03103 (D)
- DEROME, ERNEST, 232 Huse Rd.,
Manchester 03103 (D)
- DESILETS, ROMEO A., 220 Wight St.,
Berlin 03570 (D)
- DESMARAIS, WILLIAM A., 14 Fifth St.,
Nashua 03060 (D)
- DION, LEO L., 718 Belmont St.,
Manchester 03104 (D)
- DION, ROBERT A., 266 Pine St.,
Nashua 03060 (D)
- DIONNE, JOHN B., 118 Vine St.,
Nashua 03060 (D)
- DOWNING, MAURICE J., Box 538,
Newport 03773 (D)
- DRABINOWICZ, A. THERESA, 56 Temple St.,
Nashua 03060 (D)
- DRAKE, ARTHUR M., Stevens Terr. Ext.,
Lancaster 03584 (R)
- DREW, ROBERT B., S. Main St.,
Farmington 03835 (R)
- DUBEY, LEON T., 517 Third Ave.,
Berlin 03570 (D)
- DUBOIS, EUGENE I., 24 Park St.,
Nashua 03060 (D)
- DUHAIME, ARMAND L., 736 Belmont St.,
Manchester 03104 (D)
- DUHAIME, ROGER M., 47 Eldridge St.,
Lebanon 03766 (D)
- DULAC, LUCIEN R., 42 Cottage St., Box 446,
Laconia 03246 (D)
- DULAC, LUCINA A., 12 Hough St.,
Lebanon 03766 (D)
- DUNHAM, CARROLL K., RFD 1, Keene 03431 (R)
- EASTMAN, EDWIN W., 76 Court St.,
Exeter 03833 (R)
- EATON, JOSEPH M., Walnut St.,
Hillsborough 03244 (R)
- EDWARDS, ELLERTON H., N. Main St.,
Antrim 03440 (R)
- ELMS, NORMAN H., Canaan 03741 (R)
- EMERSON, WILLIAM O., RFD,
Whitefield 03598 (R)
- ENRIGHT, EDWARD H., 15 Martin's Ferry Rd.,
Hooksett 03104 (R)
- FARRINGTON, DANA J., Washington St.,
Conway 03818 (R)
- FERGUSON, CHARLES W., JR., 3 Cherry St.,
Milford 03055 (R)
- FERNALD, JOHN T., Nottingham 03075 (R)
- FERRON, ALBERT J., Newfields Rd.,
Exeter 03833 (R)
- FORBES, ROXIE A., Marlow 03456 (R)
- FORTIER, GUY J., 49 Mt. Forist St.,
Berlin 03570 (D)
- FORTIN, O. JOHN, Main St.,
Greenville 03048 (D)
- FOSS, EUGENE N., II, Sugar Hill 03585 (R)
- FOSTER, CLAUDE W., 82 Franklin St.,
Laconia 03246 (R)
- FOURNIER, JOSEPH E., 76 Depot St.,
Somersworth 03878 (D)
- FOX, ARTHUR H., Union 03887 (R)
- FRAZER, GEORGE L., SR., Monroe 03771 (R)
- FRIZZELL, MARTHA MCD., Charlestown 03603 (R)
- FULLER, ROLAND F., 205 South St.,
Concord 03301 (R)
- GAFFNEY, WILLIAM L., 24 School St.,
Claremont 03743 (D)
- GAGNON, REBECCA A., 412 Goebel St.,
Berlin 03570 (D)
- GALBRAITH, DONALD B., Box 354,
Charlestown 03603 (R)
- GALLAGHER, CHRISTOPHER F., 18 Haverhill St.,
Hudson 03051 (D)

New Hampshire (continued)

- GAMACHE, OVILA, 22 Ferry St.,
Suncook 03275 (D)
- GARDNER, VAN H., 85 Pleasant St.,
Littleton 03561 (R)
- GARDNER, WILLIAM J., 85 Oak St.,
Manchester 03104 (R)
- GASKILL, PETER C., Box 498,
Londonderry 03053 (R)
- GAY, CHARLES H., Drawer 89,
Derry 03038 (R)
- GAY, PAUL B., New London 03257 (R)
- GELT, JEANETTE, 21 Martin Ave.,
Salem 03079 (R)
- GERBER, FANNIE, 107 State St.,
Portsmouth 03801 (D)
- GILE, ROBERT H., RFD 1, Concord 03301 (R)
- GILMAN, WIGGIN S., 24 W. Bow St.,
Franklin 03235 (D)
- GOODRICH, VERA E., Box 326, Epping 03042 (R)
- GORDON, CHARLES F., 427 N. River Rd.,
Manchester 03104 (R)
- GORDON, GEORGE E., III, 178 Main St.,
Suncook 03275 (R)
- GORHAM, AUSTIN C., 20 Boyd Rd.,
Derry 03038 (R)
- GRADY, EDWARD J., 77 Riddle St.,
Manchester 03102 (D)
- GRADY, EMMETT J., 9 S. Elm St.,
Manchester 03103 (D)
- GRAF, JOHN A., 104 S. River Rd.,
Bedford 03102 (R)
- GREELEY, STEPHEN A., 26 Pleasant St.,
Franklin 03235 (R)
- GREENE, ELIZABETH A., 399 South Rd.,
Rye 03870 (R)
- GRIFFIN, MARGARET A., Auburn 03032 (R)
- GUILD, LAWRENCE W., RFD 4,
Laconia 03246 (R)
- GUILMETTE, ALFRED J., 20 Forest St.,
Dover 03820 (D)
- GUTTERSON, MILDRED E., Box 296,
Keene 03431 (R)
- HABEL, NAPOLEON A., 139 High St.,
Somersworth 03878 (D)
- HACKLER, JACOB M., RFD 1, Keene 03431 (R)
- HALL, CHARLES H., Box 115,
Londonderry 03053 (R)
- HAMEL, STANLEY A., Atlantic Ave.,
Seabrook 03874 (R)
- HANSON, RICHARD D., RFD 3, Concord 03301 (R)
- HARTIGAN, WINIFRED E., 145 Charles St.,
Rochester 03867 (D)
- HAYES, J. DONALD, Silver Lake 03875 (R)
- HEAD, GEORGE A., 27 Tremont St.,
Laconia 03246 (R)
- HEALD, CLEON E., 38 Howard St.,
Keene 03431 (R)
- HEALD, PHILIP C., JR., RFD 1,
Wilton 03086 (R)
- HEALY, DANIEL J., 366 Lake Ave.,
Manchester 03103 (D)
- HENRY, ARTHUR F., 382 N. State St.,
Concord 03301 (R)
- HICKEY, EDWARD P., Center Ossipee 03814 (R)
- HOAR, JOHN, Epping 03042 (R)
- HOWARD, DONALDA K., Glen 03838 (R)
- HOWLAND, WILFRED B., 67 South St.,
Concord 03301 (R)
- HUGGINS, HARRY F., Pittsburg 03592 (R)
- HUNT, ROGER L., North Stratford 03590 (D)
- HURLEY, GEORGE J., 25 Blucher St.,
Manchester 03102 (D)
- INGRAHAM, EDWARD J., 404 Pleasant St.,
Portsmouth 03801 (D)
- JAMESON, J. WALTER, 18 Mt. Vernon St.,
Portsmouth 03801 (R)
- JOHNSON, ELMER L., RFD,
Winchester 03470 (R)
- JOHNSON, HARRY S., 161 N. Main St.,
Rochester 03867 (R)
- JOSLYN, OLIN A., RFD 1, Laconia 03246 (R)
- JUNKINS, F. LEROY, Hampton Rd.,
Exeter 03833 (R)
- KARNIS, THEODORE H., Box 122,
New Ipswich 03071 (R)
- KEATING, JEREMIAH J., 114 Marlborough St.,
Keene 03431 (D)
- KEEFE, WILLIAM F., 80 Concord Way,
Portsmouth 03801 (D)
- KEENAN, PAUL D., Bush Hill Rd.,
Hudson 03051 (D)
- KEENEY, PHYLLIS M., Wason Rd.,
Hudson 03051 (R)
- KELLEY, HOWARD R., Salisbury Rd.,
West Franklin 03235 (R)
- KENNEY, THEODORE E., 71 East Bow St.,
Franklin 03235 (D)
- KERSTING, CONSTANCE, 16 Sherwood Meadows,
Suncook 03275 (R)
- KIMBALL, HAYFORD T., 13 Clark St.,
Derry 03038 (R)
- KNIGHT, ALICE TIRRELL, Kennedy Hill,
Goffstown 03045 (R)
- KOPPERL, GEORGE D., Morrill Rd.,
Canterbury 03224 (R)
- LA FRANCE, EDWARD T., 466 Cedar St.,
Manchester 03103 (D)
- LAMBERT, LUCIEN G., 597 Montgomery St.,
Manchester 03102 (D)
- LANG, GEORGE A., 78 Ray St.,
Manchester 03104 (R)
- LAPLANTÉ, ROLAND H., 70 Chandler St.,
Nashua 03060 (D)
- LAROCHE, LEO, 663 Central St.,
Franklin 03235 (D)
- LATOURE, JOHN, 40 Dexter St.,
Nashua 03060 (D)
- LAVALLEE, WILLIAM O., 31 Lumb Ave.,
Nashua 03060 (D)
- LEAVITT, JAMES F., 261 Atlantic Ave.,
North Hampton 03862 (R)
- LECLERC, CHARLES J., 275 Somerville St.,
Manchester 03103 (D)
- LEIGHTON, MAX W., 784 Central Ave.,
Dover 03820 (R)
- LEMIRE, GEORGE, Upper Hillside Ave.,
Berlin 03570 (D)
- LESAGE, ROMEO R., 9 Tolles St.,
Nashua 03060 (D)
- LESLIE, MONTEVILL, Lafayette Rd.,
Smithtown 03876 (R)

New Hampshire (continued)

- LEVASSEUR, ALPHONSE, 298 N. Main St.,
Manchester 03102 (D)
- LEVESQUE, TREFFLE G., 2 Haines St.,
Nashua 03060 (D)
- LOGAN, HARLAN D., Blue Forest Farm,
Meriden 03770 (R)
- LOMAZZO, JOSEPH, 416 Belmont St.,
Manchester 03103 (D)
- LOXTON, JOHN J., RFD 2, Box 329,
Manchester 03102 (R)
- MACFARLANE, DONALD H., RFD, Keene 03431 (R)
- MACKENZIE, LAWRENCE H., Wyman Rd.,
Keene 03431 (R)
- MACKINTOSH, JAMES F., RFD 2,
Windsor, Vt. 05089 (R) (Cornish, N. H.)
- MAGLARAS, JOHN, 67 Cocheco St.,
Dover 03820 (D)
- MAHONY, JAMES L., 70 Hicroft Rd.,
Manchester 03104 (R)
- MALOOMIAN, SARKIS N., 8 Emery St.,
Somersworth 03878 (D)
- MANCHESTER, JOHN C., 3 Dana Rd.,
Hanover 03755 (R)
- MANNING, ALFRED G., 32 State St.,
Groveton 03582 (D)
- MANNINE, THOMAS E., 149 Pine St.,
Manchester 03103 (D)
- MARCOTTE, ROLAND J., Box 279, Dover 03820 (D)
- MARQUIS, ERNEST J., 57 Pine St.,
Nashua 03060 (D)
- MARSH, HARRY N., Pleasant St.,
Colebrook 03576 (R)
- MASON, SAMUEL F., 15 Harvard St.,
Nashua 03060 (D)
- MARTEL, ALBERT A., 123 Parker St.,
Manchester 03102 (D)
- MARTEL, ALBINA S., 501 Dix St.,
Manchester 03103 (D)
- MATTICE, RUSSELL C., 12 Chandler St.,
Penacook 03303 (R)
- MAXHAM, PAUL B., 29 High Ridge Trail,
Concord 03301 (R)
- MAXWELL, DIAMOND A., 39 Main St.,
Henniker 03242 (R)
- MAYNARD, RALPH C., 590 Kearsarge Way,
Portsmouth 03801 (D)
- MCCARTHY, WALTER D., 86 Messer St.,
Laconia 03246 (R)
- MCDERMOTT, WALTER, 225 Kenney St.,
Manchester 03104 (D)
- MCDONOUGH, KATHLEEN, Box 87,
New Castle 03854 (R)
- MCEACHERN, ARCHIE D., 70 Stark St.,
Portsmouth 03801 (D)
- MCEACHERN, JOSEPH A., 229 Sherburne Rd.,
Portsmouth 03801 (D)
- MCGEE, EDNA B., Pollard Rd.,
Lincoln 03251 (D)
- MCGINNESS, CHARLES L., 27 Prospect St.,
Troy 03465 (D)
- MCGRAIL, EDWARD P., 38 Crowley St.,
Manchester 03103 (D)
- MCMEEKIN, NORMAN A., 2 School St.,
Woodsville 03785 (R)
- MCQUADE, PAUL R., 10 Towle Ave.,
Dover 03820 (R)
- MERRIFIELD, GEORGE R., Sunapee 03782 (R)
- MERRILL, SHIRLEY K., 22 Perley Ave.,
Lebanon 03766 (R)
- MIGNEAULT, THOMAS J., 252 Lake St., Box 61,
Nashua 03060 (D)
- MILNE, NORMAN F., JR., 2159 Elm St.,
Manchester 03104 (R)
- MONTPLAISIR, J. HENRY, 363 Myrtle St.,
Manchester 03104 (R)
- MORAN, PHILIP D., 103 Winchester St.,
Keene 03431 (R)
- MORRILL, ROY, 28 N. Broadway, Salem 03079 (R)
- MORRISON, BESSIE M., 94 Millville St.,
Salem 03079 (R)
- MORSE, WALTER C., S. Main St.,
Enfield 03748 (D)
- MOULTON, IDANELLE T., RFD 1, Box 104,
New Durham 03855 (R)
- MOUSSEAU, ANN L., Barnstead Rd.,
Pittsfield 03263 (R)
- MUDGETT, FRED H., Toland Rd., Dover 03820 (R)
- MURPHY, PETER J., 15 Richardson Dr.,
Dover 03820 (D)
- NAHIL, SAM J., 62 South St.,
Claremont 03743 (R)
- NALETTE, JOSEPH C., 259 Notre Dame Ave.,
Manchester 03102 (D)
- NELSON, ALBERT L., 642 Central Ave.,
Dover 03820 (D)
- NEWELL, HENRY C., 166 School St.,
Concord 03301 (R)
- NORMAND, ROBERT J., 67 Cartier St.,
Manchester 03102 (D)
- NORMANDIN, MARGARET E., 135 Church St.,
Laconia 03246 (D)
- NOYES, CHESTER D., RFD 2, Colebrook 03576 (R)
- O'CONNOR, MICHAEL F., 21 Watson St.,
Manchester 03103 (D)
- O'HARA, RICHARD E., 25 Promenade St.,
Gorham 03581 (D)
- OLESON, OTTO H., 10 Hamlin Ave.,
Gorham 03581 (D)
- O'NEIL, JAMES E., Box 151,
Chesterfield 03443 (R)
- OSBORN, CLAYTON E., 42 Harvard St.,
Portsmouth 03801 (R)
- O'SHAN, DAVID, 25 Pine St.,
Laconia 03246 (R)
- PALMER, MILDRED L., N. Main St.,
Plaistow 03865 (R)
- PARENT, EMILE J., 294 Burgess St.,
Berlin 03570 (D)
- PARK, HAZEL I., Lyme 03768 (R)
- PARNAGIAN, ARAM, 5 Renaud Ave.,
Dover 03820 (R)
- PEABODY, ARTHUR H., Peabody Road,
Pelham 03076 (D)
- PEASLEE, ELWOOD, 30 S. Main St.,
Concord 03301 (R)
- PEEVER, LEONARD B., 14 Granite Ave.,
Salem 03079 (R)
- PERSSON, KARL J., Star Rte., Candia 03034 (R)
- PETERSON, WALTER R., JR., East Mountain Rd.,
Peterborough 03458 (R)

New Hampshire (continued)

- PETTIGREW, JAMES, 953 Union St.,
Manchester 03104 (R)
- PICKETT, LAURENCE M., 51 Main St.,
Keene 03431 (D)
- PIPER, NELSON B., JR., Box 117,
Meredith 03253 (R)
- PLUMER, BOWDOIN, Pleasant St.,
Bristol 03222 (R)
- POLQUIN, ARTHUR, 6 Ninth St.,
Nashua 03060 (D)
- POLLOCK, STEPHEN W., SR., 34 Douglass St.,
Keene 03431 (R)
- PRATT, WALTER W., 385 Orange St.,
Manchester 03104 (D)
- PRESCOTT, OSCAR C., 22 Holman St.,
Laconia 03246 (R)
- PRUDHOMME, LEROY H., 67 Central St.,
Claremont 03743 (D)
- PRYOR, THOMAS, Cottage St., Ashland 03217 (R)
- PUTNAM, ROSE S., 97 S. Main St.,
West Lebanon 03784 (D)
- QUIRK, JEREMIAH, 140 Lincoln Ave.,
Portsmouth 03801 (R)
- RAICHE, ROBERT E., 957 Somerville St.,
Manchester 03103 (D)
- RANDALL, EARLE F., Box 185, Tilton 03276 (R)
- RATOFF, JOHN J., 19 Thayer Rd.,
Hampton 03842 (R)
- REDDY, SAMUEL, JR., Box 57,
Contoocook 03229 (R)
- REED, IVAN C., SR., Wight St.,
Raymond 03077 (R)
- REMICK, EARLE H., Tamworth 03886 (R)
- REYNOLDS, BENJAMIN A., 36 Harbor Ave.,
Nashua 03060 (D)
- RICH, MARCIA T., 74 Pleasant St.,
Littleton 03561 (R)
- RICHARDSON, HARRIETT W. B., 1 Birchwood Pl.,
Dover 03820 (R)
- ROBERTS, GEORGE B., RFD 1,
Gilmanton Iron Works 03837 (R)
- ROBERTS, MILBURN F., RFD,
North Conway 03860 (R)
- ROBY, ARTHUR E., SR., 4 Donovan St.,
Concord 03301 (R)
- ROLFE, ERNEST L., 82 Main St.,
East Rochester 03867 (R)
- ROSSLEY, EILEEN G., 30 Gosling Rd.,
Portsmouth 03801 (D)
- ROUSSEAU, HECTOR J., 58 Bremer St.,
Manchester 03102 (D)
- RUBINS, GLENNA H., 47 Oak St.,
Gonic Station, Rochester 03867 (D)
- RUFO, PASQUALE V., 28 Highland St.,
Concord 03301 (R)
- SADLER, ANN, 663 State St.,
Portsmouth 03801 (D)
- SAGGIOTES, JAMES A., 23 Summit Rd.,
Newport 03773 (R)
- ST. PIERRE, ANGELINE M., 45 Chestnut St.,
Rochester 03867 (D)
- SANDERS, HORACE W., 50 Monroe St.,
Concord 03301 (R)
- SAUNDERS, MICHAEL J., Box 602, Keene 03431 (D)
- SAWYER, FRANK N., Center St., Weare 03281 (R)
- SAYER, JAMES A., JR., Box 3, Main St.,
Salem 03079 (R)
- SCHWANER, ANNIE MAE, Box 236,
Plaistow 03865 (R)
- SCOTT-CRAIG, MARY M., 2 Chase Rd.,
Hanover 03755 (D)
- SEWALL, F. ALBERT, RFD, Newmarket 03857 (D)
- SHERIDAN, FRANK H., 117 Willard St.,
Berlin 03570 (D)
- SHERMAN, KENNETH L.,
South Newbury 03272 (R)
- SHERMAN, LLOYD G., 4 Prospect Pk.,
Lancaster 03584 (R)
- SHINDLEDECKER, C. DEAN, 25 Carolan Ave.,
Hampton 03842 (R)
- SMITH, MANSON B., East Hebron 03232 (R)
- SMITH, ROBERT A., Box 226, Keene 03431 (R)
- SMITH, ROGER A., 36 Pine St.,
Concord 03301 (R)
- SMITH, STEPHEN W., SR., Box 147,
Plymouth 03264 (R)
- SOUCY, CHARLES A., 723 Montgomery St.,
Manchester 03102 (D)
- SOUCY, EMILE J., 2146 Elm St.,
Manchester 03104 (R)
- SPAULDING, ROMA A., 8 Maple Ave.,
Claremont 03743 (R)
- SPITZLI, DONALD H., Box 658, Walpole 03608 (R)
- SPOLETT, DORIS M., Hampstead 03841 (R)
- STAFFORD, GEORGE W., Box 94, Laconia 03246 (R)
- STEARNS, CLIFFORD D., Brattleboro St.,
Hinsdale 03451 (R)
- STERLING, DAVID A., Central St.,
Hillsborough 03244 (R)
- STEVENS, HENRY L., Box 36, Gossville 03239 (R)
- STEVENSON, MALCOLM J., Agassiz St.,
Bethlehem 03574 (R)
- STRATTON, ROBERT J., 50 E. Broadway,
Derry 03038 (R)
- SULLIVAN, HARRY J., 759 Second Ave.,
Berlin 03570 (D)
- SWEENEY, EDMUND P., 12 Kinsley St.,
Nashua 03060 (D)
- SWEENEY, JAMES A., JR., 25 Fogg Ave.,
Manchester 03102 (D)
- TARBELL, MAURICE E., Brown Rd.,
Whindham 03087 (R)
- TASOULAS, CHRIS J., 93 Roxbury St.,
Keene 03431 (R)
- TAYLOR, ADA C., Whitefield 03598 (R)
- THOMPSON, ARTHUR E., Wilmot Flat 03287 (R)
- THOMPSON, DORIS L., 95 Park St., Tilton 03276 (R)
- THURSTON, GEORGE O., Errol 03579 (R)
- TILTON, JOHN H., 2 Merrill St.,
Littleton 03561 (R)
- TIRRELL, LORING V., RFD 1, Durham 03824 (R)
- TROWBRIDGE, C. R., Box 171, Dublin 03444 (R)
- TUTTLE, EARL O., Northwood 03261 (R)
- TWARDUS, JOHN, 36 Packersfalls Rd.,
Newmarket 03857 (D)
- UNDERWOOD, RUSSELL E., Chester 03036 (R)
- URIE, H. THOMAS, New Hampton 03256 (R)
- VACHON, MARCEL A., 132 Bellevue St.,
Manchester 03103 (D)
- VALLEE, ROLAND E., 712 Mast Rd.,
Manchester 03102 (R)

New Hampshire (continued)

VARRILL, ROBERT W., 16 Wentworth St.,
Exeter 03833 (R)
VICKÉRY, HAROLD J., RFD 2, Rochester 03867 (R)
WALLIN, JEAN R., 3 Durham St., Nashua 03060 (D)
WALSH, EDWARD J., 151 Lake Ave.,
Manchester 03103 (D)
WALSH, MICHAEL P., 72 Spring St.,
Manchester 03101 (D)
WARREN, EDWARD G.,
South Lyndeborough 03082 (R)
WATSON, LYLE N., Belmont 03220 (R)
WEBSTER, MARGARET T., 19 Holt Place,
Keene 03431 (D)
WEEKS, EDNA B., 160 Newington Rd.,
Greenland 03840 (R)
WEILBRENNER, CHARLES A., RFD.,
Goffstown 03045 (D)
WELCH, DONALD J., 305 Sheep Davis Rd.,
Concord 03301 (R)
WELCH, JOHN L., 39 Ashland St.,
Manchester 03104 (D)
WHIPPLE, GLADYS L., 17 Shaw St.,
Lebanon 03766 (R)
WHITE, GEORGE W., SR., 50 Main St.,
Atkinson 03811 (R)
WHITE, JULIA H., 35 Salter St.,
Portsmouth 03801 (R)
WIGGIN, RALPH M., SR., 109 Meetinghouse Rd.,
Bedford 03102 (R)
WILLEY, PHILIP S., Campton 03223 (R)
WILLIAMS, DONALD W., 41 Verdun St.,
Berlin 03570 (D)
WILLIAMSON, STANLEY H., Wendell 03783 (R)
WINKLEY, NOREEN D., Old Dover Rd., Box 530
Rochester 03867 (D)
WRIGHT, HERBERT H., 12 C Walnut St.,
Newport 03773 (R)
WRIGHT, JOHN W., JR., 1 Wright Ave.,
Merrimack 03054 (R)
YARDLEY, WILLIAM L., Marlborough 03455 (R)
YORK, EDWARD H., 45 Summer St.,
Penacook 03303 (D)
YORK, ELMER H., 333 Prospect St.,
Berlin 03570 (D)
YOUNG, JOHN T., 49 Littleworth Rd.,
Dover 03820 (R)

FORSYTHE, EDWIN B., 265 W. Second St.,
Box 128, Moorestown 08057 (R)
GIBLIN, JOHN J., 509 Orange St.,
Newark 07107 (D)
GOLDMAN, MACLYN S., 350 Pleasant Valley
Way, West Orange 07052 (D)
GROSSI, ANOTHONY J., 27 Church St.,
Paterson 07505 (D)
GUARINI, FRANK J., JR., 610 Newark Ave.,
Jersey City 07306 (D)
HIERING, WILLIAM T., Court House Square,
Toms River 08753 (R)
HILLERY, THOMAS J., 195 N. Main St.,
Boonton 07005 (R)
HUGHES, MRS. MILDRED BARRY, Blue House,
Morris Ave., RFD, Union 07083 (D)
HUNT, JOHN E., 508 Pitman Ave.,
Pitman 08071 (R)
INGE, HUTCHINS F., 221 S. Orange Ave.,
Newark 07103 (D)
KEEGAN, JOSEPH M., 165 Prospect Ave.,
Passaic 07055 (D)
KELLY, WILLIAM F., JR., 30 Journal Square,
Jersey City 07306 (D)
KIEFER, ALFRED W., 140 Main St.,
Hackensack 07601 (D)
LYNCH, JOHN A., 75 Paterson St.,
New Brunswick 08901 (D)
MUSTO, WILLIAM V., 321 23rd St.,
Union City 07087 (D)
O'CONNOR, JEREMIAH F., 192 Evans Place,
Saddle Brook 07663 (D)
OZZARD, WILLIAM E., 27 N. Bridge St.,
Somerville 08876 (R)
PARSEMIAN, NED J., 210 River St.,
Hackensack 07601 (D)
RIDOLFI, SIDO L., 383 W. State St.,
Trenton 08618 (D)
SCHOLZ, FREDERICK J., 129 N. Broadway,
Camden 08102 (R)
STÄMLER, NELSON F., 29 Broad St.,
Elizabeth 07201 (R)
STOUT, RICHARD R., 301 Main St.,
Allenhurst 07711 (R)
WADDINGTON, JOHN A., R.D. 3,
Lighthouse Rd., Salem 08079 (D)
WOOLFENDEN, MILTON, JR., R.D. 3, Box 90,
Newton 07860 (R)

NEW JERSEY

(LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Democrats 19 Republicans 10

BIGLEY, A. DONALD, 309 Market St.,
Camden 08102 (D)
CRABIEL, J. EDWARD, 38 Highland Dr.,
Milltown 08850 (D)
FARLEY, FRANK S., 503 Schwehm Bldg.,
Atlantic City 08401 (R)
FELDMAN, MATTHEW, 315 Glendenny Ave.,
Jersey City 07304 (D)
FERNICOLA, NICHOLAS T., 744 Broad St.,
Room 511, Newark 07102 (D)

General Assembly

Democrats 41 Republicans 19

ADDONIZIO, VICTOR F., 318 Carteret Terr.,
Orange 07050 (D)
ALBANESE, VITO A., 20 Short St.,
Fort Lee 07024 (D)
AZZOLINA, JOSEPH, 835 Highway 35,
Middletown 07748 (R)
BATEMAN, RAYMOND H., 19 W. High St.,
Somerville 08876 (R)
BEADLESTON, ALFRED N., 12 Broad St.,
Red Bank 07701 (R)
BIANCARDI, JOSEPH G., 1094 Broad St.,
Newark 07102 (D)
BIBER, SAMUEL L., 64 Hamilton St.,
Paterson 07505 (D)

New Jersey (continued)

- BRADY, MAURICE V., 47 Duncan Ave.,
Jersey City 07304 (D)
- BRIGIANI, GUIDO J., 175 Smith St.,
Perth Amboy 08861 (D)
- BROWN, ARNOLD E., 63 W. Palisade Ave.,
Englewood 07631 (D)
- BROWN, JOHN F., Park Ave., Lakewood 08701 (R)
- CARLTON, LEE M., 385 Lynn St.,
Harrington Park 07640 (D)
- COLEMAN, JAMES M., JR., 711 Bangs Ave.,
Asbury Park 07713 (R)
- CRVAN, JOHN F., 544 Sanford Ave.,
Newark 07106 (D)
- CURRY, HAROLD J., 121 S. Main St.,
Phillipsburg 08865 (D)
- DAVIS, JOHN W., Fort Mott Rd., R.D. 3,
Salem 08079 (D)
- DICKEY, WILLIAM K., JR., 122 Haddon Ave.,
Collingswood 08108 (R)
- DODD, FRANK J., 47 Ridge St.,
Orange 07050 (D)
- DORN, JOSEPH G., 216 N. Washington Ave.,
Dunellen 08812 (D)
- FARRINGTON, CHARLES E., 188 Nassau St.,
Princeton 08540 (D)
- FEKETY, JOHN J., 567 Avenue E.,
Bayonne 07002 (D)
- FRIEDLAND, DAVID J., 591 Summit Ave.,
Jersey City 07306 (D)
- GAVAN, HENRY F., 2109 Orchard Terr.,
Linden 07036 (D)
- GIMSON, DOUGLAS E., Rte. 4,
Flemington 08822 (R)
- GRECCO, JOSEPH, 340 Broad St.,
Clifton 07013 (D)
- HALPIN, ROBERT J., 319 Landis Ave.,
Vineland 08360 (D)
- HAMER, ROBERT E., 215 E. Ridgewood Ave.,
Ridgewood 07450 (D)
- HAUSER, FREDERICK H., 1000 Hudson St.,
Hoboken 07030 (D)
- HENDERSON, ROBERT E., City Hall, Campbell
St., Rahway 07065 (D)
- HIGGINS, JOSEPH J., 125 Broad St.,
Elizabeth 07201 (D)
- HORN, JOHN J., 1123 N. 22nd St.,
Camden 08105 (D)
- HYLAND, RICHARD S., 130 N. Broadway, Rm. 707,
Camden 08102 (D)
- KORDJA, MRS. BETTY McNAMARA, 85 Mary St.,
Paterson 07503 (D)
- LACORTE, NICHOLAS ST. JOHN, 15 Eastman St.,
Cranford 07016 (R)
- LEMBO, ARMAND E., City Hall,
Newark 07102 (D)
- MANDELBAUM, DAVID, 17 Academy St.,
Newark 07102 (D)
- MARAZITI, JOSEPH J., 117 Cornelia St.,
Boonton 07005 (R)
- MCDERMOTT, FRANCIS X., 312 Massachusetts
Ave., Westfield 07090 (R)
- MCLAUGHLIN, JOHN A., 315 Elm St.,
Kearny 07032 (D)
- MCLEON, ADDISON M., 457 Jackson Ave.,
Jersey City 07304 (D)
- MILLER, JOHN L., JR., 423 Market St.,
Camden 08102 (R)
- OWENS, RONALD, 10 Commerce Ct.,
Newark 07102 (D)
- PARKER, BARRY T., 115 High St.,
Mount Holly 08060 (R)
- PERSKIE, MARVIN D., 3311 New Jersey Ave.,
Wildwood 08260 (D)
- POLICASTRO, PAUL, 11 Hill St.,
Newark 07102 (D)
- RIMM, BENJAMIN A., 442 Guarantee Trust
Bldg., Atlantic City 08401 (R)
- RUTHERFORD, DOUGLAS E., 35 Fox Hollow Rd.,
Box 267, Sparta 07871 (R)
- SEARS, HARRY L., 22 Larchdell Way,
Mountain Lakes 07046 (R)
- SKEVIN, JOHN M., 1050 Clifton Ave.,
Clifton 07013 (D)
- SMITH, WALTER L., JR., 1403 Riverton Road,
Riverton 08077 (R)
- SMITH, ALBERT S., 201 Dolphin Ave.,
Northfield 08225 (R)
- SWEENEY, EDWARD J., 181 N. Harrison St.,
Princeton 08540 (D)
- TANZMAN, NORMAN, 290 Hobart St.,
Perth Amboy 08862 (D)
- VOHDIN, WALTER J., 62 19th Ave.,
Newark 07103 (D)
- WEGNER, ROBERT J., 125 Van Houten St.,
Paterson 07505 (D)
- WHITE, JOHN L., 22 N. Broad St.,
Woodbury 08096 (R)
- WILENTZ, ROBERT N., 252 Madison Ave.,
Perth Amboy 08862 (D)
- WOODCOCK, JOSEPH C., JR., 690 Anderson Ave.,
Cliffside Park 07010 (R)
- WOODSON, S. HOWARD, JR., 340 Calhoun St.,
Trenton 08618 (D)
- YESKO, JEROME L., 64 Hamilton St.,
Paterson 07505 (D)

NEW MEXICO

(LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Democrats 25 Republicans 17

- ALARID, MICHAEL, 1608 Escalante SW,
Albuquerque (D)
- APODACA, JERRY, 920 Calle Del Sol,
Las Cruces (D)
- ATCHISON, RAY L., Drawer D, Aztec (R)
- BENAVIDEZ, THOMAS R., 2012 Walter SE,
Albuquerque (D)
- BLACK, STERLING F., Box 1087, Los Alamos (D)
- BRUIN, JAMES L., 2709 Gaye Dr., Roswell (R)
- CAVIN, S. H., 2700 Gaye Dr., Roswell (R)
- CHAVEZ, TIBO J., Box 544, Belen (D)
- DAVIS, OSWALD L., 849 Hardy SW,
Albuquerque (D)
- DELGADO, EDMUNDO R., 325 E. Berger St.,
Santa Fe (D)
- DEVARGAS, HORACE, Box 520, Espanola (D)
- DOW, R. LEO, 8808 Rio Grande NW,
Albuquerque (R)
- DUNN, AUBREY L., Box 386, Alamogordo (D)

New Mexico (continued)

EASLEY, MACK, Box 638, Hobbs (D)
 EASTHAM, JOHN P., 1441 Columbia Dr. NE,
 Albuquerque (R)
 ECHOLS, ODIS, JR., Box 310, Clovis (D)
 FERGUSON, ROBERT E., Box 350, Artesia (D)
 HARGROVE, FRANCIS D., 2404 Western Ave.,
 Farmington (R)
 HART, EMMETT C., Box 782, Tucumcari (D)
 HAWKINS, ERNEST, Box C, Moriarty (R)
 JONES, ROBERT F., 3406 Inman Ct. NE,
 Albuquerque (R)
 KIRKPATRICK, JAMES, 1505 Monte Vista,
 Las Cruces (R)
 KORAN, GEORGE T., 6608 Dodd Pl. NE,
 Albuquerque (R)
 LEE, TOM, Twiflakes Trading Post,
 Gallup (R)
 LOPEZ, JUNIO, 714 S. Pacific, Las Vegas (R)
 LUCERO, ANTHONY A., 2006 Rio Grande NW,
 Albuquerque (D)
 MARTINEZ, ALEX G., 1949 Hopi Rd.,
 Santa Fe (D)
 MCCLURE, FRANK, Box 398, Grants (D)
 MONTOYA, ALFONSO T., Ranchos, de Placitas,
 Placitas (D)
 MORGAN, R. C., 223 S. Main, Portales (D)
 NEAL, C. FINCHER, Drawer N, Carlsbad, (D)
 PANAGAKOS, ANTHONY, 924 Val Verde Dr. SE,
 Albuquerque (R)
 PENDLETON, RAYMOND, Roy (R)
 RICHARDSON, JESSE U., Box 57, Mesilla Park (D)
 RUNNELS, HAROLD L., Box 937, Lovington (D)
 SCHAUER, WILLIAM C., Box 341, Roswell (R)
 SEGO, WILLIAM A., 8912 Crestwood NE,
 Albuquerque (R)
 SKEEN, JOSEPH R., Picacho (R)
 SMALLEY, I. M., Box 879, Deming (D)
 TAYLOR, HERBERT J., Box 268, Gallup (D)
 TRUJILLO, CARLOS B., Box 905, Taos, (D)
 VESELY, EDITH H., 14 Crestway Dr.,
 Silver City (D)

House of Representatives

Democrats 45 Republicans 25

ARAGON, BENNIE J., 10310 Rafael SW,
 Albuquerque (D)
 ARMIJO, MANUEL A., 226 Sombrio St.,
 Santa Fe (D)
 BAMERT, WALTER, San Ysidro (R)
 BATEMAN, FRANK, Box 1500, Hobbs (D)
 BEGAY, WILBERT C., Fruitland (R)
 BLOCKER, GEORGE, Box 580, Jal (D)
 BROWN, FRANK, 2009 Georgia St., Carlsbad (D)
 BROWN, T. E., JR., Box 68, Artesia (D)
 BRYAN, WALKER, Box 580, Carlsbad (D)
 CAUDELL, JAMES A., 1704 Tomasita NE,
 Albuquerque (R)
 CHAVEZ, JOSE B., Box 40, San Juan Pueblo (D)
 CHEE, JAKE C., White Horse Lake, Cuba (R)
 COKER, LEE O., Box 68, Datil (R)
 COLL, MAX, Box 1818, Roswell (R)
 DAVENPORT, RAYMOND W., JR., 1325 Mesilla St.,
 Las Cruces (D)

DUNNE, EDWARD E., 1312 Girard SE,
 Albuquerque (R)
 EAVES, JOHN M., 2308 Dietz Pl. NW,
 Albuquerque (D)
 EDWARDS, RICHARD B., 1408 Valle Alto NW,
 Albuquerque (D)
 ENGWALL, CARL, 601 Barnett, Roswell (R)
 ENCINIAS, LUIS G., 922 Tilden, Las Vegas (D)
 FETTINGER, GEORGE E., Drawer M,
 Alamogordo (D)
 FOSTER, FRANK, Box 983, Clovis (D)
 FOSTER, FRED W., Reserve Rte., Silver City (D)
 GARCIA, RAYMOND, 600 Isleta Blvd. SW,
 Albuquerque (D)
 GASE, GEORGE R., SR., 2830 Bel Air NE,
 Albuquerque (R)
 GOOD, THOMAS J., Box 700, Fort Sumner (D)
 GREASER, WILLIE O., 906 S. Adams St.,
 Tucumcari (D)
 GRILLY, EDWARD R., 1467 42nd St.,
 Los Alamos (R)
 HARTMAN, RALPH D., Box 73, Berino (D)
 HEIDEL, FINIS L., Box 905, Lovington (D)
 HELBING, STEPHEN C., Box 568, Roswell (R)
 HERRERA, FRANK M., RFD 1, Box 319, Belen (D)
 HOLLAND, THOMAS E., 1710 Escalante SW,
 Albuquerque (D)
 HOOVER, THOMAS W., 8524 Las Camas NE,
 Albuquerque (R)
 HOWE, DENNIS, 5513 El Encanto NE,
 Albuquerque (R)
 JORDAN, ROBERT D., 1100 Alvarado SE,
 Albuquerque (R)
 JUNKER, EDWARD, JR., Box 1475, Gallup (D)
 KING, BRUCE, Stanley (D)
 KIRK, CARTER W., 100 S. Gold, Deming (R)
 LUCAN, JIM, Box 2, Montoya Circle,
 Santa Fe (D)
 MARTIN, ROBERT C., Redrock (D)
 MARTINEZ, ALFONSO N., 1002 Grand Ave.,
 Las Vegas (D)
 MARTINEZ, SEVERINO E., Box 490,
 Espanola (D)
 MARTINEZ, WALTER K., 701 Elko, Grants (D)
 MATSON, JOHN B., JR., 2132 Utah NE,
 Albuquerque (R)
 MAYFIELD, BOBBY M., Box 458, Mesilla Park (D)
 MCNEILL, RAY, Box 686, Hobbs (D)
 MERRION, J. GREGORY, 504 McDonald Rd.,
 Farmington (R)
 MERSHON, JOHN J., Box 268, Cloudcroft (D)
 MIERA, ERNEST, Bernalillo (D)
 MONDRAGON, ROBERT A., 1305 Forrester NW,
 Albuquerque (D)
 MORA, E. KELLY, 305 S. 13th Ave., Raton (D)
 NORVELL, DAVID L., Box 829, Clovis (D)
 PARKER, ALVA J., North Star Rte., Elida (D)
 PATTISON, HOYT, Star Rte., Clovis (R)
 PEIRCE, EUGENE W., JR., 2708 Tennessee NE,
 Albuquerque (R)
 PENNINGTON, GEORGE W., JR., Box 125,
 Bloomfield (D)
 PRINCE, BRADFORD H., 3505 Haines NE,
 Albuquerque (R)
 RODGERS, QUENTIN B., Box 476, Loving (D)
 ROGERS, HAMILTON, 3909 Aspen Ave. NE,
 Albuquerque (R)

New Mexico (continued)

ROMERO, LOUIS J., Box 641, Gallup (D)
 ROYBAL, BEN, 2000 Williams SW,
 Albuquerque (D)
 RUDOLPH, J. MILNOR, Box 266, Mora (R)
 SCHRAM, HARRY F.,
 1600 S. Adams, Roswell (R)
 SCOTT, DeLOMA A., 1512 Michigan,
 Alamogordo (D)
 SHRECENGOST, WILLIAM G., Box 68, Lincoln (R)
 SERRANO, ANSELMO J., 115 Walter SE,
 Albuquerque (D)
 TABET, BONIFACIO M., 318 Rosedale, Belen (D)
 TAYLOR, H. MERRILL, 505 E. La Plata,
 Farmington (R)
 VIGIL, ALFONSO F., Box 307,
 Rancho de Taos (D)

NEW YORK

(LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Republicans 31 Democrats 25
 (1 vacancy)

ADAMS, WILLIAM E., 1918 Liberty Bank Bldg.,
 Buffalo 14202 (R)
 ANDERSON, WARREN M., 7th Floor, Security
 Mutual Bldg., Binghamton 13901 (R)
 BARCLAY, H. DOUGLAS, 7380 Park St.,
 Pulaski 13142 (R)
 BERNSTEIN, ABRAHAM, 165 Broadway,
 New York 10006 (D)
 BLOOM, JEREMIAH B., 10 E. 40th St.,
 New York 10016 (D)
 BOOKSON, PAUL P. E., 215 Park Row,
 New York 10038 (D)
 BRENNAN, WILLIAM C., 55-27 84th St.,
 Elmhurst 11373 (D)
 BRONSTON, JACK E., 295 Madison Ave.,
 New York 10017 (D)
 BRYDGES, EARL W., 426 3rd St.,
 Niagara Falls 14302 (R)
 CAEMMERER, JOHN D., 38 Willis Ave.,
 Mineola 11501 (R)
 CALANDRA, JOHN D., 1334 E. Gun Hill Rd.,
 Bronx 10469 (R)
 CONKLIN, WILLIAM T., 7905 Colonial Rd.,
 Brooklyn 11209 (R)
 CURRAN, HENRY M., 600 Old Country Rd.,
 Garden City 11530 (R)
 DAY, THEODORE D., R.D. 2,
 Interlaken 14847 (R)
 DOMINICK, D. CLINTON, III, 100 3rd St.,
 Newburg 12550 (R)
 DONOVAN, JAMES H., 3895 Oneida St.,
 Washington Mills 13479 (R)
 DUNNE, JOHN R., 12 Mulberry Ave.,
 Garden City 11530 (R)
 ERWAY, JULIAN B., 112 State St.,
 Albany 12207 (D)
 FERRALL, WILLIAM J., 423 9th St.,
 Brooklyn 11215 (D)
 FERRARO, NICHOLAS, 23-20 Steinway St.,
 Long Island City 11105 (D)

FLYNN, JOHN E., 15 Huron Rd.,
 Yonkers 10710 (R)
 GIOFFRE, ANTHONY B., 220 Westchester Ave.,
 Port Chester 10573 (R)
 GIUFFREDA, LEON E., 1344 Middle Country Rd.,
 Centereach 11720 (R)
 GLINSKI, FRANK J., 1913 Baily Ave.,
 Buffalo 14211 (D)
 GOLDIN, HARRISON J., 165 E. Burnside Ave.,
 Bronx 10453 (D)
 GORDON, BERNARD G., 1019 Park St.,
 Peekskill 10566 (R)
 GREENBERG, SAMUEL L., 217 Broadway,
 New York 10007 (D)
 GRIFFIN, JAMES D., 602 Park Ave.,
 Buffalo 14210 (D)
 HASTINGS, JAMES F., 63 Main St.,
 Allegany 14706 (R)
 HUDSON, DOUGLAS,
 Castleton-on-Hudson 12033 (R)
 HUGHES, JOHN H., Onondaga County Savings
 Bank Bldg., Syracuse 13202 (R)
 LAVERNE, THOMAS, 602 Wilder Bldg.,
 Rochester 14614 (R)
 LENT, NORMAN F., 48 Plymouth Rd.,
 East Rockaway 11518 (R)
 LENTOL, EDWARD S., 44 Court St.,
 Brooklyn 11201 (D)
 LEWIS, ALBERT B., 4 E. 43rd St.,
 New York 10017 (D)
 LIEBOWITZ, SIMON J., 50 Broad St.,
 New York 10004 (D)
 LOMBARDI, TARKY, JR., 723 Hiawatha Blvd. W.,
 Syracuse 13201 (R)
 MARCHI, JOHN J., 711 Forest Ave.,
 Staten Island 10310 (R)
 MCGOWAN, THOMAS F., 704 Brisbane Bldg.,
 Buffalo 14203 (R)
 MOSBERG, IRVING, 116-55 Queens Blvd.,
 Forest Hills 11375 (D)
 NILES, DALWIN J., 8 S. William St.,
 Johnstown 12095 (R)
 OHRENSTEIN, MANFRED, 600 Madison Ave.,
 New York 10021 (D)
 PATERSON, BASIL A., 315 W. 125th St.,
 New York 10027 (D)
 POWERS, JAMES E., 33 Sunnyside Lane,
 Rochester 14624 (D)
 ROLISON, JAY P., JR., 11 Market St.,
 Poughkeepsie 12601 (R)
 ROSENBLATT, WILLIAM, 50 Court St.,
 Brooklyn 11201 (D)
 SCHWARTZ, MURRAY, 1 Whale Sq.,
 Brooklyn 11232 (D)
 SEYMOUR, WHITNEY N., JR., 120 Broadway,
 New York 10005 (R)
 SMITH, BERNARD C., 167 Main St.,
 Northport 11768 (R)
 SMITH, WILLIAM T., Smithome Farms,
 Rte. 1, Elmira 14903 (R)
 SPENO, EDWARD J., 863 Richmond Rd.,
 East Meadow 11554 (R)
 STAFFORD, RONALD B., 14 Pleasant St.,
 Peru 12972 (R)
 THALER, SEYMOUR R., 63 Groton St.,
 Forest Hills 11375 (D)

New York (continued)

THOMPSON, WILLIAM C., 768 Putnam Ave.,
Brooklyn 11221 (D)
WARNER, IVAN, 160 Broadway,
New York 10038 (D)
ZARETZKI, JOSEPH, 60 E. 42nd St.,
New York 10017 (D)

Assembly

Democrats 80 Republicans 70

ABRAMS, ROBERT, 2125 Holland Ave.,
Bronx 10462 (D)
ALTMAN, BENJAMIN, 600 W. 246th St.,
New York 10471 (D)
AMANN, EDWARD J., 285 Kissel Ave.,
Staten Island 10310 (R)
BAKER, BERTRAM L., 399 Jefferson Ave.,
Brooklyn 11221 (D)
BALLETTA, VINCENT R., JR., 112 Country Club
Dr., Port Washington 11050 (R)
BARRY, JAMES J., 206 Helen St.,
North Syracuse (D)
BARTLETT, KENNETH G., 11 Bradford Dr.,
Dewitt (R)
BIONDO, PETER R., 95 Croton Ave.,
Ossining 10562 (R)
BLUMENTHAL, ALBERT H., 90 Riverside Dr.,
New York 10024 (D)
BOLAND, FRANCIS J., JR., 55 Orchard Rd.,
Binghamton 13905 (R)
BOYERS, SEYMOUR, 67-07 181st St.,
Flushing 11365 (D)
BROWNE, KENNETH N., 185-19 Henderson Ave.,
Hollis 11423 (D)
BUCKLEY, JOHN T., 13 Proctor Blvd.,
Utica 13501 (R)
BURNS, JOHN M., 400 E. 52nd St.,
New York 10022 (R)
BURNS, WILLIAM L., 125 Avon Pl.,
Amityville 11701 (R)
BURROWS, GORDON W., 65 Harvard Ave.,
Yonkers 10710 (R)
CAMERON, GORDON K., 42 Washington St.,
Cornwall-on-Hudson 12520 (D)
CAMPBELL, DONALD A., 89 Locust Ave.,
Amsterdam 12010 (R)
CARROLL, FRANK A., 613 Elmgrove Rd.,
Rochester 14606 (R)
CARROLL, V. SUMNER, 3057 Macklem Ave.,
Niagara Falls 14305 (R)
CEROSKY, RICHARD A., 50 Galloway Lane,
Valhalla 10595 (R)
CHANANAU, ALEXANDER, 1833 Loring Pl.,
Bronx 10453 (D)
CHISHOLM, SHIRLEY, 751 St. Marks Ave.,
Brooklyn 11216 (D)
CINCOTTA, GEORGE A., 96 Maple St.,
Brooklyn 11226 (D)
COHN, HAROLD W., 171 Heyward St.,
Brooklyn (D)
COOK, CONSTANCE E., Coy Glen Rd.,
Ithaca 14850 (R)
COOK, DON W., 1508 Lehigh Station Rd.,
Henrietta 14467 (R)

GORBETT, LAWRENCE E., JR., One Grove St.,
Fort Edward 12828 (R)
COSTIGAN, PETER J., Bob's Lane,
Setauket (R)
COX, FRANK P., 17 Warren St.,
McKownville 12203 (D)
CRAWFORD, EDWARD F., 38 East Bridge St.,
Oswego 13126 (R)
CULLEN, THOMAS P., 49-05 39th Ave.,
Long Island City 11104 (D)
DESALVIO, LOUIS F., 425 W. Broadway,
New York 10012 (D)
DIBLASE, RUDOLPH F., 751 Bushwick Ave.,
Brooklyn 11221 (D)
DICARLO, DOMINICK L., 1345 83rd St.,
Brooklyn 11228 (R)
DOWD, JOSEPH J., 786 Carroll St.,
Brooklyn (D)
DROMS, FRED W., JR., RFD 1,
Rexford 12148 (R)
DURVEA, PERRY B., JR., Old Montauk Hgwy.,
Montauk, Long Island (R)
EMERY, JAMES L., 5477 Lakeville Rd.,
Geneseo 14454 (R)
EVE, ARTHUR O., 14 Celtic Pl.,
Buffalo 14208 (D)
FARRELL, GEORGE J., JR., 116 Carnation Ave.,
Floral Park (R)
FINLEY, JOSEPH C., RD 1, Walworth 14568 (R)
FOLMER, LOUIS H., 86 S. Main St.,
Homer 13077 (R)
FUSCO, JOSEPH A., 3478 Corsa Ave.,
Bronx 10469 (R)
GALLAGHER, JOHN T., 49-14 217th St.,
Bayside 11364 (R)
GALLIVAN, MORTIMER P., 128 Kuhl Ave.,
Syracuse 13208 (D)
GARCIA, ROBERT, 194 Brown Pl.,
Bronx 10454 (D)
GILMAN, BENJAMIN A., Box 443,
Middletown 10940 (R)
GINSBERG, MARTIN, 30 Roxton Rd.,
Plainview 11803 (R)
GIORDANO, WILLIAM J., 730 Carroll St.,
Brooklyn 11215 (D)
GRECO, STEPHEN R., 795 Richmond Ave.,
Buffalo 14222 (D)
GREEN, S. WILLIAM, 196 E. 75th St.,
New York 10021 (R)
GRIECO, SALVATORE J., 1861 W. 3rd St.,
Brooklyn 11223 (D)
GRIFFIN, FRANCIS J., 120 McKinley Pkwy.,
Buffalo 14220 (D)
HARDT, CHESTER R., 107 Oakgrove Dr.,
Williamsville 14221 (R)
HARRIS, GLENN H., Canada Lake 12030 (R)
HARWOOD, STANLEY, 43 Grace Lane,
Levittown 11756 (D)
HAUSBECK, ALBERT J., 315 Dartmouth Ave.,
Buffalo 14215 (D)
HECHT, BURTON G., 2745 Grand Concourse,
Bronx 10468 (D)
HELLENBRAND, GAIL, 50 Plaza St.,
Brooklyn 11238 (D)
HENDERSON, CHARLES D., 39 Church St.,
Hornell 14843 (R)

New York (continued)

- HUNTINGTON, PRESCOTT B., Long Beach Rd.,
St. James, Long Island 11780 (R)
- JONAS, MILTON, 1854 Zana Ct.,
North Merrick, Long Island (R)
- KENNAN, EDWARD J., 502 Ford St.,
Ogdensburg 13669 (R)
- KELLEHER, NEIL W., 190 2nd Ave.,
Troy 12182 (R)
- KELLY, DANIEL M., 924 W. End Ave.,
New York 10025 (D)
- KELLY, ROBERT F., 7401 Ridge Blvd.,
Brooklyn 11209 (R)
- KINGSTON, JOHN E., 97 Ward St.,
Westbury (R)
- KOTTLER, JOSEPH, 4910 15th Ave.,
Brooklyn 11219 (D)
- KRAF, HARRY, 711 Walton Ave.,
Bronx (D)
- KREMER, ARTHUR J., 81 Kerrigan St.,
Long Beach 11561 (D)
- KRETCHMER, JEROME, 28 W. 89th St.,
New York 10023 (D)
- KUNZEMAN, JOSEPH J., 93-18 Hollis Court Blvd.,
Queens Village 11428 (R)
- LAFAUCI, THOMAS V., 25-52 14th St.,
Long Island City 11102 (D)
- LAMA, ALFRED A., 90-29 Kings Hgwy.,
Brooklyn 11203 (D)
- LANE, CLARENCE D., Windham Arms,
Windham 12946 (R)
- LARKIN, WILLIAM F., 11 Stuyvesant Oval,
New York 10009 (R)
- LEASURE, KENNETH S., 500 Marcella St.,
Endicott 13760 (R)
- LEBOWITZ, SIDNEY, 35-80 85th St.,
Jackson Heights 11372 (D)
- LERNER, ALFRED D., 115-01 90th Ave.,
Jamaica, 11432 (R)
- LEVINE, JOSEPH S., 110 Caton Ave.,
Brooklyn 11218 (D)
- LIFSET, HARVEY M., 380 Albany Shaker Rd.,
Loudonville 12211 (D)
- LILL, RAYMOND J., 31 Wolfert Terr.,
Rochester 14621 (D)
- LIS, JOHN B., 117 Thomas St.,
Buffalo 14206 (D)
- LONG, LLOYD J., 133 Elmwood Park W.,
Tonawanda 14150 (R)
- MARESCA, OREST V., 500 W. 141st St.,
New York 10031 (D)
- MARGIOTTA, JOSEPH M., 924 Hempstead Blvd.,
Uniondale 11533 (R)
- MARKS, JEROME, 457 F. D. R. Dr.,
New York (D)
- MARSHALL, L. RICHARD, 7 Strathmont Park,
Elmira 14905 (R)
- MASON, EDYN E.,
Box 236, Hobart 13788 (R)
- MCCARTHY, JOHN G., 8 Pinoak Ct.,
Huntington Station 11746 (R)
- MCCLOSKEY, FRANCIS P., 200 Twin Lane N.,
Wantagh 11793 (R)
- McFARLAND, JAMES T., 105 McKinley Ave.,
Kenmore 14217 (R)
- McINERNEY, THOMAS J., 106 Morris St.,
Yonkers 10705 (D)
- MELTON, CHARLES J., 7 Girard Ave.,
Bay Shore 11706 (D)
- MERCORELLA, ANTHONY J., 1363 Astor Ave.,
Bronx 10469 (D)
- MILLER, HERBERT J., 100-11 67th Rd.,
Forest Hills 11375 (D)
- MITCHELL, DONALD J., Shells Bush Rd.,
Herkimer 13350 (R)
- MONDELLO, FERDINAND J., 256 Calhoun Ave.,
Bronx 10465 (D)
- MURPHY, LAWRENCE P., 43408 Flatlands Ave.,
Brooklyn 11234 (D)
- PASSANNANTE, WILLIAM F., 72 Barrow St.,
New York 10004 (D)
- PISANI, JOSEPH R., 18 Fairview Pl.,
New Rochelle 10805 (R)
- PODELL, BERTRAM L., 153 Rugby Rd.,
Brooklyn (D)
- POPE, GREGORY J., 619 East Ave.,
Lockport (D)
- POSNER, HERBERT A., 436B 21st St.,
Far Rockaway 11691 (D)
- POSNER, SEYMOUR, 1220 Morris Ave.,
Bronx 10456 (D)
- PRESENT, JESS J., 41 Chestnut St.,
Jamestown 14701 (R)
- PRYOR, STANLEY J., 66-01 51st Rd.,
Woodside 11377 (D)
- RAMOS, MANUEL, 1057 Stratford Ave.,
Bronx 10472 (D)
- RAMOS-LOPEZ, JOSE, 1421 Madison Ave.,
New York (D)
- RANGEL, CHARLES B., 74 W. 132nd St.,
New York 10037 (D)
- REILLY, JOSEPH M., 36 Chestnut St.,
Glen Cove 11542 (R)
- RODELL, MARTIN, 221-75 Manor Rd.,
Queens Village 11421 (D)
- ROSE, DORTHY H., Gold Street, Rte. 2,
Angola 14006 (D)
- ROSENBERG, S. WILLIAM, 1866 Clover St.,
Rochester 14618 (R)
- ROSSETTI, FRANK G., 2253 First Ave.,
New York 10029 (D)
- RUSSELL, LLOYD A., East Otto 14729 (R)
- RUSSO, LUCIO F., 82 Romer Rd.,
Staten Island 10304 (R)
- SABBATINO, JULES G., 23-06 21st St.,
Astoria (D)
- ST. LAWRENCE, JOSEPH T., 5 Campbell Rd.,
Suffern 10901 (D)
- SCHMIDT, FREDRICK D., 94-39 Park Lane S.,
Woodhaven 11421 (D)
- SEARS, WILLIAM R., Bear Creek Rd.,
Woodgate 13494 (R)
- SHOEMAKER, DONALD C., 833 Lake Rd.,
Webster 14580 (R)
- SIMON, LEONARD M., 2437 E. 3rd St.,
Brooklyn (D)
- SOUTHALL, MARK T., 211 W. 149th St.,
New York 10039 (D)
- STAVISKY, L. PRICE, 166-25 Powells Cove Blvd.,
Whitestone (D)
- STEINGUT, STANLEY, 1298 President St.,
Brooklyn (D)

New York (continued)

STEPHENS, WILLIS H., R.D. 5, Brewster 10509 (R)
 STEVENSON, EDWARD, 1136 Jackson Ave.,
 Bronx 10456 (D)
 STOCKMEISTER, CHARLES F., 74 2nd Ave.,
 Rochester 14612 (D)
 STRAUB, CHESTER J., 678 Manhattan Ave.,
 Brooklyn, 11222 (D)
 SUCHAN, ALVIN M., 269 Broadway,
 Dobbs Ferry 10522 (R)
 TAYLOR, DONALD L., 117 Ward St.,
 Watertown 13601 (R)
 TERRY, JOHN H., 99 Wellesley Rd.,
 Syracuse 13207 (R)
 THORP, JOHN S., JR., 92 Voorhis Ave.,
 Rockville Centre 11570 (D)
 TRAVIA, ANTHONY J., 38 Jerome St.,
 Brooklyn (D)
 TURSHEN, MAX M., 1392 E. 49th St.,
 Brooklyn (D)
 TYLER, HAROLD I., Salt Springs Rd.,
 Chittenango 13037 (R)
 VAN COTT, GEORGE, 4 Laurel Ave.,
 Mount Vernon (R)
 WAGER, ELI, 615 Woodmere Blvd.,
 Woodmere 11598 (D)
 WALKLEY, FRANK, Glen Iris Rd.,
 Castile 14427 (R)
 WALSH, JOHN J., 91 Park Terrace W.,
 New York 10034 (D)
 WARDER, FREDRICK L., 100 Lewis St.,
 Geneva 14456 (R)
 WARYAS, VICTOR C., Box 132,
 Poughkeepsie 12602 (D)
 WEINSTEIN, MOSES M., 138-33 78th Dr.,
 Flushing 11367 (D)
 WEMPLE, CLARK C., 1760 Van Antwerp Rd.,
 Schenectady (R)
 WILSON, KENNETH L., 10 Deming St.,
 Woodstock 12498 (R)
 WOLFE, LOUIS E., 6 Mason Dr.,
 Plattsburg 12901 (D)
 WRIGHT, SAMUEL D., 112 Hopkinson Ave.,
 Brooklyn 11233 (D)
 YOSWEIN, LEONARD E., 1037 Hendrix St.,
 Brooklyn 11207 (D)

NORTH CAROLINA

(GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

Senate

Democrats 43 Republicans 7

ALFORD, DALLAS L., JR., 100 Wildwood Ave.,
 Rocky Mount 27803 (D)
 ALLEN, J. F., Biscoe 27209 (D)
 ALLSBROOK, JULIAN R., Box 108
 Roanoke Rapids 27870 (D)
 AUSTIN, JESSE H., JR., Box 245,
 Clayton 27520 (D)
 BAGNAL, HARRY, Rte. 1, Murray Rd.,
 Winston-Salem 27103 (R)
 BAILEY, RUFFIN, 2502 Kenmore Dr.,
 Raleigh 27608 (D)

BOGER, JOHN R., JR., 101 Louise Dr. S.E.,
 Concord 28025 (D)
 BRIDGERS, VINSON, 612 Lucille Dr.,
 Tarboro 27886 (D)
 BRIGGS, BRUCE B., Rainbow Ridge Rd.,
 Swannanoa 28807 (R)
 BRUMBY, MRS. MARY FAYE, Murphy 28906 (D)
 BRYAN, T. R., SR., 500 W. Main St.,
 Wilkesboro 28697 (R)
 BUCHANAN, HARRY E., 1205 Hyman Ave.,
 Hendersonville 28739 (D)
 BURNEX, JOHN J., JR., 720 Forest Hills Dr.,
 Wilmington 28401 (D)
 BYRD, JOE K., Mimosa Bldg.,
 Morganton 28655 (D)
 COGGINS, JYLES J., 3601 Ridge Rd.,
 Raleigh 27602 (D)
 CURRIE, CLAUDE, Box 1491, Durham 27702 (D)
 DENT, R. T., Spruce Pine 28777 (R)
 ELLIS, ALBERT J., 105 Keller Ct.,
 Jacksonville 28540 (D)
 EVANS, MRS. MARTHA W., 2441 Hassell Pl.,
 Charlotte 28209 (D)
 FUTRELL, ASHLEY B., Washington 27889 (D)
 GENTRY, WORTH, King 27021 (D)
 GILMORE, VOIT, 700 E. Indiana Ave.,
 Southern Pines 28387 (D)
 GREEN, JAMES C., Clarkton 28433 (D)
 GRIFFIN, C. FRANK, 1200 Lancaster Ave.,
 Monroe 28110 (D)
 HANCOCK, WILLS, Oxford 27565 (D)
 HARRINGTON, J. J., Lewiston 27849 (D)
 HENKEL, C. V., Turnersburg 28677 (D)
 HENLEY, JOHN T., 200 S. Main St.,
 Hope Mills 28348 (D)
 KEMP, ED, 809 Oakview Rd.,
 High Point 27260 (D)
 MACLEAN, HECTOR, N. Elm St.,
 Lumberton 28358 (D)
 MAXWELL, CHARLES K., Rte. 1, Box 348,
 Huntersville 28078 (D)
 MCGEACHY, N. H., JR., 2011 Winterlochen Rd.,
 Fayetteville 28305 (D)
 MCLENDON, L. P., JR., 201 Kimberly,
 Greensboro 27408 (D)
 METHESON, DON S., Hillsborough 27278 (D)
 MOORE, HERMAN A., 1521 Dilworth Rd.,
 Charlotte 28203 (D)
 MORGAN, ROBERT B., Lillington 27546 (D)
 NIELSON, MRS. GERALDINE R., 3521 Kirklees Rd.,
 Winston-Salem 27104 (R)
 NORTON, CLYDE M., Box 477,
 Old Fort 28762 (D)
 OSTEEN, JOHN L., 1013 Madison Ave.,
 Greensboro 27401 (R)
 PARRISH, C. V., Salisbury 28144 (R)
 PENN, FRANK R., 1202 Crescent Dr.,
 Reidsville 27320 (D)
 RAUCH, MARSHALL A., 1121 Scotch Dr.,
 Gastonia 28052 (D)
 SCOTT, RALPH H., Rte. 1, Haw River 27250 (D)
 SHUFORD, ADRIAN, JR., Conover 28613 (D)
 SIMMONS, LEROY G., Rte. 1,
 Albemarle 28508 (D)
 WARREN, LINDSAY C., JR., 208 Ridgewood Dr.,
 Goldsboro 27530 (D)

North Carolina (continued)

WHITE, JACK H., 218 Edgemont Rd.,
Kings Mountain 28086 (D)
WHITE, THOMAS J., Box 187, Kinston 28501 (D)
WHITEHURST, SAM L., New Bern 28560 (D)
WOOD, GEORGE M., Camden 27921 (D).

House of Representatives

Democrats 94 Republicans 26

ANDREWS, IKE F., Silver City 27344 (D)
AUMAN, T. CLYDE, West End 27376 (D)
BAILEY, WESLEY, 707 Ranson Rd.,
Winston-Salem 27101 (D)
BARBEE, ALLEN C., Box 338,
Spring Hope 27882 (D)
BARR, BASIL D., West Jefferson 28694 (D)
BAUGH, JACK, 2018 Sharon Rd.,
Charlotte 28207 (D)
BEATTY, JIM, 3716 Rhodes Ave.,
Charlotte 28210 (D)
BILLINGS, CLAUDE, Rte. 1, Box 2A,
Trophill 28685 (R)
BLAKE, COLON, Candor, 27239 (R)
BOGER, GILBERT L., Rte. 3,
Mocksville 27028 (R)
BRITT, DAVID M., Fairmont 28340 (D)
BRITT, W. R., Smithfield 27577 (D)
BRYAN, NORWOOD E., JR., Box 24,
Fayetteville 28302 (D)
BUMGARDNER, DAVID W., JR., 209 Peachtree St.,
Belmont 28012 (D)
BUNN, THOMAS D., 2507 Wake Dr.,
Raleigh 27608 (D)
BURDEN, EMMETT W., Aulander 27805 (D)
BURRUS, ARGHIE, Manteo 27954 (D)
CALVERT, RICHARD B., 417 Jefferson Dr.,
Charlotte 28211 (R)
CARSON, JAMES H., JR., 419 Ellsworth Rd.,
Charlotte 28211 (R)
CHASE, MRS. JOHN B., Eureka 27830 (D)
CHURCH, JOHN T., Woodland Rd.,
Henderson 27897 (D)
CLARK, CHATHAM C., Elizabethtown 28337 (D)
CLARK, GEORGE T., JR., 1218 Fairway Dr.,
Wilmington 28403 (R)
CLARK, RICHARD S., 702 Kintyre Dr.,
Monroe 28110 (D)
COLLIER, CLYDE M., Rte. 1,
Hallsboro 28442 (D)
COLLINS, P. C., JR., Laurel Springs 28675 (D)
CRAIG, H. MAX, JR., General Wheeler St.,
Stanley 28164 (R)
CULPEPPER, W. T., 1705 Parkview Dr.,
Elizabeth City 27909 (D)
EAGLES, JOE E., Crisp Rural Station,
Macclesfield 27852 (D)
EDWARDS, ELTON, 309 N. Tremont Dr.,
Greensboro 27401 (D)
ELLROTT, GUY, Box 974, Kinston 28501 (D)
ERVIN, SAM J., III, First Natl. Bank Bldg.,
Morganton 28655 (D)
EULISS, JACK M., Box 913, Burlington 27216 (D)
EVERETT, J. A., Palmyra 27859 (D)

EXUM, JAMES G., 521 Woodland Dr.,
Greensboro 27402 (D)
FALLS, ROBERT Z., 1308 Wesson Rd.,
Shelby 28150 (D)
FENNER, JULIAN B., 1604 Waverly Dr.,
Rocky Mount 27803 (D)
FORBES, W. A., Winterville 28590 (D)
GARNER, C. ROBY, SR., 509 E. Salisbury St.,
Asheboro 27203 (R)
GARREN, DON H., Box 1616,
Hendersonville 28739 (R)
GODWIN, PHILIP P., Gatesville 27938 (D)
GODWIN, R. C., New Bern 28560 (D)
GREENWOOD, GORDON H., Box 8,
Black Mountain 28711 (D)
GREGORY, THORNE, Scotland Neck 27874 (D)
GUNN, JOHN O., Yanceyville 27379 (D)
HAMRICK, CLAUDE M., 2841 Holyoke Pl.,
Winston-Salem 27106 (D)
HARGROVE, BOWLES, JR., 700 Country Club Dr.,
Greensboro 27401 (D)
HARKINS, HERSCHEL S., Box 7266,
Asheville 28807 (D)
HARRILL, WILLIAM D., Forest City 28043 (D)
HAYNES, JETER L., Jonesville 28642 (R)
HEGE, JOE H., JR., 1526 Greensboro St.,
Lexington 27292 (R)
HIGH, SNEED, 338 DeVane St.,
Fayetteville 28303 (D)
HILL, WILLIAM L., II, 1163 Country Club Rd.,
Wilmington 28401 (D)
HOFLER, W. HANCE, 1532 Hermitage Ct.,
Durham 27707 (D)
HORTON, I. JOSEPH, Snow Hill, 28580 (D)
HUNTER, PAT, 3123 Cloverfield Rd.,
Charlotte 28211 (D)
HUNTER, THOMAS B., 618 Fayetteville Rd.,
Rockingham 28379 (D)
HUTCHINS, C. EDLEY, Rte. 1, Box 368-B,
Black Mountain 28711 (R)
INGLE, RONALD K., 4636 Walden Dr.,
Winston-Salem 27106 (R)
ISAAC, MACK S., Box 395,
Newland 28657 (R)
JEMISON, HOWARD A., Rte. 8, Robin Hood Rd.,
Winston-Salem 27106 (R)
JERNIGAN, ROBERTS H., JR., 401 N. Curtis St.,
Ahoskie 27910 (D)
JOHNSON, HUGH S., JR., Rose Hill 82458 (D)
JOHNSON, JAMES C., JR., 124 Sedgfield Dr.,
Concord 28025 (R)
JOHNSON, SAMUEL H., 4816 Morehead Dr.,
Raleigh 27609 (D)
JONES, A. H., 6510 Sharon Hills Rd.,
Charlotte 28210 (D)
JORDAN, DAVID D., 22-A Westall Dr.,
Asheville (R)
KINCAID, DONALD R., RFD., Old Morganton Rd.,
Lenoir 28645 (R)
KISER, ROGER C., Laurinburg 28352 (D)
LEATHERMAN, CLARENCE E., 307 Roberta Ave.,
Lincolnton 28092 (D)
LOVE, JIMMY L., 713 Lawrence St.,
Sanford 27330 (D)
MAUNEY, W. K., JR., Box 628,
Kings Mountain 28006 (D)

North Carolina (continued)

McFADYEN, NEILL L., 111 S. Highland St.,
Raeford 28376 (D)
McGLAMERY, WILEY A., Hayesville 28904 (D)
McKNIGHT, E. M., Rte. 2, Keithgayle Dr.,
Clemmons 27012 (R)
McMICHAEL, JULE, 1601 Country Club Dr.,
Reidsville 27320 (D)
McMILLAN, A. A., 406 Chesterfield Rd.,
Raleigh 27608 (D)
McMILLAN, R. D., JR., Box 352
Red Springs 28377 (D)
MERRITT, HUGH L., Country Club Rd.,
Mt. Airy 27030 (D)
MESSER, ERNEST B., 15 Forest View Circle,
Canton 28716 (D)
MILLS, FRED M., JR., 607 Camden Rd.,
Wadesboro 28170 (D)
MILLS, W. D., Rte. 1, Maysville 28555 (D)
MITCHELL, AUSTIN A., 1302 West A. St.,
Kannapolis 28081 (R)
MOHN, J. F., Richlands 28574 (D)
MULLINAX, LOYD A., Newton 28658 (D)
O'HANLON, I. H., 3605 Morganton Rd.,
Fayetteville 28304 (D)
PASCHALL, J. E., 1718 Wilshire Blvd.,
Wilson 27893 (D)
PENNY, WADE H., JR., 3937 Nottaway Rd.,
Durham 27702 (D)
PHILLIPS, C. W., 210 S. Trémont Dr.,
Greensboro 27407 (D)
PICKARD, M. GLENN, 1119 Sherwood Dr.,
Burlington 27217 (D)
POOVEY, J. REID, Hickory 28601 (R)
QUINN, DWIGHT W., 213 S. Main St.,
Kannapolis 28081 (D)
RAESDALE, HUGH A., Richlands 28574 (D)
RAMSEY, JAMES E., Roxboro 27573 (D)
RAMSEY, LISTON B., Marshall 28753 (D)
RAYNOR, JOE, B., JR., 5234 Raeford Rd.,
Fayetteville 28304 (D)
ROBERSON, W. R., JR., Washington 27889 (D)
ROUNTREE, H. HORTON, Greenville 27824 (D)
ROYALL, KENNETH C., JR., 64 Beverly Dr.,
Durham (D)
SHORT, W. M., 2004 Kylemore Dr.,
Greensboro 27406 (D)
SPEED, JAMES D., Rte. 3,
Louisburg 27549 (D)
STANFORD, DONALD M., 420 Whitehead Circle,
Chapel Hill 27514 (D)
STATON, WILLIAM W., 636 Palmer Dr.,
Sanford 27330 (D)
STEWART, CARL J., JR., 1855 Westbrook Circle,
Gastonia 28052 (D)
STRICKLAND, THOMAS E., Rte. 2,
Goldsboro 27530 (D)
SUGG, JAMES R., New Bern 28560 (D)
TART, C. GRAHAM, 709 Cutchin St.,
Clinton 28328 (D)
TATE, EARL H., 229 Norwood St.,
Lenoir 28645 (D)
TAYLOR, CHARLES H., Brevard 28712 (R)
TAYLOR, NELSON W., 2001 Shepard St.,
Morehead City 28557 (D)

TOLBERT, HOMER B., Rte. 2,
Cleveland 27013 (R)
Troxell, Samuel A., Rockwell 28138 (R)
TWIGGS, HOWARD, 525 Marlowe Rd.,
Raleigh 27609 (D)
VAUGHN, EARL W., Fieldcrest Rd.,
Draper 27241 (D)
VOGLER, JAMES B., 2011 Randolph Rd.,
Charlotte 28205 (D)
WHICKER, WAYNE, Rte. 5,
Winston-Salem 27107 (R)
WHITLEY, CLYDE H., 2310 Charlotte Rd.,
Albermarle 28001 (R)
WHITELY, D. P., JR., 1101 Clyde Pl.,
High Point 27262 (D)
WILLIAMSON, ODELL, Shallotte 28459 (D)
WOODARD, BARNEY P., Princeton 27569 (D)

NORTH DAKOTA

(LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY)

Senate

Republicans 44 Democrats 5

BECK, H. O., Carrington 58421 (R)
BECKER, EDWIN C., Willow City 58384 (R)
BERUBE, PHILIP, Belcourt 58316 (D)
BUTLER, FRANCIS J., 1753 S. 8th,
Fargo 58102 (R)
CHESROWN, ROBERT, Linton, 58552 (R)
CHRISTENSEN, L. D., Kenmare, 58746 (D)
COUGHLIN, JOHN D., Rte. 1, Minot 58701 (R)
DECKER, JOHN D., 708 Lincoln,
Minot 58701 (R)
FORKNER, RICHARD E., Langdon 58249 (R)
FREED, HOWARD A., 926 7th Ave. W.,
Dickinson 58601 (R)
GEVING, HERB, Parshall 58770 (R)
GOLDBERG, RICHARD W., 501 S. 7th,
Fargo 58102 (R)
HERNETT, GAIL H., Ashley 58413 (R)
HOFSTRAND, HAROLD R., Leeds 58346 (R)
HOLAND, DONALD C., Lisbon 58054 (R)
JACOBSON, J. GARVIN, Alexander 58831 (R)
KAUTZMANN, EMIL E., 601 9th St. N.W.,
Mandan 58554 (R)
KELLY, EARL M., 840 3rd Avenue N.W.,
Valley City 58072 (R)
KELLY, MILTON G., 1021 6th St.,
Devils Lake 58301 (R)
LARSEN, RICHARD, 410 Reeves Drive,
Grand Forks 58201 (R)
LARSON, LESTER, Brocket 58321 (D)
LARSON, GUY, 2205 Ave. F East,
Bismarck 58501 (R)
LIPS, EVAN E., Box 775, Bismarck 58501 (R)
LITTEN, C. WARNER, 1122 S. 9th,
Fargo 58102 (R)
LONGMIRE, GEORGE, 24 N. 4th St.,
Grand Forks 58201 (R)
LOWE, KENNETH C., 718 N. 5th,
Grand Forks 58201 (R)
LUICK, A. W., Fairmount 58030 (R)
MELLAND, ROBERT, Jamestown 58401 (R)
MESCHKE, HERBERT L., Box 1000,
Minot 58701 (D)

North Dakota (continued)

MORGAN, KENNETH L., Walcott 58077 (R)
 MUTCH, DUANE, Larimore 58251 (R)
 NASSET, ROBERT M., Regent 58650 (R)
 NETHING, DAVID E., Jamestown 58401 (R)
 PYLE, ERNEST G., Casselton 58012 (R)
 RAIT, GEORGE, Noonan 58765 (D)
 REDLIN, EARL H., Ellendale 58436 (R)
 RINGSAK, ELTON W., 322 Cooper Ave.,
 Grafton 58237 (R)
 ROBINSON, DAVE M., Coleharbor 58531 (R)
 ROEN, LELAND, Bowman 58623 (R)
 RUEMMELE, FRANK J., Carson 58529 (R)
 SANDS, ERNEST M., Velva 58790 (R)
 SCHULTZ, CLARENCE G., Harvey 58341 (R)
 SORLIE, OSCAR J., Buxton 58218 (R)
 STAFNE, WILLIAM A., 1409 S. 9th,
 Fargo 58102 (R)
 STROUP, ROBERT L., Hazen 58545 (R)
 TORGERSO, CARROLL, Cooperstown 58425 (R)
 TRENBEATH, GRANT, Neche 58265 (R)
 WENSTROM, FRANK, Box 187,
 Williston 58801 (R)
 WILHITE, I. J., Box 1716, Bismarck 58501 (R)

House of Representatives

Republicans 83 Democrats 15

AAFEDT, ARDEAN, 704 W. 17th,
 Williston 58801 (R)
 AAMOTH, GORDON S., 512 1st Natl. Bank Bldg.,
 Fargo 58102 (R)
 AAS, LYNN W., 1830 S.W. 7th,
 Minot 58701 (R)
 ALLEN, WARREN G., 401 Hillcrest Dr.,
 Minot 58701 (R)
 AUSTIN, MILON, Mott 58646 (R)
 BACKES, RICHARD J., Glenburn 58740 (D)
 BAUER, OTTO, Butte 58723 (R)
 BELTER, WESLEY, Leonard 58052 (R)
 BERNABUCCI, JACK, 709 4th Ave. S.E.,
 Jamestown 58401 (R)
 BIER, HOWARD F., Hazelton 58544 (R)
 BILDEN, ARTHUR G., Northwood 58267 (R)
 BOUSTEAD, CARL H., 1125 Pioneer Dr.,
 Bismarck 58501 (R)
 BOYUM, ARNE, Carrington 58421 (R)
 BROWN, R. FAY, 118 Ave. B West,
 Bismarck 58501 (R)
 BULLIS, HAROLD O., Wahpeton 58075 (R)
 BUNKER, ARTHUR G., 721 Southwood Dr.,
 Fargo 58102 (R)
 BURKE, MONTY, McKenzie 58553 (R)
 CONNOLLY, JAMES L., Golden Valley 58541 (R)
 DAHL, EUGENE R., Gwinner 58040 (R)
 DAHLEN, HELMER, Michigan 58259 (D)
 DAVIS, LEONARD J., Killdeer 58640 (R)
 DAWSON, LYLE L., Jr., Fort Rice 58537 (R)
 DEKREY, WILLIAM, Pettibone 58475 (R)
 DICK, LAWRENCE, Englevale 58028 (R)
 DIEHL, RALPH R., Hillsboro 58045 (R)
 DORNACKER, ELDRED N., Mayville 58257 (R)
 DUNCAN, RUSSELL, 1534 N. 3rd,
 Fargo 58102 (R)
 EAGLES, ALOHA, 1745 S. 8th, Fargo 58102 (R)

ERICKSON, LEROY, DeLamere 58022 (R)
 ERICKSON, WILLIAM A., Stanley 58784 (D)
 FERGUSON, HELEN CLAIRE, Rugby 58868 (R)
 FREEMAN, CARL J., Bottineau 58318 (R)
 FROELICH, DONALD A., 816 8th Ave. W.,
 Dickinson 58601 (R)
 FOSSUM, CHESTER, Maxbass 58760 (R)
 GACKLE, WILLIAM, Kulm 58456 (R)
 GANSER, HENRY, Cleveland 58424 (R)
 GIFFEY, DONALD, Roseglen 58775 (D)
 GLASPEY, M. E., Lignite 58752 (D)
 GOODMAN, GLEN, Milton 58260 (R)
 HALCROW, DON, Drayton 58225 (R)
 HAUGLAND, BRYNHILD, Box 1684,
 Minot 58701 (R)
 HENSrud, I. O., Court House,
 Grand Forks 58201 (R)
 HICKLE, RALPH, Center 58530 (R)
 HILLEBOE, PETER S., 1622 S. 9th,
 Fargo 58102 (R)
 HOGHAUG, FRED, Devils Lake 58301 (R)
 JENKINS, CLARK J., 118 23rd Ave. N.,
 Fargo 58102 (R)
 JOHNSON, ERNEST N., Dazey 58429 (R)
 JOHNSON, KARNES, Sentinel Butte 58654 (R)
 JONES, H. KENT, Webster 58382 (R)
 KELSCH, WILLIAM C., 738 Custer Drive,
 Mandan 58554 (R)
 KENT, JAMES N., Hatton 58240 (R)
 KINGSBURY, HARLEY R., Nash 58264 (R)
 KNUDSON, KENNETH, Taylor 58656 (R)
 KUEHN, DUANE A., 708 1st Ave. N.E.,
 Mandan 58554 (R)
 LANG, THEODORE A., Sterling 58572 (R)
 LEE, FERN E., Towner 58788 (R)
 LEIBHAN, JOE B., Esmond 58332 (R)
 LARSON, GORDON, Sydney 58485 (R)
 LARSON, NORMAN, Park River 58270 (R)
 LILLEHAUGEN, C. ARNOLD, Brocket 58321 (R)
 LINK, ARTHUR A., Alexander 58831 (D)
 MATHIASON, OMER S., 2711 S. 12th,
 Fargo 58102 (R)
 McDONALD, STUART J., 607 Maple Ave.,
 Grand Forks 58201 (R)
 McDONALD, THOMAS J., 531 3rd St.,
 West Fargo 58078 (R)
 METZGER, EDWARD, 410 Shady Lane,
 Bismarck 58501 (R)
 MOQUIST, CLIFFORD, Crystal 58222 (R)
 MUELLER, L. C., Oakes 58474 (R)
 OLIENYK, MIKE, Belfield 58622 (R)
 OPEDAH, OLAF, Tioga 58852 (D)
 PETERSON, ROBERT W., 1510 9th Ave. W.,
 Williston 58801 (R)
 PETERSON, JAMES A., Rte. 1, Minot 58701 (R)
 POWERS, LESLIE C., Valley City 58072 (R)
 REIMERS, ROBERT F., Melville 58468 (R)
 RIVINIUS, ALBERT L., Elgin 58533 (R)
 RUNDLE, EARL, New England 58647 (R)
 SANDNESS, CLAIRE A., LaMoure 58458 (R)
 SANSTEAD, WAYNE G., 823 9th Ave. N.E.,
 Minot 58701 (D)
 SAUGSTAD, STANLEY, Rural Route,
 Minot 58701 (R)
 SCHAFER, E. E., Gackle 58442 (R)
 SEIBEL, ALBERT, Martin 58758 (R)
 SIMONSON, SIMON A., Hope 58046 (R)

North Dakota (continued)

SKAAR, HAROLD G., New Town 58763 (D)
 SOLBERG, IVER, Ray 58849 (D)
 SOLBERG, OSCAR, Rolla 58367 (D)
 STOLTENOW, EARL, Wahpeton 58075 (R)
 STONE, MRS. J. LLOYD, 419 Princeton,
 Grand Forks 58201 (R)
 STREIBEL, BRYCE, Fessenden 58438 (R)
 STRINDEN, EARL S., 2812 Chestnut,
 Grand Forks 58201 (R)
 TOLLEFSON, MARVIN, New Rockford 58356 (R)
 TWETEN, KENNETH, Reynolds 58275 (R)
 UNRUH, GEORGE M., Box 1362,
 Grand Forks 58201 (R)
 WAGNER, VERNON E., 915 Ave. E East,
 Bismarck 58501 (R)
 WEBER, FRANCIS E., Wheatland 58079 (D)
 WELDER, JOE, Napoleon 58561 (R)
 WELLS, ROBERT, Langdon 58249 (R)
 WILKIE, GERHART, Rolla 58367 (D)
 WILLIAMSON, GARY M., 208 9th Ave. S.E.,
 Minot 58701 (D)
 WINGE, RALPH M., Litchville 58461 (D)

OHIO

(GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

Senate

Republicans 20 Democrats 13

ARMSTRONG, HARRY L., R.R. 3,
 Logan 43138 (R)
 ARONOFF, STANLEY J., 505 Walnut St.,
 Cincinnati 45202 (R)
 BOWEN, JOHN W., 1535 Menlo Pl.,
 Columbus 43203 (R)
 CALABRESE, ANTHONY O., 501 Finance Bldg.,
 Cleveland 44115 (D)
 CARNEY, CHARLES J., 2405 Volney Rd.,
 Youngstown (D)
 COLLINS, OAKLEY C., 1005 Kemp Lane,
 Ironton 45638 (R)
 COOK, HOWARD C., 420 Security Bldg.,
 Toledo 43604 (R)
 DENNIS, MAX H., 351½ W. Main St.,
 Wilmington 45177 (R)
 GILLMOR, PAUL E., Old Fort (R)
 GRAY, THEODORE M., 1115 Park Ave.,
 Piqua 45356 (R)
 GUYER, TENNYSON, 1196 E. Sandusky St.,
 Findlay 45840 (R)
 HOLCOMB, DAVID S., 2221 E. Third St.,
 Dayton 45403 (R)
 JACKSON, M. MORRIS, 1717 East 70th St.,
 Cleveland (D)
 JOHNSON, CALVIN C., 841 Lincoln Ave.,
 Cincinnati (D)
 JUMP, HARRY V., Box 28,
 Willard 44890 (R)
 KILPATRICK, BISHOP, 195 Oak Knoll N.E.,
 Warren (D)
 KING, FRANK W., 1344 Sabra Rd.,
 Toledo (D)

LEEDY, JAMES K., Citizens Natl. Bank Bldg.,
 Wooster 44691 (R)
 LONGSWORTH, JOHN, 1347 E. State St.,
 Salem 44460 (R)
 MALONEY, MICHAEL J., 8560 Gwilada Dr.,
 Cincinnati 45236 (R)
 MOOREHEAD, TOM V., 4 Main St.,
 Zanesville 43701 (R)
 NOVAK, ANTHONY F., 6218 St. Clair Ave.,
 Cleveland 44103 (D)
 NYE, WILLIAM B., 820 Second Natl. Bldg.,
 Akron 44308 (D)
 OCASEK, OLIVER, 7665 N. Gannett Rd.,
 Northfield, (D)
 POWELL, WALTER E., 1532 Evalie Dr.,
 Fairfield, 45014 (R)
 REGULA, RALPH S., 15 N. Main St.,
 Navarre (R)
 SHAW, ROBERT R., 22 E. Gay St.,
 Columbus 43215 (R)
 STOCKDALE, ROBERT E., 1485 South Blvd.,
 Kent 44240 (R)
 SULLIVAN, FRANCIS D., 1485 Royalwood Rd.,
 Broadview Heights 44141 (D)
 TAFT, WILLIAM W., 1144 Union Commerce
 Bldg., Cleveland 44115 (R)
 TURNER, ROBIN T., 1065 E. Church St.,
 Marion 43302 (R)
 WEEKS, JOHN H., 900 Union Commerce Bldg.,
 Cleveland 44115 (R)
 WEISENBORN, CLARA E., 4940 Chambersburg
 Rd., Dayton 45424 (R)

House of Representatives

Republicans 62 Democrats 37

ALBRITTON, DAVID D., 1407 W. 3rd St.,
 Dayton (R)
 ANDERSON, WILLIAM H., 297 Mt. Pleasant,
 Cincinnati (R)
 ANKENY, HERMAN K., 1835 Dayton-Xenia
 Rd., Xenia (R)
 APPEGATE, DOUGLAS, 322 Wilma Ave.,
 Steubenville (D)
 BARTUNEK, ALLEN J., 3367 Ormond Rd.,
 Cleveland Heights 44118 (R)
 BECHTOLD, JOHN A., 7521 Glenover Dr.,
 Cincinnati (R)
 BOWEN, WILLIAM F., 3970 Dickson Ave.,
 Cincinnati (D)
 BOYD, MORRIS L., 2949 Aurora Rd.,
 Hudson (R)
 CADWALLADER, W. R., 307 E. 4th St.,
 Cincinnati (R)
 CARPENTER, ROBERT C., 37 Court St.,
 Tiffin 44883 (R)
 CELEBREZZE, JAMES P., 3962 W. 158th St.,
 Cleveland (D)
 CHRISTIANSEN, RICHARD M., 16 N. Mulberry St.,
 Mansfield (D)
 COLE, RALPH D., JR., 925 Sixth St.,
 Findlay (R)
 CREASY, KENNETH B., 460 W. William St.,
 Delaware 43015 (R)
 DANNLEY, H. DENNIS, Box 273, Rte. 7,
 Medina 44256 (R)

Ohio (continued)

- DAVIDSON, CARLTON E., 1816 Campbell Dr.,
Ironton 45638 (R)
- DECHANT, EDWARD W., 221 Center Rd.,
Avon Lake 44012 (R)
- DENNISON, MARGARET, Rte. 2, Warren (R)
- EVANS, ROBERT I., Rte. 1, West Lafayette (R)
- FIOCCA, CLAUDE M., 1114 Linden Ave.,
Akron (D)
- FISHER, RALPH E., Buckeye & South Sts.,
Wooster (R)
- FLANNERY, JAMES J., 6907 Lawn Ave.,
Cleveland (D)
- FRY, CHARLES E., 721 W. Columbia St.,
Springfield (R)
- GALBRAITH, JOHN A., 526 W. Broadway,
Maumee 43537 (R)
- GAMBLE, MICHAEL P., 2618 Clyde Place S.W.,
Canton 44701 (D)
- GILMARTIN, THOMAS P., 825 S. Hazelwood Ave.,
Youngstown (D)
- GODDARD, DON R., Bartlett (R)
- GORMAN, FRANK J., 800 Fidelity Bldg.,
Cleveland (D)
- HADLEY, FRED B., 305 S. State St.,
Pioneer (R)
- HAGAN, JAMES B., 1400 Mt. Everett Rd.,
Hubbard (D)
- HALE, PHALE D., 1434 E. Long St.,
Columbus (D)
- HEADLEY, DAVID L., 1478 Ries St.,
Barberton 44203 (D)
- HILL, THOMAS E., 11706 Iowa Ave.,
Cleveland (D)
- HIESTAND, JOSEPH F., Box 31, Rte. 5,
Hillsboro (R)
- HINIG, WILLIAM E., 835 Hardesty Ave. N.W.,
New Philadelphia 44663 (D)
- HOFSTETTER, EDWIN T., 11169 Aquilla Rd.,
Chardon 44024 (R)
- HOLLINGTON, RICHARD R., JR., 17315 Fernway
Rd., Shaker Heights 44120 (R)
- HOLMES, ROBERT E., 4200 Dublin Rd.,
Columbus (R)
- HOLZEMER, JAMES M., 2943 Powhattan
Parkway, Toledo (D)
- HUGHES, RODNEY H., 1169 Erie,
Bellefontaine 43311 (R)
- JAMES, TROY L., 2177 E. 43rd St.,
Cleveland (D)
- JONES, ROBERT G., 382 Tibet Rd.,
Columbus 43202 (R)
- KAINRAD, JOSEPH R., Rte. 6, 8827 Newton Falls
Rd., Ravenna (D)
- KERNS, LLOYD G., Rte. 1, Peoria (R)
- KNIGHT, HOWARD A., Rte. 1, Rising Sun (R)
- KOHNNEN, RALPH B., JR., 1318 Central Trust
Tower, Cincinnati (R)
- KURFESS, CHARLES F., 329 N. Main St.,
Bowling Green (R)
- LAMPSON, E. W., 126 W. Jefferson St.,
Jefferson 44047 (R)
- LANCIONE, A. G., F & M Natl. Bank Bldg.,
Bellaire (D)
- LEVEY, BARRY, 401-407 First Natl. Bank Bldg.,
Middletown (R)
- LEVITT, ROBERT E., 800 Cleve-Tusc. Bldg.,
Canton 44701 (R)
- MALLORY, WILLIAM L., 1503 Baymiller St.,
Cincinnati (D)
- MANNING, ROBERT A., 1746 Cromwell Dr.,
Akron (R)
- MASTICS, GEORGE E., 4587 Concord Dr.,
Fairview Park 44126 (R)
- MCDONALD, JOHN C., 63 N. Third St.,
Newark 43055 (D)
- MC LIN, C. J., JR., 1130 Germantown St.,
Dayton (D)
- MCNAMARA, KEITH, 211 N. Stanwood Rd.,
Columbus 43209 (R)
- MILLS, FRANK W., 6000 N. Main St.,
Dayton (R)
- MOTTL, RONALD M., 7713 Wake Robin,
Parma 44129 (D)
- MURDOCK, NORMAN A., 628 Conina Dr.,
Cincinnati (R)
- MUSSEY, WILLIAM H., 150 N. Riverside,
Batavia (R)
- NETZLEY, ROBERT E., Pemberton Rd.,
Laura (R)
- NIXON, CORWIN M., Box 58,
Lebanon 45036 (R)
- NORRIS, ALAN E., 58 W. College Ave.,
Westerville 43081 (R)
- NOWACK, DONALD R., 10212 Russell Ave.,
Garfield Heights 44125 (D)
- PANNO, JAMES R., 1125 Verona Ave.,
Youngstown (D)
- PAULO, WALTER H., Fairground Blvd.,
Canfield 44406 (R)
- PEMBERTON, A. MACK, 2949 Crescent Dr.,
Columbus 43206 (R)
- PEMBERTON, A. MACK, 2949 Crescent Dr.,
Columbus 43204 (R)
- PODA, JOHN, JR., 174 E. Ralston Ave.,
Akron (D)
- POKORNY, FRANK R., 11912 Buckeye Rd.,
Cleveland (D)
- QUILTER, BARNEY, 641 Woodville Rd.,
Toledo (D)
- RECKMAN, ROBERT F., 900 Tri-State Bldg.,
Cincinnati (R)
- REICHEL, RICHARD G., 1133 Stratford N. E.,
Massillon 44646 (R)
- RENTSCHLER, THOMAS B., 917 Virginia Ave.,
Hamilton (R)
- RIFFE, VERNAL G., JR., 703 Lakeview Ave.,
New Boston 45663 (D)
- RODERER, ROBERT L., 103 Notre Dame Ave.,
Dayton (D)
- RUSSO, ANTHONY J., 2587 E. 127th St.,
Cleveland (D)
- SCHERER, GORDON M., 806 Main St.,
Cincinnati (R)
- SCHINNERER, MARK C., 1489 Bunts Rd.,
Lakewood 44107 (R)
- SCHRIVER, HENRY H., Rte. 2, Grafton (R)
- SEALY, ALBERT H., JR., 236 W. Schantz Ave.,
Dayton (R)
- SHOEMAKER, MYRL H., Rte. 2, Bourneville (D)
- SMITH, LARRY G., 1871 E. 97th St.,
Cleveland (D)

Ohio (continued)

STOCKSDALE, VAUGHN F., Rte. 1, Rossburg (D)
 STOKES, CARL B., 3376 E. 147th St.,
 Cleveland (D)
 SWANBECK, ETHEL G., 304 Center St.,
 Huron 44839 (R)
 SWEENEY, PATRICK A., 3534 W. 100th St.,
 Cleveland (D)
 THORPE, JAMES, 979 W. Cambridge St.,
 Alliance 44601 (R)
 TRACY, ROGER W., JR., 1116 S. High St.,
 Columbus (R)
 TULLEY, JOSEPH P., 7535 Acacia Ave.,
 Mentor 44060 (R)
 VALIQUETTE, MARIGENE, 3211 Parkwood Ave.,
 Toledo (D)
 VOINOVICH, GEORGE V., 17717 Crestland Rd.,
 Cleveland (R)
 WEIS, JOHN H., 130 Briarwood Ct.,
 Lancaster 43130 (R)
 WEISSERT, DAVID Rte. 1, Norwich (R)
 WELDISHOFER, JAMES R., RFD 1, Box 390-A,
 Sylvania 43560 (R)
 WELKER, RALPH, 163 Mulberry Ave.,
 Pomeroy 45769 (R)
 WETZEL, CLARENCE L., Box 148,
 Lisbon (R)
 WHITE, WALTER L., 202 Dominion Bldg.,
 Lima 45801 (R)
 WILHELM, ROBERT L., 105 W. 3rd St.,
 Van Wert 45891 (R)

OKLAHOMA

(LEGISLATURE)

Senate

*Democrats 38 Republicans 10

ATKINSON, H. B., Box 5775,
 Midwest City 73110 (D)
 BAGGETT, BRYCE, 2700 1st Natl. Bank Bldg.,
 Oklahoma City 73101 (D)
 BALDWIN, DON, 321 W. Broadway,
 Anadarko 73005 (D)
 BERRONG, ED, 507 N. Fifth St.,
 Weatherford 73096 (D)
 BERRY, CLAUDE G., 805 S. Muskogee,
 Tahlequah 74464 (D)
 BIRDSONG, JIMMY, 3211 South Western,
 Oklahoma City 73109 (D)
 BOECHER, ROY C., Box 98,
 Kingfisher 73750 (D)
 BRADLEY, ED, 7715 E. 21st St.,
 Tulsa 74114 (D)
 BRECKINRIDGE, PEYTON A., Rte. 1,
 Bixby 74008 (R)
 DACUS, BYRON, 401 N. Washington,
 Hobart 73651 (D)
 FERRELL, DONALD F., Box 248,
 Chandler 74834 (R)
 FIELD, LEON, Box 307, Texhoma 73949 (D)
 FINDEISS, TED C., 1202 Larchmont Lane,
 Oklahoma City 73116 (R)

GARRETT, JOHN L., 1444 Howard Dr.,
 Del City 73115 (D)
 GARRISON, DENZIL D., Box 468,
 Bartlesville 74003 (R)
 GEE, ROBERT S., 421 G St. N.W.,
 Miami 74354 (D)
 GRANTHAM, ROY E., 325 S. 12th St.,
 Ponca City 74601 (D)
 GRAVES, RALPH W., 716 W. Dewey St.,
 Shawnee 74801 (D)
 HAM, GLEN, Box 198, Pauls Valley 73075 (D)
 HAMILTON, CLEM M., Box 246,
 Heavener 74937 (D)
 HARGRAVE, GEORGE, JR., 4601 N. Boulder,
 Tulsa 74126 (D)
 HOLDEN, WAYNE M., 1110 Stephens,
 Duncan 73533 (D)
 HORN, RAYMOND L., Main & She She,
 Hominy 74035 (D)
 KEELS, J. LEE, 640 S.W. 41st,
 Oklahoma City 73109 (D)
 LUTON, JOHN D., 304 Camden Pl.,
 Muskogee 74401 (D)
 MARTIN, ERNEST D., Hoxbar Rte.,
 Ardmore 73401 (D)
 MASSAD, ANTHONY M., Box 779,
 Frederick 73542 (D)
 MASSEY, JOHN, Box 721, Durant 74701 (D)
 MCCLENDON, LEROY, 618 S.E. Avenue F,
 Idabel 74745 (D)
 MCGRAW, JOSEPH R., 1747 S. College Ave.,
 Tulsa 74104 (R)
 McSPADDEN, CLEM, Rte. 3,
 Claremore 74017 (D)
 MILLER, GEORGE A., 1021 E. Sixth St.,
 Ada 74820 (D)
 MURPHY, ROBERT M., Box 149,
 Stillwater 74074 (D)
 NICHOLS, ALLEN G., Box 640,
 Wewoka 74884 (D)
 PAYNE, TOM, Box 9,
 Okmulgee 74447 (D)
 PORTER, E. MELVIN, 715 N. Lottie,
 Oklahoma City 73117 (D)
 ROMANG, RICHARD E., 1525 E. Randolph Ave.,
 Enid 73701 (R)
 SELMAN, L. BEAUCHAMP, 3726 S. Xanthus Ave.,
 Tulsa 74105 (D)
 SHORT, JACK M., 2015 N.W. 21st.,
 Oklahoma City 73107 (R)
 SMALLEY, PHIL, 1001 Elmwood,
 Norman 73069 (D)
 SMITH, FINIS W., 2248 W. 45th St.,
 Tulsa 74107 (D)
 STANSBERRY, RICHARD D., 4120 N. W. 45th St.,
 Oklahoma City 73112 (R)
 STIPE, GENE, 1601 E. Comanche,
 McAlester 74501 (D)
 TALLAFERRO, JIM, Rte. 1, Lawton 73501 (D)
 TERRILL, AL, Box 1093, Lawton 73505 (D)
 WILLIAMS, G. O., 1718 Cedar,
 Woodward 73801 (R)
 WILLIAMSON, DWIGHT, 2119 N. 73rd East Ave.,
 Tulsa 74105 (R)
 YOUNG, JOHN W., Young Bldg.,
 Sapulpa 74066 (D)

Oklahoma (continued)

House of Representatives

Democrats 74 Republicans 25

- ABBOTT, LONNIE L., 1017 S.E. County Rd.,
Ada 74820 (D)
 ALLARD, LOU S., 421 N. Grand St.,
Drumright 74030 (D)
 ANDREWS, RED, Sheraton-Oklahoma Hotel,
228 W. Sheridan, Oklahoma City 73101 (D)
 BAMBERGER, THOMAS A., 132½ S.W. 25th St.,
Oklahoma City 73109 (D)
 BARR, ROBERT L., Dover 73734 (D)
 BEAN, LEWIS, 115 E. 17th St.,
Pawhuska 74056 (D)
 BEAUCHAMP, DONALD W., 518 D Ave.,
Lawton 73501 (D)
 BENGTON, L. H., JR., 1812 S.W. 16th St.,
Oklahoma City 73108 (D)
 BERNARD, SPENCER T., Box 158,
Rush Springs 73082 (D)
 BICKFORD, HARRY L., 718 Campbell,
Ardmore 73401 (D)
 BLANKENSHIP, RUCKER G., 629 N. Euclid,
Spiro 74959 (D)
 BOREN, DAVID, Box 43, Seminole 74868 (D)
 BRADLEY, W. D., 1020 N. Pine,
Waurika 73573 (D)
 BRISCOE, BILL, Box 730, Claremore 74017 (D)
 BROWN, TOT, Box 456,
Sand Springs 74063 (D)
 BYNUM, J. W., Box 187,
Locust Grove 74352 (D)
 CAMP, GEORGE, 2411 N.W. 46th St.,
Oklahoma City 73112 (R)
 CATE, LEE, 820 S. Flood, Norman 73069 (D)
 CLEMONS, A. J., 2504 N. Towry,
Midwest City 73110 (D)
 COLE, ED, 1508 E. 7th St.,
Okmulgee 74447 (D)
 CONAGHAN, BRIAN F., Box 402,
Tonkawa 74653 (R)
 CONNOR, JAMES W., Box 1599,
Bartlesville 74003 (R)
 CONVERSE, KENNETH E., Box 245,
Tishomingo 73460 (D)
 COX, BARBOUR, Box 455, Chandler 74834 (D)
 DERRYBERRY, LARRY D., 620 Vine St.,
Altus 73521 (D)
 DICKEY, J. O., JR., 817 Avant,
Clinton 73601 (D)
 DOORNBOS, C. W., 3433 Hawthorn Ct.,
Bartlesville 74003 (R)
 DUNN, VERNON, Rte. 1-LoCo 73442 (D)
 FAIR, MICHAEL E., 1412 Redings Dr.,
Oklahoma City 73119 (R)
 FERGUSON, LESLIE G., 2419 S. Knoxville Ave.,
Tulsa 74114 (R)
 FERRELL, J. FRED, JR., Rte. 1, Box 122,
Elgin 73538 (D)
 FINCH, HEBER, JR., 1225 S. Adams,
Sapulpa 74066 (D)
 FINE, RAY, Rte. 1, Gore 74435 (D)
 FORD, CHARLES R., 4036 E. 52nd Pl.,
Tulsa 74135 (R)
 FOWLER, J. B., 311 W. Eula,
Hollis 73550 (D)
 FRIX, MIKE, 4214 Robertson,
Muskogee 74401 (D)
 GOODFELLOW, ROBERT L., 121 W. Oklahoma,
Anadarko 73005 (D)
 GREEN, WARREN E., 2260 E. 39th St.,
Tulsa 74105 (R)
 GREENSHAW, DON R., Box 7,
Sentinel 73664 (D)
 GREY, MIKE, Box 217, Hooker 73945 (D)
 HARGRAVE, C. G., 4668 N. Boulder Ave.,
Tulsa 74126 (D)
 HARRISON, JACK M., Rte. 1,
May 73851 (D)
 HATCHETT, TEXANNA L., 3133 N.W. 12th St.,
Oklahoma City 73107 (R)
 HESSER, JAKE E., 617 E. 6th St.,
Stillwater 74074 (D)
 HILL, ARCHIBALD B., JR., 407 N. Durland,
Oklahoma City 73104 (D)
 HOLADAY, T. W., 6411 N. Shawnee Dr.,
Oklahoma City 73116 (R)
 HOPKINS, ROBERT E., 5006 S. 32nd W. Ave.,
Tulsa 74107 (D)
 HOWARD, DENTON L., 2695 N.W. 29th St.,
Oklahoma City 73107 (R)
 HUNTER, HAROLD V., Rte. 1,
Waukomis 73773 (R)
 HUTCHENS, DAVID, Box 744,
Hobart 73651 (D)
 HUTCHINS, WALTER, 2012 Fort Sill Blvd.,
Lawton 73505 (D)
 INHOFF, JAMES M., 2139 E. 32nd St.,
Tulsa 74105 (R)
 JOHNSON, A. VISANIO, 2221 Glen Ellyn Pl.,
Oklahoma City 73111 (D)
 JONES, WILLIAM G., 111 W. Blair,
Wilburton 74578 (D)
 KAMAS, LEWIS M., Freedom 73842 (R)
 LANE, JIMMIE, Rte. 3, Box 51C
Idabel 74745 (D)
 LAWSON, CURTIS L., 3390 N. Lansing Pl.,
Tulsa 74106 (D)
 LEVERGOOD, JOHN T., 218 Elks Bldg.,
Shawnee 74801 (D)
 MCCUNE, JOHN W., 304 Pythian Bldg.,
Tulsa 74103 (D)
 MOUNTFORD, JOSEPH E., Box 853,
Miami 74354 (D)
 MISKELLY, JOHN, JR., 9516 N.E. 23rd St.,
Oklahoma City 73161 (D)
 MUSGRAVE, JOE E., 1307 S. Boulder Ave.,
Tulsa 74119 (R)
 NIGH, WILLIAM L., 2515 E. Monta Pl.,
Muskogee 74401 (D)
 ODOM, MARTIN, Box 46, Hitchita 74438 (D)
 ODOM, V. H., 912 Church, Wagoner 74467 (D)
 PAGE, BERT F., 1622 E. Maine,
Enid 73701 (R)
 PATTERSON, FRANK G., Box 656,
Grandfield 73546 (D)
 PATTERSON, RUTH M., Box 64,
Guthrie 73044 (R)
 PETERSON, JERRY B., 141 Whitworth,
Ponca City 74601 (R)

Oklahoma - (continued)

POULOS, WILLIAM F., 123 N. 70th E. Ave.,
Tulsa 74115 (D)
PRIVETT, REX, Rte. 1, Maramec 74045 (D)
RAIBOURN, D. D., 1604 Gore Blvd.,
Lawton 73501 (D)
RUSHING, JOHN D., Star Rte.,
Kingston 73439 (D)
SANDLIN, HUGH M., Box 152,
Holdenville 74848 (D)
SANGUIN, WAYNE, Box 608, Hugo 74743 (D)
SKEITH, WILLIAM H., 715 S. 4th St.,
McAlester 74501 (D)
SMITH, E. W., 4100 S. Missouri,
Oklahoma City 73129 (D)
SMITH, NORMAN A., Box 666,
Purcell 73080 (D)
SMITH, VONDEL L., Box 94722,
Oklahoma City 73109 (R)
SMITHEY, ROGER L., 1534 E. 48th St. N.,
Tulsa 74126 (D)
SOKOLOSKY, JERRY D., 1105 Cravens Bldg.,
119 N. Robinson Ave.,
Oklahoma City 73102 (D)
SPARKMAN, WILEY, Box 426, Grove 74344 (D)
SPEARMAN, C. H., Jr., 19 E. 1st St.,
Edmond 73034 (D)
TABOR, PAULINE, Box 913, Durant 74701 (D)
TAGGART, J. THOMAS, 519 N.W. 9th St.,
Oklahoma City 73102 (R)
TARWATER, WILLIAM R., 1001 N. 9th St.,
Duncan 73533 (D)
THOMPSON, RALPH G., 1102 Park Manor,
Oklahoma City 73116 (R)
THORNHILL, LYNN, Box 25, Wakita 73771 (R)
TOWNSEND, JAMES B., Rte. 4, Box 194,
Shawnee 74801 (D)
TRENT, RAY, 4409 S.E. 27th St.,
Del City 73115 (D)
VANN, CHARLES W., Box 604,
Pauls Valley 73075 (D)
WATKINS, RALPH, 1414 Shuttee St.,
El Reno 73036 (D)
WILLIAM, HOWARD D., 1924 S. Lakewood,
Tulsa 74112 (R)
WILLIAMSON, ALLEN, Box 1148,
Cushing 74023 (D)
WILLIS, WILLIAM P., 1 Valley St.,
Tahlequah 74464 (D)
WITT, J. D., 202 E. Illinois,
Vinita 74301 (D)
WIXSON, DOUGLAS C., 1245 S. Newport,
Tulsa 74120 (R)
WOLF, LELAND, Box 495, Noble 73068 (D)
WOLFE, STEPHEN C., 1932 S. Indianapolis,
Tulsa 74112 (R)

OREGON

(LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY)

Senate

Democrats 19 Republicans 11

ATIYEH, VICTOR, 7690 S.W. Fairmoor St.,
Portland 97225 (R)

BAIN, JACK, 9411 S.E. Tenino,
Portland 97206 (D)
BATESON, CORNELIUS C.,
9374 Sunnyview Rd. N.E., Salem 97301 (D)
BOIVIN, HARRY D., 210 Boivin Bldg.,
Klamath Falls 97601 (D)
BURNS, JOHN D., 2460 S.W. Broadway Dr.,
Portland 97201 (D)
CHAPMAN, R. F., Box 242, Coos Bay 97420 (D)
COOK, VERNON, 519 N.E. 4th,
Gresham 97030 (D)
EIVERS, GEORGE, 12345 Stanley Ave.,
Milwaukie 97222 (R)
ELFSTROM, ROBERT L., 325. 13th N.E.,
Salem 97301 (R)
FADELEY, EDWARD N., 260 Sunset Dr.,
Eugene 97403 (D)
FLEGEL, AL, Box 1065, Roseburg 97470 (D)
HALLOCK, TED, 601 International Bldg.,
812 S.W. Washington, Portland 97205 (D)
HUSBAND, DONALD R., 1944 Charnelton St.,
Eugene 97405 (R)
HUSTON, GLENN, Rte. 2, Box 176,
Lebanon 97355 (D)
INSKEEP, JOHN J., 810 Center St.,
Oregon City 97045 (R)
IRELAND, ARTHUR P., Rte. 2, Box 396,
Forest Grove 97116 (R)
LENT, BERKELEY, 1401 Standard Plaza,
1100 S.W. 6th Ave., Portland 97204 (D)
LETH, WALTER, 885 Cascade Dr. N.W.,
Salem 97304 (R)
MAHONEY, THOMAS R., 510 Oregon Bank Bldg.,
Portland 97204 (D)
MCKAY, GORDON W., Box 792, Bend 97701 (R)
MORGAN, ROSS, 967 S.E. Thom Rd.,
Gresham 97030 (D)
MUSA, BEN, Box 458, The Dalles 97058 (D)
NATERLIN, ANDREW, 629 S.W. Alder St.,
Newport 97365 (D)
NEWBRY, L. W., Rte. 1, Box 253,
Talent 97540 (R)
POTTS, E. D., 754 N.E. Madrone St.,
Grants Pass 97526 (D)
RAYMOND, RAPHAEL R., Vansycle Canyon Rd.,
Helix 97835 (R)
STADLER, GLEN M., 303 Fairway Loop,
Eugene 97401 (D)
THIEL, DAN A., 2625 Irving Ave.,
Astoria 97103 (D)
WILLNER, DON S., Corbett Bldg.,
Portland 97204 (D)
YTURRI, ANTHONY, 89 S.W. 3rd,
Ontario 97914 (R)

House of Representatives

Republicans 38 Democrats 22

ANUNSEN, JACK, 610 15th N.E.,
Salem 97301 (R)
BAZETT, SID, Box 126, Grants Pass 97526 (R)
BEDINGFIELD, JAMES B., JR.,
1893 Kingwood Ave., Coos Bay 97420 (R)
BENNETT, J. E., 703 N.E. Tillamook St.,
Portland 97212 (D)
BESSONETTE, THOMAS A., JR., 2703 1st St.,
Baker 97814 (R)

Oregon (continued)

BOE, JASON, 1912 Hawthorne,
Reedsport 97467 (D)
BRADLEY, BILL, Rte. 2, Box 458,
Gresham 97030 (D)
BRANCHFIELD, EDWARD, 120 Stark St.,
Medford 97501 (R)
CARSON, WALLACE P., JR.,
1309 HILLENDALE Dr. S.E., Salem 97302 (R)
CHUINARD, MRS. E. G., 7307 N.W. Penridge Rd.,
Portland 97229 (R)
CROTHERS, MORRIS K., 1517 Court St.,
Salem 97301 (R)
DAY, L. B., 1391 Warren St. S., Salem 97302 (D)
DETERING, GERALD, Rte. 1, Box 182,
Harrisburg 97446 (R)
ELDER, EDWARD W., 193 Rio Glen Dr.,
Eugene 97401 (R)
ELLIOTT, ROBERT A., 11036 N.E. Everett St.,
Portland 97220 (R)
FLITCRAFT, GEORGE C., 745 Loma Linda Dr.,
Klamath Falls 97601 (R)
FROST, DAVID G., 1845 N.W. 300,
Hillsboro 97123 (R)
GRAHAM, MARVA, 1812 S.W. High St.,
Portland 97201 (R)
GUYNES, RALPH, 5831 W. A.,
West Linn 97068 (D)
GWINN, WILLIAM F., 2900 Lawnridge,
Albany 97321 (R)
HANNEMAN, PAUL A., Rte. 2, Box 16,
Cloverdale 97112 (R)
HANSELL, STAFFORD, Rte. 1, Box 136,
Hermiston 97838 (R)
HARLAN, DALE M., 11717 Linwood Ave.,
Milwaukie 97222 (D)
HART, FLOYD H., 116 Black Oak Dr.,
Medford 97501 (R)
HARTUNG, TOM F., 2280 N.W. 143rd Ave.,
Portland 97229 (R)
HOLMSTROM, W. H., 125 E. 7th,
Gearhart 97139 (D)
HOWARD, NORMAN R., 5230 S.E. 37th,
Portland 97202 (D)
HOWE, CARROL B., Rte 2, Box 697B,
Klamath Falls 97601 (R)
HOYT, C. R., 1105 Buchanan St.,
Corvallis 97330 (R)
JERNSTEDT, KENNETH A., 911 Pine,
Hood River 97031 (R)
JOHNSON, LEE, 11175 S.W. Riverwood Rd.,
Portland 97219 (R)
JOHNSON, SAM, Box 356, Redmond 97756 (R)
KENNEDY, RICHARD L., 761 E. 20th Ave.,
Eugene 97405 (D)
LANG, PHILIP D., 7330 S.E. 42nd Ave.,
Portland 97206 (D)
LEIKEN, SIDNEY, 2230 W. Harvard Ave.,
Roseburg 97470 (D)
LEWIS, HAROLD V., 1147 S. Davis,
McMinnville 97128 (D)
MANN, IRVIN, JR., Rte. 2, Stanfield 97875 (R)
MARTIN, ROGER E., 13750 S.W. Knaus Rd.,
Lake Oswego 97034 (R)
MCCREADY, CONNIE, 2407 N.E. 27th Ave.,
Portland 97212 (R)

McGILVRA, HUGH, 2314 A St.,
Forest Grove 97116 (R)
McKENZIE, ROD, Cape Blanco Rd.,
Sixes 97476 (R)
McKINNIS, DON, Rte. 1, Box 106,
Summerville 97876 (D)
MEEK, FRED, 3357 S.E. Belmont St.,
Portland 97214 (R)
MONTGOMERY, F. F., Box 349, Eugene 97401 (R)
OUDERKIRK, W. STAN, 233 Penter Lane S.E.,
Newport 97365 (R)
PACKWOOD, ROBERT W., 01750 S.W. Carey Lane,
Portland 97219 (R)
PECK, GRACE O., 2324 S.E. Ivon St.,
Portland 97202 (D)
PRIESTLEY, WALLY, 2207 N.E. Ainsworth St.,
Portland 97211 (D)
REDDEN, JAMES A., 518 Barnes Ave.,
Medford 97501 (D)
RICHARDS, JOE B., 858 Pearl St.,
Eugene 97401 (R)
ROBERTS, BETTY, 3236 S.E. 165th Pl.,
Portland 97236 (D)
ROBERTS, FRANK, 11181 N.E. Weidler, Apt. 219,
Portland 97220 (D)
ROGERS, JOE, Rte. 1, Box 327,
Independence 97351 (R)
SKELTON, KEITH D., 835 E. Park St.,
Eugene 97401 (D)
SMITH, ROBERT F., 60 E. Monroe St.,
Burns 97720 (R)
STEVENSON, WILLIAM H., 11 N.E. Buffalo St.,
Portland 97211 (D)
THORNTON, LEO M., 17954 S.E. River Rd.,
Milwaukie 97222 (R)
TURNER, WAYNE, 30 Wagner Ave.,
St. Helens 97051 (D)
WILLITS, HOWARD, 11848 S.E. Powell Blvd.,
Portland 97266 (D)
WILSON, DON, 2093 Eastwood Lane,
Eugene 97401 (R)

PENNSYLVANIA

(GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

Senate

Republicans 27 Democrats 22

(One additional seat remained undecided in February)

ARLENE, HERBERT, 1942 W. Jefferson St.,
Philadelphia 19121 (D)
BAILEY, DANIEL A., 21 N. 2nd St.,
Philipsburg 16866 (R)
BELL, CLARENCE D., 400 W. 24th St.,
Chester 19013 (R)
BYRNE, JOHN F., 1901 Shelmire St.,
Philadelphia 19111 (D)
CIANFRANI, HENRY J., 747 S. 6th St.,
Philadelphia 19147 (D)
CONFAIR, ZEHNDER H., 1327 Race St.,
Williamsport 17701 (R)
COUGHLIN, R. LAWRENCE, 829 Mt. Moro Rd.,
Villanova 19085 (R)
DAVIS, PRESTON B., 347 Broadway,
Milton 17847 (R)

Pennsylvania (continued)

DENGLER, CLYDE R., 551 Netherwood Rd.,
Upper Darby 19082 (R)
DEVLIN, JOHN H., 3893 Bigelow Blvd.,
Pittsburgh 15213 (D)
DONOLW, BENJAMIN R., 1804 Rittenhouse Sq.,
Philadelphia 19103 (D)
EWING, EDWIN C., 35 Lebanon Hills Dr.,
Pittsburgh 15228 (R)
FLEMING, ROBERT D., 202 Brilliant Ave.,
Pittsburgh 15215 (R)
FLEMING, WILMOT E., 306 Wyncote Rd.,
Jenkintown 19046 (R)
FRAME, RICHARD C., 1514 Liberty St.,
Franklin 16323 (R)
GAYDOS, JOSEPH M., 3000 Valley Ridge Rd.,
McKeesport 15133 (D)
GREEN, RICHARD J., JR., 125 Damian Dr.,
Johnstown 15905 (R)
HAWBAKER, D. ELMER, 125 Linden Ave.,
Mercersburg 17236 (R)
HILL, LOUIS G., 6610 Wissachickon Ave.,
Philadelphia 19119 (D)
HOBBS, FREDERICK H., 1322 Mahantongo St.,
Pottsville 17901 (R)
HOLL, EDWIN G., 426 Perkiomen Ave.,
Lansdale 19446 (R)
KALMAN, THOMAS J., 2 Mayflower Dr.,
Uniontown 15401 (D)
KELLER, MARVIN V., Wrights Rd.,
Newtown 18940 (R)
KLINE, ERNEST P., 2209 7th Ave.,
Beaver Falls 15010 (D)
LAMB, THOMAS F., 905 Gladys Ave.,
Pittsburgh 15216 (D)
LANE, WILLIAM J., Rte. 2,
Brownsville 15417 (D)
LENTZ, WILLIAM B., Rte. 1,
Millersburg 17061 (R)
MAHADY, PAUL W., 824 Walnut St.,
Latrobe 15650 (D)
MANBECK, CLARENCE F., Rte. 1,
Fredericksburg 17026 (R)
MC CREESH, THOMAS P., 4043 Irving St.,
Philadelphia 19104 (D)
MCGLINCHAY, HERBERT J., 596 E. Geneva Ave.,
Philadelphia 19120 (D)
MCGREGOR, JACK E., 271 Cascade Rd.,
Pittsburgh 15221 (R)
MURRAY, MARTIN L., 34 Mary St.,
Ashley 18706 (D)
NOSZKA, STANLEY M., 5589 Bryant St.,
Pittsburgh 15206 (D)
OESTERLING, DONALD O., 307 Sunset Dr.,
Butler 16001 (D)
PECHAN, ALBERT R., 903 5th Ave.,
Ford City 16226 (R)
PIASECKI, ARTHUR A., 716 Fig St.,
Scranton 18505 (R)
REIBMAN, JEANETTE F., 514 McCartney St.,
Easton 18042 (D)
SCANLON, JOSEPH J., 801 E. Allegheny Ave.,
Philadelphia 19134 (D)
SESLER, WILLIAM G., 24 E. 37th St.,
Erie 16504 (D)

SNYDER, RICHARD A., 27 Orchard Rd.,
Lancaster 17601 (R)
STROUP, STANLEY G., Rte. 2,
Bedford 15522 (R)
VANSANT, JOHN T., 432 N. 22nd St.,
Allentown 18104 (R)
WADE, GEORGE N., 312 N. 26th St.,
Camp Hill 17011 (R)
WARE, JOHN H., III, 101 Lancaster Ave.,
Oxford 19363 (R)
WEINER, CHARLES R., 3214 Ridge Ave.,
Philadelphia 19132 (D)
WILLARD, JAMES F., Rte. 2,
Pulaski 16143 (R)
WOOD, T. NEWELL, Rte. 1,
Harveys Lake 18618 (R)
YATRON, GUS, 1908 Hessian Rd.,
Reading 19604 (D)

House of Representatives

Republicans 106 Democrats 97

ALEXANDER, GEORGE W., 726 Main St.,
Clarion 16214 (R)
ALEXANDER, JANE M., 148 S. Baltimore St.,
Dillsburg 17019 (D)
ALLEN, FRANK M., 247 W. Broad St.,
Tamaqua 18252 (R)
ANDERSON, JOHN H.,
New Park 17352 (R)
ANDERSON, SARAH A., 226 N. 52nd St.,
Philadelphia 19139 (D)
APPLETON, WILLIAM M., Pine Creek Rd.,
Box 176, Ingomar 15127 (R)
ASHTON, WILLIAM H., Delchester Rd.,
Edgemont 19028 (R)
BACHMAN, WILLIAM T., 125 S. Washington St.,
Freeland 18224 (D)
BAIR, DONALD O., 425 Clair Dr.,
Pittsburgh 15228 (R)
BELLOMINI, ROBERT E., 1161 W. 21st St.,
Erie 16502 (D)
BELOFF, LELAND M., 2330 S. 8th St.,
Philadelphia 19148 (R)
BENNETT, REID L., Rte. 1,
Sharpsville 16150 (D)
BEREN, DANIEL E., 733 Llanfair Rd.,
Jenkintown 19046 (R)
BERKES, MILTON, 56 Palm Lane,
Levittown 19054 (D)
BERSON, NORMAN S., 2421 Spruce St.,
Philadelphia 19103 (D)
BLAIR, JOHN E., 102 E. Washington Blvd.,
Grove City 16127 (R)
BLAIR, RUSSEL J., E. Independence St.,
Perryopolis 15473 (D)
BLAIR, STANLEY L., 37 West Ave.,
Albion 16401 (R)
BONETTO, JOSEPH F., 1115 Keith Dr.,
Pittsburgh 15239 (D)
BOSSERT, W. MAX, Rte. 6,
Beech Creek 16822 (R)
BRUNNER, JOHN L., 15 Frederick St.,
Burgettstown 15021 (D)
BUCHANAN, WILLIAM G., 380 Poplar Ave.,
Indiana 15701 (R)

Pennsylvania (continued)

- BUSH, ALVIN C., Rte. 2, Muncy 17756 (R)
 BUTERA, ROBERT J., 1926 Brandon Rd.,
 Norristown 19401 (R)
 CAPUTO, CHARLES N., 805 Alturia Ave.,
 Pittsburgh 15216 (D)
 CIOFFI, DOMINICK E., 25 E. Reynolds St.,
 New Castle 16101 (D)
 CLARKE, JAMES F., 3606 Parkview Ave.,
 Pittsburgh 15213 (D)
 CLARKE, ROBERT E., 1800 3rd Ave.,
 Altoona 16602 (R)
 CLAY, CURTIS, 614 Jones Ave.,
 North Braddock 15104 (D)
 CLAYPOOLE, WILLIAM H., 115 Queen St.,
 Kittanning 16201 (R)
 COMER, HARRY R. J., 2764 N. Howard St.,
 Philadelphia 19133 (D)
 COPPOLINO, MATTHEW F., 3201 S. 17th St.,
 Philadelphia 19145 (R)
 COSTANZO, LOUIS R., 833 N. Rebecca Ave.,
 Scranton 18504 (R)
 DAGER, CHARLES H., 333 Euclid Ave.,
 Ambler 19002 (R)
 DARDANELL, EDWARD L., 627 Burton Dr.,
 Pittsburgh 15235 (D)
 DAVIS, ROBERT O., 1350 2nd St.,
 Beaver 15009 (R)
 DEMEDIO, A. J., 309 W. 12th St.,
 Donora 15033 (D)
 DEMEO, SALVATORE, 635 Cross St.,
 Philadelphia 19147 (R)
 DININNI, RUDOLPH, 435 69th St.,
 Rutherford Heights 17111 (R)
 DONALDSON, LEE A., JR., 2648 Miller Dr.,
 Allison Park 15101 (R)
 DORSEY, JOSEPH W., 400 MacDade Blvd.,
 Collingdale 19023 (R)
 DWYER, R. BUDD, 340 Jefferson St.,
 Meadville 16335 (R)
 ECKENSBERGER, WILLIAM H., JR.,
 829 Fairmont Ave., Fullerton 18052 (D)
 EDWARDS, WILLIAM, Rte. 1, Jermyn 18433 (R)
 EMERSON, JUNIUS M., 2603 N. Corlies St.,
 Philadelphia 19132 (D)
 ENGLEHART, HARRY A., JR., 317 N. Phanev St.,
 Ebensburg 15931 (D)
 ESHBACK, J. RUSSELL, Bushkill 18324 (R)
 FENRICH, ANDREW T., 2014 Veronica St.,
 Pittsburgh 15212 (D)
 FILO, JULES, 4109 Greensprings Ave.,
 West Mifflin 15122 (D)
 FINEMAN, HERBERT, 4901 Wyndale Ave.,
 Philadelphia 19131 (D)
 FISCHER, ROGER R., 525 Duncan Ave.,
 Washington 15301 (R)
 FOERSTER, THOMAS J., 3714 Ruggles St.,
 Pittsburgh 15214 (D)
 FOOR, PERCY G., 139 W. Main St.,
 Everett 15537 (R)
 FOX, DONALD W., Rte. 2,
 Enon Valley 16120 (R)
 FRANK, SAMUEL W., 634 Gordon St.,
 Allentown 18102 (D)
 FRYER, LESTER K., 402 E. Third St.,
 Boyertown 19512 (D)
 FUELHART, W. C., 406 W. 3rd St.,
 Warren 16365 (R)
 FULMER, EUGENE M., 221 S. Bernard St.,
 State College 16801 (R)
 GAILEY, JOHN R., JR., 401 Roosevelt Ave.,
 York 17404 (D)
 GALLAGHER, JAMES J. A., 26 Flower Lane,
 Levittown 19055 (D)
 GALLEN, JAMES J., 302 Hendel Rd.,
 Shillington 19607 (R)
 GEISLER, ROBERT A., 1449 Isoline St.,
 Pittsburgh 15204 (D)
 GEKAS, GEORGE W., 411 Radnor St.,
 Harrisburg 17110 (R)
 GELFAND, EUGENE, Ogontz Manor Apts.,
 Ogontz & Olney Ave., Philadelphia 19141 (D)
 GEORGE, LOURENE W., 114 S. West St.,
 Carlisle 17013 (R)
 GERHART, ROBERT R., JR., 1550 Oak Lane,
 Reading 19604 (D)
 GILLETTE, HELEN D., 1917 Freeport Rd.,
 Natrona Heights 15065 (D)
 GOLA, THOMAS J., King Oak Lane & Pine Rd.,
 Philadelphia 19115 (R)
 GOOD, WENDELL R., 534 Vermont Ave.,
 Erie 16505 (R)
 GREENFIELD, ROLAND, 1206 Hellerman St.,
 Philadelphia 19111 (D)
 GRING, HARRY H., Reinholds 17569 (R)
 GROSS, BERNARD M., 8236 Pickering Ave.,
 Philadelphia 19150 (D)
 HALVERSON, KENNETH S., Rte. 5,
 Somerset 15501 (R)
 HAMILTON, JOHN H., JR., 6916 Shalkop St.,
 Philadelphia 19128 (R)
 HAMILTON, ROBERT K., 917 Maplewood Ave.,
 Ambridge 15003 (D)
 HANKINS, FREEMAN, 4075 Haverford Ave.,
 Philadelphia 19104 (D)
 HARRIER, AUSTIN M., LeContes Mills 16850 (R)
 HAUDENSHIELD, GEORGE K., 1505 Orchardview Dr.,
 Pittsburgh 15220 (R)
 HEADLEE, RUSSELL E., Garards Fort 15334 (D)
 HEPFORD, H. JOSEPH, 3809 Schoolhouse Lane,
 Harrisburg 17109 (R)
 HETRICK, W. BRADY, 804 W. 4th St.,
 Lewistown 17044 (D)
 HILL, SHERMAN L., 201 Manor Ave.,
 Millersville 17551 (R)
 HIPPEL, ELWOOD H., 2934 Fanshawe St.,
 Philadelphia 19149 (R)
 HOLMAN, ALLAN W., JR., 14 E. Main St.,
 New Bloomfield 17068 (R)
 HOMER, MAX H., 137 William Circle,
 McKees Rocks 15136 (D)
 HOPKINS, FOREST, 50 W. Main St.,
 North East 16428 (R)
 HORNER, JACK B., 545 Groff Ave.,
 Elizabethtown 17022 (R)
 HORST, ENOS H., 120 Lincoln Way W.,
 Chambersburg 17201 (R)
 IRVIS, K. LEROY, 2170 Centre Ave.,
 Pittsburgh 15219 (D)
 JOHNSON, GEORGE R., 44 Rodman St.,
 Havertown 19083 (R)
 JOHNSON, ROBERT A., 4610 Fitler St.,
 Philadelphia 19114 (D)

Pennsylvania (continued)

- JOHNSON, THEODORE, 7136 Hermitage St.,
Pittsburgh 15208 (D)
- KAHLE, ALVIN, Emlenton 16373 (R)
- KAUFMAN, GERALD, 5612 Maple Hghts. Ct.,
Pittsburgh 15232 (D)
- KELLY, ANITA P., 6113 Master St.,
Philadelphia 19151 (D)
- KENNEDY, H. FRANCIS, Rte. 6,
Butler 16001 (R)
- KERMAGHAN, MAE W., 419 Holly Rd.,
Yeadon 19050 (R)
- KESTER, STANLEY R., 2417 Green St.,
Chester 19013 (R)
- KING, THOMAS W., JR., 116 White Oak Dr.,
Butler 16001 (R)
- KISTLER, GUY A., 2316 Harvard Ave.,
Camp Hill 17011 (R)
- KLINGENSMITH, MARION C., 74 Union St.,
Brownsville 15417 (R)
- KOWALYSHYN, RUSSELL, 2005 Siegfried Ave.,
Northampton 18067 (D)
- KURY, FRANKLIN L., 124 Market St.,
Sunbury 17801 (D)
- LAIN, JOSEPH W., 9411 Academy Rd.,
Philadelphia 19114 (R)
- LAMARCA, RUSSELL J., 45 S. Carroll St.,
Reading 19602 (D)
- LAUDADIO, JOHN F., SR., 925 S. Jefferson St.,
Jeannette 15644 (D)
- LAWSON, PAUL M., 5425 Sansom St.,
Philadelphia 19139 (D)
- LEDERER, WILLIAM J., 1237 Shackamaxon St.,
Philadelphia 19125 (D)
- LEE, KENNETH B., Eagles Mere 17731 (R)
- LENCH, RONALD G., College Hill Apts., 5-G,
Beaver Falls 15010 (D)
- LUGER, CHARLES, 319 Wheeler Ave.,
Scranton 18510 (R)
- LUTTY, PAUL F., 1101 E. Warrington Ave.,
Pittsburgh 15210 (D)
- LYNCH, FRANCIS J., 620 Shadeland Ave.,
Drexel Hill 19026 (R)
- LYNCH, FRANCIS J., 2114 Poplar St.,
Philadelphia 19130 (D)
- MAACK, HERBERT R., Friar Lane,
Pottstown 19464 (R)
- MANBECK, JOSEPH H., 113 N. Tulpehocken St.,
Pine Grove 17963 (R)
- MANDERINO, JAMES J., 15 Pleasant Dr.,
Monessen 15062 (D)
- MARKLEY, MARIAN E., Rte. 1,
Macungie 18062 (R)
- MCAHENY, JOSEPH J., 182 Worth St.,
Johnstown 15905 (D)
- MCCURDY, DONALD M., 89 Sproul Rd.,
Springfield 19064 (R)
- MCGRAW, ANDREW J., 95 Campbell Ave.,
Box 206, Cuddy 15031 (D)
- McMONAGLE, JOHN T., 811 Neel St.,
West Homestead 15720 (D)
- MCNALLY, EDWARD W., 1646 Colonial St.,
Johnstown 15905 (D)
- MEBUS, CHARLES F., 214 Maple Ave.,
Wyncote 19095 (R)
- MEHOLCHICK, STANLEY A., 3 Sively St.,
Ashley 18706 (D)
- MIFFLIN, EDWARD B., 419 Drew Ave.,
Swarthmore 19081 (R)
- MILLER, MARVIN E., 501 Valley Rd.,
Lancaster 17601 (R)
- MILLER, PAUL W., 1339 Hawthorne St.,
Pittsburgh 15201 (D)
- MONROE, SUSIE, 1942 N. 23rd St.,
Philadelphia 19121 (D)
- MULLEN, MARTIN P., 5332 Glenmore Ave.,
Philadelphia 19143 (D)
- MURPHY, AUSTIN J., 699 Maple Dr.,
Monongahela 15063 (D)
- MURRAY, HARVEY P., JR., 221½ S. Market St.,
Selinsgrove 17870 (R)
- MUSTO, JAMES, 61 Bryden St.,
Pittston 18640 (D)
- NICHOLSON, CHARLES G., 2325 Pioneer Rd.,
Hatboro 19040 (R)
- NITRAUER, HARVEY L., 125 S. Locust St.,
Myerstown 17067 (R)
- O'BRIEN, BERNARD F., 28 Hillard St.,
Wilkes-Barre 18702 (D)
- O'CONNELL, FRANK J., JR., 148 S. Maple St.,
Kingston 18704 (R)
- O'DONNELL, JAMES P., 2636 S. 66th St.,
Philadelphia 19142 (D)
- ODORISIO, ROCCO A., 402 W. Wayne Ave.,
Wayne 19087 (R)
- PANCOAST, G. SIEBER, 122 W. 7th St.,
Collegeville 19426 (R)
- PARKER, H. SHELDON, JR., 824 White Oak Circle,
Pittsburgh 15228 (R)
- PERRY, PETER E., 1020 Lakeside Ave.,
Philadelphia 19126 (D)
- PEZAK, JOHN, 2334 Margaret St.,
Philadelphia 19137 (D)
- PIEVSKY, MAX, 6230 Everett St.,
Philadelphia 19149 (D)
- PIPER, WILLIAM G., 202 Harvard Blvd.,
Reading 19609 (R)
- POLASKI, FRANK, 1051 E. 24th St.,
Erie 16503 (D)
- PRENDERGAST, JAMES F., 340 Paxinosa Ave.,
Easton 18042 (D)
- RENNINGER, JOHN S., 148 N. State St.,
Newtown 18940 (R)
- RENWICK, WILLIAM F., 130 Straub Ave.,
St. Marys 15857 (D)
- REYNOLDS, BENJAMIN J., Rte. 1, Rte. U.S. 1,
Avondale 19311 (R)
- RIEGER, WILLIAM W., 1141 W. Rising Sun Ave.,
Philadelphia 19140 (D)
- RIGBY, JOSEPH P., 624 Copeland St.,
Pittsburgh 15232 (R)
- RITTER, JAMES P., 542 Mohawk St.,
Allentown 18103 (D)
- RUANE, PAUL G., 1021 E. Sunbury St.,
Shamokin 17872 (R)
- RUBIN, ARTHUR, 612 Wood St.,
Philadelphia 19106 (D)
- RUDISILL, HAROLD B., 418 Baltimore St.,
Hanover 17331 (D)
- RUGGIERO, PHILIP S., 920 N. Main St.,
Bangor 18013 (D)

Pennsylvania (continued)

RUSH, FRANCIS J., 5300 Chew St.,
Philadelphia 19138 (D)
RUTHERFORD, EUGENE S., 922 Buchanan Ave.,
Lancaster 17603 (R)
RYAN, MATTHEW J., 29 Dunminning St.,
Newtown Square 19073 (R)
RYBAK, WILLIAM C., 1337 Easton Ave.,
Bethlehem 18018 (D)
SALOOM, EUGENE G., 730 W. Main St.,
Mt. Pleasant 15666 (R)
SCHMITT, C. L., 1015 Edgewood Rd.,
New Kensington 15068 (D)
SELTZER, H. JACK, 229 S. Forge Rd.,
Palmyra 17078 (R)
SEMANOFF, JOSEPH, 160 S. 5th St.,
Leighton 18235 (R)
SHELHAMER, KENT D., Rte. 2, Berwick 18603 (D)
SHELTON, ULYSSES, 717 W. Berks St.,
Philadelphia 19122 (D)
SHERMAN, LOUIS, 4805 B St.,
Philadelphia 19120 (D)
SHUMAN, WILLIAM O., 162 E. Madison St.,
Greencastle 17225 (D)
SHUPNIK, FRED J., 550 Charles St.,
Luzerne 18709 (D)
SLACK, C. TIMOTHY, 129 S. 5th Ave.,
Coatesville 19320 (R)
SMITH, L. EUGENE, Box 180, Rte. 1,
Punxsutawney 15767 (R)
SNARE, ORVILLE E., 609 Mt. Vernon Ave.,
Huntingdon 16652 (R)
SPENCER, WARREN H., 54 Walnut St.,
Wellsboro 16901 (R)
STAUFFER, JOHN, JR., 1215 Dorothy St.,
Phoenixville 19460 (R)
STEELE, C. DOYLE, 411 Wilson Way,
Apollo 15613 (D)
STEMMLER, GUST L., Rte. 1,
Derry 15627 (D)
STONE, CHARLES D., 100 Summit St.,
Hopewell 16650 (D)
SULLIVAN, JOSEPH A., 2152 E. Ann St.,
Philadelphia 19134 (D)
TAYLOR, FRED, 643 Morgantown Rd.,
Uniontown 15401 (D)
TILGHMAN, RICHARD A., 406 Gatcombe Lane,
Bryn Mawr 19010 (R)
TORAK, JOSEPH L., 516 Charles Dr.,
King of Prussia 19406 (R)
TUSCANO, WILLIAM N., 536 Hampton St.,
Greensburg 15601 (R)
URITIS, GEORGE A., 265 Indiana Ave.,
Shenandoah 17976 (R)
VANN, EARL, 1329 S. 22nd St.,
Philadelphia 19146 (D)
WALKER, EARL S., 416 Franklin St.,
East Pittsburgh 15112 (R)
WALSH, JOHN T., 1415 Freemont St.,
McKeesport 15132 (D)
WARGO, JOSEPH G., 408 Cleveland St.,
Olyphant 18447 (D)
WEIDNER, MARVIN D., Telford 18969 (R)
WELSH, JOHN J., 3544 N. Broad St.,
Philadelphia 19140 (D)

WESTERBERG, VICTOR J., 630 Greeves St.,
Kane 16735 (R)
WILLIAMS, EVAN S., Troy 16947 (R)
WILSON, BENJAMIN H., 1215 W. County Line
Rd., Warminster 18974 (R)
WILT, RAYMOND E., 131 Enger Ave.,
Pittsburgh 15214 (R)
WILT, W. WILLIAM, 1211 Maple Ave.,
Hollidaysburg 16648 (R)
WISE, ROBERT C., 1004 Locust St.,
Williamsport 17701 (D)
WORLEY, FRANCIS, Rte. 1,
York Springs 17372 (R)
WORRILOW, THOMAS H., 933 Potter St.,
Chester 19013 (R)
WRIGHT JAMES L., JR., 116 Hollow Rd.,
Levittown 19056 (R)
YAHNER, PAUL J., RFD, Patton 16668 (D)
ZEMPRELLI, EDWARD P., 1244 Bickerton Dr.,
Clairton 15025 (D)
ZIMMERMAN, MILES B., JR 4100 Jonestown Rd.,
Harrisburg 17109 (R)
ZORD, JOSEPH V., JR., 611 Glowood Dr.,
Pittsburgh 15227 (R)

PUERTO RICO**(LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY)****Senate**

Popular Democrats 23

Republican Statehoodists 9

ACEVEDO COLON, SALVADOR, Calle Marginal 29,
Urb. Beliza, Rio Piedras (PD)
ARSENIO TORRES, JOSE, Residencia Facultad B-8,
Universidad de Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras (PD)
BARBOSA, PEDRO J., F-35 Alcazar 914, Urb.
Villa Granada, Rio Piedras (RS)
BARRERAS IBANEZ, FRANCISCO, Barrio Morovis
Norte, Morovis (RS)
CANCEL RIOS, JUAN, Calle Georgetti 100,
Apartado de Correos 25, Barceloneta (PD)
CARRASQUILLO, ERNESTO, Calle Degetau 4,
Yabucoa (PD)
COLON CASTAÑO, RAMIRO, Calle Roosevelt 36,
Ponce (RS)
COLON VELAZQUEZ, LUIS A., Bo. Volardoras,
Apartado de Correos 3, Moca (PD)
DAPENA LAGUNA, JOSE, Sevilla, Esq. Granada,
Urb. La Alhambra, Ponce (PD)
FERNANDEZ MENDEZ, LIONEL, Calle H. Mendoza
20, Cayey (PD)
FERNOS ISERN, ANTONIO, Calle Ojeda 1462,
Santurce (PD)
GARCIA MENDEZ, MIGUEL A., Certo Las Mesas,
Mayaguez (RS)
GARCIA PORTELA, CARLOS, Ave. Ponce de
Leon 1057, Rio Piedras (PD)
MARCANO, HIPOLITO, Ave. Ponce de Leon 804,
Suite 501, Pda. 12, Santurce (PD)
MUNOZ MARIN, LUIS, Trujillo Alto (PD)
MUNOZ PADIN, RENE, Calle Tulipan J-12, Urb.
San Francisco, Rio Piedras (PD)
MUNOZ RIVERA, LUIS, Apt. 9-W, Condominio
King Terr., Calle King Ct., Santurce (PD)
NEGRON LOPEZ, LUIS A., Sabana Grande (PD)

Puerto Rico (continued)

OJEDA DE BATTIE, JOSEFINA, Calle Rampla del Almirante 61, Urb. Santa Teresita, Santurce (PD)
 ORTIZ STELLA, CRUZ, Calle Noya y Hernandez 56, Humacao (PD)
 ORTIZ TORO, ARTURO, Calle Ojeda 58, Condado, Santurce (RS)
 PADILLA COSTA, ANTONIO, Barrio Cuyan, Coamo (PD)
 PALMER, SANTIAGO R., Calle Luna 99, San German (PD)
 PESQUERA REGUERO, RAFAEL A., Calle 10 P-20, Urb. Hermanas Davila, Bayamon (RS)
 PICO, RAFAEL, Calle Independencia 564, Urb. Baldrich, Hato Rey (PD)
 QUINONES, SAMUEL R., Km. 8, Hm. 5, Carretera Bayamon, Bayamon (PD)
 QUIROS MENDEZ, ANTONIO, Calle Padre Bertios 460, Esq. Ruiz Belvis, Florar Park, Hato Rey (RS)
 REYES, DELGADO, ANTONIO, Calle Gonzalo Marin 23, Arecibo (PD)
 RIVERA RAMOS, RUBEN, Barrio Cerro Gordo, Bayamon (RS)
 RIVERO, ARMANDO, Calle Aldebaran 620, Urb. Altamira, Rio Piedras (RS)
 SANTALIZ CAPESTANY, LUIS, Bo. Maravilla Norte, Las Marias (PD)
 SOLA MORALES, YLDEFONSO, Calle Baldorioty 22, Caguas (PD)

House of Representatives

Popular Democrats 48

Republican Statehoodists 16

ACEVEDO ROSARIO, MANUEL, Camuy (PD)
 ALVARADO, ARCILIO, Guaynabo (PD)
 BAEZ GARCIA, EUDALDO, Mayaguez (PD)
 BAEZ ROSARIO, JAIME, Santurce (RS)
 BORGES LOPEZ, PEDRO, San Lorenzo (PD)
 CAMACHO, LUIS F., Cayey (PD)
 CATALA, LUIS ENRIQUE, Yauco (PD)
 COLBERG DE RODRIGUEZ, BLANCA E., Cabo Rojo (PD)
 COLBERG RAMIREZ, SEVERO E., Rio Piedras (PD)
 COLON MELENDEZ, EFRAIN, Orocovis (PD)
 CONCEPCION DE GRACIA, HERMINIO, Rio Piedras (PD)
 CORCHADO COLON, VICENTE, Isabela (PD)
 DAPENA VIDAL, RAMON E., Ponce (PD)
 DEL VALLE ESCOBAR, MIGUEL A., Loiza Aldea (PD)
 DIAZ RIVERA, FRANCISCO, Corozal (PD)
 FIGUEROA, BENITEZ, EFREN, Naguabo (RS)
 FIGUEROA CARRERAS, LEOPOLDO, Catano (RS)
 FIGUEROA RODRIGUEZ, PLACIDO, Naguabo (PD)
 FONSECA JIMENEZ, ANGEL, Santurce (RS)
 GANDIA, ERNESTO, Santurce (PD)
 GARCIA MELENDEZ, CARLOS MARIO, Yabucoa (PD)
 GARCIA TANON, JOSE, Rio Piedras (PD)
 GOMEZ HERNANDEZ, SOTERO, Rio Piedras (PD)
 GONZALEZ CHAPEL, MILAGROS, Anasco (PD)
 GONZALEZ TORRES, JOSE ANTONIO, Juana Diaz (PD)

HORACIO CORA, JOSE, Santurce (RS)
 IGLESIAS SILVA, SANTIAGO, San Lorenzo (RS)
 IZCOA MOURE, JESUS, Naranjito (PD)
 LOPEZ VEGA, JOSE, Ciales (PD)
 LLOBET DIAZ, JOSEFINA, Santurce (RS)
 MARTINEZ URBINA, RAFAEL, Guaynabo (PD)
 MELENDEZ BAEZ, JUAN, San Juan (PD)
 MENDEZ BALLESTER, MANUEL, Santurce (PD)
 MILAN PADRO, RAFAEL D., Sabana Grande (PD)
 MOJICA, AGUEDO, Humacao (PD)
 MORALES OTERO, PABLO, Toa Alta (PD)
 NATER PABON, JUSTO E., Rio Piedras (PD)
 ORTIZ, BENJAMIN, Rio Piedras (PD)
 OTERO BOSCO, RUBEN, Arecibo (RS)
 PEREZ ROA, JUAN, Santurce (PD)
 RAMOS RODRIGUEZ, LUIS, Rio Piedras (RS)
 RAMOS VAELO, RAMON, Rio Piedras (RS)
 RAMOS VILLANUEVA, VALENTIN, Aguadilla (PD)
 REYES SERRANO, MANUEL, Bayamon (PD)
 RIOS, ROMAN, DOMINGO, Toa Baja (RS)
 RODRIGUEZ GONZALEZ, PEDRO ROBERTO, Toa Baja (PD)
 ROIG VELEZ, BALDOMERO, Catano (RS)
 ROLDAN BLAS, ISRAEL, Aguadilla (RS)
 ROSADO PANTOJA, RAFAEL, Vega Alta (PD)
 RUYAN MAYOL, JAIME, Adjuntas (PD)
 SAGARDIA SANCHEZ, ANTONIO, San Sebastian (PD)
 SALICHS, JOSE E., Ponce (RS)
 SANCHEZ MARTINEZ, ARMANDO, Rio Piedras (PD)
 SANCHEZ PEREZ, JUSTO, Guayama (PD)
 SANDOVAL, CRUZ, TOMAS, Rio Piedras (RS)
 SANTINI RODRIGUEZ, LUIS RAMON, Aibonito (PD)
 SOLA DE PEREIRA, CARMEN, Ponce (PD)
 TORRES GOMEZ, OSVALDO, Utuado (PD)
 URBINA URBINA, DAVID, Guaynabo (RS)
 MAGIN VELAZQUEZ, LUIS, Carolina (PD)
 VELEZ GONZALEZ, SIGFREDO, Arecibo (PD)
 VIERA MORALES, JULIO, Ponce (RS)
 ZAYAS APONTE, JUAN, Caguas (PD)
 ZORRILLA, PEDRIN, Santurce (PD)

RHODE ISLAND

(GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

Senate

Democrats 35 Republicans 15

ALLEN, F. MONROE, 3 Pleasant View Circle, Smithfield 02917 (R)
 ARCARO, HAROLD C., JR., 27 Rhode Island Ave., Providence 02906 (D)
 BACCARI, VINCENT J., 80 Vinton St., Providence 02909 (D)
 BERARDINELLI, EDMUND R., 114 Silver Spring St., Providence 02904 (D)
 BILGOR, IRVING J., 78 Homer St., Providence 02905 (D)
 BRUNO, JOSEPH F., 39 High St., Bristol 02809 (D)
 CAMPBELL, AMBROSE L., 513 Walcott St., Pawtucket 02861 (D)
 CASTRO, WILLIAM A., 64 Freeborn Ave., East Providence 02914 (D)
 CHAVES, JOSEPH J., 193 Honeyman Ave., Middletown 02842 (D)

Rhode Island (continued)

CLEMENT, EDWARD F., 70 Sackett St.,
Providence 02907 (D)
COMAN, E. REX., 84 Rodman St.,
Narragansett 02882 (R)
CORR, J. WILLIAM, JR., 34 Cypress Ct.,
East Greenwich 02818 (R)
COSTELLO, JAMES, Harris Ave.,
Lincoln 02865 (D)
COTTRELL, ARTHUR M., JR., Broad St.,
Ashaway 02804 (R)
D'ABATE, WILLIAM, 173 Sisson St.,
Providence 02909 (D)
DESTEFANO, C. GEORGE, 25 Markwood Dr.,
Bartington 02806 (R)
DEVANEY, CHARLES G., 11 Colony Dr.,
Johnston 02919 (D)
DYKEMAN, CALVIN C., 50 Plymouth Rd.,
East Providence 02914 (R)
ECTEAU, WILLIAM C., 956 Tiogue Ave.,
Coventry 02816 (D)
FONTAINE, PAUL A., 189 Annette Ave.,
Woonsocket 02985 (D)
GARRAHY, J. JOSEPH, 45 Biltmore Ave.,
Providence 02908 (D)
GENCARELLI, FRANCIS A., 47 Elm St.,
Westerly 02891 (R)
GENDRON, JOSEPH S., 265 Evergreen St.,
Pawtucket 02861 (D)
HANAWAY, GEORGE F., Box 136,
Diamond Hill Rd., Cumberland 02864 (D)
HAWKINS, JOHN P., 22 Woonasquatucket Ave.,
Providence 02911 (D)
HAYES, PATRICK O'N., 565 Spring St.,
Newport 02840 (D)
HUNTOON, MAXWELL C., Warren Point Rd.,
Little Compton 02837 (R)
JACQUES, NORMAN J., 16 Comstock St.,
Pawtucket 02860 (D)
LACHAPPELLE, FRANCIS J., 1441 Main St.,
West Warwick 02893 (D)
LALIBERTE, HENRY E., 42 Chambers St.,
Providence 02907 (D)
LEWIS, RALPH T., 139 Goyld Ave.,
Warwick 02888 (R)
LOISELLE, ANDREW J., 37 Arland Dr.,
Pawtucket 02860 (D)
LUCKINA, HOWARD J., 28 Homestead Ave.,
North Smithfield 02985 (D)
MAHER, JAMES C., Main St.,
Glendale 02826 (D)
MCBURNEY, JOHN F., JR., 15 Arlington St.,
Pawtucket 02860 (D)
MICHAELSON, JULIUS C., 78 Lorraine Ave.,
Providence 02906 (D)
MISKA, WALTER J., 3216 E. Main Rd.,
Portsmouth 02842 (R)
NATHANSON, CHARLES, 1 Joyce Glen,
Warwick 02886 (R)
NEEDHAM, THOMAS H., 19 Berwick Lane,
Cranston 02905 (R)
PARENTE, VITO, 81 Park Ave.,
Cranston 02905 (R)
PERRY, CHARLES A., JR., 43 Washington St.,
Wickford 02852 (R)

PICANO, ANTONIO, 116 Maplewood Ave.,
Cranston 02909 (D)
SCAMBATO, FRANK, 581 Woonasquatucket Ave.,
North Providence 02911 (D)
SLATER, ELEANOR F., 202 Narragansett Bay
Ave., Warwick 02888 (D)
SMITH, FRANCIS P., 219 Prospect St.,
Woonsocket 02895 (D)
TAFT, JAMES L., JR., 53 Fairfield Rd.,
Cranston 02920 (R)
TANTIMONACO, JOHN, 17 Paolino St.,
Providence 02909 (D)
TAYLOR, ERICH A. O'D., 522 Broadway,
Newport 02840 (D)
TIERNAN, ROBERT O., 1922 Warwick Ave.,
Warwick 02889 (D)
VARLEY, JOSEPH L., 92 Clay St.,
Central Falls 02863 (D)

House of Representatives

Democrats 67 Republicans 33

BABIN, WILLIAM A., JR., 50 Biltmore Ave.,
Providence 02908 (D)
BAGAGLIA, ALFRED, 32 Cleveland St.,
North Providence 02904 (D)
BAILLARGEON, WILFRED J., JR., 104 Hemond
Ave., Woonsocket 02895 (D)
BALZANO, MICHAEL J., JR., 40 Elmwood Dr.,
Bristol 02809 (R)
BARONE, ANTHONY J., 305 Langdon St.,
Providence 02904 (D)
BARONIAN, LEO P., 43 Rutherglen Ave.,
Providence 02907 (D)
BERG, JOSEPH M., 1451 Broad St.,
Providence 02905 (D)
BEVILACQUA, JOSEPH A., 125 Pocasset Ave.,
Providence 02909 (D)
BOCCHINO, JOHN, 570 S. Water St.,
Warren 02885 (R)
BONNER, DONALD R., Box 407,
Avondale 02891 (R)
BRENNAN, ROBERT A., 673 Warwick Neck Ave.,
Warwick 02886 (D)
BRESLIN, ROBERT H., JR., 48 Dartmouth Ave.,
Warwick 02888 (R)
BROMS, NILS G., 76 Boxwood Ave.,
Cranston 02910 (R)
BROSCO, ANTHONY J., 811 Hartford Ave.,
Johnston 02919 (D)
CAPINERI, JOSEPH A., 24 Alexander MacGregor
Rd., Pawtucket 02861 (D)
CARLEY, ROBERT J., 7 Lamphear St.,
West Warwick 02893 (D)
CASWELL, RICHARD W., 48 Kingstown Rd.,
Narragansett 02882 (R)
CAWLEY, CLIFFORD J., JR., 2556 Pawtucket Ave.,
East Providence 02914 (D)
CHAHARYN, ORIST D., 35 Lyman St.,
Woonsocket 02895 (D)
COCHRAN, EUGENE F., 87 Princeton Ave.,
Providence 02907 (D)
COELHO, PETER J., 155 Leonard Ave.,
East Providence 02914 (D)
COOK, KENNETH R., 313 Estes St.,
Woonsocket 02895 (D)

Rhode Island (continued)

- CUNNINGHAM, MATTHEW C., 263 Prospect St.,
Pawtucket 02860 (D)
- D'ATTORE, HARRIET J., 35 Liberty St.,
East Greenwich 02818 (R)
- DAVIGNON, RAYMOND L., 150 Crest Dr.,
Pawtucket 02861 (D)
- DEL GIUDICE, ANTHONY S., 174 Beaufort St.,
Providence 02908 (D)
- DINSMORE, HELEN B., 203 Wendell Rd.,
Warwick 02888 (R)
- DIPETRILLO, CARMINE R., 17 Tomahawk Ct.,
Warwick 02886 (R)
- DUFFY, J. HOWARD, 171 Reynolds Ave.,
Providence 02905 (D)
- DURFEE, RAYMOND M., 29 Glenmere Dr.,
Cranston 02920 (R)
- DURR, JOSEPH A., 131 Wendell St.,
Providence 02909 (D)
- EDWARDS, DOROTHY B., 25 Cove St.,
Portsmouth 02871 (R)
- EDWARDS, TOM, 17 Cummings St.,
Newport 02842 (D)
- FERRARO, ANTHONY M., 86 Stone Dr.,
Cranston 02920 (D)
- FREDA, ALDO, 228 1/2 Atwells Ave.,
Providence 02903 (D)
- GALVIN, JOHN R., 78 Warwick Rd.,
Pawtucket 02861 (D)
- GARDNER, GEORGE W., 96 Main St.,
Hope 02831 (R)
- GEOFFROY, FULDA E., 46 West St.,
West Warwick 02893 (D)
- GIANGIACOMO, ANTHONY, 24 Melissa St.,
Providence 02909 (D)
- GLADSTONE, BERNARD C., 134 Woodbine St.,
Providence 02906 (D)
- GREENWOOD, DAVID C., 15 Saunders St.,
Pawtucket 02860 (D)
- GRIFFITH, ROBERT W., 25 Hunts River Dr.,
North Kingstown 02852 (R)
- HARPOOTIAN, JACOB, 84 Cushman Ave.,
East Providence 02914 (R)
- HAYDEN, GERALD C., 101 Perry St.,
Central Falls 02863 (D)
- HOGAN, JOHN J., 200 Curran Rd.,
Cumberland 02864 (D)
- IANNITELLI, ANGELO R., JR., 535 Putnam Ave.,
Smithfield 02828 (R)
- JOHNSON, THOMAS K. E., 85 Horseneck Rd.,
Warwick 02886 (D)
- JOYNER, CYRIL B., 114 Marion Ave.,
Cranston 02905 (R)
- KAGAN, SAMUEL C., 161 Orms St.,
Providence 02908 (D)
- KELLEY, CHARLES P., 58 Fisk St.,
Providence 02905 (D)
- KENNEDY, FRANCIS S., 38 Lexington Ave.,
West Warwick 02893 (D)
- KENNEDY, FRED J., Moosup Valley Rd.,
Foster 02825 (R)
- KIDDER, ARTHUR A., JR., 16 Jennys Lane,
Barrington 02806 (R)
- KILEY, RICHARD B., 517 Pleasant St.,
Pawtucket 02860 (D)
- KIRBY, PATRICK G., 31 Clarke St.,
Newport 02840 (R)
- LAPPIN, WILLIAM J., 21 Mill St.,
Oakland 02858 (D)
- LECH, CHESTER, 120 Summit St.,
Central Falls 02863 (D)
- LEE, ARTHUR T., 40 Dudley Ave. N.,
Middletown 02843 (R)
- LIPPITT, FREDERICK, 108 Prospect St.,
Providence 02906 (R)
- LOVE, LUCILLE A., Pottersville Rd.,
Little Compton 02837 (R)
- LOW, THEODORE F., 95 Blackstone Blvd.,
Providence 02906 (R)
- LUCAS, LLOYD M., 366 Tower Hill Rd.,
North Kingstown 02852 (R)
- LYONS, JOHN A., 60 Summit Ave.,
Tiverton 02878 (D)
- MAGGIACOMO, EDWARD L., 1560 Cranston St.,
Cranston 02909 (D)
- MANNING, EDWARD P., Nate Whipple Hgwy.,
Cumberland 02864 (D)
- MARTIN, FRANK A., JR., 25 Nathanael Ave.,
Pawtucket 02860 (D)
- MCCABE, FRANCIS H., 167 Dexter St.,
Pawtucket 02860 (D)
- MCCAFFREY, EUGENE J., JR., 233 Harmony Ct.,
Warwick 02889 (D)
- MCGOVERN, WILLIAM J., 40 Sefton Dr.,
Cranston 02905 (R)
- MCCRANE, RAYMOND F., 120 Lawnacre Dr.,
Cranston 02910 (R)
- MILLER, JOSEPH G., 15 Marquette Dr.,
Warwick 02888 (D)
- MOAN, ALFRED R., Knotty Oak Rd.,
Coventry 02816 (D)
- MORRONE, VERO A., 246 Canal St.,
Westerly 02891 (D)
- NEWBURY, GEORGE A., 9 Hammond St.,
Newport 02840 (D)
- NICHOLSON, BARBARA W., 69 Darrow Dr.,
Warwick 02886 (R)
- NILSEN, WILLIAM H., 26 Cranston Ave.,
Newport (R)
- PACHECO, HENRY W., 69 Fox Hill Ave.,
Bristol 02809 (D)
- PELOQUIN, J. CAMILLE, 1412 Old River Rd.,
Manville 02838 (D)
- PICKERING, EDWARD H., 1 Elmdale Ave.,
Johnston 02919 (D)
- QUINN, WALTER A., JR., 19 Elmhurst Ave.,
Providence 02908 (D)
- RICCI, HUGO L., 78 Commodore St.,
Providence 02904 (D)
- RIVET, EUGENE E., 656 Bernon St.,
Woonsocket 02895 (D)
- ROMPREY, BERTRAND R., 1588 Providence Pike,
North Smithfield 02895 (D)
- ROSE, JOSEPH P., Belmont Ave., Wakefield,
South Kingstown 02879 (D)
- SHEA, DONALD F., 50 Timberland Dr.,
Riverside 02915 (D)
- SHERMAN, FRANCIS H., 162 Hopkins Hill Rd.,
Coventry 02816 (D)
- SKIFFINGTON, JOHN J., JR., 394 3rd Ave.,
Woonsocket 02895 (D)

Rhode Island (continued)

SOLOMON, ANTHONY J., 115 Joslin St.,
Providence 02909 (D)
STROMBERG, VERNON S., 6 Leahy St.,
East Providence 02916 (R)
SWEENEY, ROBERT E., 1612 Smith St.,
North Providence 02911 (D)
SWEET, HOWARD C., Old Post Rd.,
RFD, Westerly 02891 (R)
TARRO, RICHARD E., 262 Knight St.,
Providence 02909 (D)
THIBAudeau, JOSEPH P., 49 Whitman St.,
Pawtucket 02860 (D)
THIBEAULT, JOSEPH A., 8 Cushing St.,
Cumberland 02864 (D)
THOMPSON, OLIVER L., JR., 55 Washington Rd.,
Barrington 02806 (R)
TRAVERS, ALFRED, JR., 53 Armstrong Ave.,
Providence 02903 (D)
TUCKER, HENRY H., 569 River Rd.,
Lincoln 02865 (R)
WALSH, WILLIAM L., 158 Chandler Ave.,
Cranston 02910 (D)
WEBSTER, HOWARD M., 110 Waterway,
Sauderstown, North Kingstown 02852 (R)
WRENN, JOHN J., 177 Bellevue Ave.,
Providence 02907 (D)

SOUTH CAROLINA

(GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

Senate

Democrats 44 Republicans 6

ALBRIGHT, C. H., Box 495, Rock Hill (D)
BALLARD, GRADY C., 104 Cleveland Park Dr.,
Spartanburg (D)
BOURNE, JOHN E., JR., 207 Park Pl. W.,
Charleston (R)
BRISTOW, WALTER J., JR., 1306 Main St.,
Columbia (D)
BROCKINGTON, WILLIAM J., 2827 Millwood Ave.,
Columbia (D)
BROWN, EDGAR A., Box 248, Barnwell (D)
CABELL, NATHANIEL W., 33 Broad St.,
Charleston (R)
CHAPMAN, HARRY A., JR., 2016 Lawyers Bldg.,
Greenville (D)
DENNIS REMBERT C., Box 968, Moncks Corner (D)
DESCHAMPS, W. GREEN, JR., Box 302,
Bishopville (D)
DOBBINS, WILLIAM C., Box 548, Joanna (D)
DRUMMOND, JOHN W., Box 748,
Greenwood (D)
FLOYD, LANUE, Kingstree (D)
GAMBLE, R. L., Rte. 3, Anderson (D)
GARRISON, T. ED, Rte. 2, Anderson (D)
GASQUE, RALPH C., Box 127, Marion (D)
GIBSON, CHARLES M., Box 693, Charleston (D)
GRAHAM, W. CLYDE, Pamplico (D)
GREGORY, G. W., Cheraw (D)
GRESSETTE, L. MARION, Box 346,
St. Matthews (D)
GRIFFITH, EUGENE, 1413 Griffith Park,
Newberry (R)

GRIMES, C. CLAYMON, JR., Box 553,
Georgetown (D)
HARKELSON, J. P., Walterboro (D)
HESTER, LAWRENCE L., Mt. Carmel (D)
LINDSAY, JOHN C., Box 250, Bennettsville (D)
LONG, JOHN D., III, Box 266, Union (D)
MARTIN, JOHN A., Box 298, Winnsboro (D)
MASON, MRS. THOMASINE G., Summerton (D)
MOORE, CHARLES C., Box 1972,
Spartanburg (D)
MORRIS, EARLE E., JR., Box 97, Pickens (D)
MOZINGO, JAMES P., III, Box 257,
Darlington (D)
OWENS, FRANK C., 431 Edisto Ave.,
Columbia (D)
RICHARDSON, HENRY B., 120 N. Main St.,
Sumter (D)
RILEY, RICHARD W., Box 10355, Greenville (D)
RODDEY, FRANK L., Box 129, Lancaster (D)
RUBIN, HYMAN, 2428 Wheat St.,
Columbia (D)
SCHUMACHER, SNEAD, Box 512, Walhalla (D)
SMITH, HORACE C., 224 Beechwood Dr.,
Spartanburg (D)
SMOAK, MARION H., Box 50, Aiken (R)
SPENCE, FLOYD D., Box 122, Lexington (R)
STEVENS, JAMES P., Hughes Bldg., Loris (D)
THEODORE, NICK A., Box 1686, Greenville (D)
TOOLE, FRAMPTON W., Box 403, Aiken (D)
WADDELL, JAMES M., JR., Box 547, Beaufort (D)
WALKER, HENRY C., Box 818, Ridgeland (D)
WEATHERFORD, WADE S., JR., Box 729,
Gaffney (D)
WILLIAMS, MARSHALL B., Box 316,
Orangeburg (D)
WOFFORD, THOMAS A., Masonic Bldg.,
Greenville (D)
WORSHAM, G. FRED, 4 Tarleton Dr.,
Charleston (R)
ZEIGLER, EUGENE N., 226 S. Irby, Florence (D)

House of Representatives

Democrats 108 Republicans 16

ALTMAN, J. EUGENE, Box 55, Aynor 29511 (D)
ARRANTS, J. CLATOR, Camden 29020 (D)
AYCOCK, R. J., Pinewood 29125 (D)
AYERS, JUDSON F., JR., Drawer 799,
Greenwood 29646 (D)
BAGGETT, JULIUS H., McCormick 29835 (D)
BALDWIN, FRANK E., JR., Drawer J,
Ridgeland 29936 (D)
BELL, H. F., Box 189, Chesterfield 29709 (D)
BELL LLOYD B., Box 628, Ocean Drive
Beach 29582 (D)
BELSER, HEYWARD, 307 Barringer Bldg.,
Columbia 29201 (D)
BLANTON, JAMES P., Rte. 4, Nichols 29581 (D)
BLATT, SOLOMON, Barnwell 29812 (D)
BRANDT, JAMES B., Ulmers (D)
BREAZEALE, HAROLD D., Rte. 3, Pickens 29671 (D)
CARNELL, MARION P., Ware Shoals 29692 (D)
CARTER, ERNEST V., Rte. 1, Hemingway
29554 (D)
CARTER, REX L., 123 Broadus Ave.,
Greenville 29601 (D)

South Carolina (continued)

- CLARK, W. HUGH, Box 96, Johnston 29832 (D)
 COKER, JOSEPH W., Box 226, Turbeville 29162 (D)
 COLLINS, PURVIS W., Winnsboro 29180 (D)
 COMER, W. MARSHALL, 134 Highland Dr.,
 Union 29379 (D)
 CONNER, FRED JR., Eutawville 29048 (R)
 COTTINGHAM, EDWARD B., Box 386,
 Bennettsville 29512 (D)
 COX, T. LOUIS, Box 1463,
 Spartanburg 29301 (D)
 CRAVEN, JAMES, Box 586, Charleston 29401 (D)
 CULBERTSON, W. PAUL, Laurens 29360 (D)
 CUTTINO, JAMES, JR., 6 Law Range,
 Sumter 29150 (D)
 DANGERFIELD, CLYDE M., 1093 King,
 Charleston 29403 (D)
 DAVIS, HAROLD C., 109 E. Blackstock Rd.,
 Spartanburg 29301 (D)
 DOAR, WILLIAM W., JR., Box 408,
 Georgetown 29440 (D)
 EARLE, JOHN K., 212 Blassingame Rd.,
 Greenville 29605 (R)
 EDENS, HENRY C., Dalzell 29040 (D)
 EDWARDS, T. W., JR., Box 1009,
 Spartanburg 29301 (D)
 EUBANKS, M. RAYMOND C., JR., Box 22,
 Spartanburg 29301 (D)
 FARMER, WAYNE P., Box 514,
 Augusta, Georgia (R)
 FENDLEY, FURMAN L., Rte 3,
 Union 29379 (D)
 FEWELL, SAMUEL, JR., Box 302,
 Rock Hill 29730 (D)
 FOLK, D. PAUL, II, 1220 Summer St.,
 Newberry 29108 (D)
 FREDERICK, MRS. CAROLYN E., 326 Chick
 Springs Rd., Greenville (R)
 FULLER, FRED A., JR., Box 76,
 Greenville 29602 (D)
 FULMER, ZACK, Ridge Spring 29129 (R)
 GARRETT, CHARLES G., Box 535,
 Fountain Inn 29644 (D)
 GAULT, GEORGE N., 312 Quillen Ave.,
 Fountain Inn 29644 (R)
 GOODMAN, CARLYLE W., Lynchburg 29080 (D)
 GRAVES, J. WILTON,
 Hilton Head Island 29928 (D)
 GRICE, GEORGE D., 55 E. Bay St.,
 Charleston 29401 (R)
 GRANT, EDMUND G., 1929 Gervais St.,
 Columbia 29201 (D)
 GUERARD, THEODORE B., Box 408,
 Charleston 29402 (D)
 GUERRY, HENDERSON, Box 38,
 Moncks Corner 29461 (D)
 HAGINS, JOHN, JR., Box 625, Camden 29029 (D)
 HAMLET, S. EUGENE, Box 249,
 North Augusta (R)
 HAMMETT, ROBERT A., Box 172,
 Inman 29349 (D)
 HARPER, C. LEM, 1226 Washington St.,
 Columbia 29201 (D)
 HARRIS, C. ANTHONY, Box 511,
 Cheraw 29520 (D)
 HARTNETT, THOMAS F., Box 221,
 Charleston 29401 (D)
 HARVEY, W. BRANTLEY, JR., Box 1086,
 Beaufort 29902 (D)
 HARWELL, DAVID W., Box 107,
 Florence 29501 (D)
 HAWKINS, W. B., Box 546, Dillon 29536 (D)
 HOWELL, THOMAS M., Drawer 1115,
 Walterboro 29488 (D)
 HUFF, BEATTIE E., Rte. 1,
 Greenville 29611 (D)
 HUGHES, JERRY M., JR., Box 615,
 Orangeburg 29115 (R)
 HYATT, TROY, 404 Barringer Bldg.,
 Columbia 29201 (D)
 HYMAN, PETER D., Box 1186,
 Florence 29501 (D)
 JENRETTE, JOHN W., JR., Box 3167,
 Ocean Drive Beach 29582 (D)
 JOLLY, HENRY L., 104 Pinewood Dr.,
 Gaffney 29340 (D)
 KEMP, R. W., Bamberg 29003 (D)
 KLAPMAN, JARVIS R., 125 Hendrix St.,
 West Columbia 29169 (R)
 KNEECE, ROBERT E., 1406 Bull St.,
 Columbia 29201 (D)
 KRAWCHECK, LEONARD, Box 669,
 Charleston 29401 (D)
 LANEY, DAN F., JR., Bishopville 29010 (D)
 LEAMOND, F. JULIAN, Box 278,
 Charleston 29402 (D)
 LIGHTSEY, HUGH T., Brunson 29911 (D)
 LOURIE, ISADORE, 511 Barringer Bldg.,
 Columbia 29201 (D)
 MANGUM, TOM G., Lancaster 29720 (D)
 MANNING, SAM P., Box 355,
 Spartanburg 29301 (D)
 MARETT, DAN T., 119 W. River St.,
 Anderson 29621 (D)
 MCALHANEY, J. CARLISLE, Reevesville 29471 (D)
 McDONALD, M. E., Box 8, Iva 29655 (D)
 McELVEEN, G. RAYMOND, 304 Security
 Federal Bldg., Columbia 29201 (D)
 MCFADDEN, ROBERT L., Box 707,
 Rock Hill 29730 (D)
 MCGEE, JOSEPH H., JR., Box 942,
 Charleston 29402 (D)
 McLENDON, J. MALCOLM, Box 1034,
 Marion 29571 (D)
 McLEOP, WILLIAM J., Drawer 1027,
 Dillon 29536 (D)
 MEDLOCK, T. TRAVIS, 14221 Bull St.,
 Columbia 29201 (D)
 MENDENHALL, SAMUEL B., Box 342,
 Rock Hill 29730 (D)
 MITCHELL, C. A., Seneca 29678 (D)
 MITCHELL, RUDOLPH, Saluda 29138 (D)
 MOBLEY, GARRETT J., Rte. 2,
 Kershaw 29067 (D)
 MORCAN, HERBERT D., Box 125,
 Seneca 29678 (D)
 MOORE, FRED T., Box C,
 Honea Path 29654 (D)
 NUNNERY, JIMMIE E., Fort Lawn 29714 (D)
 PATTERSON, MAC V., Box 187,
 Taylors 29687 (R)

South Carolina (continued)

PETTY, GEORGE B., JR. Box 105,
Rock Hill 29730 (D)
PORTH, LUCIUS O., Box 108-A,
Lexington 29072 (D)
POWELL, CHARLES L., Rte. 4. Abbeville (D)
PRACHT, JOHN C., JR., Box 136,
Anderson 29621 (D)
REYNOLDS, JULIAN A., 7 S. Morgan Ave.,
Andrews 29510 (D)
RICE, CHARLES S., JR., 601 Andrews Bldg.,
Spartanburg 29301 (D)
SALEEBY, THAD E., Box 279,
Hartsville 29550 (D)
SANDERS, ALEX, Barringer Bldg.,
Columbia 29201 (D)
SANSBURY, PAUL A., Box 502,
Darlington 29532 (D)
SCARBOROUGH, ROBERT B., Box 855,
Charleston 29402 (D)
SHAW, JACK E., Box 5835, Greenville 29606 (R)
SHULER, LEWIS H., Bowman 29018 (D)
SHEALY, RYAN C., Box 267, Cayce 29033 (R)
SMITH, ABNEY A., Box 5321,
North Charleston 29406 (D)
SMITH, EDWARD J., Drawer 458,
Hartsville (D)
SMITH, HARRIS P., Box 68, Easley 29640 (D)
SMITH, THOMAS E., JR., Box 308,
Pamplico 29583 (D)
STEPHEN, JAMES B., 1306,
Spartanburg 29301 (D)
STROUD, W. H., Box 2985, St. John B.,
Greenville 29606 (R)
STUCKEY, J. HENRY, Box 65,
Kingstree 29556 (D)
TAYLOR, DAVID S., Box 46, Laurens (D)
TAYLOR, NEWTON C., Box 817,
Gaffney 29340 (D)
TURNER, ROBERT W., 501 Parkside Dr.,
North Charleston 29405 (D)
VENTERS, W. ODELL, Johnsonville 29555 (D)
WALLER, JOHN H., JR., Box 557,
Mullins 29574 (D)
WATKINS, ROBERT L., 122 Stone Haven Dr.,
Greenville 29607 (R)
WEST, H. NORMAN, Box 716,
Moncks Corner 29461 (D)
WEEKS, DELMUS I., Box 66, Langley (R)
WIENGES, O. H., JR., St. Matthews 29135 (D)
WRIGHT, E. JUETTE, Rte. 1, Belton 29627 (D)
WRIGHT, LUTHER C., JR., Chester 29706 (D)
YARBOROUGH, F. HALL, Box 606,
Orangeburg 29115 (D)
YONCE, HENRY G., 530 Palmetto State Life Bldg.,
Columbia 29201 (D)

SOUTH DAKOTA**(LEGISLATURE)****Senate**

Republicans 29 Democrats 6

ABDNOR, JAMES, Kennebec (R)
ANDERSON, ART B., 1206 W. 7th St.,
Sioux Falls (R)

ANDERSON, HOLGER, 5012 N. Cliff Ave.,
Sioux Falls (R)
BARTRON, G. ROBERT, 1039 4th St. N.E.,
Watertown (R)
BURGESS, CARL T., Box 510, Rapid City (R)
BURKE, ALFRED J., Hoover (R)
CLARK, HARLAND C., 1809 Eisenhower Cir.,
Aberdeen (R)
DUPPER, ERVIN E., Mobridge (R)
ELWOOD, CLELL D., 619 Custer Ave., Custer (R)
FILLBACH, GEORGE W., Faulkton (R)
FISHER, CARL T., Fort Pierre (R)
FOSTER, JOHN B., Garden City (R)
GIBBS, FRANK, 912 Edwards Dr.,
Sioux Falls (R)
GRAMS, W. L., Sturgis (R)
GULLICKSON, NORVAL, Flandreau (R)
HIEDEPRIEM, HERBERT A., 218 W. 4th, Miller (R)
HIRSCH, ROBERT W., Tripp (R)
HUSTEAD, BILL, Wall (R)
JOHNSON, LOUIS L., Milbank (R)
JONES, ARTHUR, Britton (D)
JONES, ARTHUR L., 5215 Pinedale Heights,
Rapid City (R)
KNIEP, RICHARD F., Salem (D)
MYDLAND, GORDON, 316 4th St., Brookings (R)
NORDSTROM, WALTER, 13 5th Ave., Brandon (R)
NOVOTNY, FRANK, Lake Andes (D)
PIELOW, E. C., Aberdeen (R)
POPPEN, HENRY A., DeSmet (R)
RHIAN, ALVIN J., 1009 Douglas, Yankton (R)
ROESLER, ALFRED D., 79 Forrest, Deadwood (R)
SCHRAG, LLOYD, Marion (R)
STEELE, LELAND L., 925 Nebraska S.W.,
Huron (R)
STENSON, R. C., Colome (D)
STRAND, NEAL, RFD 1, Canton (R)
UNZICKER, F. WAYNE, 415 W. 2nd,
Mitchell (D)
WILLRODT, HAROLD B., Chamberlain (D)

House of Representatives

Republicans 63 Democrats 12

ADAMS, HAROLD G., Chamberlain (D)
ANDERSON, EUNICE M., 2112 S. Spring Ave.,
Sioux Falls (R)
BARKLEY, EDWIN K., Box 745, Edgemont (R)
BARNETT, JOSEPH, 1422 N. 1st St.,
Aberdeen (R)
BIBBY, JOHN E., 822 8th Ave., Brookings (R)
BLISS, ELLEN E., 520 N. Menlo Ave.,
Sioux Falls (R)
CLARK, RAYMOND E., Twin Brooks (D)
CLAY, CHARLES E., Hot Springs (R)
CLAYTON, WILLIAM F., 510 E. 21st St.,
Sioux Falls (R)
COLLINGWOOD, R. T., Elk Point (D)
DAHL, OSCAR P., Volga (R)
DROZ, CHARLES, Miller (R)
DUNMIRE, JOE R., 705 Glendale Dr., Lead (R)
ELWOOD, IRA, Batesland (D)
ENGEL, JOHN A., Avon (D)
ERICSSON, L. F., 212 N.E. 8, Madison (R)
GRAFF, E. KLEIN, 622 S. Western Ave.,
Sioux Falls (R)
GROSETH, JOE M., Centerville (R)

South Dakota (continued)

GUNDERSON, ALBERT B., Lesterville (R)
 GUNDERSON, DEXTER H., Irene (R)
 HALLOCK, MORRIS G., Sturgis (R)
 HART, GLENN W., Gettysburg (R)
 HAUFSCILD, FRED H., Arlington (R)
 HAWLEY, WOODROW K., Brandt (D)
 HILLGREN, RALPH O., 2021 S. Phillips Ave.,
 Sioux Falls (R)
 HUBER, OSCAR E., Bowdle (R)
 JELBERT, JAMES D., 1421 Canyon, Spearfish (R)
 JENSEN, WILLIAM M., White River (R)
 JOHNSON, WALTER W., Frankfort (R)
 KAUFMAN, FRED S., Delmont (R)
 KIME, ALLAN, Burke (R)
 KNUDSON, LOYD G., McLaughlin (R)
 KNOTSON, TOM, Webster (R)
 LACEY, CHARLES, 1004 E. 35th St.,
 Sioux Falls (R)
 LARKIN, CHARLES A., Clark (R)
 LILJEDAHN, GEORGE H., Salem (D)
 LYON, N. F., Meadow (R)
 MCKENZIE, FRANK, Winner (R)
 MEHLHAFF, DEAN O., Eureka (R)
 MILLER, WALTER D., New Underwood (R)
 MILLS, G. W., Wall (R)
 MILLS, TOM, 2601 Arcadia Rd.,
 Sioux Falls (R)
 MORTIMER, G. F., Belle Fourche (R)
 MURRAY, E. C., Box 1886, Rapid City (R)
 NEPSTAD, AXEL A., 409 E. 5th, Mitchell (R)
 OSHEIM, DONALD, 1381 Crestview Dr.,
 Watertown (R)
 PAULSON, HERMAN, Hudson (R)
 POMMER, MERLE C., Castlewood (R)
 RANNEY, THOMAS P., 815 11th St.,
 Rapid City (R)
 RENNING, GEORGE, Kadoka (R)
 REVIER, LLOYD E., Veblen (R)
 RISTY, ALBERT R., Corson (R)
 ROBERTS, KENNETH L., 312 Main St.,
 Rapid City (R)
 ROGERS, JACK K., 551 Kansas Ave. S.E.,
 Huron (R)
 ROTHSTEIN, JAMES L., Mobridge (R)
 SAMPSON, WILFRED F., Cavour (R)
 SCHAPLER, FRED, 1313 Mitchell Blvd.,
 Mitchell (R)
 SCHROEDER, WILLIAM, Wessington Springs (D)
 SCHUMACHER, ROBERT J., 2426 Maple St.,
 Rapid City (R)
 SCRIBNER, G. E., 2716 S. Duluth Ave.,
 Sioux Falls (R)
 SHOEMAKER, ROBERT H., 1221 Douglas,
 Yankton (R)
 SNYDER, FLOYD, 1217 2nd St. N.W.,
 Watertown (R)
 SORENSON, DEAN, 222 E. Prospect,
 Pierre (R)
 STENBERG, DAVID, Colman (R)
 STEPHENS, E. W., 500 N. Grand, Pierre (R)
 STERN, OTTO, Freeman (R)
 STODDARD, LELAND K., Parker (R)
 SWENSON, DUANE, Woonsocket (D)
 SWISHER, JAY C., Putney (R)
 VARILEK, ELVERN, Geddes (D)

WHIPPLE, FRANK W., Wilmot (R)
 WHITEHEAD, EMREY L., Box 745, Rapid City (R)
 WILLOUGHBY, HERBERT A., Howard (R)
 WOOD, ROYAL J., Warner (R)
 YOUNG, DON, Warner (D)

TENNESSEE

(GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

Senate

Democrats 25 Republicans 8

AGEE, JERRY F., 2625 Windemere Dr.,
 Nashville 37214 (D)
 ANDERSON, MARY M., 2903 Westmoreland Dr.,
 Nashville 37212 (D)
 AYRES, BROWN, 1408 Hamilton Bank Bldg.,
 Knoxville 37902 (R)
 BAIRD, RAY, Box 269, Rockwood 37854 (D)
 BAIRD, WILLIAM D., 106 1/2 S. Cumberland,
 Lebanon 37087 (D)
 BERRY, FRED O., 3704 Chapman Hwy.,
 Knoxville 37920 (R)
 BROWN, AARON, SR., 308 W. Washington,
 Paris 38242 (D)
 CANALE, DREW J., 1711 Union Ave.,
 Memphis 38104 (D)
 CANNON, CALVIN L., Box 369, Athens 37303 (R)
 CROUCH, ERNEST, 111 Rivermont Dr.,
 McMinnville 37110 (D)
 DUGGER, JOHN F., 209 E. Main St.,
 Morristown 37813 (R)
 ELAM, CLAYTON P., 1447 Merrycrest Dr.,
 Memphis 38111 (D)
 EWELL, M. WATKINS, JR., Ewell Bldg.,
 Dyersburg 38024 (D)
 FARMER, RALPH W.,
 1000 Lincoln American Tower,
 Memphis 38103 (D)
 GARLAND, THOMAS J., Doak Dr.,
 Greeneville 37743 (R)
 GODDARD, HOUSTON M., Drawer P,
 Maryville 37803 (R)
 GORRELL, FRANK C., 1000 American Trust Bldg.,
 Nashville 37201 (D)
 HARRIS, THOMAS A., 824 Hamilton Bank Bldg.,
 Chattanooga 37402 (D)
 HARVILL, HALBERT, 136 N. Meadow Circle,
 Clarksville 37040 (D)
 KELLEY, JOE T., RFD 1, Lynnville 38472 (D)
 MOORE, DON, JR., 417 James Bldg.,
 Chattanooga 37402 (D)
 MOTLOW, REAGOR, Box 202,
 Lynchburg 37352 (D)
 NAVE, MARSHALL T., Edgewood Ave.,
 Elizabethton 37643 (R)
 NEAL, VERNON, Cox Bldg., Cookeville 38501 (D)
 PEELER, WILLIAM J., S. Court Sq.,
 Waverly 37185 (D)
 PIPKIN, JOE, 214 Sterick Bldg.,
 Memphis 38103 (D)
 RAY, J. MACK, 1900 Lamont St.,
 Kingsport 37664 (D)
 SHADDEN, RAYMOND, 302 Rockwood St.,
 Crossville 38555 (R)

Tennessee (continued)

SNODGRASS, STANLY T., 618 Stahlman Bldg.,
Nashville 37201 (D)
STANTON, HUGH W., JR., Lincoln American
Tower, Memphis 38103 (D)
THOMAS, LOWELL, Box 1791, Jackson 38301 (D)
WHITE, FRANK, 514-522 Dermon Bldg.,
Memphis 38111 (D)
WILDER, JOHN S., E. Court Sq.,
Somerville 38068 (D)

House of Representatives

Democrats 58 Republicans 41

ADCOCK, RALPH, SR., Rte. 1,
Strawberry Plains 37871 (R)
ADERHOLD, G. L., 1019 Ohio Ave.,
Etowah, 37331 (R)
ARNING, ROBERT A., 5800 Vineridge Dr.,
Nashville, 37205 (D)
ATCHLEY, FRED C., 500 Park Rd.,
Sevierville, 37862 (R)
ATKIN, ARTHUR, 3837 Bonnie View,
Knoxville, 37914 (R)
AVERY, THOMAS B., 2112 First Natl. Bank Bldg.,
Memphis, 38103 (R)
AYERS, HASKEL, La Follette, 37766 (R)
BAILEY, EDWARD, Box 296, Lexington, 38351 (R)
BAKER, E. LAMAR, 76 S. Crest Rd.,
Chattanooga, 37404 (R)
BERRYHILL, G. H., 517 Westmoreland Pl.,
Jackson, 38301 (R)
BIBLE, ROBERT J., 1504 Pineola Ave.,
Kingsport, 37664 (R)
BLAKEMORE, M. G., 1404 South St.,
Nashville, 37212 (D)
BLANK, EDWARD C., II, Middle Tennessee
Bank Bldg., Columbia, 38401 (D)
BOOKER, ROBERT J., 1515 Wilder Pl.,
Knoxville, 37915 (D)
BOWERS, BILL, JR., Rte. 7,
Elizabethton, 37643 (R)
BOWMAN, JACK, Hill Street, West Hills,
Harriman, 37748 (R)
BRADLEY, HAROLD W., 212 Craighead Ave.,
Nashville, 37205 (D)
BRAGG, JOHN T., 320 S. Church,
Murfreesboro, 37130 (D)
BRIDGES, FORREST M., 318 Virginia Rd.,
Oak Ridge, 37830 (D)
BROWN, DOROTHY L., 1109 18th Ave., N.,
Nashville, 37208 (D)
BRUCE, WILLIAM R., 528 S. McLean Blvd.,
Memphis, 38104 (D)
BURCH, CHARLES C., 100 N. Main Bldg.,
Memphis 38103 (D)
CALDWELL, JAMES C., 830 Cherry St.,
Chattanooga, 37402 (D)
CARTER, HALBERT L., JR., 292 E. Paris St.,
Huntingdon, 38344 (R)
CARTER, JAMES R., 500 Professional Bldg.,
Johnson City, 37601 (D)
CARTER, WILLIAM E., 484 East View Dr.,
Chattanooga, 37404 (R)

COCHRAN, FRANKLIN D., 301 Church St.,
Tiptonville, 38257 (D)
CODY, J. DONALD, 411 North St.,
Newport, 37821 (R)
COLE, LARRY, 213 Third Ave. N.,
Nashville, 37219 (D)
COX, LEON A., 1800 Lakeview Dr.,
Johnson City, 37601 (R)
CUMMINGS, JAMES H., Court 29,
Woodbury, 37190 (D)
DUNAVANT, LEONARD, 4939 First St.,
Millington, 38053 (R)
FARLEY, ROBERT E., 5434 Loch Lomond Dr.,
Memphis, 38116 (R)
FREELS, E. T., Box 61, Sunbright 37872 (R)
GALBREATH, CHARLES, 727 Summerly,
Nashville, 37209 (D)
GAMBLE, J. R., JR., Rte. 3,
Maryville, 37801 (R)
GARNER, FRANK, 157 S. Main St.,
Ripley, 38063 (D)
GILL, ELBERT T., JR., 3093 N. Watkins,
Memphis 38127 (D)
GIVENS, DAVID, 424 N. Main,
Somerville, 38068 (D)
GRACEY, GEORGE D., Box 127,
Covington, 38019 (D)
HAMILTON, MILTON, 920 Whirmantler Dr.,
Union City, 38260 (D)
HAWKS, ROBERT E., 3596 Mayfair Ave.,
Memphis, 38122 (D)
HICKS, JOHN T., 2820 Windemere Dr.,
Nashville, 37214 (D)
HIGH, C. ALLEN, 400 Stahlman Bldg.,
Nashville, 37201 (D)
HILL, JAMES E., Rte. 7, Crossville 38555 (R)
HINTON, GRANVILLE, 109 Guinn St.,
Savannah, 38372 (R)
HOLCOMB, RICHARD, 201 Professional Bldg.,
Chattanooga, 37402 (D)
HOLT, WILLIAM E., 222 Pulaski St.,
Lawrenceburg, 38464 (D)
HUETTEL, WILLIAM L., 5889 Briardale Ave.,
Memphis, 38117 (R)
HUFFSTETLER, FRED A., Rte. 9,
Maryville, 37801 (R)
JENSEN, TOM, 2323 Juniper Dr.,
Knoxville, 37912 (R)
JENKINS, WILLIAM L., Box 209,
Rogersville, 37850 (R)
KIDWELL, ALLEN, 101 E. Tennessee Ave.,
Oak Ridge, 37830 (D)
KINGREE, BEN, III, First Natl. Bank Bldg.,
Shelbyville, 37160 (D)
KISSINGER, JOSEPH G., 4300 Highwood Dr.,
Chattanooga, 37415 (R)
KITTS, GEORGE A., 2927 Clearview Ave.,
Knoxville, 37917 (R)
LACY, JAMES L., 420 N. Washington Ave.,
Cookeville, 38501 (D)
LANE, O'DELL C., Rte. 9, Trotter Rd.,
Knoxville, 37920 (R)
LEWIS, SAMUEL L., 121 S. First,
Pulaski, 38478 (D)
LONGLEY, BEN, Box 211, Cleveland, 37312 (R)
LOWERY, J. LUKE, 419 West Main St.,
Greeneville, 37743 (R)

Tennessee (continued)

LOWERY, JACK, Public Square,
Lebanon, 37087 (D)
LUCAS, MAX D., JR., 2005 First Natl. Bank Bldg.,
Memphis, 38103 (D)
LYNCH, PAT B., 15 College St.,
Winchester, 37398 (D)
MALONE, GAYLE, 118 College St.,
Trenton, 38382 (D)
MCKNIGHT, TOMMY, Box 854,
Jackson, 38302 (D)
MICHAEL, W. E., 701 N. Oak St.,
Sweetwater, 37874 (R)
MOORE, CARL R., Box 3028, Bristol, 37621 (D)
MOORE, R. DOYLE, 631 Ash St., Erwin, 37650 (R)
MORGAN, WALTER, 1915 Holly St.,
Nashville, 37206 (D)
MORTON, A. GAINES, 416 Cherokee Blvd.,
Knoxville, 37919 (R)
NEESE, W. J., Box 754, Paris, 38242 (D)
NORVELL, RICHARD, Box 178,
Nashville, 27202 (D)
OEHMIG, DAN, 600 McClellan Bldg.,
Lookout Mountain, 37402 (R)
O'REAR, ALF R., 414 Martin Rd.,
Chattanooga, 37415 (D)
PATTERSON, J. O., JR., 224 S. Wellington St.,
Memphis, 38126 (D)
PEEPLES, JOHN D., JR., 1080 Madison,
Memphis, 38104 (R)
PERSON, CURTIS, JR., 7910 Hwy. 51, N.,
Millington, 38053 (D)
POPE, WILLIAM, JR., Box 210,
Pikeville, 37367 (D)
PEAY, JOHN, Box 606, Clarksville, 37040 (D)
REED, BUFORD L., 106 Lone Oak Dr.,
Dickson, 37055 (D)
REID, LYLE, 116 S. Washington,
Brownsville, 38012 (D)
RICHARDSON, W. A., 818½ S. Main,
Columbia, 38401 (D)
RUNYON, FRANK J., Glenn Bldg.,
Clarksville, 37040 (D)
SCHOLES, W. L., 3203 Southlake Dr.,
Nashville, 37211 (D)
SENER, HARRY L., 100 Knollwood Rd.,
Bristol, 37620 (D)
SHUMATE, THOMAS O., Tazewell 37879 (R)
SMITH, D. J., 1001 Lincoln American Tower,
60 N. Main, Memphis, 38103 (D)
STANLEY, LARRY B., 110 Kingwood Dr.,
McMinnville, 37110 (D)
STEINHÄUER, JOHN M., 325 Main St.,
Hendersonville, 37075
SUGARMON, RUSSELL B., JR., 588 Vance Avenue,
Memphis, 38105 (D)
TAYLOR, THORNTON, 608 Fourth Ave.,
Fayetteville, 37334 (D)
TRENT, DERWARD K., Rte. 1,
Russellville, 37860 (R)
WEBSTER, RONALD A., 1100 Hamilton Natl. Bank,
Knoxville, 37902 (R)
WELDON, W. K., 1314 Lincoln American Bldg.,
Memphis, 38103 (R)
WEST, ORMAN, SR., Cross Plains, 37049 (D)

WILLIS, A. W., 588 Vance Ave.,
Memphis, 38126 (D)
WISEMAN, THOMAS A., JR., One Harton Arcade,
Tulahoma, 37388 (D)
WITCHER, KENNETH,
Red Boiling Springs, 37150 (R)

TEXAS

(LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Democrats 30 Republicans 1

AIKIN, A. M., JR., Box 385, Paris (D)
BATES, JAMES S., Box 117, Edinburg (D)
BERNAL, JOE J., 2154 W. Summit Ave.,
San Antonio (D)
BERRY, V. E., 856 Gembler Rd., San Antonio (D)
BLANCHARD, H. J., 1607 Broadway,
Lubbock (D)
BROOKS, CHET, Box 630, Pasadena (D)
CHRISTIE, JOE, 403 Myrtle, El Paso (D)
COLE, CRISS, 1320 Melrose Bldg., Houston (D)
CONNALLY, WAYNE, Rte. 3, Box 120,
Floresville (D)
CREIGHTON, TOM, Box 546, Mineral Well (D)
GROVER, HENRY C., 1507 Kipling, Houston (R)
HALL, RALPH, Cain-Hall Bank Bldg.,
Rockwall (D)
HARDEMAN, DORSEY B., Drawer 1588,
San Angelo (D)
HARRINGTON, D. ROY, 4720 Twin City Hgwy.,
Port Arthur (D)
HAZELWOOD, GRADY, Rte. 2, Box 224, Canyon (D)
HERRING, CHARLES, 906 Perry Brooks Bldg.,
Austin (D)
HIGHTOWER, JACK, Box 1720, Vernon (D)
JORDAN, BARBARA, 5303 Lyons Ave., Houston (D)
KENNARD, DON, 2000 Continental Bank Bldg.,
Fort Worth (D)
MAUZY, OSCAR, 1726 Matagorda, Dallas (D)
MOORE, WILLIAM T., Box 3697, Bryan (D)
PARKHOUSE, GEORGE, 6338 Norway, Dallas (D)
PATMAN, WILLIAM N., Drawer A, Ganado (D)
RATLIFF, DAVID, Box 1123, Stamford (D)
REAGAN, BRUCE A., 318 Wilson Bldg.,
Corpus Christi (D)
SCHWARTZ, A. R., Cotton Exchange Bldg.,
Galveston (D)
STRONG, JACK, Box 1389, Longview (D)
WADE, JIM, 7404 W. Northwest Hgwy., Apt. 8,
Dallas (D)
WATSON, MURRAY, 1202 Amicable Bldg.,
Waco (D)
WILSON, CHARLES, 1000 Crooked Creek,
Lufkin (D)
WORD, J. P., Box 466, Meridian (D)

House of Representatives

Democrats 147 Republicans 3

ABRAHAM, MALOUF, 907 Conklin Ave.,
Canadian (R)
ALLEN, JOE, Drawer 3980, Baytown (D)
ALLEN, JOHN, 1003 E. Birdsong, Longview (D)

Texas (continued)

- ALLRED, DAVE, 1608 Hayes, Wichita Falls (D)
 ARCHER, W. R., 3127 Avalon, Houston (D)
 ARMSTRONG, BOB, 402 Vaughn Bldg., Austin (D)
 ATWELL, BEN, 2002 Dallas Federal Savings
 Bldg., Dallas (D)
 ATWOOD, A. C., Rte. 2, Box 384, Edinburg (D)
 BARNES, BEN, De Leon (D)
 BARTON, BILL W., 630 N. Deahl, Borger (D)
 BASS, BILL, Rte. 2, Ben Wheeler (D)
 BASS, BOB, Rte. 1, DeKalb (D)
 BASS, TOM, 3437 N. Parkwood, Houston (D)
 BECKHAM, VERNON, 112 S. Rusk Ave.,
 Denison (D)
 BIRKNER, OTHA, 2215 Tenth St., Bay City (D)
 BLAINE, JOHN E., 4855 Vista del Monte,
 El Paso (D)
 BLANTON, JACK, 1501 Francis St.,
 Carrollton (D)
 BRAECKLEIN, WILLIAM, First Natl. Bank Bldg.,
 Dallas (D)
 BRAUN, REX, 303 Kings Ct. Dr., Houston (D)
 BRIDGES, RONALD, 506 Petroleum Tower,
 Corpus Christi (D)
 BURGESS, STEVE, Rte. 1, Box 98,
 Nacogdoches (D)
 CAHOON, FRANK, 620 Commercial Bank Tower,
 Midland (R)
 CAIN, PAT, 318 Western Republic Bldg.,
 Austin (D)
 CALDWELL, NEIL, Angelton Savings Annex,
 Angelton (D)
 CALHOUN, FRANK, Box 1834, Abilene (D)
 CARRILLO, OSCAR, SR., Box 356, Benavides (D)
 CAVNESS, DON, Box 4807, Austin (D)
 CLARK, JAMES, JR., 3933 Villanova, Dallas (D)
 CLARK, JIM, 7502 Alameda-Genoa Rd.,
 Houston (D)
 CLAYTON, BILL, Box 38, Springlake (D)
 COLE, JAMES D., Box 1096, Greenville (D)
 CORY, R. H., 2601 Bon Aire, Victoria (D)
 COWDEN, GEORGE, 823 Washington, Waco (D)
 CREWS, DAVID, 310 S. First St., Conroe (D)
 CRUZ, LAURO, 7124 Schley, Houston (D)
 CUMMINGS, RUSSELL, 1810 Portsmouth,
 Houston (D)
 DAVIS, C. A., 806 Central Natl. Bank Bldg.,
 Houston (D)
 DICKSON, TEMPLE, Box 638, Sweetwater (D)
 DORAN, HILARY B., 111 E. Broadway,
 Del Rio (D)
 DRAMBERGER, A. L., 216 Lorita Dr.,
 San Antonio (D)
 DUGGAN, LEE, 1314 Fannin Bank Bldg.,
 Houston (D)
 FIELD, JOHN, 1007 Great American Life Bldg.,
 Dallas (D)
 FINCK, BILL, 414 Vera-Cruz, San Antonio (D)
 FINNELL, CHARLES A., Box 468, Holliday (D)
 FINNEY, DAVE, 2800 N. W. 30th St.,
 Fort Worth (D)
 FLOYD, GUY, Box 566, San Antonio (D)
 FLOYD, PAUL, 539 Capitol Natl. Bank Bldg.,
 Houston (D)
 FONDREN, GENE, Box 192, Taylor (D)
 FOREMAN, WILSON, 2114 Buell, Austin (D)
 GARWOOD, ROY H., JR., Petroleum Center,
 San Antonio (D)
 GEORGE, JESSE T., South Plains College,
 Levelland (D)
 GLADDEN, DON, Burkeburnett Bldg.,
 Fort Worth (D)
 GRAVES, CURTIS M., 4222 Lyons Ave.,
 Houston (D)
 HAINES, DAVID G., 406 Woodson Dr., Bryan (D)
 HAIRGROVE, JIM, 116 Persimmon,
 Lake Jackson (D)
 HALE, DEWITT, Wilson Bldg.,
 Corpus Christi (D)
 HAND, DON, Majestic Bldg., San Antonio (D)
 HANNAH, JOHN, 202 Scarbrough, Lufkin (D)
 HARDING, FORREST A., 808 First Savings Bldg.,
 San Angelo (D)
 HARRIS, ED J., 703 U.S. Natl. Bank Bldg.,
 Galveston (D)
 HAWKINS, JACK R., Box 309, Groesbeck (D)
 HAYNES, CLYDE, JR., Box 1235, Vidor (D)
 HEAD, FRED, Tyler Bank & Trust Bldg.,
 Tyler (D)
 HEATLY, W. S., Drawer 1, Paducah (D)
 HENDRICKS, BOB, 109 S. Tennessee,
 McKinney (D)
 HENDRYX, GENE, Box 779, Alpine (D)
 HINSON, GEORGE T., Box 387, Mineola (D)
 HOLLAND, LAMOINE, 1135 Majestic Bldg.,
 San Antonio (D)
 HOLMES, TOM, 607 Crestview, Granbury (D)
 HOWARD, D. C., 132 W. Leona, Uvalde (D)
 HULL, CORDELL, 2308 Market St.,
 Fort Worth (D)
 JAMISON, ALONZO, 616 W. Oak St., Denton (D)
 JOHNSON, GLENN A., 601 W. Zenith,
 Temple (D)
 JOHNSON, J. E.,
 666 Houston First Savings Bldg.,
 Houston (D)
 JOHNSON, JAKE, Rte. 7, Box 219,
 San Antonio (D)
 JONES, DELWIN, 2129 54th St., Lubbock (D)
 JONES, GRANT, Box 2777, Abilene (D)
 JUNGMICHEL, CHARLES, 712 Rosenberg St.,
 La Grange (D)
 KILPATRICK, RUFUS, Box 968, Beaumont (D)
 KNAPP, WALTER L., 419 W. 10th St.,
 Amarillo (D)
 KOHLER, IRA, 5102 Tangle Lane, Houston (D)
 LIGARDE, HONORE, Box 497, Laredo (D)
 LOCKRIDGE, JOSEPH E., 4510 S. Oakland,
 Dallas (D)
 LOMBARDINO, FRANK J.,
 516 Texas Theatre Bldg., San Antonio (D)
 LONGORIA, RAUL, 212½ N. 12th St.,
 Edinburg (D)
 LOVELL, JAMES L., 133 W. Grace, Crockett (D)
 McDONALD, FELIX, Box 330, Edinburg (D)
 MCKISSACK, DICK, 3307 Darbyshire Dr.,
 Dallas (D)
 McLAUGHLIN, JACK, 4817 Green Oaks Dr.,
 Fort Worth (D)
 MILLER, J. E., JR., Box 85, Burkeville (D)
 MOORE, AUBRY, 401 Craig, Hillsboro (D)
 MOORE, GRIFFITH, 4317 Overhill Dr., Dallas (D)

Texas (continued)

MORENO, PAUL C., Southwest Natl. Bank Bldg., El Paso (D)
 MOYER, HUDSON, 412 Petroleum Bldg., Amarillo (D)
 MUNIZ, RAUL, 7871 Lilac, El Paso (D)
 MURPHY, SAM, Rte. 2, Rockwall (D)
 MURRAY, MENTON J., 320 E. Van Buren, Harlingen (D)
 MUSGROVE, BURKE, 307 S. Oakwood, Breckenridge (D)
 MUTSCHER, GUS F., 307 N. Ross, Brenham (D)
 NEUGENT, DEAN, Drawer 2789, Texas City (D)
 NEWMAN, J. T., Box 391, Cuero (D)
 NOWLIN, JAMES R., Milam Bldg., San Antonio (D)
 NUGENT, JAMES E., 703½ Water St., Kerrville (D)
 OGG, JACK, 5918 Dellfern, Houston (D)
 ORR, FRED, 309 Woodhaven Dr., De Soto (D)
 PARKER, CARL A., 449 Stadium Rd., Port Arthur (D)
 PEELER, TRAVIS A., 210 Vaughn Plaza, Corpus Christi (D)
 PENDLETON, R. G., Box 1721, Andrews (D)
 PICKENS, ACE, 804 First Natl. Bank Bldg., Odessa (D)
 PICKETT, W. S., 511 E. Mayfield, Karnes City (D)
 PIPKIN, MAURICE, 401 First Natl. Bank Bldg., Brownsville (D)
 PRICE, RAYFORD, Box 377, Palestine (D)
 QUILLIAM, REED, 5703 Geneva, Lubbock (D)
 RAPP, BILL, Box 897, Raymondville (D)
 RATCLIFF, JOE, 2729 Kings Rd., No. 214, Dallas (D)
 RAY, C. L., JR., Box 299, Marshall (D)
 RICHARDSON, GEORGE, Rte. 1, Box 236-A, Keller (D)
 ROSSON, RENAL, West Texas State Bank Bldg., Snyder (D)
 SALTER, BOB, Box 46, Gatesville (D)
 SANTIESTEBAN, TATI, 119 N. Stanton St., B., El Paso (D)
 SCHILLER, MILTON, Box 108, Cameron (D)
 SCHULLE, GERHARDT, JR., Box 522, San Marcos (D)
 SCOGGINS, CHUCK, 6065 Orms, Corpus Christi (R)
 SCOGGINS, RALPH, 1208 Southwest Center, El Paso (D)
 SEMOS, CHRIS, 3620 W. Davis St., Dallas (D)
 SHANNON, JOE, JR., 6412 Klamath St., Fort Worth (D)
 SHANNON, TOMMY, Box 3098, Fort Worth (D)
 SHERMAN, W. C., 5004 Stadium Dr., Fort Worth (D)
 SIMPSON, J. M., 3209 Parker St., Amarillo (D)
 SLACK, RICHARD C., Box 808, Pecos (D)
 SLIDER, JAMES L., Box 187, Naples (D)
 SMITH, WILL L., 336 Bowie St., Beaumont (D)
 SOLOMON, NEAL, Box 517, Mt. Vernon (D)
 STEWART, VERNON, 1634 Victory St., Wichita Falls (D)
 STROUD, J. W., 5507 McCommas Blvd., Dallas (D)

SWANSON, BILL T., 10823 Chimney Rock, Houston (D)
 TARBOX, ELMER L., 4613 11th St., Lubbock (D)
 THOMAS, BOB L., 530 New Rd., Waco (D)
 TRAEGER, JOHN, 503 S. Austin St., Sequin (D)
 VALE, R. L., 800 Tower Life Bldg., San Antonio (D)
 VANCE, ARTHUR, 1814 Harding, Pasadena (D)
 VICKERY, GLENN, 7203 Ilex, Houston (D)
 WARD, J. E., Box 548, Glen Rose (D)
 WAYNE, RALPH, 2000 W. 5th St., Plainview (D)
 WELDON, J. D., 3412 8th St., Port Arthur (D)
 WHATLEY, WILLIS J., 708 Houston First Savings Bldg., Houston (D)
 WIETING, LEROY J., Box 546, Portland (D)
 WILLIAMS, LINDON, 1526 Wolf, Galena Park (D)
 WILLIAMSON, BILLY H., 1520 Crescent Dr., Tyler (D)
 WRIGHT, JOHN, Box 781, Grand Prairie (D)

UTAH

(LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Republicans 23 Democrats 5

ALSOP, C. EARL, 26 Cordelia Ave., Salt Lake City 84115 (R)
 BARLOW, HAVEN J., 552 Elm St., Layton 84041 (R)
 BARNETT, WILMER L., 5992 Fontaine Bleu Dr., Salt Lake City 84121 (R)
 BROCKBANK, W. HUGHES, 307 Virginia St., Salt Lake City 84103 (R)
 BUCKNER, E. LAMAR, 1550 Country Hills Dr., Ogden 84403 (R)
 BULLEN, REED, 172 E. 1st N., Logan 84321 (R)
 BUNNELL, OMAR, 640 N. 3rd E., Price 84501 (D)
 BURT, WALLACE L., 1346 Lincoln St., Salt Lake City 84105 (R)
 BURTON, C. TAYLOR, 1812 Millbrook Rd., Salt Lake City 84106 (R)
 CALL, RICHARD A., 510 E. 3950 N., Provo 84601 (R)
 CLARK, CARL R., 1966 W. 6255 S., West Jordan 84084 (R)
 CLARK, EZRA T., 967 S. Main, Bountiful 84010 (R)
 CLYDE, ROBERT F., RFD, Heber City 84032 (R)
 DEAN, ERNEST H., 165 S. 3rd E., American Fork 84003 (D)
 EVANS, RICHARD V., 1047 Briarcliff Ave., Salt Lake City 84116 (D)
 FERRY, MILES, Box 70, Corrine 84307 (R)
 GARDNER, WALLACE H., 115 E. 3rd N., Spanish Fork 84660 (R)
 GREENWOOD, ORREN J., 1375 E. 9400 S., Sandy 84070 (R)
 HARWARD, KENDRICK, 251 N. 5th W., Richfield 84701 (R)
 JENKINS, MERRILL, RFD 2, Box 192, Ogden 84404 (D)
 LEAVITT, DIXIE, 393 S. 7th W., Cedar City 84720 (R)

Utah (continued)

MACKAY, J. REX, 3935 S. Redwood Rd.,
Salt Lake City 84007 (R)
MANTY, ERNEST G., 75 E. 1st N.,
Tooele 84074 (D)
PUGH, WARREN E., 5124 Cottonwood Lane,
Salt Lake City 84117 (R)
REESE, G. STANFORD, Gunnison 84634 (R)
TAYLOR, SAMUEL J., 29 E. Center St.,
Moab 84532 (R)
WELCH, CHARLES, JR., 1940 Michigan Ave.,
Salt Lake City 84108 (R)
YORGASON, R. MILTON, 550 4th St.,
Ogden 84404 (R)

House of Representatives

Republicans 59 Democrats 10

AAGARD, VANCE W., 246 N. State St.,
Fountain Green 84632 (R)
ANDERSON, GLEN T., 134 N. 3rd E.,
American Fork 84003 (R)
ANDERSON, RALPH C., 1430 Cheyenne St.,
Salt Lake City 84104 (D)
ARBUCKLE, ROBERT, 555 E. 1000 S.,
Centerville 84014 (R)
BAGLEY, JACK R., 5588 Indian Rock Rd.,
Salt Lake City 84117 (R)
BEHUNIN, ROY A., 3898 Hallmark Ave.,
Granger 84119 (R)
BENSON, R. RALPH, 1795 S. 450 E.,
Orem 84057 (R)
BITTNER, FRED W., 885 N. 13th W.,
Salt Lake City 84116 (R)
BRADY, KENNETH A., 8395 S. 1000 E.,
Sandy 84070 (R)
BRONSON, BOYD C., 6324 Glen Oaks,
Salt Lake City 84107 (R)
BROUGH, RICHARD M., 30 S. Main,
Fillmore 84631 (R)
BUHLER, ROBERT, 1076 S. 5th E.,
Salt Lake City 84105 (R)
CANNON, RALPH S., 261 3rd Ave.,
Salt Lake City 84103 (R)
CARLING, RICHARD J., 968-A E. 5th S.,
Salt Lake City 84102 (R)
CHRISTENSEN, DEAN C., 189 N. 3rd E.,
Provo 84601 (R)
COX, W. MALIN, St. George 84770 (R)
DARGER, STANFORD P., 24 Virginia St.,
Salt Lake City 84103 (R)
DAY, JAMES H., 551 E. 13440 S.,
Draper 84020 (R)
DENNIS, DANIEL S., 293 N. 1st E.,
Roosevelt 84066 (R)
DRAKE, EDWARD E., Moab 84532 (R)
ESKELSEN, RUEL M., 37 S. 3rd W.,
Brigham City 84302 (R)
FISHER, M. BYRON, 1264 E. 3700 S.,
Salt Lake City 84106 (R)
FOWLER, BEN E., 1351 Ritter Dr.,
Ogden 84403 (R)
FROST, C. ALFRED, Monticello 84535 (R)
GILLMAN, HARLEY M., 263 W. 1600 N.,
Orem 84057 (R)

GUNNELL, FRANKLIN W., 1160 N. 17th E.,
Logan 84321 (R)
HALLADAY, CHILEON, 334 S. Main,
Tooele 84074 (D)
HALVERSON, RONALD T., 1302 E. 4275 S.,
Ogden 84403 (R)
HARDING, RAY M., 2203 E. 3205 S.,
Salt Lake City 84109 (R)
HARWARD, ROYAL T., Loa 84747 (R)
HILL, J. DEAN, 274 W. 1350 N.,
Bountiful 84010 (R)
HODGKINSON, REED, 4394 S. 325 E.,
Ogden 84403 (R)
HOLT, KENNETH O., 98 N. 300 E.,
Clearfield 84015 (R)
HUNTER, J. REESE, 4577 Wellington St.,
Salt Lake City 84117 (R)
INKLEY, RONALD W., 1734 24th St.,
Ogden 84401 (R)
JACK, MRS. C. L., 458 S. 8th W.,
Salt Lake City 84104 (D)
JONES, LAWRENCE W., Monroe 84754 (R)
LOVERIDGE, DELLA L., 2336 S. 3rd E.,
Salt Lake City 84115 (D)
KNOWLTON, FRANKLIN, East Layton 84041 (R)
LEATHAM, CHARLES E., 81 N. Center,
Wellsville 84339 (R)
LINGARD, DAVID D., 3096 LeMay Ave.,
Salt Lake City 84119 (R)
LUDWIG, HERBERT R., 8164 S. 10th E.,
Sandy 84070 (R)
MATHER, J. LYNDEN, 3444 S. 11th E.,
Salt Lake City 84106 (R)
MECHAM, ALLAN E., 2681 Sherwood Dr.,
Salt Lake City 84108 (R)
MITCHELL, J. HAROLD, 27 S. 1st E.,
Parowan 84761 (R)
NELSON, FRANK V., 1866 Wasatch Dr.,
Salt Lake City 84108 (R)
NIELSEN, HOWARD C., 383 E. 1980 N.,
Provo 84601 (R)
OBERHANSLEY, MRS. REX, 4150 W. 5500 S.,
Kearns 84118 (D)
PACE, LORIN N., 2386 Olympus Dr.,
Salt Lake City 84117 (R)
PETERSON, FERDINAND E., 1370 E. 9th S.,
Salt Lake City 84105 (R)
PLANT, ROSS H., 170 W. Main,
Richmond 84333 (R)
POWELL, MARION L., 1161 W. 12th St.,
Ogden 84404 (R)
PREECE, RALPH A., 44 S. 2nd E.,
Vernal 84078 (R)
REDD, JOHN P., 3263 S. 350 W.,
Bountiful 84010 (R)
REESE, D. LEON, 2889 S. 8560 W.,
Magna 84044 (D)
REGIS, LARRY, JR., Spring Glen 84256 (D)
RUSSELL, GEORGE B., 2867 Porter Ave.,
Ogden 84403 (D)
SANDERS, RAY, 1663 Kiesel Ave.,
Ogden 84401 (R)
SAVAGE, LEON H., 4123 W. 4990 S.,
Salt Lake City 84118 (R)
SMITH, JOHN E., 104 N. 1st E.,
Tooele 84074 (D)

Utah (continued)

STONE, VERL D., 330 W. 470 N.,
Spanish Fork 84660 (R)
SUMSION, FRED F., 822 E. 7th N.,
Provo 84601 (R)
THEURER, GARY L., 1430 E. Stratford Ave.,
Salt Lake City 84106 (R)
THURSTON, GLEN, Morgan 84050 (R)
WHEELER, GEORGE G., 912 Simoron Dr.,
Ogden 84403 (R)
WHITING, HAROLD J., 165 E. 4th N.,
Springville 84663 (R)
WILKINSON, HOMER F., 3538 Eastwood Dr.,
Salt Lake City 84109 (R)
WILLIAMS, RUSSELL, 371 N. 6th E.,
Price 84501 (D)
YOUNG, MALCOM C., RFD 1,
Brigham City 84302 (R)

VERMONT

(GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

Senate

Republicans 22 Democrats 8

ANGNEY, ALLAN B., Arlington 05250 (R)
ARNOLD, DONALD S., Bethel 05032 (R)
BLAKE, RAYMOND E., 927 E. Main St.,
Newport 05855 (R)
BOVE, FIORE L., 23 Bittersweet Lane,
Burlington 05401 (D)
CAIN, L. JOHN, 231 S. Union St.,
Burlington 05401 (D)
CHRISTOWE, STOYAN, West Dover 05356 (R)
COOK, GEORGE W. F., 70 Litchfield Ave.,
Rutland 05701 (R)
CROWLEY, THOMAS M., 103 N. Willard St.,
Burlington 05401 (D)
DELANEY, CHARLES L., RFD 3,
Winooski 05404 (D)
DUNHAM, MARSHALL, Franklin 05457 (D)
FOSTER, HOWARD, Salisbury 05443 (R)
GAY, OLIN D., 198 Summer St.,
Springfield 05156 (R)
HAMMOND, MARGARET B., RFD 1,
Chester Depot 05144 (R)
HAYES, GEORGE B.,
Enosburg Falls 05450 (D)
JANEWAY, EDWARD G.,
S. Londonderry 05155 (R)
JEFFORDS, JAMES, 27 S. Main St.,
Rutland 05701 (R)
JONES, ARTHUR H., Seymour Lake,
Morgan 05853 (R)
KITCHEL, DOUGLAS B.,
Passumpsic 05861 (R)
LATHROP, CLARENCE G., Box 15,
Bristol 05769 (R)
LOOMIS, SAMUEL R., Rte. 1,
Hyde Park 05655 (R)
MORSE, GEORGE C., Danville 05828 (R)
O'BRIEN, JOHN J., 33 Hayden Parkway,
S. Burlington 05401 (D)
ORZEL, ANDREW L.,
Center Rutland 05736 (R)

PURDY, ELLERY, Town Line Rd., RFD,
Rutland 05701 (R)
RUGGLES, DANIEL B., III, 2 Summer St.,
Montpelier 05602 (R)
SANTARCANGELO, SALVATORE,
4 Monument Circle, Bennington 05201 (R)
SHEA, DOROTHY P., Hackamore Rd.,
Montpelier 05602 (R)
SMITH, DONALD L., RFD 1, Barre 05641 (R)
WHEATLEY, WALTER H., RFD 2,
Randolph Center 05061 (R)
WRIGHT, WILLIAM L., 57 Brookes Ave.,
Burlington 05401 (D)

House of Representatives

Republicans 93 Democrats 51

Republican-Democrats 3

Democrat-Republicans 2

Democrat-Independents 1

ALDEN, JOHN T., 16 Church Hill,
Woodstock 05087 (R)
ALEXANDER, MRS. DORIS S., Irasburg (R)
ALLEN, DAVID J., RFD, Bennington 05201 (R)
ANDERSON, CARL A., Thetford 05074 (R)
ARCHAMBAULT, LYLE B., 88 Hood St.,
Winooski 05404 (D)
ASHLAND, HOMER B., 12 Roberts Ave.,
Rutland 05701 (R)
BARGUP, MRS. DORIS, Morgan 05853 (R)
BATTLES, GEORGE H., RFD,
Randolph 05060 (R)
BEATTIE, MRS. DEBORAH M., Northfield Falls (D)
BILLINGS, HAROLD C., Springfield 05156 (R)
BROUTSAS, MICHAEL W., South Street,
Brattleboro 05301 (R)
BULLOCK, ELMER, RFD 3, Milton 05478 (R)
BURACZYNSKI, ANTHONY C., Putney Rd.,
Brattleboro 05301 (D)
BURGESS, JOHN S., 67 Main St.,
Brattleboro (R)
BURKE, JOHN, South St., Middlebury 05853 (R)
BURNHAM, DWIGHT E., Waltham (R)
BURNS, BRIAN D., 67 Caroline St.,
Burlington 05401 (D)
BURNS, WILLIAM T., Dorset (R)
BURT, HOYT J., 53 Depot,
Enosburg Falls 05450 (D)
CANDON, THOMAS H., 5 Royce St.,
Rutland 05701 (R-D)
CARACCIOLA, JOSEPH J., Hunt St.,
Bennington 05201 (R)
CARSE, HENRY H., Hinesburg 05461 (R)
CHADWICK, THOMAS A., Chester 05143 (R)
CHALMERS, J. ALAN, Weston (D)
CLARK, HUGH, 608 Gage St., Bennington (D)
CODERRE, ARMAND, Swanton 05488 (D)
COHEN, MRS. ESTHER H., 6B University Heights,
Burlington 05401 (D)
COLE, RUTH A., Arlington (R)
COLBY, AMOS C., Main St.,
Lunenburg 05906 (R-D)
CONLIN, EDWARD J., 6 Dewey Ave.,
Windsor 05089 (R)
COOLEY, REGINALD G., RFD 2, Barre (R)

Vermont (continued)

- COSTES, GEORGE T., 88 High St.,
St. Albans 05478 (R)
- COUTTS, FLORA J., Newport 05855 (R)
- CRANE, EDWARD T., East St.,
Johnsbury 05838 (R)
- CUTTS, ROYAL B., Townshend 05353 (R)
- DAILEY, WILLIAM E., SR., RFD,
North Bennington (D)
- DAVIS, FRANK H., 2 Tower Terr.,
Burlington 05401 (R-D)
- DEBONIS, DANIEL, RFD 1,
Poultney 05764 (D)
- DELAIR, MRS. FRANCES,
East Montpelier 05651 (R)
- DELLIVENERI, MARTIN J., 63 Church St.,
Rutland 05701 (R)
- DEVEREUX, MAUD E., Belmont (R)
- DEWEY, GILES, Stowe (R)
- DIXON, CLARKE E., 2A Beat Ct.,
St. Albans 05478 (D)
- EATON, WENDELL H.,
South Royalton 05068 (R)
- ESPOSITO, FRANCIS J., 104 South St.,
Rutland 05701 (D)
- EURICH, EDWARD R., Waitsfield 05673 (R)
- FITZPATRICK, JEROME M., Pittsford (D)
- FOLEY, ALLEN R., Norwich (R)
- FONTAINE, GERARD, Newport Center 05857 (R)
- FORTIN, MRS. VIOLA, 132 N. Champlain St.,
Burlington 05401 (D)
- FRANCO, MRS. HELEN M., RFD 1, Barre (D)
- GALLAGHER, S. RENFREW, R.D. 1,
St. Albans 05478 (D-R)
- GALLI, AMERICO J., 97 Berlin St.,
Barre 05641 (D)
- GIBB, ARTHUR, Box 42,
Middlebury 05753 (R)
- GIULIANI, PETER, 15 College St.,
Montpelier 05602 (R)
- GOODWIN, ERNEST, Hyde Park 05655 (R)
- GOULD, BENJAMIN D., 179 Main St.,
Vergennes 05491 (R)
- GRAF, ROBERT E., Pawlet (R)
- GRAHAM, MRS. LORRAINE H., 280 N. Winooski
Ave., Burlington 05401 (D)
- GREENE, CHARLES O. H., 62 Lincoln Ave.,
St. Albans 05478 (D)
- HACKETT, LUTHER F., 39 Lural Hill Dr.,
South Burlington 05403 (R)
- HANCOCK, JOHN E., East Hardwick (R)
- HARRIS, MERRILL W., 24 Clarendon Ave.,
Montpelier 05602 (R)
- HATHORN, FRANCIS G., White River Junction (R)
- HEBARD, EMORY A., Glover (R)
- HEITMAN, MRS. KATHRYN J., Shoreham 05770 (R)
- HOLLISTER, WILLIAM H., 915 North Ave.,
Burlington 05401 (D)
- HOWLETT, CARY, Bridport (R)
- HOYT, HERMAN E., 20 Perkins St.,
St. Johnsbury 05819 (R)
- HUNT, LYMAN C., 7 Church St.,
Essex Junction 05452 (R)
- HUTCHINS, MARSHALL, Lincoln 05467 (R)
- JACKMAN, LAWRENCE M., Corinth (R)
- JARRETT, MRS. EVELYN L., 346 S. Union St.,
Burlington (D)
- JONES, MRS. CHARLOTTE, 77 Bellevue Ave.,
Rutland 05701 (R)
- JOSEPH, PETER A., Island Pond 05846 (D)
- KEARNS, ROBERT, 961 Gage St.,
Bennington (D)
- KELLOGG, KENNETH T., RFD 1,
Rutland 05701 (R)
- KENNEDY, FRANCIS J., 30 Cross Parkway
Burlington (D)
- KENNEDY, WALTER L., Chelsea 05038 (R)
- KINGSTON, GEORGE J., JR., 5 Prospect St.,
Northfield (D)
- LAWRENCE, G. ROLAND, Albany 05820 (R)
- LAWRENCE, HARRY U., RFD, Lyndonville (R)
- LEAVITT, L. DUDLEY, Pomfret 05468 (R)
- LECLAIR, CLARENCE, 50 Bright St.,
Burlington 05401 (D)
- LEDUC, RALPH E., Elm St., Pittsford (R)
- LEFEVRE, REID, Manchester Center 05255 (R)
- LINDLEY, JOHN M., JR., Springfield 05156 (R)
- LOUNSBURY, JAMES W., Pownal (D-R)
- LUCE, BURTON C., Waterbury 05677 (D)
- LUNDERVILLE, HOWARD P., Williston 05495 (R)
- LUNNIE, NEIL C., Richmond (D-I)
- MAGNAN, EUCLIDE, Fairfax (D)
- MAGNANT, MERRILL F., Franklin (D)
- MALLARY, RICHARD W., RFD,
Bradford 05033 (R)
- MANCHESTER, R. HENRY, RFD, Johnson (R)
- MARTELL, ARTHUR J., Swanton (D)
- MAZZA, JOSEPH M., RFD 3, Winooski 05404 (D)
- MCCUIN, GUY L., 196 Main St.,
Richford 05476 (D)
- McHUGO, WALTER T., 6 Cliff St.,
Barre 05641 (D)
- MEROLA, ARTHUR E., 126 Maple St.,
Burlington 05401 (D)
- MILLER, ELLWYN, East Putney 05436 (R)
- MILLER, EVERETT H., Hartland 05048 (R)
- MINER, STANLEY P., Gaysville 05767 (R)
- MOLINAROLI, MRS. LUCILLE, 46 Webster St.,
Barre 05641 (R)
- MORSE, GERALD I., Groton 05046 (R)
- MORRISON, ARTHUR T.,
Lower Waterford 05848 (R)
- NEWELL, GRAHAM S., 8 Park St.,
St. Johnsbury 05819 (R)
- NIXON, SIDNEY T., 68 Oak Grove Ave.,
Brattleboro 05301 (R)
- NORTHROP, GERALD E., Castleton 05735 (R)
- O'BRIEN JOHN E., 30 West Allen St.,
Winooski 05404 (D)
- O'BRIEN, LEE, JR., 200 Old Farm Rd.,
South Burlington 05403 (D)
- O'NEIL, MRS. MILDRED H., 51 Colonial Dr.,
Montpelier 05602 (R)
- OSBORN, HOWARD T., 20 Williston St.,
Brattleboro 05301 (R)
- ORZELL, JOHN J., West Rutland (D)
- PATRIDGE, SANBORN, 62 Ormsbee Ave.,
Proctor 05765 (R)
- PAYNE, REIDE B., 57 Pine St., Rutland 05701 (D)
- PEISCH, FRANCIS R., Appletree Point,
Burlington 05401 (R)
- PERRY, DEAN, Troy (R)

Vermont (continued)

PICKARD, DWIGHT A., Cavendish 05142 (D)
 PUFFER, MRS., ERMA F., RFD 3, Vernon (R)
 PUTNAM, HOLDS J., 115 South St.,
 Springfield 05156 (R)
 REED, NORMAN E., White River Junction (D)
 RICE, LYLE K., 15 Harvard St.,
 Rutland 05701 (R)
 RIDLON, GEORGE H.,
 North Clarendon 05759 (R)
 RIEHLE, THEODORE M., 495 Spear St.,
 South Burlington (R)
 ROTUNDA, THOMAS J., Essex Junction 05452 (D)
 RYAN, JOHN W., 9 Foster Ave.,
 Springfield 05156 (D)
 SALMON, THOMAS P., Bellows Falls 05101 (D)
 SHEA, JAMES D., 26 Leclair St.,
 Winooski 05404 (D)
 SIMPSON, W. ARTHUR, RFD,
 Londonville (R)
 SLOAN, GEORGE H., 11 Westview Ave.,
 Rutland 05701 (D)
 SMITH, SIDNEY F., Marshfield (R)
 SPENCER, SIMPSON E., Jericho (R)
 STACK, MAURICE W., Bellows Falls 05101 (D)
 STAFFORD, RALPH E.,
 South Wallingford 05771 (R)
 STILES, FRANK O., Washington St.,
 Fair Haven 05743 (R)
 THURBER, MRS. MARY, Charlotte (R)
 TOMASI, LAWRENCE J., Windsor 05089 (D)
 TOWNE, CARROLL E., Milton 05468 (R)
 TUBBS, CLARENCE R., Alburg 05440 (R)
 VANSANTVOORD, GEORGE, RFD,
 Bennington 05201 (D)
 VALSANGIACOMO, ORESTE V., 31 Sheridan St.,
 Barre 05641 (D)
 WALLACE, HAROLD J., 42 Monument Ave.,
 Bennington 05201 (R)
 WESTPHAL, FRED, Elmore 05661 (R)
 WHEELER, ALTON G., Waterbury 05676 (R)
 WHITAKER, HAROLD H., Newfane 05345 (R)
 WHITE, MRS. SADIE L., 89 Blodgett St.,
 Burlington 05401 (D)
 WHITNEY, IRA D., R.D., North Adams,
 Massachusetts 01247 (R)
 WOOD, LEYLAND, RFD, Randolph 05060 (R)
 ZAMPIERI, JOHN J., South Ryegate (D)

VIRGINIA

(GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

Senate

Democrats 36 Republicans 4

ALDHIZER, GEORGE S., II, Broadway 22815 (D)
 AMES, EDWARD A., JR., Accomac 23301 (D)
 ANDREWS, HUNTER B., 4408 Chesapeake Ave.,
 Hampton 23369 (D)
 BALDWIN, ROBERT F., 1328 Graydon Ave.,
 Norfolk 23507 (D)
 BARNES, GEORGE F., Box 500,
 Tazewell 24651 (R)
 BATEMAN, FRED W., 23 Cedar Lane,
 Newport News 23601 (D)

BEMISS, FITZGERALD, 1248 Rothesay Rd.,
 Richmond 23221 (D)
 BENDHEIM, LEROY S., 309 Mansion Dr.,
 Alexandria 22302 (D)
 BIRD, DANIEL W., Bland 24315 (D)
 BIRD, LLOYD C., 8847 Riverside Dr.,
 Richmond 23235 (D)
 BRAULT, ADELARD L., 8807 Southwick St.,
 Fairfax 22030 (D)
 BREEDEN, EDWARD L., JR., 1301 Harmott Ave.,
 Norfolk 23509 (D)
 BURRUSS, ROBERT S., JR., 3240 Landon St.,
 Lynchburg 24503 (R)
 CAMPBELL, LESLIE D., JR., "Lochland," Rte. 2,
 Doswell 23047 (D)
 COCHRAN, GEORGE M., 219 Williams St.,
 Staunton 24401 (D)
 COLLINS, MICHAEL M., 106 Rosedale Ave.,
 Covington 24426 (D)
 DAVIS, JAMES W., Monroe 24574 (D)
 FENWICK, CHARLES R., 6733 Lee Hgwy.,
 Arlington 22205 (D)
 FITZGERALD, ROBERT C., Fitzmar,
 1154 Robindale Dr., Great Falls 22066 (D)
 GALLEHER, JOHN, 630 Sudley Rd.,
 Manassas 22110 (D)
 GRAY, GARLAND, Waverly 23890 (D)
 HAGOOD, JAMES D., Clover 24534 (D)
 HIRST, OMER L., Rolling Rd., Burke 22015 (D)
 HODGES, WILLIAM H., 202 Peake Lane,
 Chesapeake 23320 (D)
 HOPKINS, WILLIAM B., 1506 Franklin Rd. S.W.,
 Roanoke 24016 (D)
 HOWELL, HENRY E., JR., 1117 Cambridge
 Crescent, Norfolk 23508 (D)
 HUTCHESON, JOSEPH C., Lawrenceville 23868 (D)
 KELLAM, WILLIAM P., 110 Raleigh Dr.,
 Virginia Beach 23451 (D)
 LONG, MACON M., St. Paul 24283 (D)
 MANNS, PAUL W., Bowling Green 22427 (D)
 MCCUE, EDWARD O., JR., Rte. 29 N.,
 Charlottesville 22901 (D)
 PARKERSON, WILLIAM F., JR., 508 W. Drive
 Circle, Richmond 23229 (D)
 RAWLINGS, WILLIAM V., Capron 23829 (D)
 ROBINSON, JAMES K., Box 668,
 Winchester 22601 (R)
 SPONG, WILLIAM B., JR., 316 North,
 Portsmouth 23704 (D)
 STONE, WILLIAM F., 1229 Sam Lions Trail,
 Martinsville 24112 (D)
 TURK, JAMES C., Walker Dr.,
 Radford 24141 (R)
 WARREN, GEORGE M., JR., 100 Wallace Rd.,
 Bristol 24201 (D)
 WILLEY, EDWARD E., 4510 Newport Dr.,
 Richmond 23227 (D)
 WYATT, LONDON R., 862 Main St.,
 Danville 24541 (D)

House of Delegates

Democrats 88 Republicans 11
 Independents 1

ALLEN, GEORGE E., JR., 213 Locke Lane,
 Richmond 23226 (D)

Virginia (continued)

- ANDERSON, HOWARD P., 1080 Mount Rd.,
Halifax 24558 (D)
- ANDERSON, MATTHEW G., Oilville 23129 (D)
- ANDERSON, WILLIS M., 2331 Broadway S.W.,
Roanoke 24014 (D)
- ANDREWS, THOMAS C., JR., 203 Matoaka Rd.,
Richmond 23226 (D)
- BACON, EDGAR, Box 236, Jonesville 24263 (D)
- BAGLEY, RICHARD M., 3808 Chesapeake Ave.,
Hampton 23369 (D)
- BAKER, MRS. INEZ D., 81 Kansas Ave.,
Portsmouth 23701 (D)
- BRADSHAW, JUNIE L., 100 Culpeper Rd.,
Richmond 23229 (D)
- BRYAN, STANLEY G., Rte. 8, Box 38,
Chesapeake 23320 (D)
- BUTLER, MANLEY C., 845 Orchard Rd. S.W.,
Roanoke 24014 (R)
- CAMPBELL, ARCHIBALD A., Pine Ridge,
Wytheville 24382 (D)
- CANTRELL, ORBY L., Pound 24279 (D)
- CARNEAL, RUSSELL M., 226 Thomas Nelson
Lane, Williamsburg 23185 (D)
- CATON, EDWARD T., III, 418 22nd St.,
Virginia Beach 23451 (D)
- CLARK, ROBERT L., Box 385, Stuart 24171 (D)
- CLEATON, C. WILLIAM, 221 Park Lane,
South Hill 23970 (D)
- COOKE, JOHN W., Mathews 23109 (D)
- DALTON, GRADY W., 210 Washington Sq.,
Richlands 24641 (D)
- DALTON, JOHN N., 313 5th St.,
Radford 24141 (R)
- DANIEL, JOHN H.,
Charlotte Court House 23923 (D)
- DANIEL, WILBUR C., 130 Beverly Rd.,
Danville 24541 (D)
- DAVIS, RUSSELL L., 116 Taliaferro St. S.W.,
Rocky Mount 24151 (R)
- DERVISHIAN, HAROLD H., 600 North Blvd.,
Richmond 23220 (D)
- DICKSON, WALLACE G., 3075 S. Woodrow St.,
Arlington 22206 (D)
- DUDLEY, WILLIAM M., 3801 Sheringham Pl.,
Lynchburg 24503 (D)
- DURLAND, WILLIAM R., 7203 Dormont St.,
Springfield 22150 (D)
- DUVAL, CLIVE L., II, 1214 Buchanan St.,
McLean 22101 (D)
- EARMAN, DON E., Rte. 1,
Harrisonburg 22801 (R)
- EASTWOOD, JAMES R., Rte. 1,
Keeling 24566 (D)
- FARLEY, GUY O., JR., 12017 Waples Mill Rd.,
Oakton 22124 (D)
- FIDLER, WALTER B., Sharps 22548 (D)
- FROST, THOMAS N., Warrenton 22186 (D)
- FUGATE, JAMES B., Gate City 24251 (D)
- FUNKHOUSER, DONALD K., Rte. 1,
Mt. Jackson 22842 (R)
- GALLAND, MRS. MARION G., 1403 Bishop Lane,
Alexandria 22302 (D)
- GEISLER, JERRY H., Hillsville 24343 (R)
- GIBSON, ROBERT E., 1401 Earle Ave.,
Chesapeake 23320 (D)
- GIESEN, ARTHUR R., JR., 891 Preston Dr.,
Staunton 24401 (R)
- GRAY, FREDERICK T., RFD 2, Box 937,
Chester 23831 (D)
- GRAY, JOHN D., 501 Harbor Dr.,
Hampton 23361 (D)
- GUNN, CHARLES W., JR., Rte. 5,
Lexington 24450 (D)
- GWATHMEY, ROBERT R., III, Hanover 23069 (D)
- GWYN, R. CROCKETT, JR.,
Marion 24354 (D)
- HAGEN, JOHN W., 4902 Northwood Dr. N.W.,
Roanoke 24017 (R)
- HANSEN, JOHN S., 10362 Ramona Ave.,
Richmond 23234 (R)
- HARRELL, LYMAN C., JR., 529 Ingleside Ave.,
Emporia 23847 (D)
- HILL, GEORGE H., 900 River Rd.,
Newport News 23601 (D)
- HUTCHENS, CHARLES K., 32 Ferguson Lane,
Newport News 23606 (D)
- JOHNSON, JOSEPH P., JR., 131 E. Main St.,
Abingdon 24210 (D)
- KOSTEL, GEORGE J., 732 Palace Blvd.,
Clifton Forge 24422 (D)
- LANE, EDWARD E., 6301 Ridgeway Rd.,
Richmond 23226 (D)
- LEVIN, BERNARD, 7407 Cortlandt Pl.,
Norfolk 23505 (D)
- LIGHTSEY, WILLIAM M., 231 N. Evergreen St.,
Arlington 22203 (D)
- MANN, C. HARRISON, JR., 1818 S. Arlington
Ridge Rd., Arlington 22202 (D)
- MARKS, CHARLES H., 3501 Norton St.,
Hopewell 23860 (D)
- MARSHALL, MRS. MARY A., 2256 N. Wakefield St.,
Arlington 22308 (D)
- MASON, JULIEN J., Bowling Green 22427 (D)
- MCCOY, RUFUS V., SR., Rte. 1, Nora 24272 (I)
- MCDIARMID, MRS. DOROTHY S.,
9950 Meadowlark Rd., Vienna 22180 (D)
- MCMATH, GEORGE N., Onley 23418 (D)
- MCMURRAN, LEWIS A., JR., 5912 Huntington
Ave., Newport News 23607 (D)
- MIDDLETON, RICHARD H., Birdwood Farm,
Rte. 250 W., Charlottesville 22901 (R)
- MOODY, WILLARD J., 120 River Point Crescent,
Portsmouth 23707 (D)
- MOORE, E. BLACKBURN, 217 W. Boscawen St.,
Winchester 22601 (D)
- MOORE, GARNETT S., 24 4th St. N.,
Pulaski 24301 (D)
- MOSS, THOMAS W., JR., 6212 Powhatan Ave.,
Norfolk 23508 (D)
- OWENS, STANLEY A., 341 N. Union St.,
Manassas 22110 (D)
- PAXSON, C. ARMONDE, Altamont Apts.,
Charlottesville 22901 (D)
- PENDLETON, DONALD G., Seminole Dr.,
Madison Heights 24572 (D)
- PENDLETON, EUGENE B., JR., 4708 Rolfe Rd.,
Richmond 23226 (D)
- PENNINGTON, WILLIAM A., Box 45,
Buckingham 23921 (D)
- PHILLIPS, LUCAS D., Box 409,
Leesburg 22075 (D)
- PHILPOTT, ALBERT L., Bassett 24055 (D)

Virginia (continued)

POPE, SAMUEL E., Drewryville 23844 (D)
 PUTNEY, LACEY E., 733 Longwood Ave.,
 Bedford 24523 (D)
 RAWLINGS, GEORGE C., JR., 1725 Greenway Dr.,
 Fredericksburg 22401 (D)
 RAWLS, JOHN L., JR., 603 Dumville Ave.,
 Suffolk 23434 (D)
 REIBER, PAUL, 1158 Swinks Mill Rd.,
 McLean 22101 (D)
 REYNOLDS, JULIAN S., 21 Highland Rd.,
 Richmond 23229 (D)
 RICHARDSON, ARTHUR H., Dinwiddie 23841 (D)
 ROBERTS, JAMES W., 7509 Cortlandt Pl.,
 Norfolk 23505 (D)
 ROLLER, O. BEVERLEY, Weyers Cave 24486 (R)
 SACKS, STANLEY E., 6058 Newport Crescent,
 Norfolk 23505 (D)
 SEARS, JOHN R., JR., 1320 Harmott Ave.,
 Norfolk 23509 (D)
 SHORT, LAURENCE A., 6409 Furlong Rd.,
 McLean 22101 (D)
 SLAUGHTER, DANIEL F., JR., 1071 Oaklawn Dr.,
 Culpeper 22701 (D)
 SMITH, RICHARD M., Kenbridge 23944 (D)
 SMITH, WILLIAM R., 1750 Westover Ave.,
 Petersburg 23803 (D)
 SPEER, KEITH D., Box JJ, Grundy 24614 (D)
 SPESSARD, ROBERT W., 1510 Red Oak Lane S.W.,
 Roanoke 24018 (D)
 SUTTON, TRIBLE D., 8202 Fredonia Rd.,
 Richmond 23227 (D)
 THOMPSON, LAWRENCE R., Rustburg 24588 (D)
 THOMPSON, WILLIAM C., Military Dr.,
 Chatham 24531 (D)
 THOMSON, JAMES M., 1325 Kingston Ave.,
 Alexandria 22302 (D)
 WAEKER, STANLEY C., 1298 Kempsville Rd.,
 Norfolk 23502 (D)
 WHITE, JOSHUA W., JR., 1206 Graydon Ave.,
 Norfolk 23507 (D)
 WHITE, PRESLEY B., 106 66th St.,
 Virginia Beach 23451 (D)
 WILLIAMS, CARRINGTON, 3426 Mansfield Rd.,
 Falls Church 22041 (D)
 YATES, GLENN, JR., 701 Amelia Ave.,
 Portsmouth 23707 (D)

VIRGIN ISLANDS

(LEGISLATURE)

Unicameral

Democrats 15

ALEXANDER, KENNETH D., Box 1488,
 Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas (D)
 CALLWOOD, HORACE, Box 1578,
 Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas (D)
 DIAZ-MORALES, AUREO, Box 554,
 Christiansted, St. Croix (D)
 DOWARD, AUGUSTIN, 53 B. Co. St.,
 Christiansted, St. Croix (D)
 FARRELLY, ALEXANDER A., 1Fa Ests.,
 St. Joseph and Rosendahl,
 Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas (D)

GARCIA, SANTIAGO, Box 343,
 Christiansted, St. Croix (D)
 HAMILTON, DAVID, No. 1 Strand St.,
 Christiansted, St. Croix (D)
 JACOBS, FRANK E., Box 663,
 Christiansted, St. Croix (D)
 JAMES, RANDALL N., Box 73,
 Christiansted, St. Croix (D)
 LAWAEZ, FRITS, Box 366,
 Frederiksted, St. Croix (D)
 MADURO, JOHN L., Box 1239
 Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas (D)
 MOOREHEAD, THEOVALD E., Cruz Bay,
 St. John (D)
 OTTLEY, EARLE B., Box 987,
 Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas (D)
 PURITZ, DAVID, Box 1041,
 Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas (D)
 REESE, PERCIVAL H., Box 493,
 Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas (D)

WASHINGTON

(LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Democrats 29 Republicans 20

ATWOOD, R. FRANK, 317 Park Ridge,
 Bellingham 98225 (R)
 BAILEY, ROBERT C., 602 West First St.,
 South Bend 98586 (D)
 CANFIELD, DAMON R., 1368 Upland Dr.,
 Sunnyside 98944 (R)
 CHYTIL, JOE, 1274 5th St., Chehalis 98532 (R)
 COONEY, JOHN L., N. 4403 Adams,
 Spokane 99205 (D)
 CONNER, FRANK, 3201 S. Massachusetts,
 Seattle 98144 (D)
 DONOHUE, DEWEY C., 506 E. Richmond,
 Dayton 99328 (D)
 DORE, FRED H., 3721 E. Marion, Seattle 98122 (D)
 DURKAN, MARTIN J.,
 4049 W. Lake Sammamish Blvd. S.,
 Issaquah 98027 (D)
 FAULK, LARRY, 4520 Layman Terrace N.E.,
 Tacoma 98422 (R)
 FOLEY, FRANK W., 3924 Wauna Vista Dr.,
 Vancouver 98661 (D)
 FREISE, HERBERT H., 932 Frazier Dr.,
 Walla Walla 99362 (R)
 GISSBERG, WILLIAM A., Rte. 1, Box 41,
 Lake Stevens 98258 (D)
 GREIVE, R. R., 5116 S.W. Hudson,
 Seattle 98116 (D)
 GUESS, SAM C., W. 408 33rd Ave.,
 Spokane 99203 (R)
 HALLAUER, WILBUR G., Box 70,
 Oroville 98844 (D)
 HANNA, H. B., 1130 Springwater Ave.,
 Wenatchee 98801 (D)
 HENRY, AL, White Salmon 98672 (D)
 HERR, GORDON, 10617 21st S.W.,
 Seattle 98146 (D)
 HERRMANN, KARL, 9417 E. Grace,
 Spokane 99206 (D)

Washington (continued)

- KEEFE, JAMES, 412 W. Glass Ave.,
Spokane 99205 (D)
- KNOBLAUCH, REUBEN A., Rte. 1, Box 641,
Sumner 98390 (D)
- KUPKA, GEORGE W., 1316 So. 8th St.,
Tacoma 98405 (D)
- LENNART, ERNEST W., Rte. 1,
Everson 98247 (R)
- LEWIS, HARRY B., Rte. 4, Box 532,
Olympia 98501 (R)
- MARDESICH, AUGUST P., 4712 Mermont Dr.,
Everett 98202 (D)
- MARQUARDT, RICHARD G.,
12542 Densmore Ave. N., Seattle 98133 (R)
- MCCORMACK, MIKE, 1314 Hains,
Richland 99352 (D)
- MCCUTCHEON, JOHN T., Box 387,
Steilacoom 98388 (D)
- MCMILLAN, DAVID E., Rte. 3, Colville 99114 (D)
- METCALF, JACK, 7421 46th W., Everett 98201 (R)
- MORGAN, FRANCES HADDON,
948 Lower Oyster Bay Rd.,
Bremerton 98313 (D)
- NEILL, MARSHALL A., 414 Dexter St.,
Pullman 99163 (R)
- PETERSON, LOWELL, Box 188, Concrete 98237 (D)
- PETERSON, TED G., 2345 N.W. Blue Ridge Dr.,
Seattle 98177 (R)
- PRITCHARD, JOEL M., 3233 29th Ave. W.,
Seattle 98199 (R)
- RASMUSSEN, A. L., 5415 "A" Street,
Tacoma 98408 (D)
- REDMON, FRED, 3901 Richey Road,
Yakima 98902 (R)
- RIDDER, BOB, 5809 S. Roxbury, Seattle 98118 (D)
- RYDER, JOHN N., 6811 55th Ave. N.E.,
Seattle 98105 (R)
- SANDISON, GORDON, 2501 N. Cherry St.,
Pt. Angeles 98362 (D)
- STENDER, JOHN H., 27420 Military Road S.,
Auburn 98002 (R)
- TALLEY, DON L., 1817 Bloyd St.,
Kelso 98626 (D)
- THOMPSON, ALBERT C., Jr., 2300 108th S.E.,
Bellevue 98004 (R)
- TWIGG, ROBERT W., Chattaroy 99003 (R)
- UHLMAN, WES C., 2315 N. 40th,
Seattle 98103 (D)
- WASHINGTON, NAT, 42 "C" St. N.W.,
Ephrata 98823 (D)
- WILLIAMS, WALTER B., 3871 45th Ave. N.E.,
Seattle 98105 (R)
- WOODALL, PERRY B., Box 507,
Toppenish 98948 (R)
- ANDERSON, ERIC O., 627 Grand Ave.,
Hoquiam 98550 (D)
- AVEY, ART, Kettle Falls 99141 (D)
- BACKSTROM, HENRY, 516 Olympic,
Arlington 98223 (D)
- BAGNARIOL, JOHN, 10450 61st Ave. S.,
Seattle 98178 (D)
- BARDEN, PAUL, 1112 S. 168th, Seattle 98148 (R)
- BECK, C. W., Rte. 5, Box 15,
Port Orchard 98366 (D)
- BERENTSON, DUANE, 1490 Country Club Dr.,
Burlington 98233 (R)
- BLEDSON, STEWART, Rte. 3, Box 60-B,
Ellensburg 98926 (R)
- BLUECHEL, ALAN, 12534 68th Ave. N.E.,
Kirkland 98033 (R)
- BOTTIGER, R. TED, 15711 62nd Ave. East,
Tacoma 98443 (D)
- BOZARTH, HORACE W., Mansfield 98830 (D)
- BRAZIER, DONALD H., Jr., 113 Gilbert Drive,
Yakima 98902 (R)
- BROUILLET, FRANK B., 619 7th Ave. S.W.,
Puyallup 98371 (D)
- CECCARELLI, DAVE, 3823 42nd S.W.,
Seattle 98116 (D)
- CHARETTE, ROBERT L., 415 West Fourth St.,
Aberdeen 98520 (D)
- CHATALAS, WILLIAM, 2802 33rd Ave. S.,
Seattle 98144 (D)
- CLARK, NEWMAN, 5760 64th N.E.,
Seattle 98115 (R)
- CLARKE, GEORGE W., 3835 W. Mercer Way,
Mercer Island 98040 (R)
- CLOCKIN, VIRGINIA, Rte. 1,
Port Ludlow 98565 (R)
- CONNER, PAUL H., Rte. 1, Box 60,
Port Angeles 98362 (D)
- COPELAND, TOM, Rte. 3, Walla Walla 99362 (R)
- CUNNINGHAM, NORWOOD, 750 Alvord Ave.,
Kent 98031 (R)
- DAY, WILLIAM S., S. 3004 Cherry Lane, Rte. 3,
Spokane 99203 (D)
- DEJARNATT, ARLIE U., 1215 23rd Ave.,
Longview 98632 (D)
- ELDRIDGE, DON, 1535 Kincaid,
Mt. Vernon 98273 (R)
- ELICKER, CHARLES W., Rte. 2, Box 2694,
Bainbridge Island 98110 (R)
- FARR, CAS, Rte. 2, Box 168, Ferndale 98248 (R)
- FLANAGAN, S. E., Rte. 1, Box 205,
Quincy 98848 (R)
- GALLAGHER, P. J., 125 S. 72nd St.,
Tacoma 98408 (D)
- GARRETT, AVERY, 450 Langston Road,
Renton 98055 (D)
- GLADDER, CARLTON A., W. 2211 Sharp,
Spokane 99201 (R)
- GOLDSWORTHY, ROBERT F., Route 2,
Rosalia 99170 (R)
- GORTON, SLADE, 6845 48th Ave. N.E.,
Seattle 98115 (R)
- GRANT, GARY, 12835 S.E. 160th,
Renton 98055 (D)
- HARRIS, EDWARD F., S. 1723 Maple Blvd.,
Spokane 99201 (R)
- HAUSSLER, JOE D., Box 949, Omak 98841 (D)

House of Representatives

Republicans 55 Democrats 44

- ADAMS, ALFRED O., W. 909 Melinda Lane,
Spokane 99203 (R)
- AMEN, OTTO, Rte. 1, Box 48,
Ritzville 99169 (R)
- ANDERSEN, JAMES A., 3008 98th N.E.,
Bellevue 98004 (R)

Washington (continued)

HAWLEY, DWIGHT S., 3310 N.W. 80th St.,
Seattle 98107 (R)
HEAVEY, EDWARD, 636 S.W. 126th,
Seattle 98146 (D)
HILL, TIM, 11750 2nd N.W., Seattle 98177 (R)
HOGGINS, DALE E., 21826 95th Ave. W.,
Edmonds 98020 (R)
HOLMAN, FRANCIS E., 5050 N.E. 178th St.,
Seattle 98155 (R)
HUBBARD, VAUGHN, Waitsburg 99361 (R)
HUMISTON, HOMER, 607 N. Stadium Way,
Tacoma 98403 (R)
HURLEY, MRS. JOSEPH E., 730 E. Boone,
Spokane 99202 (D)
JASTAD, ELMER, Box 38, Morton 98356 (D)
JOHNSON, DORIS J., 737 Tacoma Place,
Kennewick 99336 (D)
JOLLY, DAN, 353 East Borah, Connell 99326 (D)
JUELING, HELMUT, 215 Contra Costa,
Tacoma 98408 (R)
KALICH, HUGH, Rte. 1, Toledo 98591 (D)
KING, RICHARD, 309 77th Pl. S.W.,
Everett 98202 (D)
KINK, DICK J., 1124 15th St.,
Bellingham 98225 (D)
KIRK, GLADYS, 1236 Bigelow N.,
Seattle 98109 (R)
KISKADDON, BILL, 4404 242nd S.W.,
Mountlake Terrace 98043 (R)
KOPET, JERRY C., 1728 S. Lincoln St.,
Spokane 99203 (R)
LECKENBY, WM. S., 9105 Fauntleroy Way S.W.,
Seattle 98116 (R)
LELAND, ALFRED E., Box 714, Redmond 98052 (R)
LEWIS, BRIAN J., 1804 127th Ave. S.E.,
Bellevue 98004 (R)
LITCHMAN, MARK, 13706 2nd N.E.,
Seattle 98125 (D)
LUX, MARY STUART, 2621 Capitol Way,
Olympia 98501 (D)
LYNCH, MARJORIE, 802 Pickens Road,
Yakima 98902 (R)
MAHAFFEY, AUDLEY F., 5241 16th N.E.,
Seattle 98105 (R)
MARSH, DAN, 400 E. 19th St.,
Vancouver 98661 (D)
MARZANO, FRANK, 2501 S. Melrose,
Tacoma 98405 (D)
MAY, WILLIAM J. S., W. 711 Waverly Place,
Spokane 99205 (D)
MCCAFFREE, MARY ELLEN, 5014 18th Ave. N.E.,
Seattle 98105 (R)
McCORMICK, W. L., W. 3909 Lyons,
Spokane 99208 (D)
McDOUGALL, R. D., Rte. 2, Box 2001,
Wenatchee 98801 (R)
McGAVICK, JOSEPH L., 3629 Bagley Ave. N.,
Seattle 98103 (R)
MERRILL, JOHN, 7530 S. Lakeridge Dr.,
Seattle 98178 (D)
MOON, CHARLES, Rte. 2, Box 427A,
Snohomish 98290 (D)
MORRISON, SID, Rte. 1, Box 170, Zillah 98953 (R)
MURRAY, JOHN S., 4317 W. McLaren,
Seattle 98199 (R)

NEWHOUSE, IRVING, Rte. 1, Box 130,
Mabton 98935 (R)
NEWSCHWANDER, CHARLES E.,
2140 Bridgeport Way, Tacoma 98466 (R)
O'BRIEN, JOHN L., 504 Lake Wash. Blvd. S.,
Seattle 98118 (D)
O'DELL, ROBERT, 2022 N.W. Benton,
Camas 98607 (R)
PERRY, ROBERT A., 1154 N. 92nd St.,
Seattle 98103 (D)
REESE, WALT, Box 153, Kennewick 99336 (R)
RICHARDSON, GORDON W., N. 2314 Coleman Rd.,
Spokane 99206 (R)
ROSELLINI, JOHN M., 4820 40th S.W.,
Seattle 98116 (D)
SALING, GERALD L., W. 320 Nebraska,
Spokane 99208 (R)
SAWYER, LEONARD A., Rte. 3, Box 1990,
Sumner 98390 (D)
SHERIDAN, GEORGE P., 1510 S. 7th St.,
Tacoma 98405 (D)
SMITH, SAM, 1814 31st Ave., Seattle 98122 (D)
SMYTHE, DICK, 7115 Topeka Lane,
Vancouver 98661 (R)
SPANTON, KEITH J., 3803 4th St.,
Union Gap 98903 (R)
SPRAGUE, DAVID G., 806 35th Ave.,
Seattle 98122 (D)
SWAYZE, THOMAS A., 3408 N. 24th,
Tacoma 98406 (R)
TAYLOR, RICHARD, 721 5th St.,
Mukilteo 98275 (D)
THOMPSON, ALAN, 310 Estey Dr.,
Castle Rock 98611 (D)
VEROSKE, FRED A., 131 E. Cedar Dr.,
Lynden 98264 (R)
WALGREN, GORDON L., 5533 Erlands Pt. Rd.,
Bremerton 98313 (D)
WANAMAKER, F., Coupeville 98239 (R)
WHETZEL, JONATHAN, 1708 E. Highland Dr.,
Seattle 98102 (R)
WOLF, HAROLD, Clark Road, Yelm 98597 (R)
ZIMMERMAN, HAROLD S., 1432 N.E. 6th Ave.,
Camas 98607 (R)

WEST VIRGINIA

(LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Democrats 25 Republicans 9

BAKER, MRS. BETTY H., Moorefield 26836 (D)
BARNETT, R. E., Box 4436, Bluefield 24701 (D)
BOWLING, JOHN H., JR.,
White Sulphur Springs 24986 (D)
BROTHERTON, W. T., JR., 1020 Kapiawha
Valley Bldg., Charleston 25301 (D)
CARRIGAN, JOHN E., 514 Seventh St.,
Moundsville 26041 (R)
CARSON, HOWARD W., Fayetteville 25840 (D)
DEEM, J. FRANK, Harrisville 26362 (R)
FLOYD, NOAH E., 210 W. Oak St.,
Williamson 25661 (D)
GAINER, CARL E., Riverside Addition,
Richwood 26261 (D)
HATCHER, GLENN D., War 24892 (D)

West Virginia (continued)

HEDRICK, O. G., 600 State St.,
Fairmont 26554 (D)
HOLDEN, WALTER A., 342 Lee Ave.,
Clarksburg 26301 (D)
HUBBARD, CHESTER R., 88 14th St.,
Wheeling 26003 (R)
HYLTON, TRACY W., 1104 Davis St.,
Mullens 25882 (D)
JACKSON, LLOYD G., Box 356,
Hamlin 25523 (D)
KAUFMAN, PAUL J., 201 Union Bldg.,
Charleston 25301 (D)
KINSOLVING, NEAL A., L & S Building,
Charleston 25301 (R)
KNAPP, V. K., 167 Midland Trail,
Hurricane 25526 (R)
LAMBERT, J. KENTON, Parsons 26227 (R)
MARTIN, CLARENCE E., JR., Box K,
Martinsburg 25401 (D)
MCCOURT, E. HANS,
Webster Springs 26288 (D)
MCKOWN, C. H., Wayne 25570 (D)
MILLER, JACK L., Box 455,
Parkersburg 26101 (R)
MONTGOMERY, C. DICK, Box 65,
Pine Grove 26419 (D)
MORELAND, WILLIAM A.,
821 Monongahela Bldg.,
Morgantown 26505 (D)
MULLINS, DAVID W., 417 White &
Browning Bldg., Logan 25601 (D)
POFFENBARGER, JOHN T., Kanawha Banking &
Trust Bldg., Charleston 25301 (R)
PORTER, GEORGE C., 100 Druid Ave.,
Beckley 25801 (D)
SAWYERS, RAY E., 502 Miller Ave.,
Hinton 25951 (D)
SHARPE, WILLIAM R., JR., 607 Center Ave.,
Weston 26452 (D)
SMITH, LYLE A., 618 Seventh Ave.,
Huntington 25701 (D)
TAYLOR, RANDALL A., 715 Main St.,
Point Pleasant 25550 (D)
TOMPOS, WILLIAM, 3241 West St.,
Weirton 26062 (D)
WOLFE, DALLAS, Rowlesburg 26425 (R)

House of Delegates

Democrats 65 Republicans 35

ALLEN, C. E., 902 Poplar St.,
Mullens 25882 (D)
ANDERSON, W. N., JR., 202 Second Ave.,
Justice Add., Logan 25601 (D)
ARMISTEAD, CHARLES S., 168 Chancery Row,
Morgantown 26505 (D)
ASHLEY, GENE M., Amma 25005 (R)
AUVIL, KENNETH D., Bellington 26250 (D)
BENEKE, GEORGE F., Box 89, R.D. #4,
Wheeling 26003 (R)
BOBBITT, JACK, 2106 Holswade Dr.,
Huntington 25701 (R)
BOLARSKY, IVOR F., Box 2189,
Charleston 25328 (D)

BOWMAN, RICHARD H., Rainelle 25982 (D)
BUCK, FORREST M., 116 Hill St.,
Sistersville 26175 (R)
BURK, ROBERT W., JR., 1009 51st St.,
Vienna 26101 (R)
BURKE, BILLY B., Box 367, Glenville 26351 (D)
BUTCHER, J. C., 3414 Elm St.,
Parkersburg 26101 (R)
CAIN, JAMES C., Law & Commerce Bldg.,
Bluefield 24701 (D)
CANN, CARMINE J., Suite 1, Schroath Bldg.,
Clarksburg 26301 (D)
CAREY, WALTER W., 812 Chappell Rd.,
Charleston 25304 (R)
CASEY, MIKE, 108 Allen Ave.,
Huntington 25705 (D)
CHRISTIAN, CLARENCE C., JR., Box 282,
Princeton 24740 (D)
CHURCH, CORBETT, Yukon 24899 (D)
COOKMAN, JAMES B., 191 Whippoorwill Dr.,
Romney 26757 (D)
CRANDALL, ETHEL L., Gauley Bridge 25085 (D)
CREEL, SPENCER K., 1 Wilson St.,
Parkersburg 26101 (R)
D'AURORA, MINO R., 937 Jefferson St.,
Follansbee 26037 (D)
DAVIDSON, CLAYTON C., 3057 Hughes St.,
Westmoreland, Huntington 25704 (D)
DAVISSON, RUSSELL L., 931 Hughes Dr.,
St. Albans 25177 (R)
DICKERSON, WILFRED L., Bartley 24813 (D)
EDGAR, THOMAS C., Hillsboro 24946 (D)
ELLIS, LANE, Clay 25043 (D)
ENGLAND, J. PAUL, Pineville 24874 (D)
FANTASIA, NICK, Box 64, Kingmont 26578 (D)
FILES, WALLACE L., 1109 Circle Dr.,
Martinsburg 25401 (R)
FLANAGAN, ROBERT K., 916 "B" St.,
Kenova 25530 (D)
FRAZER, D. R., Richwood 26261 (D)
GALPERIN, SI, JR., 111 Hickory Rd.,
Charleston 25314 (D)
GOODWIN, THOMAS, Seth 25181 (D)
GREWE, FRED A., JR., 24 Park View Lane,
Wheeling 26003 (R)
GRIFFITH, GEORGE G., 3720 Collins Way,
Weirton 26062 (D)
HAGER, EARL, Rte. 1, Box 374 A,
Chapmanville 25508 (D)
HAGER, H. LEON, Hamlin 25523 (D)
HALBRITTER, ROBERT C., Kingwood 26537 (R)
HARMAN, ROBERT D., 1090 Carolina Ave.,
Keyser 26726 (R)
HAWSE, THOMAS J., 216 Washington St.,
Moorefield 26836 (D)
HILL, DENNIE L., 212 Riverside Dr.,
Madison 25130 (D)
HOARD, CLIFFORD B., Hoard Rd.,
Morgantown 26505 (D)
HOLLIDAY, ROBERT K., 1709 Edgewood Dr.,
Oak Hill 25901 (D)
HOWELL, HARRY U., Box 76,
Morgantown 26505 (D)
JETER, JAMES C., 1 Hilltop Ct.,
Charleston 25314 (R)
JONES, BRERETON C., 1820 Jefferson Blvd.,
Point Pleasant 25550 (R)

West Virginia (continued)

JONES, CLEO S., 911 Valley Rd.,
Charleston 25302 (R)
KINCAID, HUGH A., 1544 5th Ave.,
Huntington 25701 (D)
KINDER, LON C., SR., 306 W. Lee St.,
Charleston 25302 (R)
KOPELMAN, LEO G., Ferry St.,
East Bank 25067 (R)
KOPP, DONALD L., 1631 West Pike St.,
Clarksburg 26301 (D)
LILLY, ALFRED A., 2319 Seventh Ave.,
Charleston 25312 (R)
LOHR, CHARLES E., Rte. 1, Princeton 24740 (D)
MARSTILLER, C. P., 421 Worthington Dr.,
Bridgeport 26330 (D)
MATNEY, CHESTER M., Welch 24801 (D)
McMANUS, LEWIS N., Box 1818,
Beckley 25801 (D)
MORASCO, SAMUEL A., Brownlow Pk.,
Grafton 26354 (D)
MOYERS, PAUL S., Burnsville 26335 (D)
MULNEIX, FRED L., Rte. 3,
Box 120, Weston 26452 (R)
MYLES, T. E., Fayetteville 25840 (D)
NELSON, ERIC, 18 Fern Rd.,
Charleston 25314 (R)
NELSON, ROBERT R., 1564 16th St.,
Huntington 25701 (D)
NICELY, WILLIAM P. A., 400 Camden Ave.,
Parkersburg 26101 (R)
OURS, LARKIN B., Dorcas 26835 (R)
PAUL, FREDA N., 2814 Washington Blvd.,
Huntington 25705 (D)
PAYNE, E. M., III, Drawer L,
Beckley 25801 (D)
POLEN, ROBERT C., 1701 Third St.,
Moundsville 26041 (R)
POLING, B. NOEL, Ripley 25271 (R)
POTTER, THOMAS E., 637 Gordon Dr.,
Charleston 25314 (R)
POWELL, J. C., St. Marys 26170 (R)
QUEEN, ERVIN S., Aracoma, Logan 25601 (D)
QUEEN, KENNETH L., Rte. 1,
Buckhannon 26231 (R)
RAGAN, MARTIN, R. D. 1, Wellsburg 26070 (D)
RANSON, KENNETH C., Liberty 25124 (R)
RITTER, D. W., Hinton 25951 (D)
ROCKEFELLER, JOHN D., IV, 1515 Barberty Lane,
Charleston 25314 (D)
ROGERSON, ROY H., R.D. 1,
Moundsville 26041 (R)
SAYRE, ROBERT B., 116 Granville Ave.,
Beckley 25801 (R)
SCHUPBACK, MRS. EVELYN, 619 Fifth Street,
New Martinsville 26155 (D)
SEIBERT, GEORGE H., Riley Law Bldg.,
Wheeling 26003 (R)
SHIFLET, WILLIAM M., Union 24983 (D)
SIMPKINS, ROBERT L., Box 130,
Meador 25682 (D)
SMIRL, JODY G., 507 Forest Rd.,
Huntington 25705 (R)
SOMMERVILLE, ALBERT L., JR.,
Webster Springs 26288 (D)

STALNAKER, EARL H., 1736 S. Gate Rd.,
Elkins 26241 (D)
STAMP, FRED P., JR., R.D. 1,
Wheeling 26003 (R)
STEPTOE, ROBERT M., RFD 1,
Martinsburg 25401 (D)
THOMASON, FRED, Rte. 1, Bluefield 24701 (D)
TSAPIS, CALLIE, 103 School St.,
Weirton 26062 (D)
VARNEY, T. I., Box 402 Matewan 25678 (D)
WATSON, J. E., First Natl. Bank Bldg.,
Fairmont 26554 (D)
WHITE, H. LABAN, Empire Bank Bldg.,
Clarksburg 26301 (D)
WILSON, W. R., Sterling Hghts.,
Fairmont 26554 (D)
WILT, THORNTON W., Harpers Ferry 25425 (D)
WITHROW, MRS. W. W., Sophia 25921 (D)
WOO, GEORGE K. W., 5141 Ohio St. S.W.,
South Charleston 25309 (D)
WOOTEN, FRED G., Coalwood 24824 (D)
ZAKAIB, PAUL, 1708 Washington St.,
East Charleston 25311 (R)

WISCONSIN

(LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Republicans 21 Democrats 12

BENSON, TAYLOR, 6729 Hgwy. 38,
Franksville 53126 (D)
BICE, RAYMOND C., 2406 State St.,
La Crosse 54601 (R)
BORG, GEORGE M., Rte. 2, Box 454,
Delavan 53115 (R)
BUSBY, ALLEN J., 1673 S. 53rd St.,
Milwaukee 53214 (R)
CHILSEN, WALTER J., Rte. 5, Box 25,
Wausau 54401 (R)
CIRILLI, ARTHUR A., 909 E. 4th St.,
Superior 54880 (R)
DEMPLEY, CHESTER E., Rte. 1,
Hartland 53029 (R)
DORMAN, HENRY, 422 16th St.,
Racine 53403 (D)
DRAHEIM, WILLIAM A., 913 Hewitt St.,
Neenah 54956 (R)
HANSEN, WILLIAM C., Rte. 4,
Stevens Point 54481 (D)
HOLLANDER, WALTER G., Rte. 1,
Rosendale 54974 (R)
JOHNSON, RAYMOND C., 221 N. 12th St.,
Eau Claire (R)
KENDZIORSKI, CASIMIR, 2025 S. 14th St.,
Milwaukee 53204 (D)
KEPPLER, ERNEST C., 909 New York Ave.,
Sheboygan 53082 (R)
KNOWLES, ROBERT P., 130 S. Main Ave.,
New Richmond 54017 (R)
KRUEGER, CLIFFORD W., 122 N. State St.,
Mettill 54452 (R)
LAFAVE, REUBEN, La Veaux Rd., Rte. 1,
Oconto 54153 (R)
LEONARD, JERRIS, 626 E. Wisconsin Ave.,
Milwaukee 53201 (R)

Wisconsin (continued)

LORGE, GERALD D., Bear Creek 54922 (R)
 LOURIGAN, JOSEPH, 3604 19th Ave.,
 Kenosha 53140 (D)
 MCPARLAND, LELAND S., 4757 S. Packard Ave.,
 Cudahy 53321 (D)
 MEUNIER, ALEX J., Rte. 1,
 Sturgeon Bay 54235 (R)
 PANZER, FRANK E., Rte. 1,
 Brownsville 53006 (R)
 RASMUSEN, HOLGER B., 722 Franklin St.,
 Spooner 54801 (R)
 RISSE, FRED A., 15 W. Main St.,
 Madison 53703 (D)
 ROSELEIP, GORDON W., Box 167,
 Darlington 53530 (R)
 SCHREIBER, MARTIN, 3128 N. 50th St.,
 Milwaukee 53216 (D)
 SCHUELE, WILFRED, 3036 N. 84th St.,
 Milwaukee 53222 (D)
 SUSSMAN, NORMAN, 1396 W. Fond du Lac Ave.,
 Milwaukee 53205 (D)
 TERRY, WALTER E., Rte. 3,
 Baraboo 53913 (R)
 THOMPSON, CARL W., Box 227,
 Stoughton 53589 (D)
 WARREN, ROBERT W., 200 W. Briar Lane,
 Green Bay 54301 (R)
 WHITTOW, WAYNE F., 4921 W. Washington
 Blvd., Milwaukee 53208 (D)

Assembly

Republicans 53 Democrats 47

ALFONSI, PAUL R., Minocqua 54548 (R)
 ANDERSON, GERALD K., Rte. 1,
 Waupaca 54981 (R)
 ANDERSON, NORMAN C., 5325 Marsh Rd.,
 Madison 53704 (D)
 ATKINSON, WILLIAM P., 1115 16th Ave.,
 South Milwaukee 53172 (D)
 AZIM, JAMES N., JR., Muscoda 53573 (R)
 BALDUS, ALVIN, 1901 S. Broadway,
 Menomonie 54751 (D)
 BARBEE, LLOYD A., 321 E. Meinecke St.,
 Milwaukee 53206 (D)
 BELLANTE, JOSEPH F., JR., 1035 E. Brady St.,
 Milwaukee 53202 (R)
 BELTING, GEORGE B., 2041 E. Ridge Rd.,
 Beloit 53511 (R)
 BLANCHARD, CAROLYN J., 506 Chamberlain St.,
 Edgerton 53534 (R)
 BOCHE, ROBERT M., R.R., Star Prairie 54026 (R)
 BOCK, GREGOR J., Highland 53543 (R)
 BOLLE, EVERETT E., Francis Creek 54214 (D)
 BROWN, MANNY S., 2817 Ruby Ave.,
 Racine (D)
 CLEMENS, HAROLD W., 272 Lac La Belle Dr.,
 Oconomowoc 53066 (R)
 CONRADT, ERVIN W., Rte. 2, Shiocton 54170 (R)
 DEVITT, JAMES C., 5151 Root River Parkway,
 Greenfield 53225 (R)
 DOUGHTY, ESTHER S., 211 N. Hubbard St.,
 Horicon 53032 (R)
 DUEHOLM, HARVEY L., Luck 54853 (D)

FROELICH, HAROLD V., 421 W. 6th St.,
 Appleton (R)
 GALLI, G. FRED, 804 27th Ave.,
 Monroe 53566 (R)
 GEE, HARVEY F., 170 14th Ave. S.,
 Wisconsin Rapids 54494 (R)
 GEHRMANN, BERNARD E., 801 Prentice Ave.,
 Ashland 54806 (R)
 GESSERT, HARRY L., 222 Lake St.,
 Elkhart Lake 53020 (R)
 GROSHEK, LEONARD, Rte. 1,
 Stevens Point 54481 (D)
 GROVER, HERBERT J., Rte. 3,
 Shawano 54166 (D)
 HANNA, DANIEL D., 639 W. Layton Ave.,
 Milwaukee (D)
 HEINZEN, RAYMOND F., Rte. 5,
 Marshfield 54449 (R)
 HELD, JAMES E., 8723 W. Mill Rd.,
 Milwaukee 53225 (R)
 HEPHNER, GERVASE A., Rte. 1, Box 15,
 Chilton 53014 (D)
 HUBER, ROBERT T., 2228 S. 78th St.,
 West Allis (D)
 HUTNIK, WILLIS J., 716 E. 3rd St. N.,
 Ladysmith 54848 (R)
 JAHNKE, FRANKLIN M., Rte. 3,
 Markesan 53946 (R)
 JOHNSON, LAWRENCE H., Rte. 2,
 Algoma 54201 (R)
 JOHNSON, WILLIAM A., 3403 N. 22nd St.,
 Milwaukee 53204 (D)
 JONES, JOSEPH E., 4285 N. 26th St.,
 Milwaukee 53209 (D)
 KAFKA, LAWRENCE J., Rte. 3,
 Denmark 54208 (R)
 KAUFMAN, EUGENE S., 918 S. 13th St.,
 Manitowoc 54220 (D)
 KAVANAUGH, WILLIAM C., Miller St.,
 Greenwood 54437 (R)
 KENYON, KYLE, Rte. 4, Tomah 54660 (R)
 KESSLER, FREDERICK P., 1146 N. 33rd St.,
 Milwaukee 53208 (D)
 KLICKA, GEORGE H., 2115 N. 86th St.,
 Wauwatosa 52313 (R)
 KORDUS, ROBERT P., 3457 S. 25th St.,
 Milwaukee 53215 (D)
 KUNDE, KENNETH H., 2831 S. 10th St.,
 Sheboygan 53081 (D)
 LAPER, OSCAR, Rock Springs 53961 (R)
 LEWISON, BERNARD, 11 S. Washington Hghts.,
 Viroqua 54665 (R)
 LIPSCOMB, MARK G., JR., 2120 W. Colfax Pl.,
 Milwaukee 53209 (D)
 LYNCH, RICHARD J., 824 S. 120th St.,
 West Allis 53214 (D)
 MANDERS, ADRIAN J., 1406 S. 36th St.,
 Milwaukee 53215 (D)
 MARTIN, DAVID O., 521 Haylett St.,
 Neenah 54956 (R)
 MATHEWS, VINCENT R., 242 E. Park Ave.,
 Waukesha 53186 (D)
 MATO, LOUIS V., Fairchild 54741 (D)
 MCCANN, JAMES A., 3537 N. 95th St.,
 Milwaukee 53222 (D)
 MCCORMICK, JOHN E., 2954 S. Wentworth Ave.,
 Milwaukee 53207 (D)

Wisconsin (continued)

McDOUGAL, MILTON, 402 Chestnut Ave.,
Oconto Falls 54154 (D)
McESSY, EARL F., 361 Forest Ave.,
Fond du Lac 54935 (R)
McKAY, J. CURTIS, Rte. 1, Box 371,
Cedarburg 53012 (R)
MERKEL, KENNETH J., 18300 Beverly Hill Dr.,
Brookfield 53005 (R)
MERTZ, EDWARD F., 3112 W. Silver Spring
Drive, Milwaukee 53209 (D)
MITTNESS, LEWIS T., 730 N. Ringold St.,
Janesville 53545 (D)
MOLINARO, GEORGE, 424 44th St.,
Kenosha 53140 (D)
NAGER, EDWARD, 840 Spaight St.,
Madison 53701 (D)
NITSCHKE, FLMER C., 208 Hamilton St.,
Beaver Dam 53916 (R)
NUTTELMAN, NORBERT, Rte. 1,
West Salem 54669 (R)
OBEY, DAVID R., 515 N. 9th Ave.,
Wausau (D)
OLSON, RUSSELL A., Bassett 53101 (R)
O'MALLEY, DAVID D., 315 W. Main St.,
Waunakee 53597 (D)
ORLICH, SAM L., 1307 S. 11th St.,
Milwaukee 53204 (D)
PABST, RICHARD E., 457A S. 74th St.,
Milwaukee 53204 (D)
PACKARD, WESLEY L., 143 S. Main St.,
Lodi 53555 (R)
PARYS, RONALD G., 1221 E. Clarke St.,
Milwaukee 53212 (D)
PELOQUIN, BRUCE S., 497 Irvine St.,
Chippewa Falls 54729 (D)
PERALA, REINO A., 824 N. 22nd St.,
Superior (D)
QUINN, JEROME, 137 N. Oakland Ave.,
Green Bay (R)
RADCLIFFE, JOHN, Strum 54770 (D)
RIEHLE, BEN A., Rte. 3, Athens 54411 (D)
ROGERS, WILLIAM, 1317 Hillcrest Dr.,
Kaukauna 54130 (D)
SCHAEFFER, FRANK E., JR., 1623 W. Wisconsin
Ave., Milwaukee 53233 (D)
SCHROEDER, FREDERICK C., 523 N. 10th Ave.,
West Bend 53095 (R)
SCHWEFEL, WILLIAM S., Rte. 1,
Oakfield 53065 (R)
SHABAZ, JOHN C., 21425 W. Glengarry Rd.,
New Berlin 53151 (R)
SHURBERT, FLOYD E., 2904 Oakwood Lane,
Oshkosh 54901 (R)
SICULA, PAUL E., 3287 N. 48th St.,
Milwaukee 53216 (D)
SOIK, NILE W., 6266 N. Santa Monica Blvd.,
Whitefish Bay 53217 (R)
STALBAUM, MERRILL E., Rte. 1, Box 38,
Waterford 53185 (R)
STEINHILBER, JACK D., 802 Eastman St.,
Oshkosh 54901 (R)
STEVENSON, LESLIE R., 603 Ogden St.,
Marinette 54143 (D)
SWEDA, JOSEPH, Lublin 54447 (D)

THOMPSON, TOMMY G., 1407 Academy St.,
Elroy 53929 (R)
TOBIASZ, RAYMOND J., 3145 S. 50th St.,
Milwaukee 53219 (D)
UEHLING, ROBERT O., 4330 Keating Terr.,
Madison 53711 (R)
VANDERPERREN, CLETUS, Rte. 5, Green Bay (D)
VAN HOLLEN, JOHN C., 720 Lakeview Dr.,
Chetek 54728 (R)
WACKETT, BYRON F., 100 Oak Hill Ct.,
Watertown 53094 (R)
WARREN, EARL W., 2809 Virginia St.,
Racine (D)
WARTINBEE, D. RUSSELL, 1444 Wood St.,
La Crosse 54603 (R)
WATERS, WILMER R., 1417 Birney St.,
Eau Claire 54701 (R)
WEISENSEL, RUSSEL R., Twin Lane Rd.,
Sun Prairie 53590 (R)
WILGER, CLARENCE J., Rte. 1,
Elkhorn 53121 (R)
YORK, STANLEY, 118 N. Third St.,
River Falls 54022 (R)

WYOMING

(LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Republicans 18 Democrats 12

BARRETT, F. A., 2900 Capitol,
Cheyenne 82001 (R)
CHRISTENSEN, EARL, Box 580,
Newcastle 82701 (R)
COSTIN, ROBERT W., 1321 Canby,
Laramie 82070 (R)
DAVIS, PERCY T., Box 311, Riverton 82501 (R)
FLITNER, HOWARD, Diamond Tail Ranch,
Greybull 82426 (R)
GEIS, N. E., 901 Culbertson Ave.,
Worland 82401 (R)
HALSETH, ELMER, 506 2nd St.,
Rock Springs 82901 (D)
HITCHOCK, DAVID N., 209 Iverson,
Laramie 82070 (D)
JEWETT, DON W., Big Piney 83113 (R)
JOHNSON, R. H., 457 North Front,
Rock Springs 82901 (D)
JONES, RICHARD R., Box 773, Powell 82435 (R)
KENDIG, A. EDWARD, 301 10th St.,
Wheatland 82201 (D)
KINNAMON, ELMER D., 320 8th St.,
Rawlins 82301 (D)
LEIMBACK, HARRY E., 1108 W. 25th,
Casper 82601 (D)
MADSEN, PETE, 335 N. Jefferson,
Sheridan 83113 (R)
MILLER, FREMONT W., Burris 82511 (R)
MYERS, J. W., Rte. 1, Evanston 82390 (D)
NICHOLS, MILTON E., 2698 Deming Blvd.,
Cheyenne 82001 (D)
NORRIS, W. A., JR., 320 W. 7th Ave.,
Cheyenne 82001 (D)
NORTHRUP, DONALD R.,
Powell 82435 (R)
PATTON, JOHN W., 343 W. Loucks,
Sheridan 83113 (R)

Wyoming (continued)

ROGERS, GLENN K., 312 E. Pershing,
Cheyenne 82001 (D)
SEARL, TOM, 104 E. 30th,
Cheyenne 82001 (R)
STAFFORD, L. V., Buffalo 82834 (R)
STROOCK, THOMAS F., 714 W. 19th,
Casper 82601 (R)
SVILAR, D. P., Hudson 82515 (D)
THOMPSON, JAMES L., Lance Creek 82222 (R)
TOBIN, DICK, 413 E. 11th St.,
Casper 82601 (R)
VANDERPOEL, W. G., 2433 E. D,
Torrington 82240 (R)
WILKINS, MRS. EDNESS K., 433 Milton,
Casper 82601 (D)

House of Representatives

Republicans 33 Democrats 28

ADAMS, ROBERT L., Box 4142
Sunnyside St., Casper 82601 (D)
BOAL, LAVERNE C., Upton 82730 (R)
BOSCHETTO, LOUIS, 817 7th St., Apt. A,
Rock Springs 82901 (D)
BOYLE, MRS. JUNE, 706 S. 14th St.,
Laramie 82070 (D)
BREECE, EDWARD J., 291 Cascade,
Lander 82520 (R)
BUCK, ARTHUR, 3018 Thomas Ave.,
Cheyenne 82001 (D)
BUDD, WILLIAM H., 829 W. Fremont Ave.,
Riverton (R)
BULLOCK, BOB R., 2207 Crescent,
Casper 82601 (D)
BURNETT, BOB J., 1915 Park Ave.,
Laramie 82070 (R)
BUTTERFIELD, ALTON, 1113 Alder,
Rawlins 82301 (D)
CAMPBELL, ALLEN E., Afton 83110 (D)
CARROLL, THOMAS J., 3625 Foxcroft Rd.,
Cheyenne 82001 (D)
COLÉ, BARNEY, 2868 Pine Dr.,
Cheyenne 82001 (D)
COX, GEORGE R., 7006 Wellshire Blvd.,
Cheyenne 82001 (D)
CRAFT, WILLIAM F., Basin 82410 (R)
CURRY, WILLIAM S., 3125 Garden Creek Rd.,
Casper 82601 (R)
DAILY, O. R., 733 13th St.,
Rawlins 82301 (D)
DAVIS, C. H., 501 Miller, Gillette 82716 (R)
EMRICH, MARVIN, 1964 Fetterman Ave.,
Casper 82601 (R)
ESTES, WALTER B., 2020 E. 17th St.,
Cheyenne 82001 (D)
GERAUD, LAWRENCE J., 201 N. 9th E.,
Riverton 82501 (R)
GRAHAM, ALFRED D., 115 Clark,
Thermopolis 82443 (D)
HELLBAUM, HAROLD, Box 224,
Chugwater 82210 (R)
HERSCHLER, ED, 822 3rd St. W.,
Kemmerer 83101 (D)
HUBBARD, DONALD, 1600 Kearney,
Laramie 82070 (D)

HUFSMITH GEORGE W., Box HH,
Jackson 83001 (R)
JAMES, VERDA, 314 E. 10th,
Casper 82601 (R)
KEITH, LEON, Barnum Rte.,
Kaycee 82639 (R)
KELLY, JAMES Q., Box 417,
Worland 82401 (R)
KENNEDY, DAVID B., 101 W. Brundage,
Sheridan 82801 (R)
KILFOY, FRED F., 119 W. Main,
Riverton 82501 (D)
KURTZ, CLYDE W., 476 N. Douglas,
Powell 82435 (R)
LONABAUGH, E. E., 1129 Lewis,
Sheridan 82801 (R)
MAJHANOVICH, STEVE, 1412 Clark,
Rock Springs 82901 (D)
MASTERS, LEONARD E., Ranchester 82839 (R)
MEGEATH, WILLIAM A., 416 Main Ave.,
Evanston 82930 (D)
MICKELSON, GORDON, Box 189,
Big Piney 83113 (R)
MOCKLER, FRANKLIN, Dubois 82513 (R)
MORRISON, CHICK, 607 Lind Ave.,
Casper 82601 (D)
MORTON, WARREN A., 214 E. 12th St.,
Casper 82601 (R)
MULVANEY, PETER J., 3174 Green Valley Rd.,
Cheyenne 82001 (D)
MYERS, WARD G., 586 Montana St.,
Lovell 82431 (R)
PARSONS, EARL K., Lagrange 82221 (R)
PEASE, FLOYD, 519 W. 15th Ave.,
Torrington 82240 (R)
REYNOLDS, ADRIAN W., 290 N. 1st W.,
Evanston 82930 (D)
RHODES, WILLARD C., N. Fork Rte.,
Cody 82414 (R)
ROONEY, JON J., 420 W. 25th,
Cheyenne 82001 (D)
SARGENT, NEWELL B., 821 Pulliam Ave.,
Worland 82401 (R)
SCHAEFER, HARRY H., 1612 E. 18th,
Cheyenne 82001 (D)
SENCABAUGH, G. EDWARD, 716 S. 22nd,
Laramie 82070 (R)
SIMPSON, ALAN K., 1201 Sunshine,
Cody 82414 (R)
SMITH, NELS J., Sundance 82729 (R)
SMYTH, JOHN R., 3631 Dover Rd.,
Cheyenne 82001 (D)
STEWART, JOE W., 114 Utah Ave.,
Casper 82601 (D)
SWANTON, WILLIAM F., 1028 Beach,
Casper 82601 (R)
TROWBRIDGE, ELTON, Saratoga 82331 (D)
VAN VELZOR, JAMES E., 1807 Milton Dr.,
Cheyenne 82001 (D)
WHITEHEAD, EDWIN H.,
2974 Kelley Dr., Cheyenne 82001 (D)
WILLOX, JAMES A., Rte. 6, Box 23,
Douglas 82633 (R)
YONKEE, LAWRENCE, 702 S. Jefferson,
Sheridan 82801 (R)
ZUMBRUNNEN, LESLIE L., Lusk 82225 (R)

LEGISLATIVE SERVICE AGENCIES

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<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Official Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Location</i>
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
	Marguerite B. Cooley	Director	Dept. Lib. and Archs.	Phoenix
	(Vacancy)	Budget Analyst	Jt. Legis. Budget Comm.	Phoenix
Arkansas	Marcus Halbrook	Director	Bur. of Legis. Res.	Little Rock
	Orvel M. Johnson	Legis. Auditor	Div. of Legis. Audit	Little Rock
California	George H. Murphy	Legis. Counsel	Legis. Counsel Bur.	Sacramento
	Kenneth Pettitt	Legis. Ref. Librarian	State Library	Sacramento
	(Vacancy)	Director	Legis. Ref. Service	Sacramento
	Al Alan Post	Legis. Analyst	Jt. Legis. Budget Comm.	Sacramento
	William H. Merrifield	Auditor Gen.	Legis. Audit Bur.	Sacramento
	John H. DeMouilly	Exec. Secy.	Law Revision Comm.	Stanford
Colorado	Lyle C. Kyle	Director	Legis. Council	Denver
	Clair T. Sippel	Secretary	Legis. Ref. Off., Dept. of Law	Denver
	George J. Stemmler	Rev. of Statutes	Comm. on Stat. Rev.	Denver
	Ralph Bryant	Director	Jt. Budget Comm.	Denver
	John P. Proctor	State Auditor	Legis. Audit Comm.	Denver
Connecticut	George W. Oberst	Director	Legis. Council	Hartford
	Walter T. Brahm	State Librarian	Legis. Ref. Sect., State Library	Hartford
	George W. Adams	Chief	Legis. Ref. Sect., State Library	Hartford
	Howard E. Hausman	Legis. Commissr.	Legis. Res. Dept.	Hartford
	Arthur M. Lewis	Legis. Commissr.	Legis. Res. Dept.	Hartford
	Clarence F. Baldwin	Auditor	Auditors of Pub. Accts.	Hartford
Delaware	C. Perrie Phillips	Auditor	Auditors of Pub. Accts.	Hartford
Delaware	Maurice A. Hartnett, III	Exec. Director	Legis. Ref. Bureau	Dover
	(Vacancy)	Res. Dir.	Legis. Council	Dover
Florida	David V. Kerns	Director	Legis. Ref. Bureau	Tallahassee
	O. E. Ellison, Jr.	State Auditor	Legis. Approp. and Auditing Comm.	Tallahassee
	Charles T. Henderson	Director	Stat. Rev. and Bill Drafting, Atty. Gen. Off.	Tallahassee
Georgia	Frank H. Edwards	Legis. Counsel	Off. of Legis. Counsel	Atlanta
	John D. M. Folger	State Librarian	State Library	Atlanta
	Ernest B. Davis	State Auditor	Dept. of Audits and Accounts	Atlanta
Guam	Edward R. Duens	Pub. Rel. Off.	Res. and Pub. Rel. Div.	Agana
	Howard G. Trapp	Legis. Counsel	Legis. Counsel	Agana
	Jose Uhsio	Legis. Auditor	Legis. Auditor	Agana
	Eliseo Maravilla	Fiscal Officer	Legis. Fisc. Analyst	Agana
Hawaii	Herman S. Doi	Director	Legis. Ref. Bureau	Honolulu
	Hidehiko Uyenoyama	Revisor	Rev. of Statutes	Honolulu
	Clinton T. Tanimura	Legis. Auditor	Legis. Auditor	Honolulu
Idaho	Myran H. Schlechte	Director	Legis. Council	Boise

LEGISLATIVE SERVICE AGENCIES (Cont.)

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Illinois	William L. Day	Dir. of Research	Legis. Council	Springfield
	Loren M. Bobbitt	Exec. Secy.	Legis. Ref. Bureau	Springfield
	Dick E. Viar	Exec. Dir.	Legis. Audit Commn.	Springfield
	Stanley E. Adams	Head	Legis. Res. Unit, State Library	Springfield
	Frances Whitney	Exec. Dir.	Budgetary Commn.	Springfield
Indiana	Samuel T. Lesh	Acting Dir.	Legis. Bureau	Indianapolis
	John S. Waggaman	Res. Dir.	Legis. Advisory Commn.	Indianapolis
	Robert R. McClarren	Director	State Library	Indianapolis
Iowa	Allan E. Reyhons	Director	Legis. Res. Bureau	Des Moines
	Geraldine Dunham	Act. Law Libn.	State Law Lib.	Des Moines
	H. Dwaine Wicker	Director	Off. of Legis. Fisc. Dir.	Des Moines
Kansas	Kenneth Beasley	Research Dir.	Legis. Council	Topeka
	LeRoy G. Fox	State Libn.	State Library	Topeka
	Franklin Corrick	Revisor	Rev. of Statutes	Topeka
	Richard W. Ryan	Fiscal Analyst	Legis. Council	Topeka
Kentucky	James T. Fleming	Director	Legis. Res. Commn.	Frankfort
	Edward D. Summers	Rev. of Statutes	Legis. Res. Commn.	Frankfort
	Harold D. Watkins	Legis. Auditor	Legis. Audit Comm.	Frankfort
Louisiana	DeVan D. Daggett	Exec. Director	Legis. Council	Baton Rouge
	Sallie J. Farrell	State Librarian	State Library	Baton Rouge
	J. Denson Smith	Director	State Law Inst.	Baton Rouge
	J. B. Lancaster	Legis. Auditor	Legis. Auditor	Baton Rouge
Maine	Samuel H. Slosberg	Dir. of Legis. Res.	Legis. Res. Comfn.	Augusta
	Ruth A. Hazelton	State Librarian	State Library	Augusta
	Edith L. Hary	Law and Legis. Ref. Librarian	Legis. Ref. Sect., State Lib.	Augusta
	Frederick Kneeland	Legis. Finance Officer	Legis. Res. Comm.	Augusta
	Armond G. Sansoucy	State Auditor	Dept. of Audit.	Augusta
Maryland	Carl N. Everstine	Director	Dept. of Legis. Ref.	Baltimore
	Paul D. Cooper	Director	State Fisc. Res. Bur.	Baltimore
	Nelson J. Molter	Director	State Library	Annapolis
Massachusetts	Daniel O'Sullivan	Acting Director	Legis. Res. Bur.	Boston
	J. Albert Matkov	State Librarian	State Library	Boston
	Gasper Caso, Jr.	Legis. Ref. Libn.	Legis. Ref. Div., State Library	Boston
	Charles J. Innes	Senate Counsel	Senate Counsel	Boston
	Frederick B. Willis	House Counsel	House Counsel	Boston
	John T. Tynan	Legis. Budget Dir.	House Ways and Means Comm.	Boston
	Raymond Rigney	Budget Dir.	Senate Ways and Means Comm.	Boston
Michigan	Donald J. Hoenshell	Director	Legis. Serv. Bur.	Lansing
	Albert Lee	Auditor Gen.	Legis. Auditor Gen.	Lansing
	William J. Price	Exec. Secy.	Law Rev. Commn.	Lansing
	Arthur Ellis	Staff Analyst	Legis. Fiscal Agency	Lansing
Minnesota	Louis C. Dorweiler, Jr.	Dir. of Research	Legis. Research Comm.	St. Paul
	Mrs. Margaret S. Andrews	State Librarian	State Law Lib.	St. Paul
	Joseph J. Bright	Revisor	Rev. of Statutes	St. Paul
Mississippi	Mrs. Julia Baylis Starnes	State Librarian	State Library	Jackson
	Joe T. Patterson	Rev. of Statutes and Atty. Gen.	Rev. of Statutes, Dept. of Justice	Jackson
	Curtis J. Little	Director	Commn. of Budgeting and Accounting	Jackson

LEGISLATIVE SERVICE AGENCIES (Cont.)

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<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Official Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Location</i>
Missouri	William R. Nelson	Dir. of Research	Comm. on Legis. Res.	Jefferson City
	S. G. Hopkins	Rev. of Statutes	Comm. on Legis. Res.	Jefferson City
	Arthur W. Betts	Legis. Fiscal Dir.	Comm. on State Fisc. Affairs	Jefferson City
Montana	Donald L. Sorte	Exec. Director	Legis. Council	Helena
Nebraska	Jack W. Rodgers	Dir. of Research	Legis. Council	Lincoln
	John J. Wilson	Bill Drafter	Legis. Council	Lincoln
	John Quigley	Legis. Fisc. Analyst	Legis. Council	Lincoln
	Walter D. James	Rev. of Statutes	Rev. of Statutes	Lincoln
Nevada	Russell W. McDonald	Dir., and Chief, Legal Div.	Legis. Counsel Bur.	Carson City
	J. E. Springmeyer	Dep. Dir. and Chief, Res. Div.	Legis. Counsel Bur.	Carson City
	Norman H. Terrell	Chief, Fisc. and Aud. Div.	Legis. Counsel Bur.	Carson City
	Mrs. Mildred J. Heyer	State Librarian	State Library	Carson City
New Hampshire	Henry F. Goode	Director	Legis. Services	Concord
	Philip A. Hazelton	Legis. Ref. Libn.	State Library	Concord
	Arthur G. Marx	Senate Counsel	Senate Counsel	Concord
	Remick H. Loughton	Legis. Budget Asst.	House Approp. and Senate Finance Comm.	Concord
New Jersey	William M. Lanning	Chief Counsel	Law. Rev. and Legis. Service Comm.	Trenton
	Samuel A. Alito	Res. Director	Law Rev. and Legis. Service Commn.	Trenton
	Arthur Smith	Legis. Counsel	Law Rev. and Legis. Service Commn.	Trenton
	John W. Ockford	Rev. of Statutes	Law Rev. and Legis. Service Commn.	Trenton
	William Kurtz	Acting Legis. Budget and Finance Dir.	Law Rev. and Legis. Service Commn.	Trenton
	Roger H. McDonough	Director	Bur. of Law and Legis. Ref.	Trenton
	Mrs. Herta Prager	Head	Bur. of Law and Legis. Ref., Div. of State Lib.	Trenton
	George B. Harper	State Auditor	Dept. of State Audit	Trenton
New Mexico	Clay Buchanan	Director	Legis. Council Serv.	Santa Fe
	Maralyn Budke	Exec. Secy.	Legis. Finance Comm.	Santa Fe
	Alex J. Armijo	Acting Legis. Auditor	Legis. Audit Commn.	Santa Fe
New York	S. Gilbert Prentiss	State Librarian	State Library	Albany
	William P. Leonard	Legis. Ref. Libn.	Legis. Ref. Lib., State Lib.	Albany
	William M. O'Reilly	Chairman	Legis. Bill Drafting Commn.	Albany
	Walter C. O'Connell	Exec. Secy.	Law Revision Commn.	Ithaca
	Mrs. Edgar W. Martin	Dir. and Res. Consult. to Speaker	Off. of Legis. Res.	Albany
North Carolina	Leon H. Corbett, Jr.	Revisor and Secretary	Gen. Statutes Commn., Dept. of Justice	Raleigh
	John W. Twisdale	Director	Div. of Legis. Draft. and Codif. of Stats., Dept. of Justice	Raleigh
	Philip S. Ogilvie	State Libn.	State Library	Raleigh
North Dakota	C. Emerson Murry	Director	Legis. Res. Comm.	Bismarck
	Serge H. Garrison	Act. Code Revisor	Legis. Res. Comm.	Bismarck
	Chester E. Nelson, Jr.	Legis. Budget Analyst and Auditor	Legis. Res. Commn.	Bismarck

LEGISLATIVE SERVICE AGENCIES (Cont.)

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Ohio	David A. Johnston	Director	Legis. Serv. Commn.	Columbus
	William P. Lewis	Director	Legis. Ref. Bureau	Columbus
Oklahoma	Jack A. Rhodes	Director	Legis. Council	Oklahoma City
	Paul S. Cooke	Legis. Auditor	Legis. Council	Oklahoma City
	Ralph Hudson	State Libn.	Legis. Ref. and Res. Div., State Library	Oklahoma City
	Ralph Hamilton Funk	Legis. Ref. and Research Libn.	Legis. Ref. and Res. Div., State Lib.	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Sam R. Haley	Legis. Counsel	Legis. Counsel Comm.	Salem
	Mrs. Dorothea B. Kelsay	Govt. Res. Libn.	State Library	Salem
	William E. Bass	Legis. Fiscal Off.	Legis. Fiscal Comm.	Salem
Pennsylvania	Guy W. Davis	Director	Jt. State Govt. Commn.	Harrisburg
	Martin L. Murray	Director	Legis. Ref. Bureau	Harrisburg
	Philip Lopresti	Exec. Dir.	Legis. Budget and Fin. Comm.	Harrisburg
	John McKinney	Co-Director	Legis. Budget and Fin. Comm.	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Rafael Alonso Alonso	Director	Off. of Legis. Serv.	San Juan
	Rafael Hernandez Colon	Chairman	Commn. for the Codif. of the Laws	San Juan
	Justo Nieves	Controller	Off. of Controller	San Juan
Rhode Island	Angelo M. Mosca	Director of Res. State Libn.	Legis. Council	Providence
	Elliott E. Andrews	Legis. Ref. Libn.	State Library	Providence
	Mabel G. Johnson		Legis. Ref. Bur., State Library	Providence
	Maurice W. Hendel	Asst. in Charge of Law Rev.	Off. of Secretary of State	Providence
	William J. DeNuccio	Fiscal Assistant	Fin. Comm. of House of Rep.	Providence
South Carolina	L. G. Merritt	Director	Legis. Council	Columbia
South Dakota	R. G. Schmidt	Dir. of Legis. Res.	Legis. Res. Council	Pierre
	O. P. Coler	Rev. of Statutes	Rev. of Statutes	Pierre
	John C. Penne	Comptroller	Dept. of Audits and Accounts	Pierre
Tennessee	Thomas A. Johnson	Exec. Dir.	Legis. Council Comm.	Nashville
	Samuel B. Smith	State Libn. and Arch.	State Lib. and Archives	Nashville
	R. Arnold Kramer	Exec. Secy.	Code Commission	Nashville
	William Snodgrass	Comptroller of Treas.	Dept. of Audit	Nashville
Texas	Robert E. Johnson	Exec. Director	Legis. Council	Austin
	James R. Sanders	Legis. Ref. Dir.	Legis. Ref. Div., State Library	Austin
	(Vacancy)	Budget Director	Legis. Budget Board	Austin
	Charles H. Cavness	State Auditor	Legis. Audit Comm.	Austin
Utah	Lewis H. Lloyd	Director	Legis. Council	Salt Lake City
	Leo L. Memmoth	Legis. Auditor	Jt. Budget and Audit Comm.	Salt Lake City
	Karl N. Snow	Legis. Analyst	Jt. Budget and Audit Comm.	Salt Lake City
	Russell L. Davis	State Libn.	State Library	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Lewis E. Springer, Jr.	Director	Legis. Council	Montpelier
	Lawrence J. Turgeon	State Libn.	Legis. Ref. Bur., State Library	Montpelier

LEGISLATIVE SERVICE AGENCIES

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<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Official Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Location</i>
Virginia	G. McIver Lapsley	Secretary	Advisory Legis. Council	Richmond
	J. Gordon Bennett	Auditor	Auditor of Pub. Accts.	Richmond
Virgin Islands	Kevin J. Butler	Legis. Counsel	Legis. Counsel	Charlotte Amalie
Washington	Donald C. Sampson	Exec. Secy.	Legis. Council	Olympia
	Maryan E. Reynolds	State Libn.	State Library	Olympia
	Dean E. Clabaugh	Legis. Auditor	Legis. Budget Comm.	Olympia
	Richard O. White	Revisor	Statute Law Comm.	Olympia
West Virginia	Earl M. Vickers	Director	Off. of Legis. Services	Charleston
	C. H. Koontz	Legis. Auditor	Legis. Auditor	Charleston
Wisconsin	Earl Sachse	Exec. Secy.	Joint Legis. Council	Madison
	H. Rupert Theobald	Chief	Legis. Ref. Lib.	Madison
	James J. Burke	Revisor	Rev. of Statutes	Madison
	J. Jay Keliher	Auditor	Legis. Audit Bur.	Madison
Wyoming	(Vacancy)	Director	Legis. Council	Cheyenne
	John Andrew Fisher	State Libn.	State Library	Cheyenne
	Thyra Thomson	Secretary	Statutes Rev. Commn.	Cheyenne

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THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS
1966—1967*

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President

GOVERNOR WILLIAM L. GUY, North Dakota

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Auditor

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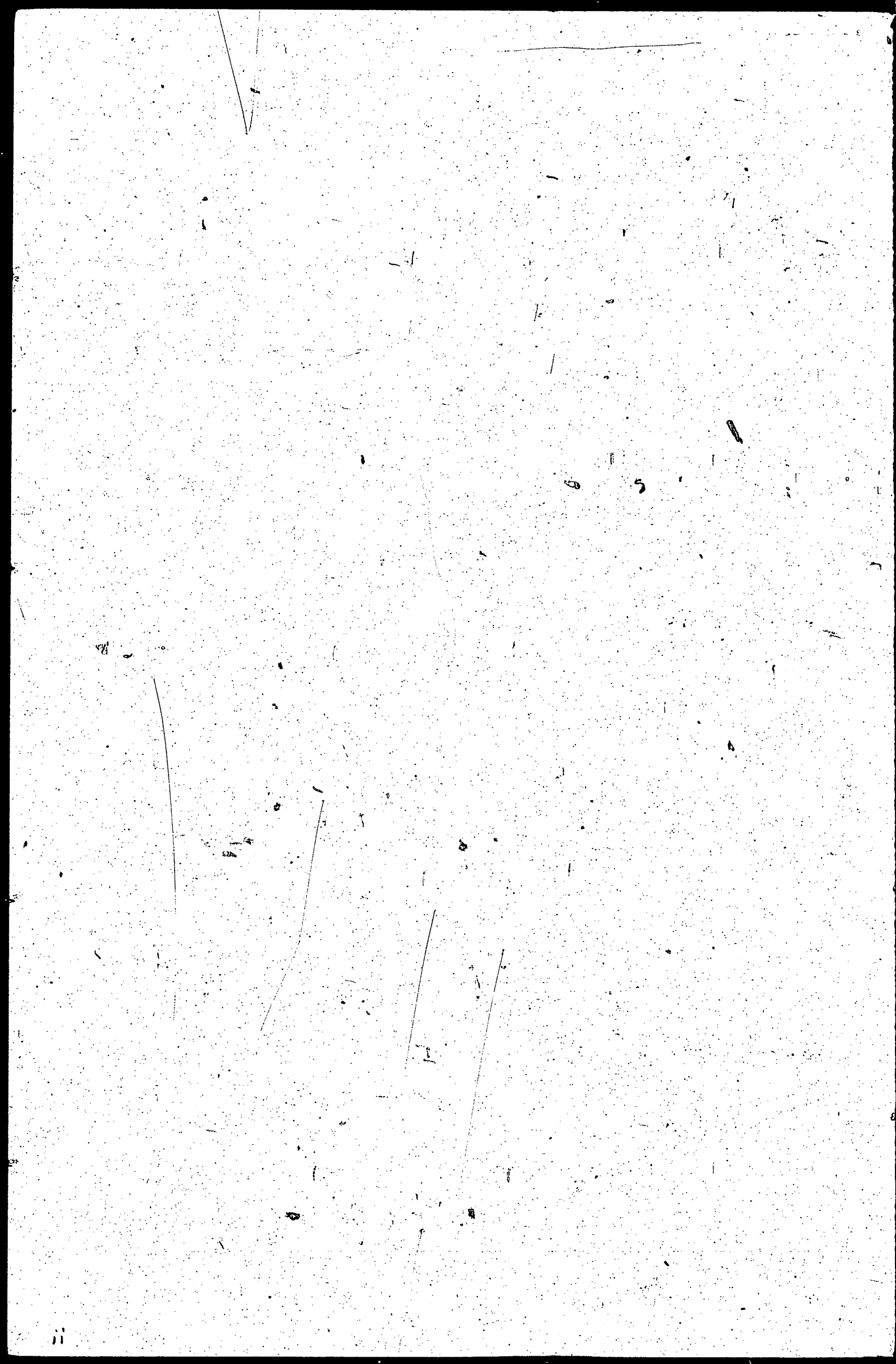
SENATOR ROBERT P. KNOWLES,
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ADJUTANT GENERAL ARTHUR Y. LLOYD,
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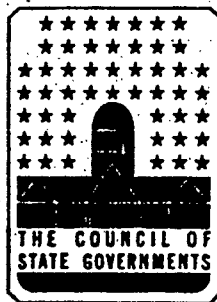
*As of February, 1967.

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS
CLASSIFIED BY FUNCTIONS

1967



STATE
ADMINISTRATIVE
OFFICIALS
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SUPPLEMENT II
The Book of the States
1967

The Council of State Governments
Chicago

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FOREWORD

This publication is the second of two *Supplements* to the 1966-67 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 all the States through mid-1967, contains state-by-state rosters of principal administrative officials of the States, whether elected or appointed, the Chief Justices of the Supreme Courts, and officers of the Legislatures. *Supplement I*, published in February, 1967, listed all state officials and Supreme Court Justices elected by statewide, popular vote, the members and officers of the Legislatures, and the officers of the legislative service agencies.

The Council of State Governments gratefully acknowledges the invaluable help of the members of the legislative service agencies and many other state officials who have furnished the information used in this publication.

BREVARD CRIHFIELD

Executive Director

The Council of State Governments

Chicago, Illinois
July, 1967

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THE STATE CAPITOLS

State	Official Name of State Capitol Building*	Capital City	Zip Code	Area Code	Telephone Number
Alabama	State Capitol	Montgomery	36104	205	265-2341
Alaska	State Capitol	Juneau	99801	...	586-5301
Arizona	State Capitol	Phoenix	85007	602	271-4900
Arkansas	State Capitol	Little Rock	72201	501	NCS
California	State Capitol	Sacramento	95814	916	NCS
Colorado	State Capitol	Denver	80203	303	222-9911
Connecticut	State Capitol	Hartford	06115	203	527-6341
Delaware	Legislative Hall	Dover	19901	302	734-5711
Florida	State Capitol	Tallahassee	32304	904	NCS
Georgia	State Capitol	Atlanta	30334	404	NCS
Guam	Congress Building	Agaña	96910	...	7906
Hawaii	Iolani Palace	Honolulu	96813	...	50511
Idaho	State Capitol	Boise	83701	208	344-5811
Illinois	State House	Springfield	62706	217	527-6611
Indiana	State Capitol	Indianapolis	46204	317	633-4000
Iowa	State Capitol	Des Moines	50319	515	281-5011
Kansas	State House	Topeka	66612	913	CE 5-0011
Kentucky	State Capitol	Frankfort	40601	502	227-9661
Louisiana	State Capitol	Baton Rouge	70804	504	342-5681
Maine	State House	Augusta	04330	207	623-4511
Maryland	State House	Annapolis	21401	301	NCS
Massachusetts	State House	Boston	02133	617	727-2121
Michigan	State Capitol	Lansing	48903	517	373-1837
Minnesota	State Capitol	St. Paul	55101	612	221-6013
Mississippi	State Capitol	Jackson	39205	601	FL 5-9361
Missouri	State Capitol	Jefferson City	65101	314	635-7991
Montana	State Capitol	Helena	59601	406	442-3260
Nebraska	State Capitol	Lincoln	68509	402	477-5211
Nevada	State Capitol	Carson City	89701	702	NCS
New Hampshire	State House	Concord	03302	603	225-6611
New Jersey	State House	Trenton	08608	609	292-2121
New Mexico	State Capitol	Santa Fe	87501	505	827-4011
New York	State Capitol	Albany	12224	518	NCS
North Carolina	State Capitol	Raleigh	27602	919	829-1110
North Dakota	State Capitol	Bismarck	58501	701	223-8000
Ohio	State House	Columbus	43215	614	469-2000
Oklahoma	Capitol Building	Oklahoma City	73105	405	NCS
Oregon	State Capitol	Salem	97310	503	364-2171
Pennsylvania	Capitol Building	Harrisburg	17120	717	787-2121
Puerto Rico	Capitol of Puerto Rico	San Juan	00903	...	723-6040
Rhode Island	State House	Providence	02903	401	521-7100
South Carolina	State House	Columbia	29202	803	NCS
South Dakota	State Capitol	Pierre	57501	605	224-5911
Tennessee	State Capitol	Nashville	37219	615	741-3011
Texas	State Capitol	Austin	78711	512	NCS
Utah	State Capitol	Salt Lake City	84114	801	328-5111
Vermont	State House	Montpelier	05602	802	223-2311
Virginia	State Capitol	Richmond	23219	703	644-4111
Virgin Islands	Government House	Charlotte Amalie	...	...	774-0001
Washington	Legislative Building	Olympia	98502	206	753-5656
West Virginia	State Capitol	Charleston	25305	304	348-3456
Wisconsin	State Capitol	Madison	53702	608	NCS
Wyoming	State Capitol Building	Cheyenne	82001	307	777-7220

Note: NCS—No central switchboard.
 *In some instances the name is not official.

THE GOVERNORS, JUNE, 1967

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	Lurleen B. Wallace	(D)	4	1967	...	(a)
Alaska	Walter J. Hickel	(R)	4	1966(b)	...	2
American Samoa	Owen S. Aspinall	(D)	(p)	1967(q)	...	...
Arizona	Jack Williams	(R)	2	1967	...	...
Arkansas	Winthrop Rockefeller	(R)	2	1967	...	...
California	Ronald Reagan	(R)	4	1967	...	...
Colorado	John A. Love	(R)	4	1967	1	...
Connecticut	John Dempsey	(D)	4	1967	(c)	...
Delaware	Charles L. Terry, Jr.	(D)	4	1965	...	2(d)
Florida	Claude R. Kirk, Jr.	(R)	4	1967	...	(a)
Georgia	Lester G. Maddox	(D)	4	1967	...	(a)
Guam	Manuel Flores Leon Guerrero	(D)	4	1967(r)	1	...
Hawaii	John A. Burns	(D)	4	1966(e)	1	...
Idaho	Don Samuelson	(R)	4	1967	...	...
Illinois	Otto Kerner	(D)	4	1965	1	...
Indiana	Roger D. Branigin	(D)	4	1965	...	(a)
Iowa	Harold E. Hughes	(D)	2	1967	2	...
Kansas	Robert Docking	(D)	2	1967	...	...
Kentucky	Edward T. Breathitt	(D)	4	1963(f)	...	(a)
Louisiana	John J. McKeithen	(D)	4	1964(g)	...	2
Maine	Kenneth M. Curtis	(D)	4	1967	...	2
Maryland	Spiro T. Agnew	(R)	4	1967	...	2
Massachusetts	John A. Volpe	(R)	4	1967	2(h)	...
Michigan	George Romney	(R)	4	1967	2(i)	...
Minnesota	Harold LeVander	(R)	4	1967	...	...
Mississippi	Paul B. Johnson	(D)	4	1964	...	(a)
Missouri	Warren E. Hearnes	(D)	4	1965	...	2(d)
Montana	Tim Babcock	(R)	4	1965	(j)	...
Nebraska	Norbert T. Tiemann	(R)	4	1967	...	...
Nevada	Paul Laxalt	(R)	4	1967	...	...
New Hampshire	John W. King	(D)	2	1967	2	...
New Jersey	Richard J. Hughes	(D)	4	1966	1	2
New Mexico	David F. Cargo	(R)	2	1967	...	2
New York	Nelson A. Rockefeller	(R)	4	1967	2	...
North Carolina	Dan K. Moore	(D)	4	1965	...	(a)
North Dakota	William L. Guy	(D)	4	1965	2(k)	...
Ohio	James A. Rhodes	(R)	4	1967	1	2
Oklahoma	Dewey F. Bartlett	(R)	4	1967	...	2
Oregon	Tom McCall	(R)	4	1967	...	2
Pennsylvania	Raymond P. Shafer	(R)	4	1967	...	(a)
Puerto Rico	Roberto Sanchez-Vilella	(s)	4	1965	...	...
Rhode Island	John H. Chafee	(R)	2	1967	2	...
South Carolina	Robert E. McNair	(D)	4	1967	(l)	(m)
South Dakota	Nils A. Boe	(R)	2	1967	1	2(n)
Tennessee	Buford Ellington	(D)	4	1967	1(o)	(a)
Texas	John Connally	(D)	2	1967	2	...
Utah	Calvin L. Rampton	(D)	4	1965	...	...
Vermont	Philip H. Hoff	(D)	2	1967	2	...
Virginia	Mills E. Godwin, Jr.	(D)	4	1966	...	(a)
Virgin Islands	Ralph M. Paiewonsky	(D)	(p)	1961(t)	...	...
Washington	Daniel J. Evans	(R)	4	1965	...	...
West Virginia	Hulett C. Smith	(D)	4	1965	...	(a)
Wisconsin	Warren P. Knowles	(R)	2	1967	1	...
Wyoming	Stanley K. Hathaway	(R)	4	1967	...	...

(a) Governor cannot serve immediate successive term.

(b) Alaska Constitution specifies first Monday in December as Inauguration Day.

(c) 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. Elected to full four-year term in November, 1962. Re-elected in November, 1966.

(d) Absolute two-term limitation.

(e) Hawaii Constitution specifies first Monday in December as Inauguration Day.

(f) December 10, 1963.

(g) May 12, 1964.

(h) Previous terms 1961-1963, 1965-1967.

(i) Previous terms 1963-1965, 1965-1967.

(j) Governor Babcock, formerly Lieutenant Governor, succeeded to office in January, 1962, upon the death

of former Governor Donald G. Nutter, and filled unexpired four-year term which began January, 1961. Elected to full four-year term in November, 1964.

(k) Previous terms 1961-1963, 1963-1965.

(l) Governor McNair, formerly Lieutenant Governor, succeeded to office in April, 1965, to fill unexpired four-year term of former Governor Donald S. Russell (resigned), which began in January, 1963. Elected to full four-year term in November, 1966.

(m) Governor not eligible for re-election.

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

(o) Previous term 1959-1963.

(p) Indefinite term.

(q) August, 1967.

(r) March, 1967.

(s) Popular Democratic Party.

(t) April, 1961.

SELECTED OFFICIALS

3

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS,* MAY, 1967

State or other jurisdiction	Lieutenant Governor	Political party	Term of office in years	Present term began in January	Presides over Senate	How selected
Alabama	James B. Allen	(D)	4	1967	Yes	E
Alaska (a)	None					
American Samoa (b)			(c)		..	A
Arizona (a)	None					
Arkansas	Maurice Britt	(R)	2	1967	Yes	E
California	Robert H. Finch	(R)	4	1967	Yes	E
Colorado	Mark A. Hogan	(D) (d)	4	1967	Yes	E
Connecticut	Attilio R. Frassinelli	(D)	4	1967	Yes	E
Delaware	Sherman W. Tribbitt	(D)	4	1965	Yes	E
Florida (e)	None					
Georgia	George T. Smith	(D)	4	1967	Yes	E
Guam	None					
Hawaii	Thomas P. Gill	(D)	4	1966	No	E
Idaho	Jack M. Murphy	(R)	4	1967	Yes	E
Illinois	Samuel H. Shapiro	(D)	4	1965	Yes	E
Indiana	Robert L. Rock	(D)	4	1965	Yes	E
Iowa	Robert D. Fulton	(D)	2	1967	Yes	E
Kansas	John Crutcher	(R)	2	1967	Yes	E
Kentucky	Harry Lee Waterfield	(D)	4	1963 (f)	Yes	E
Louisiana	C. C. Aycok	(D)	4	1964	Yes	E
Maine (e)	None					
Maryland (e)	None					
Massachusetts	Francis W. Sargent	(R)	4	1967	No	E
Michigan	William G. Milliken	(R)	4	1967	Yes	E
Minnesota	James B. Goetz	(R)	4	1967	Yes	E
Mississippi	George M. Yarbrough (g)	(D)	4	1964	Yes	E
Missouri	Thomas F. Eagleton	(D)	4	1965	Yes	E
Montana	Ted James	(R)	4	1965	Yes	E
Nebraska	John E. Everroad	(R)	4	1967	Yes	E
Nevada	Ed Fike	(R)	4	1967	Yes	E
New Hampshire (e)	None					
New Jersey (e)	None					
New Mexico	E. Lee Francis	(R)	2	1967	Yes	E
New York	Malcolm Wilson	(R)	4	1967	Yes	E
North Carolina	Robert W. Scott	(D)	4	1965	Yes	E
North Dakota	Charles Tighe	(D)	4	1965	Yes	E
Ohio	John W. Brown	(R)	4	1967	Yes	E
Oklahoma	George Nigh	(D) (d)	4	1967	Yes	E
Oregon (e)	None					
Pennsylvania	Raymond J. Broderick	(R)	4	1967	Yes	E
Puerto Rico (a)	None					
Rhode Island	Joseph H. O'Donnell, Jr.	(R)	2	1967	Yes	E
South Carolina	John C. West	(D)	4	1967	Yes	E
South Dakota	Lem Overbeck	(R)	2	1967	Yes	E
Tennessee (h)	Frank C. Gorrell	(D)	..	1967	Yes	(h)
Texas	Preston Smith	(D)	2	1967	Yes	E
Utah (a)	None					
Vermont	John J. Daley	(D)	2	1967	Yes	E
Virginia	Fred G. Pollard	(D)	4	1966	Yes	E
Virgin Islands (i)	Cyril E. King	(D)	(c)	1961 (j)	..	A
Washington	John A. Cherberg	(D) (d)	4	1965	Yes	E
West Virginia (e)	None					
Wisconsin	Jack B. Olson	(R)	2	1967	Yes	E
Wyoming (a)	None					

*All terms same as those of Governors except in Tennessee.

(a) Secretary of State next in line of succession to Governor.

(b) Territorial Secretary performs duties of Lieutenant Governor.

(c) Indefinite term.

(d) Different party from Governor.

(e) President of Senate next in line of succession to Governor.

(f) December.

(g) Acting.

(h) By statute the Speaker of the Senate is designated Lieutenant Governor.

(i) Government Secretary performs duties of Lieutenant Governor.

(j) May.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES
ATTORNEYS GENERAL, JUNE, 1967

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Attorney General</i>	<i>Political party</i>	<i>Term of office in years</i>	<i>Present term began January</i>	<i>How selected</i>
Alabama	MacDonald Gallion	(D)	4	1967	Elected
Alaska	Edgar Paul Boyko	(D)	(a)	1957	Gov. appoints (b)
Arizona	Darrell F. Smith	(R)	2	1967	Elected
Arkansas	Joe Purcell	(D)	2	1967	Elected
California	Thomas C. Lynch	(D)	4	1967	Elected
Colorado	Duke W. Dunbar	(R)	4	1967	Elected
Connecticut	Harold M. Mulvey	(D)	4	1967	Elected
Delaware	David P. Buckson	(R)	4	1967	Elected
Florida	Earl Faircloth	(D)	4	1967	Elected
Georgia	Arthur K. Bolton	(D)	4	1967	Elected
Guam	Harold W. Burnett	(D)	(a)	1962 (c)	Gov. appoints (d)
Hawaii	Bert T. Kobayashi	(D)	4	1966 (c)	Gov. appoints (d)
Idaho	Allan G. Shepard	(R)	4	1967	Elected
Illinois	William G. Clark	(D)	4	1965	Elected
Indiana	John J. Dillon	(D)	4	1965	Elected
Iowa	Richard C. Turner	(R)	2	1967	Elected
Kansas	Robert C. Londerholm	(R)	2	1967	Elected
Kentucky	Robert Matthews	(D)	4	1964	Elected
Louisiana	Jack P. F. Gremillion	(D)	4	1964 (c)	Elected
Maine	James S. Erwin	(R)	2	1967	Leg. elects
Maryland	Francis B. Burch	(D)	4	1967	Elected
Massachusetts	Elliot L. Richardson	(R)	4	1967	Elected
Michigan	Frank J. Kelley	(D)	4	1967	Elected
Minnesota	Douglas M. Head	(R)	4	1967	Elected
Mississippi	Joe T. Patterson	(D)	4	1964	Elected
Missouri	Norman H. Anderson	(D)	4	1965	Elected
Montana	Forrest H. Anderson	(D)	4	1965	Elected
Nebraska	Clarence A. H. Meyer	(R)	4	1967	Elected
Nevada	Harvey Dickerson	(D)	4	1967	Elected
New Hampshire	George S. Pappagianis	(D)	5	1966 (c)	Gov. and council appoint
New Jersey	Arthur J. Sills	(D)	4	1966	Gov. appoints (d)
New Mexico	Boston E. Witt	(D)	2	1967	Elected
New York	Louis J. Lefkowitz	(R)	4	1967	Elected
North Carolina	T. Wade Bruton	(D)	4	1965	Elected
North Dakota	Helgi Johanneson	(R)	4	1965	Elected
Ohio	William B. Saxbe	(R)	4	1967	Elected
Oklahoma	G. T. Blankenship	(R)	4	1967	Elected
Oregon	Robert Y. Thornton	(D)	4	1965	Elected
Pennsylvania	William C. Sennett	(R)	(a)	1967	Gov. appoints (d)
Puerto Rico	Rafael Hernández Colón	(PD)	(a)	1965	Gov. appoints (d)
Rhode Island	Herbert F. DiSimone	(R)	2	1967	Elected
South Carolina	Daniel R. McLeod	(D)	4	1967	Elected
South Dakota	Frank L. Farrar	(R)	2	1967	Elected
Tennessee	George F. McCanless	(D)	8	1958 (c)	Sup. Ct. appoints
Texas	Crawford Martin	(D)	2	1967	Elected
Utah	Phil L. Hansen	(D)	4	1965	Elected
Vermont	James L. Oakes	(R)	2	1967	Elected
Virginia	Robert Y. Button	(D)	4	1966	Elected
Virgin Islands	Francisco Corneiro	(D)	(a)	1961 (c)	Gov. appoints
Washington	John J. O'Connell	(D)	4	1965	Elected
West Virginia	C. Donald Robertson	(D)	4	1965	Elected
Wisconsin	Bronson C. LaFollette	(D)	2	1967	Elected
Wyoming	James E. Barrett	(R)	4	1967	Gov. appoints (d)

(a) Not specified.

(b) With approval of joint session of Legislature.

(c) Guam, June, 1962; Hawaii, December, 1966; Louisiana, May, 1964; New Hampshire, February, 1966;

Tennessee, September, 1966; Virgin Islands, April, 1961.

(d) With Senate approval.

SELECTED OFFICIALS

5

SECRETARIES OF STATE, JUNE, 1967

State or other jurisdiction	Secretary of State	Political party	Term of office in years	Present term began January	How selected
Alabama	Mrs. Mabel Amos	(D)	4	1967	Elected
Alaska	Keith H. Miller (a)	(R)	4	1967	Elected
Arizona	Wesley Bolin (a)	(D)	2	1967	Elected
Arkansas	Kelly Bryant	(D)	2	1967	Elected
California	Frank N. Jordan	(R)	4	1967	Elected
Colorado	Byron Anderson	(R)	4	1967	Elected
Connecticut	Mrs. Ella T. Grasso	(D)	4	1967	Elected
Delaware	Elisha C. Dukes	(D)	(b)	1961	Gov. appoints (c)
Florida	Tom Adams	(D)	4	1967	Elected
Georgia	Ben W. Fortson, Jr.	(D)	4	1967	Elected
Hawaii	None (d)				
Idaho	Pete T. Cenarrusa	(R)	4	1967 (e)	Elected (e)
Illinois	Paul Powell	(D)	4	1965	Elected
Indiana	Edgar D. Whitcomb	(R)	2	1966 (f)	Elected
Iowa	Melvin D. Synhorst	(R)	2	1967	Elected
Kansas	Mrs. Elwill M. Shanahan	(R)	2	1967	Elected
Kentucky	Mrs. Thelma L. Stovall	(D)	4	1963 (f)	Elected
Louisiana	Wade O. Martin, Jr.	(D)	4	1964 (f)	Elected
Maine	Joseph D. Edgar	(R)	2	1967	Elected (g)
Maryland	C. Stanley Blair	(R)	(b)	1967	Gov. appoints (c)
Massachusetts	Kevin H. White	(D)	4	1967	Elected
Michigan	James M. Hare	(D)	4	1967	Elected
Minnesota	Joseph L. Donovan	(DFL) (h)	4	1967	Elected
Mississippi	Heber Ladner	(D)	4	1964	Elected
Missouri	James C. Kirkpatrick	(D)	4	1965	Elected
Montana	Frank Murray	(D)	4	1965	Elected
Nebraska	Frank Marsh	(R)	4	1967	Elected
Nevada	John Koontz	(D)	4	1967	Elected
New Hampshire	Robert L. Stark	(R)	2	1967	Elected (g)
New Jersey	Robert J. Burkhardt	(D)	4	1966	Gov. appoints (c)
New Mexico	Mrs. Ernestine D. Evans	(D)	2	1967	Elected
New York	John P. Lomenzo	(R)	(b)	1963 (i)	Gov. appoints (c)
North Carolina	Thad Eure	(D)	4	1965	Elected
North Dakota	Ben Meier	(R)	4	1965	Elected
Ohio	Ted W. Brown	(R)	4	1967	Elected
Oklahoma	John Rogers	(D)	4	1967	Elected
Oregon	Clay Myers	(R)	4	1967 (j)	Elected
Pennsylvania	Craig Truax	(R)	(b)	1967	Gov. appoints (c)
Puerto Rico	Guillermo Irizarry	(PD) (k)	4	1965	Gov. appoints (c)
Rhode Island	August P. LaFrance	(D)	2	1967	Elected
South Carolina	O. Frank Thornton	(D)	4	1967	Elected
South Dakota	Alma Larson	(R)	2	1967	Elected
Tennessee	Joe C. Carr	(D)	4	1965	Elected (g)
Texas	John Hill	(D)	2	1967	Gov. appoints (c)
Utah	Clyde L. Miller (a)	(D)	4	1965	Elected
Vermont	Harry Cooley	(D)	2	1967	Elected
Virginia	Martha B. Conway	(D)	4	1966	Gov. appoints
Washington	A. Ludlow Kramer	(R)	4	1965	Elected
West Virginia	Robert D. Bailey	(D)	4	1967	Elected
Wisconsin	Robert G. Zimmerman	(R)	2	1967	Elected
Wyoming	Mrs. Thara Thomson (a)	(R)	4	1967	Elected

(a) Next in line of succession to Governor.
 (b) At pleasure of Governor.
 (c) With consent of Senate.
 (d) The Office of Lieutenant Governor performs many of the functions which in other States are performed by the Office of the Secretary of State.
 (e) Appointed to fill vacancy May 1, 1967.

(f) Louisiana, May; Indiana and Kentucky, December.
 (g) Maine, New Hampshire and Tennessee by the Legislature.
 (h) Democratic-Farmer-Labor.
 (i) Appointed to fill vacancy August, 1963.
 (j) Appointed to fill vacancy January 9, 1967.
 (k) Popular Democratic Party.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

CHIEF JUSTICES, JUNE, 1967^(a)

State or other jurisdiction	Chief Justice	Term in years		Present term as Chief Justice	
		As Judge	As Chief Justice	Began	Terminates
Alabama . . .	J. Ed. Livingston	6	6	Jan. 18, 1965	Jan. 18, 1971
Alaska . . .	Buell A. Nesbett	10	Rmdr. term as Justice	Feb. 15, 1963	Feb. 15, 1973
Arizona . . .	Charles C. Bernstein	6	1 (b)	Jan. 1, 1967	Jan. 1, 1968 (b)
Arkansas . . .	Carleton Harris	8	8	Jan. 1, 1961	Dec. 31, 1968
California . . .	Roger J. Traynor	12	Rmdr. term as Justice	Jan. 2, 1967	Jan. 6, 1975
Colorado . . .	O. Otto Moore	10	(c)	Jan. 10, 1967	Jan. 14, 1969 (c)
Connecticut . . .	John Hamilton King	8	8	Aug. 31, 1963	Apr. 21, 1970 (d)
Delaware . . .	Daniel F. Wolcott	12	12	Dec. 14, 1964	Dec. 13, 1976
Florida . . .	Stephen C. O'Connell	6	2	July 1, 1967	July 1, 1969
Georgia . . .	William H. Duckworth	6	Rmdr. term as Justice	Jan. 1, 1963	Dec. 31, 1968
Hawaii . . .	William S. Richardson	7	7	Mar. 25, 1966	Mar. 24, 1973
Idaho . . .	Clarence J. Taylor	6	Rmdr. term as Justice	Jan. 2, 1967	Jan. 1, 1968 (e)
Illinois . . .	Roy J. Solisburg, Jr.	10	3	Jan. 1, 1967	Jan. 1, 1970
Indiana . . .	Donald H. Hunter	6	6 months	May 25, 1967	Nov. 23, 1967 (f)
Iowa . . .	Theodore G. Garfield	8	Rmdr. term as Justice	July 1, 1965	Nov. 12, 1969 (d)
Kansas . . .	Robert T. Price	6	Rmdr. term as Justice	May 1, 1966	Jan. 13, 1969
Kentucky . . .	Squire N. Williams, Jr.	8	1½	Jan. 9, 1967	July 1, 1968 (g)
Louisiana . . .	John B. Fournet	14	Rmdr. term as Justice	Jan. 1, 1963	July 27, 1970 (d)
Maine . . .	Robert B. Williamson	7	7	Oct. 4, 1963	Aug. 23, 1969 (d)
Maryland . . .	Hall Hammond (h)	15	Rmdr. term as Justice	Aug. 31, 1966	Nov. 1969
Massachusetts . . .	Raymond S. Wilkins	Life	Life	Sept. 13, 1956	Apptd. for life
Michigan . . .	John R. Dethmers	8	Pleasure of Court	Jan. 4, 1967	Jan. 1, 1969
Minnesota . . .	Oscar R. Knutson	6	6	Jan. 5, 1965	Jan. 5, 1971
Mississippi . . .	William N. Ethridge, Jr.	8	Rmdr. term as Justice	Jan. 4, 1966	Jan. 6, 1969
Missouri . . .	Lawrence Holman	12	2	July 1, 1967	June 30, 1969
Montana . . .	James T. Harrison	6	6	Jan. 4, 1965	Jan. 4, 1971
Nebraska . . .	Paul W. White	6	6	Jan. 1, 1963	Jan. 1, 1969
Nevada . . .	Gordon Thompson	6	2	Jan. 1, 1967	Dec. 31, 1968 (i)
New Hampshire . . .	Frank R. Kenison	To age 70	To age 70	Apr. 29, 1952	Nov. 1, 1977
New Jersey . . .	Joseph Weintraub	7, with reapptm.	7, with reapptm. to age 70 (j)	Aug. 19, 1964	To age 70 (j)
New Mexico . . .	David Chavez, Jr.	8	Rmdr. term as Justice	Jan. 1, 1967	Dec. 31, 1968 (k)
New York . . .	Stanley H. Fuld (h)	14	14	Jan. 1, 1967	Dec. 31, 1973 (d)
North Carolina . . .	R. Hunt Parker	8	8	Jan. 1, 1967	Dec. 31, 1974
North Dakota . . .	Alvin C. Strutz	10	(l)	July 1, 1967	(l)
Ohio . . .	Kingsley A. Taft	6	6	Jan. 1, 1963	Dec. 31, 1968
Oklahoma . . .	Floyd L. Jackson	6	2	Jan. 9, 1967	Jan. 13, 1969 (m)
Oregon . . .	William C. Perry	6	6	Jan. 2, 1967	Jan. 1, 1973
Pennsylvania . . .	John C. Bell, Jr.	21	Rmdr. term as Justice	July 31, 1961	Jan. 3, 1972
Puerto Rico . . .	Luis Negrón-Fernández	To age 70	To age 70	Dec. 10, 1957	To age 70
Rhode Island . . .	Thomas H. Roberts	Life	Life	Jan. 7, 1966	Apptd. for life
South Carolina . . .	Joseph R. Moss	10	10	Mar. 1966	July 31, 1974 (n)
South Dakota . . .	Fred J. Homeyer (o)	6	1	Jan. 1, 1967	Dec. 31, 1967
Tennessee . . .	Hamilton S. Burnett	8	Pleasure of Court	Sept. 1, 1966	Aug. 31, 1974
Texas . . .	Robert W. Calvert	6	6	Jan. 1, 1967	Dec. 31, 1972
Utah . . .	J. Allan Crockett	10	Rmdr. term as Justice	Jan. 2, 1967	Jan. 4, 1971
Vermont . . .	James S. Holden	2	2	Mar. 1, 1967	Feb. 28, 1969
Virginia . . .	John W. Eggleston	12	Rmdr. term as Justice	Feb. 1, 1961	Feb. 1, 1973
Washington . . .	Robert C. Finley	6	2	Jan. 9, 1967	Jan. 13, 1969
West Virginia . . .	Harlan M. Calhoun (p)	12	1	Jan. 1, 1967	Dec. 31, 1967 (q)
Wisconsin . . .	George R. Currie	10	Rmdr. term as Justice	Jan. 6, 1964	Jan. 1, 1968 (r)
Wyoming . . .	Harry S. Harnsberger	8	Rmdr. term as Justice	Jan. 2, 1967	Jan. 6, 1969 (s)

(a) For method of selection of Chief Justices see pages 116-17 and 122 of *The Book of the States*, 1966-67. A separate biennial roster of all members of state courts of last resort and their terms of office is published in July of odd years by the Council of State Governments.

(b) The Court elects successor.

(c) The Court selects the Chief Justice for an indefinite term. Chief Justice Moore probably will serve to the end of his current term as Justice, January 14, 1969, at which time he will retire.

(d) Date of retirement.

(e) Will be succeeded for following year by Earl B. Smith.

(f) Will be succeeded for six-month terms by Amos W. Jackson, Walter Myers, Jr., Donald R. Mote, and Norman F. Arterburn, in that order.

(g) Will be succeeded for 18-month term by Morris C. Montgomery.

(h) Chief Judge.

(i) Will be succeeded for two-year term by Jon R. Collins.

(j) Mandatory retirement at age 70; permissive at age 65.

(k) Will be succeeded for following two years by M. E. Noble.

(l) Under 1967 statute serves until election of Chief Justice by next regularly scheduled meeting of Supreme and District Court Judges for a term of 5 years or until term as Justice expires.

(m) Pat Irwin, Vice Chief Justice, is in line to become the next Chief Justice, subject to vote of the State Judicial Conference.

(n) Elected by General Assembly to serve unexpired term of Chief Justice C. A. Taylor, deceased.

(o) Presiding Judge.

(p) President.

(q) Will be succeeded in regular order by Thornton G. Berry.

(r) Will be succeeded for following two years by E. Harold Hallows.

(s) Will be succeeded for following two years by Norman B. Gray.

SELECTED OFFICIALS LEGISLATIVE OFFICERS

State Senates
as of June, 1967

State	President	President Pro Tem	Secretary
Alabama	Albert P. Brewer*	O. J. Goodwyn	McDowell Lee
Alaska	John Butrovich	Brad Phillips	Emylou Lloyd
Arizona	Marshall Humphrey	(none)	Mrs. Louise C. Brimhall
Arkansas	Maurice Britt*	Q. Byrum Hurst	Lee Reaves
California	Robert H. Finch*	Hugh M. Burns	Joseph A. Beek
Colorado	Mark A. Hogan*	A. Woody Hewett	Comfort W. Shaw
Connecticut	Attilio Frassinelli*	Charles T. Alfano	Charles McCollam, Jr.(a)
Delaware	Sherman W. Tribbitt*	Calvin R. McCullough	J. Edwin Lewis
Florida	Verle A. Pope	Dempsey J. Barron	Edwin G. Fraser
Georgia	George T. Smith*	Julian Webb	Hamilton McWhorter, Jr.
Hawaii	John J. Hulten	Sakae Takahashi(b)	Seichi Hirai(a)
Idaho	Jack M. Murphy*	R. H. Young	Arthur Wilson
Illinois	Samuel H. Shapiro*	W. Russell Arrington	Edward E. Fernandes
Indiana	Robert L. Rock	Jack H. Mankin	Von A. Eichhorn(c)
Iowa	Robert D. Fulton*	George E. O'Malley	Al Meacham
Kansas	John W. Crutcher*	Glee S. Smith, Jr.	Ralph E. Zarker
Kentucky	Harry Lee Waterfield*	Lawrence W. Wetherby	John W. Willis(d)
Louisiana	C. C. Aycock*	E. W. Gravolet, Jr.	C. W. Roberts
Maine	Joseph B. Campbell	(e)	Jerrold B. Speers
Maryland	William S. James	Mary L. Nock	J. Waters Parrish
Massachusetts	Maurice A. Donahue	(none)	Norman L. Pidgeon(a)
Michigan	William G. Milliken*	Thomas F. Schweigert	Beryl I. Kenyon
Minnesota	James B. Goetz*	Ernest J. Anderson	H. Y. Torrey
Mississippi	George M. Yarbrough**	(Vacancy)	Havis H. Sartor
Missouri	Thomas F. Eagleton*	John W. Joynt	Joseph A. Bauer
Montana	Ted James*	William A. Groff	James J. Pasma
Nebraska(f)	John E. Everroad*	Elvin Adamson(g)	Hugo F. Srb(h)
Nevada	Ed Fike*	B. Mahlon Brown	Mrs. Leola H. Armstrong
New Hampshire	Stewart Lamprey	(e)	Benjamin F. Greer(a)
New Jersey	Sido L. Ridolfi	Anthony J. Grossi	Robert E. Gladden
New Mexico	E. Lee Francis*	R. C. Morgan	Juanita M. Pino(d)
New York	Malcolm Wilson*	Earl W. Brydges	Albert J. Abrams
North Carolina	Robert W. Scott*	Herman A. Moore	S. Ray Byerly(i)
North Dakota	Charles Tighe*	Grant Trenbeath	Leo Leidholm
Ohio	John W. Brown*	Theodore M. Gray	Thomas E. Bateman(a)
Oklahoma	George Nigh*	Clem M. McSpadden	Basil R. Wilson
Oregon	E. D. Potts	Daniel A. Thiel	Cecil L. Edwards
Pennsylvania	Raymond J. Broderick*	Robert D. Fleming	Mark Gruell, Jr.
Puerto Rico	Samuel R. Quinones	Luis A. Negron Lopez	Diego Roman Artiguez
Rhode Island	Joseph H. O'Donnell, Jr.*	Francis P. Smith	August P. LaFrance(j)
South Carolina	John C. West*	Edgar A. Brown	Lovick O. Thomas(a)
South Dakota	Lem Overpeck*	Lloyd Schrag	Niels P. Jensen
Tennessee	Frank C. Gorrell*(k)	(none)	John W. Cooke, Jr.(d)
Texas	Preston Smith*	William N. Patman	Charles A. Schnabel
Utah	Haven J. Barlow	(none)	Quayle Cannon, Jr.
Vermont	John J. Daley*	George W. F. Cook	Robert H. Gibson
Virginia	Fred G. Pollard*	J. D. Hagood	Ben D. Lacy(a)
Washington	John A. Cherberg*	Al Henry	Ward Bowden
West Virginia	Howard W. Carson	C. H. McKown	J. Howard Myers(a)
Wisconsin	Jack B. Olson*	Robert P. Knowles	William P. Nugent(d)
Wyoming	Richard Jones	Pete Madsen(b)	Ed Wren(d)
Guam(f)	Joaquin C. Arriola(k)	William D. L. Flores(l)	Florencio T. Ramirez
Virgin Islands(f)	Earle B. Ottley	Randall N. James(b)	A. David Puritz

- * Lieutenant Governor.
- ** Acting Lieutenant Governor.
- (a) Clerk of the Senate.
- (b) Vice President.
- (c) Principal Secretary of the Senate.
- (d) Chief Clerk of the Senate.
- (e) Any Senator, on invitation of the President.
- (f) Unicameral Legislature.
- (g) Speaker of the Legislature.
- (h) Clerk of the Legislature.
- (i) Principal Clerk of the Senate.
- (j) Secretary of State is ex officio Secretary of the Senate.
- (k) Speaker of the Senate.
- (l) Vice Speaker.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES
LEGISLATIVE OFFICERS
State Houses of Representatives
as of June, 1967

State	Speaker	Speaker Pro Tem	Chief Clerk
Alabama	Rankin Fite	Hugh D. Merrill	John Pemberton(a)
Alaska	William K. Boardman	Theodore F. Stevens	Patricia R. Slack
Arizona	Stan Turley	(none)	Mrs. Ruby H. Sanders
Arkansas	Sterling R. Cockrill, Jr.	Nap B. Murphy	Hal Moody
California	Jesse M. Unruh	Carlos Bee	James D. Driscoll
Colorado	John D. Vanderhoof	(none)	Henry C. Kimbrough
Connecticut	Robert J. Testo	(none)	Paul B. Groobert(a)
Delaware	George C. Hering, III	(none)	Mrs. A. J. Smith
Florida	Ralph D. Turlington	James L. Walker	Allen Morris
Georgia	George L. Smith, II	Maddox J. Hale	Glenn W. Ellard(a)
Hawaii	Tadao Beppu	(Vacancy)	Shigeto Kanemoto(a)
Idaho	William J. Lanting	(none)	Dryden Hiler
Illinois	Ralph T. Smith	(none)	Fredric B. Selcke
Indiana	Otis R. Bowen	(none)	Sharon Cummins(b)
Iowa	Maurice E. Baringer	Lester L. Kluever	William R. Kendrick
Kansas	John J. Conard	Clyde Hill	L. Orville Hazen
Kentucky	Shelby McCallum	Mitchell B. Denham	(Vacancy)
Louisiana	Vail M. Delony	(none)	W. Clegg Cole(a)
Maine	David J. Kennedy	(c)	Mrs. Bertha W. Johnson(a)
Maryland	Marvin Mandel	E. Homer White, Jr.	James P. Mause
Massachusetts	John F. X. Davoren	(none)	William C. Maiers(a)
Michigan	Robert E. Waldron	Martin D. Ruth	Thomas Thatcher(a)
Minnesota	Lloyd L. Duxbury, Jr.	(none)	Edward A. Burdick
Mississippi	John R. Junkin	(none)	Roman Kelly(a)
Missouri	James E. Godfrey	Patrick J. Hickey	Mrs. Agnes Moore
Montana	James R. Felt	John B. Leuchold	Edna J. Hinman
Nebraska		(see footnote f, preceding page)	
Nevada	Melvin D. Close, Jr.	Austin H. Bowler	Nathan T. Hurst
New Hampshire	Walter R. Peterson, Jr.	(c)	Francis W. Tolman(a)
New Jersey	Robert J. Halpin	(none)	John J. Miller, Jr.(a)
New Mexico	Bruce King	(none)	Albert R. Romero
New York	Anthony J. Travia	(none)	John T. McKennan(a)
North Carolina	Earl W. Vaughn	(none)	Mrs. Annie E. Cooper(b)
North Dakota	Gordon Aamoth	(none)	Roy Gilbreath
Ohio	Charles F. Kurfess	Robert E. Holmes	Carl Guess(a)
Oklahoma	Rex Privett	Joseph E. Mountford	Mrs. Louise Stockton
Oregon	F. F. Montgomery	Robert F. Smith	Winton J. Hunt
Pennsylvania	Kenneth B. Lee	(none)	Adam T. Bower
Puerto Rico	Arcilio Alvarado	Aguedo Mojica Marrero	Nestor Rigual Camacho(d)
Rhode Island	John J. Wrenn	Joseph A. Thibeault(e)	Paul B. McMahon(f)
South Carolina	Solomon Blatt	Rex L. Carter	Inez Watson(a)
South Dakota	James D. Jelbert	Dexter Gunderson	Paul Inman
Tennessee	James H. Cummings	(none)	L. Buchanan Loser
Texas	Ben Barnes	(c)	Mrs. Dorothy Hallman
Utah	Franklin W. Gunnell	(none)	Clair R. Hopkins
Vermont	Richard W. Mallary	(none)	Robert L. Picher(a)
Virginia	E. Blackburn Moore	(none)	George R. Rich(a)
Washington	Don Eldridge	Thomas L. Copeland	Malcolm McBeath
West Virginia	H. Laban White	(none)	C. A. Blankenship(a)
Wisconsin	Harold V. Froehlich	Elmer C. Nitschke	Wilmer H. Struebing
Wyoming	William F. Swanton	Verda I. James	Herbert D. Pownall

(a) Clerk.
 (b) Principal Clerk.
 (c) Any Representative, on invitation of Speaker.

(d) Secretary of House.
 (e) First Deputy Speaker.
 (f) Reading Clerk.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS—Classified by Functions

(As of July, 1967)

ADJUTANT GENERAL

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama	Alfred C. Harrison, Adj. Gen.	Military Dept., Montgomery
Alaska	C. F. Necrason, Major Gen.	Dept. of Military Affairs, Juneau
Arizona	J. C. Wilson, Major Gen.	Military Dept., Phoenix
Arkansas	Charles H. Wilson, Adj. Gen.	Military Dept., Little Rock
California	Glenn C. Ames, Major Gen.	Off. of Adj. Gen., Sacramento
Colorado	Joseph C. Moffitt, Major Gen.	National Guard, Denver
Connecticut	Es Donald Walsh, Adj. Gen.	Military Dept., Hartford
Delaware	Joseph J. Scannell, Adj. Gen.	National Guard, Wilmington
Florida	Henry W. McMillan, Major Gen.	Adj. Gen.'s Off., St. Augustine
Georgia	George J. Hearn, Adj. Gen.	Military Dept., Atlanta
Guam	Juan Muna, Colonel	Guam Militia, Agana
Hawaii	Benjamin J. Webster, Adj. Gen.	Dept. of Defense, Honolulu
Idaho	George B. Bennett, Adj. Gen.	Adj. Gen.'s Off., Boise
Illinois	Leo M. Boyle, Adj. Gen.	Military and Naval Dept., Springfield
Indiana	John S. Anderson, Adj. Gen.	Military Dept., Indianapolis
Iowa	Junior F. Miller, Adj. Gen.	Adj. Gen.'s Dept., Des Moines
Kansas	Joe Nickell, Adj. Gen.	Adj. Gen.'s Off., Topeka
Kentucky	Arthur V. Lloyd, Adj. Gen.	Dept. of Military Affairs, Frankfort
Louisiana	Erbon W. Wise, Adj. Gen.	Military Dept., New Orleans
Maine	Edwin W. Heywood, Adj. Gen.	Adj. Gen.'s Dept., Augusta
Maryland	George M. Gelston, Adj. Gen.	Military Dept., Baltimore
Massachusetts	Joseph M. Ambrose, Adj. Gen.	Military Div., Boston
Michigan	Clarence C. Schnipke, Acting Adj. Gen.	Military Establishment, Lansing
Minnesota	Chester J. Moeglein, Adj. Gen.	Dept. of Military Affairs, St. Paul
Mississippi	Walter G. Johnson, Jr., Adj. Gen.	Military Dept., Jackson
Missouri	Laurence B. Adams, Jr., Adj. Gen.	Adj. Gen.'s Off., Jefferson City
Montana	R. C. Kendall, Adj. Gen.	Adj. Gen.'s Dept., Helena
Nebraska	Lyle A. Welch, Adj. Gen.	Adj. Gen.'s Off., Lincoln
Nevada	Floyd L. Edsall, 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	Joseph T. Willey, Adj. Gen.	Div. of Military and Naval Affairs, Albany
North Carolina	Claude T. Bowers, Adj. Gen.	Adj. Gen.'s Off., Raleigh
North Dakota	LaClair A. Melhouse, Adj. Gen.	Adj. Gen.'s Dept., Bismarck
Ohio	Erwin C. Hostetler, Adj. Gen.	Dept. of Adj. Gen., Columbus
Oklahoma	LaVern Weber, Adj. Gen.	Military Dept., Oklahoma City
Oregon	Donald N. Anderson, Major Gen.	Military Dept., Salem
Pennsylvania	Thomas R. White, Jr., Adj. Gen.	Dept. of Military Affairs, Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Salvador T. Roig, 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	D. L. Corning, Adj. Gen.	Dept. of Military Affairs, Rapid City
Tennessee	Robert W. Akin, Adj. Gen.	Adj. Gen.'s Off., Nashville
Texas	Thomas S. Bishop, Adj. Gen.	Adj. Gen.'s Dept., Austin
Utah	Maurice L. Watts, Adj. Gen.	National Guard, Salt Lake City
Vermont	Reginald M. Cram, Adj. Gen.	Adj. Gen.'s Off., Winooski
Virginia	Paul M. Booth, Adj. Gen.	Dept. of Military Affairs, Richmond
Washington	H. S. McGee, 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., Madison
Wyoming	George O. Pearson, Adj. Gen.	Adj. Gen.'s Off., Cheyenne

ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE*

See also Budget, Comptroller, Taxation, Treasurer

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama	Seymore Trammell, Director	Dept. of Finance, Montgomery
Alaska	Robert W. Ward, Commissioner of Admin.	Dept. of Admin., Juneau
Arizona	Ted Hawkins, Commissr. of Fin.	Dept. of Finance, Phoenix
California	Gordon P. Smith, Dir. of Finance	Dept. of Finance, Sacramento
Connecticut	George J. Conkling, Commissioner	Dept. of Finance and Control, Hartford
Guam	George W. Ingling, Director	Dept. of Finance, Agana
Hawaii	Andrew T. F. Ing, Director	Dept. of Budget and Finance, Honolulu
Illinois	James A. Ronan, Director	Dept. of Finance, Springfield
Indiana	John T. Hatchett, Commissr.	Dept. of Admin., Indianapolis
Kansas	Terence J. Scanlon, Exec. Director	Dept. of Admin., Topeka
Kentucky	L. Felix Joyner, Commissioner	Dept. of Finance, Frankfort
Louisiana	Mrs. Mary E. Parker, Commissr. of Admin.	Div. of Admin., Baton Rouge
Maine	Raymond C. Mudge, Commissr. of Fin.	Dept. of Finance and Admin., Augusta
Maryland	James P. Slicher, Director	Dept. of Budget and Procurement, Baltimore
Massachusetts	Anthony P. DeFalco, Commissr. of Admin.	Exec. Office for Admin. and Finance, Boston
Michigan	George Washington, Director	Dept. of Admin., Lansing
Minnesota	R. F. Hatfield, Commissioner	Dept. of Admin., St. Paul
Missouri	John C. Vaughn, Comptr. and Budg. Dir.	Div. of Budget and Comptr., Jefferson City
Montana	Ralph C. Kenyon, Controller	Dept. of Admin., Helena
Nevada	Howard E. Barrett, Dir.	Dept. of Admin., Carson City
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	Edward L. Rankin, Jr., Director	Dept. of Admin., Raleigh
North Dakota	Ralph Dewing, Director	Dept. of Accounts and Purchases, Bismarck
Ohio	Richard L. Krabach, Director	Dept. of Finance, Columbus
Oregon	Leander Quiring, Director	Dept. of Finance and Admin., Salem
Pennsylvania	Arthur F. Sampson, Secy. of Admin and Budg. Sec.	Off. of Governor, Harrisburg
Rhode Island	Joseph H. O'Donnell, Jr., Director	Dept. of Admin., Providence
South Dakota	Robert H. Benton, Secy. of Finance	Dept. of Finance, Pierre
Tennessee	Harlan Mathews, Commissioner	Dept. of Finance and Admin., Nashville
Utah	Herbert F. Smart, Director	Dept. of Finance, Salt Lake City
Vermont	William F. Kearns, Jr., Commissioner	Dept. of Admin., Montpelier
Washington	William E. Schneider, Director	Dept. of Gen. Admin., Olympia
West Virginia	Truman E. Gore, Commissioner	Dept. of Finance and Admin., Charleston
Wisconsin	George C. Kaiser, Commissioner	Dept. of Admin., Madison

ADVERTISING

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama	Ed Ewing, Director	Bur. Pub. and Info., Montgomery
Alaska	Martin F. Schafer, Director	Travel Div., Juneau
Arizona	Robert B. Landry, Director	Devel. Board, Phoenix
Arkansas	Bob Evans, Director	Publicity and Parks, Little Rock
California	Morris Ford, Director	Office of Tourism and Visitor Servs., Sacramento
Connecticut	LeRoy Jones, Managing Director	Devel. Commn., Hartford
Delaware	Samuel L. Shipley, Director	State Devel. Dept., Dover
Florida	Shelby Dale, Chairman	Devel. Commn., Tallahassee
Georgia	Robert G. Worden, Acting Director	Dept. of Ind. and Trade, Atlanta
Hawaii	Shelley M. Mark, Director	Dept. of Planning and Econ. Devel., Honolulu
Idaho	Louise Shadduck, Secretary	Dept. of Commerce and Devel., Boise

*Officials in this roster are responsible for two or more administration or finance divisions of the state government, such as budget and purchasing.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

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ADVERTISING—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Illinois.....	Carl A. Bertmann, Supvr., Dept. Info. Serv.....	Dept. of Finance, Springfield
Indiana.....	Robert L. Rock, Director.....	Dept. of Commerce, Indianapolis
Iowa.....	Carroll E. Worlan, Director.....	Devel. Commn., Des Moines
Kansas.....	Jack Lacy, Director.....	Economic Devel. Commn., Topeka
Kentucky.....	Cattie Lou Miller, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Public Info., Frankfort
Maine.....	Standish K. Bachman, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Econ. Devel., Augusta
Maryland.....	George W. Hubley, Director.....	Dept. of Econ. Devel., Annapolis
Massachusetts.....	Roger Jewett, Dir., Bur. of Com. and Ind. Devel.....	Dept. of Commerce, Boston
Michigan.....	William T. McGraw, Director.....	Tourist Council, Lansing
Minnesota.....	David S. Benton, Director of Publicity.....	Dept. of Business Devel., St. Paul
Mississippi.....	Millard Bush, Director.....	Agric. and Ind. Bd., Jackson
Missouri.....	Henry Maddox, Dir., Div. of Commerce and Ind. Devel.....	Dept. of Business and Admin., Jefferson City
Montana.....	Orvin B. Fjare, Advertising Dir.....	Highway Commn., Helena
Nebraska.....	James W. Monroe, Chief, Div. of Resources.....	Dept. of Agric. and Econ. Devel., Lincoln
Nevada.....	Clark G. Russell, Director.....	Dept. of Econ. Devel., Carson City
New Hampshire.....	V. John Brennan, Promotion Dir., Div. of Econ. Devel.....	Dept. of Resources and Econ. Devel., Concord
New Jersey.....	Richard J. Larkin, Chief, State Prom. Sect., Bur. Plan and Com., Div. Planning and Devel.....	Dept. of Conserv. and Econ. Devel., Trenton
New Mexico.....	(Vacancy), Director.....	Dept. of Devel., Santa Fe
New York.....	Paul Manning, Asst. Dep. Commissr., Div. of Pub. Info.....	Dept. of Com., Albany
North Carolina.....	Bill F. Hensley, Dir., Advertising Div.....	Dept. of Conserv. and Devel., Raleigh
North Dakota.....	Fred P. Brandt, Director.....	Econ. Devel. Commn., Bismarck
Ohio.....	F. P. Neuenschwander, Director.....	Dept. of Devel., Columbus
Oklahoma.....	Tom Daniel, Dir., Pub., Advt., and Info. Div.....	Ind. Devel. and Parks Dept., Oklahoma City
Oregon.....	Dennis Clarke, Dir., Travel Info. Div.....	Highway Commn., Salem
Pennsylvania.....	Clifford L. Jones, Secretary.....	Dept. of Commerce, Harrisburg
Puerto Rico.....	José A. Buitrago, Dir., Off. of Pub. Rel.....	Econ. Devel. Admin., San Juan
Rhode Island.....	Adolph T. Schmidt, Exec. Director.....	R.I. Devel. Council, Providence
South Carolina.....	J. D. Little, Jr., Director.....	Development Bd., Columbia
South Dakota.....	William J. McDermott, Publicity Director.....	Highway Commn., Pierre
Tennessee.....	Earl Shaub, Dir., Div. of Info.....	Dept. of Conserv., Nashville
Texas.....	Frank Hildebrand.....	Tourist Devel. Agency, Austin
Utah.....	Gerreld L. Pulsipher, Director.....	Utah Travel Council, Salt Lake City
Vermont.....	(Vacancy), Advertising Dir.....	Devel. Commn., Montpelier
Virginia.....	J. Stuart White, Commissr., Div. of Pub. Rel. and Advertising.....	Dept. of Conserv. and Econ. Devel., Richmond
Washington.....	Ted R. Knightlinger, Mgr., Div. of Tourist Promotion.....	Commerce and Econ. Devel., Olympia
West Virginia.....	Angus E. Peyton, Commissr.....	Dept. of Commerce, Charleston
Wisconsin.....	Arthur W. Jorgensen, Supt. of Info. and Educ.... David Wiggins, Publication Dir.....	Conservation Commn., Madison Dept. of Resource Devel., Madison
	Donald E. Wilkinson, Supvr. of Info.....	Dept. of Agric., Madison
Wyoming.....	Frank Norris, Manager.....	Wyoming Trav. Commn., Cheyenne

AERONAUTICS

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama.....	V. C. Gulley, Acting Director.....	Dept. of Aeronautics, Montgomery
Alaska.....	William Burns, Commissr. of Air Transportation Commn.....	Dept. of Commerce, Anchorage
Arizona.....	James Vercellino, Director.....	Dept. of Aeronautics, Phoenix
California.....	Clyde P. Barnett, Dir., Div. of Aeronautics.....	Dept. of Public Works, Sacramento

AERONAUTICS—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Connecticut	Horace B. Wetherell, Director	Dept. of Aeronautics, Hartford
Delaware	Stewart E. Poole, Secretary	Aeronautics Commn., Wilmington
Hawaii	Fujio Matsuda, Director	Dept. of Transportation, Honolulu
Idaho	Chet Moulton, Director	Dept. of Aeronautics, Boise
Illinois	J. E. Wenzel, Director	Dept. of Aeronautics, Springfield
Indiana	Robert J. Winter, Director	Aeronautics Commn., Indianapolis
Iowa	Frank Berlin, Director	Aeronautics Commn., Des Moines
Kentucky	Philip B. Swift, Commissioner	Dept. of Aeronautics, Frankfort
Louisiana	John Myers, Airport Engineer	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	Lawrence E. McCabe, Commissioner	Dept. of Aeronautics, St. Paul
Mississippi	C. A. Moore, Director	Aeronautics Commn., Jackson
Missouri	John A. Owens, Head, Aviation Sect., Div. of Commerce and Ind. Devel.	Dept. of Bus. and Admin., Jefferson City
Montana	Charles A. Lynch, Director	Aeronautics Commn., Helena
Nebraska	C. Howard Vest, Director	Dept. of Aeronautics, Lincoln
New Hampshire	Roger J. Crowley, Jr., Director	Aeronautics Commn., Concord
New Jersey	Francis R. Gerard, Chief, Aero. Bur., Div. of Planning and Devel.	Dept. of Conserv. and Econ. Devel., Trenton
New Mexico	Robert O. White, Director	Aviation Dept., 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	Norman J. Crabtree, Chief, Aviation Div.	Dept. of Commerce, Columbus
Oklahoma	Keith W. Lutz, Dir. of Aeronautics	Aeronautics Commn., Oklahoma City
Oregon	Robert W. Dunn, Director	Bd. of Aeronautics, Salem
Pennsylvania	John W. Macfarlane, Exec. Dir., Aeronautics Commn.	Dept. of Military Affairs, Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Rubén Sánchez Echevarría, Exec. Director	Ports Authority, San Juan
Rhode Island	Albert R. Tavani, Admn. Aeronautics	Dept. of 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	Charles Murphy, Director	Aeronautics Commn., Austin
Utah	B. V. Walker, Director	Aeronautics Commn., Salt Lake City
Vermont	Edward F. Knapp, Commissioner	Aeronautics Board, Montpelier
Virginia	Willard G. Plentl, Dir. of Aeronautics	Corporation Commn., Richmond
Washington	W. A. Gebenini, Director	Aeronautics Commn., Olympia
West Virginia	John A. Wilson, III, Director	Aeronautics Commn., Charleston
Wisconsin	T. K. Jordan, Director	Aeronautics Commn., Madison
Wyoming	Marvin W. Stevenson, Director	Aeronautics Commn., Cheyenne

AGING

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama	Phil A. Cox, Exec. Dir.	Commn. on Aging, Montgomery
Alaska	Wallace J. Chapman, M.D., Commissioner	Dept. of Health and Welf., Juneau
Arizona	Mrs. Christina F. Small, Dir., Family Servs. Div.	Dept. of Pub. Welf., Phoenix
Arkansas	Jerry M. Pace, Dir.	Office on Aging, Little Rock
California	Charles W. Skoien, Jr., Exec. Dir.	Commission on Aging, Sacramento
Colorado	Robert B. Robinson, Staff Secy., Commn. on the Aging	Metrop. Council for Community Services, Denver

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

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AGING—Continued

State	Name and Title	Agency and Location
Connecticut	Sholom Bloom, Exec. Secy.	Commn. on Services for Elderly Persons, Hartford
Delaware	Hector J. LeMaire, Dir.	Div. of the Aging, P. O. Box 57, Smyrna
Florida	Clyde Galloway, Director	Commn. on Aging, Tallahassee
Georgia	Mrs. Elsie C. Alvis, Exec. Dir.	Commn. on Aging, Atlanta
Hawaii	Mrs. Harlan F. Benner, Chairman; Charles W. Amor, Director	Commn. on Aging, Honolulu
Idaho	Harold H. Smith, Dir. of Social Services	Dept. of Pub. Assistance, Boise
Illinois	Mrs. Elizabeth Breckinridge, Asst. Secy., Council on Aging; Supvr., Services for Aging	Dept. of Pub. Aid, 130 N. Wells St., Chicago 60601
Indiana	George E. F. Exec. Dir.	Commn. on the Aging and Aged, Indianapolis
Iowa	Ray L. Schwartz, Exec. Secy.	Commn. on the Aging, Des Moines
Kansas	Mrs. C. Loudell Frazier, Secy., Interdeptl. Comm. on Aging; Dir., Div. of Services for the Aging	Dept. of Social Welf., Topeka
Kentucky	Francis S. Bindner, Acting Exec. Dir.; Earl P. Oliver, Chairman	Commn. on Aging, Frankfurt
Louisiana	J. W. Bateman, Exec. Secy.	Commn. on the Aging, Baton Rouge
Maine	Edward J. McMann, Chairman	Committee on Aging, Bath
Maryland	Gerald Monsman, Executive Director	Commn. on the Aging, Baltimore
Massachusetts	John T. Sweeney, Exec. Secy.	Commn. on Aging, 19 Milk St., Boston
Michigan	Charles H. Chaskes, Exec. Dir.	Commn. on Aging, 1101 S. Washington, Lansing
Minnesota	Mrs. Walter W. Walker, Chairman; Gerald Bloedow, Exec. Secy.	Governor's Citizens Council on Aging, Minneapolis
Mississippi	H. J. Massie, Staff Asst., Div. of Voc. Rehab.	Dept. of Education, Jackson
Missouri	Robert C. Lindstrom, Director of Aging	Office of State and Regional Planning, Jefferson City
Montana	Lyle Downing, Exec. Dir.	Commn. on Aging, Helena
Nebraska	John R. Carson, Special Asst. on Aging	State Advisory Comm. on Aging, Lincoln
Nevada	Robert N. Higgins, Chief, Aging Services, Welf. Div.	Dept. of Health, Welf., and Rehabilitation, Carson City
New Hampshire	Mrs. Abby Langdon Wilder, Chairman	Council on Aging, Concord
New Jersey	Mrs. Eone Harger, Director	Div. on Aging, Dept. of Community Affairs, Trenton
New Mexico	Mrs. K. Rose Wood, Supvr., State Unit on Aging	Community Services Div., Dept. of Pub. Welf., Santa Fe
New York	Mrs. Marcelle G. Levy, Administrator	Office for the Aging, Albany
North Carolina	J. Eddie Brown	Gov.'s Coordinating Council on Aging, Raleigh
North Dakota	LeRoy Ernst, Exec. Dir.	Gov.'s Council on Human Resources, Bismarck
Ohio	Mrs. Rose Papier, Coordinator, Div. of Admin. on Aging	Dept. of Mental Hygiene and Correction, Columbus
Oklahoma	John J. Hoppis, Supvr., Special Unit on Aging	Dept. of Pub. Welf., Oklahoma City
Oregon	James Merritt, Exec. Dir.	Program on Aging, 1479 Moss St., Eugene
Pennsylvania	Elias S. Cohen, Commissr., Off. for the Aging	Dept. of Pub. Welf., Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Mrs. Luisa L. de Trinidad, Exec. Dir.	Gericulture Commn., Dept. of Health, Santurce
Rhode Island	Mrs. Alice A. DeSaint, Admin.	Div. on Aging, 25 Hayes St., Providence
South Carolina	Harry Bryan, Exec. Dir.	Interagency Council on Aging, 1001 Main St., Columbia
South Dakota	G. T. Gardner, Assistant Director	Dept. of Pub. Welf., Pierre
Tennessee	Mrs. George W. Power, Chairman; Patty Ree Buchanan, Exec. Dir.	Commn. on Aging, Central Services Bldg., Nashville
Texas	Mrs. Carter Clopton, Exec. Secy.	Gov.'s Committee on Aging, Austin
Utah	Melvin A. White, Director	Council on Aging, Salt Lake City
Vermont	George G. Welsh III, M.D., Chairm.; James H. Finneran, Exec. Secy.	Interdeptl. Office on Aging, Montpelier
Virginia	William L. Painter, Chairman	Commn. on the Aging, Richmond
Virgin Islands	Mrs. Gloria K. Francois, Exec. Secy., Citizens' Advry. Commn. on Aging; Spec. Asst.	Dept. of Social Welf., St. Thomas
Washington	Margaret Whyte, Exec. Secy., Council on Aging; Consultant on Aging	Dept. of Pub. Assistance, Olympia

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

AGING—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
West Virginia	Harry F. Walker, Exec. Dir.	Commn. on Aging, Charleston
Wisconsin	Mrs. Mildred A. Zimmerman, R.N., Actg. Exec. Dir. and Secy.	Commn. on Aging, Madison
Wyoming	Robert Alberts, M.D., Director	Dept. of Pub. Health, Cheyenne

AGRICULTURE

See also Natural Resources

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama	Richard Beard, Commissioner	Dept. of Agric. and Industry, Montgomery
Alaska	Sigmond H. Restad, Dir., Div. of Agric.	Dept. of Nat. Res., Palmer
Arizona	L. D. McCorkindale, Entomologist	Commn. of Agric. and Horticult., Phoenix
Arkansas	C. A. Vines, Assoc. Director	Univ. Sch. of Agric. Ext. Serv., Little Rock
California	J. Earl Coke, Director	Dept. of Agric., Sacramento
Colorado	John P. Orcutt, Commissioner	Dept. of Agric., Denver
Connecticut	Joseph N. Gill, Commissioner	Dept. of Agric. and Nat. Res., Hartford
Delaware	Martin Isaacs, Secretary	Bd. of Agric., Dover
Florida	Fred O. Dickinson, Commissioner	Dept. of Agric., Tallahassee
Georgia	Phil Campbell, Commissioner	Dept. of Agric., Atlanta
Guam	Frank Anderwald, Director	Dept. of Agric., Mangilao
Hawaii	Kenneth K. Otagaki, Chairman, Bd. of Agric.	Dept. of Agric., Honolulu
Idaho	Stanley I. Trennaile, Commissioner	Dept. of Agric., Boise
Illinois	Robert M. Schneider, Director	Dept. of Agric., Springfield
Indiana	Robert L. Rock, Commissioner	Lieutenant Governor, Indianapolis
Iowa	L. B. Liddy, Secretary	Dept. of Agric., Des Moines
Kansas	Roy Freeland, Secretary	Bd. of Agric., Topeka
Kentucky	Wendell P. Butler, Commissioner	Dept. of Agric., Frankfort
Louisiana	Dave L. Pearce, Commissioner	Dept. of Agric., Baton Rouge
Maine	Maynard C. Dolloff, 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	Dale B. Ball, Director	Dept. of Agric., Lansing
Minnesota	Russell G. Schwandt, Commissioner	Dept. of Agric., St. Paul
Mississippi	S. E. Corley, Commissioner	Dept. of Agric. and Commerce, Jackson
Missouri	Dexter B. Davis, Commissioner	Dept. of Agric., Jefferson City
Montana	C. Lowell Purdy, Commisr. of Agric.	Dept. of Agric., Helena
Nebraska	Elmer C. Schlaphoff, Director	Dept. of Agric. and Econ. Devel., Lincoln
Nevada	Lee M. Burge, Exec. Director	Dept. of Agric., Reno
New Hampshire	Frank T. Buckley, Commissioner	Dept. of Agric., Concord
New Jersey	Phillip Alampi, Secretary	Dept. of Agric., Trenton
New Mexico	Dallas C. Rierson, Director	Dept. of Agric., University Park
New York	Don J. Wickham, Commissioner	Dept. of Agric. and Markets, Albany
North Carolina	James A. Graham, Commisr. of Agric.	Dept. of Agric., Raleigh
North Dakota	Arne Dahl, Commissioner	Dept. of Agric., Bismarck
Ohio	John M. Stackhouse, Director	Dept. of Agric., Columbus
Oklahoma	James N. Ballinger, President	Bd. of Agric., Dept. of Agric., Oklahoma City
Oregon	Walter Leth, Director	Dept. of Agric., Salem
Pennsylvania	Leland H. Bull, Secretary	Dept. of Agric., Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Miguel A. Hernández Agosto, Secretary	Dept. of Agric., San Juan
South Carolina	Wm. L. Harrelson, Commissioner	Dept. of Agric., Columbia
South Dakota	Ernest Johnson, Secretary	Dept. of Agric., Pierre
Tennessee	Wm. F. Moss, Commissioner	Dept. of Agric., Nashville
Texas	John C. White, Commissioner	Dept. of Agric., Austin
Utah	Joseph H. Francis, Comm. Chairman	Dept. of Agric., Salt Lake City
Vermont	Robert J. Branon, Commissioner	Dept. of Agric., Montpelier
Virginia	Maurice B. Rowe, Commissioner	Dept. of Agric. and Immig., Richmond

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

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AGRICULTURE—Continued

State	Name and Title	Agency and Location
Washington	Donald W. Moos, Director	Dept. of Agric., Olympia
West Virginia	Gus Douglass, Commissioner	Dept. of Agric., Charleston
Wisconsin	Donald N. McDowell, Director	Dept. of Agric., Madison
Wyoming	Glen Hertzler, Commissioner	Dept. of Agric., Cheyenne

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL

State	Name and Title	Agency and Location
Arizona	(Vacancy), Air Pollution Control Div.	Dept. of Health, Phoenix
Arkansas	S. L. Davies, Director	Pollution Control Commn., Little Rock
California	John A. Maga, Chief, Bur. of Air Sanitation	Dept. of Pub. Health, 2180 Milvia St., Berkeley 94704
Colorado	Roy L. Cleere, M.D., Exec. Dir., Air Pollution Variance Board	Dept. of Pub. Health, Denver
Connecticut	Louis J. Proulx, Jr., Chief, Air Pollution Control Section, Sanitary Eng. Div.	Dept. of Health, Hartford
Delaware	James T. Wilburn, Dir., Air Pollut. Cntrl. Div.	Water and Air Res. Commn., Dover
Georgia	William A. Hansell, Dir., Air Qual. Cntrl. Brch.	Dept. of Pub. Health, Atlanta
Hawaii	B. J. Morrow, Exec. Offr., Environ. Health Div.	Dept. of Health, Honolulu
Idaho	Terrell O. Carver, M.D., Secy.	Air Pollution Control Commn., Boise
Indiana	Perry E. Miller, Tech. Secy.	Air Pollution Control Bd., Indianapolis
Kentucky	Harold Hodges, Exec. Dir., Air Pollution Control Commn.	Dept. of Health, Frankfort
Montana	Benjamin F. Wake, Acting Dir. of Air Poll. Control	Bd. of Health, Helena
New Jersey	William A. Munroe, Chief, Air Poll. Control Program	Health-Agric. Bldg., Trenton
New Mexico	Carl Jensen, Envir. Services Dir.	Dept. of Pub. Health, Santa Fe
Oklahoma	Dale McHard, Dir., Air Poll. Control Sec.	Envir. Health Service, Oklahoma City
Pennsylvania	Victor H. Sussman, Dir., Div. of Air Poll. Control	Dept. of Health, Harrisburg
Rhode Island	Austin C. Daley, Chief, Div. of Air Poll. Control	Dept. of Health, Providence
South Carolina	W. T. Linton, Exec. Dir.	Poll. Control Authority, Columbia
Tennessee	(Vacancy), Chairman, Air Poll. Control Commn.	Dept. of Pub. Health, Nashville
Texas	Charles Barden, Exec. Secy., Air Cntrl. Bd.	Dept. of Health, Austin
Utah	(Vacancy), Exec. Secy., Air Conserv. Council	Div. of Health, Salt Lake City
Virginia	Richard W. Arey, Exec. Secy.	Air Pollution Control Bd., Richmond
Washington	Robert L. Stockman, Head, Air Quality and Radiation Control Section	Dept. of Health, 1510 Smith Tower, Seattle
West Virginia	Carl G. Beard, Exec. Dir.	Air Pollution Control Comm., Charlestown
Wisconsin	(Vacancy), Director, Air Pollution Control Div.	Bd. of Health, Madison

ARCHIVES AND HISTORY—See Library (Archives and History)

ASSISTANCE, PUBLIC—See Public Assistance

ATTORNEYS GENERAL—See page 4

AUDITOR

State	Name and Title	Agency and Location
Alabama	Mrs. Melba Till Allen, 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	William H. Merrifield, Auditor General	Off. of Aud. Gen., Sacramento
Colorado	John P. Proctor, Auditor	Dept. of Auditing, Denver
Connecticut	(Vacancy), Auditor	Pub. Accounts, Hartford
	(Vacancy), Auditor	Pub. Accounts, Hartford

AUDITOR—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Delaware	George W. Cripps, Auditor of Accts.	Auditor's Office, Dover
Florida	O. Ernest Ellison, Jr., Auditor	Auditing Dept., Tallahassee
Georgia	Ernest B. Davis, Auditor	Dept. of Audits, Accts., Atlanta
Guam	Segundo C. Aguon, Controller	Dept. of Finance, Agaña
Hawaii	Valentine U. Marciel, Compt.	Dept. of Acct. 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	John P. Gallagher, Auditor	Off. of Auditor, Indianapolis
Iowa	Lloyd R. Smith, Auditor	Off. of Auditor, Des Moines
Kansas	Clay E. Hedrick, Auditor	Off. of Auditor, Topeka
Kentucky	Henry H. Carter, Aud. of Pub. Accts.	Off. of Aud. of Pub. Accts., Frankfort
Louisiana	J. B. Lancaster, Legis. Auditor	State Capitol, Baton Rouge
Maine	Armand G. Sansoucy, Auditor	Dept. of Audit, Augusta
Maryland	Leo J. Parr, Auditor	Off. of Auditor, Baltimore
Massachusetts	Thaddeus Buczko, Auditor	Dept. of Auditor, Boston
Michigan	Albert Lee, Auditor General	Dept. of Aud. Gen., Lansing
Minnesota	Stafford King, Auditor	Off. of Auditor, St. Paul
Mississippi	W. Hampton King, Aud. of Pub. Accts.	Off. of Aud. of Pub. Accts., Jackson
Missouri	Haskell Holman, Auditor	Dept. of Auditor, Jefferson City
Montana	E. V. Omholt, Auditor	Off. of Auditor, Helena
Nebraska	Ray C. Johnson, Aud. of Pub. Accts.	Off. of Aud. of Pub. Accts., Lincoln
Nevada	Norman H. Terrell, Fiscal Analyst, Fiscal and Audit Div.	Legis. Counsel Bur., Carson City
New Hampshire	Norval D. Lessels, Dir. of Accts.	Dept. of Admin. and Control, Concord
New Jersey	Frank Durand, Auditor	Dept. of Aud., Trenton
New Mexico	Alex J. Armijo, Legislative Auditor	Leg. Audit Commn., 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	Roger Cloud, Auditor	Off. of Auditor, Columbus
Oklahoma	Joe Bailey Cobb, Auditor	Auditor's Dept., Oklahoma City
Oregon	Clay Myers, Secretary of State	Secy. of State, Salem
Pennsylvania	Grace M. Sloan, Auditor General	Dept. of Aud. Gen., Harrisburg
Rhode Island	Elphege J. Goulet, Chief, Bur. of Aud.	Dept. of Admin., Providence
South Carolina	P. C. Smith, Auditor	Off. of Auditor, Columbia
South Dakota	Lloyd Jorgenson, Auditor	Off. of Auditor, Pierre
Tennessee	Wm. R. Snodgrass, Comptroller	Off. of Comptr., Nashville
Texas	C. H. Cavness, Auditor	Off. of Auditor, Austin
Utah	Sharp M. Larsen, Auditor	Off. of Auditor, Salt Lake City
Vermont	Jay H. Gordon, Aud. of Accts.	Off. of Auditor, Montpelier
Virginia	J. Gordon Bennett, Aud. of Pub. Accts.	Off. of Aud. of Pub. Accts., Richmond
Washington	Robert V. Graham, Auditor	Off. of Auditor, Olympia
West Virginia	Denzil L. Gainer, Auditor	Off. of Auditor, Charleston
Wisconsin	Lyle J. Carpenter, Acting Chief	Leg. Audit Bur., Madison
Wyoming	Everett T. Copenhaver, Auditor	Off. of Auditor, Cheyenne

BANKING

See also Securities

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama	Robert Cleckler, Supt. of Banks	Banking Dept., Montgomery
Alaska	(Vacancy), Dir., Div. of Banking & Securities	Dept. of Commerce, Juneau
Arizona	Franklin J. Stowell, Supt. of Banks	Banking Dept., Phoenix
Arkansas	Harvel C. Adams, Bank Commissioner	Bank Dept., Little Rock
California	James M. Hall, Supt. of Banks	Dept. of Invest., San Francisco
Colorado	Harry Bloom, Commissioner	Banking Dept., Denver
Connecticut	Philip Hewes, Commissioner	Banking Dept., Hartford
Delaware	Randolph Hughes, Commissioner	Banking Commn., Dover

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

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BANKING—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Florida	Fred O. Dickinson, Comptroller	Comptroller's Off., Tallahassee
Georgia	W. M. Jackson, Supt. of Banks	Dept. of Banking, Atlanta
Guam	George Ingling, Dir. of Finance	Dept. of Finance, Agana
Hawaii	Sidney I. Hashimoto, Bank Examiner	Dept. of Regulatory Agencies, Honolulu
Idaho	John D. Silva, Commissioner	Dept. of Finance, Boise
Illinois	Charles McCall, Director	Dept. of Financial Insts., Springfield
Indiana	Donald H. Sauer, Director	Dept. of Financial Insts., Indianapolis
Iowa	John Chrystal, Superintendent	Banking Dept., Des Moines
Kansas	J. O. Wilson, Commissioner	Off. of Bank Commissr., Topeka
Kentucky	G. D. Beach, Commissioner	Dept. of Banking, Frankfort
Louisiana	A. Clayton James, Commissioner	Banking Dept., Baton Rouge
Maine	David Garceau, Commissioner	Banking Dept., Augusta
Maryland	(Vacancy), Bank Commissioner	Bank Dept., Baltimore
Massachusetts	John B. Hynes, Commissr., Div. of Banks and Loan Agencies	Dept. of Banking and Insurance, Boston
Michigan	Charles D. Slay, Commissioner of the Banking Dept.	State Bank. Dept., Lansing
Minnesota	Joseph F. Ringland, Jr., Commissr., Banking Div.	Dept. of Commerce, St. Paul
Mississippi	O. B. Bowen, Jr., Comptroller	Dept. of Banking Supv., Jackson
Missouri	C. W. Culley, Commissr. of Fin.	Dept. of Bus. and Admin., Jefferson City
Montana	Albert E. Leuthold, Supt. of Banks	Banking Dept., Helena
Nebraska	C. R. Haines, Acting Dir. of Banking	Dept. of Banking, Lincoln
Nevada	Preston E. Tidvall, Supt. of Banks	Banking Div., Carson City
	Andrew W. Tongish, Commissioner	Savings and Loan Div., Carson City
New Hampshire	Vincent P. Dunn, Commissioner	Bank Commn., Concord
New Jersey	Charles R. Howell, Commissr.	Dept. of Bank and Insur., Trenton
New Mexico	William J. Upton, Commissr. of Banking	Dept. of Banking, Santa Fe
New York	Frank Wille, Superintendent	Banking Dept., Albany
North Carolina	Frank L. Harrelson, Commissr. of Banks	Banking Commn., Raleigh
North Dakota	Herbert L. Thorndal, Examiner, Chairman	State Banking Bd., Bismarck
Ohio	Robert M. Edwards, Superintendent	Division of Banks, Columbus
Oklahoma	Carl B. Sebring, Commissioner	Banking Dept., Oklahoma City
Oregon	J. F. M. Slade, Supt. of Banks	Banking Dept., Salem
Pennsylvania	G. Allen Patterson, Secy. of Banking	Dept. of Banking, Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Angel F. Lugo-López, Dir., Bur. of Bank Exam.	Dept. of Treasury, San Juan
Rhode Island	Earl B. Nichols, Bank Commissioner	Dept. of Bus. Reg., Providence
South Carolina	Robert C. Cleveland, Chief Examiner	Bank Examining Div., Columbia
South Dakota	Herman Lerdal, 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	W. S. Brimhall, Bank Commissr.	Banking Commn., Salt Lake City
Vermont	James Hunt, Commissr.	Dept. Banking and Insurance, Montpelier
Virginia	Thomas D. Jones, Jr., Commissr. of Banking	State Corp. Commn., Richmond
Washington	Jack C. Hood, Supervisor	State Banking Div., Olympia
West Virginia	Morris W. Smith, Commissioner	Dept. of Banking, Charleston
Wisconsin	William E. Nuesse, Commissioner	Banking Dept., Madison
Wyoming	Dwight D. Bonham, Examiner	Off. of Examiner, Cheyenne

BLIND WELFARE

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama	Elizabeth Bryan, Dir., Bur. of Pub. Assist.	Dept. of Pensions and Security, Montgomery
Alaska	George P. Spartz, Director, Div. of Welfare	Dept. of Health and Welfare, Juneau
Arizona	Manuel Cajero, Supvr., Blind Serv.	Dept. Pub. Welfare, Phoenix
Arkansas	Ardelia Womack, Dir., Family Service	Dept. Pub. Welfare, Little Rock
California	Perry Sundquist, Chief, Div. of Blind	Dept. of Social Welfare, Sacramento
Colorado	Claude C. Tynar, State Supervisor	Div. of Services for Blind, Denver
Connecticut	H. Kenneth McCollam, Director	Bd. of Ed. and Services for the Blind, Hartford

BLIND WELFARE—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Delaware	Howard T. Jones, Executive Secy.....	Commn. for Blind, Wilmington
Florida	Emmett S. Roberts, Director.....	Dept. Pub. Welfare, Jacksonville
Georgia.....	Harold Parker, Dir., Div. of Soc. Admin....	Dept. of Fam. and Child Servs., Atlanta
Hawaii	William G. Among, Director.....	Dept. of Social Serv., Honolulu
Idaho	Harold A. Taylor, Supvr., Blind Services.....	Dept. Pub. Assist., Boise
Illinois.....	Harold O. Swank, 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	T. V. Cranmer, Dir., Div. of Services for the Blind...	Dept. of Education, Frankfort
Louisiana	Garland L. Bonin, Commissioner.....	Dept. Pub. Welfare, Baton Rouge
Maine	C. Owen Pollard, Dir., Eye Care and Special Services.....	Dept. of Health and Welfare, Augusta
Maryland.....	Raleigh C. Hobson, Director.....	Dept. Pub. Welfare, Baltimore
Massachusetts	John F. Mungovan, Dir., Div. of Blind.....	Dept. of Education, Boston
Michigan	Edward A. Fitting, Supvr., Div. of Services for the Blind.....	Dept. Social Welfare, Lansing
Minnesota	Lloyde W. Ditlevson, Dir., Div. of Rehabilitative Servs....	Dept of Welf., St. Paul
Mississippi	Frances Gandy, Commissioner.....	Public Welfare, Jackson
Missouri	V. S. Harshbarger, Chief, Bur. for Blind.....	Dept. Pub. Health and Welfare, Jefferson City
Montana.....	Emil A. Honka, Dir. of Blind Services.....	Dept. Pub. Welfare, Helena
Nebraska	E. Clinton Belknap, Director.....	Dept. of Pub. Welfare, Lincoln
Nevada	Mervin J. Flander, Admin.....	Services to the Blind, Div. of Health, Welf. and Rehab., Carson City
New Hampshire....	Carl Camp, Supvr., Blind Services.....	Div. of Welf., Dept. of Health and Welf., Concord
New Jersey	Joseph Kohn, Acting Exec. Dir., N.J. Commn. for the Blind.....	Dept. of Insts. and Agencies, Newark
New Mexico.....	Joe D. Sneed, Superintendent.....	N. M. School for Vis. Handicapped, Alamogordo
New York	Oscar Friedensohn, Dir., Commn. for Blind.....	Dept. of Soc. Welfare, New York
North Carolina	Grady R. Galloway, Executive Secy.....	Commn. for Blind, Raleigh
North Dakota	Leslie O. Ovre, Executive Director.....	Pub. Welfare Bd., Bismarck
Ohio	Donald W. Overbeay, Superintendent.....	School for Blind, Columbus
Oklahoma.....	Vera J. Davis, Supvr., Field Services.....	Dept. Pub. Welfare, Oklahoma City
Oregon	Clifford A. 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	Edward L. D'Andrea, Admn., Div. of Services for the 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, Dir., Services for the Blind.....	Dept. Pub. Welfare, Nashville
Texas	Burt L. Risley, 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.....	W. T. Coppage, Director.....	Commn. for the Visually Handicapped, Richmond
Washington	Mrs. Valerie Brakel, Supvr., Services to the Blind.....	Dept. Pub. Assist., Olympia
West Virginia.....	James Burk, Supervisor.....	Bd. of Ed., Rehabilitation Div., Charleston
Wisconsin	Thomas J. Lucas, Sr., Dir., Div. of Pub. Assist.....	Dept. Pub. Welfare, Madison
Wyoming	H. Smith Shumway, Consultant.....	Dept. of Ed., Div. of Special Serv., Cheyenne

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

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BUDGET

See also Administration and Finance

State	Name and Title	Agency and Location
Alabama	James V. Jordan, Budget Officer	Dept. of Finance, Montgomery
Alaska	Richard W. Freer, Dir., Div. of Budget and Mgt.	Dept. of Admin., Juneau
Arkansas	Julian C. Hogan, Budget Director	Comptroller's Office, Little Rock
California	Edwin W. Beach, Chief, Div. of Budgets	Dept. of Finance, Sacramento
Colorado	Robert Bronstein, Budget Officer	Div. of Accts. and Control, Denver
Connecticut	Fred A. Shuckman, Dir., Budget Div.	Dept. of Finance and Control, Hartford
Delaware	F. Earl McGinnis, Budget Director	Budget Commn., Dover
Florida	Wallace W. Henderson, Budget Director	Budget Commn., Tallahassee
Georgia	Wilson B. Wilkes, State Budget Officer	Budget Bureau, Atlanta
Guam	Joaquin C. Guerrero, Director	Dept. of Finance, Agana
Hawaii	Nils K. Ueki, Chief, Budget Div.	Dept. of Budg. and Finance, Honolulu
Idaho	James A. Defenbach, Budget Director	Budget Bureau, Boise
Illinois	T. R. Leth, Supt. of Budget	Dept. of Finance, Springfield
Indiana	Jack E. Booher, Budget Director	State Budget Agency, Indianapolis
Iowa	Marvin R. Selden, Jr., Comptroller	Comptroller's Office, Des Moines
Kansas	James W. Bibb, Budget Director	Dept. of Admin., Topeka
Kentucky	Roger E. Buchanan, Dir., Div. of Budget	Dept. of Finance, Frankfort
Louisiana	H. Benny Turcan, Jr., Budget Officer	Div. of Administration, Baton Rouge
Maine	Roland M. Berry, Budget Officer	Bureau of Budget, Augusta
Maryland	James P. Slicher, Director	Dept. Budget and Procurement, Baltimore
Massachusetts	Edwin T. Hebert, Budget Dir.	Exec. Office for Admin. and Finance, Boston
Michigan	Glenn S. Allen, Dir., Budget Div. and Asst. Contr.	Dept. of Admin., Lansing
Minnesota	Norman E. Dybdahl, Dir. of Budget and Management	Dept. of Admin., St. Paul
Mississippi	Curtis J. Little, Director	Commn. of Budget and Accounting, Jackson
Missouri	John C. Vaughn, Comptr. and Budg. Dir., Div. of Budget and Comptr.	Dept. of Revenue, Jefferson City
Montana	Richard Morris, Budget Director	Off. of Governor, Helena
Nebraska	Robert P. Rogers, Director	Dept. of Admin Services, Lincoln
Nevada	Howard E. Barrett, Chief	Budget Div., Dept. of Admin., Carson City
New Hampshire	Leonard S. Hill, Comptroller and Dir.	Dept. of Admin. and Control, Concord
New Jersey	Abram M. Vermeulen, Dir., Div. of Budg. and Account.	Dept. of Treas., Trenton
New Mexico	Montrose G. Simms, Chief, Budget and Financial Control Div.	Dept. of Finance and Admin., Santa Fe
New York	T. N. Hurd, Dir., Div. of Budget	Executive Dept., Albany
North Carolina	G. Andrew Jones, Jr., Budget Officer	Dept. of Admin., Raleigh
North Dakota	Ralph Dewing, Director	Dept. of Accounts, Bismarck
Oklahoma	Carl G. Williams, Dir., State Finance, Div. of Budget	Executive Dept., Oklahoma City
Oregon	Eugene F. Schmidt, Budget Admin.	Dept. of Finance and Admin., Salem
Pennsylvania	Arthur F. Sampson, Secy. of Admin. and Budg. Sec.	Governor's Office, Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Ulises Barros-Loubriel, Dir., Bur. of Budg.	Office of Governor, San Juan
Rhode Island	John C. Murray, Budget Officer	Dept. of Admin., Providence
South Carolina	Robert E. McNair, Chairman, ex officio, and Governor	Budget and Control Board, Columbia
South Dakota	Loren M. Carlson, Budget Officer	Off. of Governor, Pierre
Tennessee	Gerald Adams, Chief, Budget Div.	Dept. of Finance and Admin., Nashville
Texas	Tom Keel, Acting Budget Director	Legislative Budg. Bd., Austin
	Bill B. Cobb, Dir., Budget Div.	Executive Dept., Austin
Utah	Melburn M. Coombs, Act. Dir., Budget Div.	Finance Dept., Salt Lake City
Vermont	John T. Gray, Budget Director	Administration Dept., Montpelier
Virginia	L. M. Kuhn, Director	Div. of Budget, Richmond
Washington	Walker C. Howe, Director	Central Budget Agency, Olympia
West Virginia	W. L. Coffman, Dir., Budget Div.	Dept. of Finance and Admin., Charleston
Wisconsin	Wayne F. McGown, Dir., Bur. of Management	Dept. of Admin., Madison
Wyoming	Clifford E. McNutt, Asst. Budget Officer	Governor's Office, Cheyenne

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

CIVIL DEFENSE

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama	J. F. Manderson, Director	Civil Defense Agency, Montgomery
Alaska	Gen. James H. Isbell, Dir.	Alaska Disaster Office, Dept. of Pub. Safety, Juneau
Arizona	Col. Carl N. Smith, Director	Civil Defense, Phoenix
Arkansas	Everett E. Talburt, Dir., Civ. Def.	Civil Defense, Conway
California	Charles P. Samson, Director	Disaster Office, Sacramento
Colorado	Harold B. Houston, Deputy Dir.	Civil Defense Agency, Denver
Connecticut	Wm. L. Schatzman, Director	Military Dept., Office of Civil Def., Hartford
Delaware	Lt. Col. James A. Sullivan, Director	Civil Defense, Wilmington
Florida	Hiram W. Tarkington, Director	Civil Defense, Jacksonville
Georgia	George J. Hearn, Dir., Dept. of Def.	Civil Def. Div., Atlanta
Guam	James Sablan, Director	Dept. of Public Safety, Agana
Hawaii	Maj. Gen. Benjamin J. Webster, Adj. Gen. and Dir.	Dept. of Defense, Honolulu
Idaho	Brig. Gen. Stewart S. Maxey, Director	Dept. Civil Def., Boise
Illinois	Col. Donovan M. Vance, Director	Off. of Civil Def., Chicago
Indiana	Lt. Col. Robert S. Bates, Director	Dept. of Civil Defense, Indianapolis
Iowa	George W. Orr, Director	Off. of Civil Def., Des Moines
Kansas	Joe Nickell, Adj. Gen. and Dir., Civil Defense	Civil Defense Div., Topeka
Kentucky	Arthur Y. Lloyd, Adj. General	Dept. Milit. Affairs, Frankfort
Louisiana	Marshall T. Cappel, Director	Civil Defense, New Orleans
Maine	Leslie H. Stanley, Director	Civ. Def. and Pub. Safety, Augusta
Maryland	Rinaldo Van Brunt, Director	Civil Def. Agency, Pikesville
Massachusetts	Allan R. Zenowitz, Director	Civil Def. Agency, Natick
Michigan	Capt. C. Edward Lenon, Commanding Officer	Civil Defense, Lansing
Minnesota	Roy V. Aune, Act. Director	Civil Defense, St. Paul
Mississippi	Kenneth P. Phillips, Director	Civil Def. Council, Jackson
Missouri	Frank H. Skelly, Act. Dir.	Off. of Civil Def., Jefferson City
Montana	Richard C. Kendall, Exec. Head	Civil Defense Agency, Helena
Nebraska	Maj. Gen. Lyle A. Welch, Director	Adj. Gen. Dept., Lincoln
Nevada	N. H. Carver, Director	Civil Defense and Disaster Agency, Carson City
New Hampshire	Major Gen. Francis B. McSwiney, Director	Off. of Civil Def., Concord
New Jersey	Thomas S. Dignan, Dir., Civ. Def.	Dept. of Defense, Trenton
New Mexico	Mrs. Alberta Miller, Director	Off. of Civ. and Def. Mobil., Santa Fe
New York	Lt. Gen. Manuel J. Asensio, Director	Civil Def. Commn., Albany
North Carolina	(Vacancy), Director	Civil Defense Agency, Raleigh
North Dakota	Donald L. Mushik, Dir.	Civil Defense Div., Bismarck
Ohio	James F. Worster, Deputy Dir. of Civ. Def. and Emergency Planning	Dept. of Adj. Gen., Columbus
Oklahoma	Don Guier, Director	Civil Def. Agency, Oklahoma City
Oregon	Farley Mogan, Director	Civil Def. Agency, Salem
Pennsylvania	Richard Gerstell, Director	Council of Civ. Def., Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Salvador T. Roig, Director	Off. of Civil Def., San Juan
Rhode Island	Maj. Gen. John M. McGreevy, Director	Council of Defense, Providence
South Carolina	Fred C. Craft, Director	Civil Defense, Columbia
South Dakota	D. L. Corning, Adj. Gen.	Dept. Milit. Affairs, Pierre
Tennessee	Col. Robert L. Fox, Dir., Civ. Def.	Dept. of Adj. Gen., Nashville
Texas	Homer Garrison, Jr., Director	Dept. of Public Safety, Austin
Utah	Charles C. Thorstenson, Director	Civil Defense, Salt Lake City
Vermont	Erwin A. Alexander, Commissr.	Civil Def. Div., Dept. Public Safety, Montpelier
Virginia	Maj. Gen. Alfred B. Denniston, Coordinator	Off. of Civil Def., Richmond
Washington	H. E. Link, Director	Dept. Civil Def., Olympia
West Virginia	Silas F. Starry, Dir.	Dept. of Civil Defense, Charleston
Wisconsin	Bruce Bishop, Dir., Civ. Def.	Bur. of Civ. Def., Madison
Wyoming	Maj. Gen. George O. Pearson, Dir., Civ. Def.	Adj. Gen. Dept., Cheyenne

COMMERCE

See also Advertising, Economic Development, Planning

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alaska	George Sharrock, Commissioner	Dept. of Commerce, Juneau
Arkansas	Carl C. Hinkle, Jr., Exec. Secretary	Ind. Devel. Commn., Little Rock
Colorado	Dwight E. Neill, Director	Div. of Commerce and Devel., Denver
Georgia	Robert G. Worden, Acting Director	Dept. of Ind. and Trade, Atlanta
Guam	J. D. Leon Guerrero, Director	Dept. of Commerce, Agana
Hawaii	Shelley M. Mark, Director	Dept. of Planning and Econ. Devel., Honolulu
Idaho	Louise Shaddock, Secretary	Dept. of Commerce and Devel., Boise
Illinois	James W. Karber, Chairman	Commerce Commn., Springfield
Indiana	Robert L. Rock, Lt. Governor	Dept. of Commerce, Indianapolis
Iowa	E. B. Storey, Secretary	Commerce Commn., Des Moines
Kentucky	Katherine Peden, Commissioner	Dept. of Commerce, Frankfort
Louisiana	William T. Hackett, Jr., Director	Dept. Commerce and Industry, Baton Rouge
Maine	Standish K. Bachman, Commissioner	Dept. of Econ. Devel., Augusta
Maryland	George W. Hubley, Director	Dept. of Econ. Devel., Annapolis
Massachusetts	Theodore Schulenberg, Commissr.	Dept. of Commerce and Devel., Boston
Michigan	B. M. Conboy, Director	Dept. of Econ. Expansion, Lansing
Minnesota	William J. O'Brien, Commissioner	Dept. of Bus. Devel., St. Paul
Mississippi	S. E. Corley, Commissioner	Dept. Agric. and Commerce, Jackson
Missouri	Henry Maddox, Dir., Div. of Commerce and Ind. Devel.	Dept. of Bus. and Admin., Jefferson City
Nevada	Hugo Quilici, Director	Dept. of Commerce, Carson City
New Hampshire	Elias A. McQuaid, Dir., Div. of Econ. Devel.	Dept. of Resources and Econ. Devel., Concord
New Jersey	Albert R. Post, Chief, Bur. of Commerce, Div. of Planning and Devel.	Dept. of Conserv. and Econ. Devel., Trenton
New Mexico	(Vacancy), Director	Dept. of Devel., Santa Fe
New York	Ronald B. Peterson, Commissr. of Commerce	Dept. of Commerce, Albany
Ohio	J. Gordon Peltier, Director	Dept. of Commerce, Columbus
Oklahoma	Robert H. Breeden, Dir.	Ind. Devel. and Parks Dept., Oklahoma City
Oregon	Hillman Lueddemann, Director	Dept. of Commerce, Salem
Pennsylvania	Clifford L. Jones, Secy. of Commerce	Dept. of Commerce, Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Jenaro Baquero, Secretary	Dept. of Commerce, San Juan
Rhode Island	Adolph T. Schmidt, Exec. Director	Devel. Council, Providence
South Carolina	J. D. Little, Jr., Director	Devel. Board, Columbia
South Dakota	Robert Martin, Director	Ind. Devel. Expansion Agency, Pierre
Tennessee	James H. Alexander, Staff Asst.	Staff Div. of Ind. Devel., Nashville
Utah	J. Gordon Browning, Director	Trade Commn., Salt Lake City
Vermont	Elbert G. Moulton, Jr., Director	Devel. Dept., Montpelier
Virginia	J. Frank Alspaugh, Director	Div. of Ind. Devel., Richmond
Washington	Daniel B. Ward, Dir.	Dept. of Commerce and Econ. Devel., Olympia
West Virginia	Angus E. Peyton, Commissr.	Dept. of Commerce, Charleston
Wisconsin	Paul A. Pratt, Director	Div. of State Econ. Devel., Madison
Wyoming	Roy Peck, Exec. Director	Nat. Resources Bd., Cheyenne

COMPTROLLER

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
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	Houston I. Flournoy, Controller	State Controller, Sacramento
Colorado	Con F. Shea, Controller	Div. of Accts. and Control, Denver
Connecticut	Louis I. Gladstone, Comptroller	Off. of Comptroller, Hartford
Florida	Fred O. Dickinson, Comptroller	Comptroller's Off., Tallahassee
Georgia	James L. Bentley, Comptroller-Gen.	Comptr.-Gen.'s Off., Atlanta
Guam	Segundo C. Aguon, Controller	Dept. of Finance, Agana
Hawaii	Valentine U. Marciel, Comptroller	Dept. of Acct. and Gen. Servs., Honolulu

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

COMPTROLLER—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Indiana.....	John P. Gallagher, Auditor.....	Auditor's Office, Indianapolis
Iowa.....	Marvin R. Selden, Jr., Comptroller.....	Off. of Comptroller, Des Moines
Kansas.....	Roy Shapiro, Controller.....	Dept. of Admin., Topeka
Kentucky.....	Donald E. Bradshaw, Dir., Div. of Fiscal Mgmt.....	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.....	M. Joseph Stacey, Comptroller.....	Exec. Office for Admin. and Finance, Boston
Mississippi.....	O. B. Bowen, Jr., Comptroller.....	Off. of Comptroller, Jackson
Missouri.....	John C. Vaughn, Dir., Comptr. and Budg. Div....	Dept. of Revenue, Jefferson City
Montana.....	Ralph C. Kenyon, Controller.....	Dept. of Admin., Helena
Nevada.....	Wilson McGowan, Controller.....	Off. of Controller, Carson City
New Hampshire.....	Leonard S. Hill, Comptroller.....	Dept. of Admin. and Control, Concord
New Jersey.....	Abram M. Vermeulen, Comptroller.....	Dept. of Treasury, Trenton
New Mexico.....	Edward 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.....	Thomas Z. Minehart, Treasurer.....	Treasury Dept., Harrisburg
Puerto Rico.....	Justo Nieves Torres, Controller (Post-audit).....	Off. of Comptroller, San Juan
Rhode Island.....	Charles W. Hill, Controller.....	Dept. of Admin., Providence
South Carolina.....	J. Henry Mills, Comptroller-Gen.....	Off. of Comptr.-Gen., Columbia
South Dakota.....	J. C. Penne, Comptroller.....	Dept. of 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.....	Herbert F. Smart, Dir. of Finance.....	Dept. of Finance, Salt Lake City
Virginia.....	Sidney C. Day, Jr., Comptr. and Dir.....	Dept. of Accts., Richmond
Washington.....	Robert V. Graham, Auditor.....	Off. of Auditor, Olympia
Wisconsin.....	Clarence A. Reuter, Dir., Bur. of Finance.....	Dept. of Admin., Madison

CONSERVATION—See Natural Resources

CORPORATIONS (Registering and Licensing)

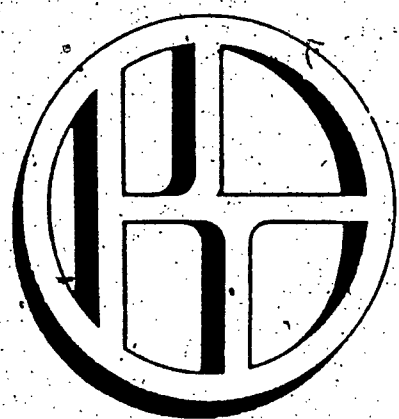
<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama.....	Mrs. Mabel Amos, Secy of State.....	Off. Secy. of State, Montgomery
Alaska.....	George Sharrock, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Commerce, Juneau
Arizona.....	Eddie Williams, Chairman.....	Corp. Commn., Phoenix
Arkansas.....	Kelly Bryant, Secy. of State.....	Off. of Secy. of State, Little Rock
California.....	Robert H. Volk, Commissr., Div. of Corps.....	Dept. of Investments, Sacramento
Colorado.....	Byron A. Anderson, Secy of State.....	Dept. of State, Denver
Connecticut.....	Mrs. 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.....	James L. Eaton, Corporation Clerk.....	Off. Secy. of State, Atlanta
Guam.....	George W. Ingling, Director.....	Dept. of Finance, Agana
Hawaii.....	James K. Williams, Corp. and Sec. Admin., Business Registration Div.....	Dept. of Regulatory Agencies, Honolulu
Idaho.....	Pete T. Cenarrusa, Secy. of State.....	Off. Secy. of State, Boise
Illinois.....	Paul Trutter, Acting Director.....	Off. Secy. of State, Springfield
Indiana.....	Edgar D. Whitcomb, Secy. of State.....	Off. Secy. of State, Indianapolis
Iowa.....	Frank D. Bianco, Corporation Counsel.....	Off. Secy. of State, Des Moines
Kansas.....	Elwill M. Shanahan, Secy. of State.....	Off. Secy. of State, Topeka
Kentucky.....	Thelma L. Stovall, Secy. of State.....	Off. Secy. of State, Frankfort
Louisiana.....	Wade O. Martin, Jr., Secy. of State.....	Off. Secy. of State, Baton Rouge
Maine.....	Doris Hayes, Supvr., Corp. Div.....	Off. Secy. of State, Augusta
Maryland.....	Albert W. Ward, Director.....	Dept. of Assess. and Tax., Baltimore

CORPORATIONS (Registering and Licensing)—Continued

State	Name and Title	Agency and Location
Massachusetts	Cleo Jaillet, Commissioner	Dept. of Corp. and Taxation, Boston
Michigan	Lenton G. Sculthorp, Commissioner	Corp. and Securities Commn., Lansing
Minnesota	Edmund A. Olson, Director	Corporation Div., St. Paul
Mississippi	Heber Ladner, Secy. of State	Dept. of State, Jackson
Missouri	William Neff, Corp. Counsel	Off. Secy. of State, Jefferson City
Montana	Leonard C. Larson, 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	Robert J. Burkhardt, Secy. of State	Dept. of State, Trenton
New Mexico	Columbus Ferguson, Chairman	Corp. Commn., Santa Fe
New York	John J. Ghezzi, Dep. Secy. of State, Chief, Div. of Corps.	Dept. of State, Albany
North Carolina	Thad Eure, Secy. of State	Dept. of State, Raleigh
North Dakota	Ben Meier, Secy. of State	Off. Secy. of State, Bismarck
Ohio	Ted W. Brown, Secy. of State	Dept. of State, Columbus
Oklahoma	Robert L. Callaway, Asst. Secy. of State	Off. Secy. of State, Oklahoma City
Oregon	Frank J. Healy, Corp. Commissr.	Corp. Dept., Salem
Pennsylvania	John E. Groome, Dir. Corp. Bureau	Dept. of State, Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Aristides Ramón, 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	Alma Larson, Secy. of State	Off. Secy. of State, Pierre
Tennessee	Joe C. Carr, Secy. of State	Off. Secy. of State, Nashville
Texas	John Hill, Secy. of State	Dept. of State, Austin
Utah	Clyde L. Miller, Secy. of State	Off. Secy. of State, Salt Lake City
Vermont	Harry H. Cooley, Secy. of State	Off. Secy. of State, Montpelier
Virginia	H. Lester Hooker, Chairman	Corp. Commn., Richmond
Washington	Stanley W. Worswick, Asst. Secy. of State	Off. Secy. of State, Olympia
West Virginia	Robert D. Bailey, Secy. of State	Off. Secy. of State, Charleston
Wisconsin	Gregory Buenzli, Supvr. of Incorporations	Off. Secy. of State, Madison
Wyoming	Mrs. Thyra Thomson, Secy. of State	Off. Secy. of State, Cheyenne

CORPORATION TAX

State	Name and Title	Agency and Location
Alabama	Winton C. McNair, Chief, Franchise Tax Div.	Dept. of Revenue, Montgomery
Alaska	Ron L. Rettig, Commissioner	Dept. of Revenue, Juneau
Arizona	L. Waldo DeWitt, Chairman	Tax Commission, Phoenix
Arkansas	Jack Cato, Director, Assess. Coordination Div.	Pub. Serv. Commn., Little Rock
California	Martin Huff, Exec. Officer	Franchise Tax Bd., Sacramento
Colorado	John H. Heckers, Dir. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue, Denver
Connecticut	Howard T. Hamilton, Dir., Audit Div.	Tax Department, Hartford
Florida	J. Ed. Straughn, Director	Revenue Commn., Tallahassee
Georgia	Hoke S. Bell, Dir., Inc. Tax Unit	Revenue Department, Atlanta
	Tom I. Sangster, Dir., Property Tax and Intangibles	Revenue Dept., Atlanta
Guam	George W. Ingling, Director	Dept. of Finance, Agaña
Hawaii	Richard M. Lee, Asst. Dir., Income Technical Off.	Dept. of Taxation, Honolulu
Idaho	Clyde Koontz, Tax Collector	Off. of Tax Coll., Boise
Illinois	Paul Trutter, Act. Dir., Corp. Div.	Off. of Secy. of State, Springfield
Iowa	George Good, Auditor, Corp. Inc. Tax Div.	Tax Commission, Des Moines
Kansas	James T. McDonald, Director	Dept. of Revenue, Topeka
Kentucky	William R. Reed, Dir., Income Div.	Dept. of Revenue, Frankfort
Louisiana	Ashton J. Mouton, Collector	Dept. of Revenue, Baton Rouge
Maryland	Albert W. Ward, Director	Dept. of Assess. and Taxation, Baltimore
Massachusetts	David Burke, Chief, Bur. of Corp.	Dept. of Corps. and Taxation, Boston
Michigan	John F. Hueni, Director	Corp. and Securities Bur., Lansing
Minnesota	Clarence A. Anderson, Dir., Income Tax Div.	Dept. of Taxation, St. Paul
Mississippi	Dexter Barr, Chairman	Tax Commission, Jackson



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THE BOOK OF THE STATES

CORPORATION TAX—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Missouri.....	William Neff, Corp. Counsel.....	Off. of Secy. of State, Jefferson City
Montana.....	Howard Vralsted, Dir., Inc. and 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.....	Columbus Ferguson, Chairman.....	Corp. Commission, Santa Fe
New York.....	Edward A. Doran, Dept. Tax Commissr., Corp. Tax Bur.....	Dept of Tax and Finance, Albany
North Carolina.....	Ivie L. Clayton, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Revenue, Raleigh
North Dakota.....	Edwin Sjaastad, Tax Commissioner.....	Tax Dept., Bismarck
Ohio.....	Gail Porterfield, Tax Commissioner.....	Dept. of Taxation, Columbus
Oklahoma.....	J. Boyd Nay, Dir., Franchise Tax Div.....	Tax Commission, Oklahoma City
Oregon.....	Thure A. Lindstrom, Jr., Dir., Income Div.....	Tax Commission, Salem
Pennsylvania.....	John L. Brinton, Dir., Bur. of Corp. Taxes.....	Dept. of Revenue, Harrisburg
Puerto Rico.....	Jorge Font Saldaña, Secy. of Finance.....	Dept. of Treasury, San Juan
Rhode Island.....	Thomas L. F. Kelley, Chief Examiner, Corp. Tax Sect., Div. of Taxation....	Dept. of Admin., Providence
South Carolina.....	Otis W. Livingston, Chairman.....	Tax Commission, Columbia
Tennessee.....	Allan Curtis, Dir., Franch. and Excise Tax Div.....	Dept. of Revenue, Nashville
Texas.....	Robert S. Calvert, Comptr. of Pub. Accounts.....	Off. of Comptroller, Austin
Utah.....	Ransom Quinn, Chairman.....	Tax Commission, Salt Lake City
Vermont.....	Gerald S. Witherspoon, Commissioner.....	Tax Dept., Montpelier
Virginia.....	H. Lester Hooker, Chairman.....	Corporation Commn., Richmond
Washington.....	George Kinnear, Chairman.....	Tax Commission, Olympia
West Virginia.....	Denzil L. Gainer, Auditor.....	Auditor's Off., Charleston
Wisconsin.....	W. C. Maass, Dir., Income, Sales and Use Tax Div....	Dept. of Taxation, Madison
Wyoming.....	Mrs. Thyra Thomson, Secy. of State.....	Off. of Secy. of State, Cheyenne

CORRECTIONS

See also Parole and Probation

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama.....	A. Frank Lee, Commissioner.....	Bd. of Corrections, Montgomery
Alaska.....	Richard Lauber, 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.....	O. E. Bishop, Superintendent.....	Penitentiary, Varner
California.....	Raymond C. Procunier, Director.....	Dept. of Corrections, Sacramento
Colorado.....	David A. Hamil, Director.....	Dept. of Institutions, Denver
Connecticut.....	Frederick G. Reincke, Warden.....	State Prison, Hartford
Delaware.....	William Nardini, Commissioner.....	Board of Corrections, Wilmington
Florida.....	Louie J. Wainwright, Director.....	Division of Corrections, Tallahassee
Georgia.....	Asa D. Kelley, Jr., Director.....	Department of Corrections, Atlanta
Guam.....	P. C. Santos, Parole and Probation Off.....	Courts of Guam, Agaña
Hawaii.....	Ray V. Belnap, Administrator.....	Corrections Div., Honolulu
Idaho.....	Mark Maxwell, Warden.....	State Penitentiary, Boise
Illinois.....	Charles F. Kinney, Chmn., Parole and Pardon Bd.....	Dept. of Pub. Safety, Springfield
Indiana.....	Anthony S. Kuharich, Commissr.....	Department of Correction, Indianapolis
Iowa.....	Joseph S. Coughlin, Dir. of Corrections.....	Bd. of Control, Des Moines
Kansas.....	Charles McAtee, Director.....	Dept. of Penal Institutions, Topeka
Kentucky.....	Sture V. Westerberg, Commissioner.....	Department of Corrections, Frankfort
Louisiana.....	David Wade, Director.....	Department of Institutions, Baton Rouge
Maine.....	Robert R. Raines, Commissr.....	Bur. of Corrections, Augusta
Maryland.....	(Vacancy), Commissioner.....	Department of Correction, Baltimore
Massachusetts.....	John A. Gavin, Commissioner.....	Department of Correction, Boston

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

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CORRECTIONS—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Michigan	Gus Harrison, Director of Corrections.....	Department of Corrections, Lansing
Minnesota	Paul W. Keve, Commissioner.....	Department of Corrections, St. Paul
Mississippi	C. E. Breazeale, Superintendent.....	State Penitentiary, Parchman
Missouri	Fred T. Wilkinson, Director.....	Department of Corrections, Jefferson City
Montana	Charles S. Dell, Acting Director.....	Dept. of Public Insts., Helena
Nebraska	Donald W. Duncan, Director.....	Dept. of Public Insts., Lincoln
Nevada	Carl Hocker, Warden.....	State Prison, Carson City
	Joseph C. Gardner, Superintendent.....	Youth Trng. Center, Dept. of Health, Welf. and Rehab., Elko
	Raymond K. Isernhagen, Superintendent.....	Girls Trng. Center, Dept. of Health, Welf. and Rehab., Caliente
New Hampshire.....	Parker L. Hancock, Warden.....	State Prison, Concord
	Michael Morello, Superintendent.....	Industrial School, Manchester
New Jersey	F. Lovell Bixby, Dir., Div. of Correction and Parole.....	Dept. of Insts. and Agencies, Trenton
New Mexico	(Vacancy), Superintendent.....	Penitentiary, Santa Fe
New York	Paul D. McGinnis, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Correction, Albany
North Carolina	V. L. Bounds, Director.....	Prison Department, Raleigh
North Dakota	Isak Hystad, Chairman.....	Bd. of Admin., Bismarck
Ohio	Martin A. Janis, Director.....	Dept. Mental Hygiene and Correc., Columbus
Oklahoma	John N. Camp, Chairman.....	Bd. of Pub. Affairs, Oklahoma City
Oregon	C. A. Haugerud, Secretary.....	Bd. of Control, Salem
Pennsylvania	Arthur T. Prasce, Commissr., Bur. of Correc.....	Dept. of Justice, Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Tomás E. Alcalá, Supt., Div. of Correc.....	Dept. of Justice, San Juan
Rhode Island	Augustine W. Riccio, Director.....	Dept. of Soc. Welfare, Providence
South Carolina	Ellis C. MacDougall, Superintendent.....	Bd. of Corrections, Columbia
South Dakota	Jerald Parkinson, Exec. Director.....	Bd. of Charities and Corrections, Pierre
Tennessee	Harry S. Avery, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Corrections, Nashville
Texas	George J. Beto, 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. K. Cunningham, Jr., Dir., Div. of Correc.....	Dept. of Welfare and Insts., Richmond
Washington	William R. Conte, M.D., Director.....	Dept. of Insts., Olympia
West Virginia.....	Chauncey Browning, Jr., Commissioner.....	Public Institutions, Charleston
Wisconsin	Sanger B. Powers, Dir., Div. of Correc.....	Dept. of Pub. Welfare, Madison
Wyoming	Lloyd N. Hoyee, Secretary.....	Bd. of Charities and Reform, Cheyenne

COURT ADMINISTRATION

See also Chief Justices, Page 6

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alaska	John W. McMillan, Admin. Dir. of the Courts.....	Supreme Court, Anchorage
Arizona	Marvin Linner, Admin. Dir. of the Courts.....	Supreme Court, Phoenix
California	Ralph N. Kleps, Admin. Dir.....	Admin. Off. of the Courts, San Francisco
Colorado.....	Harry O. Lawson, Judicial Admin.....	Judicial Department, Denver
Connecticut	Joseph J. Keefe, Exec. Secretary.....	Judicial Department, Honolulu
Florida	J. Harry Guerry, Exec. Dir.....	Judicial Admin. Commn., Supreme Ct., Tallahassee
Hawaii	Lester E. Cingcade, Admin. Dir. of the Courts.....	Supreme Court, Honolulu
Illinois.....	John W. Freels, Dir., Admin. Off. of the Ill. Courts...	Supreme Court, Springfield
Indiana	Rosemary Adams Huffman.....	Supreme Court, Indianapolis
Iowa	Clarence A. Kading, Judicial Dept. Stat'n.....	Supreme Court, Des Moines
Kentucky	Astor Hogg, Admin. Dir. of Courts.....	Court of Appeals, Frankfort
Louisiana	Robert LeCorgne, Jr., Judicial Admin.....	Supreme Court, New Orleans
Maryland.....	Frederick W. Invernizzi, Director.....	Admin. Office of the Courts, Baltimore
Massachusetts	Richard Gerould, Executive Secretary.....	Supreme Judicial Ct., Boston
Michigan	William R. Hart, Court Admin.....	Supreme Court, Lansing
Minnesota	William P. Westphal, Admin. Asst.....	Supreme Court, St. Paul

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

COURT ADMINISTRATION—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Missouri	Wilkie Cunningham, Executive Secretary	Judicial Conf. of Mo., Jefferson City
New Jersey	Edw. B. McConnell, Director	Admin. Off. of Courts, Trenton
New Mexico	Lowell C. Green, Director	Admin. Off. of the Courts, Santa Fe
New York	Thomas F. McCoy, State Admin. and Secy.	Judicial Conf. of N. Y., New York
North Carolina	J. Frank Huskins, Dir.	Admin. Off. of the Courts, Raleigh
North Dakota	Elmer J. Dewald, Exec. Secretary	Judicial Council, Bismarck
Ohio	William D. Radcliff, Admin. Assistant	Supreme Court, Columbus
Oregon	John R. McCullough, Admin. Asst. to the Chief Justice....	Supreme Court, Salem
Puerto Rico	Filiberto Santiago Rosario, Admin. Dir.	Office of Court Admin., San Juan
Rhode Island	Robert A. Coogan, Admin. Clerk	Judicial Department, Providence
Tennessee	T. Mack Blackburn, Exec. Secretary	Supreme Court, Nashville
Utah	L. M. Cummings, Admin. Officer	Supreme Court, Salt Lake City
Virginia	Hubert D. Bennett, Executive Secretary	Supreme Court of Appeals, Richmond
Washington	Albert C. Bise, Admin. for the Courts	Supreme Court, Olympia
Wisconsin	John E. Martin, Administrator	Off. of Court Admin., Madison

DATA PROCESSING—COORDINATION

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama	John Graves, Comptroller	Off. of Comptroller, Montgomery
Alaska	Robert W. Ward, Commissr.	Dept. of Admin., Juneau
Arizona	Ted Hawkins, Commissr. of Finance	Dept. of Finance, Phoenix
California	John Stanford, Dep. Dir.	Dept. of General Services, Sacramento
Colorado	Con F. Shea, Controller	Div. of Accts. and Control, Denver
Delaware	(Vacancy), Director	Planning Office, Dover
Georgia	Robert McWilliams	Dept. of Audits, Accts., Atlanta
Hawaii	KeNam Kim, Acting Dir., Statewide Information System.....	Dept. of Budget and Finance, Honolulu
Illinois	James E. Norris, Supt., Management Info. Div.	Dept. of Finance, Springfield
Indiana	William M. Erickson, Director	Data Processing Div., Indianapolis
Iowa	Marvin R. Selden, Jr., Comptroller	Off. of Comptroller, Des Moines
Kentucky	Roger E. Buchanan, Dir., Div. of Budget	Dept. of Finance, Frankfort
Maine	Henry L. Cranshaw, Controller	Bur. of Accts. and Contr., Augusta
Maryland	Arthur J. LaPenotiere, Data Processing Coordinator	Dept. of Budget and Procurement, Baltimore
Michigan	James Hughes, Acting Dir., Management Servs. Div.	Bur. of the Budget, Lansing
Minnesota	George Kieffer, Dir., Central Servs. Div.	Dept. of Admin., St. Paul
Mississippi	Kenneth Wagner, Director	Research and Devel. Center, Jackson
Montana	Ralph Kenyon, Controller	Dept. of Admin, Helena
Nebraska	W. E. Townsend, Director	Dept. of Admin. Services, Lincoln
Nevada	Gordon Harding, Chief, Data Processing Div.	Dept. of Admin., Carson City
New Jersey	Abram M. Vermeulen, Dir., Div. of Budget and Acctng.	Dept. of Treasury, Trenton
New Mexico	Carroll J. Lee, Director	Automated Data Processing, State Capitol, Santa Fe
New York	Dennis G. Price, Dir., Computer Systems Devel.	Div. of Budget, Albany
North Carolina	Edward L. Rankin, Jr., Director	Dept. of Admin., Raleigh
North Dakota	Lloyd Omdahl, Director	Dept. of Admin., Bismarck
Ohio	Donald E. Smeltzer, Chief, Data Processing Div.	Dept. of Finance, Columbus
Oklahoma	Carl G. Williams, Dir., State Finance	Exec. Dept., Oklahoma City
Oregon	James E. Caldwell, Adminr., Management Info. Div.	Dept. of Fin. and Admin., Salem
Pennsylvania	Arthur Sampson, Secy. of Admin.	Governor's Office, Harrisburg
South Carolina	John R. Turnbull, Asst. Dir.	Div. of General Services, Columbia
South Dakota	Homer Bruton, Dir., Data Processing Center	Off. of Budget, Pierre
Texas	Orus M. Mooney, Systems Dir.	Auditor's Office, Austin
Utah	Herbert F. Smart, Director	Dept. of Finance, Salt Lake City
Virginia	J. Gordon Bennett, Auditor	Off. of Auditor of Pub. Accts., Richmond

DATA PROCESSING—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Washington	Bill Southworth.....	Central Budget Agency, Olympia
West Virginia.....	Darrell V. McGraw, Jr., Admin. Asst. to Governor.....	Charleston
Wisconsin.....	Carl Vorlander, Dir., Bur. of Systems and Data Processing.....	Dept. of Admin., Madison
Wyoming.....	Marvin F. D. Holian, Director.....	Revenue Dept., Cheyenne

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

See also Advertising, Commerce, Planning

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama.....	Leonard Beard, Director.....	Planning and Ind. Devel. Bd., Montgomery
Alaska.....	Frank H. Murkowski, Commissr....	Dept. of Economic Devel. and Planning, Juneau
Arizona.....	Robert B. Landry, Director.....	Development Bd., Phoenix
Arkansas.....	Carl C. Hinkle, Jr., Director.....	Industrial Devel. Commn., Little Rock
California.....	(Vacancy), Commissioner.....	Economic Devel. Agency, Sacramento
Colorado.....	Dwight E. Neill, Director.....	Div. of Commerce and Development, Denver
Connecticut.....	LeRoy Jones, Managing Director.....	Development Commn., Hartford
Delaware.....	Samuel Shipley, Director.....	State Development Dept., Dover
Florida.....	Shelby Dale, Chairman.....	Development Commn., Tallahassee
Georgia.....	Robert G. Worden, Acting Director.....	Dept. of Ind. and Trade, Atlanta
Hawaii.....	Shelley M. Mark, Director.....	Dept. of Planning and Economic Devel., Honolulu
Idaho.....	Louise Shadduck, Executive Secretary.....	Dept. of Commerce and Devel., Boise
Illinois.....	Gene H. Graves, Executive Director.....	Bd. of Economic Devel., Springfield
Indiana.....	Richard D. Wells, Executive Director.....	Dept. of Commerce, Indianapolis
Iowa.....	E. L. Johnson, Director of Devel.....	Devel. Commn., Des Moines
Kansas.....	Jack Lacy, Director.....	Economic Devel. Commn., Topeka
Kentucky.....	Katherine Peden, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Commerce, Frankfort
Maine.....	Standish K. Bachman, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Economic Devel., Augusta
Maryland.....	George W. Hubley, Jr., Director.....	Dept. of Economic Devel., Annapolis
Massachusetts.....	Theodore Schulenberg, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Commerce, Boston
Michigan.....	Bernard M. Conboy, Director.....	Dept. of Economic Expansion, Lansing
Minnesota.....	William J. O'Brien, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Business Devel., St. Paul
Mississippi.....	Millard Bush, Executive Director.....	Agricultural and Industrial Bd., Jackson
Missouri.....	Henry Maddox, Director.....	Div. of Comm. and Ind. Devel., Jefferson City
Montana.....	Samuel J. Chapman, Director.....	Dept. of Planning and Econ. Devel., Helena
Nebraska.....	James W. Monroe, Chief.....	Div. of Nebraska Resources, Lincoln
Nevada.....	Clark G. Russell, Director.....	Dept. of Economic Devel., Carson City
New Hampshire.....	Elias A. McQuaid, Director, Div. of Economic Devel.....	Dept. of Resources and Economic Devel., Concord
New Jersey.....	Albert R. Post, Chief.....	State Bureau of Commerce, Trenton
New Mexico.....	(Vacancy), Director.....	Dept. of Development, Santa Fe
New York.....	Claude D. Friday, Dep. Commissr., Div. of Econ. Devel.....	Dept. of Commerce, Albany
North Carolina.....	Robert E. Leak, Administrator.....	Div. of Comm. and Ind., Raleigh
North Dakota.....	Fred P. Brandt, Director.....	Econ. Devel. Commn., Bismarck
Ohio.....	F. P. Neuenschwander, Dir.....	Dept. of Devel., Columbus
Oklahoma.....	Robert H. Breeden, Dir.....	Ind. Devel. and Parks Dept., Oklahoma City
Oregon.....	Paul R. Nordström, Dir.....	State Devel. Commn., Salem
Pennsylvania.....	Clifford L. Jones, Secy. of Commerce.....	Dept. of Commerce, Harrisburg
Puerto Rico.....	Rafael Durand, Administrator.....	Economic Devel. Admin., San Juan
Rhode Island.....	Adolph T. Schmidt, Exec. Dir.....	Development Council, Providence
South Carolina.....	J. D. Little, Jr., Director.....	State Devel. Bd., Columbia
South Dakota.....	Robert Martin, Director.....	Ind. Devel. Expan. Agency, Pierre
Tennessee.....	James H. Alexander, Governor's Staff Asst. for Ind. Devel.....	Staff Div. for Ind. Devel., Nashville
Texas.....	Harry W. Clark, Exec. Dir.....	Industrial Commn., Austin
Utah.....	Milton L. Weilenmann, Dir.....	Ind. Promotion Commn., Salt Lake City
Vermont.....	Elbert G. Moullon, Jr., Commissr.....	Development Dept., Montpelier

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Virginia.....	J. Frank Alspaugh, Director.....	Div. of Ind. Devel. and Planning, Richmond
Washington.....	Daniel B. Ward, Director.....	Dept. of Comm. and Econ. Devel., Olympia
West Virginia.....	Angus E. Peyton, Director.....	Dept. of Commerce, Charleston
Wisconsin.....	Paul A. Pratt, Director.....	Div. of State Econ. Devel., Madison
Wyoming.....	Roy Peck, Executive Director.....	Natural Resource Bd., Cheyenne

EDUCATION (Chief State School Officers)

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama.....	Ernest Stone, Supt. of Ed.....	Dept. of Ed., Montgomery
Alaska.....	Clifford R. Hartman, Acting Commissr.....	Dept. of Ed., Juneau
Arizona.....	Mrs. Sarah Folsom, Supt. Pub. Instr.....	Off. of Supt. Pub. Instr., Phoenix
Arkansas.....	A. W. Ford, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Ed., Little Rock
California.....	Max Rafferty, 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.....	Richard P. Gousha, Supt. Pub. Instr.....	Bd. of Ed., Dover
Florida.....	Floyd T. Christian, Supt. Pub. Instr.....	Dept. of Ed., Tallahassee
Georgia.....	Jack P. Nix, Supt. of Schools.....	Dept. of Ed., Atlanta
Guam.....	Tom Rathbone, Director.....	Dept. of Ed., Agana
Hawaii.....	Edward E. Hawkins, Acting Superintendent.....	Dept. of Ed., Honolulu
Idaho.....	Delmer F. Engelking, Supt. Pub. Instr.....	Dept. of Ed., Boise
Illinois.....	Ray Page, Supt. Pub. Instr.....	Off. of Supt., Springfield
Indiana.....	Richard D. Wells, Supt. Pub. Instr.....	Bd. of Ed., Indianapolis
Iowa.....	Paul F. Johnston, Supt. Pub. Instr.....	Dept. of Pub. Instr., Des Moines
Kansas.....	W. C. Kampschroeder, Supt. Pub. Instr.....	Dept. of Pub. Instr., Topeka
Kentucky.....	Harry Sparks, Supt. Pub. Instr.....	Dept. of Ed., Frankfort
Louisiana.....	William J. Dodd, Supt. of Ed.....	Dept. of Pub. Ed., Baton Rouge
Maine.....	William T. Logan, Jr., Commissioner.....	Dept. of Ed., Augusta
Maryland.....	James A. Sensenbaugh, Superintendent.....	Dept. of Ed., Baltimore
Massachusetts.....	Owen B. Kiernan, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Ed., Boston
Michigan.....	Ira Polley, Supt. Pub. Instr.....	Dept. Pub. Instr., Lansing
Minnesota.....	Duane J. Mattheis, 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.....	Floyd A. Miller, Commissr. of Ed.....	Dept. of Ed., Lincoln
Nevada.....	Burnell Larson, Supt. Pub. Instr.....	Dept. of Ed., Carson City
New Hampshire.....	Paul E. Farnum, Commissioner of Ed.....	Dept. of Ed., Concord
New Jersey.....	Frederick M. Raubinger, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Ed., Trenton
New Mexico.....	Leonard DeLayo, Supt. Pub. Instr.....	Dept. of Public Ed., Santa Fe
New York.....	James E. Allen, Jr., Commissr. of Ed.....	Education Dept., Albany
North Carolina.....	Charles F. Carroll, Supt. Pub. Instr.....	Dept. Pub. Instr., Raleigh
North Dakota.....	M. F. Peterson, Supt. Pub. Instr.....	Dept. Pub. Instr., Bismarck
Ohio.....	Martin W. Essex, Supt. of Dept. of Ed.....	Dept. of Ed., Columbus
Oklahoma.....	Oliver Hodge, Supt. Pub. Instr.....	Dept. of Ed., Oklahoma City
Oregon.....	Leon P. Minear, Supt. Pub. Instr.....	Dept. of Ed., Salem
Pennsylvania.....	J. Ralph Rackley, Supt. Pub. Instr.....	Dept. Pub. Instr., Harrisburg
Puerto Rico.....	Angel Quintero Alfaro, Secretary.....	Dept. of Ed., Hato Rey
Rhode Island.....	William P. Robinson, Jr., Commissioner.....	Dept. of Ed., Providence
South Carolina.....	Cyril B. Busbee, Superintendent.....	Dept. of Ed., Columbia
South Dakota.....	Fern R. Wanek, Acting Superintendent.....	Dept. of Pub. Instr., Pierre
Tennessee.....	J. Howard Wharf, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Ed., Nashville
Texas.....	J. W. Edgar, Commissr. of Ed.....	Ed. Agency, Austin
Utah.....	Terrel H. Bell, Supt. Pub. Instr.....	Bd. of Ed., Salt Lake City
Vermont.....	Richard A. Gibboney, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Ed., Montpelier
Virginia.....	Woodrow W. Wilkerson, Supt. Pub. Instr.....	Dept. of Ed., Richmond

EDUCATION (Chief State School Officers)—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Washington	Louis Bruno, Supt. of Pub. Instr.....	Off. of Supt. Pub. Instr., Olympia
West Virginia	Rex M. Smith, Supt. of Schools.....	Dept. of Ed., Charleston
Wisconsin	William C. Kahl, Supt. Pub. Instr.....	Dept. Pub. Instr., Madison
Wyoming	Harry Roberts, Superintendent.....	Dept. Pub. Instr., Cheyenne

EDUCATION* (Presidents of State Universities)

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Institution and Location</i>
Alabama	Frank A. Rose, President	Univ. of Ala., University
	Harry M. Philpott, President.....	Auburn Univ., Auburn
Alaska	William R. Wood, President.....	Univ. of Alaska, College
Arizona	Richard A. Harvill, President.....	Univ. of Ariz., Tucson
	G. Homer Durham, President.....	Ariz. State Univ., Tempe
Arkansas	David W. Mullins, President.....	Univ. of Ark., Fayetteville
California	(Vacancy), President.....	Univ. of Calif., Berkeley
Colorado	Joseph R. Smiley, President.....	Univ. of Colorado, Boulder
	William E. Morgan, President.....	Colo. State Univ., Fort Collins
Connecticut	Homer D. Babbidge, Jr., President.....	Univ. of Conn., Storrs
Delaware	J. A. Perkins, President.....	Univ. of Del., Newark
Florida	J. Wayne Reitz, President.....	Univ. of Fla., Gainesville
	John E. Champion, Act. President.....	Fla. State Univ., Tallahassee
Georgia	Fred C. Davison, President.....	Univ. of Georgia, Athens
Hawaii	Thomas H. Hamilton, President.....	Univ. of Hawaii, Honolulu
Idaho	Ernest W. Hartung, President.....	Univ. of Idaho, Moscow
Illinois	David D. Henry, President.....	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana
	D. W. Morris, President.....	Southern Ill. Univ., Carbondale and Edwardsville
Indiana	Elvis J. Stahr, President.....	Indiana Univ., Bloomington
	Frederick L. Hovde, President.....	Purdue Univ., Lafayette
Iowa	Howard R. Bowen, President.....	Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City
	W. Robert Parks, President.....	Iowa State Univ. of Sci. and Tech., Ames
Kansas	W. Clarke Wescoe, Chancellor.....	Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence
	James A. McCain, President.....	Kansas State Univ. of Agric. and Applied Sci., Manhattan
	Emory Lindquist, President.....	Wichita State Univ., Wichita
Kentucky	John W. Oswald, President.....	Univ. of Kentucky, Lexington
Louisiana	John A. Hunter, President.....	La. State Univ. and A. and M. Col., Baton Rouge
Maine	Edwin Young, 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
	John A. Hannah, President.....	Mich. State Univ., East Lansing
	William Rea Keast, President.....	Wayne State Univ., Detroit
Minnesota	O. Meredith Wilson, President.....	Univ. of Minn., Minneapolis
Mississippi	John D. Williams, Chancellor.....	Univ. of Miss., University
Missouri	John C. Weaver, President.....	Univ. of Missouri, Columbia
Montana	Robert T. Pantzer, President.....	Univ. of Montana, Missoula
	Leon Johnson, President.....	Montana State Univ., Bozeman
Nebraska	Clifford M. Hardin, Chancellor.....	Univ. of Neb., Lincoln
Nevada	(Vacancy), President.....	Univ. of Nev., University Sta., Reno
New Hampshire....	John W. McConnell, President.....	Univ. of N. H., Durham
New Jersey	Mason W. Gross, President.....	Rutgers Univ. (State Univ.), New Brunswick

*The institutions listed are, with few exceptions, universities which offer liberal arts and general programs and programs at the doctoral level, and have three or more professional schools, whether or not "University" is part of the institution's name. In numerous states, universities listed include one or more campuses at locations additional to those named.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

EDUCATION* (Presidents of State Universities)—Continued

<i>*State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Institution and Location</i>
New Mexico	Tom L. Popejoy, President.....	Univ. of N. M., Albuquerque
	R. P. Corbett, President.....	N. M. State Univ., University Park
New York	Samuel B. Gould, President.....	State Univ. of N. Y., 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
	Herbert R. Albrecht, President.....	N. D. State Univ., Fargo
Ohio	Novice G. Fawcett, President.....	Ohio State Univ., Columbus
	William T. Jerome, III, President.....	Bowling Green State Univ., Bowling Green
	Vernon R. Alden, President.....	Ohio Univ., Athens
	Robert I. White, President.....	Kent State Univ., Kent
Oklahoma	George L. Cross, President.....	Univ. of Oklahoma, Norman
	Robert B. Kamm, President.....	Okla. State Univ. of Agric. and Applied Science, Stillwater
Oregon	Arthur S. Flemming, President.....	Univ. of Oregon, Eugene
	James H. Jensen, President.....	Oregon State Univ., Corvallis
Pennsylvania	Eric A. Walker, President.....	Penn. State Univ., University Pk.
Puerto Rico	Jaime Benítez, President.....	Univ. of P. R., Río Piedras
Rhode Island	Francis H. Horn, President.....	Univ. of R. I., Kingston
South Carolina	Thomas F. Jones, President.....	Univ. of S. C., Columbia
	Robert Cook Edwards, President.....	Clemson University, Clemson
South Dakota	E. Q. Moulton, President.....	Univ. of S. D., Vermillion
	H. M. Briggs, President.....	S. D. State University, Brookings
Tennessee	Andrew Holt, President.....	Univ. of Tenn., Knoxville
Texas	Harry H. Ransom, Chancellor, System.....	Univs. of Texas, Austin
	Earl Rudder, President.....	Texas A & M University, College Station
	J. C. Matthews, President.....	N. Texas State University, Denton
	R. C. Goodwin, President.....	Texas Tech. College, Lubbock
	John A. Guinn, President.....	Texas Woman's University, Denton
Utah	James C. Fletcher, President.....	Univ. of Utah, Salt Lake City
	Daryl Chase, President.....	Utah State Univ. of Agric. and App. Sci., Logan
Vermont	Lyman S. Rowell, President.....	Univ. of Vt. and State Agric. Col., Burlington
Virginia	Edgar F. Shannon, Jr., President.....	Univ. of Va., Charlottesville
Washington	Charles E. Odegaard, President.....	Univ. of Wash., Seattle
	W. Glenn Terrell, Jr., President.....	Washington State University, Pullman
West Virginia	Harry B. Heflin, Acting President.....	W. V. Univ., Morgantown
Wisconsin	Fred H. Harrington, President.....	Univ. of Wis., Madison
Wyoming	H. T. Person, Acting President.....	Univ. of Wyo., Laramie

EDUCATION (Vocational Education)

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama	J. F. Ingram, Dir., Div. Voc. Ed.....	Dept. of Ed., Montgomery
Alaska	(Vacancy), Dir., Voc. Ed.....	Dept. of Ed., 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	M. G. Linson, Exec. Director.....	Bd. for Voc. Ed., Denver
Connecticut	Joseph F. Murphy, Dir., Voc. Ed.....	Dept. of Ed., Hartford
Delaware	Paul M. Hodgson, Director.....	Vocational Ed., Dover
Florida	Carl W. Proehl, Asst. Supt., Voc., Tech., Adult Ed.....	Dept. of Ed., Tallahassee
Georgia	George Mulling, Administrator.....	Dept. of Ed., Atlanta
Guam	Tom Rathbone, Director.....	Dept. of Ed., Mongmong
Hawaii	Albert J. Feirer, Dir., Voc., Post-High and Adult Ed. Branch.....	Dept. of Ed., Honolulu
Idaho	S. R. Glenn, Director.....	Voc. Ed., Boise
Illinois	Ray Page, Exec. Director.....	Supt. Pub. Instr., Springfield
Indiana	Richard D. Wells, Supt. Pub. Instr.....	Bd. of Ed., Indianapolis
Iowa	Windel Wyatt, Dir., Voc. Ed.....	Off. Supt. Pub. Instr., Des Moines

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

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EDUCATION (Vocational Education)—Continued

State	Name and Title	Agency and Location
Kansas	John E. Snyder, Director	Voc. Ed., Topeka
Kentucky	E. P. Hilton, Head, Bur. Voc. Ed.	Dept. of Ed., Frankfort
Louisiana	William J. Dodd, Supt. of Ed.	Dept. of Ed., Baton Rouge
Maine	John A. Snell, Chief, Bur. of Voc. Ed.	Dept. of Ed., Augusta
Maryland	James L. Reid, Dir., Div. of Voc. Ed.	Dept. of Ed., Baltimore
Massachusetts	Walter J. Markham, Dir., Bur. of Voc. Ed.	Dept. of Ed., Boston
Michigan	Robert M. Winger, Dir., Voc. Ed.	Dept. of Pub. Instr., Lansing
Minnesota	S. K. Wick, Dir., Voc. Ed.	Dept. of Ed., St. Paul
Mississippi	A. P. Fatheree, Dir., Voc. Ed. Div.	Dept. of Ed., Jackson
Missouri	Hubert Wheeler, Commissioner	Dept. of Ed., Jefferson City
Montana	Max L. Amberson, Director, Voc. Ed.	Dept. of Pub. Instr., Helena
Nebraska	Cecil E. Stanley, Asst. Commissioner	Bd. of Voc. Ed., Lincoln
Nevada	John W. Bunten, Asst. Supt., Voc.-Tech. and Adult Ed. Div.	Dept. of Ed., Carson City
New Hampshire	Neal D. Andrew, Jr., Chief, Div. of Voc.-Tech. Ed.	Dept. of Ed., Concord
New Jersey	Albert E. Jochen, Asst. Commissr., Div. Voc. Ed.	Dept. of Ed., Trenton
New Mexico	Mike G. Hunt, Dir., Div. of Voc. Ed.	Dept. of Public Ed., Santa Fe
New York	Robert S. Seckendorf, Asst. Commissr. for Occup. Ed.	Ed. Dept., Albany
North Carolina	A. G. Bullard, Dir., Div. Voc. Ed.	Dept. of Pub. Instr., Raleigh
North Dakota	LeRoy H. Swenson, Dir., Voc. Ed.	Bd. of Pub. School Ed., Bismarck
Ohio	Edward J. Moriarty, Dir., Voc. Rehab.	Dept. of Ed., Columbus
Oklahoma	M. C. Collum, Secretary	Bd. for Voc. Ed., Oklahoma City
	Francis Tuttle, Dir., Div. of Voc. Ed.	Bd. for Voc. Ed., Oklahoma City
	Lowell Green, Dir., Div. of Voc. Rehab.	Bd. for Voc. Ed., Oklahoma City
Oregon	William Loomis, Dir.	Voc. Educ. Div., Salem
Pennsylvania	John W. Struck, Dir., Voc., Technical and Continuing Ed.	Dept. of Pub. Instr., Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Maria Socorro Lacot, Asst. Secy., Voc. Ed. Div.	Dept. of Ed., San Juan
Rhode Island	George F. Moore, Jr., Chief, Div. Voc. Ed.	Dept. of Ed., Providence
South Carolina	R. D. Anderson, Director	Div. of Voc. Ed., Columbia
South Dakota	E. B. Oleson, Dir., Div. of Voc. Ed.	Dept. of Pub. Instr., Pierre
Tennessee	Charlie Dunn, Asst. Commissr., Voc.-Tech. 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	Cola D. Watson, Director	Bd. of Voc. Ed., Montpelier
Virginia	George L. Sandvig, Dir. of Voc. Ed.	Dept. of Ed., Richmond
Washington	Herman Miller, Director	Bd. for Voc. Ed., Olympia
West Virginia	Fred W. Eberle, Asst. Superintendent	Voc. Ed. Div., Charleston
Wisconsin	Clarence L. Greiber, Director	Bd. of Voc. and Adult Ed., Madison
Wyoming	Charles A. Kline, Dir. of Voc.-Tech. Ed.	Dept. of Ed., Cheyenne

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

See also Labor and Industrial Relations, Workmen's Compensation

State	Name and Title	Agency and Location
Alabama	Rex D. Roach, Director	Dept. of Ind. Rel., Montgomery
Alaska	Stuart H. Bowdoin, Director	Employment Security Div., Juneau
Arizona	Charles J. Minning, Chairman	Employment Security Commn., Phoenix
	Charles A. Boyle, Administrator	Employment Service, Phoenix
	Bruce Parkinson, Admin., Unempl. Comp. Div.	Empl. Sec. Commn., Phoenix
Arkansas	Fred D. McKinney, Admin., Empl. Sec. Div.	Dept. of Labor, Little Rock
California	Peter Weinberger, Director	Department of Employment, Sacramento
Colorado	Bernard E. Teets, Exec. Dir.	Department of Employment, Denver
Connecticut	Robert A. Cronin, Exec. Dir.	Employment Security Div., Hartford

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Delaware	Joseph A. Bradshaw, Chmn.-Exec. Dir.	Empl. Security Div., Wilmington
Florida	Thomas W. Johnston, Chairman	Industrial Commission, Tallahassee
Georgia	Walter O. Brooks, Dir., Empl. Sec. Agency	Dept. of Labor, Atlanta
Guam	Sabino C. Flores, Director	Dept. of Labor and Personnel, Agana
Hawaii	Robert Akena, Admin., Empl. Serv. Div.	Dept. of Labor and Ind. Rels., Honolulu
	Frank M. Torres, Admin., Unempl. Ins. Div.	Dept. of Labor and Ind. Rels., Honolulu
Idaho	H. F. Garrett, Exec. Dir.	Dept. of Employment, Boise
Illinois	Samuel C. Bernstein, Empl. Sec. Admin.	Dept. of Labor, Chicago
Indiana	Lewis F. Nicolini, Director	Empl. Sec. Board, Indianapolis
Iowa	J. W. Janssen, Chairman	Employment Security Commn., Des Moines
Kansas	M. W. Buffon, Exec. Dir., Empl. Sec. Div.	Labor Department, Topeka
Kentucky	C. Leslie Dawson, Exec. Dir., Bur. of Empl. Sec.	Dept. of Economic Security, Frankfort
Louisiana	F. C. Doyal, Jr., Admin., Div. of Empl. Sec.	Dept. of Labor, Baton Rouge
Maine	Roy U. Sinclair, Chairman	Employment Security Commn., Augusta
Maryland	Osborne B. Beall, Exec. Dir.	Dept. of Empl. Security, Baltimore
Massachusetts	J. William Belanger, Director	Div. of Employment Sec., Boston
Michigan	Malcolm R. Lovell, Jr., Dir., Empl. Sec. Commn.	Dept. of Labor, Detroit
Minnesota	George J. Vavoulis, Commissioner	Dept. of Employment Security, St. Paul
Mississippi	John E. Aldridge, Exec. Dir.	Employment Security Commn., Jackson
Missouri	Herman Julien, Dir., Div. of Empl. Sec.	Dept. of Labor and Industrial Relations, Jefferson City
Montana	E. H. Reeder, Chmn.-Exec. Dir.	Unempl. Comp. Commn., Helena
Nebraska	Mark A. Seamark, Dir., Div. of Empl.	Dept. of Labor, Lincoln
Nevada	A. G. Dondero, Exec. Dir.	Employment Security Dept., Carson City
New Hampshire	Benjamin C. Adams, Commissr.	Dept. of Employment Security, Concord
New Jersey	Edward J. Hall, Dir., Div. of Empl. Sec.	Dept. of Labor and Industry, Trenton
New Mexico	Paul J. Cruz, Chmn.-Exec. Dir.	Employment Security Commn., Albuquerque
New York	Alfred L. Green, Exec. Dir., Div. of Empl.	Dept. of Labor, Albany
North Carolina	Henry E. Kendall, Chairman	Employment Security Commn., Raleigh
North Dakota	Martin N. Gronvold, Exec. Dir.	Employment Security Bur., Bismarck
Ohio	Willard P. Dudley, Administrator	Bur. of Unempl. Comp., Columbus
Oklahoma	Bruton Wood, Exec. Dir.	Employment Security Commn., Oklahoma City
Oregon	J. N. Peet, Commissioner	Department of Employment, Salem
Pennsylvania	Jack B. Brown, Exec. Dir., Bur. of Empl. Sec.	Dept. of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Alfredo Colon Gonzalez, Director	Bur. of Employment Security, Hato Rey
Rhode Island	Frank A. Carter, Jr., Director	Dept. of Employment Security, Providence
South Carolina	B. Frank Godfrey, Exec. Dir.	Employment Security Commn., Columbia
South Dakota	Alan Williamson, Commissr.-Counsel	Employment Security Dept., Aberdeen
Tennessee	Mrs. Leo Burson, Commissr.	Dept. of Empl. Security, Nashville
Texas	S. Perry Brown, Chmn.-Exec. Dir.	Employment Commission, Austin
	R. L. Coffman, Administrator	Employment Commission, Austin
Utah	Curtis P. Harding, Admin., Dept. of Empl. Sec.	Industrial Commn., Salt Lake City
Vermont	Mrs. Stella Hackel, Commissr.	Dept. of Empl. Security, Montpelier
Virginia	William L. Heartwell, Commissioner	Employment Commn., Richmond
Virgin Islands	Mrs. E. Louise Scott, Director	Empl. Security Agency, St. Thomas
Washington	Mrs. Maxine Daly, Commissr.	Employment Security Dept., Olympia
West Virginia	Clement R. Bassett, Commissr.	Dept. of Employment Security, Charleston
Wisconsin	Francis J. Walsh, Director	Employment Service, Madison
	Lawrence A. Burley, Dir.	Unempl. Comp. Div., Madison
Wyoming	William H. Gonder, Dir., Admin. Servs.	Empl. Sec. Commn., Casper

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

EQUALIZATION OF ASSESSMENTS

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<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama	Phillip J. Hamm, Commissr. of Rev.....	Dept. of Revenue, Montgomery
Arizona	Stephen A. Spear, Dir., Div. of Appraisal and Assess. Standards....	Tax Commn., Phoenix
Arkansas	Jack Cato, Director.....	Assessment Coordination Div., Public Service Commn., Little Rock
California	Herbert F. Freeman, Exec. Secy.....	Bd. of Equal., Sacramento
Colorado	Howard A. Latting, Chairman.....	Tax Commn., Denver
Connecticut	John L. Sullivan, Commissioner.....	Tax Dept., Hartford
Guam	Al Brooks, Chairman.....	Bd. of Equal., Agana
Hawaii	Edward J. Burns, Director.....	Dept. of Taxation, Honolulu
Idaho	Ed D. Baird, Chairman.....	Tax Commn., Boise
Illinois	Eugene Berghoff, Supervisor.....	Dept. of Rev., Springfield
Indiana	Robert B. Stewart, Chairman.....	Bd. of Tax Commissrs., Indianapolis
Iowa	Earl A. Burrows, Jr., Chairman.....	Tax Commn., Des Moines
Kansas	Sam Brookover, Chairman.....	Bd. of Tax Appeals, Topeka
Kentucky	Jack T. Page, Chairman.....	Bd. of Tax Appeals, Frankfort
Louisiana	Leo J. Theriot, Chairman.....	Tax. Commn., Baton Rouge
Maine	Ernest H. Johnson, Tax Assessor.....	Bur. of Taxation, Augusta
Maryland	Wm. H. Riley, Chief Supvr. Assess.....	Dept. of Assess. and Tax., Baltimore
Massachusetts	Cleó Jaillet, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Corp. and Taxation, Boston
Michigan	Robert L. Purnell, Chairman.....	Bd. of Equal., Lansing
Minnesota	Rufus T. Logan, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Taxation, St. Paul
Mississippi	Dexter Barr, Chairman.....	Tax Commn., Jackson
Missouri	Hunter Phillips, Chairman, Tax Commn.....	Dept. of Rev., Jefferson City
Montana	Vernon B. Miller, Secy. of Bd. and Dir. of Admin.....	Bd. of Equal., Helena
Nebraska	Murrell B. McNeil, 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	Anthony M. Laird, Pres., Div. Tax Appeals.....	Dept. of Treas., Trenton
New Mexico.....	Ben Chavez, Chief Tax Commissr.....	Tax Commn., Santa Fe
New York.....	Frank C. Moore, Chairman.....	Bd. of Equal. and Assess., Albany
North Carolina	Ivie L. Clayton, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Rev., Raleigh
North Dakota	Edwin Sjaastad, Secy. and Tax Commissr.....	Bd. of Equal., Bismarck
Ohio	Gail Porterfield, Tax Commissr.....	Dept. of Taxation, Columbus
Oklahoma.....	Ben P. Choate, Asst. Secy.....	Bd. of Equal., Oklahoma City
Oregon	Harry J. Loggan, Dir., Valuation Div.....	Tax Commn., Salem
Pennsylvania	C. V. Afflerback, Chairman.....	Tax Equal. Bd., Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Jorge Font Saldaña, Secy. of Finance.....	Dept. of Treasury, San Juan
Rhode Island	F. M. Langton, Tax Admin.....	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	A. Pratt Kesler, Commissioner.....	Tax Commn., Salt Lake City
Vermont.....	Gerald S. Witherspoon, Commissioner.....	Tax Dept., Montpelier
Virginia.....	C. H. Morrisett, Tax Commissr.....	Dept. of Taxation, Richmond
Washington	George Kinnear, Chairman.....	Tax Commn., Olympia
West Virginia	G. Thomas Battle, Commissioner.....	Tax Commn., Charleston
Wisconsin	Werner W. Doering, Dir. of Property Taxation.....	Dept. of Taxation, Madison
Wyoming	Francis Hillard, Chairman.....	Bd. of Equal., Worland

FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS—COORDINATORS

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama	Claude R. Kirk, Dir. of Federal Programs...	Coordinating Comm., 304 Dexter Ave., Montgomery
Alaska	Richard E. Shepherd, State-Federal Assistance Coordinator.....	Off. of Governor, Juneau

FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS—COORDINATORS—*Continued.*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
American Samoa	Mundey Johnston, Special Asst. to Governor	Government House, Pago Pago
Arizona	Thomas Kelland, Administrative Aide	Off. of Governor, Phoenix
Arkansas	John M. Peterson, Dir., Econ. Devel. Program	Office of Governor, Little Rock
California	Philip M. Battaglia, Exec. Secy. to Governor	Office of Governor, Sacramento
Colorado	Lyle Lindesmith, Special Asst. to Governor	State Capitol, Denver
Connecticut	Raymond U. Rosa, Federal Program Coordinator	Dept. of Fin. and Control, Hartford
Delaware	Harris B. McDowell, Jr., Federal-State Coordinator	Off. of Governor, Dover
Florida	Robert Roesch, Special Asst. to Governor for Fed. Affairs	Office of Governor, Tallahassee
Georgia	H. Oliver Welch, State Planning Officer, Planning Bur.	116 Mitchell St., S.W., Atlanta
Guam	George Ingling, Coordinator of Federal Programs	Office of Governor, Agaña
Hawaii	Myron Thompson, Admin. Dir.	Office of Governor, Honolulu
Idaho	Richard Hughes, Asst. to Governor for State-Fed. Coord.	Off. of Governor, Boise
Illinois	Gale Schisler, Asst. to Governor	State Office Bldg., Springfield
Indiana	Thomas Taylor, Deputy Director	State Budget Office, Indianapolis
Iowa	Frank Covington, Director, State Planning and Programming	State Capitol, Des Moines
Kansas	James H. DeCoursey, Jr., Coord. of Federal-State Relations	Office of Governor, Topeka
Louisiana	Mrs. Joe Wood, Executive Director	Commn. on Intergovernmental Relations, P. O. Box 44316, Baton Rouge
Maine	Walter E. Corey, III, Federal-State Coordinator	Executive Department, Augusta
Maryland	Charles S. Bresler, Natl. Relations Officer	1001 1/2 3rd St., S.W., Washington, D. C.
Massachusetts	Ernest C. Ladeira, Dir., Federal-State Relations	Off. of Admin. and Fin., Boston
Michigan	Charles J. Orlebeke, Exec. Asst. to Governor for Program Devel.	Office of Governor, Lansing
Minnesota	Raymond T. Olsen, Planning Director	Planning Agency, 654 E. Central Park Pl., St. Paul
Missouri	Paul E. Williams, Legal Asst. to Governor	Office of Governor, Jefferson City
Montana	Jack Hallowell, Exec. Asst. to Governor	Office of Governor, Helena
Nebraska	Donald G. Penterman, Dep. Adj. Gen.	Office of Adjutant General, Lincoln
New Hampshire	Michael F. Rosenthal, Coord. of Federal Funds	Office of Governor, Concord
New Jersey	Paul N. Ylvisaker, Commissioner	Dept. of Community Affairs, 363 W. State St., Trenton
New Mexico	Arthur L. Ortiz, Planning Officer	State Planning Office, Santa Fe
New York	Alton G. Marshall, Secretary to Governor	Office of Governor, Albany
North Carolina	Wayne Corpening, Dir., Planning Task Force	P. O. Box 2539, Raleigh
North Dakota	Lloyd M. Omdahl, Dir. of Administration	Office of Governor, Bismarck
Ohio	Albert G. Giles, Dir., Bur. of Urban Affairs	50 W. Broad St., Columbus
Oklahoma	William G. Fisher, Federal-State Coordinator	Div. of the Budget, Oklahoma City
Oregon	Edward G. Westerdahl, II, Exec. Asst. to Governor	Office of Governor, Salem
Pennsylvania	Joseph J. Kelley, Jr., Secretary to Governor	Office of Governor, Harrisburg
South Carolina	Robert L. Alexander, State-Federal Coordinator	Office of Governor, Columbia
South Dakota	Clell D. Elwood, Director	State Planning Agency, Pierre
Tennessee	Harlan Mathews, Commissioner	Dept. of Fin. and Admin., Nashville
Texas	Terrell Blodgett, Admin. Asst. to Governor	Office of Governor, Austin
Utah	Robert P. Huefner, Planning Coordinator	Office of Governor, Salt Lake City
Vermont	Paul H. Guare, Deputy Commissioner	Dept. of Administration, Montpelier
Virginia	T. Edward Temple, Director	Division of Planning, Richmond
Virgin Islands	Louis Shulterbrandt, Special Asst. to Governor	Office of Governor, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas
Washington	Walter C. Howe, Jr., Director	Central Budget Agency, Insurance Bldg., Olympia
West Virginia	Paul L. Crabtree, Exec. Asst. to Governor	Office of Governor, Charleston
Wisconsin	James Alexander, Director, Federal Aids Management Serv.	Department of Administration, Madison
Wyoming	Charles G. Newton, Special Asst. to Governor for Fed. Programs Coord.	Senate Chambers, Cheyenne

FINANCE—See Administration and Finance

FIRE MARSHAL

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama	J. V. Kitchens, Fire Marshal	Dept. of Insurance, Montgomery
Alaska	Robert F. Crouse, Fire Marshal, Div. of Fire Protect.	Div. of Pub. Safety, Juneau
Arkansas	Wm. C. Struebing, Fire Marshal, Div. Fire Prevention	State Police, Little Rock
California	Albert E. Hole, Fire Marshal	Off. of Fire Marshal, Sacramento
Connecticut	Leo J. Mulcahy, Commissioner	State Police, Hartford
Delaware	William R. Favinger, Fire Marshal	Off. of Fire Marshal, Dover
Florida	Broward Williams, Fire Marshal	Treasurer's Off., Tallahassee
Georgia	John R. Gore, Fire Marshal	Comptroller-Gen.'s Off., Atlanta
Guam	Pedro SN. Castro, Fire Captain	Dept. Pub. Safety, Tamuning
Hawaii	Sidney I. Hashimoto, Fire Marshal	Dept. of Regulatory Agencies, Honolulu
Illinois	William J. Cowley, Fire Marshal	Dept. of Pub. Safety, Springfield
Indiana	Norman M. Fesler, Fire Marshal	Fire Marshal Dept., Indianapolis
Iowa	Wilbur R. Johnson, 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	Milton Stire, Fire Marshal	Off. of Fire Marshal, New Orleans
Maine	Charles F. Rogan, Fire Prevention Dir.	Dept. of Insurance, Augusta
Maryland	James C. Robertson, Fire Marshal	Office of Fire Marshal, Baltimore
Massachusetts	Ralph L. Garrett, Fire Marshal	Dept. of Pub. Safety, Boston
Michigan	Glenroy M. Walker, Chief, Fire Marshal Div.	State Police, East Lansing
Minnesota	L. Edwin Wang, Fire Marshal	Div. of Insurance, St. Paul
Mississippi	T. H. Singletary, Fire Marshal	Insurance Dept., Jackson
Montana	William A. Penttila, Fire Marshal	Off. of Auditor, Helena
Nebraska	Don H. Venter, Fire Marshal	Division of Fire Prevention, Lincoln
Nevada	Richard H. Bast, Fire Marshal	Ins. Div., Dept. of Commerce, Carson City
New Hampshire	Aubrey G. Robinson, Fire Marshal	Dept. of Safety, Concord
New Jersey	R. Wesley Davis, State Fire Warden, Div. of Plan. and Devel.	Dept. of Conserv. and Econ. Devel., Trenton
New Mexico	Ralph F. Apodaca, Fire Marshal	Insurance Dept., Santa Fe
New York	George H. Proper, Jr., Director	Div. of Fire Safety, Exec. Dept., Albany
North Carolina	Edwin S. Lanier, Fire Marshal	Dept. of Insurance, Raleigh
North Dakota	Vance Arneson, Fire Marshal	Office of Atty. Gen., Bismarck
Ohio	S. Thomas Sides, Fire Marshal	Dept. of Commerce, Columbus
Oregon	C. Walter Stickney, Fire Marshal	Off. of State Fire Marshal, Salem
Pennsylvania	Jackson E. Sacriste, Fire Marshal	Fire Marshal Div., Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Raúl Gándara, Fire Chief	Fire Service of Puerto Rico, San Juan
Rhode Island	Walter E. Stone, Supt., State Police	Exec. Dept., Lincoln
South Carolina	Charles W. Gambrell, Fire Marshal	Insurance Dept., Columbia
South Dakota	Warren Dirks, Fire Marshal	Dept. of Insurance, Pierre
Tennessee	David Pack, Fire Marshal	Dept. of Insurance and Banking, Nashville
Texas	Clay Cotten, Commissioner	Bd. of Insurance, Austin
Utah	Robert A. Tanner, Fire Marshal	Forestry and Fire Control Board, Salt Lake City
Vermont	John L. Vergin, 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	Lewis E. Myles, Fire Marshal	Fire Marshal's Off., Charleston
Wisconsin	William D. Rossiter, Fire Marshal	Insurance Dept., Madison
Wyoming	Edward Bradley, Fire Marshal	Labor Dept., Cheyenne

FISH AND GAME

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama	Charles D. Kelley, Chief, Div. of Game and Fish	Dept. of Conserv., Montgomery
Alaska	Walter Kirkness, Commissioner	Dept. of Fish and Game, Juneau
Arizona	Wendell G. Swank, Director	Game and Fish Commn., Phoenix

FISH AND GAME—Continued

State	Name and Title	Agency and Location
Arkansas	Hugh A. Hackler, Exec. Secretary	Game and Fish Commn., Little Rock
California	Walter T. Shannon, Director	Dept. of Fish and Game, Sacramento
Colorado	Harry R. Woodward, Director	Game, Fish and Parks Dept., Denver
Connecticut	Theodore B. Bampton, Director	Bd. Fisheries and Game, Hartford
Delaware	Norman G. Wilder, Director	Bd. of Game and Fish Commissioners, Dover
Florida	O. E. Frye, Director	Game and Fresh Water Fish Commn., Tallahassee
	Randolph Hodges, Director	Bd. of Conserv., Tallahassee
Georgia	George T. Bagby, Director	Game and Fish Dept., Atlanta
Guam	Isaac Ikehara, Fish and Game Warden	Dept. of Agric., Mangilao
Hawaii	Michio Takata, Chief, Fish and Game Div.	Dept. of Land and Natural Res., Honolulu
Idaho	John R. Woodworth, 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 Nat. Res., Indianapolis
Iowa	Earl T. Rose, Chief, Fish and Game	Conserv. Commn., Des Moines
Kansas	George C. Moore, Director	Forestry, Fish and Game, Pratt
Kentucky	Minor Clark, Commissioner	Dept. of Fish and Wildlife Resources, Frankfort
Louisiana	Leslie L. Glasgow, Director	Wildlife and Fisheries Commn., New Orleans
Maine	Ronald T. Speers, Commissioner	Inland Fish and Game Dept., Augusta
	Ronald W. Green, Commissioner	Sea and Shore Fisheries, Augusta
Maryland	George B. Shields, Director	Dept. of Game and Inland Fish, Annapolis
	Joseph H. Manning, Director	Dept. of Tidewater Fisheries, Annapolis
Massachusetts	James M. Shepard, Dir., Div. of Fisheries and Game	Dept. Natural Resources, Boston
	Frederick C. Wilbour, Jr., Dir., Div. of Marine Fisheries	Dept. Natural Resources, Boston
Michigan	Wayne H. Tody, Chief, Fish Section	Conserv. Dept., Lansing
	H. D. Ruhl, Chief, Game Section	Conserv. Dept., Lansing
Minnesota	James T. Shields, Dir., Div. of Game and Fish	Dept. of Conserv., St. Paul
Mississippi	Billy Joe Cross, Exec. Director	Game and Fish Commn., Jackson
Missouri	Carl R. Noren, Director	Conserv. Commn., Jefferson City
Montana	Frank H. Dunkle, 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	Jack F. Kamman, Director	Fish and Game Dept., Concord
New Jersey	Lester G. MacNamara, Dir., Div. of Fish and Game	Dept. of Conserv. and Econ. Devel., Trenton
New Mexico	Ladd S. Gordon, Director	Dept. of Game and Fish, Santa Fe
New York	E. L. Cheatum, Dir., Div. of Fish and Game	Conserv. Dept., Albany
North Carolina	Clyde P. Patton, Exec. Director	Wildlife Resources Commn., Raleigh
North Dakota	Russell Stuart, Commissioner	Game and Fish Dept., Bismarck
Ohio	Daniel C. Armbruster, Chief	Div. of Wildlife, Columbus
Oklahoma	Wendell Bever, Director	Dept. of Wildlife Conserv., Oklahoma City
Oregon	Robert W. Schoning, Dir. of Fisheries	Fish Commn., Portland
	P. W. Schneider, Game Director	Game Commn., Portland
Pennsylvania	Robert J. Bielo, Exec. Director	Fish Commn., Harrisburg
	Glenn L. Bowers, Exec. Director	Game Commn., Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Félix Iñigo, Dir., Fisheries and Wildlife Section	Dept. Agric., San Juan
Rhode Island	Thomas J. Wright, Chief, Div. of Conservation	Dept. of Natural Resources, Providence
South Carolina	James W. Webb, Dir., Div. of Game	Wildlife Res. Dept., Columbia
	G. Robert Lunz, Dir., Div. of Commercial Fisheries	Wildlife Res. Dept., Charleston
South Dakota	Robert Hodgins, Director	Game, Fish and Park Dept., Pierre
Tennessee	Fred W. Stanberry, Dir., Game and Fish Commission	Conserv. and Commerce Dept., Nashville
Texas	J. R. Singleton, Exec. Secretary	Parks and Wildlife Dept., Austin
Utah	John E. Phelps, Director	Fish and Game Div. of Nat Res., Salt Lake City
Vermont	Edward L. Kehoe, Commissioner	Fish and Game Dept., Montpelier

FISH AND GAME—Continued

State	Name and Title	Agency and Location
Virginia.....	Chester F. Phelps, Exec. Dir.....	Game and Inland Fisheries Commn., Richmond
	Milton T. Hickman, Commissioner.....	Commn. of Fisheries, Newport News
Washington.....	Thor Tollofsen, Director.....	Dept. of Fisheries, Olympia
	John A. Biggs, Director.....	Dept. of Game, Olympia
West Virginia.....	Peter E. Zurbuch, Chief.....	Div. Game and Fish and Nat. Res., Charleston
Wisconsin.....	Charles N. Lloyd, Supt., Fish Mgt.....	Conserv. Commn., Madison
	J. R. Smith, Supt., Game Mgt.....	Conserv. Commn., Madison
Wyoming.....	James White, Commissioner.....	Game and Fish Commn., Cheyenne

FOOD AND DRUGS

State	Name and Title	Agency and Location
Alabama.....	E. A. Childers, Act. Dir., Div. of Agric. Chemistry.....	Dept. of Agric. and Industries, Montgomery
Alaska.....	Thomas R. McGowan, M.D., Dir., Div. of Public Health.....	Dept. of Health and Welfare, Juneau
Arizona.....	George A. Spendlove, M.D., Commissioner.....	Dept. of Health, Phoenix
Arkansas.....	J. T. Herron, M.D., State Health Officer.....	Bd. of Health, Little Rock
California.....	James W. Bell, 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.....	James J. Casey, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Consumer Protection, Hartford
Delaware.....	Harry C. Zeisig, Secy.-Treasurer.....	Bd. of Pharmacy, Wilmington
Florida.....	D. W. Stallcup, Chief, Food Lab.....	Dept. of Agric., Tallahassee
	Frank S. Castor, Dir., Bur. of Narcotics.....	Bd. of Health, Jacksonville
Georgia.....	S. L. Threadgill, Chief Drug Inspector.....	Bd. of Pharmacy, Atlanta
Guam.....	John J. Hayes, Director.....	Dept. of Med. Servs., Oka, Tamuning
Hawaii.....	George H. Akau, Chief, Food and Drug Branch.....	Dept. of Health, Honolulu
Idaho.....	Terrell O. Carver, M.D., Director.....	Board of Health, Boise
Illinois.....	Roy Upham, D.V.M., Chmn., Div. of Foods, Dairies.....	Dept. of Public Health, Chicago
Indiana.....	Frank Fisher, Dir., Div. of Foods and Drugs.....	Bd. of Health, Indianapolis
Iowa.....	L. B. Liddy, Secretary.....	Dept. of Agriculture, Des Moines
	Paul H. Crews, Exec. Secretary.....	Pharmacy Bd., Des Moines
Kansas.....	Evan Wright, Dir., Food and Drug Div.....	Bd. of Health, Topeka
Kentucky.....	Shelby Johnson, Dir., Food and Drugs Section.....	Dept. of Health, Frankfort
Louisiana.....	Andrew Hedmeg, M.D., President.....	Board of Health, New Orleans
Maine.....	Clayton P. Osgood, Dir., 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 Drug Control.....	Dept. of Health, Baltimore
Massachusetts.....	George A. Michael, Dir., Div. of Food and Drugs...	Dept. of Public Health, Boston
Michigan.....	Allan G. Weatherwax, Exec. Secy.....	Bd. of Pharmacy, Lansing
	J. L. Littlefield, Chief, Div. of Food Inspection.....	Agriculture Dept., Lansing
Minnesota.....	Russel Schwandt, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Agriculture, St. Paul
Mississippi.....	A. L. Gray, M.D., Exec. Officer.....	Bd. of Health, Jackson
	M. P. Etheredge, State Chemist.....	Miss. State Coll., State College
Missouri.....	L. M. Garner, M.D., Act. Dir., Div. of Health.....	Dept. of Public Health and Welfare, Jefferson City
Montana.....	C. W. Brinck, Dir., Div. of Envir. Sanit.....	Bd. of Health, Helena
Nebraska.....	J. F. Bauer, Chief, Bur. of Dairies, Foods, Wgts. and Meas.....	Dept. of Agric. and Inspection, Lincoln
Nevada.....	Ernest G. Gregory, Chief, Environmental Health....	Health Div., Dept. of Health, Welf. and Rehab., Reno
	Webster B. Hunter, Food and Drug Commissr.....	Health Div., Dept. of Health, Welf. and Rehab., Reno
New Hampshire....	Gilman K. Crowell, Chief, Bur. of Food and Chemistry, Div. of Public Health....	Dept. of Health and Welfare, Concord

FOOD AND DRUGS—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
New Jersey	Milton Ruth, Chief, Bur. of Food and Drugs, Div. of Envir. Sanitation.....	Dept. of Health, Trenton
New Mexico	Carl Henderson, Supvr., Food Sanit. Sec.....	Dept. of Public Health, Santa Fe
New York	(Vacancy), Dir., Div. of Food Control.....	Dept. of Agric. and Mkts., 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	Walter R. Fiedler, Director.....	State Laboratories, Bismarck
Ohio	David A. Hill, D.V.M., Chief.....	Div. of Foods and Dairies and Drugs, Columbus
Oklahoma	Burley Walker, Dir., Food and Drug Division.....	Dept. of Health, Oklahoma City
Oregon	B. D. Allen, Asst. Dir., Consumer and Trade Services.....	Dept. of Agriculture, Salem
	A. G. McLain, Secretary-Treasurer.....	Bd. of Pharmacy, Portland
Pennsylvania	Glorio J. Patsy, Act. Dir., Bur. of Food and Chem.....	Dept. of Agric., Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Fernando Padró, M.D., Dir., Bur. of Sanitation.....	Dept. of Health, San Juan
Rhode Island	Jos. J. Cahill, Chief, Div. of Food and Drug Control.....	Dept. of Health, Providence
South Carolina	E. Kenneth Aycock, 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., Commissr. of Health.....	Dept. of Health, Austin
Utah	Joseph S. Francis, Chairman.....	Dept. of Agriculture, Salt Lake City
Vermont	R. B. Aiken, M.D., Commissioner.....	Dept. of Health, Burlington
Virginia	Boyd L. Samuel, State Chemist.....	Dept. of Agric. and Immigration, Richmond
Washington	Cameron Adams, Supvr., Dairy and Food Div.....	Dept. of Agric., Olympia
West Virginia	N. H. Dyer, Director.....	Health Dept., Charleston
Wisconsin	Claire L. Jackson, Chief, Div. of Dairy, Food and Trade...	Dept. of Agric., Madison
Wyoming	A. B. Kight, M.D., Dir., Div. of Consumer Services.....	Dept. of Agric., Cheyenne

FORESTRY

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
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 Conserv., Sacramento
Colorado	Thomas B. Borden, State Forester.....	Bd. of Agric., Colo. State Univ., 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.....	Fla. Forest Serv., Tallahassee
Georgia	A. Ray Shirley, Director.....	Forestry Commn., Atlanta
Guam	Frank Anderwald, Director.....	Dept. of Agric., Mangilao
Hawaii	Tom K. Tagawa, State Forester.....	Dept. of Land and Natural Res., Honolulu
Idaho	Jack Gillette, Asst. Land Commissr. for Forestry.....	Forestry Dept., Boise
Illinois	E. E. Nuuttila, Forester.....	Dept. of Conserv., Springfield
Indiana	Robert D. Raisch, State Forester.....	Dept. of Nat. Res., Indianapolis
Iowa	John M. Stokes, State Forester.....	Bd. of Conservation, 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	Spencer P. Ellis, Admin.....	Dept. Forests and Parks, Annapolis
Massachusetts	Bruce Gullion, Dir., Div. of Forests and Parks.....	Dept. of Nat. Res., Boston
Michigan	T. E. Daw, Chief, Forestry Section (State Forester)....	Dept. of Conserv., Lansing
Minnesota	(Vacancy), Dir., Div. of Forestry.....	Dept. of Conserv., St. Paul
Mississippi	Jack Holman, Forester.....	Forestry Commn., Jackson
Missouri	Osai 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, State Forester Firewarden, Div. of Forestry, Dept. of Conserv.	and Nat. Resources, Carson City

FORESTRY—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
New Hampshire.....	Wm. H. Messeck, Jr., Dir., Div. of Resources Devel.....	Dept. of Resources and Econ. Devel., Concord
New Jersey	Alden T. Cottrell, State Forester and Chief, Bur. Forestry, Parks, Historic Sites; Div. of Planning and Devel.....	Dept. of Conserv. and Econ. Devel., Trenton
New Mexico.....	Ray Bell, State Forester.....	Forest Conserv. Commn., Santa Fe
New York.....	Wm. D. Mulholland, Director, Lands and Forests.....	Conserv. Dept., Albany
North Carolina	Ralph C. Winkworth, Forester.....	Dept. of Conserv. and Devel., Raleigh
North Dakota	Clarence N. Nelson, Forester and Pres.....	School of Forestry, Bottineau
Ohio	Irving I. Dickman, Chief.....	Div. of Forestry and Reclamation, Columbus
Oklahoma.....	Donald E. Stauffer, Dir., Div. of Forestry.....	Dept. of Agric., Oklahoma City
Oregon	J. E. Schroeder, State Forester.....	Dept. of Forestry, Salem
Pennsylvania	Maurice K. Goddard, Secretary.....	Dept. of Forests and Waters, Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Benjamin Seda, Dir., Forest Section.....	Dept. of Agric., Río Piedras
Rhode Island	Calvin B. Dunwoody, Chief, Planning and Devel.....	Dept. of Natural Resources, Providence
South Carolina	John R. Tiller, Forester.....	Forestry Commn., Columbia
South Dakota	Millard Braden, Forester.....	Game, Fish, Park Dept., Pierre
Tennessee.....	Carl I. Peterson, Forester.....	Dept. of Conservation, Nashville
Texas	A. D. Folweiler, Director.....	Forest Service, College Station
Utah	Paul L. Sjoblom, Chief Forester.....	Bd. of Forestry, Fire Control, Salt Lake City
Vermont.....	Robert B. Williams, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Forests and Parks, Montpelier
Virginia.....	George W. Dean, Forester, Div. of Forestry.....	Dept. of Conserv. and Econ. Devel., Charlottesville
Washington	Don L. Fraser, Supervisor.....	Dept. of Natural Resources, Olympia
West Virginia.....	Lester McClung, Forester.....	Dept. of Nat. Res., Charleston
Wisconsin.....	S. W. Welsh, Supt., Forest Management Div.....	Conserv. Dept., Madison
Wyoming	Carl E. Johnson, Forester.....	Land Office, Cheyenne

FUEL TAX

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama.....	James H. Lewis, Act. Chief, Gasoline Tax Div.....	Dept. of Revenue, Montgomery
Alaska.....	Ron L. Rettig, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Revenue, Juneau
Arizona.....	David H. Campbell, Supt., Motor Veh. Div.....	Highway Dept., Phoenix
Arkansas.....	W. E. Stevenson, Dir., Motor Fuel Tax Div.....	Revenue Dept., Little Rock
California.....	H. D. Abbott, Highway Taxes Administrator.....	Bd. of Equalization, Sacramento
Colorado.....	John H. Heckers, Director.....	Dept. of Revenue, Denver
Connecticut	John L. Sullivan, Commissioner.....	Tax Dept., Hartford
Delaware	Charles Hudson, Supvr., Motor Fuel Tax Div.....	Highway Dept., Dover
Florida	J. Ed. Straughn, Director.....	Revenue Commn., Tallahassee
Georgia.....	John W. D. Harvey, Dir., Fuel Oil Inspec. and Oil Chemist....	Rev. Dept., Atlanta
	John W. Bearden, Dir., Motor Fuel Tax.....	Revenue Dept., Atlanta
Guam	George W. Ingling, Dir. of Finance.....	Dept. of Finance, Agaña
Hawaii	Richard M. Lee, Asst. Dir., Income Tech. Off.....	Dept. of Taxation, Honolulu
Idaho	Clyde Koontz, Tax Collector.....	Off. of Tax Coll., Boise
Illinois.....	Theodore Jones, Director.....	Dept. of Revenue, Springfield
Indiana.....	Carl A. Frey, Admin., Motor Fuel Tax Div.....	Dept. of Revenue, Indianapolis
Iowa.....	Wayne J. Fullmer, Director.....	Off. of Treasurer, Des Moines
Kansas	Walter Dunn, Chief.....	Dept. of Revenue, Topeka
Kentucky	Maurice P. Carpenter, Dir., Mot. Veh. Div.....	Dept. of Revenue, Frankfort
Louisiana	Ashton J. Mouton, 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	Stephen S. Higgins, Chief, Bur. of Excises....	Dept. of Corp. and Taxation, Boston
Michigan	George M. Harlow, Dir., Motor Fuel Tax Div.....	Dept. of Revenue, Lansing
Minnesota	Peter S. Jokull, Dir., Petroleum Div.....	Dept. of Taxation, St. Paul
Mississippi	Dexter Barr, Comptroller.....	Motor Veh. Comptr., Jackson
Missouri.....	Lawrence O. Campbell, Supvr., Mot. Fuel Tax....	Dept. of Revenue, Jefferson City
Montana.....	Robert Wilson, Dir. of Motor Fuels Tax Dept.....	Bd. of Equalization, Helena

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

FUEL TAX—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Nebraska	Mrs. Inez Lebsock, Dir., Div. of Motor Fuels.....	Tax Commissrs. Office, Lincoln
Nevada	Wm. H. Schmidt, Admin., Mot. Vehicle Fuel Tax.....	Tax Commn., Carson City
New Hampshire....	John J. Mara, Road Toll Admin.....	Dept. of Safety, Concord
New Jersey	Irving Goll, Act. Supvr., Motor Fuels Tax Bur., Div. of Taxation.....	Dept. of Treasury, Trenton
New Mexico	Luciano Jacquez, Asst. Dir., Central Accounting Div.....	Bur. of Revenue, Santa Fe
New York	John J. Purcell, Dir., Misc. Tax Bur.....	Div. of Tax., Dept. of Tax and Finance, Albany
North Carolina ...	Fred London, Dir., Gasoline Tax Div.....	Dept. of Revenue, Raleigh
North Dakota	Curtis Olson, Auditor.....	Off. of Auditor, Bismarck
Ohio	Gail Porterfield, 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	John W. Thompson, Dir., Bur. of Liquid Fuel Tax.....	Dept. of Rev., Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Jorge Font Saldaña, Secy. of Finance.....	Dept. of Treasury, San Juan
Rhode Island	Albert Martocchio, 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	William R. Peebles, Dir., Petroleum Tax Div.....	Dept. of Revenue, Nashville
Texas	Robert S. Calvert, Comptr., Pub. Accts.....	Off. of Comptroller, Austin
Utah	Vernon L. Holman, Commissioner.....	Tax Commission, Salt Lake City
Vermont	James E. Malloy, Commissioner.....	Motor Veh. Dept., Montpelier
Virginia.....	C. H. Lamb, Commissioner.....	Div. of Motor Vehs., Richmond
Washington	Douglas W. Toms, Director.....	Dept. of Motor Vehicles, Olympia
West Virginia.....	G. Thomas Battle, Commissioner.....	Tax Commission, Charleston
Wisconsin.....	Dwight W. Mack, Dir. of Motor Fuel Taxation.....	Dept. of Taxation, Madison
Wyoming	Marvin F. D. Holian, Director.....	Revenue Dept., Cheyenne

GEOLOGY

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
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, State Geologist.....	Geological Commn., Little Rock
California.....	Ian Campbell, Chief, Div. Mines and Geology...	Dept. of Conserv., San Francisco
Connecticut	Joe Webb Peoples, Director.....	Geolog. and Natural Hist. Survey, Middletown
Delaware	Johan J. Groot, Geologist.....	Geological Commn., Newark
Florida	Robert O. Vernon, Director.....	Geolog. Surv., Bd. of Conserv., Tallahassee
Georgia	A. S. Furcron, Director.....	Dept. Mines, Mining, Geology, Atlanta
Guam	Stuart H. Hoffard, Engineer.....	U.S. Geological Survey, Tamuning
Hawaii	Robert T. Chuck, Manager-Engineer, Water and Land Devel. Div.....	Dept. of Land and Nat. Res., Honolulu
Idaho	Roland R. Reid, Director.....	Bur. of Mines and Geology, Moscow
Illinois.....	John C. Frye, Chief, Geol. Surv.....	Dept. Registration and Education, Urbana
Indiana	John Patton, Geologist.....	Indiana University, Bloomington
Iowa	H. G. Hershey, Geologist.....	Geological Survey, Iowa City
Kansas	Frank C. Foley, Director.....	Geological Survey, Lawrence
Kentucky	Wallace W. Hagan, Geologist.....	Univ. of Kentucky, Lexington
Louisiana	Leo Hough, Geologist, Geol. Surv.....	La. State Univ., Baton Rouge
Maine	Robert G. Doyle, Geologist.....	Dept. of Econ. Devel., Augusta
Maryland.....	Kenneth N. Weaver, Dir.....	Md. Geol. Survey, Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore
Michigan	Gerald E. Eddy, Chief, Geol. Surv. Section(Geologist)...	Dept. of Conserv., Lansing
Minnesota	Ray D. Nolan, Dir., Div. Lands and Minerals.....	Dept. of Conserv., St. Paul
Mississippi	Frederic F. Mellen, Director.....	Geological Survey, University
Missouri.....	Thomas R. Beveridge, Geologist, Div. Geol. Survey and Water Resources...	Dept. of Business and Admin., Jefferson City

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

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GEOLOGY—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
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...	Glenn W. Stewart, Geologist, Div. of Econ. Devel.....	Dept. of Res. and Econ. Devel., Durham
New Jersey	Kemble Widmer, Chief, Bur. Geol. and Topography, Div. of Plan. 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...	Stephen G. Conrad, 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, Geologist.....	Dept. Geology and Mineral Industries, Portland
Pennsylvania	Arthur Socolow, 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	Henry S. Johnson, Jr., Geologist.....	Geological Survey, U. of S. C., Columbia
South Dakota	Duncan J. McGregor, Geologist.....	Univ. of S. D., Vermillion
Tennessee	W. D. Hardeman, Dir., Div. of Geology.....	Dept. of Conserv., Nashville
Texas	Peter T. Flawn, Dir., Bur. of Econ. Geol.....	Univ. of Texas, Austin
Utah	William P. Hewitt, Dir.....	Geol. and Mineralog. Survey, U. of U., Salt Lake City
Vermont	Charles G. Doll, Geologist.....	Water Resources Commn., Burlington
Virginia.....	James L. Calver, Geologist, Div. of Mineral Resources.....	Dept. of Conserv. and Econ. Devel., Charlottesville
Washington	Marshall T. Huntting, Supvr., Div. of Mines and Geol.....	Dept. of Conserv., Olympia
West Virginia.....	Paul H. Price, Geologist.....	Geol. and Econ. Survey, Morgantown
Wisconsin	George F. Hanson, Geologist.....	Univ. of Wisc., Madison
Wyoming	(Vacancy), Geologist.....	Univ. of Wyo., Laramie

GOVERNORS—See page 2

HEALTH

See also Air Pollution Control, Food and Drugs, Mental Hospitals and Community Mental Health, Mental Retardation, Water Pollution Control

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama	Ira L. Myers, M.D., Health Officer.....	Dept. of Health, Montgomery
Alaska	Wallace J. Chapman, M.D., Commissioner....	Dept. of Health and Welfare, Juneau
Arizona	George A. Spendlove, M.D., Commissioner.....	Dept. of Health, Phoenix
Arkansas	J. T. Herron, M.D., Health Officer.....	Bd. of Health, Little Rock
California	Lester Breslow, 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	John J. Hayes, Director.....	Dept. of Med. Servs., Oka, Tamuning
Hawaii	Walter B. Quisenberry, M.D., Director.....	Dept. of Health, Honolulu
Idaho	Terrell O. Carver, M.D., Director.....	Bd. of Health, Boise
Illinois	Franklin D. Yoder, M.D., Director.....	Dept. of Pub. Health, Springfield
Indiana	A. C. Offutt, M.D., Director.....	Dept. of Health, Indianapolis
Iowa	Arthur P. Long, M.D., Commissioner.....	Dept. of Health, Des Moines
Kansas	Hugh Dierker, M.D., M.P.H., Health Dir.....	Bd. of Health, Topeka
Kentucky	Russell E. Teague, M.D., Commissioner.....	Dept. of Health, Frankfort
Louisiana	Andrew Hedmeg, M.D., President.....	Bd. of Health, New Orleans
Maine	Dean H. Fisher, M.D., Commissioner.....	Dept. of Health and Welfare, Augusta

HEALTH—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Maryland	William J. Peeples, M.D., Commissioner.....	Dept. of Health, Baltimore
Massachusetts	Alfred Leo Frechette, M.D., Commissioner.....	Dept. of Pub. Health, Boston
Michigan	Albert E. Heustis, M.D., Health 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	L. M. Garner, M.D., Act. Dir., Div. of Health.....	Dept. of Pub. Health and Welfare, Jefferson City
Montana.....	John S. Anderson, 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	Otto Ravenholt, M.D., Acting Director.....	Dept. of Health, Welf. and Rehab., Carson City
	Edward J. Dehne, M.D., State Health Officer, Health Div....	Dept. of Health, Welf. and Rehab., Carson City
New Hampshire....	Mary M. Atchison, M.D., M.P.H., Dir., Div. of Pub. Health.....	Dept. of Health and Welfare, Concord
New Jersey	Roscoe B. Kandle, M.D., Commissioner.....	Dept. of Health, Trenton
New Mexico	Edwin O. Wicks, M.D., Director.....	Dept. of Pub. Health, Santa Fe
New York.....	Hollis S. Ingraham, M.D., Commissr. of Health.....	Dept. of Health, Albany
North Carolina	Jacob Koomen, M.D., Health Director.....	Bd. of Health, Raleigh
North Dakota	James Roy Amos, M.D., Dir. of Pub. Health.....	Health Dept., Bismarck
Ohio	Emmett W. Arnold, Director.....	Dept. of Health, Columbus
Oklahoma.....	A. B. Colyar, M.D., Commissr. of Health.....	Dept. of Health, Oklahoma City
Oregon	Forrest Rieke, M.D., Health Officer.....	Bd. of Health, Portland
Pennsylvania	Thomas W. Georges, Jr., M.D., Secy. of Health.....	Dept. of Health, Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Mario Rubén García Palmieri, M.D., Secretary.....	Dept. of Health, San Juan
Rhode Island	Joseph E. Cannon, M.D., M.P.H., Director.....	Dept. of Health, Providence
South Carolina	E. Kenneth Aycock, 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., Commissr. of Health.....	Dept. of Health, Austin
Utah	G. D. Carlyle Thompson, Director.....	Health Dept., Salt Lake City
Vermont	Robert B. Aiken, M.D., Commissioner.....	Dept. of Health, Burlington
Virginia.....	M. I. Shanholtz, M.D., Health Commissr.....	Dept. of Health, Richmond
Washington	Bernard Bucove, M.D., Director.....	Dept. of Health, Olympia
West Virginia.....	N. H. Dyer, M.D., Director.....	Health Dept., Charleston
Wisconsin.....	E. H. Jorris, M.D., Health Officer.....	Bd. of Health, Madison
Wyoming.....	Robert Alberts, M.D., Director.....	Dept. of Public Health, Cheyenne

HIGHWAYS

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama	Herman L. Nelson, Director.....	Highway Dept., Montgomery
	Blue Barber, Asst. Dir.....	Highway Dept., Montgomery
Alaska	Warren C. Gonnason, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Highways, Juneau
Arizona	K. William Holbrook, Chairman.....	Highway Commn., Phoenix
	William N. Price, Engineer.....	Highway Dept., Phoenix
Arkansas.....	Ward Goodman, Director.....	Highway Dept., Little Rock
California.....	J. C. Womack, State Highway Engineer and Chief, Div. of Highways.....	Dept. of Pub. Works, Sacramento
Colorado.....	James F. Ellis, Chairman.....	Highway Commn., Greeley
	Charles E. Shumate, Chief Engineer.....	Dept. of Highways, Denver
Connecticut	Howard S. Ives, Commissioner.....	Highway Dept., Wethersfield
	Robert G. Mitchell, Chief Engineer.....	Highway Dept., Wethersfield
Delaware	Henry Price, Chairman.....	Highway Dept., Dover
	Ernest Davidson, Director.....	Highway Dept., Dover
Florida	Jay Brown, Chairman.....	Road Dept., Tallahassee
	P. W. Ekey, Highway Engineer.....	Road Dept., Tallahassee
Georgia.....	James L. Gillis, Sr., Director.....	Highway Dept., Atlanta
	M. L. Shadburn, Highway Engineer.....	Highway Dept., Atlanta

HIGHWAYS—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Guam	Lorenzo Fruto, Director.....	Dept. of Pub. Works, Tamuning
Hawaii	Fujio Matsuda, Director.....	Dept. of Transportation, Honolulu
Idaho	R. Doyle Symms, Chairman.....	Dept. of Highways, Burley
	Ellis Mathes, Highway Engineer.....	Dept. of Highways, Boise
Illinois.....	Francis S. Lorenz, Director.....	Dept. of Pub. Works and Bldgs., Springfield
	Virden E. Staff, Chief Engineer.....	Dept. of Pub. Works and Bldgs., Springfield
Indiana	Robert F. Whitehead, Chairman.....	Highway Commn., Indianapolis
	Fred L. Ashbaucher, Chief Engineer.....	Highway Dept., Indianapolis
Iowa	Harry J. Bradley, Jr., Chairman.....	Highway Commn., Ames
	Joseph R. Coupal, Jr., Dir. of Highways.....	Highway Commn., Ames
Kansas	John Montgomery, Director.....	Highway Commn., Topeka
	Walter Johnson, Highway Engineer.....	Highway Commn., Topeka
Kentucky	Mitchell W. Tinder, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Highways, Frankfort
	A. O. Neiser, Chief Engineer.....	Dept. of Highways, Frankfort
Louisiana	Arsene L. Stewart, Director.....	Dept. of Highways, Baton Rouge
	T. W. Parish, Chief Engineer.....	Dept. of Highways, Baton Rouge
Maine	David H. Stevens, Chairman.....	Highway Commn., Augusta
	Sylvester Poor, Chief Engineer.....	Highway Commn., Augusta
Maryland.....	Jerome B. Wolff, Chairman.....	Roads Commn., Baltimore
	David H. Fisher, Chief Engineer.....	Roads Commn., Baltimore
Massachusetts	Edward Ribbs, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Pub. Works, Boston
	Edward J. McCarthy, Chief Engineer.....	Dept. of Pub. Works, Boston
Michigan	Ardale W. Ferguson, Chairman.....	Highway Commn., Lansing
	Howard E. Hill, State Highway Director.....	Highway Dept., Lansing
Minnesota	John R. Jamieson, Jr., Commissioner.....	Dept. of Highways, St. Paul
	J. H. Swanberg, Chief Engineer.....	Dept. of Highways, St. Paul
Mississippi	John D. Smith, Chairman.....	Highway Dept., Jackson
	T. C. Robbins, Director.....	Highway Dept., Jackson
	Frank T. Moore, State Aid Engr.....	Highway Dept., Jackson
Missouri.....	Jack Stapleton, Jr., Chairman.....	Highway Dept., Jefferson City
	M. J. Snider, Chief Engineer.....	Highway Dept., Jefferson City
Montana.....	Alex Blewett, Jr., Chairman.....	Highway Commn., Great Falls
	Lewis M. Chittim, Acting Engr.....	Highway Dept., Helena
Nebraska	John W. Hossack, State Engineer.....	Dept. of Roads, Lincoln
Nevada	John E. Bawden, State Highway Engineer.....	Dept. of Highways, Carson City
New Hampshire.....	John O. Morton, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Pub. Works and Highways, Concord
	Robert H. Whitaker, Dept. Commissr. and Chief Engr.....	Dept. of Pub. Works and Highways, Concord
New Jersey	Dwight R. G. Palmer, Commissioner.....	Highway Dept., Trenton
	James R. Schuyler, Highway Engineer.....	Highway Dept., Trenton
	John B. Townsend, Vice Chairman.....	N. J. Highway Auth., Red Bank
	Joseph Morecraft, Chairman.....	N. J. Turnpike Auth., New Brunswick
New Mexico.....	John Sudderth, Chairman.....	Highway Commn., Santa Fe
	Lowell G. Boles, Chief Highway Engr.....	Highway Dept., Santa Fe
New York.....	Robert W. Sweet, Chief Engineer.....	Dept. of Pub. Works, Albany
North Carolina	Joseph M. Hunt, Jr., 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	Pearl E. Masheter, Director.....	Dept. of Highways, Columbus
	J. W. Wilson, Asst. Director and Chief Engr.....	Dept. of Highways, Columbus
Oklahoma.....	(Vacancy), Director.....	Dept. of Highways, Oklahoma City
	Earl Anderson, Chief Engineer.....	Dept. of Highways, Oklahoma City
Oregon	Glenn L. Jackson, Chairman.....	Highway Commn., Medford
	Forrest Cooper, Highway Engineer.....	Highway Dept., Salem
Pennsylvania	Robert G. Bartlett, Secretary.....	Dept. of Highways, Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Francisco Lizardi, Secretary.....	Dept. of Pub. Works, San Juan
	Angel L. Allende, Dir., Bur. of Highways.....	Dept. of Pub. Works, San Juan

HIGHWAYS—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Rhode Island	Angelo A. Marcello, Director	Dept. of Pub. Works, Providence
	Daniel O. Cargill, Principal Hwy. Engr.	Dept. of Pub. Works, Div. of Roads and Bridges, Providence
South Carolina	S. N. Pearman, Chief Hwy. Commissr.	Highway Dept., Columbia
	Theron J. Hendrix, Highway Engineer	Highway Dept., Columbia
South Dakota	John E. Oleson, Director	Dept. of Highways, Pierre
	A. M. Young, Highway Engineer	Dept. of Highways, Pierre
Tennessee	C. W. Speight, Commissioner	Dept. of Highways, Nashville
	W. E. Dunlap, Chief Highway Engr.	Dept. of Highways, Nashville
Texas	DeWitt C. Greer, Highway Engineer	Highway Dept., Austin
Utah	Henry Helland, Dir. of Highways	Road Commn., Salt Lake City
Vermont	(Vacancy), Commissioner	Dept. of Highways, Montpelier
	Reginald H. Arnold, Chief Engineer	Dept. of Highways, Montpelier
Virginia	D. B. Fugate, Commissioner	Dept. of Highways, Richmond
	F. A. Davis, Chief Engineer	Dept. of Highways, Richmond
Washington	George D. Zahn, Acting Chairman	Highway Commn., Methow
	Charles G. Prahl, Director	Dept. of Highways, Olympia
West Virginia	Burl A. Sawyers, Commissioner	Road Commn., Charleston
	George E. White, Jr., Chief Engineer	Road Commn., Charleston
Wisconsin	G. H. Bakke, Chairman	Highway Commn., Madison
	W. J. Burmeister, Highway Engineer	Highway Commn., Madison
Wyoming	G. G. Nicolaysen, Chairman	Highway Commn., Casper
	R. W. Stapp, Superintendent and Chief Engr.	Highway Dept., Cheyenne

HOUSING

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alaska	Edwin B. Crittenden, Executive Director	Housing Authority, Anchorage
California	Charles R. LeMenager, Dir.	Dept. of Housing and Community Devel., Sacramento
Connecticut	James T. Sullivan, Dir., Housing Div.	Dept. of Pub. Works, Hartford
Guam	Vicente Torres, Housing Manager	Dept. of Pub. Works, Tamuning
Hawaii	Yoshio Yanagawa, Exec. Director	Housing Authority, Honolulu
Illinois	Ronald J. Chinnock, Chairman	State Housing Bd., Chicago
Iowa	Arthur P. Long, M.D., Commissioner	Dept. of Health, Des Moines
Louisiana	Leon Gary, Director	Dept. of Pub. Works, Baton Rouge
Massachusetts	Julius J. Soinowski, Dep. Commissr.	Div. of Housing, Dept. of Commerce and Devel., Boston
New Jersey	Julius J. Seaman, Chief, Bur. of Housing, Div. of Planning and Devel.	Dept. of Conserv. and Econ. Devel., Trenton
New York	James W. Gaynor, Commissr., Div. of Housing and Urban Renewal	Executive Dept., New York City
Ohio	Martin E. Blum, Chairman	Board of Housing, Columbus
Pennsylvania	Clifford L. Jones, Secretary of Commerce	Dept. of Commerce, Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Carlos Alvarado, Executive Director	Urban Renewal and Housing Corp., Río Piedras

INCOME TAX

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama	E. A. Erwin, Chief, Inc. Tax Div.	Dept. of Revenue, Montgomery
Alaska	Ron L. Rettig, Commissioner	Dept. of Revenue, Juneau
Arizona	Robert L. Merrill, Dir., Inc. Tax Div.	Tax Commission, Phoenix
Arkansas	Roby Bearden, Dir., Inc. Tax Div.	Revenue Dept., Little Rock
California	Martin Huff, Exec. Officer, Operations	Franchise Tax Bd., Sacramento
Colorado	John H. Heckers, Director	Dept. of Revenue, Denver
Delaware	E. Hobson Davis, State Tax Commissr.	Wilmington
Georgia	Hoke S. Bell, Dir., Inc. Tax Unit	Revenue Dept., Atlanta

INCOME TAX—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Guam	George W. Ingling, Dir. of Finance.	Dept. of Finance, Agana
Hawaii	Richard M. Lee, Asst. Dir. Inc. Tech. Off.	Dept. of Taxation, Honolulu
Idaho	Clyde Koontz, Tax Collector.	Off. Tax Collector, Boise
Indiana	William L. Fortune, Dir., Gross Inc. Tax Div.	Dept. of Revenue, Indianapolis
Iowa	George Good, Dir., Personal Income Tax Div.	Tax Commission, Des Moines
Kansas	Boyd W. Boner, Chief.	Dept. of Revenue, Topeka
Kentucky	Wm. R. Reed, Dir., Inc. Tax Div.	Dept. of Revenue, Frankfort
Louisiana	William Tuttle, Chief, Inc. Tax Div.	Dept. of Revenue, Baton Rouge
Maryland	Benjamin F. Marsh, Chief, Inc. Tax Div.	Off. of Comptr., Annapolis
Massachusetts	Joseph M. Quinn, Chief, Inc. Tax Bur.	Dept. of Corp. and Taxation, Boston
Minnesota	Clarence A. Anderson, Dir., Inc. Tax Div.	Dept. of Taxation, St. Paul
Mississippi	Dexter Barr, Chairman.	Tax Commission, Jackson
Missouri	Frank Blankenship, Supvr., Income Tax.	Dept. of Revenue, Jefferson City
Montana	Howard Vralstad, Dir. of Income and Corp. Lic. Tax Dept.	Bd. of Equalization, Helena
New Hampshire	Joseph W. Boudreau, Dir., Intangible Tax Div.	Tax Commission, Concord
New Mexico	Cipriano Sandoval, Admin. Officer, Central Accounting 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	Ivie L. Clayton, Commissr.	Dept. of Revenue, Raleigh
North Dakota	Albert Hausauer, Income Tax Deputy.	Off. Tax Commissr., Bismarck
Oklahoma	R. E. Wilson, Dir., Inc. Tax Div.	Tax Commission, Oklahoma City
Oregon	Thure A. Lindstrom, Jr., Dir., Income Div.	Tax Commission, Salem
Puerto Rico	Héctor Rivera, Dir., Bur. of Inc. Tax.	Dept. of Treasury, San Juan
South Carolina	Robert S. Bollinger, Dir., Inc. Tax Div.	Tax Commission, Columbia
Tennessee	Joe G. Fields, Dir., Inheritance and Inc. Tax Div.	Dept. of Revenue, Nashville
Utah	Ransom Quinn, Chairman.	Tax Commission, Salt Lake City
Vermont	Gerald S. Witherspoon, Commissioner.	Tax Commission, Montpelier
Virginia	C. H. Morrisett, Commissioner.	Dept. of Taxation, Richmond
West Virginia	G. Thomas Battle, Commissioner.	Tax Commission, Charleston
Wisconsin	Wilbert C. Maass, Dir., Sales and Use Tax Div.	Dept. of Taxation, Madison

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT—See Economic Development

INSURANCE

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama	Walter S. Houseal, Supt. of Insurance.	Dept. of Insurance, Montgomery
Alaska	(Vacancy), Dir., Div. of Insurance.	Dept. of Commerce, Juneau
Arizona	G. A. Bushnell, Director.	Insurance Dept., Phoenix
Arkansas	John N. Harkey, Commissioner.	Insurance Dept., Little Rock
California	Richard S. L. Roddis, Commissioner.	Dept. of Insurance, San Francisco
Colorado	J. Richard Barnes, Commissioner.	Insurance Dept., Denver
Connecticut	William R. Cotter, Commissioner.	Insurance Dept., Hartford
Delaware	Robert A. Short, Commissioner.	Insurance Dept., Dover
Florida	Broward Williams, Treasurer.	Ins. Dept., Treasurer's Office, Tallahassee
Georgia	James L. Bentley, Ins. Commissr.	Comptroller-Gen.'s Office, Atlanta
Hawaii	Sidney I. Hashimoto, Ins. Commissr.	Dept. of Reg. Agencies, Honolulu
Idaho	John R. Blaine, Commissioner.	Dept. of Insurance, Boise
Illinois	John F. Bolton, Jr., Director.	Dept. of Insurance, Springfield
Indiana	Joseph G. Wood, Commissioner.	Insurance Dept., Indianapolis
Iowa	Lorne R. Worthington, Commissioner.	Insurance Dept., Des Moines
Kansas	Frank Sullivan, Commissioner.	Insurance Dept., Topeka
Kentucky	S. Roy Woodall, Commissioner.	Dept. of Insurance, Frankfort
Louisiana	Dudley A. Guglielmo, Commissioner.	Dept. of Insurance, Baton Rouge
Maine	George F. Mahoney, Commissioner.	Insurance Dept., Augusta

INSURANCE—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Maryland	Newton I. Steers, Commissioner.....	Insurance Dept., Baltimore
Massachusetts	Eugene Farnam, Commissr., Div. of Ins.....	Dept. of Banking and Ins., Boston
Michigan	David J. Dykhouse, Commissr. of Insurance.....	Insurance Dept., Lansing
Minnesota	L. Edwin Wang, Acting Commissioner.....	Dept. of Insurance, St. Paul
Mississippi	Walter Dell Davis, Commissioner.....	Insurance Dept., Jackson
Missouri	Robert D. Scharz, Supt., Div. of Ins....	Dept. of Business and Admin., Jefferson City
Montana.....	E. V. Omholt, Commissr. of Insurance.....	Auditor's Office, Helena
Nebraska	Benjamin C. Neff, Jr., Director.....	Dept. of Insurance, Lincoln
Nevada	Louis T. Mastos, Commissr. of Ins.....	Ins. Div., Dept. of Commerce, Carson City
New Hampshire.....	Donald Knowlton, Commissioner.....	Insurance Dept., Concord
New Jersey	Charles R. Howell, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Banking and Insurance, Trenton
New Mexico.....	Ricardo M. Montoya, Supt. of Insurance.....	Insurance Dept., Santa Fe
New York.....	Richard E. Stewart, Supt. of Insurance.....	Insurance Dept., New York City
North Carolina	Edwin S. Lanier, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Insurance, Raleigh
North Dakota	K. O. Nygaard, Commissr. of Insurance.....	Insurance Dept., Bismarck
Ohio	William R. Morris, Superintendent.....	Dept. of Insurance, Columbus
Oklahoma.....	Joe B. Hunt, Insurance Commissioner.....	Insurance Dept., Oklahoma City
Oregon	James Faulstich, Insurance Commissioner.....	Insurance Div., Salem
Pennsylvania	David O. Maxwell, Insurance Commissioner.....	Insurance Dept., Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Jorge Soto García, Commissr. of Ins.....	Off. of Commissr. of Ins., San Juan
Rhode Island	Warren R. Campbell, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Bus. Reg., Providence
South Carolina	Charles W. Gambrell, Chief Ins. Commissioner.....	Insurance Commn., Columbia
South Dakota	Warren Dirks, Acting Commissioner.....	Insurance Dept., Pierre
Tennessee.....	David Pack, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Ins. and Banking, Nashville
Texas	Clay Cotten, Commissioner.....	Bd. of Insurance, Austin
Utah	C. N. Otteson, Insurance Commissioner.....	Dept. of Insurance, Salt Lake City
Vermont.....	James Hunt, Commissr.....	Dept. of Banking and Ins., Montpelier
Virginia.....	T. Nelson Parker, Commissr. of Insurance.....	Corporation Commn., Richmond
Washington	Lee I. Kueckelhan, Commissioner.....	Off. of Ins. Commissr., Olympia
West Virginia.....	Frank R. Montgomery, Commissioner.....	Off. of Insurance Commn., Charleston
Wisconsin.....	Robert D. Haase, Commissr. of Insurance.....	Insurance Dept., Madison
Wyoming	William G. Walton, Commissioner.....	Insurance Dept., Cheyenne

LABOR (Arbitration and Mediation)

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama	Arlis R. Fant, Director.....	Labor Dept., Montgomery
Alaska	Thomas J. Moore, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Labor, Juneau
Arkansas.....	Bill Laney, Commissioner.....	Labor Dept., Little Rock
California.....	Thomas J. Nicolopoulos, Supvr. of Conciliation....	Dept. of Ind. Rels., San Francisco
Connecticut	Robert L. Stutz, Chairman.....	Bd. of Med. and Arb., Wethersfield
Delaware	Elisha C. Dukes, Secretary of State.....	Secy. of State's Office, Dover
Florida	Richard W. Youngman, Director....	Mediation and Conciliation Service, Tallahassee
Guam	Sabino Flores, Director.....	Dept. Labor and Personnel, Agana
Hawaii	Robert K. Hasegawa, Interim Dir....	Dept. of Labor and Ind. Relations, Honolulu
Idaho	W. L. Robison, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Labor, Boise
Illinois.....	John E. Cullerton, Director.....	Dept. of Labor, Springfield
Indiana.....	George Dieterle, Acting Commissioner.....	Div. of Labor, Indianapolis
Iowa	Harold E. Hughes, Governor.....	Executive Dept., Des Moines
Kentucky	Carl Cabe, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Labor, Frankfort
Louisiana	F. Jay Taylor, Chairman.....	Labor Mediation Bd., Baton Rouge
Maine	Roy C. Blake, Acting Chairman.....	Bd. of Arb. and Concil., Augusta
Maryland.....	Henry Miller, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Labor and Ind., Baltimore
Massachusetts	Dominic Carnavale, Chairman, Bd. of Concil. and Arb.....	Dept. of Labor and Industries, Boston
Michigan	Robert G. Howlett, Chairman.....	Labor Mediation Bd., Detroit
Minnesota	Peter Obermeyer, Labor Conciliator.....	Div. of Labor Concil., St. Paul
Missouri.....	Daniel C. Rogers, Chmn., Bd. of Mediation.....	Dept. of Labor and Ind. Relations, Jefferson City

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

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LABOR (Arbitration and Mediation)—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Montana.....	John Emmons, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Labor and Industry, Helena
New Hampshire....	Robert A. Shaines, Chairman.....	Bd. of Concil. and Arbitration, Concord
New Jersey	Frederick H. Harbison, Chairman, Bd. of Mediation.....	Dept. of Labor and Industry, Newark
New York.....	Vincent D. McDonnell, Chairman, Bd. of Med.....	Dept. of Labor, New York City
North Carolina	Frank Crane, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Labor, Raleigh
North Dakota	Orville W. Hagen, Commissr. of Labor.....	Dept. of Labor, Bismarck
Oklahoma.....	L. E. Bailey, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Labor, Oklahoma City
Oregon	Nórman O. Nilsen, Commissioner.....	Bur. of Labor, Salem
	Arnold B. Peterschmidt, Chairman.....	Labor-Management Rels. Bd., Salem
Pennsylvania	Charles T. Douds, Dir., Bur. of Mediation...	Dept. of Labor and Ind., Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Jorge L. Otero, Dir., Concil. and Arb. Bureau.....	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	John R. Schone, Commissioner.....	Industrial Commn., Salt Lake City
Vermont.....	Louis Lavin, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Ind. Rels., Montpelier
Washington	Duke C. Falconer, Supr., Ind. Rels. Div.....	Dept. of Labor and Industries, Seattle
West Virginia.....	Lawrence Barker, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Labor, Charleston
Wisconsin	Morris Slavney, Chairman.....	Employment Relations Board, Madison
Wyoming	Paul H. Bachman, Commissioner.....	Labor Office, Cheyenne

LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

See also Employment Security, Labor (Arbitration and Mediation),
Workmen's Compensation

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama.....	Rex D. Roach, Director.....	Dept. of Ind. Rels., Montgomery
Alaska.....	Thomas J. Moore, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Labor, Juneau
Arizona.....	O. I. Eagleton, Director.....	Industrial Commn., Phoenix
Arkansas.....	Bill Laney, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Labor, Little Rock
California.....	Albert C. Beeson, Director.....	Dept. of Ind. Rels., San Francisco
Colorado.....	James Shaffer, Chairman.....	Industrial Commn., Denver
Connecticut	Renato E. Ricciuti, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Labor, Wethersfield
Delaware	Helen G. Wilhelm, Inspector.....	Labor Commn., Wilmington
Florida	Thomas W. Johnston, Chairman.....	Industrial Commn., Tallahassee
Georgia.....	Sam Caldwell, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Labor, Atlanta
Guam	Sabino C. Flores, Director	Dept. of Labor Personnel, Agana
Hawaii	Robert K. Hasegawa, Interim Director....	Dept. of Labor, Ind. Relations, Honolulu
Idaho	W. L. Robison, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Labor, Boise
Illinois.....	John E. Cullerton, Director.....	Dept. of Labor, Springfield
Indiana	George Dieterle, Acting Commissioner.....	Div. of Labor, Indianapolis
Iowa	Dale Parkins, Commissioner.....	Labor Bureau, Des Moines
Kansas	Leonard Williams, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Labor, Topeka
Kentucky	Carl Cabe, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Labor, Frankfort
Louisiana	Curtis C. Luttrell, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Labor, Baton Rouge
Maine	Marion Martin, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Labor and Industry, Augusta
Maryland.....	Henry Miller, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Labor and Industry, Baltimore
Massachusetts	Rocco Alberto, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Labor and Industries, Boston
Michigan	Thomas Roumell, Dir.....	Dept. of Labor, Lansing
Minnesota	Lewis J. Intihar, Chmn., Ind. Commn.....	Dept. of Labor and Industry, St. Paul
Missouri.....	George W. Flexenhar, Dir., Div. of Ind. Inspection.....	Dept. of Labor and Ind. Relations, Jefferson City
Montana.....	John Emmons, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Labor and Ind., Helena
Nebraska	Thomas D. Doyle, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Labor, Lincoln
Nevada.....	Stanley P. Jones, Commissioner.....	Off. of Labor Commissr., Carson City
New Hampshire....	Robert M. Duvall, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Labor, Concord

LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
New Jersey	Raymond F. Male, Commissioner	Dept. of Labor and Industry, Trenton
New Mexico	Ricardo M. Montoya, Labor Commissr.	Labor and Ind. Commn., Santa Fe
New York	Martin P. Catherwood, Ind. Commissr.	Dept. of Labor, Albany
North Carolina	Frank Crane, Commissioner	Dept. of Labor, Raleigh
	J. W. Bean, Chairman	Industrial Commn., Raleigh
North Dakota	Orville W. Hagen, Commissr. of Labor	Dept. of Labor, Bismarck
Ohio	William O. Walker, Director	Dept. of Ind. Rel., Columbus
Oklahoma	L. E. Bailey, Commissioner	Dept. of Labor, Oklahoma City
Oregon	Norman O. Nilsen, Commissioner	Bureau of Labor, Salem
Pennsylvania	William J. Hart, Secretary	Dept. of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg
	Malcolm B. Pertriken, Chmn., Labor Relations Bd.	Dept. of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Alfredo Nazario, Secretary	Dept. of Labor, San Juan
Rhode Island	John J. Hall, Director	Dept. of Labor, Providence
South Carolina	Wm. Fred Ponder, Commissioner	Dept. of Labor, Columbia
South Dakota	Frank Farrar, Commissioner	Industrial Commn., Pierre
Tennessee	Leonard O. Evans, Commissioner	Dept. of Labor, Nashville
Texas	Charles H. King, Jr., Commissioner	Bur. of Lab. Stat., Austin
Utah	Carlyle F. Gronning, Chairman	Industrial Commn., Salt Lake City
Vermont	Louis Lavin, Commissioner	Dept. of Ind. Rel., Montpelier
Virginia	Edmond M. Boggs, Commissioner	Dept. of Labor and Industry, Richmond
Washington	Harold J. Petrie, Director	Dept. of Labor and Industries, Olympia
West Virginia	Lawrence Barker, Commissioner	Dept. of Labor, Charleston
Wisconsin	Joseph C. Fagan, Chairman	Industrial Commn., Madison
Wyoming	Paul H. Bachman, Commissioner	Labor Dept., Cheyenne

LEGISLATIVE OFFICERS—See pages 7 and 8

LEGISLATIVE SERVICE AGENCIES—See SUPPLEMENT I, 1967

See also Auditor, Library (State), Library (Law)

LIBRARY (Archives and History)

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama	Milo B. Howard, Jr., Director	Dept. of Archives and History, Montgomery
Alaska	Helen Dirladian, State Librarian	Dept. of Education, Juneau
Arizona	Marguerite Cooley, Director	Dept. of Library and Archives, Phoenix
Arkansas	John L. Ferguson, Exec. Director	History Commn., Little Rock
California	Allan R. Ottley, Calif. Section Librn., Div. of Lib.	Dept. of Ed., Sacramento
	William N. Davis, Jr., Chief of Archives	Off. of Secy. of State, Sacramento
Colorado	Harry Kelsey, State Historian	State Historical Society, Denver
	Dolores C. Renze, State Archivist	Executive Dept., Denver
Connecticut	Mrs. Sylvie J. Turner, Archivist	State Library, Hartford
Delaware	Leon de Valinger, State Archivist	Public Archives Commn., Dover
Florida	F. William Summers, Librarian	State Library and Historical Commn., Tallahassee
Georgia	Carroll Hart, Dir., Arch. and Hist. Dept.	Secretary of State, Atlanta
Guam	George Droste, Chief Librarian	N. M. Flores Memorial Library, Agaña
Hawaii	Agnes C. Conrad, Archivist	Public Archives, Honolulu
Idaho	Douglas R. Picht, Director	State Historical Society, Boise
Illinois	Theodore J. Cassady, Dept. Head (Archives)	Secy. of State's Office, Springfield
Indiana	Hubert H. Hawkins, Director	Historical Bureau, Indianapolis
	Margaret C. Pierson, Archivist	State Library, Indianapolis
Iowa	Jack W. Musgrove, Curator	Dept. of History and Archives, Des Moines
Kansas	Nyle Miller, Secretary	Historical Society, Topeka
Kentucky	George Chinn, Secretary	Historical Society, Frankfort

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

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LIBRARY (Archives and History)—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Louisiana	A. Otis Hebert, Jr., Dir., Archives and Records Serv.....	Archives and Records Commn., Baton Rouge
Maine	Samuel S. Silsby, Jr., State Archivist.....	State Archives, Augusta
Maryland	Morris L. Radoff, Archivist.....	Hall of Records Commn., Annapolis
Massachusetts	Richard W. Hale, Chief, Archives Div.....	Secy. of the Commonwealth, Boston
Michigan	Harry E. Kelsey, Jr., Director.....	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	Marvin F. Kivett, Director.....	Historical Society, Lincoln
Nevada	Clara S. Beatty, Executive Secretary.....	Historical Society, Reno
	John Koontz, State Archivist.....	Div. of Archives, Secy. of State, Carson City
New Hampshire..	Emil W. Allen, Jr., State Librarian.....	State Library, Concord
	Edwin H. Hunt, Dir., Div. of Records Management and Archives.....	Dept. of Administration and Control, Concord
New Jersey	Roger H. McDonough, Dir., Div. of State Lib., Arch. and Hist.....	Dept. of Education, Trenton
New Mexico.....	Joseph F. Halpin, State Records Admin.....	State Records Center, Santa Fe
	Ruth E. Rambo, Librarian.....	Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe
New York.....	Juliet F. Wolohan, Manuscripts and Hist. Librn.....	State Lib. Ed. Dept., Albany
North Carolina	C. C. Crittenden, Director.....	Dept. of Archives and History, Raleigh
North Dakota	Ray H. Mattison, Superintendent.....	Historical Society, Bismarck
Ohio	Daniel R. Porter, Director.....	Ohio Historical Society, Columbus
Oklahoma.....	(Vacancy), Staff Archivist, Archives Div.....	Dept. of Libraries, Oklahoma City
	Grace Jackson, Staff Librarian.....	Historical Society, Oklahoma City
	Ralph Hudson, State Librarian and State Archivist..	State Library, Oklahoma City
	Mrs. Rella Looney, Staff Archivist	Historical Society, Oklahoma City
Oregon	David C. Duniway, State Archivist.....	State Library, Salem
	Thomas Vaughan, Director.....	Historical Society, Portland
Pennsylvania.....	S. K. Stevens, Exec. Director.....	Historical and Museum Commn., Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Josefina del Toro, Librarian.....	University of Puerto Rico, Río Piedras
	Ricardo Alegría, Executive Director.....	Institute of Culture, San Juan
Rhode Island	Mary T. Quinn, Asst. in Charge of Archives.....	Dept. of State, Providence
South Carolina	Charles E. Lee, Director.....	Archives Commn., Columbia
South Dakota	Will G. Robinson, Superintendent.....	Dept. of History, Pierre
Tennessee	Sam B. Smith, State Librarian and Archivist.....	Dept. of Education, Nashville
Texas	James M. Day, Archivist.....	State Library, Austin
Utah	Everett L. Cooley, Exec. Secy. and Editor.....	Historical Society, Salt Lake City
Vermont	Charles T. Morrissey, Director.....	Historical Society, Montpelier
Virginia.....	Wm. J. Van Schreeven, State Archivist.....	State Library, Richmond
Washington	Bruce LeRoy, Director.....	Historical Society, Tacoma
	Sidney McAlpin, State Archivist.....	Dept. General Admin., Olympia
West Virginia.....	James Lloyd Hupp, Historian and Archivist.....	Dept. of Archives and History, Charleston
Wisconsin.....	Leslie H. Fishel, Jr., Director.....	Historical Society, Madison
Wyoming	Neal E. Miller, Director.....	Archives and History Dept., Cheyenne

LIBRARY (Extension Service)

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama	Mrs. Elizabeth Beamguard, Director....	Public Library Service Div., Montgomery
Alaska	Helen Dirladian, State Librarian.....	Dept. of Education, Juneau
Arizona.....	Marguerite Cooley, 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.....	Dept. of Education, Sacramento
Connecticut	Samuel Molod, Assoc. State Librarian.....	Div. of Library Devel., Hartford

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

LIBRARY (Extension Service)—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Florida	Verna R. Nistendirk, Dir. of Extension	State Library Board, Tallahassee
Georgia	Barbara Bronson, Librarian, Library Ext. Serv.	Dept. of Education, Atlanta
Idaho	Helen M. Miller, Librarian	State Library, Boise
Illinois	de Lafayette Reid, Acting Asst. State Librarian	Off. of Secy. of State, Springfield
Indiana	Marcelle Foote, Head, Ext. Division	State Library, Indianapolis
Iowa	Ernestine Grafton, Director	Traveling Library, Des Moines
Kansas	Denny Stephens, Librarian	State Library, Topeka
Kentucky	Margaret F. Willis, State Librarian	Dept. of Libraries, Frankfort
Louisiana	Sallie Farrell, State Librarian	State Library, Baton Rouge
Maine	Mrs. Mary E. Dudman, Extension Librarian	State Library, Augusta
Maryland	Nettie B. Taylor, Dir., Div. of Library Extension	Dept. of Education, Baltimore
Massachusetts	Mrs. George J. Galick, Dir., Div. of Library Ext.	Dept. of Education, Boston
Michigan	Fannie S. Noonan, 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	Charles O'Halloran, 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	Barbara J. Mauseth, Field Services Librarian	State Library, Carson City
New Hampshire	Anne Kraus, Dir., Ext. and Lib. Devel.	State Library, Concord
New Jersey	Janet Z. McKinley, Head, Bureau of Public and School Library Service, Div. of State Library, Arch. and History	Dept. of Education, Trenton
New Mexico	Dorothy J. Watkins, State Librarian	State Library, Santa Fe
New York	Jean L. Conner, Dir. of Library Devel.	State Library, Education Dept., Albany
North Carolina	Philip S. Ogilvie, State Librn.	State Library, Raleigh
North Dakota	Mrs. Freda W. Hatten, Director	State Library Commn., Bismarck
Oklahoma	Esther M. Henke, Extension Librarian	Dept. of Libraries, Library Ext. Div., Oklahoma City
Oregon	Richard B. Engen, Field Services	State Library, Salem
Pennsylvania	Donald C. Potter, Dir., Lib. Devel.	State Library, Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Gonzalo Velázquez, Dir., Lib. Div.	Dept. of Education, San Juan
Rhode Island	Elizabeth G. Myer, Dir.	Dept. of State Library Services, Providence
South Carolina	Estellene P. Walker, Director	State Library Assn., Columbia
South Dakota	Mercedes MacKay, Secretary	State Library Commn., Pierre
Tennessee	Elizabeth Cole, Dir., Public Libraries Div.	Dept. of Education, Nashville
Texas	Mrs. Marie Shultz, Dir., Field Services	State Library, Austin
Utah	Russell L. Davis, Director	Library Commn., Salt Lake City
Vermont	Mrs. Elena Horton, 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	W. Lyle Eberhart, Asst. Supt. for Library Services	Dept. of Pub. Instruction, Madison
Wyoming	John A. Fisher, State Librarian	State Library, Cheyenne

LIBRARY (Law)

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama	William C. Younger, Librarian	Supreme Ct. Lib., Montgomery
Arizona	Marguerite Cooley, 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	Frances Campbell, Librarian	Supreme Ct. Lib., Denver
Connecticut	Howard T. Walker, Pub. Serv. Div.; Law Librn.	State Lib., Hartford
Delaware	Ada VanSant	State Law Library, Dover
Florida	Carson Sinclair, Librarian	Supreme Ct. Lib., Tallahassee

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

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LIBRARY (Law)—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Georgia	John D. M. Folger, Librarian	State Library, Atlanta
Guam	H. W. Burnett, Attorney General	Dept. of Law, Agana
Hawaii	Mrs. Margaret H. Setliff, Law Librarian	Supreme Court, Honolulu
Idaho	Laura Pershing, Law Librarian	Supreme Court, Boise
Illinois	Jessie T. Arkebauer, Librarian	Supreme Ct. Lib., Springfield
Indiana	Fern Norris, Librarian	Supreme Court, Indianapolis
Iowa	Geraldine Dunham, Act. Law Librarian	State Law Library, Des Moines
Kansas	Marie Russell, Law Librarian	State Library, Topeka
Kentucky	Dick M. Wheat, Law Librarian	State Law Library, Frankfort
Louisiana	Madge K. Tomeny, Librarian	Law Library, New Orleans
Maine	Edith L. Hary, Law 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	State 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, 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	Barbara L. G. Anderson, Law and Government Library	State Library, Carson City
New Hampshire	Philip A. Hazelton, Law Librarian	State Library, Concord
New Jersey	Hefta Prager, Head, Law Lib. Bur., Div. of State Library, Archives and History	Dept. of Education, Trenton
New Mexico	Caroline C. Heriot, Law Librarian	Supreme Court Law Library, Santa Fe
New York	Ernest H. Breuer, Law Librarian	State Library, Education Dept., Albany
North Carolina	Raymond M. Taylor, Librarian	Supreme Court, Raleigh
North Dakota	Elmer J. Dewald, Law Librarian	Supreme Court, Bismarck
Ohio	Wilbur G. Cory, Law Librarian	Supreme Ct. Law Library, Columbus
Oklahoma	(Vacancy), Law Librarian	Dept. of Libraries, Oklahoma City
Oregon	Ray Stringham, Librarian	Supreme Ct. Lib., Salem
Pennsylvania	Mrs. Elizabeth H. Poe, Law Librarian	State Library, Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Othón Garcia de Caturla, Librarian	Dept. of Justice, San Juan
	Margaret Hall, Librarian, College of Law	Univ. of Puerto Rico, Río Piedras
	Antonio Nadal, Librarian	Supreme Court, San Juan
	Alberto Guzmán, Librarian	Office of Legis. Services, 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	Lyman A. Melby, Clerk	Supreme Court, Pierre
Tennessee	Ramsey Leathers, 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	Walter S. Griggs, Jr., Law Librarian	Sup. Ct. of Appeals, Richmond
Virgin Islands	George A. Mena, Clerk, Dist. Ct.	Govt. of the V. I., St. Thomas
Washington	Connie E. Bolden, Law Librarian	State Law Library, Olympia
West Virginia	J. Alexander Creasey, Law Librarian	Law Library, Charleston
Wisconsin	Edwin C. Jensen, Librarian	State Library, Madison
Wyoming	Albert W. St. Clair, Law Librarian	State Library, Cheyenne

LIBRARY (State)

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama	Milo B. Howard, Jr., Director	Dept. of Archives and History, Montgomery
Alaska	Helen Dirladian, State Librarian	Dept. of Education, Juneau
Arizona	Marguerite Cooley, 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 Educ., Sacramento
Colorado	Gordon L. Bennett, Asst. State Librarian	State Library, Denver
Connecticut	Walter Brahm, State Librarian	State Library, Hartford

LIBRARY (State)—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Delaware	Delma H. Batton, Librarian.....	Library Commn., Dover
Florida	F. William Summers, Librarian....	State Library and Historical Commn., Tallahassee
Georgia.....	John D. M. Folger, Librarian.....	State Library, Atlanta
Guam	George Droste, Chief Librarian.....	N. M. Flores Memorial Library, Agana
Hawaii	James R. Hunt, State Librarian.....	Dept. of Education, Honolulu
Idaho	Helen M. Miller, Librarian.....	State Library, Boise
Illinois.....	Paul Powell, Secy. of State and State Librarian....	Off. of Secy. of State, Springfield
Indiana	(Vacancy), Director.....	State Library, Indianapolis
Iowa	Ernestine Grafton, Director.....	State Traveling Lib., Des Moines
Kansas	Denny Stephens, Librarian.....	State Library, Topeka
Kentucky.....	Margaret F. Willis, State Librarian.....	Dept. of Libraries, Frankfort
Louisiana	Sallie Farrell, 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	Genevieve M. Casey, 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.....	Charles O'Halloran, State Librarian.....	State Library, Jefferson City
Montana.....	Mary Dempsey, Librarian.....	Historical Society, Helena
Nebraska	G. H. Turner, Librarian.....	State Library, Lincoln
Nevada	Mildred Heyer, State Librarian.....	State Library, Carson City
New Hampshire.....	Emil W. Allen, Jr., 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 J. Watkins, State Librarian.....	State Library, Santa Fe
New York.....	John A. Humphry, State Librn. and Asst. Commissr. for Libraries.....	Education Dept., Albany
North Carolina	Philip S. Ogilvie, Acting Librarian.....	State Library, Raleigh
North Dakota	Mrs. Freda W. Hatten, Director.....	State Lib. Commn., Bismarck
Ohio	Joseph Shubert, Librarian.....	State Library, Columbus
Oklahoma.....	Ralph Hudson, State Librarian.....	Dept. of Libraries, Oklahoma City
Oregon	Eloise Ebert, State Librarian.....	State Library, Salem
Pennsylvania	Ernest E. Doerschuk, Jr., State Librarian.....	State Library, Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Gonzalo Velázquez, Dir., Lib. Div.....	Dept. of Education, San Juan
Rhode Island.....	Elliott E. Andrews, State Librarian.....	State Library, Providence
South Carolina	Joan R. Faunt, Librarian.....	State Library, Columbia
South Dakota	Mercedes MacKay, Director.....	State Library, Pierre
Tennessee.....	Sam B. Smith, State Librarian and Archivist.....	Dept. of Education, Nashville
Texas	Dorman H. Winfrey, 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.....	James Lloyd Hupp, Historian and Archivist.....	Dept. of Archives and History, Charleston
Wisconsin.....	W. Lyle Eberhart, Asst. Supt. for Library Services.....	Dept. of Pub. Instruction, Madison
Wyoming	John A. Fisher, State Librarian.....	State Library, Cheyenne

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS—See page 3

LIQUOR CONTROL

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama.....	DeWitt Reams, Chairman.....	Alcoholic Bev. Control Bd., Montgomery
	Walter E. Todd, Administrator.....	Alcoholic Bev. Control Bd., Montgomery
Alaska.....	J. Chester Gordon, Dir., Alcoholic Bev. Control Bd.....	Dept. of Revenue, Juneau

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

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LIQUOR CONTROL—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Arizona.....	John F. Sheik, Superintendent.....	Dept. of Liq. Lic. and Control, Phoenix
Arkansas.....	Alvin E. Bell, Director.....	Alcoholic Bev. Control Bd., Little Rock
California.....	Edward J. Kirby, Director.....	Dept. of Alcoholic Bev. Control, Sacramento
Colorado.....	Byron A. Anderson, Secy. of State.....	Dept. of State, Denver
Connecticut.....	Raymond J. Eagan, Sr., Chairman.....	Liq. Control Commn., Hartford
Delaware.....	Howard Handelman, Chairman.....	Alcoholic Bev. Control Commn., Wilmington
Florida.....	Don Meiklejohn, Director.....	Beverage Dept., Tallahassee
Georgia.....	Fred Culberson, Chief Enf. Offr., Alcohol Tax Unit.....	Dept. of Revenue, Atlanta
Guam.....	George W. Ingling, Director.....	Dept. of Finance, Agana
Idaho.....	Fred Charlton, Superintendent.....	Liq. Dispensary, Boise
Illinois.....	Howard S. Cartwright, Chairman.....	Liq. Control Commn., Springfield
Indiana.....	Joseph A. Harris, Chairman.....	Alcoholic Bev. Commn., Indianapolis
Iowa.....	Walter E. Edelen, Chairman.....	Liq. Control Commn., Des Moines
Kansas.....	Jerry Muth, Director.....	Alcoholic Bev. Control, Topeka
Kentucky.....	Harold S. Moberly, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Alcoholic Bev. Control, Frankfort
Louisiana.....	Robert C. Tumminello, Chairman.....	Alcoholic Bev. Control Bd., Baton Rouge
Maine.....	Clifford L. Stimpson, Chairman.....	Liquor Commn., Augusta
Maryland.....	Roger V. Laynor, Chief, Alcoholic Bev. Div.....	Off. of Comptroller, Annapolis
Massachusetts.....	Quintin J. Cristy, Chairman.....	Alcoholic Bev. Control Commn., Boston
Michigan.....	Stanley G. Thayer, Chairman.....	Liq. Control Commn., Lansing
Minnesota.....	William H. Joyce, Commissioner.....	Liq. Control Dept., St. Paul
Mississippi.....	Earl Evans, Jr., Alcoholic Bev. Cntrl. Div.....	Tax Commn., Jackson
Missouri.....	Harry Wiggins, Supervisor.....	Liq. Control Dept., Jefferson City
Montana.....	Crowell B. Shelton, Administrator.....	Liq. Control Bd., Helena
Nebraska.....	Francis D. Robinson, Chairman.....	Liq. Control Commn., Lincoln
Nevada.....	(Vacancy), Liq. and Cigarette Tax Admin.....	Tax Commn., Carson City
New Hampshire.....	Arnold T. Clement, Chairman.....	Liquor Commn., Concord
New Jersey.....	Joseph P. Lordi, Dir., Div. of Alcoholic Bev. Control.....	Dept. of Law and Public Safety, Newark
New Mexico.....	Turner Branch, Chief, Div. of Liquor Control.....	Bur. of Rev., Santa Fe
New York.....	Donald S. Hostetter, Chmn., Liquor Auth.....	Exec. Dept., New York City
North Carolina.....	Ray B. Brady, Director.....	Bd. Alcoholic Control, Raleigh
North Dakota.....	Vance K. Hill, Special Asst. Atty. Gen.....	Office of Atty. Gen., Bismarck
Ohio.....	Donald D. Cook, Director.....	Dept. of Liq. Control, Columbus
Oklahoma.....	Roy P. Parham, Director.....	Alcoholic Bev. Contr. Bd., Oklahoma City
Oregon.....	John E. Martin, Administrator.....	Liq. Control Commn., Portland
Pennsylvania.....	Abram D. Cohn, Chairman.....	Liq. Control Bd., Harrisburg
Puerto Rico.....	Jesús Benítez, Chief, Bur. of Alcoholic Bev. Taxes.....	Dept. of Treasury, San Juan
Rhode Island.....	Nathaniel W. Smith, Jr., 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.....	Scott Alden, Chairman, Alcoholic Bev. Commn.....	Dept. of Revenue, Nashville
Texas.....	Coke Stevenson, Jr., Administrator.....	Liq. Control Bd., Austin
Utah.....	J. W. Pace, Chairman.....	Liq. Control Commn., Salt Lake City
Vermont.....	Roger J. Sheridan, Commissr.....	Dept. of Liq. Control, Montpelier
Virginia.....	John W. Hardy, Chairman.....	Alcoholic Bev. Control Bd., Richmond
Washington.....	Albert C. Thompson, Chairman.....	Liq. Control Bd., Olympia
West Virginia.....	Clarence C. Elmore, Commissr.....	Alcohol Bev. Control Commn., Charleston
Wisconsin.....	Ellsworth Jones, Dir. of Bev. and Cigarette Tax.....	Dept. of Taxation, Madison
Wyoming.....	Carl Harms, Director.....	Liquor Commn., Cheyenne

MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama.....	Louise Pittman, Dir., Bur. of Child Welf.....	Dept. of Pensions and Security, Montgomery
Alaska.....	George P. Spartz, Dir., Div. of Pub. Welf.....	Dept. of Health and Welf., Juneau
Arizona.....	Alan M. Margolin, Director, Child Welf. Serv.....	Pub. Welf. Dept., Phoenix
Arkansas.....	Janet Knight, Dir., Child Welf.....	Welfare Dept., Little Rock

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
California	Emanuel H. Newman, Chief, Family and Children's Div.....	Dept. Soc. Welf., Sacramento
	Belle Dale Poole, M.D., Chief, Bur. of Maternal and Child Health.....	Dept. of Pub. Health, Berkeley
Colorado	Charline J. Birkins, Director.....	Dept. of Pub. Welf., Denver
Connecticut	Estelle Siker, Dir., Maternal and Child Health Sect.....	Health Dept., Hartford
Delaware	Mrs. Mary A. Cuyjct, Dir.....	Welfare Dept., Dover
Florida	Frances Davis, Dir., Child Welfare Servs.....	Dept. of Public Welf., Jacksonville
Georgia	Thomas M. Parham, Jr., Dir., Div. for Child. and Youth.....	Dept. of Family and Children Servs., Atlanta
Guam	John J. Hayes, Director.....	Dept. of Med. Servs., Oka, Tamuning
Hawaii	Louise S. Childs, M.D., Chief, Maternal and Child Health Branch.....	Dept. of Health, Honolulu
Idaho	J. E. Wyatt, M.D., Dir., Div. Child Health.....	Dept. of Health, Boise
Illinois	Herschel L. Allen, Chief, Div. of Child Welf.....	Dept. of Children and Family Servs., Springfield
Indiana	Verne K. Harvey, Jr., M.D., Act. Dir., Div. Maternal and Child Health.....	Bd. of Health, Indianapolis
Iowa	Madelene M. Donnelly, M.D., Dir., Maternal and Child Health.....	Dept. of Health, Des Moines
	Elizabeth Palmer, Dir., Child Welfare.....	Board of Control, Des Moines
	Ross T. Wilbur, Dir., Family and Children's Services.....	Dept. of Social Welfare, Des Moines
Kansas	Dorothy W. Bradley, Dir., Div. of Child Welf.....	Social Welf. Dept., Topeka
Kentucky	Jorge Deju, M.D., Dir., Div. of Maternal and Child Health.....	Dept. of Health, Frankfort
	Luther Minyard, Dir., Children's Services.....	Dept. of Econ. Security, Frankfort
	Richard J. Clendenen, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Child Welf., Frankfort
Louisiana	Andrew Hedmeg, M.D., President.....	Bd. of Health, New Orleans
Maine	Helen Provost, M.D., Dir., Maternal and Child Health.....	Dept. of Health and Welfare, Augusta
	Edgar Merrill, Dir., Child Welfare.....	Dept. of Health and Welfare, Augusta
Maryland	John L. Pitts, M.D., Chief, Div. of Maternal and Child Health....	Dept. of Health, Baltimore
Massachusetts	John R. McGaughey, Dir., Div. of Child Guardianship..	Dept. of Pub. Welf., Boston
Michigan	R. G. Rice, M.D., Bur. Chief, Maternal and Child Health...	Dept of Health, Lansing
Minnesota	Webster Martin, Dir., Div. of Child Welf.....	Dept. of Pub. Welf., St. Paul
Mississippi	Frances Gandy, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Pub. Welf., Jackson
Missouri	Proctor N. Carter, Dir., Div. of Welf.....	Dept. of Pub Health and Welf., Jefferson City
Montana	John S. Anderson, M.D., Exec. Officer.....	Bd. of Health, Helena
Nebraska	E. Clinton Belknap, Director.....	Dept. of Pub. Welfare, Lincoln
Nevada	Ferdinand A. Hirzy, Chief, Families and Children Welf. Div.....	Dept. of Health, Welf. and Rehab., Carson City
New Hampshire....	Ursula-G. Sanders, M.D., Dir., Maternal and Child Health and Crippled Children's Services.....	Dept. of Health and Welfare, Concord
	Barbara A. Hanus, Chief, Bur. of Child Welf. Services.....	Dept. of Health and Welfare, Concord
New Jersey	G. Thomas Riti, Exec. Dir., Bd. of Child Welf.....	Dept. of Institutions and Agencies, Trenton
New Mexico	Alvina Looram, M.D., Dir., Maternal and Child Health Div.....	Dept. of Pub. Health, Santa Fe
New York	Winford Oliphant, Dir., Bur. of Children's Agency Services.....	Dept. of Social Welf., Albany
North Carolina	Theodore D. Scurletis, M.D., Dir. of Personal Health.....	Bd. of Health, Raleigh
North Dakota	Reuben E. Carlson, Act. Dir., Div. for Child. and Youth..	Pub. Welf. Bd., Bismarck
Ohio	Denver L. White, Director.....	Dept. of Pub. Welf., Columbus

MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Oklahoma.....	Laura E. Dester, Supvr., Child Welf. Div.....	Dept. of Pub. Welf., Oklahoma City
	John W. Shackelford, 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
Pennsylvania	Richard G. Farrow, Act. Commissr. of Children and Youth....	Dept. of Pub. Welf., Harrisburg
	Richard G. Farrow, Bur. of Youth Serv.....	Dept. of Pub. Welf., Harrisburg
	Lorna Sylvester, Exec. Secy., Governor's Commn. on Children and Youth...	Dept. of Pub. Welf., Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Rafael Vilar Isern, M.D., Chief, Bur. of Maternal and Infant Hygiene....	Dept. of Health, San Juan
Rhode Island	Francis V. Corrigan, M.D., Chief, Div. of Maternal and Child Health....	Dept. of Health, Providence
South Carolina	Mrs. Deborah M. Southerlin, Chief, Div. of Child Welf.....	Dept. of Pub. Welf., Columbia
South Dakota	J. J. Mallery, Director.....	Child Welfare Div., Pierre
Tennessee	Tommy R. Perkins, Dir., Child Welfare.....	Dept. of Pub. Welf., Nashville
Texas	Burton Hackney, Commissr.....	Dept. of Pub. Welf., Austin
	Rosalind Giles, Dir., Child Welf. Div.....	Dept. of Pub. Welf., Austin
Utah	G. D. Carlyle Thompson, M.D., Director.....	Health Dept., Salt Lake City
	Ward C. Holbrook, Director.....	Health and Welfare Dept., Salt Lake City
Vermont.....	Frances M. Bates, Dir., Child Welfare Service.....	Social Welf. Dept., Montpelier
Virginia.....	J. J. Dunne, M.D., Dir., Specialized Medical Servs....	Dept. of Health, Richmond
Washington.....	Jess B. Spielholz, M.D., Chief, Div. of Health Servs.....	Dept. of Health, Olympia
West Virginia	Emma Jane Freeman, M.D., Dir., Div. of Maternal and Child Health....	Dept. of Health, Charleston
	Dorothy E. Allen, Chief, Div. of Child Welfare.....	Dept. of Welfare, Charleston
Wisconsin.....	Frank W. Newgent, Dir., Div. for Children and Youth.....	Dept. of Pub. Welf., Madison
	Gertrude E. Howe, M.D., M.P.H., Dir., Community Health Services..	Bd. of Health, Madison
Wyoming	Robert Alberts, M.D., Dir.....	Dept. of Health, Cheyenne
	Lawrence J. Cohen, M.D., M.P.H., Div. of Maternal Health, Child Health and Crippled Children.....	Dept. of Pub. Health, Cheyenne

MENTAL HOSPITALS AND COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama.....	J. S. Tarwater, M.D.,*† Dir., Dept. of Mental Health...	State Hospital, Tuscaloosa
Alaska	Charles McLean,*† Act. Dir., Div. of Mental Health, Dept. of Health and Welf. (Wallace J. Chapman, M.D., Commissioner) ..	Dept. of Health and Welf., Juneau
Arizona.....	Willis Bower, M.D.,* Director.....	State Hospital, Phoenix
	Ray Lewis, M.D.,† Dir. of Mental Health and Mental Retardation, Dept. of Health (George Spendlove, M.D., Commissioner)	Dept. of Health, Phoenix
Arkansas.....	George W. Jackson, M.D.,*† Superintendent, State Hospitals (Lee F. Tucker, Board Chairman)	State Hospital, Little Rock
California.....	James V. Lowry, M.D.,*† Director.....	Dept. of Mental Hygiene, Sacramento
Colorado.....	Hans M. Schapire, M.D.,*† Chief of Psychiatric Services, Dept. of Insts. (David A. Hamil, Director)	Dept. of Institutions, Denver
Connecticut	Wilfred Bloomberg, M.D.,*† Commissioner, Dept. of Mental Health (Dr. John Donnelly, Chairman, Board of Mental Health) ..	Dept. of Mental Health, Hartford
Delaware	Daniel Lieberman, M.D.,*† Commissr.....	Dept. of Mental Health, Wilmington
Florida	W. D. Rogers, M.D.,*† Dir., Div. of Mental Health, Bd. of Commissrs. of State Institutions (Governor Claude R. Kirk, Jr., Chmn.)	Div. of Mental Health, Chattahoochee
Georgia.....	Addison M. Duval, M.D.,*† Dir., Div. of Mental Health, Dept. of Pub. Health (John H. Venable, M.D., Director)	Dept. of Pub. Health, Atlanta

MENTAL HOSPITALS AND COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH—Continued

State	Name and Title	Agency and Location
Hawaii	Audrey W. Mertz, M.D.,*† Exec. Officer, Mental Health Div., Dept. of Health (Walter B. Quisenberry, M.D., Director)	Department of Health, Honolulu
Idaho	Myrick W. Pullen, Jr., M.D.,*† Director, Mental Health Div., Dept. of Health (Terrell O. Carver, M.D., Administrator)	Dept. of Health, Boise
Illinois	Harold M. Visotsky, M.D.,*† Director	Dept. of Mental Health, Springfield
Indiana	William F. Sheeley, M.D.,*† Commissr.	Dept. of Mental Health, Indianapolis
Iowa	James O. Cromwell, M.D.,* Dir., Div. of Mental Health, Bd. of Control of State Insts. (James W. Harrington, Chairman)	Div. of Mental Health, Des Moines
	Paul E. Huston, M.D.,† Director	Psychopathic Hospital, Iowa City
Kansas	Robert A. Haines, M.D.,*† Dir. of Insts. and Community Mental Health, Bd. of Social Welf. (Robert A. Anderson, Chairman)	Dept. of Social Welfare, Topeka
Kentucky	Dale Henry Farabee, M.D.,*† Commissioner	Dept. of Mental Health, Frankfort
Louisiana	William P. Addison, M.D.,*† Commissr. of Mental Health, Dept. of Hospitals (E. Lee Agerton, Director)	Dept. of Hospitals, Baton Rouge
Maine	William E. Schumacher, M.D.,*† Dir., Bur. of Mental Health, Dept. of Mental Health and Corrections (Walter F. Ulmer, Commissr.)	Dept. of Mental Health and Corrections, Augusta
Maryland	Isadore Tuerk, M.D.,*† Commissr., Bd. of Health and Mental Hygiene (John C. Whitehorn, M.D., Chairman)	Dept. of Mental Hygiene, Baltimore
Massachusetts	Milton Greenblatt, M.D.,*† Commissioner	Dept. of Mental Health, Boston
Michigan	William H. Anderson, M.D.,*† Director	Dept. of Mental Health, Lansing
Minnesota	David J. Vail, M.D.,*† Medical Dir., Department of Pub. Welf. (Morris Hursh, Commissr.)	Dept. of Pub. Welf., St. Paul
Mississippi	C. Seth Hudspeth,* Exec. Secy., Bd. of Trustees of Mental Insts. (T. M. Alewine, Chairman, Brandon)	Bd. of Trustees of Mental Institutions, Jackson
	Estelle A. Magiera, M.D.,† Program Dir., Mental Health Serv., Bd. of Health (A. L. Gray, M.D., Exec. Officer)	Bd. of Health, Jackson
Missouri	George A. Ulett, M.D.,*† Dir., Div. of Mental Diseases, Dept. of Pub. Health and Welf. (Russell W. Sexton, Chmn., Mental Health Commission)	Div. of Mental Diseases, Jefferson City
Montana	Stanley J. Rogers, M.D.,*† Superintendent, State Hospital (Charles S. Dell, Act. Dir., Dept. of Pub. Insts., Helena)	State Hospital, Warm Springs
Nebraska	R. G. Osborne, M.D.,*† Director of Medical Services, Dept. of Pub. Insts. (Donald Duncan, Director)	Dept. of Pub. Insts., Lincoln
Nevada	Robert J. McAllister, M.D.,*† Act. Admin., Mental Hygiene Div., Dept. of Health, Welf. and Rehab. (Otto Ravenholt, M.D., Act. Dir.)	Dept. of Health, Welf. and Rehab., Carson City
New Hampshire	Donald M. Bramwell, M.D.,*† Director, Div. of Mental Health, Dept. of Health and Welf. (Charles F. Whittemore, Commissioner)	Dept. of Health and Welf., Concord
New Jersey	V. Terrell Davis, M.D.,*† Dir., Div. of Mental Health and Hospitals (Lloyd W. McCorkle, Commissr.)	Dept. of Insts. and Agencies, Trenton
New Mexico	Dan Palmer, M.D.,* Superintendent	State Hospital, Las Vegas
	David G. Koch,† Dir., Div. of Mental Health, Dept. of Pub. Health (Edwin O. Wicks, M.D., Director)	Dept. of Public Health, Santa Fe
New York	Alan D. Miller, M.D.,*† Commissr.	Dept. of Mental Hygiene, Albany
North Carolina	Eugene A. Hargrove, M.D.,*† Commissioner	Dept. of Mental Health, Raleigh
North Dakota	Hubert A. Carbone, M.D.,*† Dir., Mental Health and Retardation Div., Dept. of Health (James R. Amos, M.D., Health Officer)	Dept. of Health, Bismarck
Ohio	J. Wylie McGough, M.D.,*† Commissr., Div. of Mental Hygiene, Dept. of Mental Hygiene and Correction (Martin A. Janis, Director)	Dept. of Mental Hygiene and Correction, Columbus
Oklahoma	Albert J. Glass, M.D.,*† Director	Dept. of Mental Health, Oklahoma City
Oregon	Kenneth D. Gaver, M.D.,*† Admin., Mental Health Div.	Board of Control, Salem
Pennsylvania	Joseph Adelstein, M.D.,*† Commissr. of Mental Health, Dept. of Pub. Welf. (Max Rosenn, Secy.)	Dept. of Pub. Welf., Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Juan A. Roselló, M.D.,*† Dir., Mental Health Program, Dept. of Health (Mario Rubén García Palmieri, M.D., Secy., San Juan)	Psychiatric Hospital, Río Piedras

MENTAL HOSPITALS AND COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH—Continued

State	Name and Title	Agency and Location
Rhode Island	John J. Pelosi, M.D.,*† Asst. Dir., Curative Services, Dept. of Social Welfare (Augustine W. Riccio, Director)	Dept. of Social Welfare, Providence
South Carolina	William S. Hall, M.D.,*† Commissioner	Dept. of Mental Health, Columbia
South Dakota	L. G. Behan, M.D.,* Superintendent, Yankton State Hosp. (Jerald D. Parkinson, Exec. Dir., Bd. of Charities and Corrections, Pierre)	State Hospital, Yankton
	John E. Madigan,† Exec. Dir., Commn. on Mental Health and Mental Retardation (L. G. Behan, M.D., Chairman)	Commn. on Mental Health and Mental Ret., Pierre
Tennessee	Nat T. Winston, M.D.,*† Commissioner	Dept. of Mental Health, Nashville
Texas	John Kinross-Wright, M.D.,*† Commissioner, Dept. of Mental Health and Mental Retardation (Jess M. Irwin, Jr., Exec. Dir. of Board)	Dept. of Mental Health and Mental Retardation, Austin
Utah	Reed S. Andrus, M.D.,*† Director, Div. of Mental Health (Ward Holbrook, Exec. Dir., Dept. of Health and Welfare)	Dept. of Health and Welf., Salt Lake City
Vermont	Jonathan Leopold, M.D.,*† Commissioner	Dept. of Mental Health, Montpelier
Virginia	Hiram W. Davis, M.D.,*† Commissioner	Dept. of Mental Hygiene and Hospitals, Richmond
Virgin Islands	Melvin H. Evans, M.D.,*† Commissioner	Dept. of Health, St. Thomas
Washington	Robert J. Shearer, M.D.,*† Supvr., Div. of Mental Health, Dept. of Insts. (William R. Conte, M.D., Director)	Dept. of Institutions, Olympia
West Virginia	Mildred Mitchell Bateman, M.D.,*† Dir.	Dept. of Mental Health, Charleston
Wisconsin	L. J. Ganser, M.D.,*† Dir., Div. of Mental Hygiene (J. Schmidt, Director)	Dept. of Pub. Welf. (Wilbur J. Schmidt, Director)
Wyoming	William N. Karn, Jr., M.D.,* Superintendent, State Hospital (Lloyd N. Hovee, Secy., Bd. of Charities and Reform, Cheyenne)	State Hospital, Evanston
	(Vacancy),† Dir., Div. of Mental Health, Dept. of Pub. Health (Robert Alberts, M.D., Director)	Dept. of Pub. Health, Cheyenne

* In charge of institutions

† In charge of community services

MENTAL RETARDATION^a

State	Name and Title	Agency and Location
Arizona	Gareth D. Thorne,* Superintendent, Arizona Children's Colony (Jack Waggoner, Chairman of Colony Board, Roll)	Arizona Children's Colony, Coolidge
Arkansas ^b	George W. Jackson, M.D.,* Superintendent, State Hospitals (Lee F. Tucker, Board Chairman)	State Hospital, Little Rock
	Charles E. Acuff,*† Superintendent, Arkansas Children's Colony (A. Nils Florentz, Board Chairman, Little Rock)	Arkansas Children's Colony, Conway
California	Leopold Lippmann,*† Coordinator of Mental Retardation Programs	Mental Retardation Program and Standards Advisory Board, Sacramento
Colorado	Wesley D. White,*† Chief, Div. of Mental Retardation, Dept. of Insts. (David A. Hamil, Director)	Department of Institutions, Denver
Connecticut	Bert W. Schmickel,*† Dep. Health Commissr., Office of Mental Retardation, Dept. of Health (Franklin M. Foote, M.D., Commissr.)	Dept. of Health, Hartford
Florida	William H. Mapoles,*† Dir., Div. of Mental Retardation, Bd. of Commissrs. of State Insts. (Gov. Claude R. Kirk, Jr., Chairman)	Div. of Mental Retardation, Tallahassee
Hawaii	Satoru Izutsu,* Exec. Officer, Waimano Training School and Hospital Div., Dept. of Health (Walter B. Quisenberry, M.D., Director)	Waimano Trg. Schl. and Hosp., Pearl City
Idaho	Terrell O. Carver, M.D.,*† Administrator	Department of Health, Boise
Maryland	William J. Peebles, Jr., M.D.,† Commissr., Dept. of Health, Bd. of Health and Mental Hygiene (John C. Whitehorn, M.D., Chairman)	Dept. of Health, Baltimore
Montana	James Sanddal,* Superintendent, State Trng. School and Hospital (Charles S. Dell, Act. Dir., Dept. of Pub. Insts., Helena)	State Trng. School and Hospital, Boulder

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

MENTAL RETARDATION^a—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
New Jersey	Maurice G. Kott,*† Dir., Div. of Mental Retardation, Dept. of Insts. and Agencies (Lloyd W. McCorkle, Commissr.)	Dept. of Insts. and Agencies, Trenton
New Mexico	Phil Carter,* Superintendent, Los Lunas Hospital and Trng. School (Mrs. A. F. Crosby, Bd. Chairman, Grants) ...	Los Lunas Hosp. and Trng. School, Los Lunas
North Dakota	Isak Hystad,* Chairman	Board of Administration, Bismarck
Oklahoma	Lloyd E. Rader,* Director	Dept. of Pub. Welf., Oklahoma City
	John W. Shackelford, M.D.,† Chief, Child and Maternal Health Services, Dept. of Health (A. B. Colyar, M.D., Commissr.)	Dept. of Health, Oklahoma City
Pennsylvania	Donald H. Jolly, M.D.,*† Commissr., Office of Mental Retardation, Dept. of Pub. Welf. (Max Rosenn, Secy.)	Dept. of Pub. Welfare, Harrisburg
South Carolina ^c	William S. Hall, M.D.*† Commissr.	Dept. of Mental Health, Columbia
	Roy B. Suber, M.D.,* Superintendent	Whitten Village, Clinton
South Dakota	Howard J. Chinn,* Superintendent, Redfield State Hosp. and School (Jerald D. Parkinson, Exec. Dir., Bd. of Charities and Corrections, Pierre) ...	Redfield State Hosp. and School, Redfield
Utah	Ward Holbrook, Executive Dir.	Dept. of Health and Welf., Salt Lake City
Washington	Paul S. Sagers,*† Supvr., Div. for Handicapped Children, Dept. of Insts. (William R. Conte, M.D., Director)	Dept. of Institutions, Olympia
Wyoming	Fred W. Heryford,* Superintendent, State Training School (Lloyd N. Hovee, Secy., Bd. of Charities and Reform, Cheyenne)	State Trng. School, Lander

* In charge of institutions

† In charge of community services

^a) For States or program categories not covered here responsibility lies with the same person listed in the roster "Mental Hospitals and Community Mental Health."

^b) Mentally retarded adults are cared for at the Arkansas State Hospital; mentally retarded children at the Arkansas Children's Colony.

^c) Dr. Hall is in charge of the mental retardation program, except for the administration of Whitten Village. However, a 1967 law provides for creation, effective July 1, 1968, of a State Mental Retardation Department, which is to have jurisdiction over all of the State's mental retardation hospitals, clinics and centers.

MOTOR VEHICLES (Licensing and Registration)

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama	Henry P. Draughon, Chief, Motor Veh. and License Tax Div.	Dept. of Rev., Montgomery
Alaska	Ron L. Rettig, Commissioner	Dept. of Revenue, Juneau
Arizona	David H. Campbell, Supt., Motor Vehicle Div.	Highway Dept., Phoenix
Arkansas	W. H. L. Woodyard, Dir., Mot. Veh. Div.	Revenue Dept., Little Rock
California	Verne Orr, Director	Dept. of Mot. Vehs., Sacramento
Colorado	John H. Heckers, Dir. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue, Denver
Connecticut	John J. Tynan, Commissioner	Motor Vehicles Dept., Wethersfield
Delaware	Russell W. Whitby, Commissioner	Motor Vehicle Div., Dover
Florida	Arch Livingston, Director	Motor Vehicle Dept., Tallahassee
Georgia	Pheron Turner, Dir., Mot. Veh. License Unit	Revenue Dept., Atlanta
Guam	George W. Ingling, Dir. of Finance	Dept. of Finance, Agana
Idaho	Warner Mills, Commissioner	Dept. of Law Enforcement, Boise
Illinois	Richard Shomaker, Mot. Vehs. Supvr.	Off. of Secy. of State, Springfield
Indiana	Ernest Bixel, Commissioner	Bur. of Mot. Vehs., Indianapolis
Iowa	Jack H. Leverenz, Act. Dir., Mot. Veh. Reg. Div.	Public Safety Dept., Des Moines
Kansas	Lloyd A. Billings, Superintendent	Mot. Veh. Dept., Topeka
Kentucky	Ben M. Combs, Commissioner	Dept. of Motor Transp., Frankfort
Louisiana	Ashton J. Mouton, 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., Glen Burnie

MOTOR VEHICLES (Licensing and Registration)—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Massachusetts	Richard McLaughlin, Registrar	Div. of Registry of Mot. Vehs., Boston
Michigan	Douglas R. Savala, Director, Driver Servs. Div.	Off. of Secy. of State, Lansing
	Frank J. Sierawski, Director, Vehicle Serv. Div.	Off. of Secy. of State, Lansing
Minnesota	W. E. Howes, Asst. Mot. Veh. Registrar	Off. of Secy. of State, St. Paul
Mississippi	Walter M. Hester, Comptroller	Dept. of Mot. Vehs., Jackson
Missouri	Harry Smith, Supvr., Mot. Veh. Unit	Dept. of Revenue, Jefferson City
Montana	Ed Ellsworth, Jr., Registrar of Mot. Vehs.	Off. of Registrar, Deer Lodge
Nebraska	Lawrence C. Johns, Director	Dept. of Motor Vehicles, Lincoln
Nevada	Richard A. Herz, Mot. Veh. Reg. Div.	Dept. of Mot. Vehs., Carson City
New Hampshire	Fred L. Johnson, Dir., Div. of Motor Vehicles	Dept. of Safety, Concord
New Jersey	June Strelecki, Act. Dir., Div. of Motor Vehicles	Dept. of Law and Public Safety, Trenton
New Mexico	Robert R. Salazar, Commissr. of Mot. Veh.	Dept. of Mot. Veh., Santa Fe
New York	Vincent L. Tofany, Commissioner	Dept. of Motor Vehicles, Albany
North Carolina	A. Pilston Godwin, Jr., Commissioner	Dept. of Mot. Vehs., Raleigh
North Dakota	Weldon Haugen, Registrar	Motor Vehicle Dept., Bismarck
Ohio	Fred Rice, 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	L. T. Bernard, Dir., Bur. of Motor Vehicles	Dept. of Revenue, Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Héctor L. Vázquez, Chief, Div. of Mot. Vehs.	Dept. of Public Works, San Juan
Rhode Island	James Williamson, Registrar of Motor Vehicles	Executive Dept., Providence
South Carolina	H. E. Quarles, Dir., Mot. Veh. Div.	Highway Dept., Columbia
South Dakota	Albert Parker, Commissioner	Dept. of Motor Vehicles, Pierre
Tennessee	Tom M. Stewart, Dir., Mot. Veh. Tax Division	Dept. of Revenue, Nashville
Texas	DeWitt C. Greer, Highway Engineer	Highway Dept., Austin
Utah	Vernon L. Holman, Commissioner	Tax Commission, Salt Lake City
Vermont	James E. Malloy, Commissioner	Dept. of Mot. Vehs., Montpelier
Virginia	C. H. Lamb, Commissioner	Div. of Mot. Vehs., Richmond
Washington	Douglas W. Toms, Dir.	Dept. of Mot. Vehs., Olympia
West Virginia	James Kay Thomas, Commissioner	Dept. of Mot. Vehs., Charleston
Wisconsin	Melvin O. Larson, Dir., Regis. and Licensing Div.	Motor Vehicle Dept., Madison
Wyoming	A. H. Michelsen, Director, Motor Vehicle Div.	Revenue Dept., Cheyenne

MOTOR VEHICLE TAX

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama	Henry P. Draughon, Chief, Mot. Veh. and License Tax Div.	Dept. of Revenue, Montgomery
Alaska	Ron L. Rettig, Commissioner	Dept. of Revenue, Juneau
Arizona	David H. Campbell, Supt., Mot. Veh. Div.	Highway Dept., Phoenix
Arkansas	W. E. Stevenson, Dir., Mot. Fuel Tax Div.	Revenue Dept., Little Rock
California	Verne Orr, Director	Dept. of Mot. Vehs., Sacramento
Colorado	John H. Heckers, Director	Dept. of Revenue, Denver
Florida	Arch Livingston, Director	Mot. Veh. Dept., Tallahassee
Georgia	Pheron Turner, Dir., Mot. Veh. License Unit	Revenue Dept., Atlanta
Guam	George W. Ingling, Dir. of Finance	Dept. of Finance, Agaña
Idaho	Warner Mills, Commissioner	Dept. of Law Enforcement, Boise
Illinois	Paul Powell, Secy. of State	Off. of Secy. of State, Springfield
Indiana	Ernest Bixel, Commissioner	Bur. of Mot. Veh., Indianapolis
Iowa	Jack H. Leverenz, Act. Dir., Mot. Veh. Regis. Div.	Pub. Safety Dept., Des Moines
Kansas	Ronald F. Dwyer, Dir. of Property Val.	Property Value Dept., Topeka
Kentucky	Maurice P. Carpenter, Dir., Mot. Veh. Div.	Dept. of Revenue, Frankfort
Louisiana	Ashton J. Mouton, Collector	Dept. of Revenue, Baton Rouge
Maryland	John R. Jewell, Commissioner	Dept. of Mot. Vehs., Glen Burnie
Massachusetts	Stephen S. Higgins, Chief, Bur. of Excises	Dept. of Corp. and Taxation, Boston

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

MOTOR VEHICLE TAX—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Michigan	George M. Harlow, Dir., Motor Fuel Tax Div.....	Dept. of Revenue, Lansing
	Frank J. Sierawski, Dir., Br. Office Operations Div....	Off. of Secy. of State, Lansing
Minnesota	Joseph L. Donovan, Secy. of State and Registrar of Mot. Vehs.....	Mot. Veh. Div., St. Paul
Mississippi	Walter M. Hester, Comptroller.....	Mot. Veh. Comptr., Jackson
Missouri	Harry Smith, Supvr., Mot. Veh. and Drivers' License.....	Dept. of Revenue, Jefferson City
Montana.....	William Mortieau, GVW Supvr.....	Highway Dept., Helena
Nebraska	Lawrence C. Johns, Director.....	Dept. of Motor Vehicles, Lincoln
Nevada.....	A. W. Latta, Jr., Director.....	Dept. of Motor Vehicles, Carson City
New Jersey	June Strelecki, Act. Dir., Div. of Mot. Vehs.....	Dept. of Law and Public Safety, Trenton
New Mexico.....	Robert R. Salazar, Commissr. of Mot. Vehs.....	Dept. of Mot. Vehs., Santa Fe
North Dakota	Weldon Haugen, Registrar.....	Mot. Veh. Dept., Bismarck
Ohio	Gail Porterfield, 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.....	L. T. Bernard, Dir., Bur. Mot. Vehs.....	Dept. of Revenue, Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Alfredo Brugueras, Dir., Bur. of Collections.....	Dept. of Treasury, San Juan
South Carolina	H. E. Quarles, Dir., Mot. Veh. Div.....	Highway Dept., Columbia
South Dakota	Albert Parker, 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	Vernon L. Holman, Commissioner.....	Tax Commn., Salt Lake City
Vermont.....	James E. Malloy, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Mot. Vehs., Montpelier
Virginia.....	C. H. Lamb, Commissioner.....	Div. of Mot. Vehs., Richmond
Washington.....	George Kinnear, Chairman.....	Tax Commn., Olympia
West Virginia.....	James Kay Thomas, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Mot. Vehs., Charleston
Wisconsin.....	Melvin O. Larson, Dir., Regis. and Licensing Div....	Motor Vehicle Dept., Madison
Wyoming.....	E. S. MacClean, Director.....	Revenue Dept., Cheyenne

NATURAL RESOURCES

See also Agriculture, Air Pollution Control, Economic Development, Fish and Game,
Forestry, Geology, Oil and Gas, Parks, Planning, Water Pollution Control,
Water Resources Control

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama.....	Claude D. Kelley, Director.....	Dept. of Conserv., Montgomery
Alaska.....	Phil R. Holdsworth, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Nat. Res., Juneau
Arizona.....	Wendell G. Swank, Director.....	Game and Fish Commn., Phoenix
Arkansas.....	Norman Williams, State Geologist.....	Geological Commn., Little Rock
California.....	James G. Stearns, Director.....	Dept. of Conservation, Sacramento
Colorado.....	Richard T. Eckles, Director.....	Div. of Nat. Resources, Denver
Connecticut.....	Joseph N. Gill, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Agric. and Nat. Resources, Hartford
Florida.....	Randolph Hodges, Director.....	Bd. of Conserv., Tallahassee
Guam.....	Frank Anderwald, Director.....	Dept. of Agric., Mangilao
Hawaii.....	James P. Ferry, Chmn., Bd. of Land and Nat. Res.....	Dept. of Land and Nat. Res., Honolulu
Idaho.....	R. Keith Higginson, Reclamation Engr.....	Dept. of Reclamation, Boise
Illinois.....	William T. Lodge, Director.....	Dept. of Conserv., Springfield
Indiana.....	John E. Mitchell, Director.....	Dept. of Nat. Res., Indianapolis
Iowa.....	Othie R. McMurry, Director.....	Nat. Resources Council, Des Moines
Kentucky.....	J. O. Matlick, Commissr.....	Dept. of Natural Resources, Frankfort
Louisiana.....	J. M. Menefee, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Conserv., Baton Rouge
Maryland.....	William H. Bayliff, Exec. Secretary.....	Bd. of Natural Resources, Annapolis
Massachusetts.....	Robert L. Yasi, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Natural Resources, Boston
Michigan.....	Ralph A. MacMullan, Director.....	Dept. of Conserv., Lansing

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

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NATURAL RESOURCES—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Minnesota	Jarle Leirfallom, Commissioner	Dept. of Conserv., St. Paul
Missouri	Carl R. Noren, Director	Conserv. Commn., Jefferson City
Nebraska	Eugene C. Reed, Director	Conservation and Survey Div., Lincoln
Nevada	Elmo J. DeRicco, Director	Dept. of Conserv. and Nat. Resources, Carson City
New Hampshire	James T. McFate, Act. Commissr.	Dept. of Resources and Econ. Develop., Concord
New Jersey	Robert A. Roe, Commissioner	Dept. of Conserv. and Econ. Devel., Trenton
New York	R. Stewart Kilborne, Commissioner	Conservation Dept., Albany
North Carolina	Dan E. Stewart, Dir.	Dept. of Conserv. and Development, Raleigh
North Dakota	William L. Guy, Governor	Nat. Resources Council, Bismarck
Ohio	Fred E. Morr, Director	Dept. of Natural Resources, Columbus
Oregon	Kessler Cannon, Exec. Secretary	Commn. on Nat. Resources, Salem
Puerto Rico	Francisco Lizardi, Secretary	Dept. of Public Works, San Juan
Rhode Island	Charles E. Boyd, III, Director	Dept. of Natural Resources, Providence
South Carolina	J. D. Little, Jr., Director	Development Bd., Columbia
South Dakota	Robert Martin, Director	Ind. Dev. Expansion Agency, Pierre
Tennessee	Boyd Garrett, Commissioner	Dept. of Conserv., Nashville
Utah	Jay Bingham, Director	Dept. of Nat. Res., Salt Lake City
Virginia	Marvin M. Sutherland, Director	Dept. of Conserv. and Econ. Dev., Richmond
Washington	H. Maurice Ahlquist, Director	Dept. of Conservation, Olympia
West Virginia	Theodore R. Samsell, Director	Dept. of Nat. Res., Charleston
Wisconsin	Lester P. Voigt, Director	Conserv. Dept., Madison
Wyoming	Roy Peck, Exec. Director	Nat. Resources Bd., Cheyenne

OIL AND GAS (Regulatory)

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama	Philip E. LaMoreaux, Supervisor	Oil and Gas Bd., University
Alaska	Phil R. Holdsworth, Commissioner	Dept. of Nat. Resources, Juneau
Arizona	Lynn Lockhart, Chairman	Oil and Gas Conserv. Commn., Phoenix
Arkansas	Ralph A. Dumas, Director	Oil and Gas Commn., El Dorado
California	E. R. Murray-Aaron, Chief, Div. Oil and Gas	Dept. of Conserv., San Francisco
Colorado	Harvey Houston, Director	Oil Inspection Dept., Denver
Florida	Randolph Hodges, Director	Bd. of Conserv., Tallahassee
Georgia	A. S. Furcron, Director	Dept. of Mines, Mining and Geol., Atlanta
Guam	George W. Ingling, Dir. of Finance	Dept. of Finance, Agana
Idaho	Gordon C. Trombley, Commissioner	Land Dept., Boise
Illinois	George Lane	Dept. of Mines and Minerals, Springfield
Indiana	Homer Brown, Dir., Oil and Gas Div.	Dept. of Natural Resources, Indianapolis
Iowa	Othie R. McMurry, Director	Natural Resources Council, Des Moines
	H. G. Hershey, Geologist	Geological Survey, Iowa City
Kansas	William L. Mitchell, Chairman	Corporation Commn., Topeka
Kentucky	Frank H. Walker, Director	Oil and Gas Div., Dept. of Mines and Minerals, Univ. of Kentucky, Lexington
Louisiana	J. M. Menefee, Commissioner	Dept. of Conserv., Baton Rouge
Maryland	Kenneth N. Weaver, Dir.	Md. Geological Survey, Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore
Michigan	Gerald E. Eddy, State Geologist, Supvr. of Wells	Dept. of Conserv., Lansing
Minnesota	Ray D. Nolan, Dir., Div. of Lands and Minerals	Dept. of Conserv., St. Paul
Mississippi	J. F. Borthwick, Jr., 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	Elmo J. DeRicco, Dir., Div. of Oil and Gas Conserv.	Dept. of Conserv. and Nat. Resources, Carson City
New Jersey	Wm. F. Hyland, Pres., 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. of Pub. Serv., Albany
North Carolina	John I. Moore, Dir., Gas and Oil Div.	Dept. of Agric., Raleigh

OIL AND GAS (Regulatory)—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
North Dakota	Wilson M. Laird, State Geologist.....	Univ. of N. D., Grand Forks
Ohio	Arnold E. Snowden, Chief.....	Div. of Mines and Mining, Columbus
Oklahoma.....	Dan R. Dunnett, Dir., Oil and Gas Conserv. Div.....	Corporation Commn., Oklahoma City
Oregon	Kessler Cannon, Director.....	Dept. of Geology and Mineral Inds., Portland
Puerto Rico	(Vacancy), Chairman.....	Pub. Serv. Commn., San Juan
South Dakota	Alma Larson, Secy. of State.....	Oil and Gas Board, Pierre
Tennessee	W. D. Hardeman, Dir., Div. of Geol.....	Dept. of Conserv., Nashville
Texas	Jim Langdon, 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.....	William F. Mullins, Chief Mine Inspec.....	Div. of Mines, Big Stone Gap
Washington	Gov. Daniel J. Evans, Chairman.....	Oil and Gas Conserv. Commn., Olympia
West Virginia.....	Gurmer Wamock, Chairman.....	Pub. Serv. Commn., Charleston
Wisconsin.....	Dwight W. Mack, Dir. of Petrol Prod.....	Dept. of Taxation, Madison
Wyoming	James L. Carlton, Jr., Mineral Supervisor.....	Off. of Supvr., Casper

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE

See also Aging

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama	Elizabeth Bryan, Dir., Bur. of Pub. Assistance.....	Dept. of Pensions and Security, Montgomery
Alaska	Wallace J. Chapman, M.D., Commissioner.....	Dept. of Health and Welf., Juneau
Arizona	Christina F. Small, Dir., Div. of Family Services.....	Pub. Welf. Dept., Phoenix
Arkansas.....	Ardelia Womack, Dir., Family Service.....	Welfare Dept., Little Rock
California.....	Thomas Pyott, Chief, Aid to Needy Aged Bur.....	Dept. of Soc. Welf., Sacramento
Colorado.....	Charline J. Birkins, Director.....	Dept. of Pub. Welf., Denver
Connecticut	Bernard Shapiro, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Welfare, Hartford
Delaware	Franklin Everett, M.D., Act. Med. Dir.....	State Welf. Home, Smyrna
Florida	Mrs. Grace H. Stewart, Dir., Pub. Assist.....	Dept. of Pub. Welf., Jacksonville
Georgia.....	Harold Parker, Dir., Div. of Soc. Admin.....	Dept. of Family and Children Srvs., Atlanta
Hawaii	William G. Among, Director.....	Dept. of Soc. Srvs., Honolulu
Idaho	Bill Child, Director.....	Dept. of Pub. Asst., Boise
Illinois.....	Harold O. Swank, Exec. Secretary.....	Pub. Aid Commn., Springfield
Indiana.....	Robert O. Brown, Dir., Div. of Pub. Assist.....	Dept. of Pub. Welf., Indianapolis
Iowa	Arthur Downing, Chairman.....	Bd. of Social Welf., Des Moines
Kansas	George E. Dickson, Dir., Div. of Pub. Assist.....	Social Welf. Dept., Topeka
Kentucky	Aaron Paul, Dir., Div. Pub. Assist.....	Dept. of Econ. Sec., Frankfort
Louisiana	Garland L. Bonin, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Pub. Welf., Baton Rouge
Maine	Stephen P. Simonds, Dir., Bur. of Soc. Welf....	Dept. of Health and Welf., Augusta
Maryland	Raleigh C. Hobson, Director.....	Dept. of Pub. Welf., Baltimore
Massachusetts	Walter A. Kelly, Dir., Div. of Pub. Assist.....	Dept. of Pub. Welf., Boston
Michigan	Bernard Houston, Director.....	Dept. of Soc. Welf., Lansing
Minnesota	John W. Poor, Dir., Div. of Pub. Assist.....	Dept. of Welf., St. Paul
Mississippi	Frances Gandy, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Pub. Welf., Jackson
Missouri	Proctor N. Carter, Dir., Div. of Welf.....	Dept. of Pub. Health and Welf., Jefferson City
Montana.....	John Coly, Jr., Dir., Div. Family Srvs.....	Welfare Dept., Helena
Nebraska	E. Clinton Belknap, Director.....	Dept. of Pub. Welf., Lincoln
Nevada	Robert N. Higgins, Chief, Aging Services.....	Dept. of Health, Welf. and Rehab., Carson City
New Hampshire.....	George E. Murphy, Dir., Div. of Welfare.....	Dept. of Health and Welf., Concord
New Jersey	Edwin H. Hann, Jr., Chief, Bur. of Assist.....	Dept. of Insts. and Agencies, Trenton
New Mexico.....	Vicente Pacheco, Supvr. of Family Services.....	Dept. of Pub. Welf., Santa Fe
New York	Eleanor Walsh, Dept. Commissr., Div. of Family Services.....	Dept. of Soc. Welf., Albany

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

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OLD AGE ASSISTANCE—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
North Carolina	Mrs. Myra J. Mitchiner, Dir. of Pub. Assist.	Bd. of Pub. Welf., Raleigh
North Dakota	Leslie O. Oyre, Exec. Director	Pub. Welf. Bd., Bismarck
Ohio	Denver L. White, Director	Dept. of Pub. Welf., Columbus
Oklahoma	Vera J. Davis, Supvr., Div. Field Servs.	Dept. of Pub. Welf., Oklahoma City
Oregon	Andrew F. Juras, Administrator	Pub. Welf. Commn., Salem
Pennsylvania	Max Rosenn, Secretary	Dept. of Pub. Welf., Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Mrs. Aida G. de Pagán, Dir., Div. of Pub. Welf.	Dept. of Health, San Juan
Rhode Island	Augustine W. Riccio, Director	Dept. of Soc. Welf., Providence
South Carolina	Arthur B. Rivers, Director	Dept. of Pub. Welf., Columbia
South Dakota	Matthew Furze, Director	Dept. of Pub. Welf., Pierre
Tennessee	Edith Elmore, Dir., Family Services	Dept. of Pub. Welf., Nashville
Texas	Burton Hackney, Commissioner	Dept. of Pub. Welf., Austin
Utah	Ward C. Holbrook, Director	Dept. of Health and Welf., Salt Lake City
Vermont	John J. Wackerman, Commissioner	Soc. Welf. Dept., Montpelier
Virginia	Otis L. Brown, Director	Dept. of Welf. and Insts., Richmond
Washington	Sidney E. Smith, Director	Dir. of Pub. Assist., Olympia
West Virginia	L. L. Vincent, Commissioner	Dept. of Welfare, Charleston
Wisconsin	Thomas J. Lucas, Sr., Dir., Div. of Pub. Assist.	Dept. of Pub. Welf., Madison
Wyoming	Elias Galeotos, Dir. of Pub. Assist.	Dept. of Pub. Welf., Cheyenne

PARKS

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
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	Bob Evans, Director	Publicity and Parks Commn., Little Rock
California	William P. Mott, Jr., Dir., Div. of Beaches and Parks	Dept. of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento
Colorado	George T. O'Malley, Jr., Dir., Parks Div.	Game, Fish and Parks Dept., Denver
Connecticut	Donald C. Mathews, Director	Park and Forest Commn., Hartford
Delaware	Peter Geldof, Jr., Director	Park Commission, Wilmington
Florida	N. E. Miller, Director	Bd. of Parks and Hist. Memorials, Tallahassee
Georgia	Horace G. Caldwell, Director	Dept. of State Parks, Atlanta
Guam	Lorenzo Siguenza, Parks Supervisor	Dept. of Public Works, Agana
Hawaii	Joseph M. Souza, Jr., Dir., State Parks	Dept. of Land and Nat. Res., Honolulu
Idaho	Wilhelm Beckert, Director	Dept. of Parks, Boise
Illinois	James W. McMillen, Supt. of Parks	Dept. of Conserv., Springfield
Indiana	R. D. Starrett, Dir., Parks and Memorials	Dept. of Nat. Res., Indianapolis
Iowa	Joe Brill, Supt. of Parks	Conserv. Commn., Des Moines
Kansas	Lynn E. Burris, Jr., Director	Park and Resources Authority, Topeka
Kentucky	Edward V. Fox, Commissioner	Dept. of Parks, Frankfort
Louisiana	Lamar Gibson, Director	State Parks and Recreation Commn., Baton Rouge
Maine	Lawrence Stuart, Dir. of Parks	Park Commission, Augusta
Maryland	Spencer P. Ellis, Admin.	Dept. of Forests and Parks, Annapolis
Massachusetts	Arnold E. Howard, Chief, Bur. of Recreation	Dept. Natural Resources, Boston
Michigan	Robert O. Dodge, Chief	Dept. of Conserv., Lansing
Minnesota	U. W. Hella, Dir., Div. of State Parks	Dept. of Conserv., St. Paul
Mississippi	R. E. Foster, Director	Bd. of Park Supvrs., Jackson
Missouri	Joseph Jaeger, Dir. of Parks	State Park Board, Jefferson City
Montana	Ashley Roberts, Dir., State Parks	Fish and Game Commn., Helena
Nebraska	Melvin O. Steen, Exec. Secy.	Game, Forestation and Parks Commn., Lincoln
Nevada	Eric R. Cronkite, Admin., Div. of State Parks	Dept. of Conserv. and Nat. Resources, Carson City
New Hampshire	Russell B. Tobey, Dir., Div. of Parks	Dept. of Res. and Econ. Devel., 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

PARKS—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
New Mexico	James L. Dillard, Supt. of State Parks and Recreation	State Park and Recreation Commn., Santa Fe
New York	Wilbur E. Wright, Dir., Div. of Parks	Conserv. Dept., Albany
North Carolina	Thomas C. Ellis, Supt., Div. of Parks	Dept. of Conserv. and Devel., Raleigh
North Dakota	David L. O'Brien, Act. State Parks Dir.	State Parks Bd., Bismarck
Ohio	Melvin J. Rebholz, Chief	Div. of Parks and Recreation, Columbus
Oklahoma	Tye Bledsoe, Dir., Div. of State Parks	Planning and Res. Board, Oklahoma City
Oregon	David G. Talbot, State Parks Supt.	Highway Dept., Salem
	Loran L. Stewart, Chairman	State Parks and Rec. Advisory Commn., Salem
Pennsylvania	Conrad R. Lickel, Dir., Chief, Div. of State Parks	Dept. of Forests and Waters, Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Octavio Wys, Administrator	Pub. Recreation and Parks Admin., San Juan
Rhode Island	William H. Cotter, Jr., Chief, Div. of Parks and Recreation	Dept. of Natural Resources, Providence
South Carolina	E. R. Vreeland, Director	Div. of State Parks, Columbia
South Dakota	Millard Braden, Forester	Game, Fish and Park Dept., Pierre
Tennessee	E. D. Chappell, Dir., State Parks	Dept. of Conserv., Nashville
Texas	J. R. Singleton, Director	Parks and Wildlife Dept., Austin
Utah	F. C. Koziol, Director	Park and Recreation Commn., Salt Lake City
Vermont	Robert B. Williams, Commissr.	Dept. of Forests and Parks, Montpelier
Virginia	B. H. Bolen, Commissr., Div. of Parks	Dept. of Conserv. and Economic Devel., Richmond
Washington	Charles H. Odegaard, Director	State Parks and Recreation Commn., Olympia
West Virginia	Kermit McKeever, Chief, Div. of Parks and Rec.	Dept. Nat. Res., Charleston
Wisconsin	Donald J. Mackie, Supt. State Parks and Rec. Div., Supt. of Forests and Parks	Conserv. Dept., Madison
Wyoming	Charles L. Rodermel, Director	Recreation Commission, Cheyenne

PAROLE AND PROBATION

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama	L. B. Stephens, Exec. Secy	Pardon and Parole Bd., Montgomery
Alaska	Richard Lauber, Dir., Div. of Youth and Adult Auth.	Dept. of Health and Welfare, Juneau
Arizona	Donald J. Welker, Chairman	Bd. of Pardons and Paroles, Phoenix
Arkansas	W. P. Ball, Director	Off. of Pardons, Paroles and Probation, Little Rock
California	Milton Burdman, Chief, Parole and Community Servs. Div.	Dept. of Corrections, Sacramento
	C. H. McFarlan, Chief, Div. of Parole	Dept. of Youth Authority, Sacramento
Colorado	Edward W. Grouf, Exec. Dir.	Div. of Parole, Denver
	Richard S. Douglass, Director	Div. of Juvenile Parole, Denver
Connecticut	James J. McIluff, Exec. Secy	Bd. of Parole, Hartford
	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	Roy W. Russell, Chairman	Probation and Parole Commn., Tallahassee
Georgia	Mrs. Rebecca L. Garrett, Chairman	Pardon and Parole Bd. and Board of Probation, Atlanta
	William H. Burson, Dir. of Probation	Board of Probation, Atlanta
Hawaii	Arthur A. Hoke, Exec. Secy	Bd. of Paroles and Pardons, Dept. of Social Servs., Honolulu
	Kunito Sadaoka, Admin.	Adult Probation Div., First Circuit Ct., Honolulu
	Wayne Kanagawa, Executive	Juvenile Court, Honolulu
Idaho	Saul Clark, Dir., Probation and Parole	State Penitentiary, Boise
Illinois	Charles F. Kinney, Chairman	Parole and Pardon Bd., Springfield
	Paul H. Hoge, Dir., Div. of Parole	Dept. of Correction, Indianapolis
Indiana	George Stultz, Dir., Div. of Probation	Dept. of Correction, Indianapolis
Iowa	Russell W. Bobzin, Secretary	Board of Control, Des Moines

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

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PAROLE AND PROBATION—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Kansas	Chesley H. Looney, Chairman.....	Bd. of Probation and Parole, Topeka
Kentucky	W. Parker Hurley, Dir., Div. of Probation and Parole.....	Dept. of Corrections, Frankfort
Louisiana	William E. Dunn, Dir., Div. of Probation and Parole.....	Dept. of Insts., Baton Rouge
	Johnson Robinson, Chairman	Board of Parole, Baton Rouge
Maine	John J. Shea, Director.....	Probation and Parole Bd., Augusta
Maryland	Paul C. Wolman, Director.....	Dept. of Parole and Probation, Baltimore
Massachusetts	Joseph F. McCormack, Chairman.....	Parole Board, Boston
	Albert B. Carter, Commissioner.....	Off. of Commissr. of Probation, Boston
Michigan	Gus Harrison, Director of Corrections.....	Dept. of Corrections, Lansing
Minnesota	William McRae, Supervisor.....	Dept. of Corrections, St. Paul
Mississippi	Albert Jones, Administrative and Exec. Off.....	Probation and Parole Bd., Jackson
Missouri	G. N. Elder, Chairman.....	Bd. of Probation and Parole, Jefferson City
Montana.....	Fred White, Jr., Director.....	Board of Pardons, Deer Lodge
Nebraska	Eugene E. Neal, Chief Probation Off.....	Board of Pardons, Lincoln
Nevada	Paul Toland, Chief Parole and Probation Off.....	Bd. of Parole Commissrs., Carson City
New Hampshire....	John A. King, Director.....	Probation Dept., Concord
	Robert A. Johnson, Parole Officer.....	State Prison, Concord
New Jersey	Harold J. Ashby, Chairman.....	Board of Parole, Trenton
New Mexico.....	Manuel N. Brown, Dir. of Probation and Parole....	Board of Probation and Parole, Santa Fe
New York.....	William T. Smith, 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	Charles Clodfelter, Director.....	Probation Commn., Raleigh
	N. F. Ransdell, Chairman.....	Board of Parole, Raleigh
North Dakota	Irwin Riedman, Parole Officer.....	Board of Pardons, Bismarck
Ohio	Maury C. Koblentz, Chief, Dept. of Mental Hygiene....	Div. of Correc., Columbus
	J. Arthur Shuman, Chairman.....	Parole Board, 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.....	Paul J. Gernert, Chairman.....	Bd. of Parole, Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Gilberto Muñoz González, Chairman.....	Parole Board, San Juan
Rhode Island	Walter W. Siwicki, Administrator.....	Bur. of Probation and Parole, Providence
South Carolina	L. Curtis Moore, Director.....	Probation, Parole and Pardon Bd., Columbia
South Dakota	Arthur L. Canary, Exec. Dir.....	Bd. of Pardons and Paroles, Sioux Falls
Tennessee	Don McGehee, Dir., Div. of Adult Probation and Parole.....	Dept. of Correction, Nashville
	Robert Derington, Dir., Div. of Juvenile Probation..	Dept. of Correction, Nashville
Texas	Pat Bullock, Chairman.....	Bd. of Pardons and Paroles, Austin
	Ray Williams, Dir., Parole Supervision.....	Bd. of Pardons and Paroles, Austin
Utah	W. Keith Wilson, Chief Agent (Adult).....	Bd. of Corrections, Salt Lake City
	Claude Pratt, Parole Off., and Supt., Industrial School (Juvenile).....	Pub. Welf. Div., Ogden
Vermont	Rudolph H. Morse, Dir., Probation and Parole.....	Dept. of Insts., Montpelier
Virginia.....	Charles P. Chew, Dir. of Parole.....	Parole Board, Richmond
Washington	F. Bruce Johnson, Chairman.....	Bd. of Prison Terms and Paroles, Olympia
West Virginia	Robert E. Kubn, Chairman.....	Bd. of Probation and Parole, Charleston
Wisconsin	Delmar Huebner, Chief, Probation and Parole Servs., Div. of Corrections...	Dept. of Public Welfare, Madison
Wyoming	James Black, Probation and Parole Off.....	Probation and Parole, Cheyenne

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PERSONNEL

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama	J. S. Frazer, Director	Personnel Dept., Montgomery
Alaska	John B. Carruthers, Dir., Div. of Personnel	Dept. of Admin., Juneau
California	John F. Fisher, Exec. Officer	Personnel Board, Sacramento
Colorado	C. J. Burress, Jr., President	Civil Serv. Commn., Denver
Connecticut	George J. Walker, Director	Dept. of Personnel, Hartford
Delaware	James Rosbrow, Personnel Dir.	Personnel Dept., Dover
Florida	Gerald L. Howell, Director	Merit System, Tallahassee
Georgia	Edwin L. Swain, Director	Merit System, Atlanta
Guam	Sabino Flores, Director	Dept. of Labor Personnel, Agaña
Hawaii	Mrs. Edna Tavares Taufaasau, Director	Dept. of Personnel Serv., Honolulu
Idaho	William Peterson, Dir., Personnel Commn.	Governor's Office, Boise
Illinois	Maude Myers, Director	Dept. of Personnel, Springfield
Indiana	Richard F. McElheny, Director	Personnel Board, Indianapolis
Iowa	Ray O. Pratt, 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, Dir. of Personnel	Dept. of Civil Serv., Baton Rouge
Maine	Willard H. Harris, Director	Dept. of Personnel, Augusta
Maryland	(Vacancy), Commissioner	Off. of Personnel, Baltimore
Massachusetts	W. Henry Finnegan, Dir. of Civil Service	Dept. of Civil Serv. and Reg., Boston
	Charles Shepard, Dir. of Pers. and Standardization	Exec. Office for Admin. and Finance, Boston
Michigan	Franklin K. DeWald, Director	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	M. L. Christenson, Director	Merit System, Lincoln
Nevada	James Wittenberg, Chief, Personnel Div.	Dept. of Admin., Carson City
New Hampshire	Roy Y. Lang, Director	Dept. of Personnel, Concord
New Jersey	Thelma P. Sharp, Pres., Civil Service Commn.	Dept. of Civil Service, Trenton
New Mexico	Harold S. Bibb, Personnel Dir.	Personnel Board, Santa Fe
New York	William J. Murray, Administrative Dir.	Dept. of Civil Serv., Albany
North Carolina	Claude E. Caldwell, Director	Dept. of Personnel, Raleigh
North Dakota	Harold O. McCoy, Dir.	Merit System Council, Bismarck
Ohio	Wayne Ward, Director	Dept. of Personnel, Columbus
Oklahoma	W. L. Keating, Director	Personnel Board, Oklahoma City
Oregon	Melvin H. Cleveland, Director	Civil Service Commn., Salem
Pennsylvania	Ray M. Bollinger, Personnel Secretary	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
	Glen Jorgenson, Dir. of Employment	Dept. of Finance, Pierre
Tennessee	Mrs. Ramon T. Davis, Director	Dept. of Personnel, Nashville
Utah	Edward T. Himstreet, Dir. of Personnel	Dept. of Finance, Salt Lake City
Vermont	Lesley Bell, Director	Personnel Board, Montpelier
Virginia	John W. Garber, Director	Div. of Personnel, Richmond
Washington	Robert Boysen, Acting Director	Dept. of Personnel, Olympia
West Virginia	Sue A. Scott, Director	Dept. of Personnel, Charleston
Wisconsin	Carl K. Wettengel, Dir., Bur. of Personnel	Dept. of Admin., Madison
Wyoming	Mrs. Nina M. Van Cleve, Director	Personnel Commn., Cheyenne

PLANNING

See also Economic Development

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama	Richard L. Dawdy, Act. Admin., City Planning Div.	State Planning and Industrial Bd., Montgomery
Alaska	(Vacancy), Planning and Research Division	Office of Governor, Juneau

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

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PLANNING—Continued

State	Name and Title	Agency and Location
Arkansas.....	William R. Halfacre, Act. Exec. Dir.....	Planning Commn., Little Rock
California.....	Robert L. Harkness, Planning Officer.....	State Planning Office, Dept. of Finance, Sacramento
Connecticut.....	Milo D. Wilcox, Jr., Chief, Community Devel. Div.....	Devel. Commn., Hartford
Delaware.....	(Vacancy), Director.....	State Planning Office, Dover
Florida.....	Harold Schmertmann, Planning Dir.....	Devel. Commn., Tallahassee
Georgia.....	H. Oliver Welch, Director.....	State Planning Bureau, Atlanta
Hawaii.....	Shelley M. Mark, Director.....	Dept. of Planning and Econ. Devel., Honolulu
Illinois.....	Charles Kirchner, Chief, Division of State & Local Planning.....	Bd. of Economic Development, Springfield
Indiana.....	Charles Kirk, Exec. Dir.....	Dept. of Commerce and Pub. Relations, Indianapolis
Iowa.....	Ronald J. Gear, Director of Planning.....	Development Commission, Des Moines
Kansas.....	William Yerkes, Director, Planning Division....	Economic Devel. Commn., Topeka
Kentucky.....	Ray Eaton, Director of Planning and Zoning.....	Dept. of Commerce, Frankfort
Maine.....	William Mathews, Director, Research and Planning.....	Dept. of Economic Development, Augusta
Maryland.....	James J. O'Donnell, Director.....	State Planning Dept., Baltimore
Massachusetts.....	Kenneth Green, Exec. Chief of Planning.....	Dept. of Commerce, Boston
Michigan.....	William C. Fucik, Chief, Res. Planning Div....	Dept. of Economic Expansion, Lansing
Minnesota.....	Raymond T. Olsen, State Planning Director.....	State Planning Agency, St. Paul
Mississippi.....	E. Robert Daley, Manager, City Plan. Dept.....	Agric. and Indus. Bd., Jackson
Missouri.....	Robert Simonds, Chief of Planning Section.....	Div. of Commerce and Industrial Development, Dept. of Business and Admin., Jefferson City
Montana.....	Samuel J. Chapman, Director.....	Dept. of Planning and Econ. Devel., Helena
Nevada.....	William E. Hancock, Secretary-Manager.....	State Planning Bd., Carson City
New Hampshire....	Mary Louise Hancock, Planning Dir.....	Office of Planning and Research, Dept. of Resources and Economic Development, Concord
New Jersey.....	B. Budd Chavooshian, Director, Division of State & Regional Planning...	Dept. of Conservation & Economic Development, Trenton
New Mexico.....	Arthur L. Ortiz, State Planning Officer.....	State Planning Office, Santa Fe
New York.....	Charles L. Crangle, Dir., Planning Programs..	Off. of Planning Coordination, Albany
North Carolina....	George J. Monaghan, Administrator, Community Planning Division.....	Dept. of Conservation & Development, Raleigh
North Dakota.....	Fred P. Brandt, Director, State Planning Agency.....	Off. of Economic Devel. Commn., Bismarck
Ohio.....	Frank J. Groschelle, Director, Planning Div.....	Dept. of Devel., Columbus
Oklahoma.....	Pat Choate, Dir., Research and Planning Div.....	Ind. Devel. and Parks Dept., Oklahoma City
Oregon.....	William E. Hickey, Planning Supervisor.....	State Devel. Commn., Salem
Pennsylvania.....	Irving Hand, Executive Director.....	State Planning Bd., Gov.'s Off., Harrisburg
Puerto Rico.....	Ramón García Santiago, Chairman....	Planning Bd., Office of Governor, San Juan
Rhode Island.....	Ernest Friday, Chief, Planning Sect.....	Development Council, Providence
South Dakota.....	Robert Martin, Dir.....	Ind. Devel. Expansion Agcy., Pierre
	Clell D. Elwood, Director.....	State Planning Agency, Pierre
Tennessee.....	Harold V. Miller, Exec. Dir., Planning Commn....	Dept. of Finance and Admin., Nashville
Texas.....	Carl Braubach, Governor's Off.....	Planning Agcy. Council, Austin
Utah.....	Robert P. Huefner, State Planning Coordinator.....	Gov.'s Office, Salt Lake City
Vermont.....	(Vacancy), Director of Planning.....	Development Dept., Montpelier
Virginia.....	Robert Kirby, Asst. Director, Planning.....	Div. of Planning, Richmond
Washington.....	(Vacancy), Director.....	State Planning and Community Affrs. Agcy., Olympia
West Virginia.....	Ralph Hottel, Dir., Planning and Research.....	Dept. of Commerce, Charleston
Wisconsin.....	Walter K. Johnson, Dir., Planning Div.....	Dept. of Resource Devel., Madison

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POLICE AND HIGHWAY PATROL

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama	C. W. Russell, Director	Dept. of Public Safety, Montgomery
Alaska	Mel J. Personett, Commissioner	Dept. of Pub. Safety, Juneau
Arizona	James J. Hegarty, Supt., Highway Patrol	Highway Department, Phoenix
Arkansas	Herman E. Lindsey, Director	State Police, Little Rock
California	H. W. Sullivan, Commissioner	Dept. of Highway Patrol, Sacramento
Colorado	Gilbert R. Carrel, Chief	Highway Patrol, Denver
Connecticut	Leo J. Mulcahy, Commissioner	State Police Dept., Hartford
Delaware	Eugene B. Ellis, Superintendent	State Police Div., Georgetown
Florida	H. N. Kirkman, Director	Dept. of Public Safety, Tallahassee
Georgia	R. H. Burson, Director	Dept. of Pub. Safety, Atlanta
	Porter Weaver, Commanding Officer	State Patrol, Atlanta
Guam	James Sablan, Director	Dept. of Pub. Safety, Agana
Idaho	A. E. Perkins, Superintendent	State Police, Boise
Illinois	Ross V. Randolph, Director	Dept. of Pub. Safety, Springfield
Indiana	Robert A. O'Neal, Superintendent	State Police, Indianapolis
Iowa	Theodore R. Mikesch, Chief	Highway Patrol, Des Moines
	Jack M. Fulton, Commissioner	Pub. Safety Commn., Des Moines
Kansas	Robert N. Woodson, Superintendent	Highway Patrol, Topeka
Kentucky	Glenn Lovern, Commissioner	Dept. of Pub. Safety, Frankfort
Louisiana	Thomas D. Burbank, Director	Dept. of Pub. Safety, Baton Rouge
Maine	Parker Hennessy, Chief	State Police, Augusta
Maryland	Robert J. Lally, Superintendent	Dept. of State Police, Pikesville
Massachusetts	Leo Laughlin, Commissioner	Dept. of Pub. Safety, Boston
Michigan	Fredrick E. Davids, Director	State Police, East Lansing
Minnesota	John J. Harbinson, Chief Patrol Officer	Dept. of Highways, St. Paul
	Harold P. Higgins, Superintendent	Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, St. Paul
Mississippi	T. B. Birdsong, Commissioner	Pub. Safety Commn., Jackson
Missouri	E. I. Hockaday, Superintendent	Highway Patrol, Jefferson City
Montana	Alex B. Stephenson, Chief	Highway Patrol, Helena
Nebraska	Dan Casey, Colonel	Safety Patrol, Lincoln
Nevada	Don F. Brown, Dir. of State Highway Patrol Div.	Dept. of Motor Vehicles, Carson City
New Hampshire	Joseph L. Regan, Dir., Div. of State Police	Dept. of Safety, Concord
New Jersey	David B. Kelly, Supt., Div. of State Police	Dept. of Law and Pub. Safety, Trenton
New Mexico	Joseph A. Black, Chief	State Police, Santa Fe
New York	Arthur Cornelius, Jr., Supt., Div. of State Police	Executive Dept., Albany
North Carolina	Charles A. Speed, Commander	Highway Patrol, Raleigh
North Dakota	Ralph M. Wood, Superintendent	Highway Patrol, Bismarck
Ohio	Robert M. Chiamonte, Superintendent	Div. of Highway Patrol, Columbus
Oklahoma	Robert R. Lester, Commissioner	Dept. of Pub. Safety, Oklahoma City
	William E. Mayberry, Chief	Highway Patrol Div., Oklahoma City
Oregon	Holly V. Holcomb, Superintendent	Dept. of State Police, Salem
Pennsylvania	Col. Frank McKetta, Commissioner	State Police, Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Salvador Rodriguez Aponte, Superintendent	Police, San Juan
Rhode Island	Walter E. Stone, Superintendent	State Police, Providence
South Carolina	J. P. Strom, Chief	Law Enforcement Div., Columbia
	H. E. Quarles, Dir., Mot. Veh. Div.	Highway Dept., Columbia
South Dakota	Delton Schultz, Superintendent	Motor Patrol, Pierre
Tennessee	Greg O'Rear, Commissioner	Dept. of Safety, Nashville
Texas	Homer Garrison, Jr., Director	Dept. of Pub. Safety, Austin
Utah	Ray H. Evans, Superintendent	Highway Patrol, Salt Lake City
	Raymond Jackson, Commissr.	Dept. of Pub. Safety, Salt Lake City
Vermont	Erwin A. Alexander, Commissioner	Dept. of Public Safety, Montpelier
Virginia	C. W. Woodson, Jr., Superintendent	Dept. of State Police, Richmond
Washington	Will E. Bachofner, Chief	State Patrol, Olympia
West Virginia	W. E. Burchett, Superintendent	Dept. of Pub. Safety, Charleston
Wisconsin	L. E. Beier, Dir., Div. of Inspection and Enforcement	Mot. Veh. Dept., Madison
Wyoming	Fred Wickam, Colonel	Highway Patrol, Cheyenne

PORT AUTHORITY

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama	Houston H. Feaster, Director	Docks Dept., Mobile
California	Rae F. Watts, Port Director	San Francisco Port Auth., San Francisco
Connecticut	Samuel Flaxman, Chairman	Commissrs. Steamship Terminals, New London
Georgia	J. D. Holt, Exec. Director	Ports Authority, Savannah
	Robert C. Norman, Chairman	Ports Authority, Savannah
Guam	Adolpho Sgambelluri, Chief, Port Security	Dept. of Commerce, Agana
Hawaii	Fujio Matsuda, Director	Dept. of Transportation, Honolulu
Indiana	James R. Fleming, Chairman	Indiana Port Commn., Indianapolis
Louisiana	Harry X. Kelly, Pres.	Bd. of Commissrs., Port of New Orleans, New Orleans
Maine	Andrew B. Sides, Pres., Bd. of Dirs.	Port Authority, Portland
Maryland	Joseph L. Stanton, Director	Port Authority, Baltimore
Massachusetts	Carl Gilbert, Chairman	Port Authority, Boston
Michigan	Andrew W. Fleming, Exec. Dir.	Port-Detroit-Wayne County Commn., Detroit
	George L. Soleau, Exec. Secretary	Monroe Port Commn., Monroe
New Hampshire	Eugene P. Soles, Chairman	N. H. State Port Auth., Portsmouth
New Jersey	Austin J. Tobin, Exec. Dir.	Port of New York Auth. (Interstate), New York City
	Paul MacMurray, Exec. Dir.	Delaware River Port Auth. (Interstate), Camden
	J. Otto Wallace, Secretary	So. Jersey Port Commn. (State), Camden
New York	S. Sloan Colt, Chmn.	Port of New York Auth. (Interstate), New York City
North Carolina	James W. Davis, Director	Ports Authority, Wilmington
Puerto Rico	Rubén Sánchez Echevarría, Captain of the Port of San Juan and Chief Captain of the Ports	Puerto Rico Ports Auth., San Juan
South Carolina	J. Willis Cantey, Chairman	Ports Authority, Charleston
Virginia	David H. Clark, III, Exec. Director	Virginia State Ports Authority, Norfolk

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama	Elizabeth Bryan, Dir., Bur. of Pub. Assist.	Dept. of Pensions and Security, Montgomery
Alaska	M.D., Commissioner	Dept. of Health and Welf., Juneau
Arizona	Mrs. Christina F. Small, Dir., Div. of Family Services	Pub. Welf. Dept., Phoenix
Arkansas	Commissioner	Dept. of Pub. Welfare, Little Rock
California	John C. Montgomery, Director	Dept. of Soc. Welf., Sacramento
Colorado	Charline J. Birkins, Director	Dept. of Pub. Welf., Denver
Connecticut	Bernard Shapiro, Commissioner	Welfare Dept., Hartford
Delaware	E. Kathryn Pennypacker, Chief, Bureau of Soc. Servs.	Dept. of Welfare, Dover
Florida	Mrs. Grace H. Stewart, Dir., Pub. Asst.	Dept. of Pub. Welf., Jacksonville
Georgia	Harold Parker, Dir., Div. of Soc. Admin.	Dept. of Family and Children Servs., Atlanta
Guam	Joseph Kovacs, M.D., Dir. of Welfare	Dept. of Medical Serv., Tamuning
Hawaii	William G. Among, Director	Dept. of Soc. Servs., Honolulu
Idaho	Bill Child, Commissioner	Dept. of Pub. Assist., Boise
Illinois	Harold O. Swank, Director	Pub. Aid Commn., Springfield
Indiana	Robert O. Brown, Dir., Div. of Pub. Assist.	Dept. of Pub. Welf., Indianapolis
Iowa	Arthur Downing, Chairman	Bd. of Social Welf., Des Moines
Kansas	Marvin E. Larson, Director	Soc. Welfare Dept., Topeka
Kentucky	Aaron Paul, Dir., Div. of Pub. Assist.	Dept. of Econ. Security, Frankfort
Louisiana	Garland L. Bonin, Commissioner	Dept. of Pub. Welf., Baton Rouge
Maine	Mrs. Pauline S. McClay, Dir., Div. of Family Servs.	Dept. of Health and Welf., Augusta
Maryland	Raleigh C. Hobson, Director	Dept. of Pub. Welf., Baltimore
Massachusetts	Walter A. Kelly, Dir., Div. of Pub. Assist.	Dept. of Pub. Welf., Boston
Michigan	Bernard Houston, Director	Dept. of Soc. Welf., Lansing
Minnesota	John W. Poor, Dir., Div. of Pub. Assist.	Dept. of Welf., St. Paul
Mississippi	Frances Gandy, Commissioner	Dept. of Pub. Welf., Jackson
Missouri	Proctor N. Carter, Dir., Div. of Welfare	Dept. of Pub. Health and Welfare, Jefferson City

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PUBLIC ASSISTANCE—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Montana.....	John Coly, Jr., Dir., Div. Family Servs.....	Welfare Dept., Helena
Nebraska.....	E. Clinton Belknap, Director.....	Dept. of Pub. Welf., Lincoln
Nevada.....	Quenten L. Emery, Welf. Admin., Welf. Div.....	Dept. of Health, Welf. and Rehab., Carson City
New Hampshire....	George E. Murphy, Dir., Div. of Welfare....	Dept. of Health and Welfare, Concord
New Jersey.....	Irving Engelman, Director of Welfare.....	Dept. of Insts. and Agencies, Trenton
New Mexico.....	John G. Jasper, Director.....	Dept. of Pub. Welf., Santa Fe
New York.....	Eleanor Walsh, Dep. Commissr., Div. of Family Servs....	Dept. of Soc. Welf., Albany
North Carolina....	Clifton M. Craig, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Pub. Welf., Raleigh
North Dakota....	Leslie O. Ovre, Exec. Director.....	Pub. Welf. Bd., Bismarck
Ohio.....	Denver L. White, Director.....	Dept. of Pub. Welf., Columbus
Oklahoma.....	Vera J. Davis, Supvr., Div., Field Services.....	Dept. of Welf., Oklahoma City
Oregon.....	Mrs. Bertha Roth, Dir., Pub. Assistance Div.....	Pub. Welf. Commn., Salem
Pennsylvania.....	Max Rosenn, 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, Admin., 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.....	Edith Elmore, Dir. of Family Services.....	Dept. of Pub. Welf., Nashville
Texas.....	Burton Hackney, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Pub. Welf., Austin
Utah.....	Ward C. Holbrook, Director.....	Dept. of Health and Welf., Salt Lake City
Vermont.....	Mary F. Gibson, Dir., Family Services.....	Soc. Welf. Dept., Montpelier
Virginia.....	Otis L. Brown, Director.....	Dept. of Welf. and Insts., Richmond
Washington.....	Leonard E. Smith, Director.....	Dept. of Pub. Assist., Olympia
West Virginia.....	L. L. Vincent, Director.....	Dept. of Welfare, 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

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama.....	Eugene Conner, President.....	Pub. Serv. Commn., Montgomery
Alaska.....	George Sharrock, Commissr.....	Dept. of Commerce, Juneau
Arizona.....	Eddie Williams, Chairman.....	Corp. Commission, Phoenix
Arkansas.....	Lewis M. Robinson, Chairman.....	Pub. Serv. Commn., Little Rock
California.....	Peter E. Mitchell, President.....	Pub. Util. Commn., San Francisco
Colorado.....	Henry E. Zarlengo, Chairman.....	Pub. Util. Commn., Denver
Connecticut.....	Eugene S. Loughlin, Chairman.....	Pub. Util. Commn., Hartford
Delaware.....	Lafayette Timmons, Exec. Secretary.....	Pub. Serv. Commn., Dover
Florida.....	Bolling C. Stanley, Exec. Secy.....	Pub. Util. Commn., Tallahassee
	S. J. Roche, Director.....	R.R. Assess. Bd., Tallahassee
Georgia.....	Crawford L. Pilcher, Chairman.....	Pub. Serv. Commn., Atlanta
Guam.....	Lorenzo Fruto, Director.....	Dept. of Pub. Works, Tamuning
Hawaii.....	Albert J. Vivas, Jr., Chairman.....	Public Util. Commn., Honolulu
Idaho.....	Ralph H. Wickberg, Chairman.....	Pub. Util. Commn., Boise
Illinois.....	James W. Karber, Chairman.....	Commerce Commn., Springfield
Indiana.....	Merton Stanley, Chairman.....	Pub. Serv. Commn., Indianapolis
Iowa.....	Bernard J. Martin, Chairman.....	Commerce Commn., Des Moines
Kansas.....	William L. Mitchell, Chairman.....	Corporation Commn., Topeka
Kentucky.....	Wells T. Lovett, Chairman.....	Pub. Serv. Commn., Frankfort
	Frank L. McCarthy, Chairman.....	Railroad Commn., Frankfort
Louisiana.....	John S. Hunt, Chairman.....	Public Serv. Commn., Baton Rouge
Maine.....	David K. Marshall, Chairman.....	Pub. Util. Commn., Augusta

PUBLIC UTILITY AND RAILROAD REGULATION—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Maryland	Soloman Liss, Chairman	Pub. Serv. Commn., Baltimore
Massachusetts	Roy C. Pappalia, Chairman	Dept. of Pub. Util., Boston
Michigan	Peter B. Spivak, Chairman	Pub. Serv. Commn., Lansing
Minnesota	Paul A. Rasmussen, Chairman	R.R. and Warehouse Commn., St. Paul
Mississippi	Norman A. Johnson, Jr., Chairman	Pub. Serv. Commn., Jackson
Missouri	William R. Clark, Chairman	Pub. Serv. Commn., Jefferson City
Montana	Louis G. Boedecker, Chairman	R.R. and Pub. Serv. Commn., Helena
Nebraska	Fred N. Peterson, Chairman	Railway Commn., Lincoln
Nevada	Reese H. Taylor, Jr., Chairman	Pub. Serv. Commn., Carson City
New Hampshire	William J. Walker, Chairman	Pub. Util. Commn., Concord
New Jersey	Wm. F. Hyland, Pres., Bd. of Pub. Util. Commissrs.	Dept. of Public Utilities, Trenton
New Mexico	L. J. Chambard, Chairman	Pub. Serv. Commn., Santa Fe
	Columbus Ferguson, 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	Ben J. Wolf, Chairman	Pub. Serv. Commn., Bismarck
Ohio	Carl R. Johnson, Chairman	Pub. Util. Commn., Columbus
Oklahoma	Ray C. Jones, Chairman	Corporation Commn., Oklahoma City
Oregon	Sam Haley, Commissr.	Pub. Util. Commn., Salem
Pennsylvania	George I. Bloom, Chairman	Pub. Util. Commn., Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	(Vacancy), Chairman	Pub. Serv. Commn., San Juan
Rhode Island	Frank L. Nunes, Admin., Div. of Pub. Util.	Dept. of Bus. Reg., Providence
South Carolina	Joe N. Land, Jr., Exec. Secy.	Pub. Serv. Commn., Columbia
South Dakota	Chris Merkle, Chairman	Pub. Util. Commn., Pierre
Tennessee	Z. D. Atkins, Chairman	Pub. Serv. Commn., Nashville
Texas	Jim Langdon, Chairman	Railroad Commn., Austin
Utah	Donald Hacking, Chairman	Pub. Serv. Commn., Salt Lake City
Vermont	Ernest W. Gibson, III, Chairman	Pub. Serv. Commn., Montpelier
Virginia	H. Lester Hooker, Chairman	Corporation Commn., Richmond
Washington	Robert D. Timm, Chairman	Utils. and Transp. Commn., Olympia
West Virginia	Boyce Griffith, Chairman	Pub. Serv. Commn., Charleston
Wisconsin	Arthur L. Padrutt, Chairman	Pub. Serv. Commn., Madison
Wyoming	Richard Luman, Chairman	Pub. Serv. Commn., Cheyenne

PUBLIC WORKS

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama	Hugh Adams, Director	Bulding Commn., Montgomery
Alaska	George R. MacClanahan, Commissioner	Dept. of Public Works, Juneau
California	John Erreca, Director	Dept. of Public Works, Sacramento
Colorado	T. J. Millisack, Director	Div. of Planning, Denver
Connecticut	Timothy J. Murphy, Jr., Commissioner	Public Works Dept., Hartford
Florida	John Smolko, Exec. Director	Devel. Commn., Tallahassee
Guam	Lorenzo Fruto, Director	Dept. of Pub. Works, Agana
Hawaii	Valentine U. Marciel, Comptroller	Dept. of Accounting and Gen. Servs., Honolulu
Idaho	Robert DeShazo, Commissioner	Dept. of Public Works, Boise
Illinois	Francis S. Lorenz, Director	Dept. of Pub. Works and Bldg., Springfield
Indiana	Courtney Robinson, Dir., Public Works	Dept. of Admin., Indianapolis
Kentucky	W. T. McConnell, Chief, Engr. Staff	Dept. of Finance, Frankfort
Louisiana	Leon Gary, Director	Dept. of Pub. Works, Baton Rouge
Maine	Niran C. Bates, Director	Bur. of Public Improvements, Augusta
Maryland	George R. Lewis, Director	Dept. of Pub. Improvements, Baltimore
Massachusetts	Edward Ribbs, Commissioner	Dept. of Pub. Works, Boston
Minnesota	Paul F. Cummings, Architect	Dept. of Admin., St. Paul
Missouri	John D. Paulus, Act. Dir., Div. of Pub. Bldgs.	Dept. of Revenue, Jefferson City
Montana	Ralph C. Kenyon, Controller	Dept. of Admin., Helena

PUBLIC WORKS—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Nevada	William E. Hancock, 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	Alfred C. Gienow, Director.....	Dept. of Pub. Works, Columbus
Oklahoma	John N. Camp, Chairman.....	Bd. of Pub. Affairs, Oklahoma City
Pennsylvania	Perrin C. Hamilton, Secretary.....	Dept. of Property and Supplies, Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Francisco Lizardi, Secretary.....	Dept. of Pub. Works, San Juan
Rhode Island	Angelo A. Marcello, Director.....	Dept. of Pub. Works, Providence
South Dakota	Alfred B. Kemper, State Engineer.....	Off. of State Engineer, Pierre
Tennessee	Keith Hampton, Dir. of Pub. Works.....	Dept. of Finance and Admin., Nashville
Texas	William J. Burke, Exec. Director.....	Bd. of Control, Austin
	H. R. Nieman, Jr.....	Building Commission, Austin
Vermont	James C. Marro, Chairman.....	Highway Board, Montpelier
West Virginia	Herbert Marsh, Chief Clerk.....	Bd. of Pub. Works, Charleston
Wisconsin	Ralph D. Culbertson, Dir., Bureau of Engineering.....	Dept. of Admin., Madison

PURCHASING

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama	Howard L. White, Jr., Purchasing Agent.....	Dept. of Finance, Montgomery
Alaska	Gene R. Lubking, Dir., Div. of Supply.....	Dept. of Admin., Juneau
Arkansas	Sidney A. Kegeles, Purchasing Director.....	State Pur. Dept., Little Rock
California	Frank E. Oliver, Procurement Officer.....	Dept. of Gen. Services, Sacramento
Colorado	Louis S. Middlemist, Purchasing Agent.....	Div. of Purchases, Denver
Connecticut	William H. Finnegan, Dir. of Purchases, Purchasing Div.....	Dept. of Finance and Control, Middletown
Florida	Al Day, Exec. Secretary and Director.....	State Pur. Commn., Tallahassee
Georgia	C. Clayton Turner, Supvr. of Purchases.....	Purchasing Dept., Atlanta
Guam	Francisco Perez, Purchasing Agent.....	Dept. of Finance, Agana
Hawaii	Jesse J. Kelly, Purchasing Agent....	Dept. of Accounting and Gen. Servs., Honolulu
Idaho	Ted Cramer, Purchasing Agent.....	Off. of Pur. Agent, Boise
Illinois.....	Thomas B. Blanco, Purchasing Agent.....	Dept. of Finance, Springfield
Indiana	Russell E. Davis, Acting Dir., Supply Div.....	Dept. of Admin., Indianapolis
Iowa	Stephen C. Robinson, Secretary.....	Executive Council, Des Moines
Kansas	H. H. Knouft, Dir. of Purchases.....	Dept. of Admin., Topeka
Kentucky	Jackson M. McClain, 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. of Budget and Procurement, Baltimore
Massachusetts	Alfred C. Holland, Purchasing Agent....	Exec. Off. for Admin. and Finance, Boston
Michigan	Phillip H. Anderson, Dir., Purchasing Div.....	Dept. of Admin., Lansing
Minnesota	A. O. Vessey, Dir., Procurement Div.....	Dept. of Admin., St. Paul
Missouri	James E. Schaffner, Act. Pur. Agent, Procurement, Supply, Printing and Mailing Sec.....	Dept. of Revenue, Jefferson City
Montana.....	Ralph C. Kenyon, Controller.....	Dept. of Admin., Helena
Nebraska	Harley N. Davidson, Purchasing Agent.....	Purchasing Div., Dept. of Admin. Services, Lincoln
Nevada	Edwin S. Roberts, Jr., Chief, Purchasing Div.....	Dept. of Admin., 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.....	Albert T. Cochran, Purchasing Agent.....	Off. of Pur. Agent, Santa Fe
New York	Walter C. Shaw, Dir., Div. of Standards and Purchases..	Off. of Gen. Servs., Albany
North Carolina	Eston Y. Brickhouse, Purchasing Offr.....	Dept. of Admin., Raleigh
North Dakota	Eugene N. Sandwick, Purchasing Agent	Dept. of Accounts and Purchases, Bismarck

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

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PURCHASING—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Ohio	Robert Stuart, Supervisor, Div. of Pur.....	Dept. of Finance, Columbus
Oklahoma	Ira M. Baker, Purchasing Director.....	Bd. of Pub. Affairs, Oklahoma City
Oregon	V. H. Drye, Supvr. of Purchases.....	Dept. of Finance and Admin., Salem
Pennsylvania	Ford Thompson, Act. Dir., Bur. of Pur.....	Dept. Property and Supplies, Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Martin Marqués-Campillo, Dir., Purchase and Supplies Serv.....	Dept. of Treasury, San Juan
Rhode Island	William C. Broomhead, Pur. Agent, Div. of Pur.....	Dept. of Admin., Providence
South Carolina	Hugh White, Dir., Purchasing Div.....	Budg. and Control Bd., Columbia
South Dakota	Robert H. Benton, Dir. of Purchasing and Printing.....	Dept. of Finance, Pierre
Tennessee	Hilry H. Shaffer, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Standards and Purchases, Nashville
Texas	William J. Burke, Exec. Director.....	Board of Control, Austin
Utah	Herbert F. Smart, Director.....	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	John N. Ayres, Supvr., Div. of Pur.....	Dept. of General Admin., Olympia
West Virginia	Clarence E. Johnson, Dir., Purchasing Div.....	Dept. Finance and Admin., Charleston
Wisconsin	John Short, Dir., Bur. of Purchases and Servs.....	Dept. of Admin., Madison
Wyoming	Clifford E. McNutt, Purchasing Agent.....	Governor's Office, Cheyenne

REAL ESTATE REGULATION

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama	Mrs. Mary J. Thompson, Exec. Secy.....	Real Estate Commn., Montgomery
Alaska	George Sharrock, 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	Milton G. Gordon, Commissr., Div. of Real Estate.....	Dept. of Investments, Los Angeles
Colorado	Keith T. Koske, Exec. Secretary.....	Real Estate Commission, Denver
Connecticut	William R. Cotter, Commissioner.....	Insurance Dept., Hartford
Delaware	Charles E. Schwartz, Chmn.....	Real Estate Commn., Wilmington
Florida	M. M. Smith, Jr., Exec. Secy.....	Real Estate Commn., Winter Park
Georgia	C. L. Clifton, Jt. Secy., Professional Exam. Bd.....	Secretary of State, Atlanta
Hawaii	Robert E. Bekeart, Exec. Secy.....	Real Est. License Commn., Honolulu
Idaho	Marion Voorhees, Exec. Secy.....	Real Est. Brokers' Bd., Boise
Illinois	John C. Watson, Director.....	Dept. of Regis. and Ed., Springfield
Indiana	John Bottorff, Executive Secretary.....	Real Estate Commn., Indianapolis
Iowa	George M. Clarkson, Dir., Real Est. Commn.....	Off. of Secy. of State, Des Moines
Kansas	A. J. Dawson, Director.....	Real Estate Commn., Topeka
Kentucky	J. L. Riehm, Jr., Secretary.....	Real Estate Commn., Louisville
Louisiana	Lloyd G. Rachal, Chmn.....	Real Estate Commn., Baton Rouge
Maine	John Smith, Chairman.....	Real Estate Commn., Augusta
Maryland	Samuel T. Abrams, Secretary.....	Real Estate Commn., Baltimore
Massachusetts	Richard B. Fowler, Chairman.....	Bd. of Regis. of Real Est. Brokers and Salesmen, Boston
Michigan	Carlton G. Golm, Supvr., Licensing Div.....	Corp. and Securities Commn., Lansing
Minnesota	Ralph K. Heaton, Dir., Real Est. Section.....	Div. of Securities, St. Paul
Missouri	John W. Hobbs, Secretary.....	Real Estate Commn., Jefferson City
Montana	Lowell C. Purdy, Commissr. of Agric.....	Dept. of Agric., Helena
Nebraska	Paul E. Quinlan, Director.....	Real Estate Commn., Lincoln
Nevada	G. Donald McNelley, Admin., Real Estate Div.....	Dept. of Commerce, Carson City
New Hampshire	Donald Knowlton, Commissioner.....	Insurance Dept., Concord
New Jersey	Robert R. Peacock, 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	Robert L. McCann, Dir., Div. of Licensing Services.....	Dept. of State, Albany
North Dakota	Edward Heer, Secy.-Treas.....	Real Estate Commn., Bismarck
Oklahoma	J. T. Frizzel, Secy.-Treas.....	Real Estate Commn., Oklahoma City

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

REAL ESTATE REGULATION—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Oregon	John E. Black, Commissioner.....	Real Estate Dept., Salem
Pennsylvania	John W. Brucker, Chairman, Real Estate Commn.....	Dept. of State, Harrisburg
Rhode Island	Reginald D. Whitcomb, Dep. Admin.....	Dept. of Bus. Reg., Providence
South Carolina	Warren Norman, Chairman.....	Real Est. Board, Columbia
South Dakota	Jack C. Burchill, Exec. Dir.....	Real Estate Commn., Pierre
Tennessee	Mrs. Marilyn Gardner, Exec. Secy., Real Est. Commn.....	Dept. of Ins. and Banking, Nashville
Texas	Andy James, Administrator.....	Real Estate Commn., Austin
Utah	J. Ted Elders, Director.....	Real Estate Commn., Salt Lake City
Vermont	John D. Pisanelli, Chairman, Real Est. Bd.....	Off. of Secy. of State, Montpelier
Virginia	Turner N. Burton, Secretary.....	Real Estate Commn., Richmond
Washington	Mrs. M. B. Bryan, Chief, Div. of Real Estate....	Dept. of Motor Vehicles, Olympia
West Virginia	Donald E. Portis, Exec. Secy.....	Real Estate Commn., Charleston
Wisconsin	Roy E. Hays, Secretary.....	Real Est. Commn., Milwaukee
Wyoming	Glen Hertzler, Real Est. Commissr.....	Dept. of Agric., Cheyenne

SALES AND USE TAX

See also Corporation Tax, Equalization of Assessments, Fuel Tax,
Income Tax, Motor Vehicle Tax, Taxation (Over-all Administration)

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama	J. B. Whiddon, Chief, Sales and Use Tax Div.....	Dept. of Rev., Montgomery
Arizona	Neal G. Trasente, Director, Sales Tax Div.....	Tax Commn., Phoenix
Arkansas	E. E. McLees, Asst. Commissioner.....	Dept. of Rev., Little Rock
California	W. T. Denny, Deputy Asst. Exec. Secy.....	Bd. of Equalization, Sacramento
Colorado	Harold Kauffman, Supervisor, Sales and Service Tax Div.....	Dept. of Rev., Denver
Connecticut	Harry A. Beckwith, Director, Sales, Use and Unincorporated Section.....	Tax Dept., Hartford
Florida	J. E. Straughn, Director.....	Revenue Commn., Tallahassee
Georgia	Chandler Howell, Director, Sales Tax Div.....	Dept. of Rev., Atlanta
Hawaii	Richard M. Lee, Asst. Dir., Income Tech. Off.....	Dept. of Taxation, Honolulu
Idaho	Clyde Koontz, Tax Collector.....	Off. of Tax Collection, Boise
Illinois	Theodore Jones, Dir.....	Dept. of Rev., Springfield
Indiana	Jay DeVoss, Admin., Sales Tax Div.....	Dept. of Rev., Indianapolis
Iowa	Everett Sheldahl, Dir., Div. of Retail Sales and Use Taxes.....	Tax Commn., Des Moines
Kansas	Harry M. O'Riley, Chief, Sales and Compensating Use Tax Div.....	Dept. of Rev., Topeka
Kentucky	W. H. Thorpe, Director, Sales Tax Div.....	Dept. of Rev., Frankfort
Louisiana	Sam Feinblum, Chief, Sales Tax Div.....	Dept. of Rev., Baton Rouge
Maine	John T. Singer, Director, Sales Tax Div.....	Bur. of Taxation, Augusta
Maryland	Edward F. Engelbert, Chief, Retail Sales Tax Div.....	Off. of Compt. of Treas., Baltimore
Massachusetts	Thornton E. Pike, Chief, Sales and Use Tax Bur....	Dept. of Corp. and Tax, Boston
Michigan	Reuben F. Forsman, Director, Sales and Use Tax Div.....	Dept. of Rev., Lansing
Mississippi	V. B. Wheelless, Chief, Sales and Use Tax Div.....	Tax Commn., Jackson
Missouri	R. H. Jordan, Supervisor, Sales Tax Unit.....	Dept. of Rev., Jefferson City
Nebraska	George Backe, Dir., Sales and Use Tax Div.....	Off. of Tax Commissr., Lincoln
Nevada	John F. Edwards, Admin. of Sales and Use Tax.....	Tax Commn., Carson City
New Mexico	Nestor Gallegos, Dir. of Collection and Enforcement.....	Bur. of Rev., Santa Fe
New York	Frederick W. Tierney, Dir., Sales Tax Bur.....	Dept. of Tax. and Fin., Albany
North Carolina	Eric Gooch, Director, Sales and Use Tax Div.....	Dept. of Rev., Raleigh
North Dakota	Walter Stack, Sales and Use Tax Admin.....	Office of Tax Commissr., Bismarck
Ohio	(Vacancy), Dep. Tax Commissr. for Sales, Excise Taxes....	Dept. of Tax., Columbus
Oklahoma	S. W. Hampton, Director, Sales Tax Div.....	Tax Commn., Oklahoma City
Pennsylvania	Robert E. Miller, Dir., Bur. of Sales and Use Taxes....	Dept. of Rev., Harrisburg
Rhode Island	Joseph P. Segatore, Chief Examiner, Sales Tax.....	Div. of Taxation, Providence

SALES AND USE TAX—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
South Carolina	James A. Walton, Director, Sales and Use Tax Div.	Tax Commn., Columbia
South Dakota	Oliver Bender, Dep. Commissr., Retail Sales Tax Section	Dept. of Rev., Pierre
Tennessee	W. J. Owens, Director, Sales Tax Div.	Dept. of Rev., Nashville
Texas	Kenneth I. Kimbro, Chief Clerk	Office of Compt. of Pub. Accts., Austin
Utah	Paul M. Holt, Director, Auditing Div.	Tax Commn., Salt Lake City
Virginia	S. W. Connock, Dir., Sales and Use Tax	Dept. of Taxation, Richmond
Washington	A. E. Holmburg, Chief, Excise Tax Div.	Tax Commn., Olympia
West Virginia	Max L. Bunn, Director, Consumers Sales and Use Tax Div.	Office of Tax Commissr., Charleston
Wisconsin	W. C. Maass, Dir., Income, Sales and Use Tax Div.	Dept. of Taxation, Madison
Wyoming	Harvey P. McNutt, Director, Sales and Use Tax Div.	Dept. of Rev., Cheyenne

SECRETARIES OF STATE—See page 5

SECURITIES

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama	MacDonald Gallion, Securities Commissr.	Securities Commn., Montgomery
Alaska	(Vacancy), Dir., Div. of Banking and Sec.	Dept. of Commerce, Juneau
Arizona	Claude D. Keller, Dir., Secs. Div.	Corporation Commn., Phoenix
Arkansas	Harvel C. Adams, Secs. Commissr.	Securities Div., Banking Dept., Little Rock
California	Robert H. Volk, Commissr., Div. of Corp.	Dept. of Investment, Sacramento
Colorado	Stanley R. Hays, Commissioner	Div. of Securities, Denver
Connecticut	Melvin O. Hall, Dir., Sec. Div.	Banking Dept., Hartford
Florida	Robert A. Riedel, Director	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	Sidney I. Hashimoto, Commissr. of Securities	Dept. of Regty. Agencies, Honolulu
Idaho	John D. Silva, Commissioner	Fin. and Pub. Investments, Boise
Illinois	Thomas Hawe, Securities Commissr.	Off. of Secy. of State, Springfield
Indiana	Gregory Buckley, Securities Commissr.	Off. of Secy. of State, Indianapolis
Iowa	Lorne R. Worthington, Commissioner	Insurance Dept., Des Moines
Kansas	Richard E. Pringle, Securities Commissr.	Securities Dept., Corp. Commn., Topeka
Kentucky	John C. Worsham, Dir., Div. of Securities	Dept. of Banking, Frankfort
Louisiana	A. Clayton James, Commissioner	Banking Dept., Baton Rouge
Maine	Alden H. Mann, Director, Securities Div.	Banking Dept., Augusta
Maryland	Thomas B. Yewell, Commissioner	Div. of Securities, Law Dept., Baltimore
Massachusetts	Frank J. Daley, Supvr., Div. of Investigation of Sec.	Dept. of Pub. Util., Boston
Michigan	Lenton G. Sculthorp, Commissioner	Corp. and Securities Commn., Lansing
Minnesota	Elmer A. Borgschatz, Commissioner	Div. of Securities, St. Paul
Mississippi	Heber Ladner, Commissioner	Secy. of State, Jackson
Missouri	Nathaniel B. Reiger, Commissr. of Securities	Off. of Secy. of State, Jefferson City
Montana	E. V. Omholt, Inv. Commissr.	Off. of Auditor, Helena
Nebraska	Harold Johnson, Asst. Dir. of Banking	Bur. of Securities, Lincoln
Nevada	John Koontz, Administrator	Office of Secy. of State, Carson City
New Hampshire	Donald Knowlton, Commissioner	Insurance Dept., Concord
New Jersey	(Vacancy), Dir., Div. of Investment	Dept. of Treasury, Trenton
New Mexico	(Vacancy), Commissr. of Sec.	Dept. of Banking, Santa Fe
New York	Meyer H. Mencher, Asst. Atty. Gen.	Securities Bur., 80 Centre St., New York City
North Carolina	Thad Eure, Secy. of State	Dept. of State, Raleigh
North Dakota	Wallace E. Warner, Securities Commissr.	Off. of Sec. Commissr., Bismarck
Ohio	Benson L. Owens, Commissioner	Div. of Securities, Columbus
Oklahoma	Carl G. Engling, Administrator	Securities Commn., Oklahoma City
Oregon	Frank J. Healy, Corp. Commissr.	Corporation Dept., Salem
Pennsylvania	Joseph W. Butten, Jr., Chmn., Sec. Commn.	Dept. of Banking, Harrisburg

SECURITIES—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Puerto Rico	Jorge Font Saldaña, Secretary.....	Dept. of Treasury, San Juan
Rhode Island	Robert M. Schact, Director.....	Dept. of Bus. Reg., Providence
South Carolina	O. Frank Thornton, Securities Commissr....	Off. of Securities Commissr., Columbia
South Dakota	Sterling H. Clark, 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	John W. Airsman, Director.....	Securities Commn., Salt Lake City
Vermont	James H. Hunt, Commissr.....	Dept. of Banking and Insurance, Montpelier
Virginia.....	William C. Young, Dir., Sec. Div.....	Corporation Commn., Richmond
Washington	Bernard G. Lonctot, Admin., Sec. Div.....	Dept. of Motor Vehicles, Seattle
West Virginia	Denzil L. Gainer, Auditor.....	Auditor's Office, Charleston
Wisconsin.....	John K. Kyle, Director.....	Dept. of Securities, Madison
Wyoming.....	Mrs. Thyra Thompson, Securities Commissr.....	Blue Sky Agency, Cheyenne

TAXATION (Over-all Administration)

See also Corporation Tax, Equalization of Assessments, Fuel Tax,
Income Tax, Motor Vehicle Tax, Sales and Use Tax

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama.....	Phillip J. Hamm, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Revenue, Montgomery
Alaska.....	Ron L. Rettig, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Revenue, Juneau
Arizona.....	L. Waldo DeWitt, Chairman.....	Tax Commission, Phoenix
Arkansas.....	Bethel B. Larey, Commissioner.....	Revenue Dept., Little Rock
California.....	Martin Huff, Exec. Officer.....	Franchise Tax Board, Sacramento
	Herbert F. Freeman, Exec. Secretary.....	Bd. of Equalization, Sacramento
Colorado.....	John H. Heckers, Director.....	Dept. of Revenue, Denver
Connecticut	John L. Sullivan, Commissioner.....	Tax Department, Hartford
Delaware	R. Hobson Davis, Commissioner.....	Tax Board, Wilmington
Florida	J. Ed. Straughn, Director.....	Revenue Commission, Tallahassee
Georgia.....	Peyton S. Hawes, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Revenue, Atlanta
Guam	George W. Ingling, Director.....	Dept. of Finance, Agana
Hawaii	Edward J. Burns, Director.....	Dept. of Taxation, Honolulu
Idaho	Clyde Koontz, Tax Collector.....	Off. of Tax Collector, Boise
Illinois.....	Theodore Jones, Director.....	Dept. of Revenue, Springfield
Indiana.....	William L. Fortune, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Revenue, Indianapolis
Iowa	Earl A. Burrows, Jr., Chairman.....	Tax Commission, Des Moines
Kansas	James T. McDonald, Director.....	Dept. of Revenue, Topeka
Kentucky	James E. Luckett, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Revenue, Frankfort
Louisiana	Leo J. Theriot, 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	Cleo Jaillet, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Corp. and Taxation, Boston
Michigan	Robert L. Purnell, Chairman.....	Tax Commission, Lansing
Minnesota	Rufus T. Logan, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Taxation, St. Paul
Missouri	Hunter Phillips, Chmn., Tax Commn.....	Dept. of Revenue, Jefferson City
Montana.....	Howard Lord, Chairman.....	Bd. of Equalization, Helena
Nebraska	Murrell B. McNeil, Tax Commissr....	Bd. of Equalization and Assessment, Lincoln
Nevada	Ernest L. Newton, Secretary.....	Tax Commission, Carson City
New Hampshire.....	Oliver W. Marvin, Chairman.....	Tax Commission, Concord
New Jersey	William Kingsley, Dep. Dir., Div. of Taxation.....	Dept. of Treasury, Trenton
New Mexico.....	F. A. Vigil, Commissr. of Revenue.....	Bur. of Revenue, Santa Fe
New York.....	Joseph H. Murphy, Commissr. of Taxation and Finance.....	Dept. of Taxation and Finance, Albany
North Carolina	Ivie L. Clayton, Commissr.....	Dept. of Revenue, Raleigh
North Dakota	Edwin Sjaastad, Tax Commissioner.....	Off. of Tax Commissr., Bismarck
Ohio	Gail Porterfield, Tax Commissioner.....	Dept. of Taxation, Columbus
Oklahoma.....	J. D. Dunn, Chairman.....	Tax Commission, Oklahoma City

TAXATION (Over-all Administration)—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Oregon	Paul F. Liniger, Tax Commissr.....	Tax Commission, Salem
Pennsylvania	Warner M. Depuy, Secretary.....	Dept. of Revenue, Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Jorge Font Saldaña, Secretary.....	Dept. of Treasury, San Juan
Rhode Island	Frederick M. Langton, Admin., Div. of Tax.....	Dept. of Admin., Providence
South Carolina	O. W. Livingston, Chairman.....	Tax Commission, Columbia
South Dakota	Bruce D. Gillis, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Revenue, Pierre
Tennessee	Thomas Benson, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Revenue, Nashville
Texas	Robert S. Calvert, Comptr. of Pub. Accts.....	Off. of Comptroller, Austin
Utah	Ransom Quinn, Chairman.....	Tax Commission, Salt Lake City
Vermont	Gerald S. Witherspoon, Commissioner.....	Tax Dept., Montpelier
Virginia	C. H. Morrisett, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Taxation, Richmond
Washington	George Kinnear, Chairman.....	Tax Commission, Olympia
West Virginia	G. Thomas Battle, Commissioner.....	Tax Commission, Charleston
Wisconsin	James R. Morgan, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Taxation, Madison
Wyoming	Marvin F. D. Holian, Director.....	Revenue Dept., Cheyenne

TOURISM—See Advertising

TREASURER

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama	Mrs. Agnes Baggett, Treasurer.....	Office of Treasurer, Montgomery
Alaska	Ron L. Rettig, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Revenue, Juneau
Arizona	Charles Garland, Treasurer.....	Treasurer's Office, Phoenix
Arkansas	Nancy J. Hall, Treasurer.....	Office of Treasurer, Little Rock
California	Ivy Baker Priest, Treasurer.....	Treasurer's Office, Sacramento
Colorado	Mrs. Virginia Neal Blue, Treasurer.....	Dept. of Treasury, Denver
Connecticut	Gerald A. Lamb, Treasurer.....	Treasury Dept., Hartford
Delaware	Daniel J. Ross, Treasurer.....	Treasurer's Office, Dover
Florida	Broward Williams, Treasurer.....	Treasurer's Office, Tallahassee
Georgia	W. H. Rice, Treasurer.....	Treasury Dept., Atlanta
Guam	Maria C. Duenas, Asst. to Dir. of Finance.....	Dept. of Finance, Agana
Idaho	Marjorie Moon, Treasurer.....	Treasurer's Office, Boise
Illinois	Adlai E. Stevenson, III, Treasurer.....	Office of Treasurer, Springfield
Indiana	John K. Snyder, Treasurer.....	Treasurer's Office, Indianapolis
Iowa	Paul Franzenberg, Treasurer.....	Off. of Treasurer, Des Moines
Kansas	Walter H. Peery, Treasurer.....	Treasury Dept., Topeka
Kentucky	Emerson Beauchamp, Treasurer.....	Dept. of Treasury, Frankfort
Louisiana	A. P. Tugwell, Treasurer.....	Office of Treasurer, Baton Rouge
Maine	Michael A. Napolitano, Treasurer.....	Office of Treasurer, Augusta
Maryland	John A. Leutkemeyer, Treasurer.....	Office of Treasurer, Annapolis
Massachusetts	Robert Q. Crane, Treasurer and Receiver-General.....	Dept. of State Treasurer, Boston
Michigan	Allison Green, Treasurer.....	Treasury Dept., Lansing
Minnesota	Val Bjornson, Treasurer.....	Office of Treasurer, St. Paul
Mississippi	William F. Winter, Treasurer.....	Office of Treasurer, Jackson
Missouri	M. E. Morris, Treasurer.....	Office of Treasurer, Jefferson City
Montana	Henry H. Anderson.....	Treasurer's Office, Helena
Nebraska	Wayne R. Swanson, Treasurer.....	Office of Treasurer, Lincoln
Nevada	Michael Mirabelli, Treasurer.....	Office of Treasurer, Carson City
New Hampshire	Robert W. Flanders, Treasurer.....	Treasurer's Office, Concord
New Jersey	John A. Kervick, Treasurer.....	Dept. of Treasury, Trenton
New Mexico	H. E. Thomas, Jr., Treasurer.....	Office of Treasurer, Santa Fe
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	Walter Christensen, Treasurer.....	Office of Treasurer, Bismarck

TREASURER—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Ohio	John D. Herbert, Treasurer.....	Office of Treasurer, Columbus
Oklahoma.....	Leo Winters, Treasurer.....	Off. of State Treas., Oklahoma City
Oregon	Robert W. Straub, Treasurer.....	Treasury Dept., Salem
Pennsylvania.....	Thomas Z. Minehart, Treasurer.....	State Treasury, Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Jorge Font Saldaña, Secretary.....	Dept. of Treasury, San Juan
Rhode Island	Raymond H. Hawksley, Gen. Treasurer.....	Treasury Dept., Providence
South Carolina	Grady Patterson, Treasurer.....	State Treasury, Columbia
South Dakota	Albert O. Hamre, Treasurer.....	Office of Treasurer, Pierre
Tennessee.....	Charles Worley, Treasurer.....	Treasurer's Office, Nashville
Texas	Jesse James, Treasurer.....	Treasury Dept., Austin
Utah	Lynn C. Baker, Treasurer.....	Office of Treasurer, Salt Lake City
Vermont.....	Peter J. Hincks, Treasurer.....	Treasurer's Office, Montpelier
Virginia.....	Lewis H. Vaden, Treasurer.....	Dept. of the Treasury, Richmond
Washington.....	Robert S. O'Brien, 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.....	Minnie A. Mitchell, Treasurer.....	Office of Treasurer, Cheyenne

VETERANS PROGRAMS

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama.....	W. C. Head, Service Commissr.....	Dept. of Veterans Affairs, Montgomery
Alaska.....	Thomas Givan, Dir., Div. of Vet. Affairs.....	Dept. of Commerce, Juneau
Arizona.....	Louis J. Klohe, Jr., Director.....	Veterans Service Commn., Phoenix
Arkansas.....	Robert N. Boggan, Director.....	Vet. Serv. Office, Little Rock
California.....	James E. Johnson, 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 Dixon, Service Officer.....	Vets. Serv. Commn., Pass-a-Grille
Georgia.....	Peter Wheeler, Director.....	Vets. Serv. Dept., Atlanta
Hawaii.....	William G. Among, Director.....	Dept. of Soc. Servs., Honolulu
Idaho.....	Laurence Laughridge, Secretary.....	Vets. Affairs Commn., Boise
Illinois.....	(Vacancy), Chairman.....	Veterans Commn., Springfield
Indiana.....	Charles A. Howell, Dir.....	Dept. of Vets. Affairs, Indianapolis
Kansas.....	Wayne E. Garrett, Director.....	Veterans Commn., Topeka
Kentucky.....	Arthur Y. Lloyd, Adjutant General.....	Dept. of Milit. Affairs, Frankfort
Louisiana.....	Dick Staggs, 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.....	Frank A. Schmidt, Jr., Exec. Secretary.....	Vets. Trust Fund, Lansing
Minnesota.....	A. G. Loehr, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Vets. Affairs, St. Paul
Mississippi.....	Hooker M. Coen, Commissioner.....	Vets. Affairs Bd., Jackson
Missouri.....	Roy Carver, Service Officer.....	Service Office, Jefferson City
Montana.....	Harry E. Sawyer, Director.....	Vets. Welf. Commn., Helena
Nebraska.....	James C. Smith, Director.....	Dept. of Vets Affairs, Lincoln
Nevada.....	Melvin L. Jacobsen, Commissr. for Vets Affairs.....	Off. of Commissr. for Vets. Affairs, Reno
New Hampshire.....	Charles R. Cunningham, Director.....	Veterans Council, Concord
New Jersey.....	Anthony J. Volpe, Act. Dir., Div. of Veterans Services.....	Dept. Conserv. and Econ. Devel., Trenton
New Mexico.....	Filberto Ruiz, Jr., 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	Lloyd F. Zander, Commissioner.....	Veterans Affairs, Fargo
Ohio.....	William B. Haines, Executive.....	Off. Soldiers Claims, Columbus
Oklahoma.....	O. C. Ball, Director.....	Veterans Dept., Oklahoma City
Oregon.....	H. C. Saalfeld, Director.....	Dept. of Vets. Affairs, Salem

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

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VETERANS PROGRAMS—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Pennsylvania	Thomas R. White, Jr., Adj. Gen.....	Dept. Milit. Affairs, Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Jorge L. Ortiz, Dir., Vets. Office.....	Dept. of Labor, San Juan
Rhode Island	Louis P. Alfano, Jr., Chief, Div. Soldiers Welf.....	Dept. of Soc. Welf., Providence
South Carolina	Hoyt B. Hill, Jr., Service Officer.....	Veterans Serv. Bur., Columbia
South Dakota	E. A. Jones, Director.....	Veterans Dept., Pierre
Tennessee	Joe F. Hudgens, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Vets. Affairs, Nashville
Texas	Chas. L. Morris, Exec. Director.....	Vets. Affairs Commn., Austin
	W. W. Glass, 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.....	John R. Moses, Director.....	Dept. of Vets. Affairs, Madison

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama	Ira L. Myers, M.D., Health Officer and Chmn.....	Water Improvement Commn., Montgomery
Alaska.....	Amos J. Alter, Chief Engr., Branch of Envr. Health.....	Dept. of Health and Welfare, Juneau
Arizona	Edmund C. Garthe, Director.....	Bureau of Environmental Health, 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. and Nat. Res., Water Res. Commn., Hartford
Delaware	John C. Bryson, Director.....	Water and Air Res. Commn, Dover
Florida	W. T. Sov. M.D., Health Officer.....	Bd. of Health, Jacksonville
Georgia.....	Robert H. Byers, Dir., Water Resources Serv.....	Dept. of Pub. Health, Atlanta
Guam	Fred S. Donaldson, Chief, Sanitation Unit....	Dept. of Medical Services, Tamuning
Hawaii	George Y. Zane, Chief, Sanit. Branch.....	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	A. R. Schliekelman, Tech. Secy.....	Pollution Cntrl. Commn., Des Moines
Kansas	J. Lee Mayes, Dir. and Chief Engr., Div. of Sanit.....	Bd. of Health, Topeka
Kentucky	Minor Clark, Chmn., Water Pollut. Contr. Commn.....	Dept. of Fish and Wildlife Res., Frankfort
	Russell Teague, M.D., Secy., Water Pollut. Contr. Commn.....	Dept. of Health, Frankfort
Louisiana	Andrew Hedmeg, M.D., Pres.....	Bd. of Health, New Orleans
	Robert A. Lafleur, Exec. Secy.....	Stream Contr. Commn., Baton Rouge
Maine	Daniel Connelly, Chairman.....	Water Improvement Commn., Augusta
	Raeburn W. MacDonald, Chief Engr.....	Water Improvement Commn., Augusta
Maryland.....	Paul W. McKee, Director.....	Dept. of Water Res., Annapolis
Massachusetts	John C. Collins, Dir. and Chief Engr., Div. Sanit. Eng...	Dept. Pub. Health, Boston
Michigan	Loring F. Oeming, Exec. Secy.....	Water Resources Commn., Lansing
Minnesota	Lyle H. Smith, Chief, Sec. of Water Pollut. Contr....	Dept. of Health, Minneapolis
Mississippi	Jim Carroway, Director.....	Game and Fish Commn., Jackson
Missouri.....	C. L. Sammers, Exec. Dir., Water Resources Bd.....	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	Ernest G. Gregory, Chief, Envir. Health, Health Div.....	Dept. of Health, Welf. and Rehab., Reno
New Hampshire....	William A. Healy, Exec. Dir.....	Water Pollut. Commn., Concord

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
New Jersey	Robert S. Shaw, Chief, Bur. of Pub. Health Eng., Div. of Envir. Sanit.	Dept. of Health, Trenton
New Mexico	John R. Wright, Chief, Water Supply and Liquid Wastes Sec.	Dept. of Pub. Health, Santa Fe
New York	Robert D. Hennigan, Asst. Commissr., Div. of Pure Waters.	Dept. of Health, Albany
North Carolina	E. C. Hubbard, Dir. and Secy., Stream Sanit. Commn.	Dept. of Water Resources, Raleigh
North Dakota	Norman L. Peterson, Dir., Water Pollution Control.	Health Dept., Bismarck
Ohio	Emmett W. Arnold, Director.	Dept. of Health, Columbus
Oklahoma	Forrest Nelson, Acting Dir.	Water Resources Bd., Oklahoma City
	Lloyd F. Pummill, Dir., Div. of Sanit. Eng.	Dept. of Health, Oklahoma City
	D. L. Jones, Dir., Anti-Pollution Div.	Corp. Commn., Oklahoma City
Oregon	Kenneth H. Spies, Sanit. Eng. and Dir., Sanit. and Eng. Div.	Bd. of Health, Portland
Pennsylvania	Floyd O. Collins, Jr., Secy., Sanitary Water Bd.	Dept. of Health, Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Fernando Padró, M.D., Dir., Bur. of Sanit.	Dept. of Health, San Juan
Rhode Island	Carleton A. Maine, Chief, Div. of Water Pollution Control.	Dept. of Health, Providence
South Carolina	W. T. Linton, Exec. Dir.	Water Pollut. Contr. Auth., Columbia
South Dakota	Charles E. Carl, Dir., Div. of Sanit. Eng.	Dept. of Health, Pierre
Tennessee	S. Leary Jones, Dir., Stream Pollut. Contr. Div.	Dept. of Pub. Health, Nashville
Texas	J. E. Peavy, M.D., Commissioner.	Dept. of Health, Austin
Utah	Lynn Thatcher, Dir.	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	Roy M. Harris, Director.	Pollut. Contr. Commn., Olympia
West Virginia	Edgar N. Henry, Chief, Div. Water Res.	Dept. Nat. Resources, Charleston
Wisconsin	Thomas G. Frangos, Dir.	Water Res. Div., Dept. of Res. Devel., Madison
Wyoming	Robert Alberts, M.D., M.P.H., Director.	Dept. of Pub. Health, Cheyenne

WATER RESOURCES CONTROL

See also Natural Resources

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama	Ira L. Myers, M.D., Health Off. and Chmn.	Water Impr. Commn., Montgomery
Alaska	Phil R. Holdsworth, Commissioner.	Dept. of Nat. Res., Juneau
Arizona	O. M. Lassen, Commissioner.	Land Dept., Phoenix
Arkansas	A. J. Troxell, Dir.	Soil and Water Conserv. Commn., Little Rock
California	William R. Gianelli, Director.	Dept. of Water Resources, Sacramento
Colorado	Felix L. Sparks, Director.	Water Conserv. Bd., Denver
	Ralph Owens, State Engineer.	Div. Water Resources, Denver
Connecticut	Wm. S. Wise, Director.	Dept. Agric. and Nat. Res., Water Res. Commn., Hartford
Delaware	John C. Bryson, Dir.	Water and Air Res. Commn., Dover
Florida	A. O. Patterson, Director.	Water Res. Dept., Bd. of Conserv., Tallahassee
Guam	Lorenzo Fruto, Director.	Dept. of Pub. Works, Tamuning
Hawaii	Robert T. Chuck, Manager-Engineer, Water and Land Devel. Div.	Dept. of Land and Nat. Res., Honolulu
Idaho	Robert Lee, M.D., Director.	Water Resources Agency, Boise
Illinois	John Guillou, Chief Water Eng.	Dept. of Pub. Works and Bldgs., Springfield
Indiana	William J. Andrews, Div. of Water Res.	Dept. of Nat. Res., Indianapolis
Iowa	O. R. McMurray, Dir.	Natural Resources Council, Des Moines
Kansas	R. V. Smrha, Chief Engineer.	Div. of Water Resources, Bd. of Agric., Topeka
Kentucky	James A. Wetford, Dir., Div. of Water.	Nat. Res. Dept., Frankfort
Louisiana	Leon Gary, Director.	Dept. of Public Works, Baton Rouge
Maine	Gordon S. Hayes, Dist. Eng., Water Resources Div.	Pub. Util. Commn., Augusta

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

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WATER RESOURCES CONTROL—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Maryland.....	Paul W. McKee, Director.....	Dept. of Water Resources, Annapolis
Massachusetts.....	Robert L. Yasi, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Nat. Res., Boston
Michigan.....	Loring F. Oeming, Exec. Secretary.....	Water Resources Commn., Lansing
Minnesota.....	S. A. Frellsen, Dir., Div. of Waters.....	Dept. of Conserv., St. Paul
Mississippi.....	W. C. Morse, M.D., Director.....	Geological Survey, University
Missouri.....	Thomas R. Beveridge, State Geologist.....	Div. of Geol. Survey and Water Resources, Rolla
Montana.....	A. D. McDermott, Director.....	Water Resources Bd., Helena
Nebraska.....	Dan S. Jones, Jr., Dir., Water Resources.....	Dept. of Water Resources, Lincoln
Nevada.....	Roland D. Westergard, State Eng., Div. of Water Resources.....	Dept. of Conserv. and Nat. Resources, Carson City
New Hampshire.....	George M. McGee, Sr., 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.....	R. Stewart Kilborne, Commissioner.....	Conserv. Dept., Albany
North Carolina.....	George E. Pickett, 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.....	Forrest Nelson, Acting Dir.....	Water Resources Bd., Oklahoma City
Oregon.....	Donel J. Lane, Exec. 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 Commn., Columbia
South Dakota.....	Joseph W. Grimes, Chief Engineer and Exec. Off.....	Water Res. Commn., Pierre
Tennessee.....	Raleigh W. Robinson, Dir., Div. of Water Resources.....	Dept. of Conserv., Nashville
Texas.....	Joe Carter, Chairman.....	Water Rights Commission, Austin
	Joe G. Moore, Exec. Dir.....	Water Devel. Bd., Austin
Utah.....	Hubert C. Lambert, State Engr.....	State Eng., Salt Lake City
Vermont.....	R. W. Thieme, Commissr., Water Resources.....	Water Resources Bd., Montpelier
Virginia.....	Julian M. Alexander, Commissr., Div. Water Resources.....	Dept. of Conserv. and Economic Devel., Richmond
Washington.....	H. W. Pollock, Supvr., Div. Water Res.....	Dept. of Conservation, Olympia
West Virginia.....	Edgar N. Henry, Chief, Div. of Water Resources.....	Dept. Nat. Resources, Charleston
Wisconsin.....	Freeman Holmer, Dir.....	Dept. of Res. Devel., Madison
Wyoming.....	Floyd A. Bishop, State Engineer.....	Engineer's Office, Cheyenne

WELFARE (Over-all Administration)

See also Blind Welfare, Housing, Maternal and Child Welfare, Old Age Assistance

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama.....	Reuben K. King, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Pensions and Security, Montgomery
Alaska.....	Wallace J. Chapman, M.D., Commissioner.....	Dept. of Health and Welfare, Juneau
Arizona.....	John O. Graham, Commissioner.....	Dept. Pub. Welfare, Phoenix
Arkansas.....	Len Blaylock, Commissioner.....	Welfare Dept., Little Rock
California.....	John C. Montgomery, Director.....	Dept. Soc. Welfare, Sacramento
Colorado.....	Charline J. Birkins, Director.....	Dept. Pub. Welfare, Denver
Connecticut.....	Barnard Shapiro, Commissioner.....	Dept. Pub. Welfare, Hartford
Delaware.....	Ronald E. Miller, Director.....	Bd. of Welfare, Wilmington
Florida.....	Emmett S. Roberts, Director.....	Dept. Pub. Welfare, Jacksonville
Georgia.....	Mrs. Bruce Schaefer, Director.....	Dept. Family and Children Servs., Atlanta
Guam.....	George W. Ingling, Dir. of Pub. Welf.....	Govt. of Guam, Agana
Hawaii.....	William G. Among, Director.....	Dept. Soc. Services, Honolulu
Idaho.....	Bill Child, Commissioner.....	Dept. Pub. Assist., Boise
Illinois.....	Harold Swank, Dir.....	Dept. of Public Aid, Springfield

WELFARE (Over-all Administration)—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Indiana	Albert Kelly, Administrator	Dept. Pub. Welfare, Indianapolis
Iowa	Arthur Downing, Chairman	Bd. of Soc. Welfare, Des Moines
Kansas	Marvin E. Larson, Director	Soc. Welfare Dept., Topeka
Kentucky	C. Leslie Dawson, Commissr.	Dept. of Econ. Security, Frankfort
Louisiana	Garland L. Bonin, Commissioner	Div. of Pub. Welfare, Baton Rouge
Maine	Dean H. Fisher, Commissioner	Dept. Health and Welfare, Augusta
Maryland	Raleigh C. Hobson, Director	Dept. Pub. Welfare, Baltimore
Massachusetts	Robert F. Ott, Commissioner	Dept. Pub. Welfare, Boston
Michigan	Bernard Houston, Director	Dept. Soc. Welfare, Lansing
Minnesota	Morris Hursh, Commissioner	Dept. of Pub. Welf., St. Paul
Mississippi	Evelyn Gandy, Commissioner	Public Welfare, Jackson
Missouri	Austin Hill, Director	Dept. Pub. Health and Welfare, Jefferson City
Montana	W. J. Fouse, Administrator	Welfare Dept., Helena
Nebraska	E. Clinton Belknap, Director	Dept. of Pub. Welfare, Lincoln
Nevada	Quentin L. Emery, Welf. Admin., Welf. Div.	Dept. of Health, Welf. and Rehab., Carson City
New Hampshire	George E. Murphy, Dir., Div. of Welf.	Dept. of Health and Welf., Concord
New Jersey	Lloyd W. McCorkle, Commissioner	Dept. Insts. and Agencies, Trenton
New Mexico	John G. Jasper, Director	Dept. Pub. Welfare, Santa Fe
New York	George K. Wyman, Commissr. Social Welfare	Dept. Soc. Welfare, Albany
North Carolina	Clifton M. Craig, Commissioner	Dept. Pub. Welfare, Raleigh
North Dakota	Leslie O. Ovre, Exec. Director	Pub. Welfare Bd., Bismarck
Ohio	Denver L. White, Director	Dept. Pub. Welfare, Columbus
Oklahoma	Lloyd E. Rader, Director	Dept. Pub. Welfare, Oklahoma City
Oregon	Andrew F. Juras, Administrator	Pub. Welfare Commn., Salem
Pennsylvania	Max Rosenn, Secretary	Dept. Pub. Welfare, Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Mrs. Aida G. de Pagán, Dir., Div. of Pub. Welfare	Dept. of Health, San Juan
Rhode Island	Augustine W. Riccio, Director	Dept. Soc. Welfare, Providence
South Carolina	Arthur B. Rivers, Director	Dept. Pub. Welfare, Columbia
South Dakota	Matthew Furze, Director	Pub. Welfare, Pierre
Tennessee	Herman Yeatman, Commissioner	Dept. Pub. Welfare, Nashville
Texas	Burton Hackney, Commissioner	Dept. Pub. Welfare, Austin
Utah	Ward C. Holbrook, Director	Dept. of Health and Welfare, Salt Lake City
Vermont	John J. Wackerman, Commissioner	Soc. Welfare Dept., Montpelier
Virginia	Otis L. Brown, Director	Dept. Welfare and Insts., Richmond
Washington	Sidney E. Smith, Director	Dept. Pub. Assist., Olympia
West Virginia	L. L. Vincent, Director	Dept. of Welfare, Charleston
Wisconsin	Wilbur J. Schmidt, Director	Dept. Pub. Welfare, Madison
Wyoming	Elias Galeotos, Director	Dept. Pub. Welfare, Cheyenne

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama	Edward Laseter, Supervisor, Workmen's Comp.	Dept. of Ind. Rel., Montgomery
Alaska	Thomas J. Moore, Commissioner	Dept. of Labor, Juneau
Arizona	Frank G. Murphy, Chairman	Industrial Commn., Phoenix
Arkansas	Mark E. Woolsey, Chairman	Workmen's Comp. Commn., Little Rock
California	Earl R. Howard, Gen. Manager	Comp. Ins. Fund, San Francisco
	Frank A. Lawrence, Act. Chairman	Ind. Accid. Commn., San Francisco
Colorado	James Shaffer, Chairman	Industrial Commn., Denver
Connecticut	Leo J. Noonan, Chairman	Workmen's Comp. Commn., Hartford
Delaware	Charles X. Ryan, Secretary	Ind. Accid. Bd., Wilmington
Florida	J. Franklin Garner, Dir., Workmen's Comp. Div.	Industrial Commn., Tallahassee
Georgia	Roscoe Lowery, Chairman	Workmen's Comp. Bd., Atlanta
Guam	Richard D. Magee, Commissioner	Workmen's Comp. Commn., Agana
Hawaii	William M. Douglas, Administrator, Workmen's Comp. Div.	Dept. of Labor and Ind. Rel., Honolulu
Idaho	B. W. Oppenheim, Chairman	Ind. Accid. Bd., Boise

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Illinois.....	John E. Cullerton, Director.....	Dept. of Labor, Springfield
Indiana.....	Charles F. Steger, Secretary.....	Industrial Bd., Indianapolis
Iowa.....	Harry Dahl, Jr., Commissioner.....	Industrial Commn., Des Moines
Kansas.....	Fred W. Rausch, Jr., Director.....	Workmen's Comp., Topeka
Kentucky.....	J. Keller Whitaker, Exec. Secy., Workmen's Comp. Bd....	Dept. of Labor, Frankfort
Louisiana.....	F. C. Doyal, Administrator.....	Div. of Empl. Sec., Baton Rouge
Maine.....	Harold A. Towle, Chairman.....	Ind. Accid. Commn., Augusta
Maryland.....	Daniel T. Doherty, Chairman.....	Workmen's Comp. Commn., Baltimore
Massachusetts.....	James J. Gaffney, Jr., Chairman, Div. of Ind. Accidents...	Dept. of Labor, Boston
Michigan.....	Weldon O. Yeager, Director.....	Workmen's Comp. Dept., Lansing
Minnesota.....	Cy Schaefer, Chief, Div. of Comp.....	Dept. of Labor and Industry, St. Paul
Mississippi.....	Robert Everett, 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.....	Ben Novicoff, Presiding Judge.....	Workmen's Comp. Court, Lincoln
Nevada.....	C. A. Heckethorn, Chairman.....	Industrial Commn., Carson City
New Hampshire.....	Robert M. Duvall, Commissr. of Labor.....	Dept. of Labor, Concord
New Jersey.....	Thomas L. Franklin, Act. Dir., Div. of Workmen's Comp.....	Dept. of Labor and Ind., Trenton
New York.....	Solomon E. Senior, Chmn., Workmen's Comp. Bd.....	Dept. of Labor, Albany
North Carolina.....	J. W. Bean, Chairman.....	Industrial Commn., Raleigh
North Dakota.....	Agnes Geelan, Chairman.....	Workmen's Comp. Bur., Bismarck
Ohio.....	Elmer A. Keller, Administrator.....	Bur. of Workmen's Comp., Columbus
Oklahoma.....	Arthur R. Swank, Jr., Presiding Judge.....	Industrial Court, Oklahoma City
Oregon.....	Charles B. Gill, Jr., Chairman.....	Compensation Dept., Salem
Pennsylvania.....	Edwin M. Kosik, Chmn., Workmen's Comp. Bd.....	Dept. Labor and Ind., Harrisburg
Puerto Rico.....	Concepcion Pérez Pérez, Manager, Ins. Fund.....	Dept. of Labor, San Juan
	Raquel Nigaglioni, Chairman.....	Ind. Commn., San Juan
Rhode Island.....	Laurence J. Walsh, Chief, Div. of Workmen's Comp....	Dept. of Labor, Providence
South Carolina.....	Paul M. McMillan, Jr., Chairman.....	Industrial Commn., Columbia
South Dakota.....	Lloyd Peterson, Deputy 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.....	Carlyle F. Gronning, Chmn. of Commn.....	Industrial Commn., Salt Lake City
Vermont.....	Louis Lavin, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Ind. Rel., Montpelier
Virginia.....	Thomas M. Miller, Chmn., Ind. Commn....	Dept. of Workmen's Comp., Richmond
Washington.....	Duane S. Stokokey, Supvr., Div. of Indus. Ins.....	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.....	Kirk Jensen, Manager.....	Workmen's Comp. Dept., Cheyenne